The Board of the Judicial College of Victoria

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

The Honourable Justice Gregory Garde AO RFD
President, Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal

His Honour Chief Judge Michael Razanes AO
County Court of Victoria

His Honour Chief Magistrate Peter Lauritsen
Magistrates’ Court of Victoria

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

Associate Professor Pamela O’Connor
Appointed under section 8(1)(e) of the Judicial College of Victoria Act 2001 (Vic) ‘one must have experience as a member of the academic staff of a tertiary or other educational institution.’

Adjunct Professor Susan Long
Appointed under section 8(1)(e)(ii) of the Judicial College of Victoria Act 2001 (Vic) ‘one must be a person who, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, has broad experience in community issues affecting courts.’
The Honourable Chief Justice Marilyn Warren AC
Supreme Court of Victoria
Chair of the College

The end of this year also sees the College move to the new Court Services Victoria environment. As an independent statutory authority, the College is committed to promoting judicial independence and impartiality. The College will continue to maintain its independence, which in turn maintains that the judiciary functions as the third arm of government. However, like each of the six jurisdictions, it will also be supported and benefit from the Court Services administrative structure, that is accountable, efficient and independent.

We also farewell dedicated board member, Associate Professor Pamela O’Connor as she leaves the College to take up her appointment as Professor at the University of the Sunshine Coast. Her contribution to the College has been ongoing since 2007 and she has provided an invaluable link between the Board and the world of academic learning and practice.

This time of transition poses the perfect opportunity for pause and reflection. Under Lyn Slade’s direction, the College has emerged as a national and international leader in judicial education. Along with an excellent continuing professional development scheme for the judiciary, Lyn Slade was instrumental in the development of the Framework of Judicial Abilities and Qualities, a competency framework which informs the learning objectives of each College program.

The College now publishes 18 electronic bench books and practice manuals; and the library of such resources continues to grow. These are accessible via the website or the Judicial Officers Information Network (JOIN). Lyn was instrumental in developing and launching JOIN, which is very much a part of her legacy as an indispensable resource for every judicial officer.

The first edition of the Judicial College of Victoria Online Journal, published in June, also highlights the College’s capacity to serve the wider legal community. The journal makes accessible original papers on a range of topics including substantive law, judicial skills and the interface between judges and society. It has been distributed widely to academic institutions, libraries and judicial education bodies across Australia and overseas.

Thanks to Lyn Slade’s vision, the College now has a dedicated learning space. Officially opened in August 2013, the Learning Centre provides a collegiate environment for the Victorian judiciary to rely upon for their professional development needs.

This year also saw the conferment of the College’s first honorary fellowships to two members of the legal community; the Honourable Tim Smith QC and Patrick Tehan QC, who have made outstanding contributions to the work of the College.

The College is busy preparing its new Prospectus for 2015. In response to feedback, College staff members are working more closely with each individual jurisdiction to tailor programs that meet the professional development priorities of all the courts and VCAT. A number of jurisdiction-specific programs are proposed, along with a range of cross-jurisdiction programs.

Lyn Slade leaves the College well placed for the decade ahead, and her staff in good stead to continue to evolve a vibrant and highly relevant judicial educational institution. The Victorian judiciary have benefitted immensely from Lyn’s efforts. We thank her and the staff of the College for their uniring efforts to provide the Victorian judiciary and legal community with the very best of professional education and resources.
Message from the Acting Chief Executive Officer

For the past 12 years, the annual ritual of reflecting on the year gone and writing this report was something enjoyed by our founding Chief Executive Officer, Lyn Slade. I feel privileged to write on this occasion. Coinciding as it does with Lyn’s retirement, I have the opportunity to acknowledge both the vision for the Judicial College that Lyn brought to fruition and her legacy.

The College provides highly relevant and innovative continuing education and professional development that meets the needs of a modern judiciary. It keeps judicial officers abreast of developments in the law and social issues, and assists them to build and maintain the skills they need to perform their roles with rigour. The College has always placed strong emphasis on learning from and with peers in law and other disciplines.

This was Lyn’s vision. She built an organisation from modest beginnings to the enduring status of an institution. Under Lyn’s direction, the College is recognised as a world-class academic institution and provider of judicial education and training. It is also a leading provider of legal publications, which are particularly pertinent for judicial officers in their work, but also available to the wider legal community.

Throughout the past year, we ran 44 education programs as part of the College’s continuing professional development scheme. These programs are delivered at the Judicial College of Victoria Learning Centre in the William Cooper Justice Centre, providing a contemporary and fitting environment for learning.

We now publish a suite of online bench books and practice manuals accessible to judicial officers from one central information network, JOIN. This year also marked the launch of our first professional journal, the Judicial College of Victoria Online Journal, which makes accessible original papers on a range of current and complex legal matters.

These innovations are testament to the College’s commitment to excellence and would not be possible without the contributions and support of current and former judges, other judicial officers and the wider legal community. Over the past year, we have been honoured to work and collaborate with many talented and knowledgeable people. The breadth and depth of expertise and specialisation is quite remarkable and ranged from visiting professors and academics, authors, psychologists, Koori Elders, speechwriters, forensic pathologists, poets, actors, journalists and more.

In the year ahead, we will continue to provide unique, multidisciplinary learning experiences. It is through the lens of the judiciary that we best discern the value of our work. In response to an engagement survey and consultations made during the year, we intend to work more closely with each jurisdiction to develop specific programs that suit the professional development needs of the Victorian courts and VCAT.

Exposing the judiciary to trends and innovation from Australia and abroad and the opportunity to discuss with other judges from different jurisdictions is what, we believe, makes the JCV experience meaningful. Under Lyn’s leadership the College has fostered strong relationships with Australasian judicial educators and other organisations and we will continue to work collaboratively with these bodies and academic institutions both in Australia and overseas.

The staff members of the College feel fortunate to have worked with our colleague Lyn. She leaves us with congratulations for the legacy she has created and warm thanks. We wish her all the best in her retirement and for the future.

We are also thankful for the vision and leadership of the Board during this time of transition and change, and to the Victorian judiciary, whose ongoing support of our work drives us to continue to innovate.
Farewell Lyn Slade

‘Lyn started with absolutely nothing. She had an Act of Parliament, the goodwill of the Attorney-General, a little bit of money ... and an office ... Over 12 years she has built an institution that is unique, admired around the world and the envy of the nation.’

The Honourable Chief Justice Marilyn Warren AC

The end of this financial year marks the departure of the College’s founding CEO, Lyn Slade, who started at the College in November 2002, and is retiring after almost 12 years of distinguished service.

Under Lyn’s direction, the organisation has grown to be recognised as a national and international leader in judicial education. From the outset, Lyn believed that education and change are symbiotic; as the law is constantly evolving, so, too, are the need and desire for continuing education, learning and support in the judiciary.

Lyn has ensured that the programs delivered by the College are innovative, relevant and specifically tailored to the varying needs of judicial officers. Under her leadership, the College introduced practical education, such as ‘Court Craft’ and the 360-degree feedback survey for judicial officers, which has gained national and international attention.

Lyn actively supported the College developing a social media presence, via Twitter and Facebook, which enables the College to effectively communicate with the legal profession and the broader community.

Lyn has passionately advocated for the College’s ongoing future. She conceived the idea of a dedicated learning space for the College and delivered on this idea in August 2013 with the launch of the Judicial College of Victoria Learning Centre, a contemporary light-filled space where the College now conducts most of its programs.

For the staff members of the College, Lyn has been committed to their development as specialist judicial educators. She has created a culture of continuing education, actively encouraging staff members to take a proactive approach to their professional and personal development, and putting in place the structures and support to ensure that this is possible.

A thriving College is only one bequest of the rich and successful career Lyn leaves for a well-deserved retirement, and the appreciation of the judicial community for her tireless work in the area of legal education was conveyed at her farewell, held in the College Learning Centre in June.

It is with congratulations and thanks that we wish Lyn and her family all the very best for the future.

‘If your actions inspire others to dream more, learn more, do more and become more, you are a leader.’

John Quincy Adams
What is the Judicial College of Victoria?

The College provides continuing education and professional development for the Victorian judiciary. This includes:
- Supreme Court Judges and Associate Justices;
- County Court Judges;
- Magistrates;
- Coroners;
- Judicial Registrars; and
- Full Time, Part Time and Sessional Members of the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal.

The College:
- Offers a continuing professional development scheme for judicial officers that delivers a calendar of timely and relevant programs each year. Judicial College programs include workshops, seminars and field visits, developed with the oversight of judicial steering committees.
- Prepares, updates and maintains over a dozen online publications, which are practical guides to the law and relevant to all Victorian jurisdictions. All publications are prepared and maintained with the oversight of judicial editorial committees.

Who benefits?
The Victorian justice system as well as the wider community benefit from the work of the College, through its assistance in the development of high-performing and skilled judicial officers who are equipped to respond to the challenges of the role and the needs of a socially and culturally diverse Victorian community.

How and when was the College established?
The Judicial College is an independent statutory authority established under the Judicial College of Victoria Act 2001. The College commenced its work in November 2002, with the appointment of the inaugural Chief Executive Officer, Lyn Slade.

What is the Judicial College’s governance structure?
The Board meets four times each year and comprises the heads of each main Victorian jurisdiction and two Governor-in-Council appointees.

Current Board members are:
- The Honourable Chief Justice Marilyn Warren AC
  Supreme Court of Victoria
  Chair of the College
- The Honourable Justice Gregory Garde AO RFD
  President, Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal
- His Honour Chief Judge Michael Rozenes AO
  County Court of Victoria
- His Honour Chief Magistrate Peter Lauritsen
  Magistrates’ Court of Victoria
- Associate Professor Pamela O’Connor (resigned June 2014)
  Appointed under section 8(1)(e)(i) of the Judicial College of Victoria Act 2001 (Vic) ‘one must have experience as a member of the academic staff of a tertiary or other educational institution.’
- Adjunct Professor Susan Long
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The Year at a Glance

**JULY 2013**

**Social media 1**

We join Facebook and post regular updates on our work and publications.

**AUGUST 2013**

**Advanced Practical Evidence 2**

The Honourable David Byrne QC chairs a workshop exploring advanced practical and procedural evidentiary issues that can arise ‘on the fly’ in a trial setting, where difficult discretionary judgments need to be made.

**SEPTEMBER 2013**

**Philosophy, Law and Literature**

Professor Douglas Lind from the University of Idaho, USA runs an enlightening two-day workshop exploring the principles of justice and the judicial role through philosophy, literature and case law.

**OCTOBER 2013**

**Back to Country 5**

Our Back to Country weekend retreat in Yorta Yorta Country brings together judicial officers and Traditional Owners to share stories and experiences of the land and learn about the different services offered to and by Aboriginal people in the area.

**NOVEMBER 2013**

**International Organisation for Judicial Training (IOJT) conference, Washington DC 6**

We join over 300 delegates at the 8th International Conference on the Training of the Judiciary to discuss judicial excellence through education.

**DECEMBER 2013**

**Open Courts Bench Book**

We launch the Open Courts Bench Book online, edited by Justice Bernard Bongiorno AO.

**Twilight event**

We host a twilight seminar on the Open Courts Act 2013, a major development in the practice and procedure of making suppression orders in all Victorian courts and tribunals.

**APRIL 2014**

**Civil Juries Charge Book**

We make the Civil Juries Charge Book a free online resource available to the legal profession.

**‘The end of forgetting’**

Professor Karen Eltis, University of Ottawa, Canada, hosts a lively discussion via video conference from Montreal, Canada on privacy and security for judicial officers in the digital age.

**MAY 2014**

**Civil Procedure Refresher 7**

A stellar cast of judicial officers form a cross-jurisdictional panel, chaired by Chief Justice Marilyn Warren AC, to discuss and debate differing views regarding application of the Civil Procedure Act 2010.

**JUNE 2014**

**Farewell Lyn 8**

We farewell our inaugural Chief Executive Officer, Lyn Slade.

**Learning Centre officially launched 3**

Our new Learning Centre is formally opened by Attorney-General Robert Clark MP and Chief Justice Marilyn Warren AC with over 100 judicial officers and other guests in attendance.

**‘Looking for the Story’ 4**

Author and journalist Helen Garner brings a different perspective to our intensive three-day program on judgment writing.

**FEBRUARY 2014**

**Family Violence Program for Magistrates**

Chief Magistrate Peter Lauritsen chairs our Family Violence program for magistrates.

**MARCH 2014**

**Honorary Fellows of the College**

We are delighted to appoint the Honourable Tim Smith QC and Patrick Tehan QC as inaugural Honorary Fellows of the College.

**ICE: The Ugly Reality**

In response to the alarming growth in criminal offenders’ use of methamphetamines, Professor Olaf Drummer from the Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine provides judicial officers with a deeper understanding of the drug ‘ice’ and its devastating clinical effects.
The inaugural edition of the Judicial College of Victoria Online Journal was launched in June 2014. The Journal is a medium to disseminate the wealth of material from the College’s educational programs. Our ambition is to establish a valuable and enduring resource that will appeal to judicial officers and the wider legal community.

This first edition, guest edited by the Honourable David Habersberger QC, includes a paper by former Chief Justice of the High Court, the Honourable Murray Gleeson AC QC, on the judiciary as a third arm of government; an examination of the issues of statutory interpretation by Justice Susan Kenny; and Justice Mark Weinberg provides an insightful perspective on evidence-based law. Matthew Weatherson, Director Research and Publications at the College, also provides an overview of the Jury Directions Act 2013.

The Journal has been widely circulated to legal practitioners, academic institutions, libraries and judicial education bodies across Australia and overseas. We have also utilised social media to publicise the Journal and to encourage feedback. The College is preparing a second edition, to be published at the end of 2014.

This year was significant for the College as it marked the launch of our new Learning Centre in the William Cooper Justice Centre and the first issue of the Judicial College of Victoria Online Journal.
Open Courts Reforms
‘Timely, interesting, good interaction and discussion.’
Suppression Orders Program, 25 February 2014

The Open Courts Act 2013 was a major development in the practice and procedure of making suppression orders in all Victorian courts and tribunals. To support the judiciary through these changes, the College conducted two Red Alert programs and published a new online bench book and accompanying materials.

The first event took place in December, shortly after the introduction of the Act. Chaired by Justice Bernard Bongiorno AO and with presentations by Justice Simon Whelan and the College’s Legal Research Officer, Eamonn Hortle, the seminar gave judges an understanding of key changes to the law regulating suppression orders, and an overview of the new College resources available to them, including a demonstration of the Open Courts Bench Book.

In February, the College revisited these themes and provided information on the operation of the Act in its first three months. Communications staff from each court explained how orders are communicated. Participants also benefited from a panel discussion between Justice Simon Whelan and the College’s Legal Research Officer, Eamonn Hortle, the seminar gave judges an understanding of key changes to the law regulating suppression orders, and an overview of the new College resources available to them, including a demonstration of the Open Courts Bench Book.

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A further program on the application of the reforms in the Coroners Court was held in June.

Open Courts Bench Book
‘Very thorough work by JCV to produce the Bench Book.’
Red Alert Open Courts, 10 December 2013

Edited by Justice Bernard Bongiorno AO, the Open Courts Bench Book brings together materials for the guidance of judicial officers called upon to consider making or varying suppression orders. The bench book includes:

- Commentary on the principles of open justice and the availability of suppression or closed-court orders;
- Analysis and information on when such orders may be available, and relevant considerations and restrictions to be taken into account in drafting orders;
- Discussion of the categories of information that may be suppressed and the rights and obligations of parties and the media; and
- A suite of model orders that may be adapted for use in proceedings.

Along with the new bench book, the College also developed a range of other resources, including summaries, flow charts and quizzes, which have been enthusiastically received by judicial officers as well as members of the legal profession.

JCV Learning Centre

In August 2013, the Judicial College of Victoria Learning Centre was officially opened by Attorney-General Robert Clark MP and Chief Justice Marilyn Warren AC. Over 100 judicial officers and other guests were in attendance. Since its opening, the majority of College programs have been held in the Learning Centre.

The Centre is a dedicated facility for the delivery of the College’s judicial education programs, offering a full suite of services, including security, state-of-the-art audiovisual facilities and catering, in a contemporary and light-filled space.

In the heart of Melbourne’s legal precinct, the Learning Centre provides a contemporary space that is both conducive to learning and aligns with the Board’s vision of the College as a ‘university for judges’. The Learning Centre offers a modern and versatile campus for our College programs, located close to the courts in the William Cooper Justice Centre.

A prominent feature of the Learning Centre, the ‘wall of words’ serves as a point of reflection and inspiration for visitors. With quotes drawn from judgments, speeches, literature and popular culture, the eclectic references resonate themes of justice, law, truth, the judicial role and lifelong learning. The fortuitous and sometimes surprising juxtaposition of the words captures the essence of the Judicial College – academic and intellectual rigour, innovation, commitment and excellence.

‘A stable and orderly haven inevitably relaxes the mind and makes one more receptive to learning.’
The Honourable Chief Justice Marilyn Warren AC
Inaugural JCV Fellowships

This year, the College was proud to announce its inaugural honorary Fellowship program.

Voluntary and ongoing contributions by retired judges, academics and other professionals are invaluable to the College and its ability to deliver high-quality educational programs and publications.

The honorary Fellowships selected by the College Board were presented to the Honourable Tim Smith QC and Patrick Tehan QC on 3 March 2014. Both have made long-term and substantial voluntary contributions to the College.

Their work has supported the Uniform Evidence Manual and the Victorian Sentencing Manual, respectively, which are widely used resources by Victorian judges, magistrates and tribunal members. In addition, Mr Smith has continued to serve as a member of the College’s ongoing Uniform Evidence Law steering committee. Given the depth of their outstanding contributions over many years, the College was delighted to honour them as recipients of the first Judicial College Fellowships.

Judicial Education as an International Movement

6th International Conference on the Training of the Judiciary

Despite local differences, judicial education is a global movement with common themes. The College is a significant participant in this wider national and international community.

This year, the College participated in the 6th International Conference on the Training of the Judiciary, which convenes a biennial conference for judges and educators involved in judicial education. Held in Washington DC, USA from 4 November to 7 November 2013, it was hosted by the US National Center for State Courts and attended by 300 delegates from around the world.

The theme of the conference was Judicial excellence through Education, and addressed sub-themes including leadership, judicial education, building judicial skills, judicial education in support of the rule of law, technology and the judiciary, and judicial education and the academy.

The College was represented at the conference by Chief Justice Marilyn Warren AC, Chair of the College; Lyn Slade, CEO; and Samantha Burchell, Director Education. The leadership and expertise of the College was showcased during the session, A Strategic Vision for the Training of the Judiciary. Chaired by Lyn Slade, the session involved presentations from Chief Justice Warren AC and Edith Van Den Broeck, Director of Judicial Training at the Judicial Training Institute, Belgium.

Each presentation discussed different perspectives (Belgium and Victoria) on the importance of a strategic vision and engagement for judicial education. The Chief Justice addressed key experiences in the JCV’s strategy and development including:

- Foundational work and transition from initial scepticism about the need for judicial education to, a decade later, institutional acceptance;
- Judge-led curriculum design and education and its relationship to systemic learning and intervention;
- The challenge of ongoing innovation and judicial engagement; and
- The JCV’s unique strategic vision for the future, with a move to a tertiary or ‘academic’ model of judicial education.

The conference provided a unique opportunity to see judicial education from other perspectives, to draw on ideas about how things are done elsewhere, and to make comparisons between, and find similarities in, the experience of judging and judicial education in Victoria and in other countries.

The valuable opportunity to meet and share knowledge and experiences with judicial educators from around the world has already informed the College’s future program work.

Meeting of Asia-Pacific judicial educators

The concept of a regular meeting of judicial educators in the Asia-Pacific region arose from discussions between judicial educators who were present at the 5th International Organisation for Judicial Training (IOJT) Conference in Bordeaux, France in 2011. It was agreed that there would be mutual benefits in establishing a more regular process of dialogue with countries in the Asia-Pacific region. The second meeting was convened in Washington DC, USA on 3 November to coincide with the 2013 IOJT conference. The meeting provided a perfect networking opportunity for all of the institutions that participated.
Growth in usage
In the past year, our online publication usage soared to record levels. For the first time, College online publication usage exceeded 230,000 page views per month. Total page views climbed to over two million, representing an 80.6% increase on the previous financial year.

The College’s publications continue to be cited widely in judicial and academic circles, and most notable of these include mentions in decisions of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeal.

In 2013-14, the College’s publications were cited in at least 25 decisions in the Victorian courts.

Highlights

**Open Courts Bench Book**
The College made a significant addition to its online collection, publishing the Open Courts Bench Book on 1 December 2013, coinciding with the commencement of the Open Court Act 2013. Edited by Justice Bernard Bongiorno AO, the Open Courts Bench Book provides courts and the public with collected resources on the principles of open justice and the availability of suppression orders, closed court orders and other orders.

**Civil Juries Charge Book**
Since its publication, the Civil Juries Charge Book has received widespread praise from Victorian judicial officers for its usefulness in assisting with the conduct of civil trials before a jury. With the support of the Editorial Committee, this Charge Book is now freely available to the legal profession from the College website.

The Charge Book contains model charges for all major civil causes of action, as well as introductory, evidentiary and final directions. The Civil Juries Charge Book is one of very few publications dedicated to charging civil juries in the world, and the first of its kind in Australia.
The Jury Directions Act 2013 has been described as the most significant change to jury directions in the history of Victoria (Justice Chris Maxwell, 2013). The Charge Book’s systematic and comprehensive approach to directions helps to ensure counsel make informed decisions about which directions are necessary. The model charges also allow the judge and counsel to speak the same language when discussing which directions should be given, and enable parties to make targeted submissions about not only the topic of a direction, but also the language of that direction.

This year, the Charge Book has been updated to include new chapters on topics such as false imprisonment, kidnapping (common law), child stealing, statutory perjury and common law perjury.

The ‘Suspended sentence’ chapter to reflect recent case law developments; and
• The ‘Cooperation with authorities’ chapter as a result of recent developments in areas including the nature of cooperation, assessing the value of cooperation and the power to sanction for a failure to comply with an offer to cooperate. The College utilises Twitter (@JudicialCollege) to publicise its online manuals, notifying prospective followers of updates, revisions and new material.

In the past 12 months, the number of people following the College on Twitter has grown by 79%, from 544 to 975. The majority of our followers fit within our key intended target audiences: legal practitioners and law students; media; and those working in the justice system.

This year the College began to use Facebook (www.facebook.com/JudicialCollege) to broaden our outreach capabilities. Facebook has over 11 million active registered users in Australia, which represents over 50% market penetration. Accordingly, there is significant potential to leverage Facebook to attract new users to College publications.

Since launching the Facebook page, we have gained 240 Facebook page ‘likes’. This represents the number of Facebook users that have connected with us on Facebook, and who continue to follow our daily updates.

Of the total number of people that have ‘liked’ our Facebook page, the majority of our followers are aged between 25–34, with the second largest age group being between 35–44 years of age.
Programs

Over the past year, the College has delivered 44 educational programs that have provided a challenging, multifaceted and increasingly multidisciplinary learning experience.

Through partnerships and collaboration with others, we have been able to respond to new and emerging issues in the legal system and to deepen and broaden the programs on offer.

The programs covered a range of curriculum categories including Judicial Orientation, Judicial Practice, Skills and Development, Social Context and Substantive Law and Practice.

Civil Procedure Refresher

‘Was highly relevant and very important for all who sit in civil jurisdiction.’

Judicial officers who participated in the Civil Procedure Refresher program on 23 May 2014 enhanced their understanding of and ability to apply the Civil Procedure Act 2010 (Act).

The program was chaired by Chief Justice Marilyn Warren AD and included:

• Justice David Beach and Judge Christopher O’Neill speaking on case management tools in the Act for effectively and efficiently conducting proceedings;
• Justice Robert Osborn and Justice James Judd discussing the overarching obligations and their role in proceedings; and
• Justice Clyde Croft and Associate Justice Jamie Wood speaking on the cost powers under the Act and how to craft practical cost orders.

The program featured a cross-jurisdictional panel including Justice David Beach, Judge Maree Kennedy and Chief Magistrate Peter Lauritsen. Ably facilitated by Professor Tania Sourdin, the panel discussed a number of vignettes, the majority of which were based on real case law. This session led to lively debate, discussion and differing views amongst the panel and participants regarding the application of the Act.

Overall, the program was an important refresher and reminder of the importance of the Act and its application for those who sit in the civil jurisdiction.

Resilience, Trauma and the Judicial Role

‘We become so entrenched in hard law all day every day, programs like these are a breath of fresh air. They take us beyond our ‘everyday’ to vital topics we should be considering and need to consider and make us more ‘whole’ as people.’

Exposure to emotionally disturbing or aversive material is increasingly recognised as a risk associated with the judicial role. While there has been much research toward improving wellbeing in the legal profession, very little has focused on the judicial role. In April 2014, the College ran a program aimed at increasing judicial officers’ understanding of the nature, risk and signs of maladaptive responses to stressful and traumatic events, and encouraging them to think about prevention and management techniques that promote resilience in the judicial role and environment.

Chaired by Chief Judge Michael Rozenes AO, the program opened with a joint presentation from the Honourable David Harper AM QC and Professor Susan Long (JCV Board Member). Taking a broad view of the judicial role, their presentation looked at four dimensions within which stress and vicarious trauma present within the justice system and the judiciary: personal, role, system and context.

After this reflective presentation, participants heard from clinical psychologist Dr Rob Gordon about some ways in which stress and vicarious trauma can manifest. Dr Vijaya Manicavasagar from the Black Dog Institute spoke on strategies to build resilience. The day closed with Chief Judge Michael Rozenes AO leading a discussion aimed at identifying strategies that can be implemented to assist judicial officers to build resilience. This program was the start of what the College hopes will be a larger project aimed at enhancing judicial wellbeing.
‘Without Fear or Favour’: Judicial Decision-Making

‘This presentation was outstanding – extremely stimulating, useful and challenging.’

In March 2014, the College ran two programs on the topic of decision-making, led by Professor Kimberly Papillon, an internationally recognised expert on the subject of neuroscience and the psychology of judicial and legal decision-making. During a full-day program (‘Without Fear or Favour: Judicial Decision-Making’) and a twilight session (‘The Impact of Stress on Decision-Making’), participants benefitted from presentations on the implications of neuroscience, psychology and implicit association in the analysis of judicial fairness, in order to further develop this core skill that is at the heart of judging.

Chaired by the Honourable David Habersberger QC, the workshop included presentations from Judge Felicity Hampel, Professor Susan Long (JCV Board Member), Professor David Tuckett (Visiting Professor of Psychoanalysis, University College, London) and Associate Professor Ben Newell (University of NSW). The program informed participants on how to identify and address factors that can affect decision-making, and of techniques for increasing impartiality in their decisions.

These themes continued in the twilight session chaired by the Honourable David Harper AM QC, where Professor Papillon’s dynamic and lively presentation gave understanding to the effects of stress on cognitive performance and decision-making, and techniques to assist with dealing with stress and improving the quality of decision-making under pressure.

Judicial Discretion in Private Law

‘Excellent and thought provoking.’

The Judicial Discretion in Private Law’ workshop took place on 14 March 2014. It was a significant collaboration between the College and Melbourne Law School and brought together academics and current and former superior Court judges. The program explored the role of judicial discretion in adjudicating private law disputes, with a keynote address by former Chief Justice of the High Court, the Honourable Murray Gleeson AC. A series of current issues was discussed, with reference to the latest case law from Australia and other jurisdictions, key statutory regimes and academic writing.

Back to Country: A Weekend on Yorta Yorta Land

‘The Elders were all inspirational, interesting and so welcoming. They made it a wonderful experience which I shall never forget.’

The popular and immersive ‘Back to Country’ program allows the judiciary to take time out of the hustle and bustle of court life.

A Weekend on Yorta Yorta Land took place from Friday 18 October to 20 October 2013. Judicial officers stayed at the Morning Glory River Resort in Moama, on the banks of the Murray River, in the heart of Yorta Yorta Country, which includes the stretch of land now known as the Murray Goulburn region of northern Victoria and southern New South Wales.

Participants were given a unique opportunity to enhance their understanding of the Aboriginal connection to land, visiting significant cultural sites, sharing stories and experiences with Traditional Owners, and learning about some of the different services offered to and by Aboriginal people in the area. These services include: Yenbena Indigenous Training Centre, which provides targeted and culturally appropriate training to Indigenous young people; the M.V. Maryann, which offers hospitality training to Aboriginal young people; Njernda Aboriginal Corporation, which was founded by local Aboriginal people to provide a number of welfare-based programs including health, housing, childcare, and family services; and the Baroona Youth Healing Centre.

The group was joined by two Yorta Yorta Elders: Aunty Pam Pederson, who stayed with participants for the duration of the program; and Uncle Colin Walker, who formally welcomed the group to Yorta Yorta Country and spent time taking them to sites of significance in the local area, including the Barmah Forest. Other Elders, Traditional Owners and Respected Persons joined the group for different meals and activities, including community members Lee and Gilbert Wanganeen, Antoinette Braybrook, CEO of the Aboriginal Family Violence Prevention & Legal Service Victoria, and Andrew Jackomos, a Yorta Yorta man and the first Victorian Commissioner for Aboriginal Children and Young People.

A collaborative effort between the Judicial College of Victoria, Kellawan (an Indigenous cultural relations organisation), the National Judicial College of Australia, and the Yorta Yorta, the program provided a unique and unforgettable opportunity to speak with Elders individually, to develop personal relationships with community members and a deeper understanding of Yorta Yorta culture.
Program Judicial Steering Committee

Coroners’ Twilight: Latest Developments in ‘Baby Shaking’ Investigations
17 July 2013
Judge Ian Gray, Regional Coordinating Magistrate Stella Stuthridge, Magistrate Audrey Jamieson, Cassie Carter (JCVC)

Family and Elder Abuse Scheduled for 19 July 2013 but postponed
19 July 2013
Associate Justice Rita Zammit, Judge Jane Patrick, Magistrate Kate Hawkins, Magistrate Pauline Spencer, Deputy President Genevieve Nihill, Carly Schrever (JCVC), Cassie Carter (JCVC)

JOACAC: Koori Twilight: Aboriginal Identity
30 July 2013
Justice Stephen Kaye AM (Chair), Justice Victoria Bennett (Family Court of Australia), Justice Mordecai Bromberg (Federal Court of Australia), Judge Kate Hughes (Federal Circuit Court of Australia), Judge Paul Grant, Judge David Parsons, Deputy Chief Magistrate Jelena Popovic, Magistrate Ann Collins, Magistrate Rose Falia, Senior Sessional VCAT Member Robert Scott, the Hon. Geoffrey Eames AO QC, the Hon. Peter Gray AM QC, Uncle Jim Berg, Anne Bambrook, Wanda Braybrook, Andrew Jackomos, Yvonne Lingua, Aislinn Martin, Catherine Newton, Darren Parker, Carly Schrever, Jacki Turfrey, Cassie Carter (JCVC), Aimee Foo (JCVC)

Judicial Orientation
31 July – 2 August 2013
Chief Judge Michael Rozenes AO, Chief Magistrate Peter Lauritsen, Fiona Dea (JCVC)

Advanced Practical Evidence
9 August 2013
The Honourable Tim Smith QC, Justice Mark Weinberg, Judge Felicity Hampel, Chief Magistrate Peter Lauritsen, Magistrate Duncan Reynolds, Fiona Dea (JCVC)

Judgment Writing
21 August – 23 August 2013
Justice Kim Hargrave, his Honour Tom Wodak, Professor Jim Raymond, writers Professor Christopher Wallace-Crabbé AM, Helen Garner, Ginger Briggs, Melinda Shiell (JCVC)

Back to Country: A Weekend on Yorta Yorta Land
18 – 20 October 2013
JOACAC, chaired by Justice Stephen Kaye AM

Family Violence Program for Magistrates
28 February 2014
Chief Magistrate Peter Lauritsen, Deputy Chief Magistrate Felicity Broughton, Magistrate Jennifer Bowles, Magistrate Kate Hawkins, Fiona Dea (JCVC)

Program Judicial Steering Committee

Litigants in Person: Managing the Challenges
7 March 2014
Justice Emilios Kyrou, Judge Rachelle Lewitan AM, Magistrate Caitlin English, Full Time VCAT Member Julie Grainger, Melinda Shiell (JCVC)

Judicial Discretion in Private Law
14 March 2014
Justice Marcia Neave AO, Justice Emilios Kyrou, Professor Elise Bant, Associate Professor Matthew Harding, Cassie Carter (JCVC), Melinda Shiell (JCVC)

‘Without Fear or Favour’: Judicial Decision-Making
21 March 2014
The Honourable David Habersberger QC, Judge Felicity Hampel, Magistrate Ann Collins, Deputy President Genevieve Nihill, Fiona Dea (JCVC)

The Effects of Stress on Decision-Making
24 March 2014
The Honourable David Habersberger QC, Judge Felicity Hampel, Magistrate Ann Collins, Deputy President Genevieve Nihill, Fiona Dea (JCVC)

Koori Twilight: Exploring Mental Health Issues in Indigenous Communities
25 March 2014
JOACAC, chaired by Justice Stephen Kaye AM

Resilience, Trauma and the Judicial Role
4 April 2014
The Honourable David Harper AM QC, Judge Felicity Hampel, Professor Susan Long, Samantha Burchell (JCVC), Cassie Carter (JCVC)

Koori Twilight: Returning Ancestral Remains to Country
20 May 2014
JOACAC, chaired by Justice Stephen Kaye AM

Civil Procedure Refresher
23 May 2014
Chief Justice Marilyn Warren AC (Chair), Associate Justice Mark Derham, Judge Christopher O’Neill, Judge Michael Macnamara, Deputy Chief Magistrate Barry Braun, Jane Mevel (JCVC), Fiona Dea (JCVC)

Koori Twilight: The Impact of the Koori Courts
3 June 2014
JOACAC, chaired by Justice Stephen Kaye AM

Coroners’ Twilight: Applying the Open Courts Act in the Coroners’ Court
4 June 2014
Magistrate Audrey Jamieson, Magistrate Caitlin English, Coroner Jacqui Hawkins, Sarah Gebert (Principal In-House Solicitor), Cassie Carter (JCVC)

New and Emerging Communities in the Courtroom
6 June 2014
Judge Mark Taft, Magistrate Pauline Spencer, Deputy President Heather Lambrick, Fiona Dea (JCVC)
2014 Human Rights Under the Charter Conference

The College is collaborating with the Supreme Court of Victoria, Monash University Law School, Victoria Law Foundation and the Human Rights Law Centre to organise the Human Rights Under the Charter Conference in August 2014.

A host of distinguished local and international speakers will come together to present a thorough judicial and academic analysis of human rights jurisprudence produced under the Victorian Human Rights Charter.

Themes will include:
• Interpretive techniques employed by the judiciary under the Charter;
• Role of proportionality under the Charter, particularly with respect to the human rights obligations of public authorities;
• How the Charter has affected specific areas of practice such as criminal law, child protection and equal opportunity law;
• Comparative analysis of the role of judges in human rights jurisprudence; and
• Consideration of how Victorian human rights jurisprudence could contribute to the future direction of human rights law.

2015 Prospectus

The College is preparing its new prospectus for 2015, drawing on the skills, talent and knowledge of current and retired judges, members of the legal profession, academics, scholars and specialists in other fields. In order to continue our role as world leaders in judicial training and education, we listened and responded to feedback and evaluation from our participants. In 2015 we will introduce an exciting and ambitious education program. As well as the flagship programs that address the core skills required of all judicial officers in a contemporary justice system, the College will also offer dedicated, jurisdiction-specific programs for the courts and VCAT.

Highlight Events in the Year Ahead

Key Legislative Reforms and Recent Cases in Sexual Offences
The complex area of sexual offences law is continually changing and subject to reform, posing challenges unlike any other area of criminal law and significantly affecting the work of judges and magistrates.

This workshop will examine the current state of the law governing cases involving sexual offences, including important appellate decisions and legislative reforms.

Judicial Leadership
With the introduction of Court Services Victoria, judicial officers must balance judicial tasks with court administration, including general staff relations and building collegiality, strategic planning and managing change. Some judicial officers also take on the added responsibility of allocating work. In this context, defining judicial leadership presents unique challenges.

With the input of Chief Judge Michael Rozenes AO and Chief Magistrate Peter Lauritsen, this full-day workshop on 8 August 2014 will offer judicial officers currently in positions of leadership, or those looking to acquire the necessary skills and knowledge to take on some form of leadership in the future, practical strategies and techniques to enhance leadership and teamwork.

Judicial Symposium
The Judicial Symposium will take place on 15 August 2014 at the College Learning Centre. Led by steering committee members Justice Chris Maxwell and Chief Judge Michael Rozenes AO, the Symposium will provide a forum for judicial officers to communicate and explore systemic issues in the judiciary, as well as the unique challenging characteristics confronting them in their work, addressing themes such as judicial leadership, management and independence.

Sentencing
An ever popular and complex topic, our 2015 Sentencing workshop will examine challenging issues including Verdis considerations, baseline sentencing, judicial monitoring and Commonwealth sentencing.

Evidence
In order to mark the fifth anniversary of Uniform Evidence Law in Victoria, the College will deliver a two-day program in 2015 that will look at current issues in evidence law and its practical application.

‘One’s destination is never a place, but a new way of seeing things.’
Henry Miller (1957)
Big Sur and the Oranges of Hieronymus Bosch
Staff of the JCV as at 30 June 2014

Lyn Slade BA, LLB, MBus (Org Dynamics)
Chief Executive Officer (until 11 June 2014)

Samantha Burchell BA, LLB, M App Sci (Org Dynamics)
Acting Chief Executive Officer (from 12 June 2014)

Publications
Matthew Weatherson BSc (Hons), LLB (Hons)
Director Research and Publications

Jane Mevel BA, LLB (Hons), Grad Dip Legal Practice
Senior Research Officer

Damian Siracusa BA, LLB, Grad Dip Legal Practice
Online Coordinator

Programs
Cassie Carter BSc, LLB(Hons), Grad Dip Legal Practice
Program Manager

Fiona Dea BA, LLB (Hons), LLM, CERT IV TAA
Program Manager

Melinda Shiell (BA, LLM (Juris Doctor),
Grad Dip Legal Practice
Program Manager

Aimee Foo BBus (Hons), AdvDip Advtg, Grad Cert Media
Events and Marketing Officer

Erik Dober BEc, LLB (Hons), Grad Dip Legal Practice
Project Officer

Sara Blanco BA (Criminal Justice)
Program and Facilities Assistant

Administration
Alex Blake
Operations Manager

Kylie Pearse
PA to the CEO and Program Support

Interns for 2013-2014

Romaine Abraham
Leo Cussen Institute

Daniel Lau
Melbourne University

Victoria Walker
Monash University

Helena Kanton
Monash University

Renée Nicola
Leo Cussen Institute

The Year Ahead

Financial Report

for the Financial year ended 30 June 2014

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Chief Finance and Accounting Officer’s declaration 32

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Board Member, Accountable officer and Chief Finance and Accounting Officer’s Declaration

We certify that the attached financial statements for the Judicial College of Victoria have been prepared in accordance with Standing Direction 4.2 of the Financial Management Act 1994, applicable Financial Reporting Directions, Australian Accounting Standards, including interpretations, and other mandatory professional reporting requirements.

We further state that, in our opinion, the information set out in the comprehensive operating statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and accompanying notes, presents fairly the financial transactions during the year ended 30 June 2014 and financial position of the College as at 30 June 2014.

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

We authorise the attached financial statements for issue on 1 September 2014.

Professor Susan Long
Board Member
Judicial College of Victoria

Ms Samantha Burchell
Acting Chief Executive Officer
Judicial College of Victoria

Mr Graham Lindsay
Chief Finance and Accounting Officer
Judicial College of Victoria

Comprehensive Operating Statement
for the financial year ended 30 June 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTINUING OPERATIONS</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income from transactions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2,205,900</td>
<td>2,259,323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total income from transactions</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,205,900</td>
<td>2,259,323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior year adjustment - gain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses from transactions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee expenses</td>
<td>3(a)</td>
<td>1,381,930</td>
<td>1,504,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>3(b)</td>
<td>43,082</td>
<td>11,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest expense</td>
<td>3(c)</td>
<td>1,574</td>
<td>1,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies and services</td>
<td>3(d)</td>
<td>821,080</td>
<td>707,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenses from transactions</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,247,666</td>
<td>2,225,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(41,766)</td>
<td>34,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other economic flows included in net result</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other gains/(losses) from other economic flows</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,282</td>
<td>4,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total other economic flows included in net result</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,282</td>
<td>4,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net result</td>
<td></td>
<td>(39,484)</td>
<td>38,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comprehensive result</td>
<td></td>
<td>(39,484)</td>
<td>38,189</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The comprehensive operating statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.
### Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Notes</strong></td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and deposits</td>
<td>16(a)</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,129,591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total financial assets</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,129,791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-financial assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant and equipment</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>338,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other non-financial assets</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total non-financial assets</td>
<td></td>
<td>338,953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>1,468,744</td>
<td>1,786,426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>66,116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrowings</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>17,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>266,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td>350,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NET ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>1,118,571</td>
<td>1,158,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EQUITY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated surplus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributed capital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net worth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Statement of Changes in Equity for the financial year ended 30 June 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Accumulated Surplus $</th>
<th>Contributed Capital $</th>
<th>Total $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 1 July 2012</td>
<td>724,378</td>
<td>43,969</td>
<td>768,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net result for year</td>
<td>38,189</td>
<td>351,519</td>
<td>389,708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2013</td>
<td>762,567</td>
<td>395,488</td>
<td>1,158,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net result for year</td>
<td>(39,484)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(39,484)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2014</td>
<td>723,083</td>
<td>395,488</td>
<td>1,118,571</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

for the financial year ended 30 June 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts from the Department of Justice</td>
<td>2,481,338</td>
<td>1,941,078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total receipts</td>
<td>2,481,338</td>
<td>1,941,078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Payments</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments to suppliers and employees</td>
<td>(2,275,585)</td>
<td>(2,127,671)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest and other costs of finance paid</td>
<td>(1,574)</td>
<td>(1,624)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total payments</td>
<td>(2,277,159)</td>
<td>(2,129,295)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities</td>
<td>16(b)</td>
<td>204,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(168,217)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchases of non-financial assets</td>
<td>(199,000)</td>
<td>(145,498)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities</td>
<td>(199,000)</td>
<td>(145,498)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner contribution by Government</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>351,519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repayment of finance leases</td>
<td>(5,180)</td>
<td>(17,853)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities</td>
<td>(5,180)</td>
<td>333,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year</strong></td>
<td>16(a)</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above cash flow statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.
These annual financial statements represent the audited general purpose financial statements for the Judicial College of Victoria (JCV) for the period ending 30 June 2014. The purpose of the report is to provide users with information about JCV’s stewardship of resources entrusted to it.

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

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

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

To gain a better understanding of the terminology used in this report, a glossary of terms and style conventions can be found in Note 20.

These annual financial statements were authorised for issue by the Accountable Officer of the JCV on 8 September 2014.

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

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

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

- The fair value of plant and equipment (refer to Note 1(K))
- Superannuation expense (refer to Note 1(G))

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

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

Consistent with AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement, the JCV determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurements such as property, plant and equipment, biological assets, investment properties and financial instruments and for non-recurring fair value measurements such as non-financial physical assets held for sale, in accordance with the requirements of AASB 13 and the relevant Financial Reporting Directions.

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

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

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

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

The Valuer General Victoria (VGV) is the JCV’s independent valuation agency.

The JCV, in conjunction with VGV, monitors changes in the fair value of each asset and liability through relevant data sources to determine whether revaluation is required.

(C) Reporting entity
The financial statements cover the JCV as an individual reporting entity.

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

Its principal address is:

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

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

A description of the nature of the JCV’s operations and its principal activities is included in the Highlights on pages 8-9 which does not form part of these financial statements.

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

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

The JCV is funded for the provision of outputs consistent with its statutory function. Funds are accrual-based grants derived from monies appropriated annually by Parliament through the Department of Justice (DoJ) through to 30 June 2014.

(D) Scope and presentation of financial statements
Comprehensive operating statement
The comprehensive operating statement comprises three components, being ‘net result from transactions’ (or termed as ‘net operating balance’), other economic flows included in net result, as well as ‘other economic flows – other comprehensive income’.The sum of the former two, together with the net result from discontinued operations, represents the net result.

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

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

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

Current and non-current assets and liabilities (non-current being those assets or liabilities expected to be recovered or settled more than 12 months after the reporting period) are disclosed in the notes, where relevant.
Cash flow statement
Cash flows are classified according to whether or not they arise from operating, investing, or financing activities. This classification is consistent with requirements under AASB 107 Statement of Cash Flows.

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

Rounding
Amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar, unless otherwise stated. Figures in the financial statements may not equate due to rounding. Please refer to the end of Note 20 for a style convention for explanation of minor discrepancies resulting from rounding.

(E) Changes in accounting policies
Subsequent to the 2012-13 reporting period, the following new and revised Standards have been adopted in the current period with their financial impact detailed as below.

AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement
AASB 13 establishes a single source of guidance for all fair value measurements. AASB 13 does not change when a Department is required to use fair value, but rather provides guidance on how to measure fair value under Australian Accounting Standards when fair value is required or permitted. The JCV has considered the specific requirements relating to highest and best use, valuation premise, and principal (or most advantageous) market. The methods, assumptions, processes and procedures for determining fair value were revisited and adjusted where applicable. In light of AASB 13, the JCV has reviewed the fair value principles as well as its current valuation methodologies in assessing the fair value, and the assessment has not materially changed the fair values recognised.

However, AASB 13 has predominantly impacted the disclosures of the JCV. It requires specific disclosures about fair value measurements and disclosures of fair values, some of which replace existing disclosure requirements in other standards, including AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures.

The disclosure requirements of AASB 13 apply prospectively and need not be applied in comparative information before first application. Consequently, the 2012-13 comparatives of these disclosures have not been provided, except for financial instruments, of which the fair value disclosures are required under AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures.

AASB 119 Employee benefits
In 2013-14, the JCV has applied AASB 119 Employee benefits (September 2011, as amended) and the related consequential amendments for the first time.

The revised AASB 119 changes the accounting for defined benefit plans and termination benefits. The most significant change relates to the accounting for changes in defined benefit obligation and plan assets. As the current accounting policy is for the DTF to recognise and disclose the State’s defined benefit liabilities in its financial statements, changes in defined benefit obligations and plan assets will have limited impact on the JCV.

The revised standard also changes the definition of short term employee benefits. These were previously benefits that were expected to be settled within twelve months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service, however, short term employee benefits are now defined as benefits expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service. As a result, accrued annual leave balances which were previously classified by the JCV as short term employee benefits no longer meet this definition and are now classified as long term employee benefits. This has resulted in a change of measurement for the annual leave provision from an undiscounted to discounted basis.

Comparative amounts for 2012-13 and the related amounts as at 1 July 2012 have been restated in accordance with the relevant transitional provisions set out in AASB 119. The impact is as follows:

### Impact on Comprehensive result

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact on liabilities and equity</th>
<th>2012-13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decrease in employee expense</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Impact on liabilities and equity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact on liabilities and equity</th>
<th>As at 1 July 2012 as previously reported</th>
<th>AASB 119 adjustments</th>
<th>As at 1 July 2012 (restated)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Employee Benefit Provision – Annual Leave</td>
<td>99,639</td>
<td>(425)</td>
<td>99,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated Surplus</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>425</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Fair Value of Services Provided by the Department of Justice
The DfJ has been centrally funded for services it provides to JCV. These services are not recognised in the financial statements of JCV as their fair values can not be reliably determined. The services that are utilised include the use of the Department’s office accommodation, financial systems, payroll systems, accounts payable, asset register and IT network.

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

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

Employee expenses
Refer to the section in Note 1(L) regarding employee benefits. These expenses include all costs related to employment (other than superannuation which is accounted for separately) including wages and salaries, fringe benefits tax, leave entitlements, redundancy payments, and WorkCover premiums.

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

The DfJ in their Annual Financial Statements, disclose on behalf of the State as the sponsoring employer, the net defined benefit cost related to the members of these plans as an administered liability. Refer to DfJ’s Annual Financial Statements for more detailed disclosures in relation to these plans.

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 30 June 2014

Judicial College of Victoria
Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives (and intangible assets not yet available for use) are tested annually for impairment (as described below) and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. If there is an indication of impairment, the assets concerned are tested as to whether their carrying value exceeds their recoverable amount. Where an asset’s carrying value exceeds its recoverable amount, the difference is written off as an other economic flow, except to the extent that the write-down can be debited to an asset revaluation surplus amount applicable to that class of asset.

Interest expense

Interest expense is recognised in the period in which it is incurred. Refer to Note 20 for an explanation of interest expense items.

Other operating expenses

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

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

(k) Other economic flows included in the net result

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

Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets

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

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

(k) Non-financial assets

Plant and equipment

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

The initial cost for non-financial physical assets under a finance lease (refer to note 1(M)) is measured at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease.
The fair value of plant, equipment and vehicles, is normally determined by reference to the asset’s depreciated replacement cost. For plant, equipment and vehicles, existing depreciated historical cost is generally a reasonable proxy for depreciated replacement cost because of the short lives of the assets concerned.

The cost of constructed non-financial physical assets includes the cost of all materials used in construction, direct labour on the project, and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overheads.

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

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

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

(i) Liabilities
Payables
Payables consist of:

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) Wages and salaries and annual leave
Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits annual leave and accumulating sick leave, are all recognised in the provision for employee benefits as ‘current liabilities’, because the JCV does not have an unconditional right to defer settlements of these liabilities.

Depends on the expectation of the timing of settlement, liabilities for wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave are measured at:

- Undiscounted value - if the JCV expects to wholly settle within 12 months; or
- Present value - if the JCV does not expect to wholly settle within 12 months.

(ii) Long service leave
Liability for long service leave (LSL) is recognised in the provision for employee benefits.

Unconditional LSL is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements as a current liability even where the JCV does not expect to settle the liability within 12 months because it will not have the unconditional right to defer the settlement of the entitlement should an employee take leave within 12 months.

The components of this current LSL liability are measured at:

- Undiscounted value if the JCV expects to wholly settle within 12 months; or
- Present value if the JCV does not expect to wholly settle within 12 months.

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

Any gain or loss following revaluation of the present value of non-current LSL liability is recognised as a transaction, except to the extent that a gain or loss arises due to changes in bond interest rates for which it is then recognised as an other economic flow (refer to Note 1(Iii)).

(iii) Termination benefits
Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or when an employee decides to accept an offer of benefits in exchange for the termination of employment. The Department recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to present value.

On-costs
Provisions for on-costs such as payroll tax, workers compensation and superannuation are recognised separately from the provision for employee benefits.

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

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

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

Minimum finance lease payments are apportioned between the reduction of the outstanding lease liability, and periodic finance expense which is calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease and charged directly to the comprehensive operating statement. Contingent rentals associated with finance leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 30 June 2014

(N) Equity

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

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

(0) Commitments

Commitments
Commitments for future expenditure include operating and capital commitments arising from contracts. These commitments are disclosed by way of a note (refer to Note 13 Commitments for expenditure) at their nominal value and exclusive of the goods and services tax (GST) payable. In addition, where it is considered appropriate and provides additional relevant information to users, the net present values of significant individual projects are stated. These future expenditures cease to be disclosed as commitments once the related liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet.

(P) Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities
Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the balance sheet, but are disclosed by way of a note (refer to Note 14 Contingent assets and contingent liabilities) and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are presented exclusive of GST receivable or payable respectively.

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

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

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

(R) Events after the reporting period

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

(S) AASs issued that are not yet effective

AASs issued that are not yet effective
Certain new AASs have been published that are not mandatory for the 30 June 2014 reporting period. The DTF assesses the impact of these new standards and advises departments and other entities of their applicability and early adoption where applicable.

As at 30 June 2014, the following standards and interpretations that are applicable to the JCV had been issued but were not mandatory for financial year ending 30 June 2014. Standards and interpretations that are not applicable to the JCV have been omitted. The JCV has not early adopted these standards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard/Interpretation</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on</th>
<th>Impact on public sector entity financial statements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AASB 9 Financial Instruments</td>
<td>This standard simplifies requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets resulting from Phase 1 of the IASB’s project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement).</td>
<td>1 Jan 2017</td>
<td>The preliminary assessment has identified that the financial impact of available for sale (AFS) assets will now be reported through other comprehensive income (OCI) and no longer recycled to the profit and loss. While the preliminary assessment has not identified any material impact arising from AASB 9, it will continue to be monitored and assessed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 1056 Superannuation Entities</td>
<td>AASB 1056 replaces AAS 25 Financial Reporting by Superannuation Plans. The standard was developed in light of changes in recent years, developments in the superannuation industry and Australia’s adoption of IFRS.</td>
<td>1 July 2016</td>
<td>The standard was issued in June 2014. While preliminary assessment has not identified any material impact arising from AASB 1056, further work to assess the impact of this standard will be undertaken.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to the new standards above, the AASB has issued a list of amending standards that are not effective for the 2013-14 reporting period (as listed below). In general, these amending standards include editorial and references changes that are expected to have insignificant impacts on public sector reporting. The AASB Interpretation in the list below is also not effective for the 2013-14 reporting period and is considered to have insignificant impacts on public sector reporting.

- AASB 2010-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010).
- AASB 2011-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Consolidation and Joint Arrangements Standards.
- 2013-1 Amendments to AASB 1049 – Relocation of Budgetary Reporting Requirements.
- 2013-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting.
- 2013-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Investment Entities
- 2013-6 Amendments to AASB 136 arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements
- 2013-7 Amendments to AASB 1038 arising from AASB 10 in relation to consolidation and interests of policy holders
- 2013-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Conceptual Framework, Materiality and Financial Instruments
- AASB Interpretation 21 Levies.
## NOTE 2

**INCOME FROM TRANSACTIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>$2,205,900</td>
<td>$2,259,323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total grants</td>
<td>$2,205,900</td>
<td>$2,259,323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total income</td>
<td>$2,205,900</td>
<td>$2,259,323</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## NOTE 3

**EXPENSES FROM TRANSACTIONS**

(a) **Employee expenses**

- Post employment benefits: $166,565, $96,375
- Defined contribution superannuation expense: 106,565, 96,375
- Defined benefit superannuation expense: -96,375, 9,592
- Termination benefits: -79,023
- Salaries, wages and long service leave: 1,186,892, 1,239,474
- Other on-costs (fringe benefits tax, payroll tax and workcover levy): 76,473, 80,091

**Total employee expenses:** $1,381,930, $1,504,555

(b) **Depreciation**

- Leasehold Improvements: $28,508, $2,197
- Plant and equipment: 94,033, 3,324
- Motor vehicles: 5,171, 5,501

**Total depreciation:** $43,082, $11,022

(c) **Interest expense**

- Interest on finance leases: $1,378, $1,539
- Other interest expense: $186

**Total interest expense:** $1,574, $1,624

(d) **Other operating expenses**

- Supplies and services: 821,080, 707,941
  - Purchase of supplies and consumables: $134,884, $105,557
  - Purchase of services: 483,603, 258,300
  - Maintenance: 80, 33,124
  - Judicial training: 185,977, 219,559
  - Other (rent and associated costs): 16,556, 91,401

### NOTE 4

**OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS INCLUDED IN NET RESULT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net gain/(loss) arising from revaluation of long service leave liability  (^{5})</td>
<td>$2,282</td>
<td>$4,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total other gains/(losses) from other economic flows</td>
<td>$2,282</td>
<td>$4,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revaluation gain/(loss) due to changes in bond rates  (^{6})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NOTE 5

**RECEIVABLES**

#### Current receivables

- Amount owing from Victorian Government  \(^{1}\): $1,100,291, $1,352,702
- **Total current receivables:** $1,100,291, $1,352,702

#### Non-current receivables

- Amount owing from Victorian Government  \(^{2}\): $29,300, $52,329
- **Total non-current receivables:** $29,300, $52,329
- **Total receivables:** $1,129,591, $1,405,031

\(^{5}\) The amounts recognised from the Department of Justice/Victorian Government represent funding for all commitments incurred through the appropriations and are drawn from the Consolidated Fund as the commitments fall due. (Appropriations are amounts owed by the Department of Justice/Victorian Government as legislated in the Appropriations Act. Due to the existence of legislative instrument, the appropriation receivable to an entity is statutory in nature, and hence not within the scope of the financial instruments standards.)

\(^{6}\) The amounts recognised from the Department of Justice/Victorian Government are not within the scope of the financial instruments standards.
## Table 6.1 Public Safety and Environment Purpose Group - Carrying amounts *(i)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leasehold improvements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leasehold improvements at fair value</td>
<td>199,209</td>
<td>227,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant and equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant and equipment at fair value</td>
<td>121,154</td>
<td>130,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicle under finance lease</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicle under finance lease at fair value</td>
<td>17,250</td>
<td>22,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net carrying amount of plant and equipment</td>
<td>338,113</td>
<td>381,195</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

## Table 6.2: Gross carrying amounts and accumulated depreciation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Gross carrying amount</th>
<th>Accumulated depreciation</th>
<th>Net carrying amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leasehold improvements</td>
<td>$229,914</td>
<td>$30,705</td>
<td>$199,209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant and equipment</td>
<td>$143,852</td>
<td>$22,698</td>
<td>$121,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicle</td>
<td>$27,230</td>
<td>$9,480</td>
<td>$17,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$400,996</td>
<td>$62,883</td>
<td>$338,113</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leasehold improvements</td>
<td>227,717</td>
<td>130,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant and equipment</td>
<td>121,154</td>
<td>130,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicle</td>
<td>17,250</td>
<td>22,921</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(i)* Fair value assessments have been performed for all classes of assets within this purpose group and the decision was made that movements were not material (less than or equal to 10%) for a full revaluation. The next scheduled full revaluation for this purpose group will be conducted in 2016.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leasehold improvement at fair value</td>
<td>28,508</td>
<td>2,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant and equipment at fair value</td>
<td>9,403</td>
<td>3,324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicle under finance lease at fair value</td>
<td>5,171</td>
<td>5,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>43,082</td>
<td>11,022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

## Table 6.5 Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 30 June 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carrying amount as at 30 June 2014</th>
<th>Level 1 <em>(i)</em></th>
<th>Level 2 <em>(i)</em></th>
<th>Level 3 <em>(i)</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leasehold improvements</td>
<td>199,209</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>199,209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant and equipment</td>
<td>121,154</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>121,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicle under finance lease</td>
<td>17,750</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17,750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

There have been no transfers between levels during the period.

## Table 6.6 Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leasehold improvements</td>
<td>227,717</td>
<td>130,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant and equipment</td>
<td>121,154</td>
<td>121,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicles</td>
<td>17,250</td>
<td>17,250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(i)* Fair value assessments have been performed for all classes of assets within this purpose group and the decision was made that movements were not material (less than or equal to 10%) for a full revaluation. The next scheduled full revaluation for this purpose group will be conducted in 2016.
Table 6.7 Description of significant unobservable inputs to Level 3 valuations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Valuation technique</th>
<th>Significant unobservable inputs</th>
<th>Range (weighted average)</th>
<th>Sensitivity of fair value measurement to changes in significant unobservable inputs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leasehold improvements</td>
<td>Depreciated replacement cost</td>
<td>Cost per square metre</td>
<td>A significant increase or decrease in direct cost per square metre adjustment would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Useful life of leasehold improvements</td>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>A significant increase or decrease in the lease term of the asset would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant and equipment</td>
<td>Depreciated replacement cost</td>
<td>Cost per unit $5,000-$20,000 per unit</td>
<td>A significant increase or decrease in cost per unit would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Useful life of plant equipment</td>
<td>2 - 15 years</td>
<td>A significant increase or decrease in the estimated useful life of the asset would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicle under finance lease</td>
<td>Depreciated replacement cost</td>
<td>Cost per unit $20,000-$30,000 per unit</td>
<td>A significant increase or decrease in direct cost per unit would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Useful life of vehicles</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>A significant increase or decrease in the estimated useful life of the asset would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE 7
OTHER NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current other assets</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepayments</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total current other assets</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total other assets</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE 8
PAYABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current payables</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractual</td>
<td>47,691</td>
<td>69,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies and services administrative</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>199,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies and services capital</td>
<td>8,860</td>
<td>75,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee benefits</td>
<td>7,434</td>
<td>3,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statutory</td>
<td>64,185</td>
<td>347,874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes payable</td>
<td>1,931</td>
<td>2,237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total payables</td>
<td>66,116</td>
<td>350,111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Maturity analysis of payables
Refer to table 15.2 in note 15.

(b) Nature and extent of risk arising from payables
Refer to table 15.3 in note 15.

NOTE 9
BORROWINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current borrowings</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lease liabilities (i) (note 12)</td>
<td>5,180</td>
<td>5,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total current borrowings</td>
<td>5,180</td>
<td>5,180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Non-current borrowings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lease liabilities (ii) (note 12)</td>
<td>12,808</td>
<td>17,987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total non-current borrowings</td>
<td>12,808</td>
<td>17,987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total borrowings</td>
<td>17,988</td>
<td>23,167</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(i) secured by assets leased. Finance leases are effectively secured as the rights to the leased assets revert to the lessor in the event of default.

(a) Maturity analysis of interest bearing liabilities
Refer to table 15.2 in Note 15.

(b) Nature and extent of risk arising from interest bearing liabilities
Refer to note 15.
### NOTE 10

#### PROVISIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current provisions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee benefits (i) (note 10(a)) - annual leave</td>
<td>$54,452</td>
<td>$63,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unconditional and expected to settle within 12 months (ii)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee benefits (i) (note 10(a)) - long service leave</td>
<td>$5,158</td>
<td>$7,573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unconditional and expected to settle after 12 months (iii)</td>
<td>$12,764</td>
<td>$10,319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unconditional and expected to settle after 12 months (iii)</td>
<td>$128,515</td>
<td>$90,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions related to employee benefit on-costs (note 10(a))</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unconditional and expected to be settled within 12 months (ii)</td>
<td>$13,756</td>
<td>$16,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unconditional and expected to be settled after 12 months (iii)</td>
<td>$22,124</td>
<td>$15,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current provisions</strong></td>
<td>$236,769</td>
<td>$202,764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-current provisions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee benefits (i) (note 10(a))</td>
<td>$25,378</td>
<td>$45,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee benefits on-costs (note 10(a) and note 10(b))</td>
<td>$3,922</td>
<td>$6,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total non-current provisions</strong></td>
<td>$29,300</td>
<td>$52,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total provisions</strong></td>
<td>$266,069</td>
<td>$255,093</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Employee benefits and related on-costs (i)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current employee benefits</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual leave</td>
<td>$59,610</td>
<td>$70,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long service leave</td>
<td>$141,279</td>
<td>$100,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total employee benefits</strong></td>
<td>$206,287</td>
<td>$171,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-current employee benefits</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long service leave</td>
<td>$25,889</td>
<td>$31,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total on-costs</strong></td>
<td>$35,880</td>
<td>$31,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total employee benefits and related on-costs</strong></td>
<td>$242,167</td>
<td>$202,764</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Movement in provisions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening balance</td>
<td>$38,217</td>
<td>$38,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact of restatement of prior year balance following remeasurement</td>
<td>(77)</td>
<td>(77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional provisions recognised</td>
<td>$30,336</td>
<td>$30,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction arising from payments/other sacrifices of future economic benefits</td>
<td>(28,674)</td>
<td>(28,674)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Closing balance</strong></td>
<td>$39,802</td>
<td>$39,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>$35,880</td>
<td>$35,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-current</td>
<td>$3,922</td>
<td>$3,922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$39,802</td>
<td>$39,802</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NOTE 11

#### SUPERANNUATION

Employees of the JCV are entitled to receive superannuation benefits and the JCV contributes to both defined benefit and defined contribution plans. The defined benefit plan(s) provides benefits based on years of service and final salary.

The JCV does not recognise any defined benefit liability in respect of the plan(s) because the entity has no legal or constructive obligation to pay future benefits relating to its employees; its only obligation is to pay superannuation contributions as they fall due. The Department of Treasury and Finance discloses the State’s defined benefit liabilities in its disclosure for administered items.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Defmed benefit plans:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Superannuation Fund - revised and new</td>
<td>$60,687</td>
<td>$62,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$106,565</td>
<td>$105,967</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(i) The basis for determining the level of contributions is determined by the various actuaries of the defined benefits superannuation plans.
NOTE 12
LEASES
Disclosure for lessees - finance leases

Leasing arrangements
Finance leases relate to motor vehicles with lease terms of 31 months. The JCV has options to purchase the motor vehicle for a nominal amount at the conclusion of the lease agreements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum future lease payments</th>
<th>Present value of minimum future lease payments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance lease liabilities payable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not longer than one year</td>
<td>6,558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longer than one year but not longer than five years</td>
<td>12,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum future lease payments</td>
<td>18,791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less future finance charges</td>
<td>803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present value of minimum lease payments</td>
<td>12,988</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Included in the financial statements as:
Current borrowings lease liabilities (note 9) | 5,180 | 5,180 |
Non-current borrowings lease liabilities (note 9) | 12,808 | 17,987 |

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

Disclosure for lessees - operating leases

There were no commitments for operating leases as at 30 June 2014 ($Nil - 2013).

NOTE 13
COMMITMENTS FOR EXPENDITURE
(a) Capital expenditure commitments
There were no commitments for capital expenditure as at 30 June 2014 ($Nil - 2013).

(b) Lease commitments
Finance lease and non-cancellable operating lease commitments are disclosed in note 12.

NOTE 14
CONTINGENT ASSETS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES
At balance date there were no contingent assets or liabilities not provided for in the balance sheet as at 30 June 2014 ($Nil - 2013).

NOTE 15
FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS
(a) Financial risk management objectives and policies
The JCV’s principal financial instruments comprise:
• Cash assets;
• Payables (excluding statutory payables); and
• Finance lease liabilities payables.

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

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

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

The JCV uses different methods to measure and manage the different risks to which it is exposed. Primary responsibility for the identification and management of financial risks rests with the management team of the JCV.
The carrying amount of the JCV’s contractual financial assets and financial liabilities by category are in Table 15.1 below.

### Table 15.1: Categorisation of financial instruments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contractual financial assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>Contractual financial assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>Contractual financial liabilities at amortised cost</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and deposits</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total contractual financial assets</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contractual financial liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>Contractual financial liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables (i)</td>
<td>Supplies and services - 56,751</td>
<td>56,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employee benefits - 7,434</td>
<td>7,434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrowings</td>
<td>Lease liabilities - 17,988</td>
<td>17,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total contractual financial liabilities</td>
<td>- 82,173</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2013</strong></td>
<td><strong>Contractual financial assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>Contractual financial liabilities at amortised cost</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and deposits</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total contractual financial assets</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contractual financial liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>Contractual financial liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables (i)</td>
<td>Supplies and services - 344,369</td>
<td>344,369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employee benefits - 3,506</td>
<td>3,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrowings</td>
<td>Lease liabilities - 23,167</td>
<td>23,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total contractual financial liabilities</td>
<td>- 371,041</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the contractual financial assets of the JCV, which comprise cash and deposits. The JCV’s exposure to credit risk arises from the potential default of a counter party on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the JCV. Credit risk is measured at fair value and is monitored on a regular basis. Credit risk associated with the JCV’s contractual financial assets is minimal because the only actual financial assets is cash on hand.

### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the JCV would be unable to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due. The JCV operates under the Government fair payments policy of settling financial obligations within 30 days and in the event of a dispute, makes payments within 30 days from the date of resolution. The JCV’s maximum exposure to liquidity risk is the carrying amounts of financial liabilities as disclosed in the face of the balance sheet. The JCV manages its liquidity risk by careful maturity planning of its financial obligations based on forecasts of future cash flows.

The JCV’s exposure to liquidity risk is deemed insignificant based on prior periods’ data and current assessment of risk. The following table discloses the contractual maturity analysis for the JCV’s contractual financial liabilities:

### Table 15.2: Maturity analysis of contractual financial liabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Carrying amount</th>
<th>Nominal amount</th>
<th>Less than 1 month</th>
<th>1-3 months</th>
<th>3 months - 1 year</th>
<th>1-5 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2014</strong></td>
<td><strong>Payables (i)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Financing lease liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies and services</td>
<td>56,751</td>
<td>56,751</td>
<td>56,751</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other payables</td>
<td>7,434</td>
<td>7,434</td>
<td>7,434</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>82,173</strong></td>
<td><strong>54,731</strong></td>
<td><strong>64,731</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,093</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,919</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,233</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2013</strong></td>
<td><strong>Payables (i)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Financing lease liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies and services</td>
<td>344,369</td>
<td>344,369</td>
<td>344,369</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other payables</td>
<td>3,506</td>
<td>3,506</td>
<td>3,506</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>371,041</strong></td>
<td><strong>373,223</strong></td>
<td><strong>348,421</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,093</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,919</strong></td>
<td><strong>18,790</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

(ii) The carrying amounts disclosed exclude statutory amounts (e.g. GST taxes payable).
(d) Market risk
The JCV’s exposure to market risk are primarily through interest rate risk. The exposure to interest rate risk is insignificant and arises through the JCV’s finance lease.

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

Table 15.3: Interest rate exposure of financial instruments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weighted average effective interest rate %</th>
<th>Carrying amount</th>
<th>Fixed interest rate $</th>
<th>Variable interest rate $</th>
<th>Non-interest bearing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014 Total financial assets</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables (i)</td>
<td>64,185</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>64,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance lease liabilities</td>
<td>17,988</td>
<td>17,988</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total financial liabilities</td>
<td>82,173</td>
<td>17,988</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>64,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 Total financial assets</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables (i)</td>
<td>347,874</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>347,874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance lease liabilities</td>
<td>23,167</td>
<td>23,167</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total financial liabilities</td>
<td>371,041</td>
<td>23,167</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>347,874</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(i) The carrying amounts disclosed here exclude statutory amounts (e.g. amounts owing from Department of Justice/Victorian Government and taxes payable).

(e) Foreign exchange risk
The JCV has no exposure to foreign exchange risk.

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

NOTE 16
CASH FLOW INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cash and deposits disclosed in the balance sheet</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as per cash flow statement</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Reconciliation of net result for the period</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net result for the period</td>
<td>(39,484)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non cash movements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation of non-current assets</td>
<td>43,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movements in assets and liabilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/(decrease) in receivables</td>
<td>275,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/(decrease) in other non-financial assets</td>
<td>(84,994)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/(decrease) in payables</td>
<td>10,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities</td>
<td>204,180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE 17
RESPONSIBLE PERSONS

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

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

- **Attorney-General**
  - The Honourable Robert Clark, MP 22 July 2013 to 30 June 2014

- **Acting Attorney-General**
  - The Honourable Gordon Rich-Phillips, MLC 1 July 2013 to 19 July 2013
  - The Honourable Louise Asher, MP 20 July 2013 to 21 July 2013

- **Secretary to the Department of Justice**
  - Mr Greg Wilson 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014

Judicial College of Victoria

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

- **Chief Executive Officer**
  - Ms. Lyn Slade 1 July 2013 to 11 June 2014

- **Acting Chief Executive Officer**
  - Ms. Samantha Burchell 12 June 2014 to 30 June 2014

- **Chairperson**
  - The Honourable Chief Justice Marilyn Warren AC 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014

- **Other Board Members**
  - The Honourable Justice Gregory Garde AO RFD 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014
  - His Honour Chief Judge Michael Rozenes AO 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014
  - Chief Magistrate Mr Peter Lauritsen 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014
  - Associate Professor Pamela O’Connor 1 July 2013 to 17 June 2014
  - Professor Susan Long 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014

Remuneration

**Ministers and the Department**

Amounts relating to Ministers are reported in the financial statements of the Department of Premier and Cabinet. Remuneration received or receivable by the Secretary in connection with the management of the Department during the period is reported by the Department of Justice.

**Judicial College of Victoria**

Two Governor-in-Council appointees receive sitting fees for their role on the JCV Board. No remuneration is payable to members who are Heads of each Victorian jurisdiction. Remuneration received or receivable by board members in connection with their duties on the Board was in the range:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Remuneration</th>
<th>Base Remuneration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$0 - $9,999</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total numbers</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total remuneration</td>
<td>2,257</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remuneration received or receivable by the Accountable Officer (Chief Executive Officer) in connection with the management of the JCV during the period was in the range:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Remuneration</th>
<th>Base Remuneration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$170,000 - $179,999</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$180,000 - $189,999</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$190,000 - $199,999</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total numbers</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are no executive officers other than the above.

Related party transactions

A number of the Board Members are employed by the Department of Justice. During the financial year, the JCV and the Department conducted business transactions at arms length and at normal commercial terms.

Other transactions

Other related transactions and loans requiring disclosure under the Directions of the Minister for Finance have been considered and there are no matters to report.
NOT 18
REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Victorian Auditor-General’s Office</td>
<td>$13,750</td>
<td>$13,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit of the financial statements</td>
<td>$13,750</td>
<td>$13,380</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE 19
SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Other subsequent events
As from 1 July 2014, JCV will be funded for the provision of its outputs by accrual-based grants derived from monies appropriated annually by Court Services Victoria.

Other than that change, there were no significant events occurring after reporting date to be reported as at 30 June 2014.

NOTE 20
GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND STYLE CONVENTIONS

Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

Financial asset
A financial asset is any asset that is:
(a) cash;
(b) an equity instrument of another entity;
(c) a contractual or statutory right:
  • To receive cash or another financial asset from another entity; or
  • To exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the entity;
(d) a contract that will or may be settled in the entity’s own equity instruments and is:
  • A non derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to receive a variable number of the entity’s own equity instruments; or
  • A derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity’s own equity instruments.

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

Financial liability
A financial liability is any liability that is:
(a) A contractual obligation:
  (i) to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or
  (ii) to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the entity;
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 30 June 2014

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

Grants and other transfers
Transactions in which one unit provides goods, services, assets (or extinguishes a liability) or labour to another unit without receiving approximately equal value in return. Grants can either be operating or capital in nature. While grants to governments may result in the provision of some goods or services to the transferee, they do not give the transferee a claim to receive directly benefits of approximately equal value. For this reason, grants are referred to by the AASB as involuntary transfers and are termed non-reciprocal transfers. Receipt and sacrifice of approximately equal value may occur, but only by coincidence. For example, governments are not obliged to provide commensurate benefits, in the form of goods or services, to particular taxpayers in return for their taxes. Grants can be paid as general purpose grants which refer to grants that are not subject to conditions regarding their use. Alternatively, they may be paid as specific purpose grants which are paid for a particular purpose and/or have conditions attached regarding their use.

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

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

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

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

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

Other economic flows included in the net result
*Other economic flows included in net result are changes in the volume or value of an asset or liability that do not result from transactions. It includes:
  • Gains and losses from disposals, revaluations and impairments of non-financial physical and intangible assets;
  • Fair value changes of financial instruments and agricultural assets; and
  • Depletion of natural assets (non-produced) from their use or removal.*

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

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

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

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

Style conventions
Figures in the tables and in the text have been rounded. Discrepancies in tables between totals and sums of components reflect rounding. Percentage variations in all tables are based on the underlying unrounded amounts. The notation used in the tables is as follows:

- zero or rounded to zero
<sub>100</sub> negative numbers
201x year period
201x-1x year period

The financial statements and notes are presented based on the illustration for a government department in the 2013–14 Model Report for Victorian Government Departments. The presentation of other disclosures is generally consistent with the other disclosures made in earlier publications of the JCV’s annual reports.
Audit and Finance Committee
The Judicial College of Victoria and the Sentencing Advisory Council have a joint Audit and Finance Committee to oversee their financial operations. Due to their small size, the College and the Council have come together to maximise effective use of resources. During 2013–2014, the Committee comprised the following members:

David Greenall
(Chairperson, independent member to March 2014)

Karoil Hill
(independent member, Chairperson from March 2014)

David Jorgensen
(independent member)

Sally Hay
(Judicial College of Victoria representative)

Alex Blake
(Judicial College of Victoria representative).

Mr Graham Lindsay is the College’s Chief Finance and Accounting Officer (CFAO) and attends Committee meetings by standing invitation, providing financial advice as required. During the year we bid farewell to our previous CFAO, Tony Matthews. Tony’s service to the Committee was much valued.

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

The Audit and Finance Committee undertakes the oversight of:

- The operation and implementation of the risk management framework;
- Matters of accountability and internal control affecting the operations of the College;
- Processes for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations; and
- Selection, appointment and removal of the College’s CFAO.

In fulfilling its responsibilities, the Committee has:

- Reviewed the financial statements for the Annual Report and recommended them to the responsible bodies (or delegates) for approval;
- Reviewed the scope and results of the External Auditor’s examination of the Financial Report and matters brought to our attention;
- Regularly reviewed the CFAO’s financial reports on the entities’ finances;
- Completed a Committee self-assessment and submitted a summary of the results to the entities;
- Reviewed the risk register and noted that the risks were being appropriately addressed by management;
- Reviewed the Committee’s annual program;
- Reviewed the entities’ Business and Strategic Plans; and
- Met separately with representatives of the Victorian Auditor-General’s Office and reviewed the VAGO audit strategy for the 2014 annual financial audit.

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

Comparative Workforce Data
The College had a core staff of 13 (headcount) and 12 (full-time equivalent) as at 30 June 2014. A contractor is engaged to perform the duties of the CFAO.

Occupational Health and Safety
During 2013–2014, there were no human or financial costs of occupational injury and illness. Many staff took advantage of the subsidised influenza immunisation program organised by the Department of Justice. Staff members participated in fire-drill evacuation exercises, and have access to ergonomic equipment and assessments by qualified professionals.

Employment and conduct principles
Department of Justice merit and equity principles are applied in the appointment and management of staff, and the College’s guiding principles are consistent with the public sector values and employment principles articulated in the Public Administration Act 2004.

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

Consultancy expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost (excluding GST)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of consultancies in the year ended 30 June 2014 with values of less than $10,000 (excluding GST)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cost (excluding GST)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of consultancies in the year ended 30 June 2014 with values of $10,000 or greater (excluding GST)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cost (excluding GST)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Freedom of Information
The Freedom of Information Act 1982 allows the public a right of access to documents held by the College. For the 12 months ending 30 June 2014, the College received no Freedom of Information (FoI) requests.

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

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

Disclosures

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

Judicial College of Victoria
Freedom of Information Manager
William Cooper Justice Centre
Level 7, 223 William Street
Melbourne Victoria 3000

Requests may also be lodged online at www.foi.vic.gov.au. Access charges may apply once documents have been processed and a decision has been made regarding access (for example, photocopying and search and retrieval charges). Further information regarding Freedom of Information can be found on FOI Online, www.foi.vic.gov.au.

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

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

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

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

Compliance with the Protected Disclosure Act 2012
(formerly the Whistleblowers Protection Act 2001)
The Protected Disclosure Act 2012 encourages and assists people in making disclosures of improper conduct by public officers and public bodies. The Act provides protection to people who make disclosures in accordance with the Act and establishes a system for the matters disclosed to be investigated and rectifying action to be taken.
Disclosures

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

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

Reporting procedures

Disclosures of improper conduct or detrimental action by Judicial College staff or contractors may be made, in the first instance, to the Chief Executive Officer:

Ms Samantha Burchell, Acting CEO
Judicial College of Victoria
William Cooper Justice Centre
Level 7, 223 William Street
Melbourne Victoria 3000

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

Level 1, North Tower
459 Collins Street
Melbourne VIC 3000
Phone: 1300 735 135
Internet: www.ibac.vic.gov.au
Email: (see the website above for the secure email disclosure process, which also provides for anonymous disclosures).

Disclosures under the Protected Disclosure Act 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013-14</th>
<th>2012-13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The number of disclosures made by an individual to the College and notified to the Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessable disclosures</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional information available on request

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

- A statement that declarations of pecuniary interests have been duly completed by all relevant officers;
- Details of shares held by a senior officer as nominee or held beneficially in a statutory authority or subsidiary;
- Details of publications produced by the entity about itself, and how these can be obtained;
- Details of changes in prices, fees, charges, rates and levies charged by the entity;
- Details of any major external reviews carried out on the entity;
- Details of major research and development activities undertaken by the entity;
- Details of overseas visits undertaken, including a summary of the objectives and outcomes of each visit;
- Details of major promotional, public relations and marketing activities undertaken by the entity to develop community awareness of the entity and its services;
- Details of assessments and measures undertaken to improve the occupational health and safety of employees;
- A general statement on industrial relations within the entity and details of time lost through industrial accidents and disputes;
- A list of major committees sponsored by the entity, the purposes of each committee and the extent to which the purposes have been achieved; and
- Details of all consultancies and contractors including:
  - Consultants/contractors engaged;
  - Services provided; and
  - Expenditure committed to for each engagement.

Risk Management and Insurance Attestation

I, Samantha Burchell, certify that the Judicial College of Victoria has risk management processes in place consistent with the Australian/New Zealand Risk Management Standard, and an internal control system is in place that enables the executive to understand, manage and satisfactorily control risk exposures. The Audit and Finance Committee verifies this assurance and that the risk profile of the Judicial College of Victoria has been critically reviewed within the past 12 months. I also certify that the Judicial College of Victoria has complied with the Ministerial Direction 4.5.51 – insurance.

Samantha Burchell
Acting Chief Executive Officer
Date: 8 September 2014
COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL RESULTS

The table below summarises information on the financial results and financial position prepared on an accrual basis, of the Judicial College of Victoria for the financial year 2013–2014 and comparisons with the preceding four financial years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grant from Department of Justice</td>
<td>2,205,900</td>
<td>2,259,323</td>
<td>2,155,500</td>
<td>2,155,500</td>
<td>1,945,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other grants</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>280,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>515,500</td>
<td>1,945,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total income</td>
<td>2,205,900</td>
<td>2,259,323</td>
<td>2,435,500</td>
<td>2,095,345</td>
<td>2,497,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses</td>
<td>2,247,666</td>
<td>2,225,142</td>
<td>2,222,881</td>
<td>2,243,823</td>
<td>2,180,526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other economic flows</td>
<td>2,658</td>
<td>4,009</td>
<td>(11,986)</td>
<td>(429)</td>
<td>(246)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net result for the period</td>
<td>-41,766</td>
<td>34,180</td>
<td>200,633</td>
<td>(148,907)</td>
<td>317,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash flow from operating activities</td>
<td>204,180 (188,217)</td>
<td>8,376</td>
<td>7,841</td>
<td>6,702</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total assets</td>
<td>1,468,744</td>
<td>1,786,426</td>
<td>1,134,768</td>
<td>916,534</td>
<td>1,052,998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total liabilities</td>
<td>350,173</td>
<td>628,371</td>
<td>366,836</td>
<td>349,245</td>
<td>336,802</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Disclosure Index

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

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<th>Page reference</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>Details of consultancies under $10,000</td>
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- **SD4.2(b) Operating statement** Page 33
- **SD4.2(b) Balance sheet** Page 34
- **SD4.2(b) Cash flow statement** Page 36

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- **SD4.2(c) Compliance with Australian accounting standards and other authoritative pronouncements** Page 32
- **SD4.2(d) Compliance with Ministerial Directions** Page 38
- **SD4.2(e) Rounding of amounts** Page 40
- **SD4.2(f) Accountable officer’s declaration** Page 32
- **SD4.2(f) Compliance with Model Financial Report** Page 38

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- **FRD 21B Disclosures of Responsible Persons, Executive Officers and other Personnel (Contractors with Significant Management Responsibilities) in the Financial Report** Page 62
- **FRD 103D Non-current Physical Assets** Page 44
- **FRD 106 Impairment of Assets** Page 43
- **FRD 110 Cash Flow Statements** Page 40
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- **Protected Disclosures Act 2001** Page 69
- **Victorian Industry Participation Policy Act 2003** Page 69
- **Financial Management Act 1994** Page 32

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Judicial College of Victoria

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Facsimile +613 9032 0500

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Facebook.com/JudicialCollege

www.judicialcollege.vic.edu.au

The Board of the Judicial College of Victoria

The Honourable Chief Justice Marilyn Warren AC

Supreme Court of Victoria

Chair of the College

The Honourable Justice Gregory Garde AO

President, Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal

His Honour Chief Judge Michael Rozenez AO

County Court of Victoria

His Honour Chief Magistrate Peter Lautsen

Magistrates’ Court of Victoria

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

Associate Professor Pamela O’Connor

Appointed under section 8(1)(e)(i) of the Judicial College of Victoria Act 2001 (Vic) ‘one must have experience as a member of the academic staff of a tertiary or other educational institution.’

Adjunct Professor Susan Long

Appointed under section 8(1)(e)(ii) of the Judicial College of Victoria Act 2001 (Vic) ‘one must be a person who, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, has broad experience in community issues affecting courts.’