

Delivering Excellence in Court and Tribunal Administration



Contents

Message from the Chair	02	Treasurer Advances and Off-Budget Funding	44
Acknowledgements	03		
Message from the Chief Executive Officer	04	Section 3: Workforce Data	45
Section 1: Governance and Organisational Structure	05	Workforce Data	46
About Court Services Victoria	06	Executive Officer Data	50
Governance	06	Employment and Conduct Principles	51
Governance Structure	07	Performance Against Occupational Health and Safety Measures	52
Governing Body	08	Section 4: Other Disclosures	55
Committees	10	Local Jobs First	56
Courts Executive	12	Social Procurement	57
Senior Executive	12	Compliance with Building Act 1993	58
Court and VCAT Chief Executive Officers	14	Asset Management Accountability Framework Maturity Assessment	59
Section 2: Year in Review	15	Disclosure of Emergency Procurement	61
Priority One:		Environmental Reporting	61
Excellence in Court and Tribunal Administration	17	Government Advertising Expenditure	68
Priority Two:		Compliance with the DataVic Access Policy	68
Reliable, Integrated and Innovative Technology and Digital Capabilities	19	Compliance with the Public Interest Disclosures Act	68
Priority Three:		Compliance with the Carers Recognition Act 2012	68
Diverse, Collaborative, Ethical and Capable People	20	Consultancy Expenditure	69
Priority Four:		Information and Communication Technology Expenditure	75
Contemporary, Safe and Integrated Venues	27	Freedom of Information	76
Priority Five:		Court Services Victoria Financial Management Compliance Attestation Statement	77
Building Understanding, Confidence and Trust	31	Statement of Availability of Other Information	78
Output Performance	32	Disclosure Index	79
Performance Against Measures	33	Section 5: Financial Statements	81
Court Services Victoria Performance Measures	38		
Financial Summary and Review	39		
Capital Projects	42		



Court Services Victoria acknowledges Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as the First Peoples and Traditional Owners and Custodians of the land and waterways upon which our lives depend. Court Services Victoria acknowledges and pays respects to ancestors of this country, Elders, knowledge holders and leaders – past and present. Court Services Victoria extends that respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples. Court Services Victoria acknowledges the ongoing leadership of Aboriginal communities across Victoria in striving to build on these strengths to address inequalities and improve Aboriginal justice outcomes.

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Note: The term ‘Koori’ is used in this Report to describe Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, acknowledging that not all Indigenous People are necessarily of Koori background.

Cover image: Bendigo Law Courts

Photographer: Tim Griffin ©

Responsible Body’s Declaration

In accordance with the *Financial Management Act 1994* and the *Court Services Victoria Act 2014*, I am pleased to present the Court Services Victoria Annual Report for the year ending 30 June 2023.

**The Honourable Chief Justice
Mary Anne Ferguson
Chair of the Courts Council**

Message from the Chair



It is a pleasure to present the 2022-23 Annual Report for Court Services Victoria.

Court Services Victoria continues to evolve, in part because of what we have learned in recent years about responding to changing circumstance and also because of our commitment to making positive changes for the future.

This Annual Report outlines some of the key achievements in delivering on our strategic priorities, including progressing work on the new Wyndham Law Courts, exploring the use of new systems and technology to help people access justice, and strengthening the respect and understanding of the history, culture and present circumstances of First Nations People.

In a year of progress and change, one of the highlights was the opening of the impressive new multi-jurisdictional Bendigo Law Courts. This building was designed as a modern court should be; by listening to and looking through the eyes of the users to create courts that put people and community first.

Many different people will enter Bendigo Law Courts in the decades to come. The new operating model means that regardless of which court or tribunal is hearing the matter, those attending will have access to services in spaces that are calm, secure, and comfortable. That's the environment in which justice can and should be delivered.

Anchoring its development in local heritage and the culture of Dja Dja Wurrung, Bendigo's Traditional Custodians, was an important element in the Bendigo Law Courts. Artworks by Dja Dja Wurrung artists stand as symbols of the Dja Dja Wurrung's unbroken connection to land, community and culture. Djarra language is also used to name courtrooms, meeting and mediation rooms and various other spaces.

Connections to Traditional Owners are also important aspects of the new Dandenong Children's Court, which was informed by collaboration with the Bunurong Community. Creating culturally safe, respectful and inclusive court environments is integral to the setting in which justice is delivered, because they help shape the experience of the community when interacting with a legal environment.

Implementation of the Court Services Victoria Self-determination Plan was also a key focus in 2022-23.

Transparency and evidence-based decision making is at the core of what courts and tribunals do. That was reflected in operations of Court Services Victoria which in 2022-23 began publishing an online dashboard with quarterly insights into caseload volumes and trends. We also commissioned research into people's experience of online and hybrid hearings. The last three years has taught us that people's experiences are individual, with a wide range of views and practice. We need to listen to, and learn from, those varied experiences. The researchers will engage with the spectrum of court users, including staff and the judiciary, the legal profession, service providers and public end users. We look forward to drawing on those insights to help establish an evidence base that will support the courts in considering the continued and best use of online and hybrid hearings.

I often speak about the responsibility on us to create safe, inclusive, and respectful workplaces where sexual harassment, bullying, discrimination and other unlawful or inappropriate behaviour is not tolerated. This is an ongoing process of embedding an enduring culture of respect for all those who work in and with our courts and tribunals. In 2022-23 Court Services Victoria

continued to make changes and measure its progress. There is more work to do, and Court Services Victoria's commitment continues.

Acknowledgements

I acknowledge and thank our Chief Executive Officer, Louise Anderson, who again provided strong support to Courts Council and exceptional leadership of Court Services Victoria during the reporting year.

I extend my gratitude to my Courts Council colleagues and Committee members. As always, it is a privilege to work with you as we look ahead to the future. I acknowledge Justice Michelle Quigley for her work on the Council, and welcome Justice Ted Woodward as the new President of VCAT.

I sincerely thank Court Services Victoria's executive group and committed staff for their work with Victoria's courts and tribunals. Thank you all for your unwavering commitment to supporting the administration of justice in Victoria.



The Honourable Anne Ferguson

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Victoria
Chair of the Courts Council

In a year of progress and change, one of the highlights was the opening of the impressive new multi-jurisdictional Bendigo Law Courts. This building was designed as a modern court should be; by listening to and looking through the eyes of the users to create courts that put people and community first.



Message from the Chief Executive Officer



Throughout 2022-23, Court Services Victoria has continued to operate with resilience, adaptability and commitment to delivering efficient and effective services for the Victorian community through excellence in our processes, places, technology, and people.

The 2022-23 Annual Report details the achievement of several major projects and key initiatives outlined in our 2020-25 Strategic Plan. It also highlights our focus on delivering assets and services that are inclusive, accessible, culturally appropriate and designed from the user perspective, and our ongoing efforts to support the mental and physical wellbeing of our people.

The finalisation of Court Services Victoria's inaugural People Strategy positions us to continue building a diverse, flexible and highly capable workforce who can thrive within safe and supportive workplaces, enabling them to deliver excellence in administration now and into the future. The implementation of key initiatives from our Gender Equality Action Plan during 2022-23 demonstrates our commitment to translating the principles of gender equality into action, delivering on our vision to create psychologically safe and inclusive workplaces for everyone.

Throughout the year, we maintained our focus on building cultural safety and respect at all levels of our organisation through greater awareness and appreciation of culture and the priorities of First Nations People, and on ensuring our processes and operations are guided by principles of self-determination and inclusion. This is evidenced by the ongoing implementation of our cultural competency programs across Courts Group; the release of a framework to guide our engagement and consultation with Koori stakeholders on programs and initiatives that impact Community; and the inclusion of culturally responsive design elements in

both new and refurbished court and tribunal venues, representing connection to Country and collaboration with Traditional Owners.

This connection and collaboration are exemplified in the new Bendigo Law Courts, which is a stunning example of a civic presence understanding and reflecting the needs of its community, and a model for courts of the future. Similarly, the new specialist Children's Court in Dandenong, expansion works at the Sunshine Law Courts, and the Wyndham Law Courts development all prioritise community focus and cultural safety, alongside sustainability and technological capability.

During 2022-23, we continued to seek opportunities for Court Services Victoria to innovate and improve engagement with court users and the community. By implementing future-focused, people-centric technology and solutions – digital wayfinding at Bendigo Law Courts, an online caseload dashboard, the first stage of the Case Management System Portal – we not only improve access to justice but reinforce our value to and connection with the community we serve.

I sincerely thank our executives and staff for their ongoing commitment and contribution to the work of Court Services Victoria. I particularly acknowledge and express my appreciation for the considered stewardship of the Chief Justice, the Honourable Anne Ferguson, and all members of the Courts Council.

I look forward to leading Court Services Victoria in the year ahead, and to continuing the work which enables the courts and tribunals to make innovative and culturally sensitive justice available and accessible for all Victorians.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Louise Anderson".

Louise Anderson
Chief Executive Officer

SECTION 1:

Governance and Organisational Structure



About Court Services Victoria

Court Services Victoria was established by legislation in 2014 to support the operation of the courts and tribunals independently of the direction of the executive branch of government.

Its function is to provide, or arrange for the provision of, the administrative services and facilities necessary or desirable to support the performance of the judicial, quasi-judicial and administrative functions of the Victoria's courts and tribunals, Judicial College and Judicial Commission.

Collectively, Victoria's Supreme, County, Magistrates', Children's and Coroners courts, the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (VCAT), the Judicial College of Victoria, the Judicial Commission of Victoria, and Court Services Victoria are referred to as the 'Courts Group'.

The Courts Group essentially constitutes the judicial branch of Victoria's system of democratic government. Courts Council is the governing body of Court Services Victoria – it directs strategy, governance and risk management – and it is the foremost decision-making body of the Courts Group. With these arrangements in place, Victoria has a self-administered courts system.

Victoria's Judiciary, comprising more than 475 judicial officers across the courts and VCAT, is supported by 3,037 staff, employed by Court Services Victoria under the Public Administration Act 2004. These employees work predominantly in the courts and VCAT, providing support to judicial officers and court users, with other staff working in corporate support functions. Court Services Victoria staff and judicial officers work in 75 locations across Victoria.

In performing its functions, Court Services Victoria serves the Victorian community through the efficient and effective delivery of court and tribunal services, thereby supporting Victoria's system of responsible government and the rule of law.

Governance

Court Services Victoria receives a direct appropriation from the parliament to enable it to carry out its functions and manage its own budget. The Court Services Victoria Chief Executive Officer is the Accountable Officer for the Courts' appropriation, and the Courts Council is the Responsible Body. Court Services Victoria has accountabilities to both the parliament and the executive for the way in which it carries out its operations within its allocated budget.

The Courts Council is chaired by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Victoria, and consists of the six Heads of Jurisdiction and up to two non-judicial members appointed by the Heads of Jurisdiction. As at 30 June 2023, the Courts Council had two non-judicial appointed members.

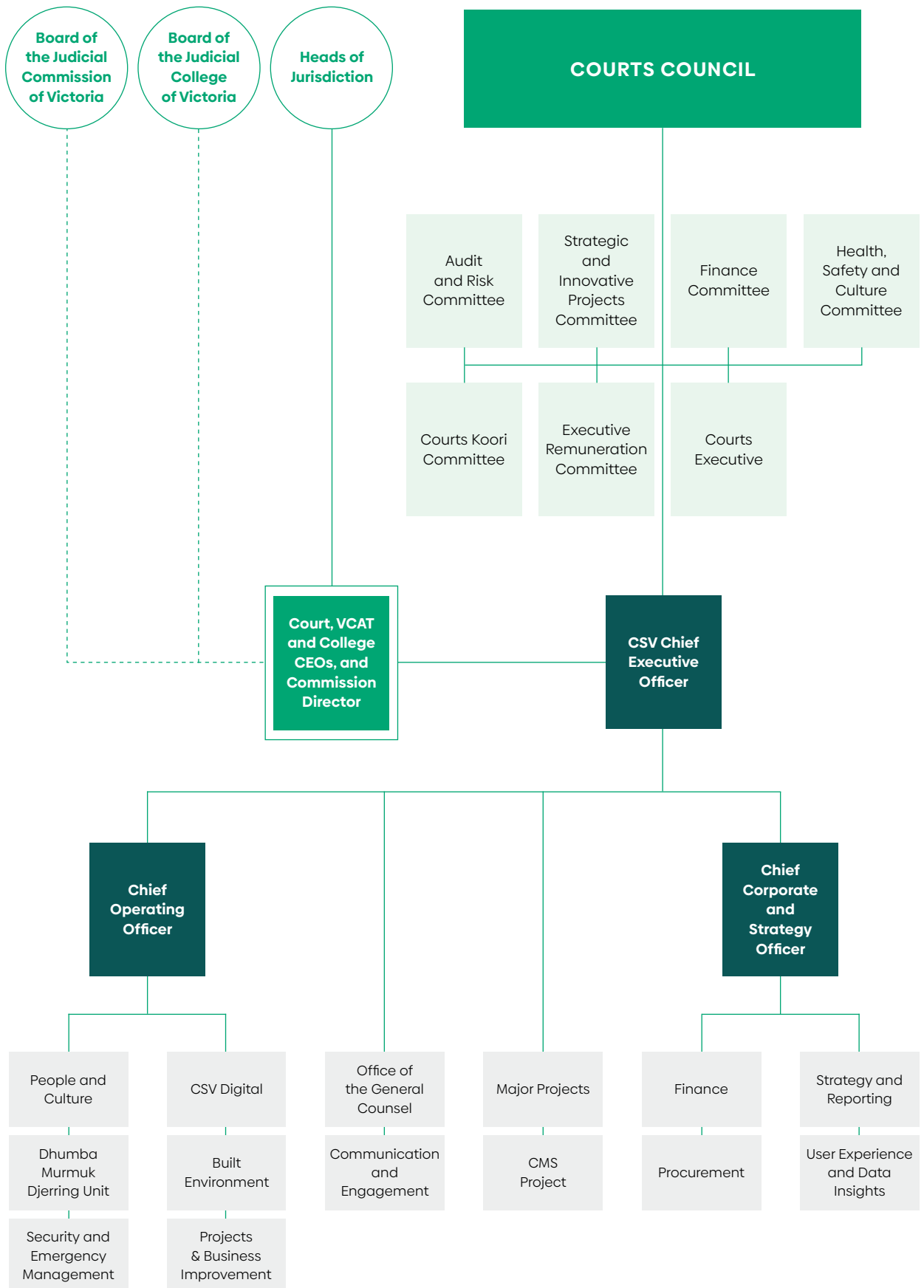
The Courts Council appoints the Chief Executive Officer to lead the functions of Court Services Victoria consistent with the governance, strategy, plans, procedures and policies of the Courts Council. The Chief Executive Officer is the accountable officer under Section 42 of the *Financial Management Act 1994*, responsible for financial management compliance, planning and reporting of Court Services Victoria. The Chief Executive Officer also has the rights, powers and authorities of a public service body head, on behalf of the Crown, for employees of Court Services Victoria.

The Courts Council, on the nomination of the relevant head of jurisdiction, appoints Chief Executive Officers for each court and VCAT. Chief Executive Officers ensure that appropriate supports are provided to their jurisdictions and are responsible directly to their Head of Jurisdiction in relation to those operations.

The Chief Executive Officers exercise authority delegated by Court Services Victoria's Chief Executive Officer to assist the Head of Jurisdiction in the administration of their court or tribunal, and to support the effective and efficient operations of Court Services Victoria. The Chief Executive Officer of the Judicial College and the Director of the Judicial Commission are appointed by the Court Services Victoria Chief Executive Officer, following nomination by the respective Boards of the College and the Commission.

The Attorney-General is the relevant Minister with portfolio responsibility for Court Services Victoria.

Governance Structure



Governing Body

COURTS COUNCIL

The Courts Council is responsible for the general direction and superintendence of Court Services Victoria and, subject to the Court Services Victoria Act 2014, may perform the functions and exercise the powers of Court Services Victoria. In addition, the Courts Council has the following functions and powers.

To direct the strategy, governance and risk management of Court Services Victoria.

To appoint the Court Services Victoria Chief Executive Officer.

To appoint the Chief Executive Officer for each jurisdiction on the recommendation of the relevant Head of Jurisdiction.

Any other functions that are conferred on the Courts Council by the Court Services Victoria Act, or any other Act.

COURTS COUNCIL MEMBERS



Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Victoria

The Honourable Chief Justice Anne Ferguson was first appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court of Victoria in 2010 and appointed Chief Justice on 2 October 2017.



Chief Judge of the County Court of Victoria

The Honourable Justice Peter Kidd was appointed Chief Judge of the County Court of Victoria in September 2015.



Chief Magistrate of the Magistrates' Court of Victoria

The Honourable Justice Lisa Hannan was appointed Chief Magistrate on 17 November 2019, having served for eight years as a Magistrate and Coroner, and 13 years as a County Court Judge. Justice Hannan was appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Victoria in March 2022.



President, Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal

The Honourable Justice Michelle Quigley was appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Victoria in December 2017 and appointed as President of the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal on 1 June 2018.



Independent Member

Dr Philip Williams AM was appointed to the Courts Council as an independent member in June 2014. Dr Williams heads the legal and competition team of Frontier Economics (Australia), and his area of expertise is the relationship between economics and the law.



State Coroner, Coroners Court of Victoria

His Honour Judge John Cain was appointed as a Judge of the County Court of Victoria and State Coroner on 2 December 2019.



Independent Member

Ms Susan Friend was appointed to the Courts Council as an independent member in March 2021. Ms Friend is a Chartered Accountant with extensive experience in finance, governance, audit and risk management, and she is a director of Sapere Research Group.



President of the Children’s Court of Victoria

His Honour Judge Jack Vandersteen was appointed as a Judge of the County Court of Victoria and appointed as President of the Children’s Court of Victoria on 1 January 2021.

Committees

Courts Council recognises the importance of good governance to Court Services Victoria's ability to effectively achieve its objectives under the Strategic Plan.

Court Services Victoria regularly considers and reviews governance arrangements to ensure they remain practical, appropriate, and otherwise help to support Courts Council in the performance of its functions and the exercise of its powers.

To support it in its governance of Court Services Victoria, Courts Council has six standing and ad hoc (time-limited) committees.

Committees are tasked with the responsibility to monitor and guide the development of key strategic priorities where Council is required to approve a strategy, policy or a course of action, and report to Council on all matters of strategic importance.

AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE

The Audit and Risk Committee assists the Council to fulfil its governance responsibilities and obligations in relation to financial reporting and accuracy of the Court Services Victoria Financial Statements. The Committee also advises on risk management; the development of the internal audit annual program; internal control functions; external audit; and ensures the financial systems and processes of Court Services Victoria are consistent with the requirements of the *Financial Management Act 1994*, the *Audit Act 1994*, and other legislation and prescribed requirements.

In accordance with the Financial Reporting Directions under the Financial Management Act, the members of the committee during the 2022-23 financial year were:

- Susan Friend, Independent Member, Courts Council (Chair)
- Dr Philip Williams, Independent Member, Courts Council
- Justice Michael McDonald, Supreme Court of Victoria (resigned from Committee 22 February 2023)
- Justice Michael Osborne, Supreme Court of Victoria (commenced 25 May 2023)
- Judge Philip Ginnane, County Court of Victoria
- Magistrate Phillip Goldberg, Magistrates' Court of Victoria
- Elizabeth Camilleri, Independent Member

COURTS KOORI COMMITTEE

Co-chaired by Justice Richard Niall and Magistrate Rose Falla (Judicial Representatives)

The Courts Koori Committee provides leadership and guidance on the implementation of the Court Services Victoria Self-determination Plan and ensures comprehensive consultation with the Koori Community is conducted as guided by the Court Services Victoria Strategic Plan.

The Courts Koori Committee also advises Courts Council on infrastructure considerations to ensure culture is visible and inclusive across all Court Services Victoria venues, and advocates on the design and delivery of Aboriginal justice court-based initiatives.

EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Chaired by Professor Peter Allen (Independent Chair) (retired 21 June 2023)

Chaired by Gregory Smith AM (Independent Chair) (commenced 22 June 2023)

The Executive Remuneration Committee meets as required to consider matters relating to executive remuneration, performance and governance for the assessment and approval of executive salaries, terms and conditions.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Chaired by Dr Philip Williams (Independent Member Courts Council)

The Finance Committee supports and advises the Courts Council on issues affecting financial sustainability, strategy and performance, and assists it in fulfilling its fiduciary responsibilities and obligations. It also advises Council on matters relating to the Court Services Victoria budget and financial risk management, reviewing operating and capital budgets and monitoring performance against budget.

HEALTH, SAFETY AND CULTURE COMMITTEE

Chaired by Judge Amanda Chambers (Judicial Representative)

The Health, Safety and Culture Committee assists the Courts Council by providing guidance and leadership on strategy, policy and practice associated with the leadership, management, support and development of Court Services Victoria's people.

STRATEGIC AND INNOVATIVE PROJECTS COMMITTEE

Chaired by Chief Judge Peter Kidd (Member Courts Council)

The Strategic and Innovative Projects Committee assists the Courts Council by providing guidance and leadership on Court Services Victoria's reform agenda in respect of strategy, policy and practice associated with the development and implementation of Court Services Victoria's court facilities and technology related initiatives.

Courts Executive

The Courts Executive is committed to the efficient and effective functioning of Court Services Victoria through best practice provision of corporate services, planning and management. It does so by supporting:

Court Services Victoria CEO as the accountable officer and agency head for all Court Services Victoria bodies and staff

Courts Council in the Governance of Court Services Victoria

continuous improvement and optimisation of corporate services across Court Services Victoria.

Senior Executive



COURT SERVICES VICTORIA CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Louise Anderson is the Court Services Victoria Chief Executive Officer, appointed by the Courts Council under section 22 of the *Court Services Victoria Act*.

Her functions and powers include the management of the support services and functions of Court Services Victoria in accordance with the strategy, plan, procedures and functions of the Courts Council. The Court Services Victoria Chief Executive Officer is also responsible for the appointment and management of Court Services Victoria staff (other than the appointment of the jurisdiction Chief Executive Officers).

OPERATIONAL DIVISIONS

Court Services Victoria supports the operations of the courts, Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal, the Judicial College and the Judicial Commission through:

- facilitating the planning and provision of facilities and infrastructure
- financial management and strategies for sustainability
- best practice and fit-for-purpose governance, efficient legal, records management, procurement, and risk, audit and insurances services
- innovative and effective technology
- delivery of major projects, such as the courts' Case Management System, and Bendigo and Wyndham Law Courts
- promotion of employee wellbeing, engagement and inclusion
- facilitating strategic and operational planning, coordinating organisational performance reporting, and managing data reporting and analysis
- coordination of security operations, emergency management and business continuity preparedness and practices.

The Senior Executives, at 30 June 2023, who have a leadership role in respect of the delivery of these services are:



Justin Bree,
Chief Information Officer



Michael Carroll,
Executive Director,
Major Projects



Fiona Chamberlain,
Chief Operating Officer



Salvatore Costanzo,
Chief Finance Officer



Sarah Dolan,
Executive Director,
Communications



Tracey Drake,
Executive Director,
User Experience,
Data and Insights



Jewil Fulton,
Chief People Officer



Anna Guglielmucci,
General Counsel



Nicole Opie,
Executive Director,
Built Environment



Catherine Sullivan,
Chief Corporate
& Strategy Officer



Adam Todhunter,
Program Director,
Case Management
System Project

Court and VCAT Chief Executive Officers

Each of the Chief Executive Officers supports the Head of Jurisdiction in the administration of their court or VCAT.

They report to the Court Services Victoria Chief Executive Officer on other matters, and together with other senior executives form the Courts Executive, to focus collaboratively on the delivery of strategy, court administration, and continuous improvement.

The Chief Executive Officers at 30 June 2023 are listed below.



Matt Hall,
Supreme Court of Victoria



Alison Byrne,
County Court of Victoria



Simon Hollingsworth,
Magistrates' Court of Victoria



Simon McDonald,
Children's Court of Victoria



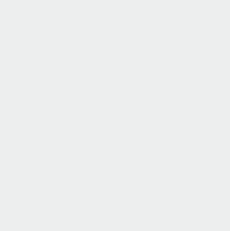
Carolyn Gale,
Coroners Court of Victoria



Mary Amiridis,
Victorian Civil and
Administrative Tribunal



Samantha Burchell,
Judicial College of Victoria



Alexis Eddy,
Director, Judicial
Commission of Victoria

SECTION 2:

Year in Review



Throughout the reporting period, as Court Services Victoria navigated the after-effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the resultant impact on our people, financial pressures and effect on court and tribunal caseloads, we continued to deliver innovative and culturally sensitive approaches to justice, supported by collaborative leadership and excellence in court administration.

Our work was guided by the Court Services Victoria Strategic Plan 2020-25, which affirms the central role of justice in the community, the necessity for justice systems that respond to users' needs, and the importance of operational excellence. The five priorities set out in the Plan articulate the vision for how Court Services Victoria will enable the courts and VCAT to deliver justice effectively and efficiently.

Each year, the five priorities in the Strategic Plan inform the development of an Action Plan which outlines how each operational area within Court Services Victoria will address these priorities and deliver integrated and responsive services for the community through excellence in our processes, technology, and people.

This 'Year in Review' section details performance highlights from the reporting period against each of the five priorities.





Priority One:

Excellence in Court and Tribunal Administration

Court Services Victoria's commitment to excellence in the delivery of services to its users, the community and government is evidenced through the delivery and operations of the Bendigo Law Courts. The Law Courts exemplify our aspiration for excellence and is the culmination of our efforts to create meaningful connections between built environment, service delivery and cultural heritage.

We recognise that our workforce is a critical enabler of excellence in the administration of justice. Because we care about the physical and psychosocial factors that can impact the wellbeing of our employees, and want to ensure that they can carry out their duties in a safe and respectful working environment, preventing sexual harassment in Victoria's courts and tribunals continues to be an absolute priority for Court Services Victoria.

A COURT OF THE FUTURE, ANCHORED IN REGIONAL HERITAGE AND FIRST NATIONS CULTURE

The multi-jurisdictional Bendigo Law Courts opened in February 2023, a state-of-the-art building designed with users, for users. Built over five levels, there are nine courtrooms, two hearing rooms, two mediation suites, remote witness facilities, separate circulation pathways for persons in custody and court staff, dedicated jury areas, and meeting rooms for support agencies and client services.

Key service agencies and jurisdictions are under one roof for the first time in the region, alongside specialist courts including:

- a dedicated Koori Court
- Wurrnyuk Bundjilya (Bundjiyl's Law) and waiting area
- an Elders and Respected Persons meeting space
- a Specialist Family Violence Court, which includes a separate entrance and safe waiting area
- an Assessment and Referral Court – a court list for accused persons who have a mental illness and/or a cognitive impairment.

The court building is a civic space that is visually and culturally anchored to Bendigo's unique heritage and informed by the culture and connection to Country of the Dja Dja Wurrung, Bendigo's Traditional Owners.

The courts feature functional multipurpose spaces and advanced technological capabilities to ensure high quality judicial support. A new model for integrated and responsive service delivery, designed in consultation with those who work in and access the courts, aims to:

- enable easy access to court information and services
- align services and support to individual needs
- ensure strong connection to community and external service providers
- encourage active case management so that matters are resolved in a timely manner
- provide certainty throughout the process so that people know what to expect.

These signature service principles are underpinned by professional and knowledgeable staff and a commitment to continuous improvement, supporting the courts and tribunal in their delivery of efficient and effective justice.

The new Bendigo Law Courts service the Magistrates' Court of Victoria, Children's Court of Victoria, and the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal, as well as the County Court of Victoria, Supreme Court of Victoria, and the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia on a circuit basis.

Additional specialist courts and programs may be rolled out over time in response to local needs.

ENABLING OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE IN SAFE AND RESPECTFUL WORKPLACES

In response to Recommendation 4 of the Review of Sexual Harassment in Victorian Courts (Szoke Review), Court Services Victoria commissioned an independent expert to review and make recommendations to the Courts Council on the recruitment processes and working arrangements for employees who work in a primary relationship with judicial officers.

The report from that review was released in October 2022, setting out 27 recommendations, several which align with and expand on the recommendations of the Szoke Review. Following the endorsement of these recommendations by Courts Council, their implementation is currently underway.

The Szoke Review also made several recommendations in relation to the collection, analysis, monitoring and reporting of data on workplace sexual harassment. Court Services Victoria conducted an anonymous survey of all Victorian court and VCAT staff and judiciary to track progress on incidents of sexual harassment, reporting of incidents and action by bystanders in the courts and tribunals. The findings, released publicly in April 2023, contribute to a better understanding of sexual harassment across the organisation and will inform our ongoing efforts to prevent these behaviours from occurring.

Building on the suite of sexual harassment training delivered in 2021-22, Court Services Victoria has worked with a specialist provider in 2022-23 to deliver general training to 1,086 employees on eliminating inappropriate behaviours in the workplace, as well as targeted training for specific cohorts, including 196 managers and senior executives, and 13 Contact Officers.

We remain committed to responding to and preventing sexual harassment and other inappropriate behaviour in our workplaces. To this end, we have commissioned an independent audit of the implementation of the Szoke Review recommendations, which is expected to be released in early 2024.





Priority Two:

Reliable, Integrated and Innovative Technology and Digital Capabilities

Court Services Victoria continues to seek out opportunities for the Courts Group to improve services, innovate, and engage with the community and people who come to the courts and VCAT.

During 2022-23, we maintained our focus on the implementation of modern and responsive technology solutions, taking much of what we learnt from our support of operations throughout the COVID-19 pandemic and embedding technology into all aspects of court administration. Many of these initiatives were designed and delivered by the Court Services Victoria Digital division, enabling the service delivery transformation of the Courts Group in response to community expectations for digitally enabled services and experiences.

UNDERSTANDING PEOPLE'S EXPERIENCE OF ONLINE HEARINGS

Court Services Victoria has commissioned an Online Courts Research Project, which is being conducted by the Centre for Innovative Justice at RMIT University. The project aims to explore the experience of online and hybrid hearings, as well as identify learnings that can support the long-term use of technology in Victoria's courts and tribunals.

The research will engage with the spectrum of people who participate in courts, including staff and the judiciary, the legal profession, service providers, and public court users. Insights from the research will be complemented by an exploration of international and domestic literature and data about the use of online hearings. We look forward to this research helping us shape how these hearings can continue to play an effective role in the Victorian justice system.

IMPROVING ACCESS TO JUSTICE THROUGH THE CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Implemented for and in close partnership with the Magistrates' Court and Children's Court, the Case Management System will deliver benefits to those working in the courts, court users and the broader Victorian community.

By providing the ability to capture and share critical information as appropriate across the justice sector, reduce reliance on paper, and minimise manual practices, the highly configurable system enables the courts' processes to operate more efficiently, improving access to justice, which ultimately enhances community safety.

Given the scale of the project, functionality is being built and released in stages. In October 2022, the Magistrates' Court civil jurisdiction component was launched – delivering an easy-to-use portal that enables automated processes for filing and accessing information in one location, where external parties can initiate, view, file and track their cases.

Work is well advanced on the Children's Court Child Protection component, and the build of criminal and family violence functionality has also commenced.

In line with a revised scope, the budget for the project has been increased, and the estimated completion rescheduled to quarter four 2023-24.



Priority Three:

Diverse, Collaborative, Ethical and Capable People

Court Services Victoria is continuing to build a diverse, highly capable and flexible workforce, who understand and feel connected to our purpose and who can thrive within safe, supportive and inclusive workplaces.

To achieve this, we are investing in attracting, developing and retaining the best and brightest people, guided by the focus areas outlined in our inaugural People Strategy, and will continue to support their wellbeing and resilience through our efforts to improve the management of occupational health and safety across the courts and VCAT.

Through the implementation of our Gender Equality Action Plan, we are delivering on our vision and commitment to build a more psychologically safe workplace culture that enhances inclusion and respect for everyone, embracing the principles of gender equality and translating them into action.

We are continuing to build cultural awareness and competency capability across the Courts Group, strengthening the respect and understanding of the cultural values, traditions, and customs of Aboriginal and First Nations People.

By creating career pathways for current and future Koori staff, working in partnership with the Koori Community to improve justice outcomes, and aiming to ground our operations in principles of self-determination and inclusion, we enable the delivery of culturally appropriate services across all jurisdictions and make positive progress towards the successful implementation of our Self-determination Plan.

COURT SERVICES VICTORIA PEOPLE STRATEGY

The inaugural Court Services Victoria People Strategy 2023-2026 was finalised this year, setting out a four-year plan to ensure the Courts Group has the optimum workforce to achieve excellence in administration now and into the future.

The People Strategy supports many of Courts Council's broader strategies and priorities outlined in the Court Services Victoria Strategic Plan 2020-2025.

In recognition that people are essential to the work of Victoria's courts and tribunal, the primary goal of the strategy is to attract, develop and retain the best and brightest workforce. It also outlines our commitment to continue to build and improve our culture and environment to make our workplaces safe for all. To achieve this, the following five key areas of strategic intent have been identified:

- foster a culture of respect, integrity, and accountability
- equip people for the work of courts
- build the workforce for the future
- promote physical and psychological safety and wellbeing
- create a great employee experience.

OPTIMISING MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING

During 2022-23, we directed significant effort toward improving the capability and capacity for occupational health and safety (OHS) management across the Courts Group, with a dual focus on optimising employee mental health and wellbeing and preparing Court Services Victoria to meet its obligations under the proposed *Occupational Health and Safety Amendment (Psychological Health) Regulations*.

MANAGING RISKS TO PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SAFETY

One of the key priorities of our OHS work during 2022-23 was a full review of critical safety risks – those risks that could result in either serious harm or a fatal outcome – and their key control measures, with the aim of developing an agreed set of common risks and controls for the courts and VCAT.

In line with the current OHS regulatory framework and drawing on the Courts Group's risk profile, the critical risks to both psychosocial and physical safety were identified, while a baseline review across all jurisdictions and entities determined the core and common controls for these risks.

Informed by OHS metrics, the ongoing monitoring of the effectiveness of these controls will contribute to safer workplaces across the Courts Group.

ADDRESSING VICARIOUS TRAUMA

Informed by the work to identify and manage critical safety risks, Court Services Victoria also made progress on measures to address vicarious trauma, which has been identified as a significant wellbeing issue for the justice and legal sector.

These measures included the development of a core and common vicarious trauma induction, which was implemented as a priority for high-risk employee groups. A psychosocial risk assessment was also developed, enabling a consistent approach for the identification of psychosocial hazards and the selection of controls to be applied across the Courts Group.



IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GENDER EQUALITY ACTION PLAN

The inaugural Court Services Victoria Gender Equality Action Plan, which was launched in August 2022, comprises six key strategies to support a psychologically safe workplace culture.

Enable our employees to achieve their full potential by improving development opportunities and support practices.

Foster a culture that supports a harassment-free workplace by responding to and preventing sexual harassment and other inappropriate behaviours.

Enhance objectivity and transparency in recruitment and promotion practices.

Enable full participation of our employees by regularising flexible working arrangements for all.

Achieve equal pay for equal work by understanding and addressing factors contributing to our gender pay gap.

Effectively measure and monitor gender equality outcomes through improved data and insights.

Of the 34 measures that underpin these six strategies, 13 were completed during 2022-23, with key deliverables including:

- development of a comprehensive People Strategy
- establishment of the Gender Equality Advisory Group
- introduction of a Peer Support Program
- delivery of enhanced employee diversity and inclusion training including LGBTQIA+ awareness, disability awareness, inclusion, unconscious bias, cultural competency, and gender equity
- delivery of a diversity, equity and inclusion intranet page, regular communication pieces, and calendar of significant dates which included two celebratory events for International Women's Day and IDAHOBIT
- launch of the Pride at Court Services Victoria and Courts Group Network
- an audit of recruitment activities and the development and implementation of inclusive recruitment practices.

The implementation of these measures reflects our ongoing commitment to building a workplace culture that is inclusive and respectful, regardless of gender and/ or intersectional characteristics.



DHUMBA MURMUK DJERRING

From the seeds of the Manna Gum sprouts a tall proud scar tree. In the Woi-Wurrung language, 'Wurun' means 'Manna Gumtree' and 'Djeri' means the white grub that lives in the tree, the witchetty grub, while the vibrant gum leaves represent the traditional lands of the Wurundjeri people of the Kulin nation.

The carved shield symbolises justice and Cultural strengthening and safety and its ongoing significance with Aboriginal people today.

The tree's far-spread roots represent connection and engagement with the Aboriginal Community. Four pathways come from the North, South, East and West signifying collaboration and inclusion.

The central circle signifies the morning sun and represents the ceremonial Gathering Place that is Naarm, the city known as Melbourne. The Birrarung River, the river of mist and shadows known as the Yarra, runs through Naarm, symbolised by gentle flowing waves around the circle.

Two Elder's hands extend towards one another and the strong tree. They are the knowledge holders and keepers of Culture; they are our teachers. They hold message sticks of language just as our ancestors did; they are speaking and working together – Dhumba Murmuk Djerring.

Artist: Simone Thomson, Wurundjeri / Yorta-Yorta

TOWARDS SELF-DETERMINATION

Court Services Victoria's Self-determination Plan and associated actions sits alongside the Self-determination Plans of the courts and VCAT. Each focus on improving access to, participation in, and effectiveness of court programs and services for Koori People, and to delivering improved outcomes to the Victorian Koori Community.

During 2022-23, we supported each jurisdiction to realise their Plan, and through the Courts Koori Committee, rigorously monitored the implementation of plans across the Courts Group to measure the achievement of objectives and ensure that the plans are effective tools to help achieve and support tangible change and improvement. Progress against a number of these objectives is outlined below.

Koori Engagement and Consultation Framework

To ensure we provide consistent and accessible services to the Koori Community, we recognise that our business processes must be guided by principles of self-determination and inclusion.

Ensuring Koori participation in the development, delivery and evaluation of all policies, programs and services that impact on the Koori Community is a critical step in actioning self-determination.

Released in October 2022, the Koori Engagement and Consultation Framework provides guidance for the Courts Group on fair and proficient engagement with the Victorian Koori Community.

Developed through direct input from Koori staff, Elders and Respected Persons, and Community, the Framework outlines the seven steps that should guide any engagement or consultation with Koori stakeholders and Community.

- Genuine engagement from the outset.
- Involving people who have acknowledged decision-making and cultural authority.
- Demonstrating knowledge and awareness of culturally appropriate communication.
- Utilising available cultural training and resources to enable informed participation.
- Listening and engaging respectfully and committing to action.
- Taking time to build understanding and trust.
- Demonstrating accountability.

The Framework is a key action of the Court Services Victoria Strategic Plan, and in alignment with the Court Services Victoria Self-determination Plan and Koori Employment Plan, will ensure we adopt a community-led approach to Koori programs and initiatives across the Courts Group.

Fostering cultural safety through connection to culture

Building cultural capability across the Courts Group is integral to fostering cultural safety in our workplaces.

During 2022-23, we engaged extensively with Koori staff to understand their experiences in the workplace, which will inform the development of tailored interventions to foster greater cultural understanding and lift capability across the organisation.

In addition, a Koori cultural capability tool was developed which will inform a baseline measurement of how the organisation understands Koori and First Nations culture, communities and people. This will help us understand more about how Koori cultural capability is improving across the Courts Group over time.



Boosting Koori employment

Court Services Victoria recognises that a strong Koori workforce is crucial to the delivery of culturally appropriate justice outcomes and services.

Informed by the input and experiences of current Koori staff, and in line with the goals of the Self-determination Plan, the Koori Employment Plan aims to improve and provide pathways for the attraction, recruitment, and retention of Koori staff across the Courts Group.

We are committed to achieving a minimum of 3 per cent Koori employment by 2025, with 20 per cent of those, or approximately 15 staff, employed in senior leadership roles.

Currently Court Services Victoria has 79 full-time equivalent staff identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, representing a 2.71 per cent Koori employment rate. Including Elders and Respected Persons employed on a sessional basis (105) takes the Koori employment rate to more than 5 per cent.

During the reporting period, several key priority action areas outlined in the Koori Employment Plan have progressed, including:

- establishment of a Koori Employment Working Group
- completion of a Koori Cultural Safety Audit and development of endorsed recommendations to inform the implementation of the Koori Employment Plan
- endorsement of Koori employment targets for each jurisdiction.

By growing our Koori workforce and providing culturally safe and positive experiences that improve staff retention, we are aiming to ensure Koori voices are present during the development of any programs and policies that may impact or improve outcomes for the Koori Community.

Cultural Immersion Program

Through the delivery of a comprehensive Cultural Competency Program, which includes cultural awareness training for staff and intensive 'On Country' immersion programs for leaders, we continue to build knowledge and understanding of Aboriginal history, culture and self-determination.

During 2022-23, two 3-day immersion programs were delivered to senior leaders, at Warrnambool on Gunditjmarra Country and Bendigo on Dja Dja Wurrung Country. Developed with local Traditional Owners, both programs covered key issues experienced by First Nations people in the Victorian justice system, informed leaders about Court Services Victoria's Koori programs, policies and initiatives, and immersed participants in history and culture through storytelling and visits to culturally significant sites.

In 2023, for the first time, two 1-day immersion sessions were held at Worawa Aboriginal College, designed to introduce team leaders, managers and those working closely with the Koori Community to key policies and issues affecting Koori People during their engagement with the justice system, and in the community more broadly.

During the reporting period, 145 staff across the Courts Group completed cultural awareness training, and a total of 76 participants attended 'On Country' immersions.

By building cultural safety and respect through greater awareness and appreciation of culture and the priorities of the Koori Community at all levels of our organisation, we are making positive progress towards the successful implementation of our Self-determination Plan.

Culturally responsive design in built environment

In 2022-23, Court Services Victoria launched the Courts Design Guide, which embeds the principles of culturally responsive design in capital works projects, informing the creation of culturally safe, respectful and inclusive court environments.

The Guide aligns with the objectives of our Self-determination Plan and draws on the unique experience we gained through working closely with the Dja Dja Wurrung Traditional Owners during the design and build of the new Bendigo Law Courts.

Predicated on a holistic and proactive approach, the principles outlined in the Guide prioritise collaboration with Traditional Owners to ensure cultural values are understood. This in turn informs architectural and interior design, embedding culture throughout court buildings to create culturally safe environments for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People attending these venues or accessing services.

In addition to the Bendigo Law Courts, which exemplify connection to Dja Dja Wurrung culture and Country, other culturally responsive projects completed in 2022-23 include:

- a Koori Court at the new Dandenong Children's Court – informed by collaboration with Bunurong Traditional Owners
- Koori Hearing Rooms at VCAT in Bundoora and La Trobe Street in Melbourne.

Supporting strategic Koori priorities

In June 2023, Courts Council endorsed the creation of the Koori Program Board, with the aim of closing service gaps and improving outcomes for the Koori Community.

Supported by the Dhumba Murmuk Djerring Unit, the Koori Program Board will work collaboratively across jurisdictions to help progress a range of high-level strategic Koori initiatives and make recommendations on current and emerging priorities.

Key areas of focus for the Koori Program Board include:

- development of an implementation plan for the Cultural Safety Audit Recommendations
- coordination of Court Services Victoria's response to the Yoorrook Justice Commission and Nelson Inquest findings
- implementation of the Koori Data Strategy
- review of Courts Group progress under AJA4
- and future planning of Koori priorities

Working in partnership to improve justice outcomes and safety

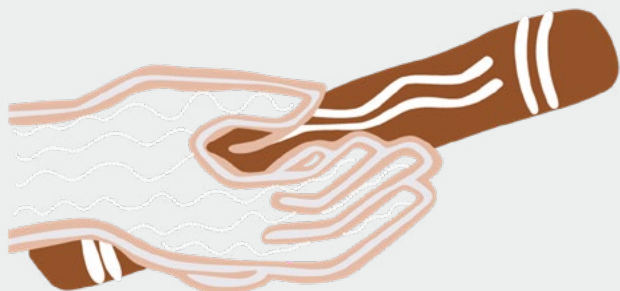
During 2022-23, we continued to implement initiatives funded through the Aboriginal Justice Agreement 4, which embraces core principles of self-determination and self-management.

Of the 16 actions assigned to Court Services Victoria for implementation across the courts and tribunal, seven have been completed, with the remaining either in progress or ongoing:

- Koori Victims of Crime Assistance Tribunal
- Koori Family Violence and Victims Support Program
- expansion of Koori Court
- family violence orders in Koori Courts
- Koori registrar in Coroners Court
- increase Aboriginal staff and community engagement in VCAT
- vicarious trauma debriefings
- Aboriginal culture in courts.

In Victoria, as we move towards Treaty, which will give rise to negotiation on the transfer of power and resources to First Nations people to control matters which impact their lives, and absorb the findings and recommendations of the Yoorrook Justice Commission, momentum will build for more innovative Koori specialist court-based solutions.

Working in partnership with Koori stakeholders and community, Court Services Victoria will adopt a consultative and collaborative approach to assess any recommendations identified and consider possible actions.





Priority Four:

Contemporary, Safe and Integrated Venues

The courts are important public spaces, where community values about the rule of law and access to justice are represented, and justice is delivered.

To enable the delivery of efficient and effective justice to the rapidly growing and diverse Victorian community, Court Services Victoria continues to invest in:

- modernising our existing court buildings to ensure they are fit-for-purpose
- providing safe, accessible venues for those attending court
- functional, well-appointed workplaces for judicial officers, staff and legal practitioners.

We also remain firmly future-focused, building exemplar models for new courts that will be community orientated, culturally safe and focused on achieving operational excellence through integrated, digitally enabled service delivery.

At Court Services Victoria, people are at the heart of everything we do. This is evident not only in how our buildings and facilities are designed to meet the needs of court users, but also in how our workforce mobilises to transform our built environment in response to emergency events while maintaining efficient operations.

ENABLING OPERATIONAL REFORMS AND EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENTS AT VCAT

To address critical demand pressures and make possible the implementation of much-needed operational reforms and efficiency improvements, VCAT needs to relocate to new long-term accommodation in the Melbourne central business district that is appropriate, accessible and fit-for-purpose.

Court Services Victoria's Strategic Asset Plan outlined specific requirements for the new accommodation, including:

- ground floor, private and public access with separate entrances and lifts
- security screening for users
- end of trip facilities
- convenient access to secure car parking spaces.

Following a Request for Proposal process, a lease agreement for the new premises was executed in 2022-23. During 2023-24, concept designs will be delivered, detailed design development completed and tender packs for the fit-out of the new premises finalised.

Fit-out is scheduled to begin in Q1 2025, with VCAT relocating to the new facilities in early 2026.

MEETING THE JUSTICE NEEDS OF GROWING VICTORIAN COMMUNITIES

Sunshine Law Courts Redevelopment

With activity for the Magistrates' Court at Sunshine in Melbourne's rapidly growing western corridor forecast to grow by 50 per cent by 2034-35, Court Services Victoria has budgeted \$25.1 million to deliver critical refurbishment and expansion works at the Sunshine Law Courts.

Prioritising user experience, safety, sustainability, and technological capability, the full scope of works will include:

- construction of two new courtrooms
- conversion of two courtrooms to custody courtrooms, and new custodial lifts and stairs suitable for criminal proceedings
- reconfiguration of the public counters
- additional public-facing interview rooms
- two additional judicial chambers, improved staff areas and amenities

- new internal access for judiciary and staff to lower ground, including lift and stairs
- new lower forecourt and courtyard landscape
- new bespoke registry counters.

Works commenced in October 2021 and are scheduled for completion by August 2023.

In response to the Royal Commission into Family Violence recommendations, a new Specialist Family Violence Court will also be constructed at Sunshine. The court will include a safe waiting area, ancillary interview and meeting rooms, and a new separate entry and exit for Affected Family Members. These works will be completed by 2025.

New Children's Court for Dandenong

The new Dandenong Children's Court commenced operations on 19 June 2023. This facility represents a \$29 million investment and improves access to justice and outcomes for vulnerable children, young people, and their families in Melbourne's south-east.

The Dandenong Children's Court will hear Family Division matters, including child protection and intervention order cases and criminal proceedings, including custody cases.

The innovative features of this specialist, fit-for-purpose court include:

- three courtrooms, including a Children's Koori Court
- the Cubby House – a secure, purpose-built waiting space for children in the protective care of the Department of Families, Fairness and Housing (DFFH)
- custody Centre with five holding cells, meaning children and young people in custody are no longer held in a facility shared with adults for court appearances at Dandenong

- space for services including DFFH, Victoria Legal Aid, Victoria Police, and private legal practitioners
- carefully designed public waiting areas that provide privacy and wayfinding to services
- separate entrance, waiting area and remote hearing facilities for vulnerable court users, including victims of family violence.

The dedicated Children's Court facility means that children, young people, and families do not have to navigate through or share spaces with those in the adult court system, which is critical to the safety of our most vulnerable court users.

The Dandenong Children's Court was also a unique opportunity for Court Services Victoria to work with First Nations People. The Court features artwork by Kobi Sainty, a Bunurong and Palawa man and First Nations visual artist, embedding culture and connection to Country throughout the building.

Wyndham Law Courts

A new court facility is being delivered in Melbourne's west to meet the demand for justice services in the growing Wyndham area.

Wyndham Law Courts will be the largest court complex outside of Melbourne's central business district, with 13 courtrooms, four hearing rooms, as well as three mediation suites and 26 holding cells to service the Magistrates' Court, Children's Court, and VCAT.

The new Courts will prioritise user experience, safety, sustainability and technological capability. Subject to operational funding, the infrastructure provides the capacity to:

- deliver a range of therapeutic programs including culturally sensitive services for the Koori community, and a Specialist Family Violence Court
- improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the justice system and support services and provide more integrated responses through provision of dedicated workspaces for community legal support and wraparound services
- improve the safety and experience of court users with a more person-centred approach.

Court Services Victoria has consulted with local justice and community services to understand the diverse needs of court users, and to integrate relevant feedback into the design. This engagement continues as the service and operating model for the new court evolves.

The Wyndham Law Courts design is pursuing a rating of Green Star 6 through the inclusion of energy efficiency measures such as:

- rooftop solar power system
- efficient building fabric
- efficient heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems
- reduced lighting power density
- on-site renewable energy
- green power purchasing
- installation of Zero Emissions Vehicle chargers for staff and judiciary.

Construction of the Wyndham Law Courts, adjacent to the new Werribee Police Station, is on track for completion by late 2024, with the new facility set to open in early 2025.

TRANSFORMING BUILT ENVIRONMENT IN RESPONSE TO EMERGENCY EVENTS

During the reporting period, Court Services Victoria's Built Environment division continued to demonstrate their capacity for agile response to unplanned events and emergencies, supporting operations to ensure ongoing service delivery to the community.

436 Lonsdale Street Response Program

From September 2021 to October 2022, the 436 Lonsdale Street Response Program involved reorganising Melbourne's court precinct, delivering 16 interrelated projects across seven sites to replace courtrooms, mediation spaces, and associated public facilities.

Extensive remodelling and refurbishment were undertaken at William Cooper Justice Centre, 223 William Street, Melbourne. Levels 6 to 11 were converted into new courtrooms, mediation spaces, chambers, office space and related uses for the Supreme and Children's Courts. This necessitated relocating administrative staff and functions based at William Cooper Justice Centre to an alternate location.

A new administrative headquarters for the Courts Group was created at 181 William Street, involving the transition of corporate services staff from Magistrates', County and Children's Courts, the Judicial College, and Court Services Victoria. Seven floors were fitted-out concurrently, utilising the existing fit-out where possible, including bathrooms, kitchen and break-out areas. Existing furniture and joinery were also repurposed from previous works and from the 436 Lonsdale Street site.

Delivered by the Built Environment Division, the 436 Lonsdale Street Response Program affected more than 1,000 staff and judiciary.

Response to Victorian Floods

The Seymour courthouse experienced significant flood damage in 2022-23, requiring remediation works to flooring, plastering, electrical and security systems. While these works are underway, minor alterations to the layout will also be conducted to improve the functionality of the space and provide greater benefits to staff and court users.

Until the works are completed in 2023-24, the courthouse remains closed, with matters temporarily shifted to other court buildings in the area.



Priority Five:

Building Understanding, Confidence and Trust

By engaging meaningfully with our stakeholders and the Victorian community, demonstrating excellence in our processes, technology and people, and delivering integrated services that respond to the needs of all court users, we will enhance community confidence in the operation of the courts and the justice system.

Through the informed implementation of cutting-edge technology, Court Services Victoria sets the standards for digital experience in a way that meets the needs of court and tribunal users now and into the future.

By enabling all Victorians to access up-to-date information on the operation of the courts and VCAT, we empower court users to become more engaged with the judicial system, building trust and understanding, while reinforcing our value to and connection with the community.

HELPING USERS NAVIGATE THE COURT EXPERIENCE

Innovative digital wayfinding solutions were implemented at the new Bendigo Law Courts to enhance wellbeing, safety, and security for all court users.

Through the Courts' website, people attending the facility can plan their visit, view court schedules, and locate legal and support services on site. Digital displays and interactive information kiosks help court users orient themselves within the building, while those needing a quiet place to work or hold private conversations away from public waiting areas can access reservable spaces via digital booking panels.

These solutions set a new standard for wayfinding and digital interaction across court and tribunal venues in Victoria and have been designed to be scaled for future needs.

SHARING DATA TO INCREASE TRANSPARENCY AND ENGAGEMENT

In a first for Victoria, the introduction in September 2022 of an online caseload dashboard enables all Victorians to access caseload information for each court and tribunal at any time and in an easy to understand format.

Located on the Court Services Victoria website, and updated quarterly, the dashboard provides valuable insights into caseload volumes and trends, showing the number of cases started, completed, and pending, categorised by list and division.

By providing a clearer picture of how the judicial system operates, the caseload dashboard demonstrates our commitment to transparency and promoting confidence and trust. It provides a further opportunity for engagement with the work of courts and VCAT from community and stakeholders.

Output Performance

The Court Services Victoria operational and budgetary objectives and performance are aligned with the jurisdictions' performance. The Victorian Budget 2022-23 outlined the mission statement, objectives and performance indicators for the courts' output.

COURTS MISSION STATEMENT

Victoria's courts and tribunals safeguard and maintain the rule of law through the fair, timely and efficient dispensing of justice.

COURTS OBJECTIVE

The fair, timely and efficient dispensing of justice.

COURTS INDICATORS

- Clearance of criminal caseload (finalisations/lodgements)
- Clearance of civil case load (finalisations/lodgements)

There were no changes to the courts' output structure for 2022-23.

Data in relation to the two clearance rate indicators is included in Table 1 with each of the jurisdictions' output measure results.

For more information about the outcomes and data presented below, refer to the individual annual reports of each jurisdiction.

INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR COURT EXCELLENCE

The International Framework for Court Excellence (IFCE) is a management framework designed to help courts improve their performance. Developed for court use internationally, the framework covers values, concepts and tools to assess and improve the quality of justice and court administration within the court and tribunal system.

The courts' output performance measures incorporate four of the IFCE Global Measures of Court Performance.

Performance Against Measures

Table 1: Courts Output – Performance Against Measures 2022-23

Quantity

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2022-23 estimate	2022-23 actual	Performance variation (%)
Average cost per case – Civil matters disposed in the Supreme Court	dollars	2,911	2,723	-6.5
The variance between the estimate and the full year result is due to an increase in the number of cases finalised, which increased 11 per cent compared to the previous year.				
Average cost per case – Civil matters disposed in the County Court	dollars	9,191	6,884	-25.1
The variance between the estimate and the full year result is attributable to a post-COVID improvement which saw finalisations remain close to the estimate and a smaller impact on operating costs from the purchase of the County Court facility than in the previous year.				
Average cost per case – Civil matters disposed in the Magistrates' Court	dollars	1,548	1,787	15.4
The variance between the estimate and the full year result is due to a decrease in the number of cases finalised.				
Average cost per case – Family Division matters disposed in the Children's Court	dollars	1,403	1,860	32.6
The variance between the estimate and the full year result is due to a higher proportion of court costs attributed to civil matters than estimated, arising from the higher resource intensity of child protection matters (classified as civil).				
Average cost per case – Civil matters disposed in the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal	dollars	1,556	1,405	-9.7
The variance between the estimate and the full year result is due to a higher than expected number of cases finalised, which increased 22 per cent compared to the previous year.				
Average cost per case – Coronial matters disposed in the Coroners Court	dollars	3,944	4,123	4.5
Average cost per case – Criminal matters disposed in the Supreme Court	dollars	47,476	56,674	19.4
The variance between the estimate and the full year result is due to a higher proportion of court costs attributed to criminal matters than estimated, and general operating cost increases, including depreciation.				
Average cost per case – Criminal matters disposed in the County Court	dollars	25,127	24,649	-1.9
Average cost per case – Criminal matters disposed in the Magistrates' Court	dollars	1,728	1,462	-15.4
The variance between the estimate and the full year result is due an increase in the number of cases finalised.				
Average cost per case – Criminal matters disposed in the Children's Court	dollars	1,055	829	-21.4
The variance between the estimate and the full year result is due to a lower proportion of court costs attributed to criminal matters than estimated, arising from the higher resource intensity of child protection matters (classified as civil).				

Quantity

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2022-23 estimate	2022-23 actual	Performance variation (%)
Case clearance rate – Civil matters disposed in the Supreme Court	per cent	100	98.6	-1.4
Case clearance rate – Civil matters disposed in the County Court	per cent	100	81.0	-19.0
The variance between the estimate and the full-year result is due to a significant increase in initiations in the Commercial Division, compared to 2021-22 when the estimate was set.				
Case clearance rate – Civil matters disposed in the Magistrates' Court	per cent	104	94.4	-9.2
The variance between the estimate and the full year result is due to lighter listings resulting in lower finalisations early in the year while managing the transition to a new case management system for civil cases, and the gazettal of additional courts as specialist family violence courts. By quarter four the clearance rate for the overall civil jurisdiction had increased to 101 per cent.				
Case clearance rate – Family Division matters disposed in the Children's Court	per cent	100	98.0	-2.0
Case clearance rate – Civil matters disposed in the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal	per cent	100	98.0	-2.0
Case clearance rate – Coronial matters disposed in the Coroners Court	per cent	100	104.4	4.4
Case clearance rate – Family violence intervention orders disposed in the Magistrates' and Children's Courts	per cent	104	94.5	-9.1
The variance between the estimate and the full year result is due to a decrease in finalisations during the gazettal of additional courts as specialist family violence courts in quarter two. By quarter four the clearance rate had increased to 102 per cent.				
Case clearance rate – Criminal matters disposed in the Supreme Court	per cent	100	101.2	1.2
Case clearance rate – Criminal matters disposed in the County Court	per cent	90	99.8	10.9
The variance between the estimate and the full year result is due to an increase in finalisations compared to 2021-22 when the estimate was set, arising from additional (lapsing) judicial and case management resources to deal with the COVID-19 criminal case backlog, the resumption of jury trials and the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions.				
Case clearance rate – Criminal matters disposed in the Magistrates' Court	per cent	104	111.0	6.7
The variance between the estimate and the full year result is due to an increase in finalisations of over 26,500 when compared with 2021-22, resulting from agile listing practices introduced to reduce the court's criminal pending caseload.				
Case clearance rate – Criminal matters disposed in the Children's Court	per cent	100	103.0	3.0

Quality

Performance measure	Unit of measure	2022-23 estimate	2022-23 actual	Performance variation (%)
Court file integrity in the Supreme Court – availability, accuracy and completeness	per cent	90	99.0	10.0
The variance between the estimate and the full year result is due to the ongoing benefits of the RedCrest electronic case management system, along with improved procedures and efficiency in the management of court files.				
Court file integrity in the County Court – availability, accuracy and completeness	per cent	90	96.0	6.7
The variance between the estimate and the full year result is due to the use of electronic files and electronic document filing.				
Court file integrity in the Magistrates' Court – availability, accuracy and completeness	per cent	90	89.6	-0.4
Court file integrity in the Children's Court – availability, accuracy and completeness	per cent	90	88.0	-2.2
Court file integrity in the Coroners Court – availability, accuracy and completeness	per cent	90	97.9	8.8
The variance between the estimate and the full year result is due to the use of an electronic file management system which streamlined and automated case management controls and processes.				
Court file integrity in the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal – availability, accuracy and completeness	per cent	90	84.0	-6.7
The variance between the estimate and the full year result is due to a continued reliance on paper files in some lists, with the resulting delay between receiving, printing and filing documents impacting completeness.				

Timeliness

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2022-23 estimate	2022-23 actual	Performance variation (%)
On-time case processing – Civil matters resolved or otherwise finalised within established timeframes in the Supreme Court	per cent	90	86.0	-4.4
On-time case processing – Civil matters resolved or otherwise finalised within established timeframes in the County Court	per cent	90	77.5	-13.9
The variance between the estimate and the full year result is due to a 69 per cent increase in the proportion of Civil cases finalised over 24+ months, compared to 2021-22 when the estimate was set, arising directly from delays caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.				
On-time case processing – Civil matters resolved or otherwise finalised within established timeframes in the Magistrates' Court	per cent	80	78.4	-2.0
On-time case processing – Family Division matters resolved or otherwise finalised within established timeframes in the Children's Court	per cent	90	90.0	0.0
On-time case processing – Civil matters resolved or otherwise finalised within established timeframes in the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal	per cent	90	84.0	-6.7
The variance between the estimate and the full year result is due to a focus on finalising the oldest cases in the Residential Tenancies list as part of backlog recovery strategies, disproportionately affecting the whole of tribunal result.				
On-time case processing – Coronial matters resolved or otherwise finalised within established timeframes in the Coroners Court	per cent	80	77.7	-2.9
On-time case processing – Criminal matters resolved or otherwise finalised within established timeframes in the Supreme Court	per cent	85	78.0	-8.2
The variance between the estimate and the full year result is due to the higher proportion of cases finalised after 12 months. This is attributable to the resumption of jury trial activity and the consequent reduction of the backlog of cases delayed by pandemic-related disruptions.				
On-time case processing – Criminal matters resolved or otherwise finalised within established timeframes in the County Court	per cent	80	67.0	-16.3
The variance between the estimate and the full year result is due to a 37 per cent increase in the proportion of Criminal cases finalised over 12+ months, compared to 2021-22 when the estimate was set, arising directly from delays caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.				
On-time case processing – Criminal matters resolved or otherwise finalised within established timeframes in the Magistrates' Court	per cent	85	55.1	-35.2
The variance between the estimate and the full year result is due to a focus on finalising older cases. The performance outcome has improved from 40.7 per cent reported in 2021-22, with over 26,500 more cases finalised compared to the previous year.				

On-time case processing – Criminal matters resolved or otherwise finalised within established timeframes in the Children’s Court	per cent	90	79.0	-12.2
The variance between the estimate and the full year result is due to a focus on finalising older cases through targeted case management strategies. The success of these strategies is reflected in the court’s reduction in the age of its criminal pending.				
On-time case processing – Family violence intervention orders resolved or otherwise finalised within established timeframes in the Magistrates’ and Children’s Courts	per cent	90	84.1	-6.6
The variance between the estimate and the full year result is due to a focus on finalising older cases. The performance outcome has improved from 73.1 per cent reported in 2021-22, and 97 per cent of cases were finalised within 18 months.				

Cost

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2022-23 estimate	2022-23 actual	Performance variation (%)
Total output cost	\$ million	816	789	-3.2

Notes

(1) The case clearance rate is calculated as (number of cases disposed/number of cases initiated).

Court Services Victoria Performance Measures

In 2022-23 Courts Council approved a performance measurement framework and measures that will demonstrate Court Services Victoria's performance and contribution in supporting the work and outputs of the courts and VCAT.

For each 'priority area' identified in Court Services Victoria's Strategic Plan, the framework details objectives and measures to track Court Services Victoria's performance over time. Measures will be progressively implemented as we develop systems to capture and report data.

Table 2 details baseline data for measures where data is available for 2022-23.

Table 2: Performance measures 2022-23

Strategic Plan Priority	Measure	Unit	Baseline 2022-23
Diverse, collaborative, ethical and capable people	Total reportable incidents (physical and psychosocial)	Number	181 ⁽¹⁾
Contemporary, safe and integrated venues	Percentage of assets rated as in fair to excellent condition	Per cent	75
	Total asset related OHS incidents	Number	60 ⁽²⁾

Notes

(1) Relates to incidents reported by Court Services Victoria staff - 18 psychosocial and 163 physical.

(2) The majority of incidents relate to slips, trips and falls.

Financial Summary and Review

The budget outcomes provide a comparison between the actual financial statements of Court Services Victoria and the forecast financial information (initial budget estimates) published in Budget Paper No.5 Statement of Finances.

The budget outcomes statement is not subject to audit by the Victorian Auditor-General's Office and is not prepared on the same basis as the Court Services Victoria financial statements.

Refer to the financial statements for comparison of budget and actual.

FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Table 3: Five-Year Financial Summary

Item	2022-23 \$'000	2021-22 \$'000	2020-21 \$'000	2019-20 \$'000	2018-19 \$'000
Revenue from Government	764,296	927,047	683,529	647,903	586,423
Total income from transactions	793,357	952,186	711,520	673,520	614,588
Total expenses from transactions	795,861	956,479	711,286	669,003	612,360
Net result from transactions – surplus / (deficit)	(2,504)	(4,293)	235	4,517	2,228
Comprehensive result	(1,762)	1,981	68,766	44,337	49,258
Net cash flow from operating activities	95,180	142,338	79,196	52,948	74,563
Total assets	1,852,711	1,724,027	1,441,644	1,328,449	1,128,001
Total liabilities	303,200	293,593	259,662	286,581	199,630

COURT SERVICES VICTORIA CURRENT YEAR FINANCIAL REVIEW

- For the financial year 2022-23, Court Services Victoria's revenue from the government was reduced by \$162.8 million compared to last year, reflecting one-off funding to purchase the County Court building Melbourne (\$207.2 million) received last year and increased output revenue arising from budget initiatives (\$44.5 million). The funding was utilised to further enhance service delivery.
- Total assets increased by \$128.7 million reflecting the substantial asset-building work being done to optimise courts and associated facilities for the use of modern technology (Case Management System, VCAT Digital Transformation) to simplify access to justice systems, and the completion of the Bendigo Law Courts construction and Dandenong Children's Court.
- Total liabilities increased by \$9.6 million compared to the prior year mainly due to right-of-use assets and employee-related provisions relevant to long service leave and annual leave.

BUDGET ALLOCATION

Court Services Victoria's budget is allocated to each of the jurisdictions, Court Services Victoria corporate services, the Judicial College, and the Judicial Commission, in accordance with budgets approved by the Attorney-General under section 41 of the Court Services Victoria Act.

The Court Services Victoria budget breakdown for the purposes of the jurisdictions, Court Services Victoria corporate services, the Judicial College and the Judicial Commission is shown in Table 4 and includes funding from annual and special appropriations, as well as trust funding. Charges relating to the corporate functions set out below

include the whole of Court Services Victoria charges, such as capital asset charges and depreciation.

Built into appropriation funding is depreciation, rent, accommodation, and a capital asset charge. These are classified as non-discretionary items and funding is held and managed centrally by Court Services Victoria.

The budget allocation profiles of courts and VCAT, Court Services Victoria Corporate Services, the Judicial College and the Judicial Commission are based on historical allocation profiles adjusted for savings, indexation, and new funding.

Table 4: Court Services Victoria's Budget Allocation by Jurisdiction

By business area	2022-23 Published budget \$m	2022-23 Revised budget \$m
Supreme Court of Victoria	84.118	88.310
County Court of Victoria	120.764	90.215
Magistrates' Court of Victoria	258.425	263.087
Victorian Civil & Administrative Tribunal	76.968	73.983
Children's Court of Victoria	30.676	30.916
Coroners Court of Victoria	23.625	25.553
Judicial College of Victoria	4.675	4.681
Judicial Commission of Victoria	2.556	3.230
CSV Corporate Services	78.722	110.423
Depreciation Expenditure	95.632	102.433
Other	39.595	9.322
Total Court Services Victoria	815.757	802.153

Notes:

(1) Other includes expenditure for rent and accommodation, unallocated court fee pool expenditure, or non-discretionary contract commitments entered into and managed by Court Services Victoria on behalf of the jurisdictions.

DISCLOSURE OF GRANTS AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS (OTHER THAN CONTRIBUTIONS BY OWNERS)

Court Services Victoria has provided assistance to certain companies and organisations. Financial assistance provided in 2022-23 is detailed below.

Table 5: Grant and Other Transfer Payments

Organisation	Nature of grant and other transfer payment	Expenditure (excluding GST) \$
Corrections Victoria	Drug Court Funding Contribution – Case Management Services	501,578
McAuley Community Services for Women	Support for Women and Children	93,999
National Judicial College of Australia	Grant Contribution – Victoria	104,917
Department of Health	Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services for Participants of the Court Integrated Services Program (CISP)	3,600,490
Department of Families, Fairness & Housing	WAYYS Emergency Housing Support	1,584,106
Court Network	Court Services Network Agreement	1,382,534
The Alannah & Madeline Foundation	Grant Contribution (Cubby House Program)	276,000
Supreme Court Law Library	Grant – Operating Contribution	600,000
Australian Bureau of Statistics	National Criminal Courts Statistics Unit Inter-Governmental Agreement	79,419
Judicial College of Victoria	Output Appropriation Funding	4,682,053
Judicial Commission of Victoria	Output Appropriation Funding	2,803,522
Grant Total		15,708,617

Capital Projects

Funding for capital projects provided by the State Government is allocated to Court Services Victoria for use by the courts and the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal. The following information provides details regarding in-progress and completed capital projects as published in Budget Paper 4 for 2023-24.

Bendigo Law Courts Development (\$152.4 million estimated capital investment)

Funding for a multi-jurisdictional regional headquarters court facility for Bendigo and the wider Loddon Mallee region. Estimated completion: Bendigo Law Courts – quarter four 2023-24, and the Bendigo Drug Court – quarter four 2023-24.

County Court – Accommodation and Services Renewal (Melbourne)

(\$12.281 million estimated capital investment)
This project is part of the building works package for the court to address compliance, safety and security upgrades, and ongoing essential maintenance. Estimated completion – quarter four 2023-24.

Courts Case Management System (\$79.5 million estimated capital investment)

A new case management system will operate across the Magistrates' Court and the Children's Court. The 2023-24 Victorian Budget provided additional funding to increase the project total estimated investment by \$17.758 million in line with a revised project scope. The estimated completion has been revised to quarter four 2023-24 in line with a revised project schedule.

Dandenong Specialist Children's Court (\$29 million estimated capital investment)

To fund a new specialist children's court to meet the ongoing demand for justice services in Melbourne's southeast and improve the court experience and outcomes for children, families, and young offenders. Estimated completion – quarter one 2023-24.

Disability Discrimination Act Compliance Works (\$9.1 million estimated capital investment)

A program to complete works at selected court buildings, including updating stairs and ramps, lighting, and entryway improvements to ensure safe and secure access and amenities. Estimated completion – quarter four 2022-23.

Fit-for-Purpose Security Upgrades (\$4.5 million estimated capital investment)

Provision of security equipment, including entry screening equipment, CCTV upgrades and duress alarms, to ensure the safety of court staff and users, including in regional locations. Estimated completion – quarter four 2022-23.

Keeping Courts Open (\$10 million estimated capital investment)

Funding is provided to undertake critical asset maintenance, repairs, and renewal works to Victoria's court buildings. The estimated completion date has been revised to quarter three 2023-24 in line with a revised project schedule.

Magistrates' Court of Victoria – Switchboard and Generator Renewal (\$9.5 million estimated capital investment)

Total estimated investment of \$9.5 million to replace the Melbourne Magistrates' Court switchboard, generator, and Heating Ventilation and Airconditioning (HVAC) system which failed in August 2022. Estimated completion – quarter four 2023-24.

New Federal Jurisdiction Matters in Magistrates' Court of Victoria (\$3.8 million estimated capital investment)

Funding is provided to support the Magistrates' Court's transition to hearing federal jurisdiction matters previously heard by VCAT. This initiative supports the legislative change passed by the Victorian Parliament that requires the Magistrates' Court to hear these matters. Estimated completion – quarter four 2023-24.

**New Wyndham Law Court Development
(\$271 million estimated capital investment)**

Funding for a new western metropolitan headquarter court that will meet the long-term demand for justice services in Wyndham and the surrounding growth corridor. Estimated completion – quarter three 2024-25.

**Online Magistrates' Court
(\$10.2 million estimated capital investment)**

Funding is provided to continue and expand the successful Online Magistrates' Court program, increasing the Magistrates' Court's capacity to hear more matters remotely, and improving access to justice, the court-user experience and court productivity. Estimated completion – quarter four 2023-24.

**Regional Drug Court
(\$8.6 million estimated capital investment)**

Funding to expand drug court services in Metropolitan and regional areas to address drug use and reoffending. Estimated completion – quarter four 2023-24. The total estimated investment was increased by \$1.899 million due to a revised project scope.

**Specialist Family Violence Integrated Court Response
(\$73.9 million estimated capital investment)**

Funding for additional security at existing Specialist Family Violence Courts to ensure court staff and user safety, by enabling victim-survivors and witnesses to provide testimony remotely and safely. The total estimated investment increased by \$38.892 million due to the revised project scope. Estimated completion – quarter four 2024-25.

**Sunshine Law Courts Redevelopment
(\$16.3 million estimated capital investment)**

Funding to upgrade and expand the Sunshine Law Courts with two new courtrooms to meet the demand for additional services in Melbourne's west. Estimated completion – quarter four 2023-24.

**Supreme Court of Victoria – Probate Online
(\$1.6 million estimated capital investment)**

Funding for the remediation of the probate applications online due to supporting technology being retired by the current provider. Estimated completion – quarter three 2023-24.

**Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal Chambers Hearing Room Acoustic Upgrades
(\$2.3 million estimated capital investment)**

Funding provided to upgrade VCAT chambers and hearing rooms with acoustic and technology upgrades to maximise the use of existing floorspace to meet service demands. The estimated completion date has been revised to quarter three 2023-24 in line with a revised project schedule.

**Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal Digital Service Transformation
(\$29 million estimated capital investment)**

Funding for VCAT for a Digital Service Transformation project and immediate information and communications technology infrastructure upgrades, to enable VCAT to hear important planning and other matters remotely and ensure projects can continue and Victorians still have access to justice. Estimated completion – quarter four 2024-25.

Treasurer Advances and Off-Budget Funding

Treasurer's Advances and Off-Budget Funding provided by the State Government are allocated to Court Services Victoria for use by the courts and the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal. The following information is provided:

OUTPUT

Supreme Court of Victoria – 451 Little Bourke Street Lease Extension

Funding of \$355,000 to provide rental expenses related to Court Services Victoria moving services and staff to new accommodation due to the unplanned closure of 436 Lonsdale Street Melbourne.

St Basils Home for the Aged Coronial Inquest

Funding of \$1.65 million to provide the costs of the St Basils Home for the Aged coronial inquest during 2022-23.

Judicial Commission of Victoria Investigating panel

Funding of \$400,000 to provide costs of matters referred by the Judicial Commission to investigating panels during 2022-23.

ASSET

Supreme Court of Victoria Probate Online

Funding of \$1.65 million to provide for the remediation of the probate applications online due to supporting technology being retired by the current provider.

VCAT Chambers/hearing room acoustic upgrades/AVL

Funding of \$2.3 million to upgrade VCAT chambers and hearing rooms with acoustic and technology upgrades to maximise the use of existing floorspace to meet service demands.

Magistrates' Court of Victoria – Switchboard and generator renewal

Funding of \$3 million to replace the Melbourne Magistrates' Court switchboard, generator Heating Ventilation and Airconditioning (HVAC) system which failed in August 2022.

Wyndham Law Courts

Funding of \$16.37 million to align project cash flows with the revised project delivery timeline updated as a result of the awarding of the main works contract during 2022-23.

Specialist Family Violence Integrated Court Response

Funding of \$2.581 million was received in 2022-23 from contingency held centrally pending more detailed planning for the delivery of additional Specialist Family Violence Courts.

SECTION 3:

Workforce Data



Workforce Data

The People and Culture division monitors Court Services Victoria statewide workforce data. The following table includes data for actual full-time equivalent (FTE) Victorian Public Service (VPS) employees and does not include statutory appointees.

Table 6: Details of Employment Levels in June 2022 and June 2023

	30 June 2022						
	All employees		Ongoing			Fixed term and casual	
	Number (headcount)	Full-time equivalent	Full-time (headcount)	Part-time (headcount)	Full-time equivalent	Number (headcount)	Full-time equivalent
Demographic Data							
Gender							
Women	2,005	1,860.9	1,273	307	1,472.5	425	388.4
Men	809	787.2	581	33	602.9	195	184.3
Self-described	8	7.8	3	0	3	5	4.8
Age							
Under 25	261	252.5	186	5	189.5	70	63
25-34	1,013	985.2	635	60	670.8	318	314.4
35-44	641	591.4	405	129	490	107	101.4
45-54	455	422	313	68	357.1	74	64.9
55-64	351	324.1	257	59	297.2	35	26.9
Over 64	101	80.7	61	19	73.8	21	6.9
Classification Data							
Victorian Public Service 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victorian Public Service 2	372	349.8	234	45	261.8	93	88
Victorian Public Service 3	603	578.8	282	48	312.4	273	266.4
Victorian Public Service 4	460	434.2	292	68	339.1	100	95.1
Victorian Public Service 5	377	340.3	247	28	266.9	102	73.4
Victorian Public Service 6	225	215.9	162	27	180.7	36	35.2
Allied Health 3	2	1.1	0	2	1.1	0	0
Trainee Registrar	239	235.7	226	8	230.7	5	5
Qualified Registrar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	30 June 2023						
	All employees		Ongoing			Fixed term and casual	
	Number (headcount)	Full-time equivalent	Full-time (headcount)	Part-time (headcount)	Full-time equivalent	Number (headcount)	Full-time equivalent
	2,176	2,036.2	1,404	308	1,604.9	464	431.3
	855	829.4	612	37	636.1	206	193.3
	6	4.9	2	1	2.8	3	2.1
	324	312.4	207	4	209.2	113	103.2
	1,092	1,063.8	692	63	732.9	337	330.9
	680	627.7	456	127	538.1	97	89.6
	484	451.8	340	78	390.9	66	60.9
	353	333	263	50	298.1	40	34.9
	104	81.8	60	24	74.6	20	7.2
	2	2	0	0	0	2	2
	380	353	213	39	237.9	128	115.1
	639	616	302	50	334.3	287	281.7
	495	470.2	334	69	381.1	92	89.1
	392	360.9	270	36	295.5	86	65.4
	255	244.9	184	26	202.2	45	42.7
	4	2.5	0	3	1.5	1	1
	221	218.3	214	7	218.3	0	0
	36	35.4	34	2	35.4	0	0

	30 June 2022						
	All employees		Ongoing			Fixed term and casual	
	Number (headcount)	Full-time equivalent	Full-time (headcount)	Part-time (headcount)	Full-time equivalent	Number (headcount)	Full-time equivalent
Deputy Registrar	84	80.9	75	9	80.9	0	0
Registrar Grade 3	274	245.5	195	73	240.5	6	5
Registrar Grade 4	55	52.2	43	10	50.2	2	2
Registrar Grade 5	53	49.2	39	13	48.2	1	1
Registrar Grade 6	16	16	16	0	16	0	0
Total	2,760	2,599.6	1,811	331	2,028.5	618	571.1
Senior Technical Specialist	33	28	20	6	21.6	7	6.4
Senior Executive Service 1	13	12.7	11	2	12.7	0	0
Senior Executive Service 2	14	13.6	13	1	13.6	0	0
Senior Executive Service 3	2	2	2	0	2	0	0
Total Senior employees	62	56.3	46	9	49.9	7	6.4
Total employees	2,822	2,655.9	1,857	340	2,078.4	625	577.5

Notes

- (1) All figures reflect active employees in the last pay period of June each year. The figures exclude those persons on leave without pay or absent on secondment, external contractors/consultants and temporary staff employed through recruitment agencies. 'Ongoing employee' means people engaged on open-ended contracts of employment and executive officers on a standard executive contract who were active in the last pay period of June each year. Judicial officers are not included.
- (2) The above figures include all employees defined as Court Services Victoria staff in section 3 of the Court Services Victoria Act 2014; the Court Services Victoria Chief Executive Officer; a Court Chief Executive Officer; a person employed under section 36; a judicial employee.
- (3) The above figures do not include the Chief Executive Officer of the College; people employed under section 16 (2) of the Judicial College of Victoria Act 2001; the Director of the Commission or employees of the Commission under the Judicial Commission of Victoria Act 2016, as the College and the Commission are separate reporting entities.
- (4) For the purposes of practicality, as a true reflection of the Court Services Victoria workforce, and for ease of comparison with data reported in previous years, Full-time Equivalent figures have not been rounded to the nearest whole number.
- (5) There was a change to the trainee registrar court classification structure during the reporting period to include a new category of Qualified Registrar.

	30 June 2023						
	All employees		Ongoing			Fixed term and casual	
	Number (headcount)	Full-time equivalent	Full-time (headcount)	Part-time (headcount)	Full-time equivalent	Number (headcount)	Full-time equivalent
	89	85	71	10	77	8	8
	306	277	222	77	270	7	7
	64	61.5	56	8	61.5	0	0
	52	48.3	37	13	46.4	2	1.9
	20	20	18	0	18	2	2
	2,955	2,795	1,955	340	2,179.1	660	615.9
	51	44.6	33	5	33.8	13	10.8
	14	13.9	13	1	13.9	0	0
	15	15	15	0	15	0	0
	2	2	2	0	2	0	0
	82	75.5	63	6	64.7	13	10.8
	3,037	2,870.5	2,018	346	2,243.8	673	626.7

Executive Officer Data

A member of the Senior Executive Service is defined as a person employed as an executive under Part 3 of the *Public Administration Act 2004*. All figures reflect employment levels at the last full pay period in June of the current and corresponding previous reporting year.

The definition of Senior Executive Service does not include the Accountable Officer or Governor in Council appointments as statutory office holders.

Table 7: Number of Senior Executive Service by Gender at 30 June 2023

Class	All		Women		Men		Self-described	
	Number	Variance	Number	Variance	Number	Variance	Number	Variance
Senior Executive Service-3	1	0 ⁽²⁾	1	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Executive Service-2	15	+1	8	+1	7	0	0	0
Senior Executive Service-1	14	+1	11	+1	3	0	0	0
Total	30	+2	20	+2	10	0	0	0

Notes:

- (1) 'Variance' refers to the variation in number between the current and previous reporting periods.
- (2) In financial reporting year 2021-22, Senior Executive Service-3 erroneously included the Accountable Officer in the count. The number of Senior Executive Service-3 remains unchanged this year and hence there is no variance.

The number of executives in the Report of Operations is based on the number of executive positions that are occupied at the end of the financial year. Note 9.4 in the financial statements lists the actual number of Senior Executive Service and the total remuneration paid to Senior Executive Service over the course of the reporting period. The financial statements note does not include the Court Services Victoria Chief Executive Officer (Accountable Officer), the Chief Executive Officer of the Judicial College, or the Director of the Judicial Commission, nor does it distinguish between executive levels or disclose separations. Separations are executives who have left Court Services Victoria during the relevant reporting period. To assist readers, these two disclosures are reconciled in Table 8.

Table 8: Reconciliation of Executive Numbers

Item	2022	2023
Executives (as listed in Financial Statement)	30	34
Accountable Officer	1	1
Less Separations	(2)	(4)
Total executive numbers at 30 June	29	31

Note:

- (1) The Chief Executive Officer of the Judicial College and the Director of the Judicial Commission are excluded from the above table. The College and the Commission are separate reporting entities and produce their own annual reports.

The following table discloses the annualised total salary for senior employees of Court Services Victoria, categorised by classification. The salary amount is reported as the full-time annualised salary.

Table 9: Annualised Total Salary for executives and other senior non-executive employees

Income Band	Executives	Senior Technical Specialist
< \$160,000	0	0
\$160,000-\$179,999	0	4
\$180,000-\$199,999	1	16
\$200,000-\$219,999	3	11 ⁽³⁾
\$220,000-\$239,999	7 ⁽³⁾	20 ⁽³⁾
\$240,000-\$259,999	5	0
\$260,000-\$279,999	2	0
\$280,000-\$499,999	12	0
Total	30	51

Notes

- (1) The contracted remuneration of executives and payments to senior employees is the total salary amount, excluding superannuation (company and employee), and vehicle leasing arrangements as at the last full pay period in June of the reporting period.
- (2) This table does not include the Court Services Victoria Chief Executive Officer (Accountable Officer), the Chief Executive Officer of the Judicial College, or the Director of the Judicial Commission as the College and the Commission are separate reporting entities.
- (3) One executive is employed on a part-time basis at a 0.9 full-time equivalent rate.
- (4) There are two senior non-executive employees employed on a part-time basis: one at 0.2 full-time equivalent rate, and one at 0.6 full-time equivalent rate.
- (5) There are seven senior non-executive employees employed on a part-time basis: two at 0.1 full-time equivalent rate, three at 0.2 full-time equivalent rate, one at 0.4 full-time equivalent rate, and one at 0.6 full-time equivalent rate.

Employment and Conduct Principles

Court Services Victoria continued to respect and uphold the Victorian Public Sector Employment Principles and Standards of fair and reasonable treatment, merit in employment, equal employment opportunity, upholding human rights, ensuring a reasonable avenue of redress, and fostering the development of a career public service. Employees have been correctly classified in workforce data collections.

Court Services Victoria is committed to applying merit and equity principles when appointing employees. Selection processes ensure applicants are assessed fairly and equitably on the basis of the key selection criteria and key accountabilities without discrimination.

During 2022-23 several new learning opportunities were introduced for Court Services Victoria employees to promote the Victorian Public Sector Employment Principles and Standards. New training courses included Trans and Gender Diverse Awareness, and Inclusive Customer Experiences. New eLearning modules introduced included Diversity, Unconscious Bias, Gender Equity, Inclusion, Disability Awareness, Workplace Adjustments, and Cultural Diversity.

Performance Against Occupational Health and Safety Measures

During 2022-23 there was an increase in incidents reported generally, as well as those requiring first aid. The rate of incidents increased to 7.6 per 100 Full Time Equivalent (FTE), a return to pre-COVID levels. This is reflective of increased onsite court activity and return to offices and courts across all jurisdictions. Reporting illustrates Court Services Victoria’s practice of encouraging both employees and court users to lodge incident reports for potential hazards, near misses and accidents. This helps to ensure early risk identification and a proactive approach to health, safety, and wellbeing.

There were 17 standard Workers’ Compensation claims lodged during 2022-23 compared with 10 claims for the previous financial year. The number of claims exceeding 13 weeks of paid compensation during 2022-23 was five, and the average cost per standard claim increased to \$293,411. The increase in claim costs is due to the complexity and potential duration of the individual matters.

The health and wellbeing of Court Services Victoria employees is imperative to its strategic priority to have diverse, collaborative, ethical and capable people. A significant amount of work continues across jurisdictions to remediate and address risks to employees, judicial officers and juries, particularly psychosocial and mental health risks.

Table 10: Performance Against Occupational Health and Safety Measures

Measure	KPI	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Incidents ⁽¹⁾	Number of incidents ⁽²⁾	110	136	256
Incidents ⁽¹⁾	Rate per 100 Full-time Equivalent ⁽³⁾	3.2	3.3	7.6
Incidents ⁽¹⁾	Number of incidents requiring first aid and/ or further medical treatment	58	57	123
Claims ⁽⁴⁾	Number of standard claims	9	10	17
Claims ⁽⁴⁾	Rate per 100 Full-time Equivalent	0.31612	0.32191	0.50990
Claims ⁽⁴⁾	Number of lost time claims	4	3	8
Claims ⁽⁴⁾	Rate per 100 Full-time Equivalent	0.1405	0.09657	0.23995
Claims ⁽⁴⁾	Number of claims exceeding 13 weeks	7	2	5
Claims ⁽⁴⁾	Rate per 100 Full-time Equivalent	0.24587	0.06438	0.14997
Fatalities ⁽⁴⁾	Fatality claims	0	0	0
Claims costs ⁽⁴⁾	Average cost per standard claim ⁽⁵⁾	\$285,329	\$206,291	\$293,411
Return to work	Percentage claims with RTW plan >30 days	100%	100%	100%
Management commitment	Evidence of OH&S policy statement, OH&S objectives, regular reporting to senior management of OH&S, and OH&S plans (signed by Chief Executive Officer or equivalent)	Completed	Completed	Completed
Management commitment	Evidence of OH&S criteria(s) in purchasing guidelines (including goods, services and personnel)	Completed	Completed	Completed
Consultation and participation	Evidence of agreed structure of designated workgroups (DWGs), health and safety representatives (HSRs), and issue resolution procedures (IRPs)	Completed	Completed	Completed

Measure	KPI	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Consultation and participation	Compliance with agreed structure on designated workgroups, health and safety representatives and issue resolution procedures ⁽⁶⁾	Completed	Completed	Completed
Risk Management	Number of Improvement Notices issued across Court Services Victoria by WorkSafe Inspector	3	0	1

Notes:

- (1) Incident numbers exclude COVID-19 related incidents as reporting during the pandemic has altered over time.
- (2) Includes employees and court users.
- (3) Full-time Equivalent is based on number of employee incidents only.
- (4) WorkSafe Victoria data for 2022-23 was received on 17 August 2023.
- (5) The average claim costs reported each financial year is subject to change as costs vary over time to incorporate payments made to date and estimated future payments.
- (6) In areas where there are no designated workgroups and health and safety representatives, alternative consultation arrangements have been implemented.

TRANSITIONING OUT OF COVID-19 RESTRICTIONS

With the lifting of pandemic restrictions in Victoria in October 2022, Court Services Victoria responded to changing workplace health and safety risks to ensure an orderly transition to hybrid or onsite work and court attendance.

Court Services Victoria refreshed guidance and education to support managers and employees with working across hybrid environments and increasing return to offices and courts. Programs such as 'Leading a mentally healthy workplace' and 'COVID-19 recovery' workshops delivered targeted health, safety and wellbeing support through this time of change.

During 2022-23 employees continued to be provided with COVID-19 testing and hygiene materials to remain COVID-safe. A dedicated vaccination program was also available to optimise infection control.

HEALTH SAFETY AND WELLBEING INTERVENTIONS DURING 2022-23

- Court Services Victoria continues to identify workplace risks and implement strategies to address safety and health concerns unique to jurisdictions' individual environments and work locations. Thirty-six Health and Safety Representatives (HSRs) across the Courts Group are encouraged to take up dedicated training to optimise performance in their roles across these locations. During 2022-23, HSRs received training from providers including Victorian Trades Hall Council, Recovre and RMIT.
- Supporting the 2022 roll out of policies governing expected workplace behaviours, subsequent training to reduce the risk of psychosocial harm has been implemented. Topics include optimising respect, cultural awareness, and resilience.
- In addition to the established Contact Officer Network to respond to and support those who experience sexual harassment in the workplace, the Peer Support Program was launched in October 2022. This program offers proactive and short-term assistance by trained and trusted colleagues to support a positive, safe and respectful workplace.
- Work has continued through the senior management working group to identify and respond to critical and credible safety risks and to develop core and common controls across the Courts Group.
- Development commenced on a psychosocial risk assessment and guidelines to respond to the proposed changes to the Occupational Health & Safety Act 2004 in relation to psychosocial risk.
- Other key initiatives to support employee health safety and wellbeing included:
 - establishment of the Fitness Passport program offering employees and their families discounted access to gyms across the state
 - webinars and guidance on topics including psychological, financial and workplace wellbeing, cultural safety, and mental health and safety 'Lunch and Learns'
 - activities supporting community health campaigns such as Women's Health Week, Men's Health Week, and RUOK? Day.

SECTION 4:

Other Disclosures



Local Jobs First

The *Local Jobs First Act 2003* introduced in August 2018 brings together the Victorian Industry Participation Policy (VIPPP) and Major Project Skills Guarantee (MPSG) policy which were previously administered separately.

Departments and public sector bodies are required to apply the Local Jobs First policy in all projects valued at \$3 million or more in Metropolitan Melbourne or for statewide projects, or \$1 million or more for projects in regional Victoria.

MPSG applies to all construction projects valued at \$20 million or more.

PROJECTS COMMENCED – LOCAL JOBS FIRST STANDARD

During 2022-23, Court Services Victoria commenced two Local Jobs First standard projects totalling \$15.8 million. Of those projects, one was located in metropolitan Melbourne, with a commitment of 100 per cent local content, and one was statewide, with a 100 per cent commitment. There were no projects commenced that occurred in regional Victoria. The MPSG did not apply to these projects.

PROJECTS COMPLETED – LOCAL JOBS FIRST STANDARD

During 2022-23, Court Services Victoria completed two Local Jobs First standard projects, totalling \$12.2 million. Of those projects, one was located in regional Victoria, with an achievement of 93 per cent local content, and one in metropolitan Melbourne, with an achievement of 87 per cent local content. There were no projects completed that occurred statewide. The MPSG did not apply to these projects. Four hundred and seventy-three small to medium-sized businesses were engaged through the supply chain on completed standard projects.

PROJECTS COMMENCED – LOCAL JOBS FIRST STRATEGIC

During 2022-23, Court Services Victoria commenced one Local Jobs First strategic project totalling \$220 million. This project was located in regional Victoria, with a commitment of 91 per cent of local content. There were no projects commenced that occurred statewide or in metropolitan Melbourne. The MPSG applied to the one regional Victoria project. One hundred and fifty-two small to medium-sized businesses were engaged through the supply chain on commenced strategic projects.

PROJECTS COMPLETED – LOCAL JOBS FIRST STRATEGIC

During 2022-23, Court Services Victoria completed two Local Jobs First Strategic projects, valued at \$19.2 million. Of those projects, one was located in regional Victoria, with an achievement of 99 per cent local content, and one in metropolitan Melbourne, with an achievement of 100 per cent local content. There were no projects completed that occurred statewide. The MPSG applied to the two projects. Forty-eight small to medium-sized businesses were engaged through the supply chain on completed strategic projects.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS – GRANTS

There were no grants during 2022-23 which entailed a conversation with the Industry Capability Network (Victoria) Ltd.

Social Procurement

Court Services Victoria has developed a Social Procurement Strategy to support the strategic approach to how we will deliver improved procurement outcomes in accordance with the Social Procurement Framework (SPF).

The Social Procurement Framework has been integrated into the Court Services Victoria procurement policies and procedures for Court Services Victoria to further commit to supporting the State Government's directions under the SPF and recognise that Court Services Victoria plays a key role in advancing social and sustainable outcomes for Victoria. The following table sets out the outcomes for 2022-23:

Table 11: Overall Social Procurement Activities 2022-23

Number of social benefit suppliers engaged during the reporting period		Total amount spent (direct spend) (excluding GST)
101	• Opportunities for Victorian Aboriginal People	\$1,251,677
	• Opportunities for Victorians with disability	\$4,316,515
	• Opportunities for disadvantaged Victorians	\$2,767,596

During 2022-23, Court Services Victoria focused on organisational awareness of the Social Procurement Strategy, and implemented the following initiatives:

- **Social Procurement Awareness** – ensure that the strategy, objectives, and outcomes were understood and implemented along with providing direction on where to access procedures to support social procurement and facilitating measurement and reporting requirements.
- **Governance Framework** – regular governance and oversight on activities with the support from the Department of Government Services (DGS).
- **People and Culture** – jurisdictions to attend training sessions arranged by DGS and Procurement and incorporate into general procurement training a culture of awareness and acknowledgement of the requirements and embed social and sustainable practices across jurisdictions.
- **Procurement processes** – build social procurement into forward planning processes with the inclusion of weighted social or sustainable criteria within procedural documentation.
- **Contract Management** – updated policies and procedures to include monitoring and reporting commitments and managing underperformance of social commitment through the Industry Capability Network (ICN) reporting platform.
- **Leadership** – cultural change, participation in networking events developed by DGS.
- **Communication** – communicated updated policies and procedures, developed training sessions to ensure jurisdictions understand the organisation's strategic objectives.

Compliance with Building Act 1993

Court Services Victoria complies with the building and maintenance provisions of the *Building Act 1993*, the Building Regulations 2018, and relevant provisions of the National Construction Code.

Court Services Victoria applies the guidance to the Asset Management Accountability Framework related to compliance with building regulations, the safety and fitness to occupy facilities, and application to new building and construction works.

SCOPE OF PROPERTIES

Court Services Victoria manages a diverse asset base of 55 owned facilities that range from major purpose-built court buildings concentrated in the CBD and metropolitan Melbourne to single-room court facilities dispersed throughout regional Victoria. Thirty-eight facilities are in regional areas, and 15 are heritage listed. Thirty-one facilities are over fifty years old, and 18 facilities are over 100 years old.

In some cases, Court Services Victoria manages and maintains facilities with co-shared arrangements with the Department of Justice and Community Safety. Many Court Services Victoria facilities also include custody suites managed by Victoria Police and/or Corrections Victoria.

Management of building maintenance services for the County Court building was transferred to Court Services Victoria in 2021-22.

NEW AND EXISTING BUILDING STANDARDS

During 2022-23, Court Services Victoria conducted 95 major works projects (valued over \$50,000) in court locations across Victoria. All new work, and redevelopment of existing properties, are carried out to conform to current Building Regulations and the provisions of the Building Act.

The Municipal Building Surveyor or the relevant building surveyor issues either a Certificate of Final Inspection for upgrades or alterations to an existing building for which an Occupancy Permit has already been issued or deemed to be issued, or an Occupancy Permit for all new facilities and change of use and/or classification.

MAINTENANCE OF OWNED FACILITIES

Court Services Victoria owned buildings satisfy the maintenance provisions of building regulations through management by internal resources and external contractors. Court Services Victoria administers the issues on which maintenance standards rely, such as personnel competencies, monitoring, reporting and auditing of servicing and maintenance systems.

An Asset Management Plan has been completed for all Court Services Victoria assets. The Asset Management Plan details the strategies, plans and activities necessary to identify, manage and control these assets to ensure optimal asset utilisation and reliable operation for the lowest lifecycle cost.

The Asset Management Plan sets out operational plans, maintenance plans, condition monitoring and forward investment plans for Court Services Victoria assets. The Asset Management Plans are reviewed annually.

Court Services Victoria receives maintenance statements from contractors, ensuring evidence-based asset compliance by auditing all maintenance logbooks, records and databases and providing the annual Essential Safety Measures Report for each facility.

In 2022-23, any identified and prioritised non-compliances were scheduled to be undertaken as part of the upgrade works across all facilities.

Occupational health and safety, functionality for service delivery and upkeep of plant and equipment are key priorities for allocating funding for maintenance. All legislative requirements for asbestos inspections and monitoring have been met and coordinated to the satisfaction of the Victorian Asbestos Eradication Agency.

Legionella risks are managed by ensuring compliance with Legionella-related Acts and Regulations.

To date, no emergency or building orders have been issued concerning Court Services Victoria owned facilities.

As part of the audit of government buildings for risks associated with Aluminium Composite Panel cladding, it was identified that the cladding at the County Court of Victoria should be replaced. Court Services Victoria worked with Cladding Safety Victoria to deliver a cladding rectification program at the County Court building during 2022-23.

Asset Management Accountability Framework Maturity Assessment

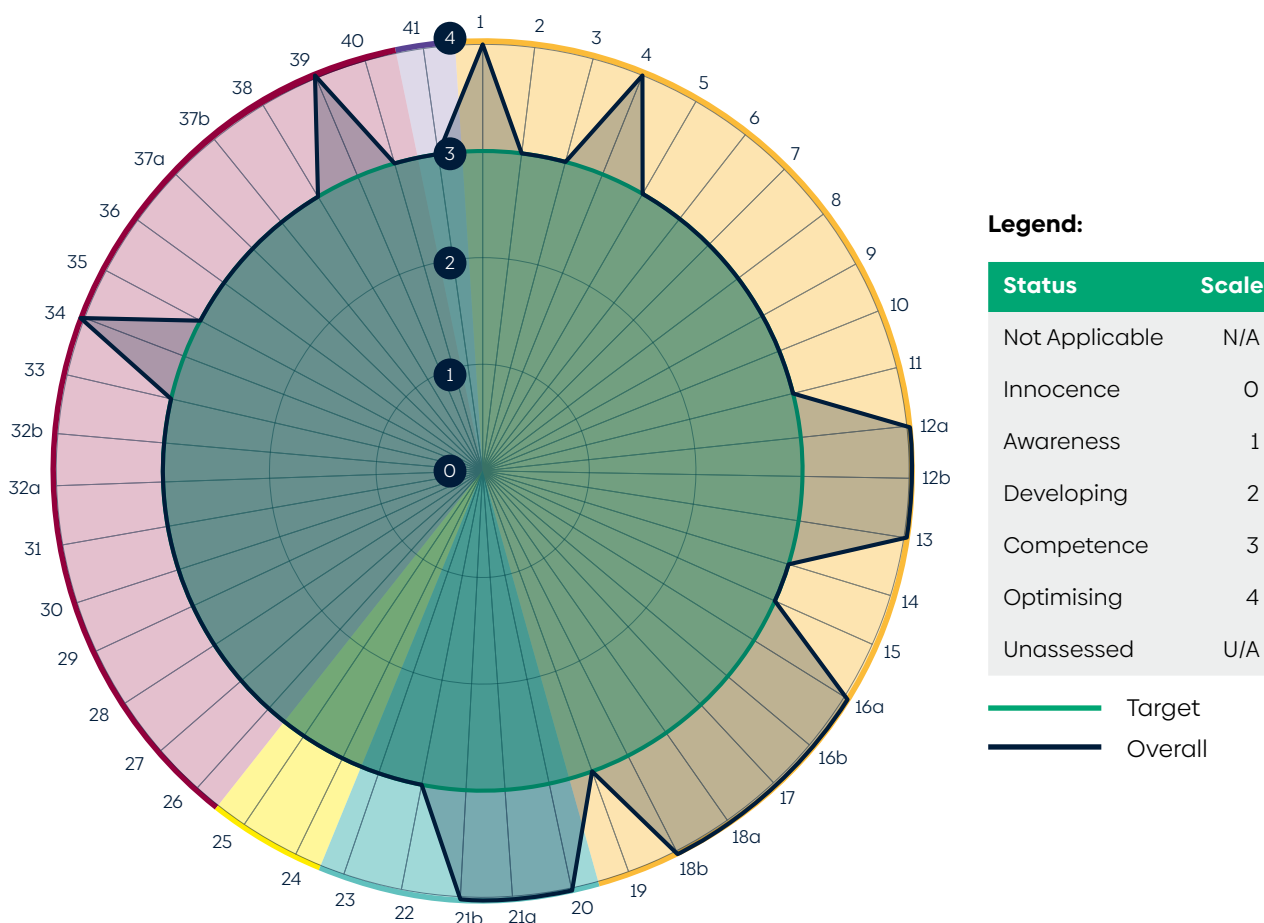
The Asset Management Accountability Framework (AMAF) is the Victorian Government’s policy framework for asset management. The AMAF is a non-prescriptive, devolved accountability model of asset management that requires compliance with 41 mandatory requirements. The following sections summarise Court Services Victoria’s assessment of maturity against the AMAF requirements.

Court Services Victoria’s target maturity rating is ‘competence’, meaning systems and processes are fully in place, consistently applied and systematically meeting the AMAF requirement, including a continuous improvement process to expand system performance above the minimum requirements of AMAF.

Court Services Victoria commissioned an independent assessment in 2022-23, establishing that it is fully compliant in its obligations to comply with AMAF. The review concluded that:

- There are no material compliance deficiencies when measured against the AMAF, and Court Services Victoria can demonstrate compliance with all 41 mandatory requirements.
- Court Services Victoria has demonstrated the ability to justify the minimum standards (Rating 3) required to meet all mandatory requirements within AMAF.
- Court Services Victoria can demonstrate it has exceeded the minimum standards for 15 mandatory clauses sufficient to achieve a rating of “Optimising” (Rating 4) using the criteria established within the Victorian Government’s Asset Management Maturity Assessment tool.

Figure 1: Overall maturity



Legend:

Status	Scale
Not Applicable	N/A
Innocence	0
Awareness	1
Developing	2
Competence	3
Optimising	4
Unassessed	U/A

— Target
 — Overall

**LEADERSHIP AND ACCOUNTABILITY
(REQUIREMENTS 1-19)**

Court Services Victoria met or exceeded its target maturity level in this category.

PLANNING (REQUIREMENTS 20-23)

Court Services Victoria met or exceeded its target maturity level in this category.

ACQUISITION (REQUIREMENTS 24 AND 25)

Court Services Victoria met or exceeded its target maturity level in this category.

OPERATION (REQUIREMENTS 26-40)

Court Services Victoria met or exceeded its target maturity level in this category.

DISPOSAL (REQUIREMENT 41)

Court Services Victoria met its target maturity level in this category.

Disclosure of Emergency Procurement

In 2022- 2023, Court Services Victoria activated Emergency Procurement on one occasion in accordance with the requirements of government policy and accompanying guidelines. One new contract, valued at or more than \$100,000 (GST inclusive), was awarded in connection with the emergency.

Table 12: Emergency Procurement

Nature of Emergency	Date of activation	Summary of goods and services procured under new contracts	Total spend on goods and services in response to the emergency	Number of new contracts awarded valued at \$100,000 (incl. GST) or more
Melbourne Magistrates' Court Fire Indicator Panel and System Repairs	4 August 2022	The primary services provided are facility maintenance to manage the critical asset repair of the Fire Indicator Panel and Emergency Alert EWIS System at Melbourne Magistrates' Court following a number of serious system faults and failures.	\$510,635	1

Environmental Reporting

Court Services Victoria is committed to environmental sustainability in its operations. Sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions reduction form core parts of Court Services Victoria's corporate strategy. Court Services Victoria supports the Victorian public sector in adopting new technology that lowers emissions and increases environmental sustainability.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Court Services Victoria has commenced the implementation of an Environmental Management System to provide a structured approach to managing Court Services Victoria's environmental impacts and improving its environmental performance.

The Environmental Management System objectives include:

- reducing greenhouse gas emissions resulting from Court Services Victoria's operational activities
- reducing the amount of waste going to landfill and maximising the amount of reused and recycled resources in procurement
- making environmentally sound purchasing decisions for soft services and consumables
- ensuring maintenance, asset renewals, and new capital works incorporate environmentally sustainable principles in design, construction, and operation

- encouraging staff to reduce environmental impacts through behavioural change
- communicating environmental performance through internal and public reporting.

The Environmental Management System was last audited in September 2022, with the system receiving a certificate of compliance, and the system is subject to an annual maturity assessment by an independent accredited auditor. Court Services Victoria has established and maintained procedures to conform with AS/NZS ISO 14001:2016, which included the following:

- identifying the environmental aspects of its activities and operations
- defining and documenting roles and responsibilities to facilitate effective environmental management
- identifying training needs and establishing a training program to equip personnel with environmental management knowledge
- monitoring and measuring the key operations and activities that can have a significant impact on the environment
- establishing and maintaining procedures for defining responsibility and authority for handling non-conformance in relation to environmental management.

REPORTING BOUNDARY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Court Services Victoria reports against a range of indicators for energy consumption, transportation, and greenhouse gas emissions. Consumption and usage are captured through utility and vendor reports for both office and court facilities.

Court Services Victoria reports from 1 July to 30 June in alignment with the financial year.

All the operations and activities of Court Services Victoria are included within the organisational boundary for this reporting period. This includes Court Services Victoria's corporate functions and jurisdictions as follows:

- Supreme Court of Victoria
- County Court of Victoria
- Magistrates' Court of Victoria
- Children's Court of Victoria
- Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal
- Coroners Court of Victoria
- Judicial College of Victoria

The reportable site list excludes the following:

- residences and sites where FTE numbers are immaterial and located within another department's facility.

DATA SOURCES

Usage data has been obtained from utility retailers or service provider billing systems. Where unavailable, it has been estimated, and the estimated volumes disclosed. For FRD 24, tenancy energy use includes tenancy power and lighting, supplementary air-conditioning, and any other items connected to the tenant distribution board.

Where Court Services Victoria occupies part of a building, base building energy use includes building services such as air conditioning, lifts, and all other base building services, which are apportioned by the occupied tenancy area.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Court Services Victoria reports its greenhouse gas emissions broken down into emission scopes consistent with national and international reporting standards. Scope 1 emissions are from sources that Court Services Victoria owns or controls, such as burning fossil fuels in its vehicles or machinery. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from Court Services Victoria's electricity use from the grid, which still uses coal and gas-fired power generation. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions from sources Court Services Victoria does not control but does influence.

Court Services Victoria's greenhouse gas inventory has been prepared using the National Greenhouse Accounts Factors 2022 updated by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water.

ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

Court Services Victoria consumes electricity as an essential utility for operating its offices and court facilities. Consumption data represents a combination of owned and leased facilities, where most facilities feature a tenancy or whole building electricity meter. Some facilities are co-located with Victoria Police and feature only one utility meter for the court and the police station. In this case, utility consumption is estimated and apportioned in line with the cost recovery split method (detailed below as “shared sites”). Where meter data is not available, consumption has been estimated. Metered data covers 98 per cent of FTE staff.

Actions undertaken

- Continuing rollout of the Environmental Management System, which includes an active Environmental Works Program to:
 - reduce air conditioning and related plants’ energy consumption via building management system upgrades or changes at select high-energy intensity sites
 - implement National Australian Built Environment Rating System (NABERS) ratings for all major office tenancies to benchmark energy performance.
- Electrification of buildings to facilitate the use of renewable energy sources, moving away from non-renewable gas – see section on Stationary Fuel for more information.
- Preparing for the adoption of zero emission vehicles (ZEV – electric vehicles) by:
 - installing chargers for staff at the new Bendigo Law Courts development
 - including the electrical infrastructure to support chargers at the Wyndham Law Courts
 - including the electrical infrastructure to support chargers during major electrical works, such as the main switchboard replacement at the Melbourne Magistrates’ Court
 - developing a ZEV strategy to ensure charging infrastructure is efficiently allocated according to need.
- The Bendigo Law Courts is on track to achieve a rating of Green Star 6. Electricity conservation initiatives include, but are not limited to:
 - a solar photo-voltaic array offsetting a portion of electricity consumption
 - electrical sub-metering system
 - high-efficiency air conditioning plant.
 - light-emitting diode (LED) lighting
 - 100 per cent Green Power purchasing.
- The Wyndham Law Courts facility is also pursuing a rating of Green Star 6, with equivalent energy initiatives to Bendigo Law Courts.
- Environmentally Sustainable Design review of works projects to reduce electricity consumption via initiatives such as LED lighting and motor controllers during maintenance and renewal.
- Benchmarking energy intensity of owned facilities.

Table 13: Electricity use summary

Description	2022-23	2021-22
EL1 Total electricity consumption segmented by source (MWh)	19,959	17,614
Purchased electricity	18,616	16,737
Shared sites	1,343	877
Self-generated	0	0
EL2 On-site electricity generated segmented by usage and source (MWh)	0	0
EL3 On-site installed generation capacity segmented by source (MW)	0	0
EL4 Total electricity offsets segmented by offset type (MWh)	0	0

Notes

- (1) Energy data is sourced directly from energy retailers, SSP and other government agencies.
- (2) Some electricity is unmetered and estimated. For example: Court Services Victoria occupies part of a building, tenant light and power are separately metered per tenant, and base building electricity is not sub-metered and therefore represented here as estimated. Court Services Victoria shares the site with Victoria Police, where one electricity meter serves both sites; electricity apportionment is estimated and is included in the estimated percentage of data reported.

STATIONARY FUEL USE

Court Services Victoria consumes natural gas as an essential utility to the operation of its built environment (i.e. the operation of offices and law court facilities) for space and domestic hot water heating.

Table 14: Stationary fuel use summary

Description	2022-23	2021-22
F1 Total fuels used in buildings and machinery		
Natural Gas (MJ)	24,803,038	29,089,484
F2 Total emissions from stationary fuel consumption (Tonnes CO2-e)		
Natural Gas	1,278	1,498

Notes

- (1) Consumption data represents a combination of owned and leased facilities, where most facilities feature either a tenancy or a whole building gas meter. Some facilities are co-located with Victoria Police and feature only one meter for both facilities. For shared meters, utility consumption is estimated and apportioned in line with the cost recovery split method. Where meter data is not available, consumption has been estimated. Metered data covers 67 per cent of FTE staff.

Actions undertaken

- Cranage on construction sites is traditionally diesel powered; however, at the Wyndham Law Courts site, diesel power has been replaced with an electric alternative powered by renewable electricity.
- Electrification of buildings to facilitate using renewable energy sources, and moving away from natural gas, managed via the Environmentally Sustainable Design Guide and review process.
- Incorporation of an electric boiler at the Supreme Court air conditioning upgrade design works, replacing an existing natural gas boiler.
- New law court facilities built by Court Services Victoria do not connect to/use natural gas. For example, Bendigo and Wyndham Law Courts.
- Diesel backup generators are in use at select critical sites. The adoption of innovative backup systems avoiding diesel is incorporated into the Environmentally Sustainable Design Guide for consideration for new sites and at the end of life. To date, a diesel alternative has not proved viable.

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT

Court Services Victoria has a fleet for use by judicial, executive and pool vehicles for travel between Court Services Victoria locations across Victoria.

Court Services Victoria encourages fuel-efficient vehicles, with 125 featuring electric hybrid technology and four with plug-in electric hybrid technology, constituting 26 per cent of the fleet. For comparison, in 2021-2022, the percentage of hybrids was 25 per cent.

Travel during the 2021-22 reporting year was reduced due to COVID-19 travel restrictions and the adoption of remote video conferencing facilities. Normal travel conditions were restored in 2022-23, resulting in an increase of 67 per cent to transport energy consumption.

Table 15: Court Services Victoria Fleet – Vehicle Types

Vehicle Type	Pool Vehicles	Executive Vehicles
4 Cylinder Petrol	19 (3.9%)	217 (44.4%)
6 Cylinder Petrol	2 (0.4%)	50 (10.2%)
4 Cylinder Diesel	0 (0%)	3 (0.6%)
6 Cylinder Diesel	1 (0.2%)	68 (13.9%)
4 Cylinder Petrol – Hybrid	40 (8.2%)	85 (17.4%)
PHEV	1 (0.2%)	3 (0.6%)
Total (vehicles)	63	426

Table 16: Transport Vehicle Types and Emissions

Description	2022-23	2021-22
T1 Total energy used in transportation within the Entity (MJ)	17,071,199	10,185,776
Petrol – Unleaded	10,306,274	6,776,477
Petrol – E10	52,858	28,726
Petrol – Premium	2,869,434	1,005,782
Diesel	3,842,633	2,374,791
T2 Number and proportion of vehicles in the organisational boundary (number and percentage)	489 (100%)	484 (100%)
Petrol – Unleaded	288 (58.9%)	295 (61%)
Diesel	72 (14.7%)	70 (14.5%)
Hybrid	125 (25.6%)	114 (23.6%)
PHEV	4 (0.8%)	5 (1%)
T3 Total Greenhouse gas emissions from vehicle fleet (Tonnes CO₂-e and tonnes CO₂-e /1,000 km)	1461 (0.22)	871 (0.17)
Petrol – Unleaded (including E10, Premium)	802 (0.24)	532 (0.17)
Diesel	336 (0.26)	209 (0.2)
Hybrid (unleaded)	309 (0.17)	123 (0.12)
PHEV (unleaded)	14 (0.21)	7 (0.16)

Notes

(1) All vehicles are classed as “passenger”.

Actions undertaken

- Updates to vehicle quantities acquired during 2021-22 have been applied to the table above.
- Court Services Victoria minimises travel by using telephone and video conferencing facilities whenever possible. Staff are also encouraged to utilise public transport options via the environmental management system.
- Installation of ZEV chargers for staff of the new Bendigo Law Courts development and in the new Wyndham Law Courts design.

TOTAL ENERGY USE

Table 15 summarises transport fuels, electricity, and natural gas consumption. Overall energy use has increased by 11 per cent from the previous year. Natural gas usage decreased by 15 per cent, attributed to the phase out of gas and electrification of assets. Energy attributed to fleet/vehicle travel increased by 67 per cent due to the cessation of COVID-19 restrictions, resulting in a combined increase of 7 per cent for fuels. Electricity consumption increased by 13 per cent, while occupied net lettable area has increased by 3.9 per cent. Electricity use per FTE has increased by 1.2 per cent and by 7 per cent per square meter of occupied space, which is consistent with staff returning to work.

Table 17: Total Energy Use Summary

Description		2022-23	2021-22
E1	Total energy usage from fuels (MJ) (F1+T1)	41,874,237	39,275,260
E2	Total energy usage from electricity (MJ)	71,853,112	63,408,671
Total Energy used from fuels and electricity (MJ) (E1+E2)			
	Total energy non-renewable	113,727,349	102,683,930
	Total energy renewable	0	0
E4	Total Energy used normalised by FTE (MJ/FTE)	26,597	26,275
E4	Total Energy used normalised by area (MJ/M2)	478	449

The following summary shows a breakdown of electricity, gas, and transport emissions expressed as tonnes of CO₂-e.

Table 18: Total greenhouse gas emissions summary

Description		2022-23	2021-22
G1	Total scope one (direct) emissions (Tonnes CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, other and CO₂-e)		
	Natural Gas (F2)	1,278	1,499
	Transportation (T3)	1,461	695
G2	Total scope two (indirect electricity) emissions (Tonnes CO₂-e) (EL1-EL4)	15,369	16,028

Notes

- (1) Energy data is sourced directly from energy suppliers.
- (2) Where Court Services Victoria is a tenant in a larger facility, the whole building gas meter data is apportioned by net lettable area, and considered an estimate.

SUSTAINABLE BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Court Services Victoria has adopted the internationally recognised rating system of Green Star by the Green Building Council of Australia. The Bendigo Law Courts is on track to achieve a 6 Star Green Star rating, the highest available under the scheme. The facility is also ready to transition to Zero Emissions Vehicles, with chargers available to staff and judiciary.

The design of the Wyndham Law Courts is also on track to achieve a Green Star 6 rating and be ZEV-ready for staff and judiciary.

Court Services Victoria has implemented a custom and comprehensive Environmentally Sustainable Design Guide to ratify this Green Star target and additional Court Services Victoria sustainability targets. This complies with Shared Service Providers Office Accommodation Fit Out Guidelines Interim addendum October 2021, "All newly built government-owned offices to be built to achieve 6 Star NABERS / 6 Star Green Star."

The Green Lease Schedules reflect both Court Services Victoria and the landlord's desire to improve and be accountable for energy efficiency in the premises and the building wherever possible. It is part of Court Services Victoria's environmental sustainability policy, and the wider

policy of the Victorian Government. It is reflected within the Office Accommodation Guidelines 2007 (incorporating interim addendum October 2021) and various state and federal legislative obligations such as the Climate Change Act. Court Services Victoria utilises various green lease schedules issued by SSP and seeks to improve on these schedules where feasible.

Court Services Victoria has added the Green Lease Schedules to its lease template, ensuring they are included in future agreements. Schedules are tailored to the following leasing scenarios:

- Less than 1000 sqm
- Majority tenant and 100 to 4999 sqm
- Majority tenant and 5000 to 9999 sqm
- Majority tenant and greater than 10000 sqm
- Part tenant and 1000 to 4999 sqm
- Part tenant greater than 5000 sqm

The NABERS energy rating system does not formally rate court facilities and, therefore, cannot be used as an official energy rating system. Court Services Victoria has commenced NABERS Tenancy ratings during the reporting period, with results expected in quarter three 2024, as indicated in the table below.

Table 19: Summary of NABERS ratings for leased assets

Building Name	NABERS Rating Scope	NABERS Rating Type	Stars	Expiry Date
181 William St	Base Building Rating	Energy	5.5	Sept 2023
181 William St	Tenancy Rating	Energy	5.0	Sept 2024
350 Queen St	Base Building Rating	Energy	4.5	April 2024
350 Queen St	Tenancy Rating	Energy	5.5	Sept 2024
451 Little Bourke St	Base Building Rating	Energy	4.0	Nov 2023
414 Latrobe St	Tenancy Rating	Energy	4.4	April 2024
555 Lonsdale St	Base Building Rating	Energy	5.0	April 2024
555 Lonsdale St	Tenancy Rating	Energy	5.5	Sept 2024
55 King St – Base Building	Base Building Rating	Energy	5.5	June 2024

Official Green Star (or other) ratings were not received during the reporting period. Ratings are in progress and on target for the following facilities:

Table 20: Green Star ratings for Court Services Victoria owned assets

Building Name	Green Star Rating Type	Status	Stars	Anticipated Rating Date
Bendigo Law Courts	Design & As Built Pathway v1.2	In progress	6.0	2023
Wyndham Law Courts	Design & As Built Pathway v1.3	In progress	6.0	2025

Government Advertising Expenditure

Court Services Victoria did not conduct any advertising campaign in the financial year 2022-23.

Compliance with the DataVic Access Policy

Consistent with the DataVic Access Policy issued by the Victorian Government in 2012, the information included in this Annual Report will be available on our website in machine-readable format.

Compliance with the Public Interest Disclosures Act

The *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012* encourages and assists people in making disclosures of improper conduct by public officers and public bodies. The Public Interest Disclosures Act provides certain 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.

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

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

REPORTING PROCEDURES

Disclosure of improper conduct or detrimental action by Court Services Victoria, or any of its employees or officers, may be made to:

The Independent Broad-based Anti-Corruption Commission (IBAC)
Level 1, North Tower, 459 Collins Street,
Melbourne Vic 3000

Telephone: 1300 735 135
Website: www.ibac.vic.gov.au

FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information about what constitutes improper conduct, how to make a disclosure, what happens when a disclosure is made, the protections and support available to disclosers, and the support available to a Court Services Victoria employee who is being investigated can be found in the Making and Handling Public Interest Disclosures Policy. To request a copy of the Policy, please contact feedback@courts.vic.gov.au.

Compliance with the Carers Recognition Act 2012

Court Services Victoria has taken all practical measures to comply with its obligations under the *Carers Recognition Act 2012* by providing all new employees with information about their rights under the legislation and ensuring that existing employees who have carer responsibilities are supported to balance work responsibilities and caring commitments.

Court Services Victoria considers the care relationship principles when setting policies and developing programs. Court Services Victoria's people management policies, resources and programs reflect the guiding principles of the *Carers Recognition Act 2012*.

The Court Services Victoria Gender Equality Action Plan 2021-2025 includes actions to regularise flexible working arrangements and provide additional supports for employees with family and/or caring responsibilities. On 1 June 2023, the Global Day of Parents was promoted and celebrated in recognition of the many parents who work at Court Services Victoria. A new Flexible Working Policy was also drafted and circulated to employees for consultation during June 2023.

Consultancy Expenditure

DETAILS OF CONSULTANCIES VALUED AT \$10,000 OR GREATER

In 2022-23, there were 65 consultants engaged across 92 engagements where the total fees payable to the consultants were \$10,000 or greater. The total expenditure incurred during 2022-23 in relation to these consultancies is \$10.431 million (excluding GST)

Table 21: Consultancies Valued at \$10,000 or Greater

Consultant	Description	Total approved	Expenditure	Future expenditure
Anadrom	Change strategy for the MCV ARC expansion project and Court Support Service review	\$71,500	\$31,775	\$39,725
Anna Leibel	Consulting Services through VCAT Reference and Assurance Advisory Group	\$70,680	\$26,970	\$43,710
ArcBlue Consulting Australia Pty Ltd	CSV Procurement Transformation Program	\$429,100	\$275,550	\$153,550
Atlin Pty Ltd	Case Management System Project Organisational Change Support Services	\$8,447,920	\$95,884	\$0
Aurecon Australasia Pty Ltd	Bendigo Court Peer Review of building services design and documentation	\$90,900	\$32,718	\$0
Avance Logic Pty Ltd	Court Services Victoria Data Analysis – Case backlog reduction	\$30,248	\$1,227	\$0
Avance Logic Pty Ltd	Therapeutic Justice Programs Planning	\$15,982	\$13,154	\$2,828
Bastion Reputation Management Pty Ltd	MCV Strategic Review	\$59,000	\$33,000	\$26,000
Bevington Consulting Pty Ltd	Process reengineering exercise with the MCV Technology Services team	\$40,840	\$40,840	\$0
Bevington Consulting Pty Ltd	VCAT Workforce Planning	\$238,396	\$150,920	\$87,476
Biruu Pty Ltd	Service planning to support loss of 436 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne building	\$39,204	\$39,204	\$0
Brian Stevens Consultancy	Consultancy for MCV Self-determination Cultural Change Plan	\$53,820	\$31,395	\$22,425
Capability Network Pty Ltd	Engagement of Capability for MCV Workforce	\$88,636	\$53,182	\$35,455
Charter Keck Cramer Pty Ltd	VCAT Long-term Accommodation Advisory Services	\$95,000	\$50,000	\$0
Charter Keck Cramer Pty Ltd	Northern Courts Complex Project – Market Sweep and Options Analysis	\$22,500	\$7,500	\$15,000
Charter Keck Cramer Pty Ltd	Echuca Court Accommodation options analysis and assessment	\$14,000	\$14,000	\$0
CKI Group Pty Ltd	MCV Application development and deployment	\$529,204	\$106,717	\$0
Clear Horizon Consulting Pty Ltd	Evaluation of Mildura Family Violence Intervention Orders Breaches Pilot Project	\$159,805	\$7,560	\$0

Clear Horizon Consulting Pty Ltd	MCV Koori Family Violence Unit – Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework	\$50,180	\$25,090	\$25,090
Code Black Psychology	Provision of workplace consultation and specialist services for SCV	\$89,091	\$3,780	\$85,311
Cube Group Management Consulting Pty Ltd	CCV Court Directions Review	\$89,000	\$89,000	\$0
Cube Group Management Consulting Pty Ltd	MCV Family Violence and Court Mandated Counselling Order Program Modelling	\$392,273	\$30,937	\$185,831
Currie And Brown Aust Pty Ltd	Quantity surveying for Geelong Magistrates' Court	\$16,550	\$16,550	\$0
Customer Driven Solutions Pty Ltd	Functionality enhancements to the MCV Contact Management System	\$447,340	\$447,340	\$0
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu	CCV Public Private Partnership Future Accommodation and Service Needs	\$1,336,569	\$137,069	\$59,734
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu	CCV Case Management Evaluation	\$136,195	\$72,727	\$63,468
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu	Review and update of the strategic procurement plan for the Wyndham Law Courts development	\$241,844	\$167,157	\$74,687
Delta Pty Ltd	Wyndham Law Court Project Early Works	\$3,524,000	\$2,980,646	\$543,354
Dennis Roach	William Cooper Justice Centre Custody Feasibility review	\$36,000	\$36,000	\$0
Designed Interventions	CCV Coaching and improving service delivery within teams	\$60,000	\$20,300	\$39,700
Designed Interventions	SCV Library review 2021-2022	\$30,450	\$30,450	\$0
Designed Interventions	SCV Organisational review	\$41,610	\$36,610	\$5,000
Diane Meredith Sydenham	Operational Readiness Review Bendigo Law Courts	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$0
Elizabeth Grainger	Planning for future financial and payroll services	\$38,400	\$8,400	\$30,000
FBG Group Pty Ltd	SCV Juror Support Program – Co-design and Development	\$65,100	\$59,300	\$5,800
Hames Sharley	Principal design consultancy for Ringwood Specialist Family Violence Court Expansion	\$318,565	\$75,200	\$243,365
Hames Sharley	Principal design consultancy for Dandenong Specialist Family Violence Court Expansion	\$267,206	\$130,100	\$137,106
Hames Sharley	Principal design consultancy for Online Magistrates Court	\$405,580	\$302,619	\$102,960
Human Habitats Pty Ltd	Town Planning Advisory Services Wyndham Law Court	\$45,456	\$17,781	\$27,675

Inclusion@Work	Review of the Health, Safety and Culture Committee	\$11,500	\$11,000	\$500
Infrastructure Advisory Group Pty Ltd	CCV Public Private Partnership Commercial Strategy and Contract Negotiation Services	\$4,294,244	\$93,794	\$0
Intactile Pty Ltd	Emergency Management and Business Continuity Procedures and Artefacts Project	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$0
Integral Group Victoria Pty Ltd	Court Services Victoria Development of Environmental Services Framework and Guidelines	\$34,219	\$17,024	\$0
Interform Aust Pty Ltd	Technical and specialist advice to MCV for the implementation of the CMS Project	\$175,500	\$31,936	\$143,564
International Conservation Services Pty Ltd	Conservation Consulting Services at Bendigo Law Court	\$53,978	\$53,978	\$0
International Conservation Services Pty Ltd	Conservation Consulting Services – Social Value / HIP – Bendigo Law Court	\$37,075	\$37,075	\$0
John Wardle Pty Ltd	Bendigo Law Court – Specimen Cottage Feasibility Study	\$11,500	\$11,500	\$0
John Wardle Pty Ltd	Bendigo Law Court – Niagara Hotel Feasibility Study	\$33,700	\$33,700	\$0
Juanita Pope	CBD Master Planning	\$81,900	\$73,500	\$8,400
Juliet Frizzell Consulting	County Koori Court Review	\$18,000	\$9,000	\$9,000
Juliet Frizzell Consulting	Review of Koori Court Koori Court Officers and Elders and Respected Persons Manuals	\$18,091	\$18,091	\$0
Kendo Australia Pty Ltd	Bendigo Historic Courthouse – Project Management and Advisory Services	\$246,000	\$207,750	\$38,250
Kerstin Thompson Architects Pty Ltd	Design Framework for Supreme Court Heritage Sites	\$714,680	\$583,527	\$131,153
KPMG	Magistrates' Court Switchboard and Generator Replacement Project	\$343,223	\$130,364	\$212,859
KPMG	CCV Court Integrated Services Program economic evaluation	\$159,656	\$159,656	\$0
KPMG	Economic planning for the MCV Court Integrated Services Program	\$149,450	\$49,816	\$99,634
KPMG	Planning for review of the MCV and CCV Drug Courts	\$227,273	\$142,774	\$84,499
Luminary Digital Pty Ltd	MCV Digital Service Ecosystem Design	\$87,665	\$65,748	\$21,916
MVJ Consulting Services	Juries Victoria Juror support and counselling services	\$17,300	\$1,050	\$16,250
Nous Group Pty Ltd	ChCV Readiness and Resolution Review	\$85,000	\$42,500	\$42,500

Nous Group Pty Ltd	Bendigo Law Court – Overall Project Lessons Learned and Reflections	\$86,364	\$55,925	\$30,439
Nous Group Pty Ltd	Strategic Framework for MCV Drug Court	\$90,000	\$72,000	\$18,000
Nous Group Pty Ltd	CCV Judicial Support Services Operating Model Assessment	\$202,650	\$153,200	\$49,450
Optus Cyber Security Pty Ltd	VCAT Service Transformation cyber security architecture review	\$103,782	\$96,157	\$7,625
Paper Giant Pty Ltd	VCAT Service Transformation human-centred design consultancy	\$225,283	\$177,973	\$47,310
PmCap	IT technical solution expertise, leadership and advice services for the CMS Project	\$837,409	\$358,225	\$479,184
Price Waterhouse Coopers	Fleet Management Review	\$41,995	\$41,995	\$0
Price Waterhouse Coopers	Establishment of SCV IT Improvement Program	\$152,820	\$152,820	\$0
Prime Motive Pty Ltd	Court Models Research Project conducted under the Victorian Aboriginal Justice Agreement Phase 4	\$40,241	\$40,241	\$0
Prime Motive Pty Ltd	Koori cultural competency building	\$53,788	\$53,788	\$0
Prowse Quantity Surveyors Pty Ltd	Develop Cost Plans for future works as identified in the 2023 10 Year Asset Maintenance Program Review	\$26,000	\$16,500	\$9,500
Regional Management Group Pty Ltd	Structural Peer Review Services for Construction Documentation Phase Wyndham Law Court	\$45,000	\$15,000	\$30,000
Reprise Consulting Pty Ltd	VCAT Service Transformation Program Case Works Data Extraction Consultation	\$22,727	\$17,850	\$4,877
Rider Levett Bucknall Vic Pty Ltd	CCV Future Accommodation and Service Needs Project	\$19,349	\$19,349	\$0
RixStewart Pty Ltd	CCV Future Accommodation and Service Needs	\$66,012	\$31,575	\$34,437
SGS Economics and Planning Pty Ltd	Research into supply chain pressures impacting courts	\$11,570	\$11,570	\$0
SGS Economics and Planning Pty Ltd	Quantifying costs of asset failures for Keeping Courts Open planning	\$36,567	\$36,567	\$0
Sunrise Advisory Pty Ltd	Review of MCV Family Violence Budget	\$22,727	\$10,125	\$12,602
Sunrise Advisory Pty Ltd	Procurement specialist – Base Review assessment and Implementation	\$129,000	\$128,790	\$210
Sunrise Advisory Pty Ltd	CSV Procurement Transformation	\$325,000	\$162,608	\$162,393
Swinburne University of Technology	Evaluation of MCV Family Violence Reforms	\$801,195	\$216,855	\$180,390

Terra Firma Pty Ltd	Business Continuity Management: COVID-19 Response Lessons Learned Review	\$28,900	\$14,450	\$14,450
Terra Firma Pty Ltd	Business Continuity Management: Court Services Lifecycle Project	\$71,250	\$35,625	\$35,625
The Boston Consulting Group Pty Ltd	Court Services Victoria Strategic and Innovative Projects Committee Strategy and Roadmap	\$1,419,000	\$669,000	\$129,000
The Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corp	Bendigo Law Court – Production of resources for child-friendly waiting areas	\$11,264	\$10,240	\$1,024
The People Paradox	CCV Health and Wellbeing Program development and implementation	\$22,500	\$19,273	\$3,228
Thinkplace Australia Pty Ltd	Services Agreement for Co-Design of AOD Service Provision in MCV Drug Court	\$90,966	\$39,080	\$51,886
Tiana Felmingham	Neighbourhood Justice Centre's Crime Prevention Strategy development	\$10,277	\$10,277	\$0
Tradewind Australia Pty Ltd	Specialised Recruitment Services for Family Violence Locums	\$524,960	\$212,457	\$312,502
Urban Planning Collective	Town Planning Amendments for 153 Foster St, Dandenong premises	\$11,807	\$5,000	\$6,807
Vision Australia Limited	VCAT Service Transformation Program Strategy requirement for accessibility test across application form and Civil Portal	\$17,095	\$2,500	\$14,595
Women's Health in the North Inc	MCV Engagement of Action for Gender Equality Partnership	\$48,722	\$380	\$48,342
Total Consultancy above \$10,000		\$30,595,316	\$10,430,830	\$4,547,651

DETAILS OF CONSULTANCIES VALUED UNDER \$10,000

In 2022-23, four consultancy organisations were engaged where the total fee payable to the individual consultancy engagement was less than \$10,000. Consultancies under \$10,000 totalled \$8,200 (excl. GST).

DISCLOSURE OF MAJOR CONTRACTS

Court Services Victoria entered into four contracts greater than \$10 million in the year ended 30 June 2023.

Table 22: Contracts Greater than \$10 Million

Company	Descriptions	Start date	End date	Contract value \$ (excluding GST)
<i>Cenitex</i>	Provision of general Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Services	01/07/2022	30/06/2023	\$15,454,545
<i>Lendlease Construction (Southern)</i>	Construction Works – Wyndham Law Courts	31/10/2022	20/02/2026	\$218,975,000
<i>Data 3</i>	Microsoft Enterprise Agreement 2023-2026	01/04/2023	31/03/2026	\$14,942,727
<i>Salvation Army Housing</i>	Housing Support Services for MCV	01/06/2023	30/06/2028	\$26,870,840

Information and Communication Technology Expenditure

For the 2022-23 reporting period, Court Services Victoria had a total Information and Communication Technology (ICT) expenditure of \$106.04 million, with the details shown below.

Table 23: Information and Communication Technology Expenditure

All operational Information and Communication Technology expenditure	Information and Communication Technology expenditure related to projects to create or enhance Information and Communication Technology capabilities		
Business-as-usual (BAU) Information and Communication Technology expenditure	Non business-as-usual (non-BAU) Information and Communication Technology expenditure	Operational expenditure	Capital expenditure
(\$ thousand)	(\$ thousand)	(\$ thousand)	(\$ thousand)
Total	(Total = Operational expenditure and capital expenditure)		
58,415	47,629	16,002	31,627

Notes:

- (1) Information and Communication Technology expenditure refers to Court Services Victoria's costs in providing business-enabling Information and Communication Technology services within the current reporting period. It comprises business-as-usual Information and Communication Technology expenditure and non-business-as-usual Information and Communication Technology expenditure.
- (2) Non-business-as-usual Information and Communication Technology expenditure relates to extending or enhancing Court Services Victoria's current Information and Communication Technology capabilities.
- (3) Business-as-usual Information and Communication Technology expenditure is all remaining Information and Communication Technology expenditure that primarily relates to ongoing activities to operate and maintain the current Information and Communication Technology capability.

Freedom of Information

During 2022-23, Court Services Victoria received 128 Freedom of Information (FOI) requests and finalised an additional six FOI requests received in 2021-22.

- Of the requests received, 31 were valid under section 17 of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (Vic) and 97 were invalid.
- Eighty-nine were requests for personal documents and 39 were non-personal requests.
- Of the ten FOI decisions made during the 12 months ending 30 June 2023, eight were made within the 30-day statutory time period, and two were made outside the time period.
 - One decision made outside the time period was as a result of the complexity and volume of the documents associated with the terms of the request.
 - The other decision made outside the time period was as a result of the FOI request inadvertently not being received by the Court Services Victoria FOI team from the relevant jurisdiction within the required timeframe.
- During 2022-23, one complaint was received by the Victorian Information Commissioner. The Victorian Information Commissioner made informal enquiries and the applicant agreed to close the complaint.
- Two complaints made by one applicant in 2021-22 were finalised in the 2022-23 financial year with the Victorian Information Commissioner dismissing both complaints on the basis that they had been pursued to the fullest extent and there were no grounds for taking any further action.

Table 24: Freedom of Information Outcomes

Freedom of Information Outcome	Number of requests
Court documents excluded from the Freedom of Information Act or documents that are publicly available or available to the public for a fee (sections 14(1)(a) and 14(1)(b) of the <i>Freedom of Information Act</i>)	94
Access granted in full	3
Access granted in part	3
Access denied	0
No document exists/no document located	1
Transferred to another agency	6
Refused without identifying documents	3
Not processed	12
Not proceeded with	0
Withdrawn	0
In process	6
Total outcomes	128

COURT DOCUMENTS

The *Freedom of Information Act* does not apply to documents held by courts in respect of their judicial functions (section 6 of the *Freedom of Information Act*). Each court or tribunal has its own arrangements for accessing such documents and applicants are encouraged to contact the relevant court or tribunal in the first instance for these types of documents. Contact details can be found on each court or tribunal's website.

MAKING A REQUEST

Access to documents available under Freedom of Information may be obtained by making a written request to Court Services Victoria Freedom of Information, in accordance with section 17 of the *Freedom of Information Act*. Requests for documents in the possession of Court Services Victoria should be made in writing, accompanied by the application fee or request for a fee waiver, and be addressed to:

Court Services Victoria Freedom of Information
PO Box 13193
Law Courts Vic 8010
Email: foi@courts.vic.gov.au

Requests can also be lodged online on at the Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner website (ovic.vic.gov.au).

Access charges may also apply once documents have been processed and a decision on access is made (e.g. photocopying or search and retrieval charges).

Further information regarding Freedom of Information can be found at the Victorian Information Commissioner website. Court Services Victoria's Part 2 Information Statement can be found on our website.

Court Services Victoria Financial Management Compliance Attestation Statement

I, The Honourable Chief Justice Mary Anne Ferguson, on behalf of the Responsible Body, certify that Court Services Victoria has no Material Compliance Deficiency with respect to the applicable Standing Directions made under the Financial Management Act 1994 and Instructions.



**The Honourable Chief Justice
Mary Anne Ferguson
Chair of the Courts Council**

26 October 2023

Statement of Availability of Other Information

Under Financial Reporting Direction (FRD) 22 Standard Disclosures in the Report of Operations, Court Services Victoria is required to retain the following information for the 2022-23 financial year and make it available upon request (subject to freedom of information requirements, if applicable).

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

The information is available on request from:

Court Services Victoria
PO Box 13193
Law Courts Vic 8010
Email: feedback@courts.vic.gov.au

Disclosure Index

The Court Services Victoria Annual Report 2022-23 is prepared in accordance with all relevant Victorian legislation and pronouncements. This index has been prepared to facilitate identification of Court Services Victoria's compliance with statutory disclosures requirements.

MINISTERIAL DIRECTIONS AND FINANCIAL REPORTING DIRECTIONS REPORT OF OPERATIONS

Charter and purpose

Legislation	Requirement	Page
FRD 22	Manner of establishment and the relevant ministers	6
FRD 22	Purpose, functions, powers and duties	6
FRD 8	Objectives, indicators and outputs	32
FRD 22	Key Initiatives and projects	16-31
FRD 22	Nature and range of services provided	16-31

Management and structure

Legislation	Requirement	Page
FRD 22	Organisational structure	7

Financial and other information

Legislation	Requirement	Page
FRD 8	Performance against output performance measures	33-38
FRD 8	Budget portfolio outcomes	40
FRD 10	Disclosure index	79-80
FRD 12	Disclosure of major contracts	74
FRD 15	Executive Officer disclosures	50-51
FRD 22	Employment and conduct principles	51
FRD 22	Occupational health and safety policy	52-53
FRD 22	Summary of the financial results for the year	39
FRD 22	Significant changes in financial position during the year	N/A
FRD 22	Major changes or factors affecting performance	N/A
FRD 22	Subsequent events	150
FRD 22	Application and operation of Freedom of Information Act 1982 (Vic)	76-77
FRD 22	Compliance with building and maintenance provisions of Building Act 1993 (Vic)	58
FRD 22	Application and operation of the Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012 (Vic)	68
FRD 22	Application and operation of the Carers Recognition Act 2012 (Vic)	68
FRD 22	Details of consultancies over \$10,000	69-73
FRD 22	Details of consultancies under \$10,000	73
FRD 22	Disclosure of government advertising expenditure	68
FRD 22	Disclosure of Information and Communication Technology expenditure	75
FRD 22	Asset Management Accountability Framework maturity assessment	59-60

FRD 24	Reporting of office-based environmental impacts	61-67
FRD 25	Local Jobs First	56
FRD 29	Workforce data disclosures	46-49

Compliance attestation and declaration

Legislation	Requirement	Page
SD 5.143	Attestation for compliance with Ministerial Standing Direction	77
SD 5.2.3	Declaration in report of operations	1

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Declaration

Legislation	Requirement	Page
SD 5.2.2	Declaration in financial statements	83

Other requirements under Standing Directors 5.2

Legislation	Requirement	Page
SD 5.2.1(a)	Compliance with Australian accounting standards and other authoritative pronouncements	83
SD 5.2.1(a)	Compliance with Ministerial Directions	83
SD 5.2.1(b)	Compliance with Model Financial Report	90-91

Other disclosures as required by Financial Reporting Directions in notes to the financial statements

Legislation	Requirement	Page
FRD 9	Departmental disclosure of administered assets and liabilities by activity	108-111
FRD 11	Disclosure of ex-gratia expenses	147
FRD 13	Disclosure of parliamentary appropriations	94-95
FRD 21	Disclosures of responsible persons, executive officers and other personnel (contractors with significant management responsibilities) in the Financial Report	147-148
FRD 103	Non-financial physical assets	112-122
FRD 110	Cash flow statements	88
FRD 112	Defined benefit superannuation obligations	101

LEGISLATION

Legislation	Page
Court Services Victoria Act 2014	40
Building Act 1993	58
Carers Recognition Act 2012	68
Financial Management Act 1994	91
Freedom of Information Act 1982	76
Local Jobs First Act 2003	56
Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012	68

SECTION 5:

Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2023



Court Services Victoria: Financial Statements

HOW THIS REPORT IS STRUCTURED

Court Services Victoria (CSV) has presented its audited general purpose financial statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2023 in the following structure to provide users with the information about CSV's stewardship of resources entrusted to it.

Contents

Declaration in the financial statements	83	6. Other assets and liabilities	123
Comprehensive operating statement	86	6.1 Receivables	123
Balance sheet	87	6.2 Payables	124
Cash flow statement	88	6.3 Other provisions	125
Statement of changes in equity	89	7. Financing our operations	126
1. About this report	90	7.1 Lease liabilities (CSV as lessee)	126
2. Funding delivery of our services	92	7.2 Cash flow information and balances	129
2.1 Summary of income that funds the delivery of our services	93	7.3 Trust account balances	130
2.2 Appropriations	93	7.4 Commitments for expenditure	135
2.3 Summary of compliance with annual Parliamentary and special appropriations	94	8. Risks, contingencies and valuation judgements	136
2.4 Income from transactions	97	8.1 Financial instruments specific disclosures	136
2.5 Annotated income agreements	97	8.2 Contingent assets and contingent liabilities	143
2.6 Fair value of assets received free of charge	97	8.3 Fair value determination	144
3. The cost of delivering services	98	9. Other disclosures	146
3.1 Expenses incurred in delivery of services	98	9.1 Other economic flows included in net result	146
3.2 Grants and other transfers	101	9.2 Ex-Gratia expenses	147
3.3 Supplies and services	102	9.3 Responsible persons	147
4. Disaggregated financial information by output	103	9.4 Remuneration of executives	148
4.1 CSV outputs - Descriptions and objectives	103	9.5 Key management personnel	149
4.2 Controlled items	104	9.6 Remuneration of auditors	149
4.3 Administered (non-controlled) items	108	9.7 Subsequent events	150
5. Key assets available to support output delivery	112	9.8 Other accounting policies	150
5.1 Property, plant and equipment	113	9.9 Change in accounting policies	150
5.2 Intangible assets	120	9.10 Australian Accounting Standards issued that are not yet effective	150
5.3 Purchase of the County Court building Melbourne	122	10. Glossary of technical terms and style conventions	151

Declaration in the financial statements

The attached financial statements for Court Services Victoria have been prepared in accordance with Direction 5.2 of the Standing Directions of the Assistant Treasurer under 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, cash flow statement, statement of changes in equity and accompanying notes, presents fairly the financial transactions during the year ended 30 June 2023 and financial position of Court Services Victoria at 30 June 2023.

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

We authorise the attached financial statements for issue on 26 October 2023.



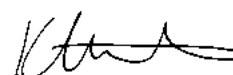
**The Honourable Chief Justice
Mary Anne Ferguson**
Chair of the Courts Council
Court Services Victoria

Melbourne
26 October 2023



Louise Anderson
Chief Executive Officer
Court Services Victoria

Melbourne
26 October 2023



Kathryn Hunter
Acting Chief Finance Officer
Court Services Victoria

Melbourne
26 October 2023

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Courts Council of Court Services Victoria

Opinion	<p>I have audited the financial report of Court Services Victoria which comprises the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • balance sheet as at 30 June 2023 • comprehensive operating statement for the year then ended • statement for changes in equity for the year then ended • cash flow statement for the year then ended • notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies • declaration in the financial statements. <p>In my opinion the financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Court Services Victoria as at 30 June 2023 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of Part 7 of the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> and applicable Australian Accounting Standards.</p>
Basis for opinion	<p>I have conducted my audit in accordance with the <i>Audit Act 1994</i> which incorporates the Australian Auditing Standards. I further describe my responsibilities under that Act and those standards in the <i>Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report</i> section of my report.</p> <p>My independence is established by the <i>Constitution Act 1975</i>. My staff and I are independent of Court Services Victoria in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 <i>Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)</i> (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Victoria. My staff and I have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.</p> <p>I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.</p>
Courts Council's responsibilities for the financial report	<p>The Courts Council is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i>, and for such internal control as the Courts Council determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.</p> <p>In preparing the financial report, the Courts Council is responsible for assessing Court Services Victoria's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it is inappropriate to do so.</p>

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

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

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

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

MELBOURNE
27 October 2023



Timothy Maxfield
as delegate for the Auditor-General of Victoria

Comprehensive operating statement

For the financial year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Income from transactions			
Output appropriations	2.1	554,979	738,433
Special appropriations	2.1	209,317	188,615
Grants	2.1	26,570	25,139
Fair value of assets received free of charge	2.1	2,490	-
Total income from transactions		793,357	952,186
EXPENSES FROM TRANSACTIONS			
Employee expenses and Judicial Officer remuneration	3.1	490,272	442,831
Depreciation and amortisation	5.1	90,343	90,132
Interest expense on lease liabilities		1,436	1,723
Grants and other transfers	3.2	15,712	14,404
Supplies and services	3.3	198,098	200,176
Compensation payment	5.3	-	207,213
Total expenses from transactions		795,861	956,479
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)		(2,504)	(4,293)
OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS INCLUDED IN NET RESULT			
Net gain/(loss) on revaluation of building	9.1	-	-
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	9.1	1,516	52
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments	9.1	(21)	11
Other gains/(losses) from other economic flows	9.1	(753)	6,211
Total other economic flows included in net result		742	6,274
Net result		(1,762)	1,981
OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS - OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that will not be reclassified to net result			
Changes in physical asset revaluation surplus	5.1	-	-
Total other economic flows - other comprehensive income		-	-
Comprehensive result		(1,762)	1,981

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet

As at 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Cash and deposits	8.1	21,076	21,890
Receivables	6.1	101,945	107,067
Total financial assets		123,022	128,957
NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	5.1	1,658,399	1,532,930
Intangible assets	5.2	63,160	49,167
Prepayments		7,823	12,442
Non-financial physical assets classified as held for sale		308	531
Total non-financial assets		1,729,689	1,595,070
Total assets		1,852,711	1,724,027
LIABILITIES			
Payables	6.2	70,533	92,701
Borrowings	7.1	107,466	86,862
Employee related provisions	3.1	121,017	114,030
Other provisions	6.3	4,183	-
Total liabilities		303,200	293,593
Net assets		1,549,512	1,430,434
EQUITY			
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)		(30,313)	(28,551)
Contributed capital		1,265,779	1,144,940
Physical asset revaluation surplus		314,045	314,045
Net worth		1,549,512	1,430,434

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Cash flow statement

For the financial year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts			
Receipts from Government		768,317	957,658
Receipts from other entities		21,879	25,796
Goods and services tax recovered from the Australian Taxation Office		39,473	76,265
Total receipts		829,669	1,059,719
Payments			
Payments to suppliers, employees and Judicial Officers		(724,836)	(701,562)
Compensation payment		-	(207,213)
Payments of grants and other transfers		(8,223)	(6,883)
Interest and other costs of finance paid		(1,431)	(1,723)
Total payments		(734,489)	(917,381)
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	7.2	95,180	142,338
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of non-financial assets		(198,575)	(359,204)
Proceeds from sales of non-financial assets		4,171	3,010
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		(194,405)	(356,194)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Owner contributions by State Government		120,839	246,471
Repayment of borrowings and principal portion of lease liabilities		(22,428)	(32,955)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		98,412	213,516
Net increase (decrease) in cash held			
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		21,890	22,230
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	8.1	21,076	21,890

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

For the financial year ended 30 June 2023

2023	Note	Physical asset revaluation surplus \$'000	Accumulated surplus/ (deficit) \$'000	Contributed capital \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2022		314,045	(28,551)	1,144,940	1,430,434
Net result for the year			(1,762)	-	(1,762)
Transactions with the State in its capacity as owners ⁽ⁱ⁾			-	120,839	120,839
Balance as at 30 Jun 2023		314,045	(30,313)	1,265,779	1,549,512

2022	Note	Physical asset revaluation surplus \$'000	Accumulated surplus/ (deficit) \$'000	Contributed capital \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2021		314,045	(30,532)	898,469	1,181,982
Net result for the year			1,981	-	1,981
Transactions with the State in its capacity as owners ⁽ⁱ⁾			-	246,471	246,471
Balance as at 30 Jun 2022		314,045	(28,551)	1,144,940	1,430,434

Note:

(i) Transfers with the State in its capacity as owner relates to asset additions funded from output initiatives and special appropriations.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

1. About this report

Court Services Victoria (CSV) was established on 1 July 2014 under the *Court Services Victoria Act 2014* as an independent statutory body to provide administrative services and facilities to support the Victorian courts and tribunals, the Judicial College of Victoria and the Judicial Commission of Victoria. CSV supports the performance of the judicial, quasi-judicial and administrative functions of the Supreme Court of Victoria, the County Court of Victoria, the Magistrates' Court of Victoria, the Children's Court of Victoria, the Coroners Court of Victoria and the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (VCAT).

CSV's status as a statutory body allows the courts to operate independently of the direction of the executive branch of government, thus supporting the independence of the judiciary.

CSV's activities include overseeing court facilities and providing the people, information technology and financial management to deliver enhanced administrative services to the Victorian courts, VCAT, Judicial College of Victoria, and the Judicial Commission of Victoria. Some or all of these activities are provided through CSV's administration functions.

The Courts Council is CSV's governing body and comprises the head of each court jurisdiction and VCAT and up to two independent members. There are seven committees that inform the work of the Courts Council.

CSV's principal address is:

Level 15, 181 William Street, Melbourne, Vic 3000.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements are in Australian dollars and the historical cost convention is used unless a different measurement basis is specifically disclosed in the note associated with the item measured on a different basis.

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.

Consistent with the requirements of *AASB 1004 Contributions*, contributions by owners (that is contributed capital and its repayment) are treated as equity transactions and, therefore, do not form part of the income and expenses of CSV.

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

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

Judgments, estimates and assumptions are required to be made about financial information being presented. Significant judgments made in the preparation of these financial statements are disclosed in the notes where amounts affected by those judgments are disclosed. Estimates and associated assumptions are based on professional judgment 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. Judgments and assumptions made by management in applying Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) that have significant effects on the financial statements and estimates are disclosed in the notes under the heading 'Change in accounting policies'.

These financial statements cover CSV as an individual reporting entity and include all the controlled activities of CSV.

All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest \$1,000 unless otherwise stated.

Compliance information

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 AASB 1049 *Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting*.

Where appropriate, those AASs paragraphs applicable to not-for-profit entities have been applied. Accounting policies selected and applied in these financial statements ensure 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.

2. Funding delivery of our services

Introduction

CSV's overall objective is the fair, timely and efficient dispensing of justice.

To enable CSV to fulfil its objective and provide outputs as described in Note 4, it receives income which is predominantly accrual based Parliamentary appropriations.

Structure

- 2.1 Summary of income that funds the delivery of our services
- 2.2 Appropriations
- 2.3 Summary of compliance with annual Parliamentary and special appropriations
- 2.4 Income from transactions
- 2.5 Annotated income agreements
- 2.6 Fair value of assets received free of charge

2.1 SUMMARY OF INCOME THAT FUNDS THE DELIVERY OF OUR SERVICES

	Notes	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Output appropriations	2.2	554,979	738,433
Special appropriations	2.2	209,317	188,615
Grants	2.4.1	26,570	25,139
Fair value of assets received free of charge	2.6	2,490	-
Total income from transactions		793,357	952,186

Revenue and income that fund delivery of CSV's services are accounted for consistently with all the requirements of the relevant accounting standards disclosed in the following notes. All amounts of income over which CSV does not have control are disclosed as administered income (see note 4.3).

2.2 APPROPRIATIONS

Once annual Parliamentary appropriations are applied by the Treasurer, they become controlled by CSV and are recognised as income when applied to the purposes defined under the relevant Appropriations Act. After considering the requirements of relevant accounting standards and Financial Reporting Directions (FRD), CSV has concluded that parliamentary appropriations fall within the scope of *AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities*.

Output appropriations: Income received to deliver the outputs CSV provides to the Government is recognised when those outputs have been delivered and the relevant minister has certified delivery of those outputs in accordance with specified performance criteria.

Special appropriations: Under the *CSV Act 2014*, income related to special appropriations is recognised when the amount appropriated for that purpose is due and payable by CSV.

2.3 SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE WITH ANNUAL PARLIAMENTARY AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

The following table discloses the details of the various annual Parliamentary appropriations received by CSV for the year.

In accordance with accrual output-based management procedures, 'provision of outputs' and 'additions to net assets' are disclosed as 'controlled' activities of CSV. Administered transactions are those that are undertaken on behalf of the State over which CSV has no control or discretion.

2023	Appropriation Act		Financial Management Act 1994		
	Annual appropriation \$'000	Advance from Treasurer \$'000	Section 28 \$'000	Section 29 \$'000	Section 31A \$'000
CONTROLLED					
Provision of outputs	500,939	2,131	-	76,311	-
Additions to net assets	140,539	25,901	-	-	-
Total income from transactions	641,478	28,032	-	76,311	-

2022	Appropriation Act		Financial Management Act 1994		
	Annual appropriation \$'000	Advance from Treasurer \$'000	Section 28 \$'000	Section 29 \$'000	Section 31A \$'000
CONTROLLED					
Provision of outputs	455,782	203,430	-	64,632	28,351
Additions to net assets	211,288	86,430	-	-	(28,351)
	667,070	289,859	-	64,632	-

Note:

- (1) Section 34 Financial Management Act 1994 (FMA): s34 provides the legal authority to reduce the appropriation in the financial year to meet future payments. CSV utilised s34 where detailed implementation planning for recent government initiatives resulted in outputs being rescheduled into the forward estimate years.
- (2) Owners Contribution by State Government is appropriations applied for additions to net assets from annual parliamentary appropriations and special appropriations.
- (3) The variance is primarily related to rescheduling committed projects for delivery in future years.

Financial Management Act 1994

Section 32 \$'000	Section 34 ⁽¹⁾ \$'000	Section 35 \$'000	Total Parliamentary authority \$'000	Appropriations applied ⁽²⁾ \$'000	Variance ⁽³⁾ \$'000
-	(7,737)	-	571,644	554,974	16,670
15,658	(11,643)	-	170,455	118,945	51,510
15,658	(19,380)	-	742,099	673,919	68,180

Financial Management Act 1994

Section 32 \$'000	Section 34 ⁽¹⁾ \$'000	Section 35 \$'000	Total Parliamentary authority \$'000	Appropriations applied ⁽²⁾ \$'000	Variance ⁽³⁾ \$'000
4,693	(3,090)	-	753,796	739,345	14,451
20,557	(4,450)	-	285,474	248,371	37,103
25,250	(7,540)	-	1,039,270	987,716	51,555

The following table discloses the details of the compliance with special appropriations received by CSV.

a) Summary of compliance with special appropriations

Authority	Purpose	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
1 Constitution Act 1975 (No. 8750/1975), s.82 (7)	Remuneration of Judges of the Supreme Court of Victoria and the Chief Justice	35,630	32,527
2 Constitution Act 1975 (No. 8750/1975), s.82 (7)	Remuneration of the President and Judges of the Court of Appeal Division of the Supreme Court of Victoria	9,065	9,165
3 County Court Act 1958 (No. 6230/1958) s.10 (7)	Remuneration of Judges of the County Court of Victoria	47,568	43,751
4 Victims of Crime Assistance Act 1996 (No. 81/1996), s.69	Operating costs of the Victims of Crime Assistance Tribunal	60,165	48,143
5 Magistrates' Court Act 1989 (No. 51/1989), sch.1 Pt 1 cl.10	Remuneration of Magistrates of the Magistrates' Court of Victoria	87,136	72,066
6 Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 53 of 1998 section 17AA	Remuneration of Members of the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal	26,764	24,041
7 Juries Act 2000 (No. 53/2000), s.59	Compensation to jurors from the WorkCover Authority Fund under the Accident Compensation Act 1985	3	2
8 Constitution Act No. 8750 – Section 87AAT(5)	Judicial Commission Investigation Panel	25	-
		266,356	229,695

2.4 INCOME FROM TRANSACTIONS

2.4.1 Grants

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
General Government	26,026	24,597
Other specific purpose	544	542
Total grants	26,570	25,139

CSV has determined that all Grant Revenue is recognised as income in accordance with AASB 1058 as all Grants received are not enforceable and does not have sufficiently specific performance obligations to be accounted for as contracts with customers in accordance with AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

2.5 ANNOTATED INCOME AGREEMENTS

CSV is permitted under the section 29 of the FMA to have certain income annotated to the annual appropriation. The income which forms part of the section 29 agreement is recognised by CSV as an administered item and the receipts paid into the consolidated fund. At the point of income recognition, the section 29 provides for an equivalent amount to be added to the annual appropriation.

The Treasurer has approved the Court and Tribunal Fees \$65.25m (2022: \$64.78m), Contribution to Courts for Worksafe cases \$9.35m (2022: \$9.17m), and Retail Sale of Courts Data \$0.84m (2022: \$0.84m). Total annotated income agreement for the period is \$75.4m (2022: \$74.9m).

The annotated income forms part of the annual appropriation received from the Victorian Government as disclosed in Note 2.3.

2.6 FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS RECEIVED FREE OF CHARGE

Fair value of assets received free of charge or for nominal consideration contributions of resources received free of charge or for nominal consideration are recognised at fair value when control is obtained over them, irrespective of whether these contributions are subject to restrictions or conditions over their use. Contributions in the form of services are only recognised when a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would have been purchased if not received as a donation.

Assets received free of charge is the remediation of combustible aluminium composite panels relating to the County Court building Melbourne.

3. The cost of delivering services

Introduction

This section provides an account of the expenses incurred by CSV in delivering the services and outputs it received income for, as outlined in section 2.

Structure

- 3.1 Expenses incurred in delivery of services
- 3.2 Grants and other transfers
- 3.3 Supplies and services

3.1 EXPENSES INCURRED IN DELIVERY OF SERVICES

	Note	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Employee benefit and Judicial Officer remuneration expenses	3.1.1	490,272	442,831
Grants and other transfers – Judicial College & Judicial Commission	3.2	7,460	7,496
Other grants and other transfers	3.2	8,252	6,908
Supplies and services	3.3	198,098	200,176
Total expenses incurred in delivery of services		704,082	657,411

3.1.1 Employee benefit and Judicial Officer remuneration expenses in the comprehensive operating statement

		2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Defined contribution superannuation expense	3.1.3	35,979	30,699
Defined benefit superannuation expense	3.1.3	1,455	1,483
Termination benefits		550	43
Salaries and wages		375,932	342,104
Leave expenses (annual leave and long service leave)		42,000	39,597
Other on-costs (fringe benefits tax, payroll tax, training and workcover levy)		34,356	28,905
Total employee expenses and Judicial Officer remuneration		490,272	442,831

Employee expenses and Judicial Officer remuneration encompasses all costs related to employment, including wages and salaries, fringe benefits tax, leave entitlements, termination payments and WorkCover premiums.

The amount recognised in the comprehensive operating statement in relation to superannuation is employer contributions for members of both defined benefit and defined contribution superannuation plans that are paid or payable during the reporting period. CSV does not recognise any defined benefit liabilities because it has no legal or constructive obligation to pay future benefits relating to its employees. Instead, the Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) discloses in its annual financial statements the net defined benefit cost related to the members of these plans as an administered liability (on behalf of the State as the sponsoring employer).

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before normal retirement date, or when an employee or Judicial Officer accepts an offer of benefits in exchange for the termination of employment. Termination benefits are recognised when CSV is demonstrably committed to terminating

the employment of current employees according to formal plans without possibility of withdrawal or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits of Judicial Officers are recognised when the employment of a Judicial Officer is terminated. Benefits due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to present value.

3.1.2 Employee benefits and Judicial Officer remuneration in the balance sheet

Provision is made for benefits accruing to employees and Judicial Officers in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and long service leave for services rendered to the reporting date and recorded as an expense during the period the services are delivered.

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
CURRENT PROVISIONS		
Annual leave		
Unconditional and expected to settle within 12 months	20,215	19,431
Unconditional and expected to settle after 12 months	6,721	7,747
Long service leave		
Unconditional and expected to settle within 12 months	5,701	5,792
Unconditional and expected to settle after 12 months	54,080	52,073
Provisions for on-costs		
Unconditional and expected to settle within 12 months	6,942	6,179
Unconditional and expected to settle after 12 months	9,774	8,669
Total current provisions for employee benefits and Judicial Officer remuneration	103,433	99,892
NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS		
Employee benefits and Judicial Officer remuneration	15,383	12,571
On-costs	2,201	1,567
Total non-current provisions for employee benefits and Judicial Officer remuneration	17,584	14,138
Total provisions for employee benefits and Judicial Officer remuneration	121,017	114,030

Reconciliation of movement in on-cost provision

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Opening balance	16,416	15,229
Additional provisions recognised	8,674	5,658
Reductions arising from payments/other sacrifices of future economic benefits	(6,173)	(4,472)
Closing balance	18,917	16,416
Current	16,716	14,848
Non-current	2,201	1,567
Total	18,917	16,416

Wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave:

Liabilities for wages and salaries (including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and on costs) are recognised as part of the employee benefit and Judicial Officer remuneration provision as current liabilities, because CSV does not have an unconditional right to defer settlements of these liabilities.

The liability for salaries and wages are recognised in the balance sheet at remuneration rates that are current at the reporting date. As CSV expects the liabilities to be wholly settled within 12 months of reporting date, they are measured at undiscounted amounts.

The annual leave liability is classified as a current liability and measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid, as CSV does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.1.3 Superannuation contributions

Employees and Judicial Officers of CSV are entitled to receive superannuation benefits and CSV contributes to both defined benefit and defined contribution plans. The defined benefit plans provide benefits based on years of service and final average salary. Judicial Officer pension schemes are non-contributory.

As noted previously, the defined benefit liability is recognised by DTF as an administered liability. However, superannuation contributions paid or payable for the reporting period are included as part of employee benefits and Judicial Officers in the comprehensive operating statement of CSV.

	Paid contribution for the year		Contribution outstanding at year end	
	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS:				
Emergency Services and State Super	1,455	1,483	-	-
DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS:				
VicSuper Part of Aware Super	14,202	16,864	-	-
Various other	21,777	13,836	-	-
Total	37,434	32,182	-	-

Note:

The basis for determining the level of contributions is determined by the various actuaries of the defined benefit superannuation plans.

3.2 GRANTS AND OTHER TRANSFERS

Grant expenses represent contributions of CSV resources to another party for specific or general purposes where there is no expectation that the amount will be repaid in equal value (either by money, goods or services).

Grants can either be operating or capital in nature. 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.

Grant expenses are recognised in the reporting period in which they are paid or payable. Grants can take the form of money, assets, goods, services or forgiveness of liabilities.

3.3 SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Accommodation and property services	50,460	40,840
Lease rental expenses – low value/short-term leases	655	2,645
Outsourced contracts	14,309	27,583
Contractors, professional services and consultants	45,055	43,736
Printing, stationery and other office expenses	17,571	14,404
Technology services	33,802	33,666
Juror payments	4,406	3,406
Repairs and maintenance	11,375	9,174
Deceased removals and transfer costs (Coroners Court)	5,136	4,866
Interpreter and translation services	3,709	3,258
Other	11,620	16,598
Total supplies and services	198,098	200,176

Supplies and services expenses generally represent day-to-day running costs incurred in normal operations and are recognised as an expense in the reporting period in which they are incurred.

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

The following **lease payments** are recognised on a straight-line basis:

- Short-term leases (lease term is less than 12 months); and
- Low-value leases (leases where the underlying asset's fair value, when new, regardless of the age of the asset being leased is no more than \$10,000)

Variable lease payments that are not included in the measurement of the lease liability (i.e. variable lease payments that do not depend on an index, or a rate and which are not, in substance fixed) such as those based on performance or usage of the underlying asset, are recognised in the Comprehensive operating statement (except for payments which has been included in the carrying amount of another asset) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occur.

Ex-gratia expenses mean the voluntary payment of money or other non-monetary benefit (e.g. a write-off) that is not made either to acquire goods, services or other benefits for the entity or to meet a legal liability, or to settle or resolve a possible legal liability or claim against the entity.

4. Disaggregated financial information by output

Introduction

CSV is predominantly funded by accrual based Parliamentary appropriations for the provision of outputs. This section provides a description of CSV outputs delivered during the period ending 30 June 2023 along with the objectives of those outputs.

Structure

- 4.1 CSV outputs – Descriptions and objectives
- 4.2 Controlled items
- 4.3 Administered (non-controlled) items

4.1 CSV OUTPUTS – DESCRIPTIONS AND OBJECTIVES

CSV provides administrative services and facilities to support the Victorian Courts and Statutory Tribunals in the dispensation of criminal and civil matters.

CSV outputs reflect services and facilities provided to: Supreme Court of Victoria, County Court of Victoria, Magistrates' Court of Victoria, Children's Court of Victoria, Coroners Court of Victoria, Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal, and CSV Corporate Services. The corporate support to the Courts and the Tribunal is reflected in the Courts' and Tribunal's total output costs.

Objectives

CSV's overall objective is the fair, timely and efficient dispensing of justice.

4.2 CONTROLLED ITEMS

Schedule A – Controlled income and expenses by jurisdiction for the year ended 30 June 2023

	Supreme Court of Victoria		County Court of Victoria		Magistrates' Court of Victoria	
	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
INCOME FROM TRANSACTIONS						
Output appropriations ⁽¹⁾	42,217	42,569	41,173	269,554	186,141	171,267
Special appropriations ⁽¹⁾	44,280	42,173	46,915	44,239	74,474	62,410
Grants	45	-	-	-	2,202	3,959
Fair value of assets received free of charge	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total income from transactions	86,542	84,741	88,088	313,792	262,817	237,636
EXPENSES FROM TRANSACTIONS						
Employee expenses and Judicial Officer remuneration	73,565	65,893	76,909	73,831	191,289	167,741
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest expense	63	55	66	773	661	698
Grants and other transfers	600	600	549	410	5,231	4,129
Supplies and services	17,725	20,707	12,530	30,068	64,019	58,022
Compensation payment	-	-	-	207,213	-	-
Total expenses from transactions	91,953	87,255	90,055	312,295	261,201	230,590
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(5,411)	(2,514)	(1,967)	1,497	1,616	7,046
OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS INCLUDED IN NET RESULT						
Net gain/(loss) on revaluation of building	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	-	(884)	-	-	-	-
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other gains/(losses) from other economic flows	(154)	1,373	(131)	1,158	(262)	2,152
Total other economic flows included in net result	(154)	488	(131)	1,158	(262)	2,152
Net Result from continuing operations	(5,565)	(2,025)	(2,097)	2,655	1,354	9,199
OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS – OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME						
Items that will not be reclassified to net result						
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other economic flows – other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comprehensive result	(5,565)	(2,025)	(2,097)	2,655	1,354	9,199

Children's Court of Victoria		Coroners Court of Victoria		Victorian Civil & Administrative Tribunal		CSV Corporate Services		Total	
2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
21,663	22,283	18,810	18,856	26,443	18,843	218,532	195,062	554,979	738,433
9,622	8,608	7,419	6,982	26,583	24,204	25	-	209,317	188,615
-	-	544	542	23,779	19,640	-	998	26,570	25,138
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,490	-	2,490	-
31,285	30,890	26,773	26,379	76,804	62,687	221,047	196,060	793,357	952,185
25,946	25,348	17,564	17,012	61,972	55,796	43,026	37,209	490,272	442,831
-	-	-	-	-	-	90,343	90,132	90,343	90,132
11	13	3	4	480	178	152	3	1,436	1,723
276	275	-	-	-	-	9,056	8,990	15,712	14,404
5,322	4,911	9,362	8,377	16,574	9,806	72,566	68,286	198,098	200,176
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207,213
31,555	30,547	26,928	25,393	79,026	65,780	215,143	204,619	795,861	956,479
(270)	343	(155)	986	(2,222)	(3,093)	5,905	(8,559)	(2,504)	(4,293)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	(211)	-	-	-	-	1,516	1,148	1,516	53
-	-	-	-	-	-	(21)	11	(21)	11
(43)	336	(21)	155	(65)	513	(78)	524	(753)	6,211
(43)	125	(21)	155	(65)	513	1,417	1,683	742	6,274
(313)	468	(176)	1,141	(2,287)	(2,579)	7,322	(6,877)	(1,762)	1,981
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(313)	468	(176)	1,141	(2,287)	(2,579)	7,322	(6,877)	(1,762)	1,981

Schedule B – Controlled assets and liabilities by jurisdiction as at 30 June 2023

	Supreme Court of Victoria		County Court of Victoria		Magistrates' Court of Victoria	
	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Financial assets	13,009	10,133	19,097	19,882	21,227	20,633
Non-financial assets ⁽ⁱ⁾	2,369	2,293	215	2,500	1,097	3,015
Total assets	15,378	12,427	19,312	22,382	22,324	23,647
Liabilities	38,993	32,471	2,572	2,966	123,479	122,749
Total liabilities	38,993	32,471	2,572	2,966	123,479	122,749
Net assets	(23,615)	(20,044)	16,740	19,416	(101,154)	(99,102)

Note:

- (i) Prior year figures have been regrouped to align with the current year's presentation due to depreciation and assets being centralised to CSV Corporate.

Children's Court of Victoria		Coroners Court of Victoria		Victorian Civil & Administrative Tribunal		CSV Corporate Services		Total	
2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
2,518	2,104	3,032	3,310	5,993	6,150	58,146	66,745	123,022	128,957
475	464	50	92	(81)	58	1,725,563	1,586,649	1,729,688	1,595,070
2,992	2,568	3,081	3,402	5,912	6,208	1,783,709	1,653,393	1,852,711	1,724,027
9,238	8,459	5,636	5,409	33,887	26,654	89,394	94,885	303,200	293,593
9,238	8,459	5,636	5,409	33,887	26,654	89,394	94,885	303,200	293,593
(6,246)	(5,892)	(2,554)	(2,007)	(27,974)	(20,446)	1,694,316	1,558,508	1,549,512	1,430,434

4.3 ADMINISTERED (NON-CONTROLLED) ITEMS

For the financial year ended 30 June 2023

Administered income includes taxes, fees and fines and Special Appropriations provided to fund payments for criminal injuries compensation. Administered expenses include payments made on behalf of the State and payments into the consolidated fund. Administered assets include government income earned but yet to be collected. Administered liabilities include government expenses incurred but yet to be paid. Administered resources are accounted for on a cash and accrual basis. CSV Corporate Services, the Supreme Court e-filing fees via Paypal, Magistrates' Court revenue received from services provided to credit rating agencies,

and County Court fines revenue are accounted for on an accrual basis using same accounting policies adopted for recognition of CSV's items in the financial statements. Both controlled and administered items of CSV are consolidated into the financial statements of the State.

CSV does not gain control over assets arising from taxes and fines, consequently no income is recognised in CSV's financial statements. CSV collects these amounts on behalf of the State. Accordingly, the amounts are disclosed as income in the schedule of Administered items.

	Supreme Court of Victoria		County Court of Victoria	
	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
ADMINISTERED INCOME FROM TRANSACTIONS				
Special appropriations applied	-	-	-	-
Fines	1	1,114	(19)	(82)
Sales of goods and services (including fees)	27,960	25,044	12,313	9,494
Other income	63	45	124	260
Total administered income from transactions	28,024	26,203	12,418	9,673
ADMINISTERED EXPENSES FROM TRANSACTIONS				
Payments into the Consolidated Fund ⁽ⁱ⁾	27,960	26,164	12,313	9,503
Criminal injuries compensation ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	-	-	-	-
Other expenses	1,560	-	(49)	(77)
Total administered expenses from transactions	29,520	26,164	12,263	9,426
Total administered net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(1,496)	39	155	247
ADMINISTERED OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS INCLUDED IN ADMINISTERED NET RESULT				
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	-	-	-	-
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments	-	-	-	-
Other gains/(losses) from other economic flows	-	-	-	-
Total administered other economic flows	-	-	-	-
Total administered net result	(1,496)	39	155	247

(i) Payments into the Consolidated Fund by CSV Corporate Services relates to fines and other income paid on behalf of the jurisdictions.

(ii) Criminal injuries compensation payments are awarded by the Victims of Crime Assistance Tribunal and are funded from Special appropriations on determination of each case in accordance with Victims of Crime Assistance Act 1996 s.69.

	Magistrates' Court of Victoria		Children's Court of Victoria		Victorian Civil & Administrative Tribunal		CSV Corporate Services		Total	
	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
	55,081	42,980	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,081	42,980
	1,949	1,832	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,931	2,864
	18,735	12,945	2	1	7,961	8,021	28	30	66,998	55,535
	188	239	-	-	-	-	531	416	907	961
	75,953	57,996	2	1	7,961	8,021	559	446	124,916	102,340
	19,682	14,817	-	1	7,002	8,021	215	1,174	67,171	59,680
	55,081	42,980	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,081	42,980
	-	-	-	-	-	-	419	329	1,930	252
	74,763	57,796	0	1	7,002	8,021	634	1,503	124,181	102,911
	1,190	199	2	-	959	-	(74)	(1,057)	735	(571)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,190	199	2	-	959	-	(74)	(1,057)	735	(571)

4.3 ADMINISTERED (NON-CONTROLLED) ITEMS (CONTINUED)**As at 30 June 2023**

	Supreme Court of Victoria		County Court of Victoria	
	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
ADMINISTERED FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Cash and deposits	306	148	11,479	8,125
Receivables	55	476	1,461	882
Total administered financial assets	361	624	12,940	9,007
ADMINISTERED LIABILITIES				
Creditors and accruals	-	-	-	-
Deposits payable	(158)	-	(10,574)	(7,220)
Provisions ⁽ⁱ⁾	-	-	-	-
Total administered liabilities	(158)	-	(10,574)	(7,220)
Total administered net assets (Liabilities)	203	624	2,366	1,787

(i) Criminal injuries compensation payments that have been determined but not yet paid are recognised as a provision in the table above

Magistrates' Court of Victoria		Children's Court of Victoria		Victorian Civil & Administrative Tribunal		CSV Corporate Services		Total	
2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
8,040	3,809	-	-	421	195	4,202	4,568	24,448	16,845
88	4	-	-	-	-	53	44	1,657	1,406
8,128	3,813	-	-	421	195	4,255	4,612	26,105	18,251
-	-	-	-	(349)	(894)	(13)	(4)	(362)	(899)
(9,725)	(5,494)	-	-	230	813	(3,806)	(4,121)	(24,033)	(16,022)
(2,400)	(2,400)	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(2,401)	(2,401)
(12,125)	(7,894)	-	-	(119)	(82)	(3,820)	(4,126)	(26,797)	(19,321)
(3,997)	(4,080)	-	-	302	114	435	486	(691)	(1,070)

5. Key assets available to support output delivery

Introduction

CSV controls infrastructure that is utilised in fulfilling its objectives and conducting activities. The infrastructure represents the key resources that have been entrusted to CSV to be utilised for delivery of its outputs.

Fair value measurement

Where the assets included in this section are carried at fair value, additional information is disclosed in Note 8.3 in connection with how those fair values were determined.

Structure

- 5.1 Property, plant and equipment
- 5.2 Intangible assets
- 5.3 Purchase of the County Court building Melbourne

5.1 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Gross carrying amount		Accumulated Depreciation		Net carrying amount	
	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Land at fair value	546,025	546,025	-	-	546,025	546,025
Buildings at fair value ⁽¹⁾	844,539	692,151	(89,160)	(40,994)	755,380	651,157
Leasehold improvements at fair value	75,209	40,937	(26,740)	(12,272)	48,469	28,665
Plant and equipment at fair value	18,100	12,438	(8,959)	(4,374)	9,141	8,064
Plant and equipment – Right-of Use	15,796	14,997	(3,779)	(3,891)	12,017	11,105
Computer & telecommunications equipment at fair value	65,120	45,442	(45,802)	(33,993)	19,318	11,448
Cultural assets at fair value	1,050	1,050	(21)	(10)	1,029	1,040
Assets under construction at cost	267,020	275,426	-	-	267,020	275,426
Total property, plant and equipment	1,832,858	1,628,465	(174,460)	(95,535)	1,658,399	1,532,930

(1) Refer to 5.3 for information on purchase of County Court building Melbourne

CSV undertook its 5-yearly independent valuation of non-financial physical assets during 2020-21 which assisted in the identification of market movement including COVID-19 related uncertainties and consequently any impacts on CSV's results and financial position.

The following tables are subsets of buildings, and plant and equipment by right-of-use assets.

5.1.1 Total right-of-use assets: buildings, plant, equipment and vehicles

	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amount
	2023 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Buildings at fair value	114,643	(31,808)	82,835	79,232	(15,156)	64,076
Property, Plant and Equipment	15,796	(3,779)	12,017	14,997	(3,891)	11,105
Net carrying amount	130,439	(35,587)	94,853	94,229	(19,048)	75,181

	Buildings at Fair Value		Plant, Equipment & Vehicles at Fair Value	
	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Opening Balance	64,076	81,346	11,105	9,840
Additions	35,159	23,957	5,699	5,764
Disposals	-	-	(2,096)	(1,686)
Depreciation	(16,399)	(41,228)	(2,365)	(2,281)
Revaluation of property	-	-	-	-
Transfer to disposal group held for sale	-	-	(308)	(531)
Adjustments	-	-	(20)	-
Closing Balance	82,835	64,076	12,017	11,105

Initial recognition: Items of property, plant and equipment are measured initially at cost and subsequently revalued at fair value less accumulated depreciation. Where an asset is acquired for no or nominal cost, a fair value is determined at the date of acquisition. Assets transferred as part of a machinery of government change are transferred at their carrying amount.

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.

The cost of leasehold improvements is capitalised and depreciated over the shorter of the remaining term of the lease or its estimated useful lives.

Right-of-use asset acquired by lessees (Under AASB 16 – Leases) – Initial measurement.

CSV recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for:

- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date ; plus
- any initial direct costs incurred; and
- an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentive received.

Subsequent measurement – Property plant and equipment excluding right-of-use assets:

Property, plant and equipment (PPE) are subsequently measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Fair value is determined with regard to the asset's highest and best use (considering legal or physical restrictions imposed on the asset, public announcements or commitments made in relation to the intended use of the asset) and is summarised below by asset category.

Subsequent measurement – Right-of-use-assets: Right-of-use assets (ROUAs) under leases are subsequently measured at fair value. CSV depreciates the ROUAs on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the ROUAs and the end of the lease term. The ROUAs are subject to revaluation and are periodically adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

In addition, the ROUAs are periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

Non-specialised buildings and artworks:

These assets are valued using the market approach, whereby assets are compared to recent comparable sales or sales of comparable assets that are considered to have nominal value.

Specialised land and specialised buildings:

The market approach is also used for specialised land and buildings and adjusted for the community service obligation to reflect the specialised nature of the land being valued.

The community service obligation adjustment reflects the valuer's assessment of the impact of restrictions associated with an asset to the extent that these restrictions are also equally applicable to market participants.

The current replacement cost method is used to value CSV's specialised buildings, adjusting for the associated depreciation.

Cultural assets and infrastructure are valued using the current replacement cost method. This cost generally represents the replacement cost of the building/component after applying depreciation rates on a useful life basis. However, for some heritage and iconic assets, the cost may be the reproduction cost rather than the replacement cost if those assets' service potential could only be replaced by reproducing them with the same materials.

Vehicles are valued using the current replacement cost method. CSV acquires new vehicles and at times disposes them before the end of their economic life. The process of acquisition, use and disposal in the market of vehicles is managed by VicFleet who set relevant depreciation rates during use to reflect the utilisation of the vehicles.

Fair value for **plant and equipment** that are specialised in use (such that it is rarely sold other than as part of a going concern) is determined using the current replacement cost method.

Note 8.3 includes additional information in connection with fair value determination of property, plant and equipment.

5.1.2 Depreciation and amortisation charge for the period

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Buildings	31,514	25,837
Leasehold buildings under right of use assets at fair value	16,399	41,228
Leasehold improvements at fair value	14,468	6,403
Plant and equipment at fair value	16,700	9,945
Plant and equipment under right of use assets at fair value	2,365	2,281
Cultural assets	11	10
Software	8,886	4,428
Total property, plant and equipment	90,343	90,132

All buildings, plant and equipment and other non-financial physical assets that have finite useful lives, are depreciated. The exceptions to this rule include items under assets held for sale, land and cultural assets.

Depreciation is generally calculated on a straight-line basis, at rates that allocate the asset's value, less any estimated residual value, over its estimated useful life. Typical estimated useful lives for the different asset classes for current and prior years are included in the table below:

Asset	Useful life years
Cultural assets	100
Buildings	
• Structure/shell/building fabric	6 to 60
• Site engineering services	6 to 60
• Fit out	6 to 46
• Trunk reticulated building systems	6 to 46
Leasehold improvements	1 to 33
Right of use buildings	1 to 15
Plant and equipment (incl right of use assets)	1 to 20
Computer and telecommunication equipment	2 to 8
Intangible assets	3 to 7
Antique furniture and artefacts	100

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

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term. Where CSV obtains ownership of the underlying asset or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the entity will exercise a purchase option, the entity depreciates the right-of-use asset over its useful life.

Indefinite life assets: Land which is considered to have an indefinite life, is not depreciated. Depreciation is not recognised in respect of these assets because their service potential has not, in any material sense, been consumed during the reporting period.

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 it can be debited to an asset revaluation surplus amount applicable to that class of asset.

If there is an indication that there has been a reversal in impairment, the carrying amount shall be increased to its recoverable amount. However this reversal should not increase the asset's carrying amount above what would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised in prior years.

5.1.3 Reconciliation of movements in carrying values of property, plant and equipment

2023	Specialised Land at fair value	Specialised Buildings at fair value	Buildings leasehold at fair value
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Opening balance	546,025	651,156	-
Additions	-	35,159	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	(47,913)	-
Revaluation of property	-	-	-
Transfer between asset classes	-	-	-
Transfer to disposal group held for sale	-	-	-
Transfer in/out of assets under construction	-	116,977	-
	546,025	755,380	-

2022	Specialised Land at fair value	Specialised Buildings at fair value	Buildings leasehold at fair value
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Opening balance	546,025	472,741	26,715
Additions ⁽ⁱ⁾	-	203,955	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	(40,350)	(26,715)
Revaluation of property	-	-	-
Transfer between asset classes	-	2,864	-
Transfer to disposal group held for sale	-	-	-
Transfer in/out of assets under construction	-	11,946	-
	546,025	651,156	-

- (i) On 3 December 2021, Court Service Victoria (CSV) signed an Asset Sale Agreement (ASA) to purchase the County Court building and associated furniture and fittings at 250 William Street Melbourne. CSV became the owner of the County Court building on 23 May 2022. The fair value of the building and associated furniture and fixture assessed by Jones Lang LaSalle (JLL) to be \$180M and \$787K respectively, have been recognised in CSV's asset register giving rise to increase in fixed assets and depreciation expenses. Refer to note 5.3 for further information.

Leasehold improvements at fair value	Plant and equipment at fair value	Computer & communication equipment	Leased plant & equipment at fair value (right-of-use-assets)	Cultural assets at fair value	Assets under construction at cost	Total
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
28,665	8,064	11,448	11,105	1,040	275,426	1,532,930
-	-	-	5,699	-	174,728	215,585
-	-	(0)	(2,096)	-	-	(2,096)
(14,468)	(4,786)	(11,914)	(2,365)	(11)	-	(81,456)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	(6,239)	(6,239)
-	-	-	(308)	-	-	(308)
34,272	5,863	19,784	-	-	(176,896)	-
48,469	9,141	19,318	12,017	1,029	267,020	1,658,398

Leasehold improvements at fair value	Plant and equipment at fair value	Computer & communication equipment	Leased plant & equipment at fair value (right-of-use-assets)	Cultural assets at fair value	Assets under construction at cost	Total
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
27,672	4,801	12,109	9,840	1,050	125,742	1,226,694
-	783	4	5,764	-	179,779	390,285
(1,074)	(21)	-	(1,686)	-	-	(2,781)
(6,403)	(1,339)	(8,605)	(2,281)	(10)	-	(85,704)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,958	23	121	-	-	-	4,966
-	-	-	(531)	-	-	(531)
6,512	3,819	7,819	-	-	(30,095)	-
28,665	8,064	11,448	11,105	1,040	275,426	1,532,931

5.2 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

5.2.1 Intangible assets – excluding Case Management System (CMS)

	Computer Software	
	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
GROSS CARRYING AMOUNT		
Opening balance	63,822	61,488
Additions	7,227	47
Additions to/transfers from work in progress	(276)	2,351
Transfer between asset classes	-	(63)
Gross value at the end of the financial year	70,773	63,823
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT		
Opening balance	(50,405)	(46,127)
Amortisation ⁽ⁱ⁾	(4,115)	(4,286)
Transfer between asset classes	-	8
Closing balance	(54,520)	(50,405)
Net book value at the end of the financial year	16,253	13,418

5.2.2 Intangible assets – CMS

	Computer Software	
	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
GROSS CARRYING AMOUNT		
Opening balance	999	999
Additions	32,793	-
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT		
Opening balance	(874)	(731)
Amortisation ⁽ⁱ⁾	(4,771)	(143)
Closing balance	(5,645)	(874)
Net book value at the end of the financial year	28,147	125

5.2.3 Intangible assets – CMS (WIP)

	Computer Software	
	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
GROSS CARRYING AMOUNT		
Opening balance	35,624	24,436
Additions to/transfers from work in progress	(16,865)	11,188
Gross value at the end of the financial year	18,759	35,624
Total Intangible Assets	63,160	49,167

(i) The consumption of intangible produced assets is included in the 'depreciation and amortisation' line item on the comprehensive operating statement

Initial recognition

Purchased intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. When the recognition criteria in AASB 138 *Intangible Assets* is met, internally generated intangible assets are recognised at cost. Subsequently, intangible assets with finite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation begins when the asset is available for use, that is, when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

CSV's internally generated intangible assets are software, arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) and are recognised if, and only if, all of the following are demonstrated:

- (a) the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- (b) an intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- (c) the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- (d) the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- (e) the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- (f) the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Subsequent measurement

Intangible produced assets with finite useful lives, are amortised on a straight line basis over their useful lives. Produced intangible assets have useful lives of between 3 and 7 years (2022: 3 and 7 years).

Intangible non-produced assets with finite lives are amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful lives. The amortisation period is 3 to 5 years (2022: 3 and 5 years).

5.3 PURCHASE OF THE COUNTY COURT BUILDING MELBOURNE

The State, through CSV, entered into a 20 year public private partnership contract (PPP) with the Liberty Group Consortium Pty Ltd (TLG) in June 2002 for the design, construction and maintenance of the County Court. As part of the PPP arrangement, the State also entered into a 99-year peppercorn lease arrangement with TLG for land on which the County Court building was constructed.

On 3 December 2021, Court Services Victoria (CSV) signed an Asset Sale Agreement (ASA) to purchase the County Court building from TLG. On 22 May 2022, CSV ceased the PPP contract with TLG, thereby terminating the lease in respect to land. On 23 May 2022, CSV assumed control over the County Court facility and associated furniture

and fixtures. CSV acquired the assets for a total consideration of \$388m that included the building, furniture and fixtures and a compensation payment for termination of peppercorn land lease and losses of revenue and other cash outflows by TLG. The valuation on the building and associated assets were performed as at 30 June 2022. There was no material movement of the value of the building and its associated assets between purchase price on 23 May 2022 and the valuation date 30 June 2022.

On terminating the PPP arrangement, service contracts relating to engineering, facilities maintenance, information technology and security services to support the operations of the County Court facility were transferred to CSV.

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Building valuation ⁽ⁱ⁾	-	225,622
Escalation costs and professional fees	-	44,763
Current replacement cost	-	270,385
Depreciation ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	-	90,385
Depreciated replacement cost	-	180,000
Furniture and fixtures ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	-	787
Compensation payment	-	207,213
Total consideration	-	388,000

- (i) Jones Lang LaSalle (JLL) was engaged by CSV to undertake an assessment of the fair value of the building for financial reporting purposes. The valuation is based on construction cost guides (Rawlinson's 2022 Edition) to estimate the current construction cost of the building.
- (ii) A useful life of 60 years has been assessed for the building and at the date of valuation a remaining useful life of 40 years has informed the depreciation estimate.
- (iii) JLL was engaged by CSV to undertake an assessment of the fair value of the furniture and fixtures forming part of the ASA.

6. Other assets and liabilities

Introduction

This section sets out those assets and liabilities that arose from CSV's controlled operations.

Structure

- 6.1 Receivables
- 6.2 Payables
- 6.3 Other provisions

6.1 RECEIVABLES

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
CURRENT RECEIVABLES		
Contractual		
Other receivables	10,735	5,800
Allowance for impairment losses of contractual receivables	(66)	(45)
	10,670	5,755
Statutory		
Amounts owing from Victorian Government	85,572	96,409
GST input tax credit recoverable	5,704	4,903
	91,276	101,312
Total receivables	101,945	107,067
<i>Represented by:</i>		
Current receivables	97,548	103,178
Non-current receivables	4,397	3,889

Contractual receivables are classified as financial instruments and categorised as 'financial assets at amortised costs'. They are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial measurement they are measured at amortised cost less any impairment.

Statutory receivables do not arise from contracts and are recognised and measured similarly to contractual receivables (except for impairment), but are not classified as financial instruments. Amounts recognised from the Victorian Government represent funding for all commitments incurred and are drawn from the Consolidated Fund as the commitments fall due.

6.1.1 Ageing analysis of contractual financial assets

The average credit period for sales of goods / services and other receivables is 30 days. There are no material financial assets that are individually determined to be impaired. Currently, CSV does not hold any collateral as security nor credit enhancements relating to any of its financial assets.

There are no financial assets that have had their terms renegotiated so as to prevent them from being past due or impaired, and they are stated at the carrying amounts as indicated.

6.2 PAYABLES

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
CURRENT PAYABLES		
Contractual		
Trade creditors and other payables	34,285	47,761
Unearned revenue	-	211
Accrued capital works	22,783	32,554
Salaries and wages	5,014	4,587
	62,083	85,113
Statutory		
Payroll tax	3,259	2,927
Fringe benefits tax	795	772
Amounts payable to the Judicial College of Victoria	3,318	3,217
Amounts payable to the Judicial Commission of Victoria	1,079	672
	8,451	7,588
Total payables	70,533	92,701
<i>Represented by:</i>		
Current payables	70,454	92,583
Non-current payables	80	118

Payables consist of:

- **contractual payables** are classified as financial instruments and measured at amortised cost. Accounts payable represent liabilities for goods and services provided to CSV prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid; and
- **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 contracts.

Payables for supplies and services have an average credit period of 30 days.

The terms and conditions of amounts payable to the government and agencies vary according to the particular agreements and as they are not legislative payables, they are not classified as financial instruments.

6.3 OTHER PROVISIONS

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
CURRENT PROVISIONS		
Court mandated counselling order program	1,544	-
Total current provisions	1,544	-
NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS		
Court mandated counselling order program	2,639	-
Total non-current provisions	2,639	-
Total other provisions	4,183	-
<i>Represented by:</i>		
Current provisions	1,544	-
Non-current provisions	2,639	-

Other provisions are recognised when CSV 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.

A counselling order is a type of family violence court order that the Court makes under Part 5 of the *Family Violence Protection Act 2008 (FVPA)*. If a relevant court is given a report under section 129 and is satisfied that the respondent is eligible

to attend approved counselling, it must make an order requiring the respondent to attend the counselling, to be provided by a person or body specified in the order.

The court mandated counselling order program (CMCOP) is the program which engages service providers to deliver approved counselling to respondents. The program operates at specialist family violence courts (SFVC) located at Ballarat, Frankston, Heidelberg, Moorabbin, Shepparton, Sunshine, Broadmeadows, Geelong, Latrobe Valley, Bendigo, Ringwood, Dandenong and Melbourne Magistrates' Courts.

Reconciliation of movements in other provisions

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Opening balance	-	-
Additional provisions recognised	4,183	-
Reductions arising from payments/other sacrifices of future economic benefits	-	-
Closing balance	4,183	-

7. Financing our operations

Introduction

This section provides information on the sources of finance utilised by CSV during its operations, along with interest expenses (the cost of borrowings) and other information related to the financing of activities.

This section includes disclosures of balances that are financial instruments (such as borrowings and cash balances). Notes 8.1 provides additional, specific financial instrument disclosures.

Borrowings refer to interest bearing liabilities mainly raised through lease liabilities. Borrowings are classified as financial instruments, and interest bearing liabilities are classified at amortised cost unless CSV elects to irrevocably designate them at fair value through the profit and loss at initial recognition. The election depends on the nature and purpose of the interest-bearing liabilities.

Structure

- 7.1 Lease liabilities (CSV as lessee)
- 7.2 Cash flow information and balances
- 7.3 Trust account balances
- 7.4 Commitments for expenditure

7.1 LEASE LIABILITIES (CSV AS LESSEE)

Interest bearing lease liabilities	Minimum future lease payments ⁽ⁱ⁾		Present value of minimum lease payments	
	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
OTHER LEASE LIABILITIES PAYABLE⁽ⁱⁱ⁾				
Not longer than 1 year	21,899	16,314	19,986	15,378
Longer than 1 year and not longer than 5 years	59,963	49,202	55,492	47,015
Longer than 5 years	35,219	25,255	31,988	24,469
Minimum future lease payments	117,081	90,771	107,466	86,862
Less future finance charges	(9,614)	(3,909)	-	-
Present value of minimum lease payments	107,466	86,862	107,466	86,862
Included in the financial statements as:				
Current borrowings lease liabilities			19,986	15,378
Non-current borrowings lease liabilities			87,480	71,484
Total lease liabilities			107,466	86,862

- (i) Minimum future lease payments include the aggregate of all base payments and any guaranteed residual.
- (ii) Other lease liabilities include obligations that are recognised on the balance sheet; the future payments related to operating and lease commitments are disclosed in Note 7.1.2. These are secured by the assets leased. Lease liabilities are effectively secured as the rights to the leased assets revert to the lessor in the event of default.

7.1.1 Leases

CSV's leases comprise various properties and motor vehicles. The majority of CSV's leases are property leases.

The other leases relate to motor vehicles leased through the VicFleet lease facility. The lease term is the period over which the vehicle is to be leased. Generally, vehicles must be retained for three years or 60,000 kms, whichever occurs first. On disposal of the vehicle any profit or loss on sale is borne by CSV.

CSV's property lease terms includes the term stated in the contract adjusted for any option periods (i.e., extension options, holdover terms, etc.) if the options are reasonably certain of being exercised.

CSV's lease payments for its property leases comprise the fixed lease payments and periodic fixed % increases, market rent reviews on exercise of renewal terms and adjustments to lease payments to reflect changes in CPI.

During the current and prior year there were no defaults or breaches of any of CSV's leases. Right-of-use assets are presented in note 5.1.1.

7.1.2 Total cash outflows for leases

The following amounts are recognised in the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ending 30 June 2023 relating to leases.

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Total cash outflow	23,858	34,678

7.1.3 Lease policy

For any new contracts entered into, CSV considers whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'. To apply this definition CSV assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations:

- Whether the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to CSV and for which the supplier does not have substantive substitution rights;
- Whether CSV has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract and CSV has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use; and
- Whether CSV has the right to take decisions in respect of 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

Separation of lease and non-lease components

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the lessee is required to separate out and account separately for non-lease components within a lease contract and exclude these amounts when determining the lease liability and right-of-use asset amount.

Recognition and measurement of leases as a lessee

(a) Lease Liability - initial measurement

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily determinable or CSV's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentive receivable;
- variable payments based on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- payments arising from purchase and termination options reasonably certain to be exercised.

(b) Lease Liability - subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes to in-substance fixed payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

(c) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

CSV has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as an expense in the Operating Statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(d) Presentation of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

CSV presents in the balance sheet right-of-use assets as 'buildings at fair value' and 'property plant equipment'. Lease liabilities are presented as 'borrowings' in the balance sheet.

7.2 CASH FLOW INFORMATION AND BALANCES

Cash and deposits, including cash equivalents, comprise cash on hand and cash at bank that are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments, rather than for investment purposes, and which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Due to the State's investment policy and funding arrangements, CSV does not hold a large cash reserve in its bank accounts. Cash received from generation of income is generally paid into the State's bank account ('public account'). Similarly, CSV expenditure, including in the form of Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT) for the payments to its suppliers and creditors, is made via the public account. The public account remits to CSV the cash required upon presentation of cheques by CSV's suppliers or creditors.

These funding arrangements often result in CSV having a notional shortfall in the cash at bank required for payment of un-presented cheques at the reporting date. At 30 June 2023, cash at bank included the amount of a notional shortfall for the payment of un-presented cheques of \$0.259 million in CSV Expenditure Account (2022: \$0.287 million) and \$0.273 million in the Juror Payments Account (2022: \$0.273 million).

For cash flow statement presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents comprise the cash balance and funds held in trust, \$21.076 million (2022 \$21.890 million) details of which can be found at Note 8.1.1.

7.2.1 Reconciliation of net result for the period to cash flow from operating activities

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Net result for the period	(1,762)	1,981
NON-CASH MOVEMENTS:		
(Gain)/loss on sale or disposal of non-current assets	(1,516)	(52)
(Gain)/loss on revaluation of non-current assets	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation of non-current assets	90,343	90,132
Allowance for doubtful debts and bad debts	21	(11)
MOVEMENTS IN NET ASSETS AND LIABILITIES		
Decrease/(increase) in receivables	4,703	37,825
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments	4,619	(5,268)
Increase/(decrease) in payables	(12,397)	13,713
Increase/(decrease) in employee related provisions	6,986	4,018
Increase/(decrease) in other provisions	4,183	-
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	95,180	142,339

7.3 TRUST ACCOUNT BALANCES

Funds held in trust are quarantined for use specifically for the purposes under which each trust fund has been established and are not used for operating purposes.

Trust account balances relating to trust accounts controlled and/or administered by CSV

	Opening balance as at 1 July 2022	Total receipts
	\$'000	\$'000
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS		
CONTROLLED TRUSTS		
Treasury Trust Fund		
• <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> (No. 18/1994), Part 4		
• Working account for CSV for the receipt and disbursement of unclaimed monies and other funds held in trust	14,261	295
Vehicle Lease Trust Account		
• <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> (No. 18/1994), Part 4		
• Working account for the sale of VicFleet motor vehicles	49	1,516
Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal Trust Account		
• <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> (No. 18/1994), Part 4		
• Working account for the Owners Corporation, Domestic Building and Residential Tenancies disputes.	2,975	23,779
Inter-Departmental Transfer Fund	5,259	2,496
Total controlled trusts	22,545	28,086

	Total payments	Closing balance as at 30 June 2023	Opening balance as at 1 July 2021	Total receipts	Total payments	Closing balance as at 30 June 2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
	92	14,464	14,031	1,250	1,019	14,261
	1,525	40	56	1,160	1,168	49
	25,087	1,667	5,146	19,640	21,811	2,975
	2,362	5,393	3,703	4,363	2,808	5,259
	29,066	21,564	22,936	26,413	26,806	22,545

	Opening balance as at 1 July 2022	Total receipts
	\$'000	\$'000
ADMINISTERED TRUSTS		
Courtlink Trust Account		
• <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> (No. 18/1994), Part 4		
• Working account for the Magistrates' Courts court orders ⁽ⁱ⁾	(1,519)	8,916
Suspense Account		
• <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> (No. 18/1994), Part 4		
• Working account for CSV	565	-
Public Service Commuter Club		
• <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> (No. 18/1994), Part 4		
• Working account for the Public Service Commuter Club ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(41)	368
Revenue Suspense		
• <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> (No. 18/1994), Part 4		
• Working account to temporarily hold monies pending correct identification of receipts	8	-
Treasury Trust Fund		
• <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> (No. 18/1994), Part 4		
• Working account for CSV for the receipt and disbursement of unclaimed monies and other funds held in trust	3,549	0
Security Account		
• <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> (No. 18/1994), Part 4		
• Holds monies as security for good behaviour	200	34
Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal Trust Account		
• <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> (No. 18/1994), Part 4		
• Working account for the Owners Corporation, Domestic Building and Residential Tenancies disputes.	53	235
Total administered trusts	2,815	9,553

Notes

- (i) *The Courtlink Trust opening balance as at 1 July 2021 and closing balance as at 30 June 2022 has been restated to reflect the Trial Balance.*
- (ii) *The Commuter Club is in deficit because yearly tickets are purchased in advance and reimbursed over the course of 12 months.*

	Total payments	Closing balance as at 30 June 2023	Opening ⁽ⁱ⁾ balance as at 1 July 2021	Total receipts	Total payments	Closing balance as at 30 June 2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
	5,497	1,901	(1,733)	7,363	7,148	(1,519)
	(11)	576	622	-	57	565
	419	(92)	(117)	406	329	(41)
	-	8	8	-	-	8
	326	3,223	3,079	4	(465)	3,549
	16	218	174	26	-	200
	-	289	882	(539)	290	53
	6,247	6,122	2,914	7,260	7,358	2,815

Third party funds under management

Third party funds under management include assets under management by Funds in Court, Bail Monies and the Court Investment Accounts.

Fund in Court (FIC) is an office of the Supreme Court of Victoria that is responsible for administering funds paid into the Court. Funds can be paid pursuant to orders of all Victorian Courts, awards of the Victims of Crime Assistance Tribunal (VOCAT) and pursuant to legislation such as the *Trustee Act 1958*. These funds under management are not consolidated within CSV accounts as they are not used for government purposes.

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
COURTS		
Bail Monies	15,941	12,004
Assets under management by the Senior Master of the Supreme Court (Funds in Court) ⁽ⁱ⁾	2,133,347	2,079,496
	2,149,288	2,091,500

(i) Further information about Funds in Court can be found at <https://fundsincourt.vic.gov.au/>

7.4 COMMITMENTS FOR EXPENDITURE

Commitments for future expenditure include operating and capital commitments arising from contracts. These commitments are recorded below at their nominal value and inclusive of GST. These future expenditures cease to be disclosed as commitments once the related liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet.

7.4.1 Total commitments payable

Nominal Amounts: 2023	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Capital expenditure commitments payable	164,536	61,743	2,840	229,119
Operating commitments payable	42,530	39,881	4,616	87,027
Other commitments payable	20	11	-	31
Total commitments (inclusive of GST)	207,086	101,635	7,456	316,177
Less GST recoverable	18,826	9,240	678	28,743
Total commitments (exclusive of GST)	188,260	92,395	6,778	287,433

Nominal Amounts: 2022	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Capital expenditure commitments payable	42,703	14,059	-	56,762
Operating commitments payable	16,179	15,388	5,194	36,760
Other commitments payable	16	26	-	42
Total commitments (inclusive of GST)	58,897	29,472	5,194	93,563
Less GST recoverable	5,354	2,679	472	8,506
Total commitments (exclusive of GST)	53,543	26,793	4,722	85,057

8. Risks, contingencies and valuation judgements

Introduction

CSV is exposed to risk from its activities and outside factors. In addition, it is often necessary to make judgements and estimates associated with recognition and measurement of items in the financial statements. This section sets out financial instrument specific information (including exposures to financial risks), as well as those items that are contingent in nature or require a higher level of judgement to be applied, which for CSV relate mainly to fair value determination.

Structure

- 8.1 Financial instruments specific disclosures
 - Introduction
- 8.2 Contingent assets and contingent liabilities
- 8.3 Fair value determination

8.1 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS SPECIFIC DISCLOSURES

Introduction

Financial instruments arise out of contractual agreements that give rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Due to the nature of CSV's activities, certain financial assets and financial liabilities arise under statute rather than a contract (for example taxes, fines and penalties). Such assets and liabilities do not meet the definition of financial instruments in AASB 132 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*.

Guarantees issued on behalf of CSV are financial instruments because, although authorised under statute, terms and conditions for each financial guarantee may vary and are subject to an agreement.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised costs if both of the following criteria are met and the assets are not designated as fair value through net result:

- the assets are held by CSV to collect the contractual cash flows, and
- the assets' contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

These assets are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost less any impairment.

CSV recognises the following assets in this category:

- cash and deposits; and
- receivables (excluding statutory receivables).

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables and cash are financial instrument assets with fixed and determinable payments that are not quoted on an active market. These assets and liabilities are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial measurement, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method (and for assets, less any impairment). CSV recognises the following assets in this category:

- cash and deposits; and
- receivables (excluding statutory receivables).

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- CSV retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass through' arrangement; or
- CSV has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either:
- has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

Where CSV has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards or transferred control, the asset is recognised to the extent of CSV's continuing involvement in the asset.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Reclassification of financial instruments

Subsequent to initial recognition reclassification of financial liabilities is not permitted. Financial assets are required to be reclassified between fair value through net result, fair value through other comprehensive income and amortised cost when and only when CSV's business model for managing its financial assets has changes such that its previous model would no longer apply.

However, CSV is generally unable to change its business model because it is determined by the Performance Management Framework (PMF) and all Victorian government departments are required to apply the PMF under the Standing Directions 2018 under the FMA.

If under rare circumstances an asset is reclassified, the reclassification is applied prospectively from the reclassification date and previously recognised gains, losses or interest should not be restated.

If the asset is reclassified to fair value, the fair value should be determined at the reclassification date and any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous carrying amount and fair value is recognised in net result.

8.1.1 Financial instruments: Categorisation

		2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
CONTRACTUAL FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Cash and deposits/(overdrawn)	Cash and deposits	(488)	(654)
Funds held in Trust	Cash and deposits	21,564	22,544
Total contractual cash and deposits		21,076	21,890
RECEIVABLE			
Other receivables	Financial assets at amortised cost	10,670	5,755
Total contractual financial assets		31,746	27,644
CONTRACTUAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES			
Payable:			
Trade creditors and other payables	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	34,285	47,761
Accrued capital works	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	22,783	32,554
Salary and wages	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	5,014	4,587
Leases:			
Right of Use lease liabilities		107,466	86,862
Total contractual financial liabilities⁽ⁱ⁾		169,549	171,764

(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)

8.1.2 Financial instruments: Net holding gain/(loss) on financial instruments by category

		Total expense 2023 \$'000	Total expense 2022 \$'000
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT AMORTISED COST			
Contractual financial liabilities		(1,314)	(1,523)
Contractual financial liabilities for VicFleet		(117)	(200)
		(1,431)	(1,723)

8.1.3 Financial risk management objectives and policies

CSV's main financial risks include credit risk and liquidity risk. CSV manages these risks in accordance with its financial risk management policy. CSV's financial risk management program seeks to manage these risks and the associated volatility of its financial performance.

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 8.3 to the financial statements.

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

CSV 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 CSV's Finance Committee.

CSV has considered current and future economic conditions on it's:

- credit risk and determined that credit risk associated with its contractual financial assets is minimal as its main debtor is the Victorian Government. For debtors other than the Government, CSV monitors outstanding debtors on a monthly basis and incorporates impairment on contractual financial assets as discussed in detail below; and
- liquidity and determined the impact as insignificant as discussed in detail under liquidity risk.

Financial instruments: Credit Risk

Credit risks arise from the contractual financial assets of CSV, which comprises cash and deposits, contractual receivables and other contractual financial assets. CSV's exposure to credit risk arises from the potential default of a counterparty on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to CSV. Credit risk is measured at fair value and is monitored on a regular basis.

Credit risk associated with CSV's contractual financial assets is minimal as its main debtor is the Victorian Government. Credit risk in relation to CSV's receivables is also monitored by management by reviewing the ageing of receivables on a monthly basis.

CSV does not engage in hedging for its contractual financial assets.

The carrying amount of contractual financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents CSV's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained.

There has been no material change to CSV's credit risk profile in the financial year 2022-2023.

Credit quality of financial assets

2023	Financial institution (double-A credit rating)	Government agencies (double-A credit rating)	Government agencies (triple-B credit rating)	Other (min triple-B credit rating)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Financial assets with loss allowance measured at 12-month expected credit loss					
Cash and deposits	(488)	21,564	-	-	21,076
Statutory receivables (with no impairment loss recognised)	-	91,276	-	-	91,276
Financial assets with loss allowance measured at lifetime expected credit loss:					
Contractual receivables applying the simplified approach for impairment	-	9,273	567	895	10,735
Total financial assets	(488)	122,113	567	895	123,087

2022	Financial institution (double-A credit rating)	Government agencies (double-A credit rating)	Government agencies (triple-B credit rating)	Other (min triple-B credit rating)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Financial assets with loss allowance measured at 12-month expected credit loss					
Cash and deposits	(654)	22,544	-	-	21,890
Statutory receivables (with no impairment loss recognised)	-	101,312	-	-	101,312
Financial assets with loss allowance measured at lifetime expected credit loss:					
Contractual receivables applying the simplified approach for impairment	-	3,573	610	1,618	5,800
Total financial assets	(654)	127,429	610	1,618	129,002

Impairment of financial assets under AASB 9

CSV records a provision for expected credit loss for the relevant financial instruments by applying AASB 9's expected credit loss approach.

Financial assets at fair value through net result are not subject to impairment under AASB 9.

Cash and deposits and statutory receivables are subject to impairment under AASB 9, but any impairment loss would be immaterial.

Contractual receivables are subject to impairment under AASB 9. CSV applied the simplified approach to measure expected credit losses for all contractual receivables using a lifetime expected loss allowance based on the assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. CSV has grouped contractual receivables on shared credit risk characteristics and days past due and select the expected credit loss rate based on CSV's past history, existing market conditions, as well as forward looking estimates at the end of the financial year.

On this basis, CSV determines the closing loss allowance at end of the financial year as follows:

2023	Current 0%	Less than 1 month 0%	1-3 months 0%	3 months -1 year 1%	1-5 years 1%	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
EXPECTED LOSS RATE						
Gross carrying amount of contractual receivables	3,327	1,487	541	2,713	2,667	10,735
Loss allowance	6	3	2	19	36	67

2022	Current 0%	Less than 1 month 0%	1-3 months 0%	3 months -1 year 1%	1-5 years 1%	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
EXPECTED LOSS RATE						
Gross carrying amount of contractual receivables	1,960	101	0	1,674	2,064	5,800
Loss allowance	4	0	0	12	29	45

Reconciliation of the movement in the loss allowance for contractual receivables is shown as follows:

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Balance at beginning of the year	(45)	(56)
(Increase)/decrease in provision recognised in the net result	(21)	11
Reversal of provision of receivables written off during the year as uncollectible	-	-
Balance at end of the year	(66)	(45)

Movements in the provision for credit losses are classified as other economic flows in the net result. Contractual receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery and impairment losses are classified as either a transaction expense or other economic flow in the net result.

Statutory receivables are not financial instruments. However, they are nevertheless recognised and measured in accordance with AASB 9 requirements as if those receivables are financial instruments.

Statutory receivables are considered to have low credit risk, taking into account the counterparty's credit rating, risk of default and capacity to meet contractual cash flow obligations in the near term. As the result no loss allowance has been recognised.

Financial instruments: Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises when CSV is unable to meet financial obligations as they fall due. CSV operates under the Government fair payments policy of settling financial obligations within 30 days. In the event of a dispute, CSV makes payments within 30 days from the date of resolution.

CSV is exposed to liquidity risk mainly through the financial liabilities as disclosed in the balance sheet. CSV's exposure to liquidity risk is deemed insignificant based on prior periods' data and current assessment of risk. CSV manages its liquidity risk by:

- close monitoring short-term and long-term liabilities;
- maintaining an adequate level of uncommitted funds that can be drawn at short notice to meet its short-term obligations;
- conducting careful maturity planning of its financial obligations based on forecasts of future cash flows; and
- having access to high credit rating for the State of Victoria (Moody's Investor Services and Standard & Poor's double-A, which assists in accessing debt market at a lower interest rate).

8.2 CONTINGENT ASSETS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the balance sheet but are disclosed and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value.

Contingent assets and liabilities are presented inclusive of GST receivable or payable respectively.

Contingent liabilities are also classified as either quantifiable or non-quantifiable.

Quantifiable contingent liabilities (arising from outside of government)

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are:

- possible obligations that arise from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or
- present obligations that arise from past events but are not recognised because:
 - it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations; or
 - the amount of the obligations cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES		
Liabilities pending the outcome of legal action	2,009	1,509
Remediation of combustible aluminium composite panels	-	3,661
Make good requirements under leases of premises	7,187	6,428
Total contingent liabilities	9,196	11,598

Remediation of combustible aluminium composite panels in 2022 of \$3.6m relates to the County Court building Melbourne.

CSV's "make good" obligations under leases of premises comprise:

- (a) The removal of leasehold improvements and the return of the premises to a "warm shell" state which might require the installation of new carpet, repair of ceilings and reinstating air-conditioner.
- (b) The repair of any damage (other than damage attributed to fair wear and tear) and the removal of any chattels and other loose items from the tenancy. These obligations will only be confirmed on termination of the lease and following negotiations with the lessor.

Non-quantifiable contingent liabilities

CSV has no non-quantifiable contingent liabilities arising at this time from:

- indemnities provided in relation to transactions, including financial arrangements and consultancy services, as well as for directors and administrators;
- performance guarantees, warranties, letters of comforts and the like;
- deeds in respect of certain obligations; and
- unclaimed monies, which may be subject to future claims by the general public against the State.

8.3 FAIR VALUE DETERMINATION

Significant judgement: Fair value measurements of assets and liabilities

Fair value determination requires judgement and the use of assumptions. This section discloses the most significant assumptions used in determining fair values. Changes to assumptions could have a material impact on the results and financial position of CSV.

This section sets out information on how CSV determined fair value for financial reporting purposes. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The following assets and liabilities are carried at fair value:

- Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through operating result
- Property, plant and equipment

CSV determines the policies and procedures for determining fair values for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities as required.

Fair value hierarchy

In determining fair values, a number of inputs are used. To increase consistency and comparability in the financial statements, these inputs are categorised into three levels, also known as the fair value hierarchy. The levels are as follows:

- 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.

CSV determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing 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.

How this section is structured

For those assets and liabilities for which fair values are determined, the following disclosures are provided:

- carrying amount and the fair value (which would be the same for those assets measured at fair value);
- the level of the fair value hierarchy that was used to determine the fair value; and
- in respect of those assets and liabilities subject to fair value determination using Level 3 inputs:
 - a reconciliation of the movements in fair values from the beginning of the year to the end; and
 - details of significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value determination.

8.3.1 Fair value determination of financial assets and liabilities

The fair values and net fair values of financial assets and liabilities are determined using Level 3 valuation techniques. This involves the determination of fair value in accordance with generally accepted accounting pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using unobservable market inputs.

CSV currently holds a range of financial instruments that are recorded in the financial statements where the carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value, either due to their short-term nature or with the expectation that they will be paid in full by the end of the 2023-2024 reporting period.

8.3.2 Fair value determination for property, plant and equipment

CSV's property, plant and equipment are carried at their fair values.

Independent valuations

An independent valuation of CSV's land, buildings and right of use buildings was completed in 2020-21. The valuation of specialised land and specialised buildings was performed by Valuer-General Victoria (VGV) using the market approach adjusted for community service obligation (CSO). The valuation of right of use buildings was performed by Jones Lang LaSalle (JLL) based on direct comparison method whereby existing rental of the buildings was compared against the current market rental under the existing lease agreements. The effective date of the valuation was 30 June 2021.

Managerial assessment of the fair values of land and buildings

Each asset class must be valued with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount of an asset class does not materially differ from its fair value at the reporting date. CSV uses annual indices supplied by the VGV to determine the movements in its land and building values. Indices are based on post code. As a result of applying these indices if it is determined that a material (greater than 10%) movement in CSV's land and building values has occurred, then a managerial revaluation will be put through to ensure that the land and building values reflect their fair values. As at 30 June 2023, the movement in the fair value of land and buildings was not more than 10%.

Specialised land and specialised buildings

Specialised land is valued using the market approach, adjusted for a CSO that reflects the specialised nature of the land being valued. The CSO adjustment is a reflection of the valuer's assessment of the impact of restrictions associated with an asset to the extent that is also equally applicable to market participants. This approach is in light of the highest and best use consideration required for fair value measurement, and takes into account the use of the asset that is physically possible, legally permissible, and financially feasible. As adjustments of CSO are considered as significant unobservable inputs, specialised land would be classified within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. A significant increase or decrease in the CSO adjustment would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.

Specialised buildings are valued using the current replacement cost method, adjusted for depreciation. As depreciation adjustments are considered as significant unobservable inputs in nature, specialised buildings are classified within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. A significant increase or decrease in the estimated useful life of the asset would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.

CSV purchased the County Court building Melbourne on 23 May 2022. The valuation of the building and associated assets were performed on the purchase date for financial reporting purposes as at 30 June 2022. Refer to note 5.3.

CSV held \$546.0m (2022: \$546.0m) of specialised land, and \$755.4m (2022: \$651.1m) of specialised buildings as at 30 June 2023.

Heritage assets

Heritage assets can neither be modified nor be disposed of without formal ministerial approval. Heritage assets are valued using the current replacement cost method. This cost generally represents the replacement cost of the building/ component after applying depreciation rates on a useful life basis. However, for some heritage and iconic assets, the cost may be the reproduction cost rather than the replacement cost if those assets' service potential could only be replaced by reproducing them with the same materials.

Where it has not been possible to examine hidden works such as structural frames and floors, the use of reasonable materials and methods of construction have been assumed bearing in mind the age and nature of the building. The estimated cost of reconstruction including structure services and finishes, also factors in any heritage classifications as applicable.

An independent valuation of CSV's heritage assets was performed by the VGV. The valuation was performed based on the current replacement cost of the assets. The effective date of the valuation was 30 June 2021.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is held at fair value. When plant and equipment is specialised in use, such that it is rarely sold other than as part of a going concern, fair value is determined using the current replacement cost method, adjusted for depreciation. As depreciation adjustments are considered as significant unobservable inputs in nature, plant and equipment are classified within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. A significant increase or decrease in the estimated useful life of the asset would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.

There were no changes in valuation techniques throughout the period to 30 June 2023.

For all assets measured at fair value, the current use is considered the highest and best use.

Fair value determination for non-financial assets classified as held for sale

CSV's non-financial assets classified as held for sale are carried at their fair values. Leased vehicles held for sale were valued using the same techniques as plant and equipment, and are classified within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

9. Other disclosures

Introduction

This section includes additional material disclosures required by accounting standards or otherwise, for the understanding of this financial report.

Structure

- 9.1 Other economic flows included in net result
- 9.2 Ex-Gratia expenses
- 9.3 Responsible persons
- 9.4 Remuneration of executives
- 9.5 Key management personnel
- 9.6 Remuneration of auditors
- 9.7 Subsequent events
- 9.8 Other accounting policies
- 9.9 Change in accounting policies
- 9.10 Australian Accounting Standards issued that are not yet effective

9.1 OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS INCLUDED IN NET RESULT

Other economic flows are changes in the volume or value of an asset or liability that do not result from transactions. Other gains/(losses) from other economic flows include the gains or losses from the revaluation of the present value of the long service leave liability due to changes in the bond interest rates.

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
(a) Net gain/(loss) on revaluation of building		
Revaluation gain or loss on fixed assets	-	-
Total net gain/(loss) on revaluation of building	-	-
(b) Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets		
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,516	52
Total net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	1,516	52
(c) Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments		
Bad debts written off	(21)	11
Total net gain/(loss) on financial instruments	(21)	11
(d) Other gains/(losses) from other economic flows		
Net gain/(loss) arising from revaluation of long service leave liability ⁽ⁱ⁾	(753)	6,211
Total other gains/(losses) from other economic flows	(753)	6,211

(i) Revaluation arises due to change in wages inflation and discount rates

9.2 EX-GRATIA EXPENSES

Ex-gratia expenses fall under other supplies and services in note 3.3.

9.3 RESPONSIBLE PERSONS

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

Names

The persons who held the positions of Minister and Accountable Officer in CSV are as follows:

Responsible Minister	Period
Attorney-General, The Hon. Jaclyn Symes MP	1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023
Acting Attorney-General, The Hon. Anthony Richard Carbines, MP	23 September 2022 to 2 October 2022
Acting Attorney-General, The Hon. Anthony Richard Carbines, MP	28 December 2022 to 14 January 2023
Acting Attorney-General, The Hon. Anthony Richard Carbines, MP	29 April 2023 to 30 April 2023

Accountable Officer	Period
Chief Executive Officer, Louise Anderson	1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023
Acting Chief Executive Officer, Fiona Chamberlain	14 November 2022 to 20 November 2022
Acting Chief Executive Officer, Fiona Chamberlain	17 December 2022 to 10 January 2023

Governing Body

The persons who held membership of the Courts Council in CSV are as follows:

Member Names	Period
The Honourable Chief Justice Mary Anne Ferguson, Chair	1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023
The Honourable Chief Judge Peter Kidd	1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023
The Honourable Justice Michelle Quigley	1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023
Her Honour Chief Magistrate Lisa Hannan	1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023
His Honour Judge Jack Vandersteen	1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023
His Honour State Coroner Judge John Cain	1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023
Dr Philip Williams (AM)	1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023
Ms Susan Friend	1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

Remuneration: Accountable Officer

	2023 No.	2022 No.
\$30,000 - \$39,999	1	
\$50,000 - \$59,999		1
\$420,000 - \$429,999		1
\$440,000 - \$449,999	1	
Total	2	2

Remuneration received or receivable by the independent members during the reporting period was in the range: \$30,000-\$39,999 (\$20,000-\$29,999 in 2021-22).

Judicial members of the responsible body are remunerated under the *Judicial Entitlements Act 2015* as holders of judicial positions defined by the respective acts of law that create the Victorian judiciary, namely the *Constitution Act 1975* s 82, *County Court Act 1958* s.10, *Magistrates Court Act* shc.1 Pt1 cl.10 and *Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act. 1998* s.17AA. The Judicial members receive no additional remuneration in their capacity as members of the Courts Council.

9.4 REMUNERATION OF EXECUTIVES

The number of executive officers, other than Ministers, members of the Governing Body and Accountable Officer, and their total remuneration during the reporting period are shown in the table below. Total annualised employee equivalents provides a measure of full time equivalent executive officers over the reporting period.

Remuneration comprises employee benefits (as defined in AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*) in all forms of consideration paid, payable or provided by the entity, or on behalf of the entity, in exchange for services rendered. Accordingly, remuneration is determined on an accrual basis, and is disclosed in the following categories.

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

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

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

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

Remuneration of executive officers

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Short-term employee benefits	7,968	6,310
Post-employment benefits	724	551
Other long-term benefits	201	173
Termination benefits	-	-
Total remuneration	8,893	7,034
Total number of executives	34	30
Total annualised employee equivalents⁽ⁱ⁾	29.1	24.4

(i) Annualised employee equivalent is calculated by dividing the total number of days that an employee is engaged to work during the week by the total number of full-time working days per week.

9.5 KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Key management personnel of CSV includes the responsible Minister, members of the Governing Body, and Accountable Officer. CSV has determined that the executive officers, whose remuneration is reported in Note 9.4, are not key management personnel.

Remuneration of key management personnel comprises employee benefits (as defined in AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*) in all forms of consideration paid, payable or provided by the entity, or on behalf of the entity, in exchange for services rendered. Accordingly, remuneration is determined on an accrual basis, and is disclosed in the following categories.

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

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

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

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

The compensation detailed below excludes the salaries and benefits of Portfolio Ministers. Ministers' remuneration and allowances are set by the Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968 and is reported within the State's Annual Financial Report for the State of Victoria.

The remuneration of the Judicial members of the responsible body received in their capacity as holders of judicial positions is also excluded.

Remuneration of key management personnel

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Short-term employee benefits	500	461
Post-employment benefits	35	29
Other long-term benefits	18	11
Total remuneration	553	501

9.5.1 Transactions and balances with key management personnel

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

Procurement processes occur on terms and conditions consistent with the Victorian Government Purchasing Board requirements.

During period 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, there were no related party transactions that involved key management personnel of CSV.

9.6 REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
VICTORIAN AUDITOR-GENERAL OFFICE		
Audit of the financial statements	215	195
Total remuneration of auditors	215	195

9.7 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There have been no significant or material events since the balance date to the date of approval of the financial report that require adjustments to the amounts reported and disclosures made in the financial report.

9.8 OTHER ACCOUNTING POLICIES

9.8.1 Contributions by owners

Consistent with the requirements of AASB 1004 Contributions, contributions by owners (that is, contributed capital and its repayment) are treated as equity transactions and, therefore, do not form part of the income and expenses of CSV.

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

9.9 CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

There has been no changes in the accounting policies during the year.

9.10 AUSTRALIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED THAT ARE NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Certain new and revised accounting standards have been issued but are not effective for the 2022-23 reporting period. These accounting standards have not been applied to the CSV Annual Financial Statements. CSV is reviewing its existing policies and assessing the potential implications of these accounting standards which includes:

- AASB 2020-1 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current*

This Standard amends AASB 101 to clarify requirements for the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position as current or non-current. It initially applied to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. CSV will not early adopt the Standard.

CSV is in the process of analysing the impacts of this Standard, however, it is not anticipated to have a material impact.

- AASB 2022-10 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Fair Value Measurement of Non-Financial Assets of Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities.*

This Standard amends AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* by adding authoritative implementation guidance and illustrative examples for fair value measurement of non-financial assets of not-for-profit public sector entities not held primarily for their ability to generate net cash flows. This Standard applies prospectively to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, with earlier application permitted. CSV will not early adopt the Standard. CSV is in the process of analysing the impacts of this Standard, however, it is not anticipated to have a material impact

Several other amending standards and AASB interpretations have been issued that apply to future reporting periods, but are considered to have limited impact on CSV's reporting.

- AASB 17 *Insurance Contracts*
- AASB 2021-7 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 and Editorial Corrections.*
- AASB 2022-6 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Non-current Liabilities with Covenants*

10. Glossary of technical terms and style conventions

Comprehensive result is the amount included in the operating statement representing total change in net worth other than transactions with owners as owners.

Controlled item generally refers to the capacity of CSV to benefit from that item in the pursuit of the entity's objectives and to deny or regulate the access of others to that benefit.

Current grants are amounts payable or receivable for current purposes for which no economic benefits of equal value are receivable or payable in return.

Community Service Obligation (CSO) is an allowance made to reflect the difference between unrestricted freehold land and assets held by the public sector which may be affected by social and economic restraints. This may arise because the land is Crown land and in a public use zone or it is considered an iconic property that would be difficult to sell.

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'.

Effective interest method is the method used to calculate the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Employee benefits expenses 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 is any asset that is:

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

Financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial liability is any liability that is:

- (a) a contractual obligation:
 - to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or
 - to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the entity; or
- (b) 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 deliver 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. For this purpose, the entity's own equity instruments do not include instruments that are themselves contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the entity's own equity instruments.

Financial statements in this report comprises:

- (a) a balance sheet as at the end of the period;
- (b) a comprehensive operating statement for the period;
- (c) a statement of changes in equity for the period;
- (d) a cash flow statement 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 paragraph 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.

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

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

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

General government sector comprises all government departments, offices and other bodies engaged in providing services free of charge or at prices significantly below their cost of production. General government services include those that are mainly non-market in nature, those that are largely for collective consumption by the community and those that involve the transfer or redistribution of income. These services are financed mainly through taxes, or other compulsory levies and user charges.

Interest expense represents costs incurred in connection with borrowings. It includes interest on advances, loans, overdrafts, bonds and bills, deposits, interest components of finance lease repayments, and amortisation of discounts or premiums in relation to borrowings.

Leases are rights conveyed in a contract, or part of a contract, the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Net financial worth is equal to financial assets minus liabilities. It is a broader measure than net debt as it incorporates provisions made (such as superannuation, but excluding depreciation and bad debts) as well as holdings of equity. Net financial worth includes all classes of financial assets and liabilities, only some of which are included in net debt.

Net operating balance is a key fiscal aggregate and is revenue 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 result is a measure of financial performance of the operations for the period. It is the net result of items of revenue, gains and expenses (including losses) recognised for the period, excluding those classified as 'other non-owner movements in equity'.

Net worth is calculated as assets less liabilities, which is an economic measure of wealth.

Non-financial assets are all assets that are not financial assets. It includes land, buildings, plant and equipment, cultural and heritage assets and intangibles.

Operating result is a measure of financial performance of the operations for the period. It is the net result of items of revenue, gains and expenses (including losses) recognised for the period, excluding those that are classified as 'other non-owner movements in equity'. Refer also '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. In simple terms, other economic flows are changes arising from market remeasurements. They include gains and losses from disposals, revaluations and impairments of non-current 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.

Other economic flows – other comprehensive income comprises items (including reclassification adjustments) that are not recognised in net result as required or permitted by other Australian Accounting Standards. They include changes in physical asset revaluation surplus and gains and losses on remeasuring available-for-sale financial assets.

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

Present Value is a financial calculation that measures the worth of future amount of money in today's dollars adjusted for interest and inflation.

Produced assets include buildings, plant and equipment, inventories, cultivated assets and certain intangible assets. Intangible produced assets may include computer software and research and development costs (not including the start-up costs associated with capital projects).

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

Sales of goods and services refers to income from the direct provision of goods and services and includes fees and charges for services rendered, sales of goods and services, fees from regulatory services and work done as an agent for private enterprises. It also includes rental income under operating leases and on produced assets, such as buildings and entertainment, but excludes rent income from the use of non-produced assets, such as land. User charges includes sale of goods and services income.

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

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 into an entity such as depreciation, where the owner is simultaneously acting as the owner of the depreciating asset and as the consumer of the service provided by the asset. Taxation is regarded as mutually agreed interactions between the government and taxpayers. Transactions can be in kind (e.g. assets provided/given free of charge or for nominal consideration) or where the final consideration is cash. In simple terms, transactions arise from the policy decisions of the Government.

Style conventions

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

The notation used in the tables is as follows:

- zero, or rounded to zero
- (xxx) negative numbers
- 200x year period
- 200x 0x year period

The financial statements and notes are presented based on the illustration for a government department in the 2022-23 Model Report for Victorian Government Departments. The presentation of other disclosures is generally consistent with the other disclosures made in earlier publications of the CSV's annual reports.

Glossary

Term	Definition
AJA	Aboriginal Justice Agreement
AJF	Aboriginal Justice Forum
CAIMS	Courts Asset Information Management System
CCV	County Court of Victoria
CCoV	Coroners Court of Victoria
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
ChCV	Children's Court of Victoria
CMS	Case management system
CISP	Court Integrated Services Program
College	Judicial College of Victoria
Commission	Judicial Commission of Victoria
Courts Council	The governing body of Court Services Victoria, comprising the Heads of Jurisdiction and up to two non-judicial members appointed by the Heads of Jurisdiction
Courts Executive	Comprised of the Court Services Victoria CEO and senior executives, CEOs of the courts, Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal and the College, and Director of the Commission
Courts Group	The courts, Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal, College, Commission and Court Services Victoria
CSO	Court security officer
CSV	Court Services Victoria
DTF	Department of Treasury and Finance
Dhumba Murmuk Djerring Unit	CSV Koori Unit
ERPs	Elders and Respected Persons
FOI	Freedom of information
FRD	Financial Reporting Direction
FTE	Full-time equivalent
MCV	Magistrates' Court of Victoria
OH&S	Occupational health and safety
SCV	Supreme Court of Victoria
VCAT	Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal
VGRS	Victorian Government Reporting Service
VPS	Victorian Public Service



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