



SUPREME COURT OF TASMANIA

ANNUAL REPORT 2012-2013

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THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE SUPREME COURT OF TASMANIA 2012-2013

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

- PERSONALIA

- Chief Justice Ewan Crawford and Justice Peter Evans retired; and two new judges were appointed (Justice Stephen Estcourt and Justice Robert Pearce)
- A number of long-standing staff retired, including Deputy Registrar Robert Walker, and Finance Officer Michael Matthews.
- Gordon Taylor was appointed as Manager.

- WORK OF THE COURT

The backlog of criminal cases is reducing with fewer cases awaiting trial or sentence, while civil cases are trending upwards with increased lodgements.

- SIGNIFICANT BUILDING WORKS

The Court is engaged in planning for redevelopment and refurbishment of its buildings to meet modern workplace health and safety, and disability access standards.

- INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Improvements in case management systems are in progress, and courtroom technology infrastructure is enhanced.



THE YEAR AT A GLANCE

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

Originating matters	523
Appeals	22
Total matters lodged	545

Finalised First Instance	536
Finalised Appeals	25

Total matters finalised	561
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PROBATE

Grants of Probate	2041
Grants of Letters of Administration	194
Elections to Administer	37
Reseal	21

Total Probate matters	2293
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CIVIL JURISDICTION

Originating Matters	1046
Appeals	90

Total Lodgments	1136
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Finalised First Instance	950
Finalised Appeals	95

Total matters finalised	1045
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MEDIATION

Personal Injuries - Motor Vehicle	32
Personal Injuries - Industrial	4
Personal Injuries - Other	16
Breach of Contract	20
Testators Family Maintenance	22
Building	6
Professional Negligence	6
Monies Due	19
Other	32

Total Conducted	157
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Total settled at mediation	101
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Chief Justice Alan Blow OAM

THE JUDICIAL YEAR IN REVIEW

Personalia

On 8 April 2013 the Honourable Justice Ewan Charles Crawford retired as Chief Justice of Tasmania. His Honour had served as a judge of this Court since 5 October 1988, and as Chief Justice since 24 April 2008. With effect from the day of his retirement, the Honourable Justice Alan Michael Blow OAM was appointed as Chief Justice, and the Honourable Stephen Peter Estcourt was appointed as a judge of the Court.

On 10 June 2013 the Honourable Justice Peter Etherington Evans retired after 15 years' service as a judge of the Court. As a result of legislative changes in 1999, Justice Evans was the last judge of this Court to be eligible for a judicial pension. With effect from 11 June 2013 the Honourable Justice Robert William Pearce was appointed as a judge of the Court. It

was extremely pleasing that the judicial vacancies that occurred during the 2012/2013 financial year were filled without any delay.

The deputy registrar, Robert Walker, resigned with effect from 4 January 2013 after working in the Registry for 29 years. The Court's finance officer, Michael Matthews, retired on 31 May 2013 after 26 years with the Court.

A new manager, Gordon Taylor, joined the Court on 25 February 2013.

Disposition of Caseload

The Court's caseload statistics are very similar to those for the previous year. Criminal lodgements decreased by 7.3%, down from 564 to 523. That may have reflected a decrease in crime and/or a redirection of cases to the Magistrates

Court. The number of matters finalised did not change significantly. As a result, the clearance rate was 101.5%, indicating that a few more cases were finalised than were commenced, and the pending caseload as at 30 June 2013 had dropped by 10.3% from 30 June 2012, down from 351 to 315. The number of cases that had been pending for over 12 months, and for over 24 months, increased a little during the year.

On the civil side of the Court, the number of lodgements increased by 6.6%, from 981 to 1,046, reflecting an increase in personal injury and debt recovery litigation. The number of cases finalised dropped by 5.6%, from 1,007 to 950. As a result the clearance rate was only 90.3%, and the pending caseload increased by 12%, from 802 to 898. There was no significant change in the age mix of the pending caseload.



THE JUDICIAL YEAR IN REVIEW

There were fewer criminal appeals. The number commenced dropped from 28 last financial year to 22 this financial year. The pending caseload as at 30 June dropped from 18 to 14. The number of civil appeals finalised (including Full Court appeals and appeals heard by single judges) increased by 26%, from 75 to 95. The pending caseload as at 30 June had therefore dropped by 8.2%, from 61 to 56.

Probate work

Probate lodgements increased by 2.5%, from 2,319 to 2,377. Finalisations increased by 2.4%, from 2,240 to 2,293. These figures indicate that the Probate Registry staff kept up with the slightly increased workload. Extra staff resources were deployed to the Probate Registry during the reporting year.

Legislative Reforms

With effect from 1 December 2012, the *Supreme Court Civil Procedure Act 1932* has been amended so that appeals from orders of the Associate Judge, other than interlocutory or pre-trial orders, are to be heard by the Full Court instead of a single judge.

On 20 June 2013 the *Legislation Publication Amendment Act 2013* received the Royal assent. The commencement of that Act will enable the Court to transfer the original editions of Tasmanian statutes, dating back to 1831, to the Archives Office of Tasmania.

Community Education about Courts

With rare exceptions, the proceedings in all courtrooms are open to the public. Information about the Court is also provided to the public through a comprehensive website. From time to time the Court hosts visits from school groups and community groups. Tours arranged by Adult Education Tasmania and led by judges of the Court have unfortunately ceased.

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Justice Robert Pearce, Justice Helen Wood, Justice Shan Tennent, Chief Justice Alan Blow OAM, Justice David Porter, Justice Stephen Estcourt, Associate Justice Stephen Holt, Registrar Jim Connolly

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THE SUPREME COURT OF TASMANIA IN PROFILE

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 approximately 50 administrative staff support them.

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's work is divided into three broad areas, 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 a jury of twelve.

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 seven.

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

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.

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.

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.



THE SUPREME COURT OF TASMANIA IN PROFILE

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 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".

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 Alan Blow OAM

The puisne Judges:

The Honourable Shan Eve Tennent

The Honourable David James Porter

The Honourable Helen Marie Wood

The Honourable Stephen Peter Estcourt

The Honourable Robert William Pearce

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 Associate Judge:

The Honourable Stephen Holt

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Justice Stephen Estcourt, Justice Helen Wood, Chief Justice Alan Blow OAM, Justice David Porter, Associate Justice Stephen Holt, Justice Robert Pearce, Justice Shan Tennent,

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THE WORK OF THE SUPREME COURT OF TASMANIA

The jurisdictions exercised by the Court, and the administrative support of the judicial functions of the Court, are numerous and varied. Most people are generally aware of the Court's jurisdictions in criminal and civil cases. However, there are many other aspects of the Court's work.

Office of the Sheriff

The office of the Sheriff can be traced back to medieval England. The office of Sheriff in Tasmania was created by the royal Charter of Justice published by Letters Patent in 1823 (which also established the Supreme Court). The Sheriff is a statutory officer appointed pursuant to the Sheriff Act 1873. The Sheriff also holds office as Registrar of the Supreme Court. The Charter of Justice enables the Sheriff to appoint deputies, and the Sheriff is represented at the Principal and District Registries by his deputies.

The functions of the Sheriff are prescribed by statute and include the following:

- administration of the Juries Act 2003
- service and execution (enforcement) of court orders and judgments
- court security.

Administration of Juries

The jury is an integral part of the judicial system and provides the link between the community and the criminal justice system of "trial by one's peers".

Jury service is a vital component of civic participation in our democracy and for many people is the most direct contact they will have with this important community function. In Tasmania, juries are used almost exclusively in criminal trials. Juries are rarely empanelled in civil trials in Tasmania.

The Sheriff is responsible for administration of juries in accordance with the Juries Act 2003. This involves maintenance of the roll of potential jurors, determining the jury districts for each registry location, issuing juror summonses, determining applications for exemption or deferral, instructing jurors on their role within the justice system, administering juror expense claims, and handling general enquiries.

The Court's jury list is sourced from the Electoral Roll maintained by the Tasmanian Electoral Commission, with jurors being selected at random by computer. Juror summonses were issued to approximately 12,000 jurors across the State during the reporting period, of whom 2,648 jurors attended. Of that number, 1,411 jurors were empanelled for 117 jury trials. There were no civil jury trials conducted.

Payment to jurors for loss of income,

attendance and expenses in 2012-2013 totalled approximately \$516,000.

Enforcement of Court Orders

Writs to enforce judgments and orders of the Court are received by the Sheriff for immediate execution.

Execution of court orders outside the immediate precincts of Hobart and Launceston is usually entrusted to Bailiffs – who are often officers of Tasmania Police – by virtue of rule 903 of the Supreme Court Rules 2000. If circumstances require, the Sheriff or any of his officers may execute any Writ within the State.

The number of writs of execution filed with the Court has remained relatively constant in recent years. In 2012-2013, Sheriff's officers executed 78 writs of execution, of which 60 were Writs of Possession and 18 were Writs of *feri facias* or Writs of Delivery.



Applications for orders for possession of premises pursuant to s146 of the *Land Titles 1980* increased to 311 for the reporting period in comparison with 218 and 303 in the previous two reporting periods. With the escalation in applications it is anticipated that there will be growth in the number of Writs of Possession for execution in the coming year.

Court Security

Court security officers have continued to provide support to the Court to ensure the safety and security of all persons attending court. Security monitoring devices include the use of walk-through metal detectors, hand held metal detectors and CCTV surveillance. Security personnel are appointed as authorised officers pursuant to s1B of the Admissions to Court Act 1916. Authorised officers have powers which extend to the following:

- power to require persons entering the court to be identified; and
- power to require persons entering the court to deposit with an authorised officer any placard, instrument, device or thing that is liable to engender violence or create a breach peace; and
- power to require a person to leave, or not enter, a court or remove a person from the court.

Probate

The Probate Registry issues grants which signify legal personal representatives have been appointed to administer the estates of deceased persons. The Probate Registry is located at the Hobart Registry of the Court.

The most common grants are for:

- probate (where an executor applies to prove a will),

- letters of administration with the will annexed (where there is no executor to prove the will and a person with a financial interest in the estate under the terms of the will applies); and
- letters of administration (where there is no will and a person entitled to benefit under intestate succession law applies).

This reporting year the Probate Registry issued 2,293 grants of which 2,041 were grants of probate, 194 were grants of letters of administration, 37 were elections to administer low value estates, and 21 were reseals of grants from other jurisdictions.

These grants are made in response to non-contentious applications. Once filed these applications are considered by the Probate Supervisor to ensure all necessary documentary evidence (providing details about the deceased, the will if any, the assets and liabilities of the estate, the executors or

administrators, and beneficiaries) has been submitted to ensure that the authority to administer the deceased person's estate is granted to the person legally entitled to the grant. Applications are then referred to either the Assistant Deputy Registrar or the Deputy Registrar for either approval or further action.

The number of applications in person to the Probate Registry has continued to increase. Delay in issuing grants is a concern that is being addressed by allocation of additional resources. Also of concern is the likelihood that at least some applicants in person, in administering estates, do not fully comprehend the task. The Court is planning to improve the information resources available to applicants-in-person, as part of its project to modernise the Probate Rules applicable to this jurisdiction.



Information Technology

The Court relies increasingly on information technology to perform its functions. During 2012 – 2013 the Court continued to invest in the areas of in-court technology, and data collection and management. The Court's IT Strategic Plan outlines the significant IT projects planned for the Court, including:

- the relocation of the Criminal Case Management System (CCMS) to a new platform;
- the introduction of eFiling into the civil jurisdiction of the Supreme Court;
- the relocation of Probate records and functionality to the Civil Registry Management System (CRMS);
- the introduction of secure, external search capability for CRMS;
- the expansion and upgrade of the Court's video conferencing capabilities to all

courtrooms around the State;

- the upgrading of the in-court digital audio-recording system including an interface with CRMS; and
- the expansion of the provision of Wi Fi services to those using the court.

The Supreme Court provides laptop computers on the benches in all courtrooms statewide to allow the Judiciary to access legislation, sentencing data and on-line legal resources whilst sitting in court. Also during the reporting year, phase 2 of an upgrade to the in-court digital audio-visual recording system (involving upgrading of microphones, cameras, mixers and cabling) was completed. The system enables audio-recordings to be managed centrally or transmitted to transcribing typists at any location in the State.

The Civil Registry Management System continues to provide a more efficient case management system than has been available

in the past. An interface with Finance One allows for more efficient processing of financial transactions to be undertaken relating to filing fees and debts. CRMS is also being evaluated as a system to host the Court's criminal and probate caseload. During 2012-2013, CRMS is being used by Criminal Registry staff to manage and list Bail Applications enabling hearing dates and outcomes to be electronically recorded, transmitted, and searched. Work is in progress to evaluate the capacity for CRMS to host the entire criminal caseload for case management purposes.

Judges' Library

The Judges' Library is essential to the efficient performance of the judicial function and the writing of judgments. The main library collection is located in Judges' Chambers in Hobart, and is comprised of law reports from most common law jurisdictions, textbooks,

periodicals, serials, journals, and legislation. The Judges' Library also subscribes to a variety of on-line legal resources, law reports, and texts via the various legal publishers.

The Library also contains copies of earlier unreported judgments of previous Judges of the Supreme Court. Publication of the Court's judgments on the Internet, plus management of the Court's external and internal websites is undertaken by library and chambers staff.

The Library also provides library services to Judges when sitting in Launceston and Burnie, which have limited hard copy collections. The Supreme Court Librarian manages the availability of on-line and hard copy legal resources, and provides training in legal information research skills.



Transcribing Services

The Supreme Court has an experienced Transcribing Service to produce transcripts of selected court proceedings for Judges, counsel and parties to litigation. Transcripts are prepared without charge to the parties in most criminal trials, and at cost in those civil proceedings where the parties have requested a transcript.

Digital audio-recording technology now enables high-quality audio-visual recording of the proceedings in the courtroom to be transmitted in real time to transcribing typists based at the local Court location, or if assistance is required, to any of the other transcribing typists based in the other Court locations in the State. The Court employs a pool of approximately 22 transcription typists on either a full-time or part-time basis. Transcript can be provided as a daily transcript if required during a trial, or at a later stage if required for appeals or other purposes.

Civil User Group

The Civil User Group was established in 2010 by the Court to provide a forum for lawyers practising in civil litigation to discuss proposals for reform. Chaired by Justice Evans, members of the group included the Associate Judge, the Registrar, the Registry Supervisor, and representatives from the Law Society, Independent Bar, Women Lawyers, Bar Association and Young Lawyers Committee.

Issues raised and considered by the Group, for referral to the Judges and the Rule Committee, during the reporting year included proposals:

- to allow electronic filing of documents by lawyers. A pilot scheme with a number law firms will test the concept in Hobart and Launceston, and if successful, e-filing will be made available to all. An amendment to the Supreme Court Rules 2000 was prepared.
- to introduce a direct relevance test for parties when making discovery of documents in court proceedings.
- to provide for case management at an early stage in commercial proceedings to identify any separate issues that could be determined.
- to replace the Probate Rules 1936 with modern rules in plain English.
- to require the delivery of written outlines of contentions of facts and law in relation to certain appellate proceedings.
- to recommend to the Attorney-General appropriate legislative changes to the Civil Process Acts 1839 and 1870 relating to enforcement of judgments and orders.
- to review the Admiralty Rules contained in the Rules of the Supreme Court 1965, Part IX to align with the Admiralty Act 1988 (Cth) and the rules made under that Act.
- to consider, in conjunction with the Law Society, developing proposals for the reform of the current costs provisions in the Supreme Court Rules 2000.

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COURT ADMINISTRATION - PERFORMANCE

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 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 to Parliament 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 below.

Backlog Indicator

The backlog indicator is a measure of timeliness and delay. This indicator specifically measures the Court's pending caseload against national timeliness standards. The national time standards targets are that no more than 10% of lodgments pending completion should be more than 12 months old; and no lodgments pending completion should be more than 24 months old.



COURT ADMINISTRATION - PERFORMANCE

Backlog Indicator

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Backlog Indicator Criminal Jurisdiction

Supreme Court (Criminal) - First Instance

	2010-11	%	2011-12	%	2012-13	%
Total Pending Caseload	324	100	351	100	315	100
Pending < 12 mths	269	83	305	87	237	75
Pending >12mths and <24mths	30	12	26	7	46	15
Pending >24mths	15	5	20	6	32	10

Supreme Court (Criminal) - Appeal

	2010-11	%	2011-12	%	2012-13	%
Total Pending Caseload	16	100	18	100	14	100
Pending < 12mths	16	100	17	94	14	100
Pending >12mths and <24mths	0	0	1	6	0	0
Pending >24mths	0	0	0	0	0	0



COURT ADMINISTRATION - PERFORMANCE

Backlog Indicator Civil Jurisdiction

Supreme Court (Civil) - First Instance

	2010-11	%	2011-12	%	2012-13	%
Total Pending Caseload	840	100	802	100	898	100
Pending < 12mths	569	68	559	70	645	72
Pending >12mths and <24mths	167	20	169	21	179	20
Pending >24mths	104	12	74	9	74	8

Supreme Court (Civil) - Appeal

	2010-11	%	2011-12	%	2012-13	%
Total Pending Caseload	52	100	61	100	56	100
Pending < 12mths	47	87	46	75	48	86
Pending >12mths and <24mths	4	11	15	25	6	11
Pending >24mths	1	2	0	0	2	3



COURT ADMINISTRATION - PERFORMANCE

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.

Supreme Court clearance rate (First instance)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Criminal Jurisdiction	100.6%	95.1%	101.5%
Civil Jurisdiction	100.7%	98.4%	90.3%

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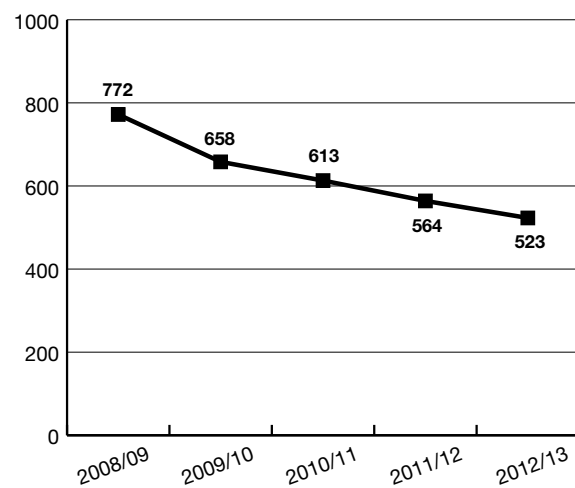


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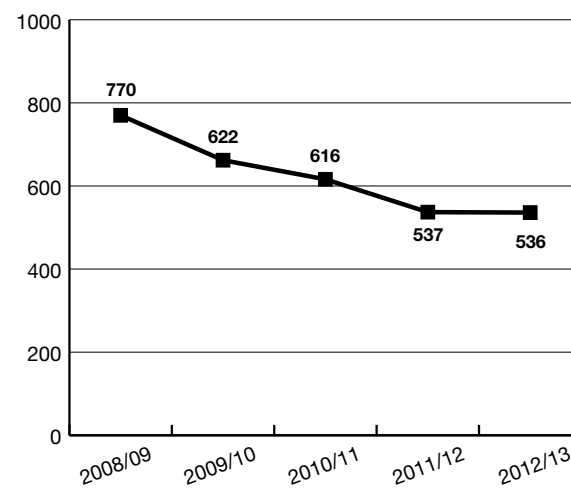


APPENDIX A. STATISTICAL INFORMATION - ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

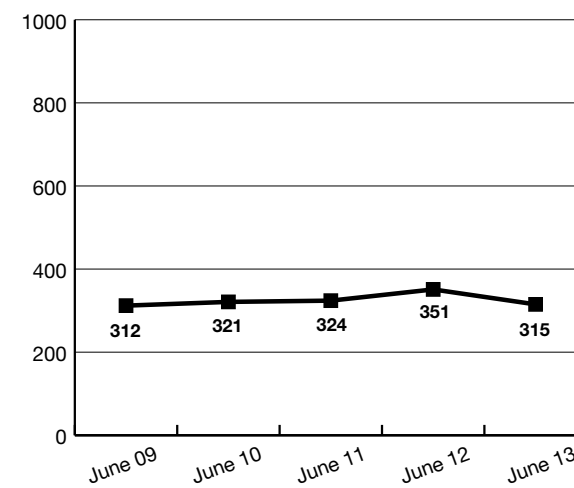
Criminal Lodgements



Criminal Finalisations



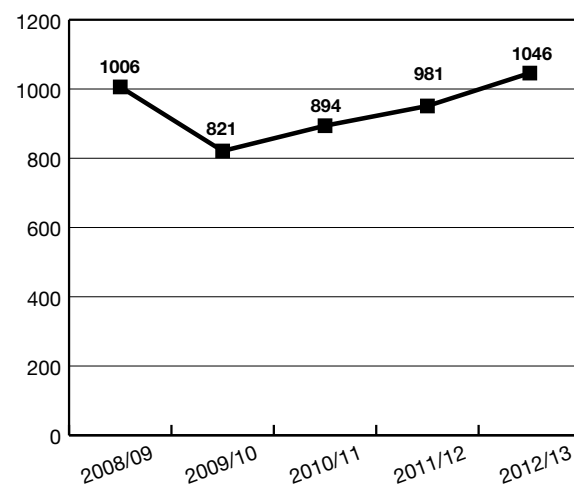
Criminal Pending



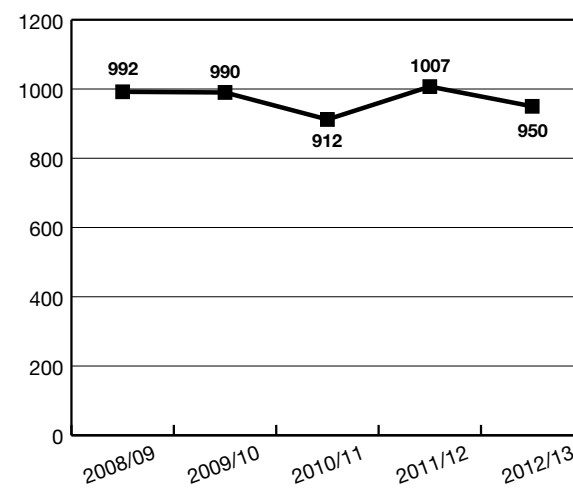


APPENDIX A. STATISTICAL INFORMATION - ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

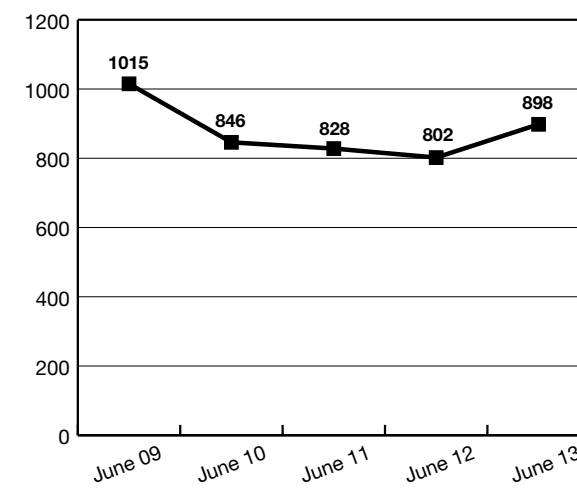
Civil Lodgements



Civil Finalisations



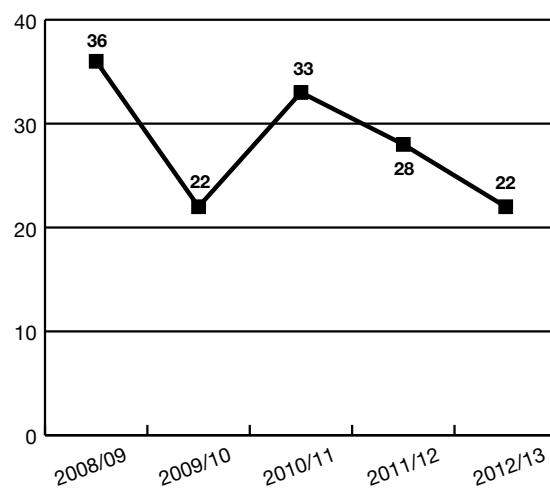
Civil Pending



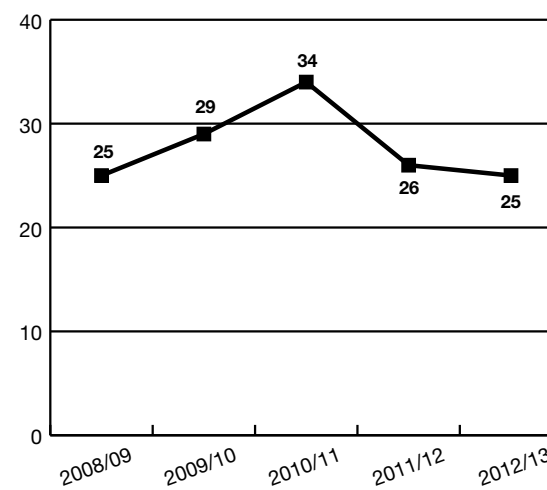


APPENDIX A. STATISTICAL INFORMATION - APPELLATE JURISDICTION

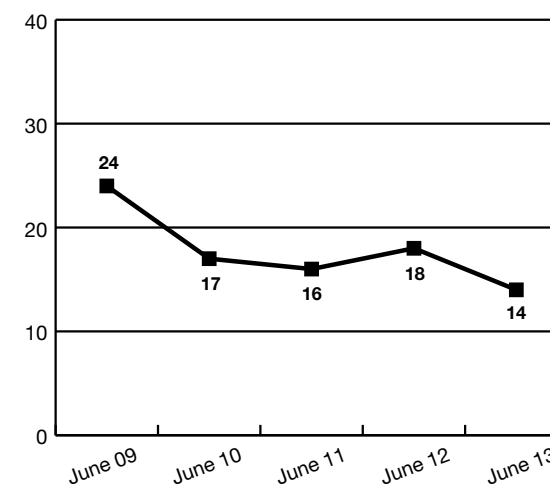
Criminal Appeals Lodgements



Criminal Appeals Finalisations



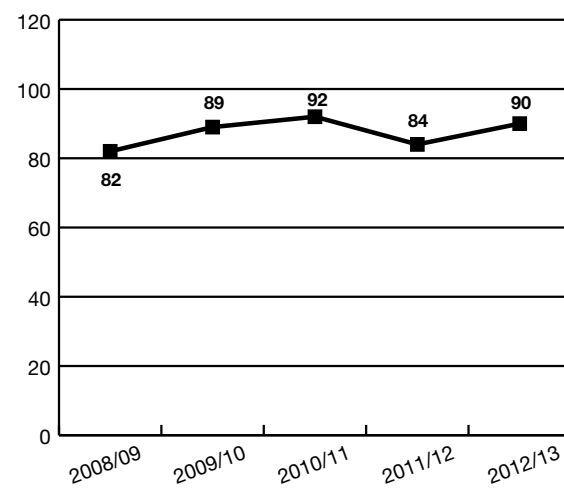
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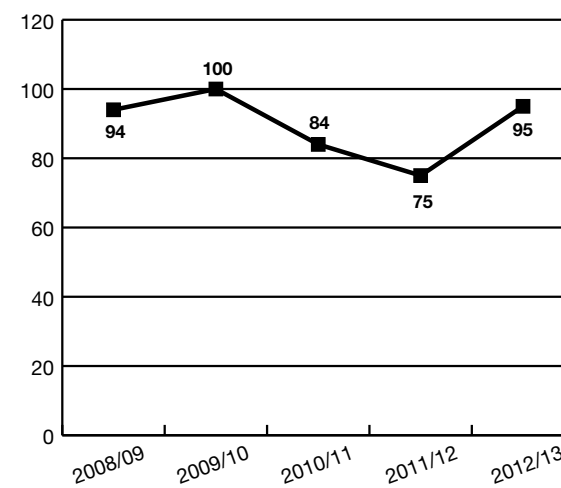


APPENDIX A. STATISTICAL INFORMATION - APPELLATE JURISDICTION

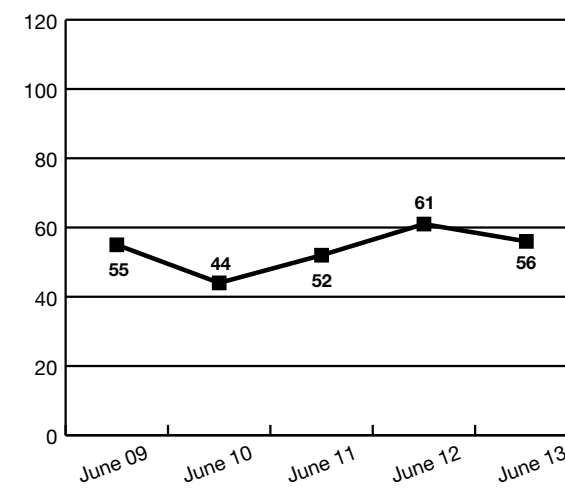
Civil Appeals Lodgements



Civil Appeals Finalisations



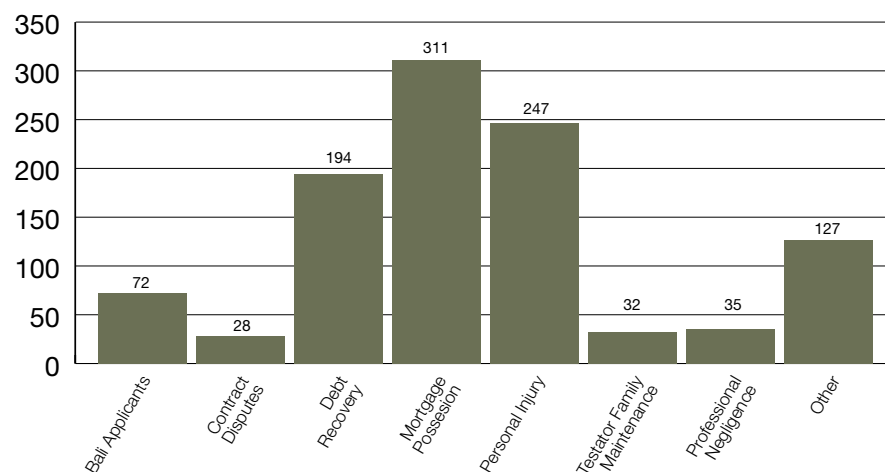
Civil Appeals Pending



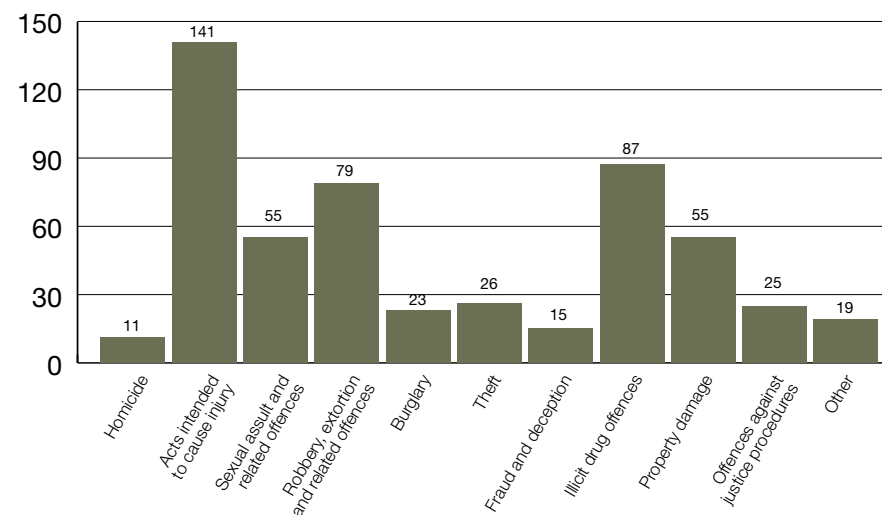


APPENDIX A. STATISTICAL INFORMATION - MISCELLANEOUS

Civil Case Lodgements 2012-2013



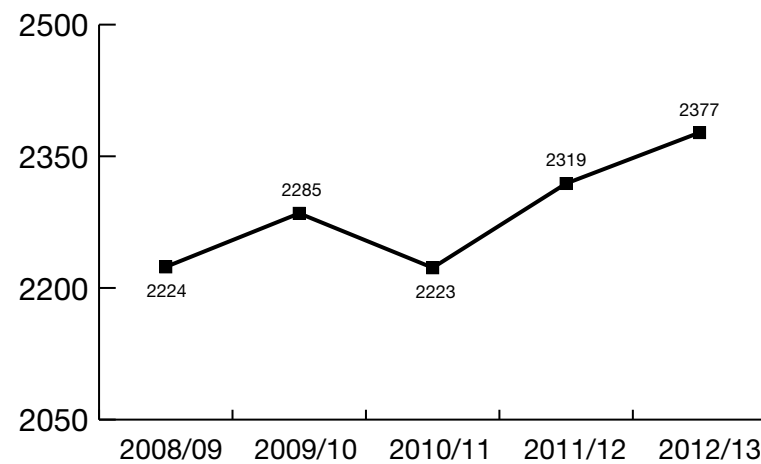
Criminal Case Lodgements 2012-2013



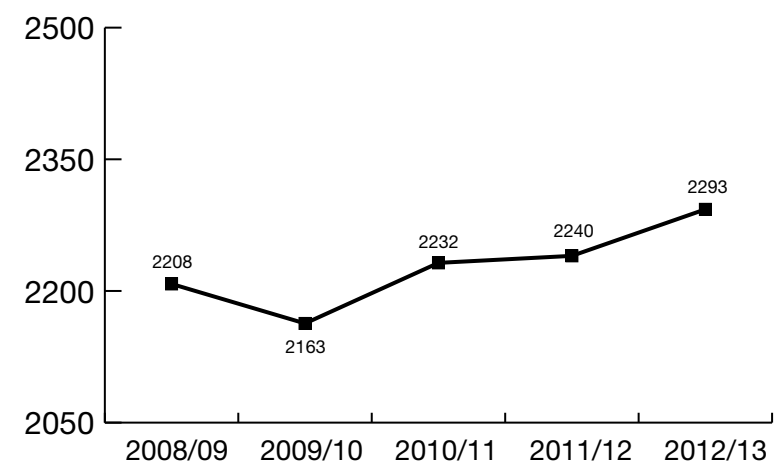


APPENDIX A. STATISTICAL INFORMATION - MISCELLANEOUS

Probate* Lodgments



Probate* Grants

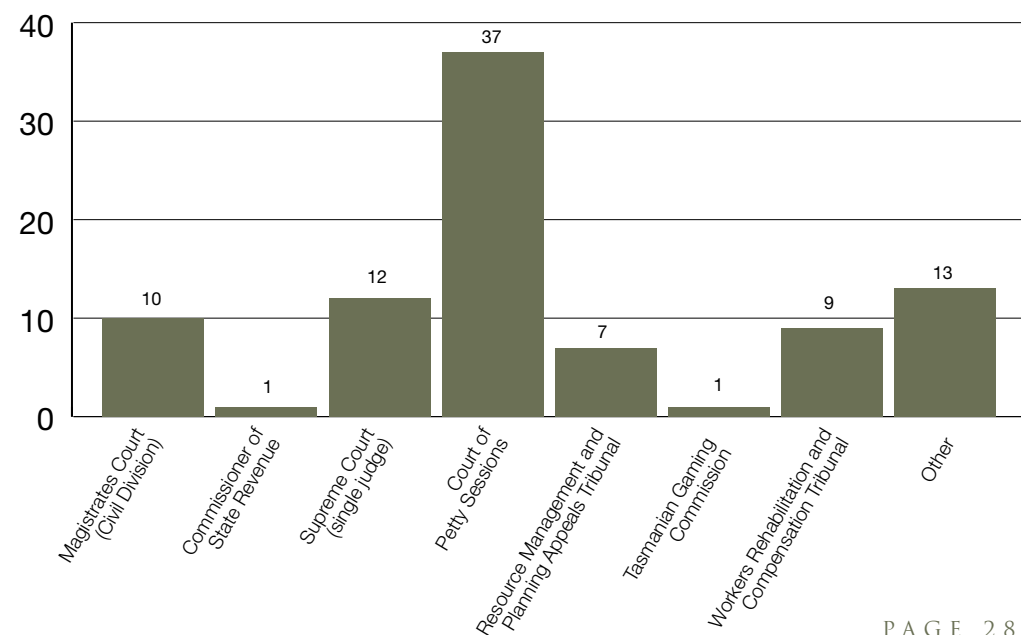


*Includes Letters of Administration

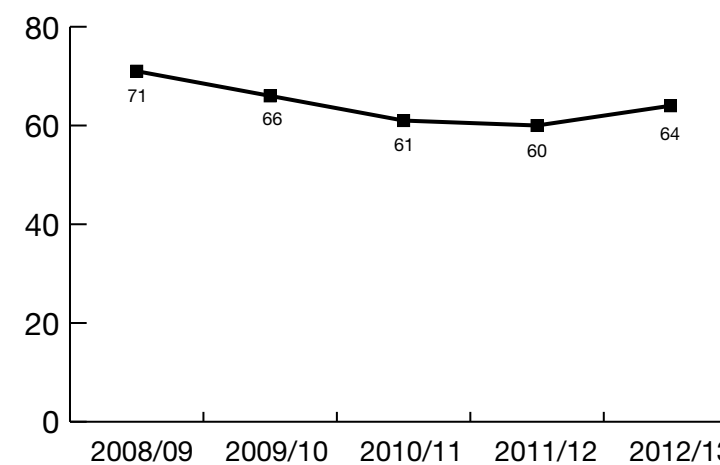


APPENDIX A. STATISTICAL INFORMATION - MISCELLANEOUS

Civil Appeal Lodgments by Origin 2012-2013



Mediations - Percentage of Matters Settled

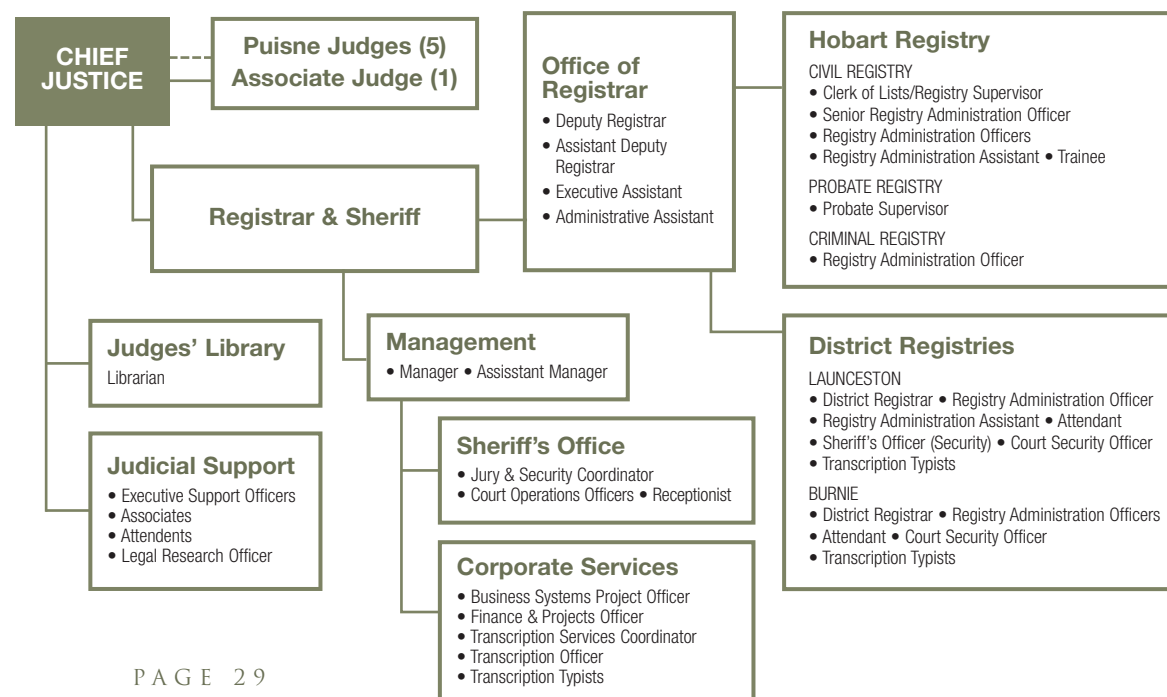




APPENDIX B. STAFFING INFORMATION

Numbers of Judges and Staff (FTE's)

	2011-2012	2012-2013
Judges and Associate Judge	7.0	7.0
Judicial Support	14.0	13.5
Civil Registry	9.5	9.2
Criminal Registry	3.5	3.3
Probate	1.5	1.5
Court Security and Sheriffs	4.4	4.4
Court Reporting	7.9	7.8
Library	1.1	1.1
Information Technology	1.0	1.0
Mediators	0.9	1.0
First Line Support Staff	2.0	2.2
Total	52.8	52





APPENDIX C. OPERATING ACCOUNT - EFFECTIVE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2013

RECEIPTS

	2011-12 ACTUAL	2012-13 ACTUAL
Recurrent appropriation	4,485,560	4,543,481
Registry fees	469,459	655,074
Provision of transcript	26,516	52,423
Probate fees & charges	852,607	1,249,471
Mediation fees	44,650	63,106
Sheriff's fees	6,138	14,959
Court reporting	53,991	92,847
Video conferencing	15,842	9,487
Recoveries of salary	42,267	60,543
TOTAL RECEIPTS	5,997,030	6,741,391

EMPLOYEE-RELATED EXPENDITURE

	2011-12 ACTUAL	2012-13 ACTUAL
Salaries & wages	2,469,243	2,877,503
Fringe Benefits Tax	36,931	44,360
Payroll tax	164,292	50,822
Superannuation	318,333	325,838
Workers compensation insurance	35,017	39,553
Training	2,522	2,276
TOTAL EMPLOYEE RELATED	3,026,338	3,340,352



APPENDIX C. OPERATING ACCOUNT - EFFECTIVE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2013

ADMINISTRATION & OTHER EXPENSES

	2011-12 ACTUAL	2012-13 ACTUAL
Fuel, light & power	211,955	237,094
Advertising & recruitment	12,446	10,646
Rental	2,768	3,740
Communications	64,871	76,628
Travel	79,857	79,309
Consultancies	6,237	10,694
Printing & stationery	24,104	21,748
Rates	171,789	196,316
Other administrative expenses	213,631	261,954
Repairs & maintenance	61,071	120,672
Minor equipment	25,928	31,768
Library materials	91,961	91,948
Computers & IT	165,894	201,861
Expenses of witnesses	86,704	110,113
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE & OTHER EXPENDITURE	1,219,216	1,454,491

OVERHEAD CONTRIBUTION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

	2011-12 ACTUAL	2012-13 ACTUAL
OVERHEAD CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	1,198,779	669,000

RESERVED BY LAW

	2011-12 ACTUAL	2012-13 ACTUAL
Salaries & other entitlements of Judges	2,846,639	2,979,746
Salaries & other entitlements of the Associate Judge	405,066	411,444
TOTAL	3,251,704	3,391,190

