



SUPREME COURT OF TASMANIA

ANNUAL REPORT

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THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

THE SUPREME COURT OF TASMANIA

2009 - 2010

This report is submitted in accordance with s194H of the *Supreme Court Civil Procedure Act 1932*, pursuant to which the Chief Justice is to provide a report to Parliament. This report is to include details as to the administration of justice in the Court during the current year and any other matters that the Chief Justice considers appropriate.

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THE YEAR AT A GLANCE

- **WORK OF THE COURT**
Disposition of cases and update on committal procedures
- **SIGNIFICANT BUILDING WORKS**
Court buildings, particularly jury facilities, require upgrade
- **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**
Wi-fi initiative
- **FAREWELL TO JUSTICE PIERRE SLICER**
Justice Slicer retired after 18 years on the bench
- **WELCOME TO JUSTICE HELEN WOOD**
Justice Wood took office on 9 November 2009
- **FAREWELL TO MR GEORGE O'NEAL**
Mr O'Neal worked at the Court for over 48 years
- **APPOINTMENT OF TWO NEW SENIOR COUNSEL**
Mr Andrew Abbott and Ms Tamara Jago were appointed Senior Counsel in April
- **OPENING OF THE LEGAL YEAR**
Held on 29 January 2010

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SUPREME COURT HOBART



THE YEAR AT A GLANCE

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

Originating matters	658
Appeals	22
Total matters lodged	680

Finalised First Instance	622
Finalised Appeals	29
Total matters finalised	651

CIVIL JURISDICTION

Personal Injury	232
Debt Recovery	126
Corporations Law	8
Winding up Applications	8
Registered Judgments	3
Other Actions	440
Total Lodgments	817

Total Appeal Lodgments	90
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Total Finalised First Instance	978
Total Finalised Appeals	95
Total matters finalised	1073

PROBATE

Grants of Probate	1924
Grants of Letters of Administration	169
Reseal	25

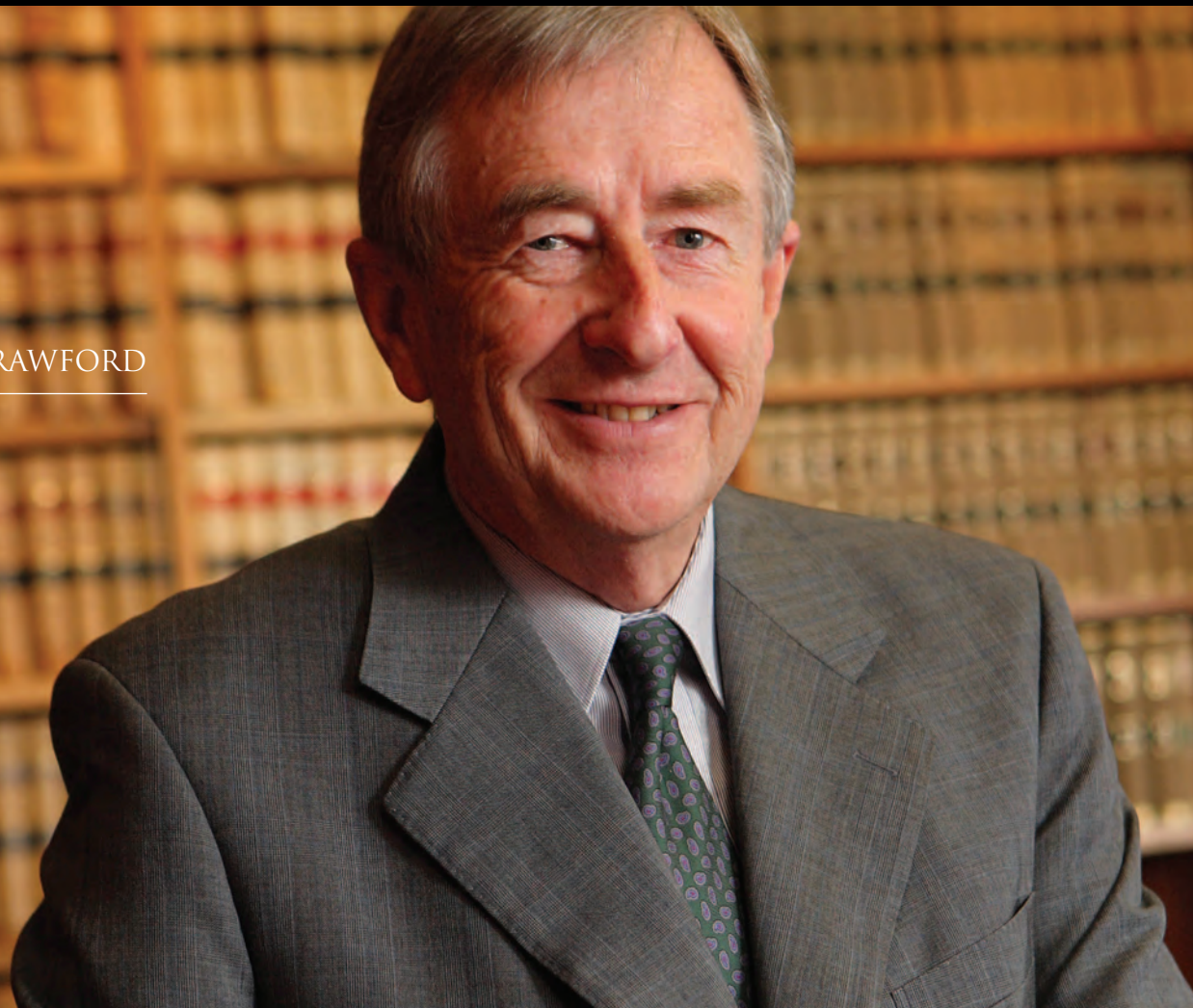
MEDIATION

Personal Injuries Motor Vehicle	34
Personal Injuries Industrial	19
Contract	34
Testator Family Maintenance	25
Relationship Act	40
Building	3
Other	40
Total conducted	195
Total settled at mediation	108

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CHIEF JUSTICE CRAWFORD





THE JUDICIAL YEAR IN REVIEW

Disposition of case load

The Court develops statistics concerning its performance each year for inclusion by the Commonwealth Productivity Commission in its annual *Report on Government Services* (RoGS). The results are contained later in this report. However, I will make brief comments arising out of them.

On the civil side of the Court, first instance lodgments numbered 817 and finalisations numbered 978. On its face that is a most gratifying result, but it is accounted for by a significant reduction in civil lodgments over the last three years. The overall finalisation rate is about the same. Civil appeal lodgments numbered 90, an increase on last year but down on previous years. Appeal finalisations numbered 95. Overall, the Court finalised many more civil files than the number commenced in the year.

On the criminal side, first instance lodgments dropped from 772 in the previous year to 658. The decrease followed a surge in new files the previous year that was brought about by the introduction of new criminal procedures at the beginning of 2008, to which I refer below. The number is well above the number of lodgments entirely under the old procedures in each of 2005-2006 and 2006-2007. First instance finalisations were 622 for the year, down from the considerably greater figure of 770 the previous year that occurred because of that surge, but well up on the finalisation numbers for the three years before that. It is fair to say that the fact that finalisations lagged behind lodgments for the year is largely accounted for by a decrease in the number of finalisations in Burnie. Available judicial and court time was not utilised as it could have been, and consequently the

disposition of criminal cases was less than it could have been. In his Annual Report, the Director of Public Prosecutions reports that his office was "considerably understaffed throughout the year" and had insufficient professional staff to prepare cases for trial. Hopefully, an increase in funding to that office this year will largely remedy that problem once suitable staff have been engaged. There were 22 criminal appeal lodgments and 29 finalisations.

In my last Report I reviewed the effect on the disposition of cases of the new criminal procedures that were introduced in 2008 by way of legislative changes to the *Justices Act* 1959 and the *Criminal Code*, and administrative changes in case handling within Tasmania Police, the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the courts. Due to the shortness of time since the introduction of the new procedures, the

comments I made were preliminary ones. With the passing of a further year, a more accurate evaluation of the success of the new system has been possible. It is beyond doubt that the new procedures have achieved their purpose. In summary, cases are taking less time in the Magistrates Court, more time in the Supreme Court and, overall, cases are being finalised more quickly.

The following figures are based on median times, which are the most useful as indicators of timeliness. Because cases are moved quickly out of the Magistrates Court into this Court when compared with the previous system (within about 25% of the previous time), it is inevitable that criminal cases now have longer finalisation times in the Supreme Court (about 147% longer than before).



THE JUDICIAL YEAR IN REVIEW

However, it is clear that a smaller proportion of cases have preliminary proceedings, at which the evidence of some of the witnesses is given, than used to be the case with committal proceedings (12% compared to 49%). It is also clear that the median total finalisation time for cases (from first appearance in the Magistrates Court to finalisation in the Supreme Court) has significantly reduced (to 68% of the previous time).

The median total finalisation time for matters finalised by discharge has been approximately halved. Pleas of guilty are now completed in approximately 70% of the time taken under the old system. Cases completed by trial take 77% of the previous time. Only 54% of files under the old system were completed within 300 days, whereas that is now the case with 71% of cases under the new system.

Remedial Building Works

During the year the leaking roof membrane of the Hobart Supreme Court buildings was replaced, skylights were re-sealed and roof flashings repaired. In addition, work was undertaken to repair and re-seal the slate that is predominant in the forecourt area between the buildings, and the exterior sandstone was cleaned. These works were the largest undertaken on the exterior of both buildings since they were completed in 1979. The work took over 5 months to complete.

Significant repairs still need to be undertaken to maintain the external fabric of the buildings. They include re-pointing the sandstone cladding and repairing external guttering and more of the slate paving.

Lighting and air conditioning problems in Hobart jury rooms were addressed.

However, the expenditure incurred was only a small fraction of what is desperately required for jury facilities throughout the State. For example, jurors are required to sit on uncomfortable and immovable benches. Their ability to take notes is significantly restricted. There is insufficient space in jury boxes to keep documents and there is no room for reserve jurors in the Hobart and Launceston boxes. No provision for disability access has been provided in any of the boxes. The jury room for the downstairs courtroom in Launceston is cramped and uncomfortable, being far too small. The jury room in Burnie has no kitchen facilities, such as a sink. No courtroom has a separate entrance for jurors, forcing them to pass through parties and their supporters, witnesses, counsel and the general public as they come and go to the court. I regard the facilities as plainly inadequate and intend to

make submissions to the government for funds to improve the lot of jurors.

Maintenance and functionality of our Court buildings are ongoing issues. The Launceston buildings are heritage listed and incorporate parts dating from 1870 and 1929. The building in Burnie dates from 1970 and in Hobart, from 1979. All of the buildings require maintenance, of course. In addition, as time passes the demands upon the buildings have altered. For example, all of the buildings require work to improve access to them, in accordance with present day standards.

The Court looks forward to working with the Justice Department to develop strategies to address both ongoing maintenance needs and functionality problems around the State.



THE JUDICIAL YEAR IN REVIEW

Information Technology

Towards the latter part of the year the Court introduced a six month trial wireless internet service in the Hobart civil court building, in response to a request from the legal profession. The initiative will allow the profession and other court users on line access to legislation and other resources and e-mail. If the service is used sufficiently, the Court will extend it to the Hobart criminal courts building and the Launceston and Burnie court buildings.

This is the first of a number of planned information technology initiatives. Several years ago the Court introduced a new Civil Case Management System. It has the potential to allow electronic lodgement of documents, and an internal committee has been formed to look at options for the provision of such a service. The Court has

commenced recording mediations on the System and work is underway to provide for probate matters.

Currently, it is upgrading the audio visual and videoconferencing system in the Burnie Court. The Court must invest in court room technology. Continual investment in court room technology is essential if the Court is to manage and hear matters efficiently.

Budgetary restrictions

For the last five years the annual allocation of funds by government has not provided sufficiently for increases in the costs of salaries, power, maintenance and other unavoidable items of expenditure. It continues to cause severe restraints on expenditure and the ability of the Court to provide adequate services and facilities.

Sentencing

In 2009, about 470 sentences were imposed by judges of the Court when exercising its criminal jurisdiction. From time to time sentences are appealed by either the Director of Public Prosecutions, on the ground that a sentence is manifestly inadequate, or by offenders, on the ground that a sentence is manifestly excessive. During 2009 four appeals by the Director of Public Prosecutions on the ground of manifest inadequacy succeeded and the sentences were increased. One appeal against sentence on that ground failed. During 2009 four appeals by offenders on the ground of manifest excessiveness were successful, resulting in less severe sentences, and four were unsuccessful. The low number of appeals against sentence and low number of successful appeals indicates that the vast majority of the Court's sentences are appropriate.

From time to time public criticism of sentences said to be "too lenient" is considerable, even strident. On a few occasions, the criticism is shared by the Director of Public Prosecutions and he appeals. There are, however, cases where members of the public vehemently attack a sentence for its perceived leniency even when the Director does not appeal. Others, such as the media, are, at times, critical of a sentence.

Research into community attitudes about sentencing conducted in Tasmania, other Australian jurisdictions and overseas shows public views are more complex than some of the criticism of lenient sentencing suggests. Research shows that it is often only in the abstract that the public thinks that sentencing is too lenient.



THE JUDICIAL YEAR IN REVIEW

When provided with information about the sentencing process, the options available to a particular judge and details about the offender's history and circumstances, members of the public often select a similar, or even less punitive sentencing option than that selected by the Court. A useful summary of recent national and international research into public opinion about sentencing is available in the paper by Dr Karen Gelb "*More Myths and Misconceptions*", Sentencing Advisory Council, Melbourne, September 2008.

The Court has recently been involved in a detailed academic survey of jurors' opinions on sentencing. The results of the study are described in the forthcoming Australian Institute of Criminology Trends and Issues Paper, "*Public judgement on sentencing: final results from the Tasmanian Jury Sentencing Study*" by Professor Kate Warner et al. Over a two year period,

commencing in September 2007 and finishing in September 2009, 698 jurors from 138 Tasmanian trials opted to participate in a sentencing study. The jurors' perceptions of crime and sentencing were found to be consistent with the public views identified by other research, for example, the misperception that crime is increasing (it is in fact declining) and that sentencing is generally too lenient. However, once the trial was finished and the sentence handed down, 90% of juror participants said that the sentence in the case in which they were involved was appropriate. Also, the majority of participants felt that the judge was in touch with public opinion about sentencing. When asked to sentence the offender themselves 52% of juror participants chose a more lenient sentence than the judge and 44% chose a more severe sentence. The greatest discrepancy between the judge's

sentence and the view of the jurors participating in the study concerned sex and drug offences. With respect to those types of offences a majority of the study's participants felt that that more severe sentences should have been imposed.

Judges and magistrates regard their sentencing responsibilities seriously. They take great pains to ensure they fully understand the circumstances of the particular case and of the offender, and having done so they apply their experience and learning, often enhanced by research. They have regard to sentences that have been imposed in other like or similar cases, in an endeavour to achieve consistency in sentencing. It is pleasing to see through the recent Tasmanian study that a majority of jurors involved in cases appreciated this and left the Court with confidence in the sentence of the judge presiding over the trial

in which they participated. The Court publishes its sentencing reasons (Comments on Passing Sentence) on its website and offers opportunities to the public to come to the Court and learn about sentencing through Adult Education Courses each year. We will continue with these efforts to assist the public to understand the context in which sentencing decisions are made.



THE JUDICIAL YEAR IN REVIEW

Farewell to Justice Slicer

On 18 September 2009, a ceremonial sitting was held to mark the retirement of Justice Pierre Slicer as the senior puisne judge. The occasion testified to the character and career of the man it honoured. The ceremony was attended by a remarkable number of people, who included past Governors and Chief Justices of the Court; present and past judges; the Attorney-General; judges representing the Federal and Family Courts; the Chief Magistrate and other magistrates; present and past politicians of all persuasions; the Lord Mayor of Hobart; present and past Solicitors General, Crown Advocate, Crown Solicitor and Directors of Public Prosecutions; academics; members of the aboriginal community; and of course, members of the legal profession, past and present staff of the Court, family and friends.

His career as a criminal lawyer was distinguished, not only by his skill, learning and his energy, but by a crusading instinct, which was also seen in his campaigns for aboriginal and student rights, the underprivileged, the unrepresented and the environment.

He took office as a Judge in 1991 and served the Court and the State faithfully for 18 years. He had a deep respect for the Court, the law, the legal system and the accepted processes of justice. He was the conscience of the Court, one whose example was a constant reminder to all.

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THE JUDICIAL YEAR IN REVIEW



Welcome to Justice Helen Wood

On 9 November 2009, Justice Helen Wood took office as a puisne judge of the Court. Early in her legal career she was a counsel for the Director of Public Prosecutions. She then joined the legal practice of Jennings Elliott in Hobart.

In 1994 she was appointed a Magistrate, the first female judicial officer in this state, and served 15 years in that role. During this time she served as President of the Tasmanian Magistrates Association and a committee member of the Australian Association of Women Judges. She was also chairperson of the Anti-Discrimination Tribunal for 10 of those years.



Farewell to Mr George O'Neal

Mr George O'Neal retired after working for the Court for more than 48 years. He commenced in his teens as a junior clerk.

In the latter part of his career he was the Court's Executive Officer. He was recognised as a source of information about a wide range of matters including formal requirements for documents, admission to the legal profession, appellate listings and the background to all registry practices. He recalled and could lay his hands on a copy of a direction or opinion written by a Chief Justice in the 1970s and knew the interest rate on judgments for any particular year. Always cheerful, he was highly regarded by the legal profession, the judges and staff.



THE JUDICIAL YEAR IN REVIEW

Appointment of two Senior Counsel

I appointed two Senior Counsel this year, Mr Andrew Abbott and Ms Tamara Jago. Mr Abbott has commercial litigious practice, specialising in taxation and corporation law. Ms Jago has practised in criminal law for most of her career. For the past 10 years she has been employed by the Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania, currently as In-House Counsel. Her appointment is noteworthy because she is the first woman to take Silk in the State.

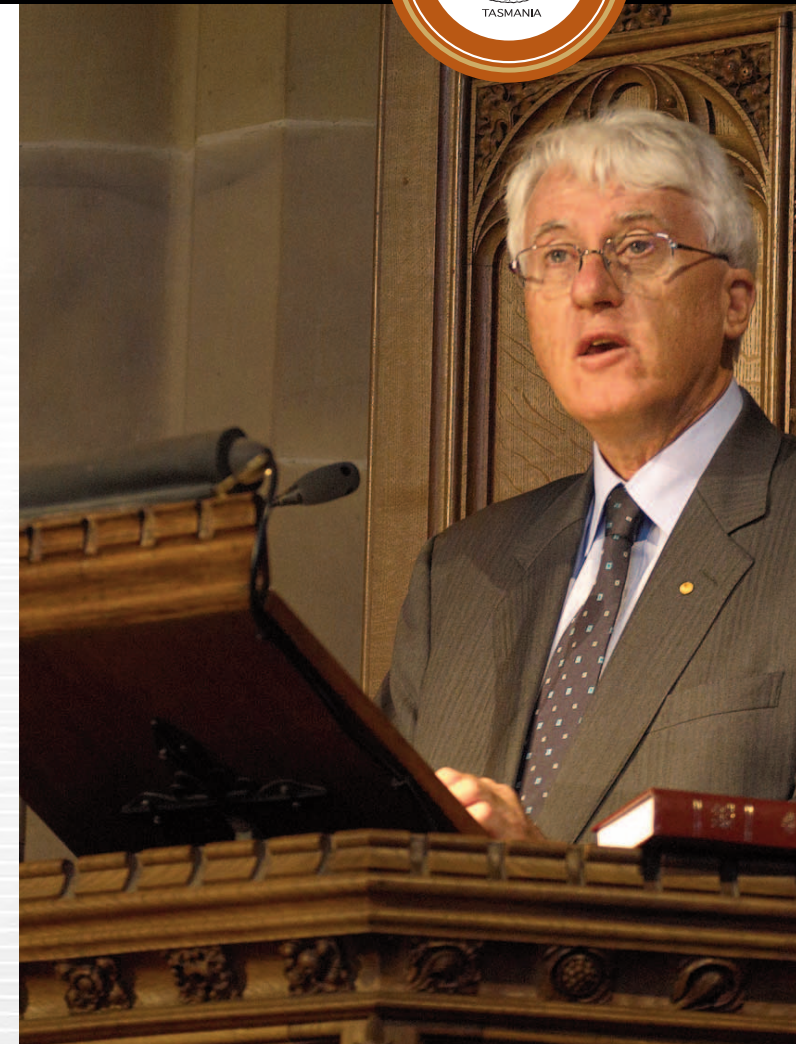
The appointment of Senior Counsel is the responsibility of the Chief Justice. Appointments occur once each year, if there are suitable applicants. The designation of Senior Counsel reflects an expectation that counsel can provide outstanding services and recognises high qualities in skill and learning, integrity and honesty, independence, diligence and experience. There have been 12 appointees in the past 10 years.

Opening of the Legal Year

Each year a church service is held to mark the beginning of the legal calendar. Similar services occur all over the common law world. The tradition commenced in London in the Middle Ages when judges prayed for guidance at the start of the legal term. They left Westminster Hall, where their courts were, and walked to Westminster Abbey for the service. Traditionally they fasted for several hours before taking communion at the service and the Lord Chancellor would offer them food after the service to break their fast. It is for that reason that after our service, the judges of the Court hold a reception called "the judges' breakfast".

The service and breakfast are usually held in Hobart on the last Friday in January. It is an important occasion for the profession and judges to reflect on their service to the law and the year to come. This year the ceremony was held on Friday 29 January 2010 at the Cathedral Church of Saint David in Hobart. A thought provoking address was given by the Honourable Keith Mason AC QC.

The Hon Keith Mason AC QC





THE COURT



COURT ADMINISTRATION - PERFORMANCE

Overview

The work of the Court is divided into two major jurisdictional areas – crime and civil. Unlike many other Supreme Courts, the Court is not divided into divisions. All judges hear matters at first instance and on appeal, in both jurisdictions. In addition, the Court sits in three regions within the State; Hobart, Launceston and Burnie.

The workload of the Court is subject to fluctuations that are beyond the ability of the Court to control. The nature of the legal process requires it to hear any matter falling within the jurisdiction of the Court that is brought before it. As the jurisdiction of the Court expands and contracts with statutory changes and social conditions, so does its workload.

The Court's Performance

The overall objectives for Court Administration for the reporting year were:

- To be open and accessible
- To process matters in an expeditious and timely manner
- To provide due process and equal protection before the law
- To be independent yet accountable for performance

A National framework of performance indicators adopted by the Court supports the objectives of the Court and the two principal indicators are summarised as follows:

Backlog Indicator

This is a measure of timeliness that relates the age of the Court's pending caseload to timeliness standards.

Clearance Rate

A measure of whether the Court is keeping up with its workload.

The Results

Backlog Indicator

The backlog indicator is a measure of timeliness and delay. This indicator specifically measures the Court's pending caseload against national time standards. The national time standards have been set as follows:

- No more than 10% of lodgments pending completion are to be more than 12 months old.
- No lodgments pending completion are to be more than 24 months old



COURT ADMINISTRATION - PERFORMANCE

Backlog Indicator Criminal Jurisdiction

Supreme Court Criminal First Instance

	2007-08	%	2008-09	%	2009-10	%
Total Pending Caseload	307	100	312	100	321	100
Pending < 12mths	283	92	282	90	282	88
Pending > 12mths and < 24mths	13	4	21	7	26	8
Pending > 24mths	11	4	9	3	13	4

Supreme Court Criminal Appeal

	2007-08	%	2008-09	%	2009-10	%
Total Pending Caseload	13	100	24	100	17	100
Pending < 12mths	13	100	23	96	15	88
Pending > 12mths and < 24mths	0	0	1	4	2	12
Pending > 24mths	0	0	0	0	0	0



COURT ADMINISTRATION - PERFORMANCE

Backlog Indicator Civil Jurisdiction

Supreme Court Civil First Instance

	2007-08	%	2008-09	%	2009-10	%
Total Pending Caseload	1042	100	1041	100	868	100
Pending < 12mths	695	67	691	66	535	62
Pending > 12mths and < 24mths	248	24	237	23	231	27
Pending > 24mths	99	9	113	11	102	12

Supreme Court Civil Appeal

	2007-08	%	2008-09	%	2009-10	%
Total Pending Caseload	67	100	57	100	51	100
Pending < 12mths	54	81	41	72	36	71
Pending > 12mths and < 24mths	13	19	16	28	10	20
Pending > 24mths	0	0	0	0	5	10



COURT ADMINISTRATION - PERFORMANCE

Clearance Rate (finalisations/lodgments) All Matters

Supreme Court % clearances (excluding probate matters)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Criminal Jurisdiction	79.5%	98.4%	95.7%
Civil Jurisdiction	102.4%	98.7%	118.3%
Total Court	93.1%	98.6%	108.6%

Clearance Rate

The Clearance Rate indicator is a measure that shows whether the Court is keeping up with its workload. The indicator denotes the number of finalisations in the reporting period expressed as a percentage of the number of lodgments for the same period. A result of 100% indicates the Court is finalising as many matters as it receives. A result greater than 100% indicates the Court is reducing its pending caseload.



THE SUPREME COURT OF TASMANIA IN PROFILE

About the Court

The Supreme Court of Tasmania (the Court), created by the Charter of Justice 1823, forms part of a multi-layered court system, which exercises both Federal and State jurisdictions. The Court is the superior court of the State and, is equal in status to, but independent of, the Legislature and the Executive.

Currently six judges constitute the Court. The Associate Judge, Registrar and 50 administrative staff support them.

The Structure of the Court

Court systems throughout Australia are hierarchical with most States adopting three levels of courts;

- Magistrates (or local) Courts
- County or District Courts
- Supreme Courts

In Tasmania, there are only two levels in the court hierarchy, being the Magistrates Court and the Supreme Court.

The Court is divided into three broad areas of operation, namely criminal, civil and appeal matters.

Criminal matters are those in which an accused person is charged with an indictable offence. Upon entry of a plea of not guilty, an indictable offence is tried by a judge and jury of twelve persons.

In civil matters, the Court determines disputes involving sums in excess of \$50,000. The trials are usually conducted by a judge sitting alone, although provision does exist for some cases to be tried with a jury of five or seven people.

Appeals from the decisions of a single judge, or a judge and jury, are heard by a Bench of three or more judges, called a Court of Criminal Appeal when sitting in criminal matters and the Full Court when sitting in civil matters. There is provision enabling an appeal to be heard by only two judges.

The Jurisdiction of the Court

The Court exercises both original and appellate jurisdictions. Original jurisdiction is when a matter comes before the Court for a decision for the first time. Appellate jurisdiction is when the Court determines appeals from single judges, from the Magistrates Court, or from various tribunals where there exists a right to appeal to the Supreme Court.



THE SUPREME COURT OF TASMANIA IN PROFILE

Mediation

Only a very small percentage of civil cases require resolution by a hearing in the court. Most of these cases settle at mediation. The mediators are the Registrar and other court officers as well as selected legal practitioners where necessary. The Court has the power to direct that a case be referred to mediation before it will be listed for trial. Court-annexed mediation is a very popular and successful means of resolving civil disputes. It provides expedition, saves costs and produces a just result. Without it, the Court would not be able to cope with its caseload.

The Registries of the Court

The Court operates civil, criminal, probate and district registries.

Civil Registry

The Civil Registry receives and processes all documents lodged in the civil jurisdiction of the Court and is the first point of reference for enquiries from the public and the legal profession. This Registry also receives and processes appeals to the Full Court and single judge appeals. It has responsibility for the management of the Court's records and the listing and case management functions for the Court's civil and appellate jurisdictions.

Criminal Registry

The Criminal Registry receives and processes documents lodged by the Director of Public Prosecutions, which initiate criminal proceedings, and lists criminal trials and other hearings. It receives and processes appeals and applications for leave to appeal and prepares appeal documentation for use by the Court of Criminal Appeal. It also receives and processes applications to review decisions from the Magistrates Court and State tribunals.

Probate Registry

The Probate Registry deals with applications for grants of probate, letters of administration and other related matters. It is responsible for determining, on application for a grant of representation, what document or documents constitute the last will of the deceased and/or who is entitled to be the legal personal representative of the deceased.

Most of these applications are decided without a court hearing. If there is a dispute, it is heard and determined by the Court in the same way as all other civil cases are heard and determined. When these determinations have been made, a grant is issued to the legal personal representative of the deceased.

District Registries

The Court maintains registries in Launceston and Burnie, to deal with civil and criminal matters.



THE SUPREME COURT OF TASMANIA IN PROFILE

The Judges and the Associate Judge

Judges

Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council (a Council of State Ministers including the Premier), from the ranks of barristers and solicitors who have at least ten years' standing in their profession.

The Bench of the Supreme Court currently consists of the Chief Justice and five other judges, known as puisne judges. This is an Anglo-French term meaning 'subordinate' and pronounced "puny".

Associate Judge

The Governor appoints the Associate Judge of the Supreme Court in the same manner as a judge. The Associate Judge assists the Judges in conducting the civil jurisdiction of the Court. For instance, the Associate Judge deals with interlocutory, that is procedural, applications in civil matters, before they come on for trial.

The Associate Judge can also hear and determine many cases that formerly could only be heard by a judge. This legislative change has assisted the capacity of the Court to manage its caseload.

The *Supreme Court Act 1887*, s2, provides that the Court consists of a maximum of seven judges. Six judges presently constitute the Court. Those presently holding office are:

The Chief Justice

The Honourable Ewan Charles Crawford

The Judges

The Honourable Peter Ethrington Evans

The Honourable Alan Michael Blow OAM

The Honourable Shan Eve Tennent

The Honourable David James Porter

The Honourable Helen Mary Wood

The Associate Judge

The Honourable Stephen Holt



LAUNCESTON COURTHOUSE



BURNIE COURTHOUSE



OPERATING ACCOUNT - EFFECTIVE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2010

RECEIPTS	NOTE	2008-09 ACTUAL	2009-10 ACTUAL
Recurrent Appropriation		4,490,788	4,396,593
Registry Fees & Collections		487,548	426,069
Provision of Transcript		12,451	24,731
Probate Fees & Charges		778,770	779,415
Mediation Fees		47,926	47,110
Sheriff's Fees		8,093	6,418
Court Reporting		45,470	58,134
Video Conferencing		26,558	22,145
Recoveries of Salary		0	0
TOTAL RECEIPTS		5,897,604	5,760,615

EXPENDITURE	NOTE	2008-09 ACTUAL	2009-10 ACTUAL
EMPLOYEE EXPENSES			
Salaries & Wages etc		2,582,260	2,636,186
Fringe Benefits Tax		20,101	35,843
Payroll Tax		174,735	177,731
Superannuation		256,853	268,488
Worker Compensation Insurance		15,896	22,061
Training		6,257	2,744
TOTAL EMPLOYEE RELATED		3,056,102	3,143,053



OPERATING ACCOUNT - EFFECTIVE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2010

ADMINISTRATION & OTHER EXPENSES

	NOTE	2008-09 ACTUAL	2009-10 ACTUAL
Fuel, Light & Power		193,645	205,345
Advertising & Recruitment		2,084	1,015
Rental		15,048	16,316
Communications		82,780	74,126
Travel		70,292	71,356
Consultancies	1	65,618	80,710
Printing & Stationery		30,193	21,796
Rates		150,584	161,716
Other Administration		171,806	170,218
Repairs & Maintenance	2	82,537	139,164
Minor Equipment	3	8,689	48,794
Library Materials		90,645	95,380
Computers & IT	4	200,564	326,080
Expenses of Witnesses		108,103	65,838
Expenses of Jurors		568,965	472,268

Other Expenses	53,595	129,354
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE & OTHER EXPENSES	1,895,148	2,079,476
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	4,951,250	5,222,529

OVERHEAD CONTRIBUTION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

	NOTE	2008-09 ACTUAL	2009-10 ACTUAL
OVERHEAD CONTRIBUTION BY DOJIR		680,232	651,000



OPERATING ACCOUNT - EFFECTIVE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2010

RESERVED BY LAW PAYMENTS RECEIVED (SALARIES OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS)

	NOTE	2008-09 ACTUAL	2009-10 ACTUAL
Salaries & Other Entitlements of Judges		2,398,181	2,470,790
Salary & Other Entitlements of the Associate Judge		339,456	346,379
TOTAL		2,737,640	2,817,169

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- Note 1 Increase in costs of external mediators due to vacancy in position
Note 2 Essential repairs to air conditioning in Hobart
Note 3 Burnie stand-alone video-conference equipment and ergonomic office and courtroom furniture
Note 4 Further application costs; increased maintenance costs for civil system and court recording equipment

