

SUPREME COURT OF TASMANIA

ANNUAL REPORT 2013 - 2014



THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

THE SUPREME COURT OF TASMANIA
2013-2014

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

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

Originating Matters	454
Appeals	22
Total matters lodged	476

Finalised First Instance	403
Finalised Appeals	18
Total matters finalised	421

PROBATE

Grants of Probate	2097
Grants of Letters of Administration	156
Elections to Administer	24
Reseals	32
Total Probate matters	2309

CIVIL JURISDICTION

Originating Matters	988
Appeals	89
Total matters lodged	1077

Finalised First Instance	1002
Finalised Appeals	90
Total matters finalised	1092

MEDIATION

Personal Injuries – Motor Vehicle	39
Personal Injuries – Industrial	5
Personal Injuries – Other	15
Breach of Contract	16
Testators Family Maintenance	17
Building	5
Professional Negligence	13
Monies Due	8
Other	14
Total Conducted	132
Total settled at mediation	99

More detailed statistical information can be found in Appendix A

THE JUDICIAL YEAR IN REVIEW



Chief Justice Alan Blow OAM

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Personalia

There were no judicial appointments or retirements during the reporting year. The position of Deputy Registrar was filled with the appointment of Ms Penelope Ikedife in August 2013.

One significant retirement from the Court staff was that of the transcribing supervisor, Ms Kath Kinsella, who retired in January 2014 after serving in the Tasmanian court system since 1961.

On 30 May 2014 two barristers, William Albert Ayliffe and Peter Edmond Barker, were appointed as Senior Counsel.

Criminal Cases

The number of new criminal cases decreased by 13% during the reporting year, from 523 to 454. Finalisations of criminal cases also decreased in the reporting year, resulting in a clearance rate of only 89%. This resulted in an increase in the number of pending criminal cases as at 30 June from 316 to 348. The lower than average number of finalisations has also resulted in an increase in the average number of attendances per finalisation.

These results are largely the result of a double murder trial, *State of Tasmania v Standage*, which occupied the time of one judge for over five months, commencing in March 2014. In the time taken to conduct that trial, almost 60 ordinary cases (trials and pleas of guilty) would usually have been finalised.

The Court is reviewing aspects of its criminal case management practices. Consideration is being given to the reform of the remand day system, and to the possible revision of jurisdictional boundaries between the Supreme Court and the Magistrates Court.

As a result of an amendment to the *Criminal Code* that took effect on 1 September 2013, judges are now required to give every accused person a warning about new detailed legislative requirements in relation to expert evidence. This warning is in addition to the "alibi warning" that has been required for many years. The judges have adopted a practice of having written warnings handed to each accused person in Court on his or her first appearance.

Arrangements have been made for correctional officers to hand the written warnings to prisoners who appear by video link. When necessary, the warnings can be read out to unrepresented or illiterate persons.

With effect from February 2014, it was decided to reduce each scheduled criminal sittings in Burnie from four weeks to three weeks. These times can still be lengthened or shortened according to demand. This change was initiated because of a decline in criminal cases in Burnie.

In June 2014 the Court revised its practices in relation to the information provided in jury lists. These lists are provided to counsel in criminal trials. It was decided to provide information as to the suburb or town in which each juror lives, without disclosing street addresses, and to provide each juror's year of birth, but not dates of birth.

Civil Cases

Civil lodgements decreased by 6% during the reporting year, from 1046 to 988. The clearance rate in civil cases was 116%, a significant improvement on last year's result of 90%. Thus the Court finalised more civil cases than were commenced. Access to justice in the civil jurisdiction of the Court has continued to be efficient and timely. The Court engages in active case management processes which focus on ensuring that cases are ready for trial. Once cases are ready for trial there is usually little delay in listing them before a judge. The delay between listing and trial is usually less than three months, but much depends on the availability of counsel, the parties, and their witnesses.

The reported civil clearance rate is affected by a statistical rule known as the "deemed finalised" rule, whereby cases that have apparently been dormant for 12 months are counted as finalised. That rule exists in order to focus attention on matters that are active, and can be progressed by the courts. When cases are deemed finalised, they reduce the pending count and increase the finalisation count. Tasmania has the second highest reported "deemed finalised" percentage in the country. This may reflect the mix of subject-matter of Tasmanian civil proceedings and/or the effectiveness of our case management arrangements.

At present, personal injury matters are exempted from routine case management. One reason for this is that plaintiffs and their solicitors often need to wait until medical conditions stabilise. The Court is concerned to ensure that personal injury matters do not become stale when they should be progressing. Internal analysis has shown

that a significant proportion of cases that are deemed finalised because of inaction are subsequently revived and progressed to resolution.

Mediation by Court staff and external mediators continues to be an effective method of dispute resolution in civil cases. The statistics indicate an increase in the proportion of cases settled at or shortly after mediation from 64% to 76% during the reporting year.

Appeals

In its appellate jurisdictions, both criminal and civil, the Court is generally keeping pace with its work. During the reporting year the Court finalised a number of older appeals. This resulted in a decrease in pending civil appeals. There was a slight increase in pending criminal appeals, from 14 to 17, but that increase is not statistically significant.

Education and Research

During the year, the Court continued to engage with educational and research institutions in various ways, including the following:

- Judges routinely preside over litigation and advocacy exercises for trainees undertaking the Tasmanian Legal Practice Course.
- Judges in criminal trials have facilitated the National Jury Study conducted by Professor Kate Warner AM and others from the University of Tasmania. That study is funded by the Australian Research Council.
- The Court provides courtrooms for the University of Tasmania Law School's moots.
- The Court facilitated the Sentencing Advisory Council's research projects concerning suspended sentences and self-defence by providing access to files and data.
- The Court provided access to probate files to an academic from Swinburne University in Melbourne who was undertaking a research project concerning the distribution of estates to family members and other beneficiaries, including charitable organisations.

- The Court has continued to enhance its information and communication resources. Projects initiated have included website development for the benefit of self-represented probate applicants, the preparation of an information video for jurors, and the establishment of the Court's twitter account.

Technology

During the reporting year, the Court completed an upgrade and expansion of its video conferencing infrastructure, as well as integration of its digital audio recording system in courtrooms. Voice amplification systems were upgraded. Work progressed on the development of a probate module within the Civil Registry Management System, and the enhancement of the Court's Criminal Case Management System.

Archiving of Statutes

The Supreme Court has been the repository for the originals of all Tasmanian statutes ever since the Executive Council began to enact them in 1833. The oldest statutes were written on velum. The storage conditions have been far from ideal. Following an amendment in 2013 to the *Legislation Publication Act 1996*, custody of these very important documents is being transferred to the State Archivist. A project is underway to conserve and catalogue these historic documents. It is expected that the project will be completed in the year commencing 1 July 2014.

Probate

The *Probate Rules 1936* remain in force. They need to be replaced by more modern rules. A draft of a new set of rules was completed during the reporting year. An issues paper relating to the proposed new rules was also prepared. The project is ongoing.



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
- District (or County) 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. Far more civil 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.

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 statutory 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 district 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 Michael 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 James Holt

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 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

Juries are 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 the criminal justice system. For many people it is the most direct contact they will have with this important community responsibility. In Tasmania, juries are used almost exclusively in criminal trials of serious indictable offences. 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 11,712 jurors across the State during the reporting period. Of those 2,797 jurors attended (the balance being deferred or excused). Of that number, 1,028 jurors were empanelled for 94 jury trials. There were no civil jury trials conducted.

Payment to jurors for loss of income, attendance and expenses in 2013-2014 totalled approximately \$601,000.

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 the Hobart, Launceston and Burnie registries 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 2013-2014, Sheriff's officers executed 104 writs of execution, of which 81 were Writs of Possession and 23 were Writs of *feri facias* or Writs of Delivery.

Applications for orders for possession of premises pursuant to s146 of the *Land Titles 1980* decreased to 257 in comparison with 311 in the previous reporting period.

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 walk-through metal detectors, hand held metal

detectors and CCTV surveillance equipment. Security personnel are appointed as authorised officers pursuant to s1B of the Admissions to Court Act 1916. Authorised officers have powers which include 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 of the 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 2293 grants of which 2097 were grants of probate, 156 were grants of letters of administration, 24 were elections to administer low value estates, and 32 were reseals of grants from other jurisdictions.

These grants are made in response to non-contentious applications. Once filed these applications are considered by Probate staff 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.

The number of applications in person to the Probate Registry has continued to increase. Additional resources have been allocated to reduce delay in issuing grants. Also of concern is the likelihood that at least some applicants in person, in administering estates, do not fully comprehend the task. The Court has now improved 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 2013 – 2014 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 enhancement of the Criminal Case Management System (CCMS) to provide additional functionality;
- the introduction of eFiling into the civil jurisdiction;
- 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. During the reporting year, an upgrade to the video-conferencing systems in all registries was completed, including interfaces with in-court digital audio-visual recording systems. The system enables parties and witnesses to give evidence from external sites; and for 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 for case management purposes. CRMS is used by Criminal Registry staff

to manage and list bail applications, enabling hearing dates and outcomes to be electronically recorded, transmitted, and searched.

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 16 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.

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. 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.

Backlog Indicator - Supreme Court (Criminal) - First Instance

	2011-12	%	2012-13	%	2013-14	%
Total Pending Caseload	351	100	315	100	348	100
Pending < 12mths	305	87	237	75	235	68
Pending > 12mths and < 24mths	26	7	46	15	92	26
Pending > 24mths	20	6	32	10	21	6

Backlog Indicator - Supreme Court (Criminal) - Appeal

	2011-12	%	2012-13	%	2013-14	%
Total Pending Caseload	18	100	14	100	17	100
Pending < 12mths	17	94	14	100	16	94
Pending > 12mths and < 24mths	1	6	0	0	1	6
Pending > 24mths	0	0	0	0	0	0

Backlog Indicator - Supreme Court (Civil) - First Instance

	2011-12	%	2012-13	%	2013-14	%
Total Pending Caseload	802	100	898	100	809	100
Pending < 12mths	486	61	571	64	480	59
Pending > 12mths and <24mths	242	30	253	28	256	32
Pending > 24mths	74	9	74	8	73	9

Backlog Indicator - Supreme Court (Civil) - Appeal

	2011-12	%	2012-13	%	2013-14	%
Total Pending Caseload	61	100	56	100	50	100
Pending < 12mths	46	75	48	86	38	76
Pending > 12mths and <24mths	15	25	6	11	9	18
Pending > 24mths	0	0	2	3	3	6

Clearance Rate

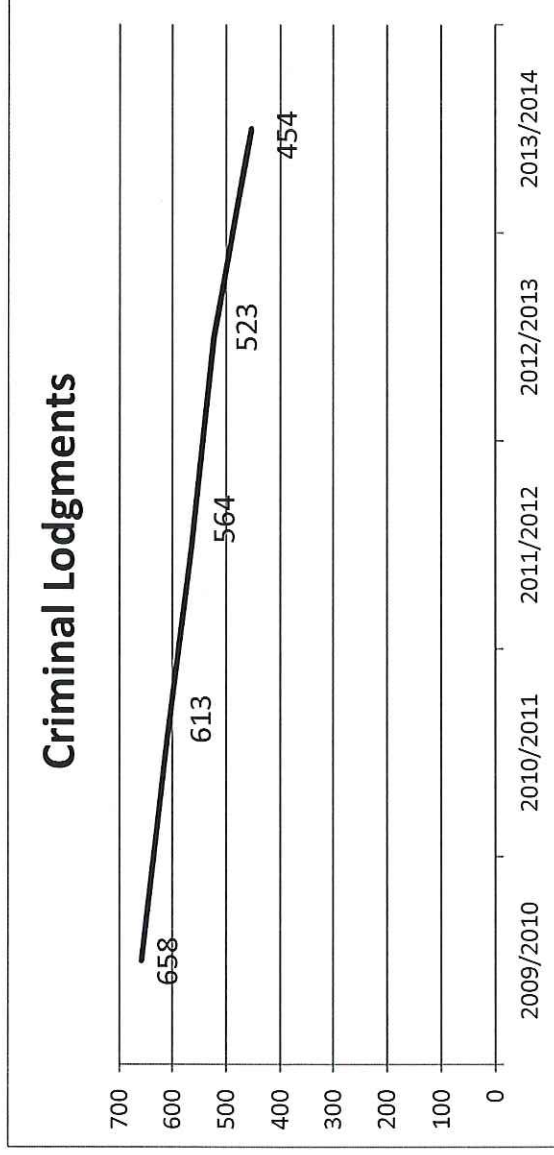
The Clearance Rate indicator is a measure that shows whether the Court is keeping up with its workload. The indicator denotes the number of finalisations in the reporting period expressed as a percentage of the number of lodgments for the same period. A result of 100% indicates the Court is finalising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

Supreme Court clearance rate (First instance)

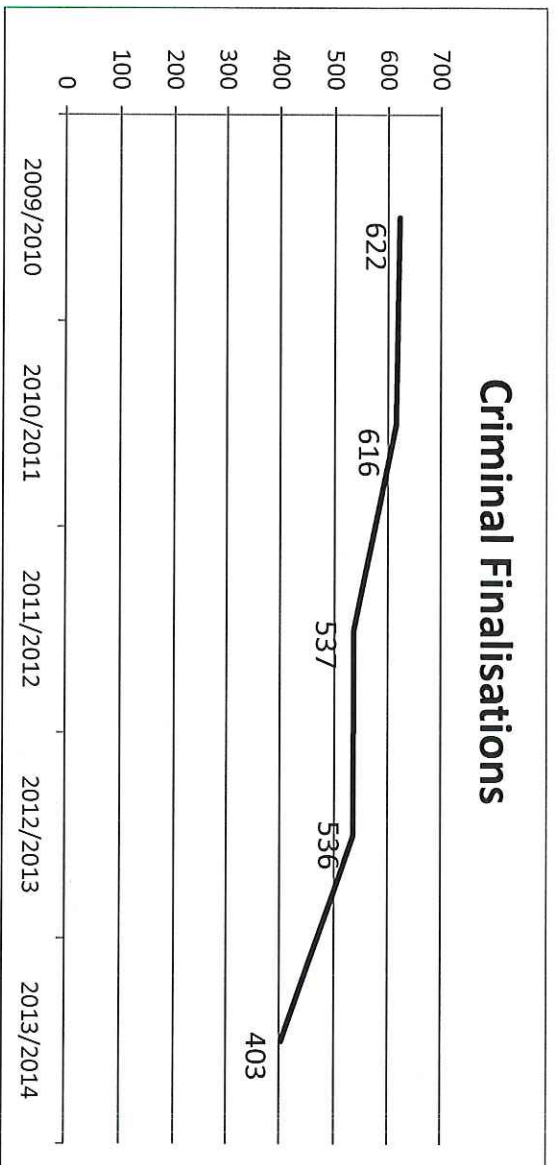
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Criminal Jurisdiction	95.1%	101.5%	88.8%
Civil Jurisdiction	98.4%	90.3%	116.5%

APPENDIX A - Statistical Information

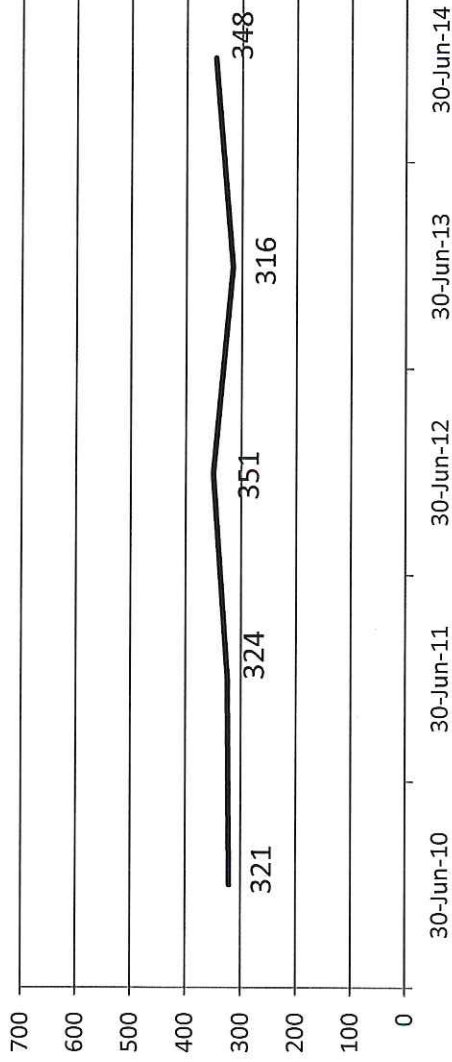
Original Jurisdiction



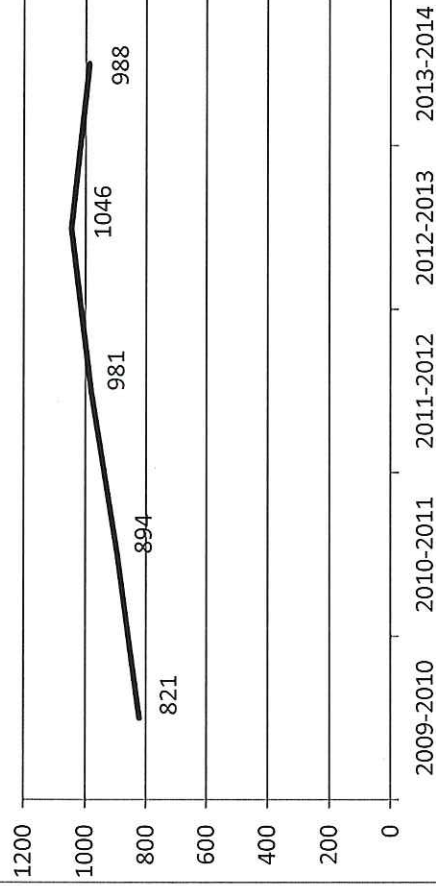
Criminal Finalisations



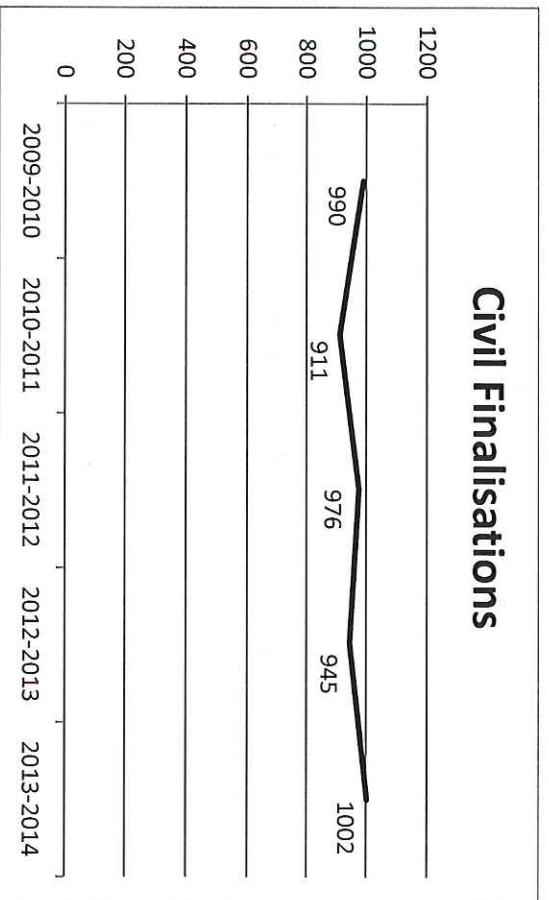
Criminal Pending



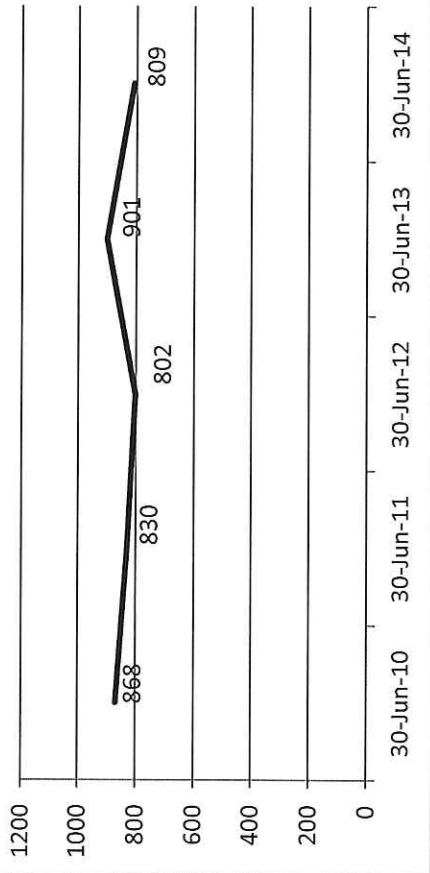
Civil Lodgments



Civil Finalisations

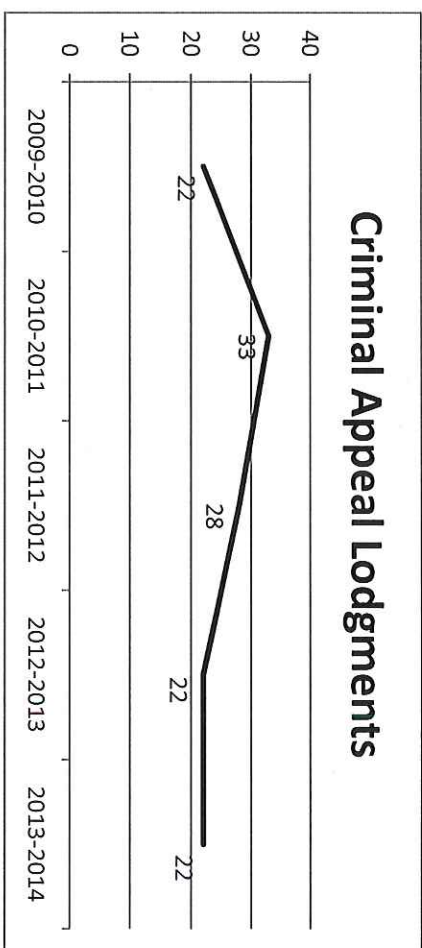


Civil Pending

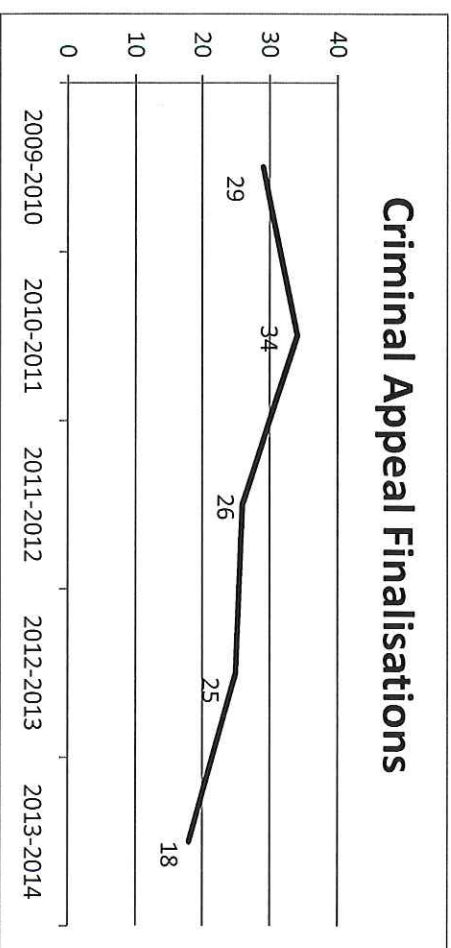


Appellate Jurisdiction

Criminal Appeal Lodgments

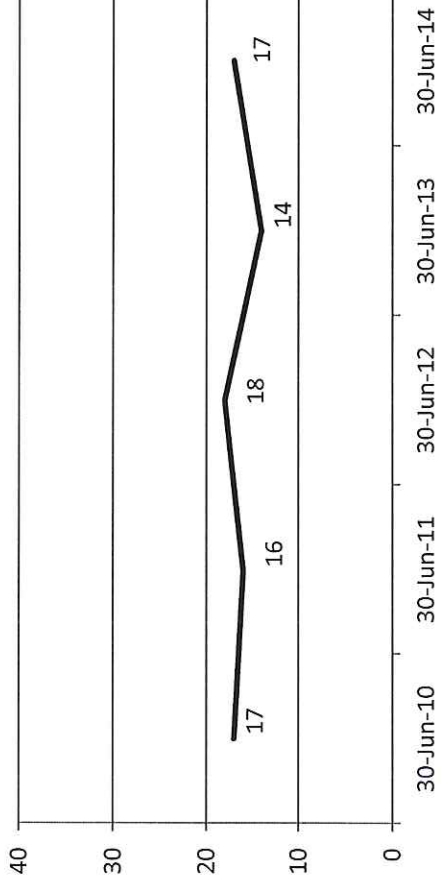


Criminal Appeal Finalisations

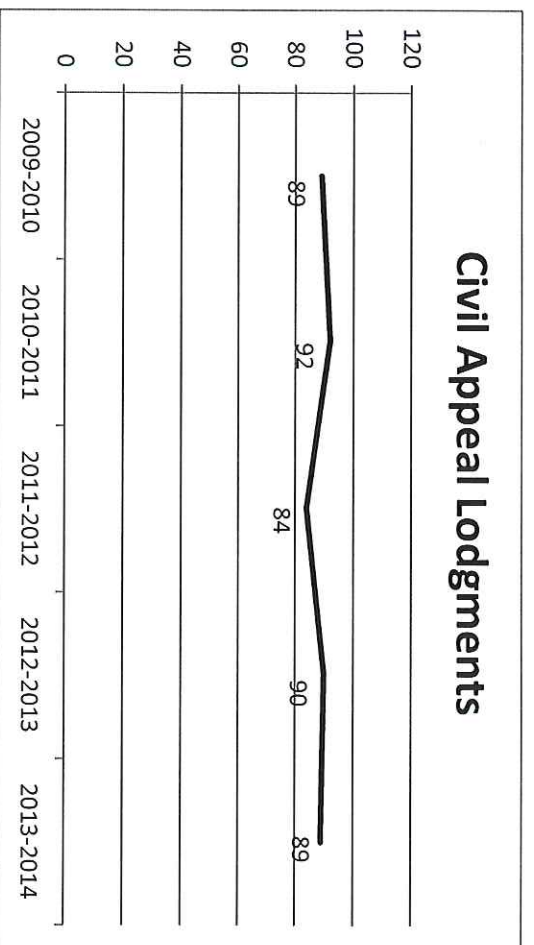


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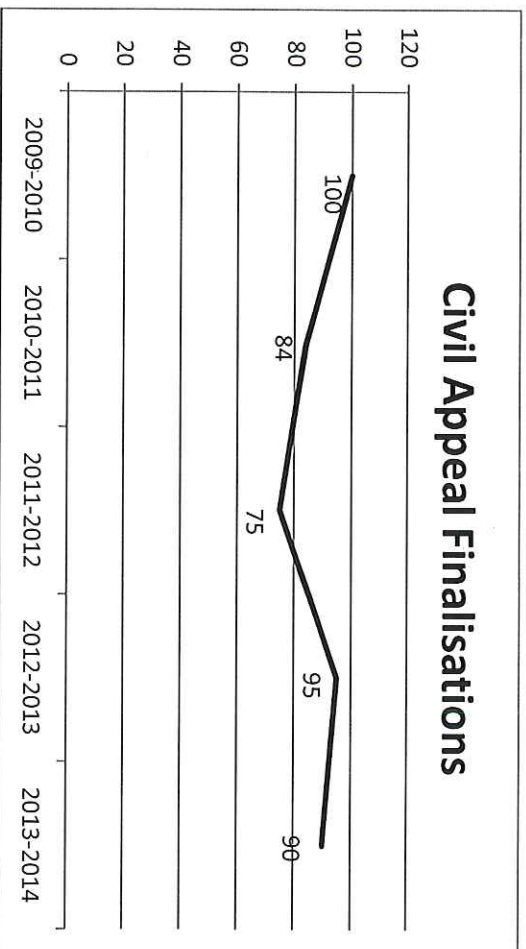
Criminal Appeal Pending



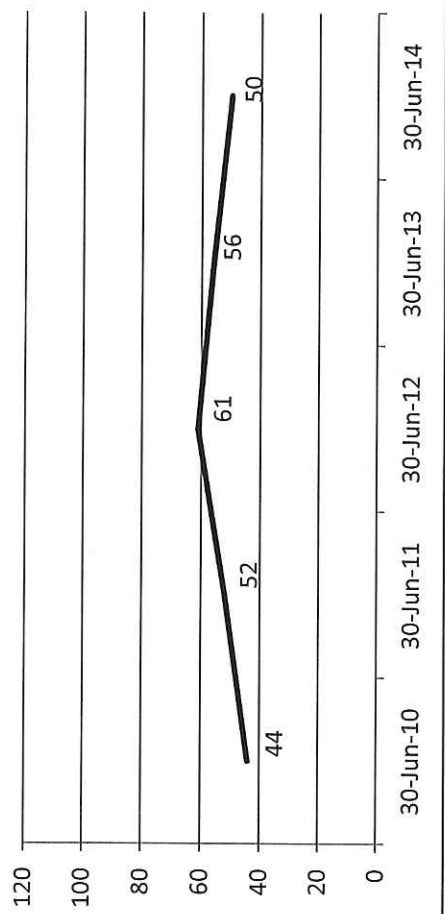
Civil Appeal Lodgments



Civil Appeal Finalisations

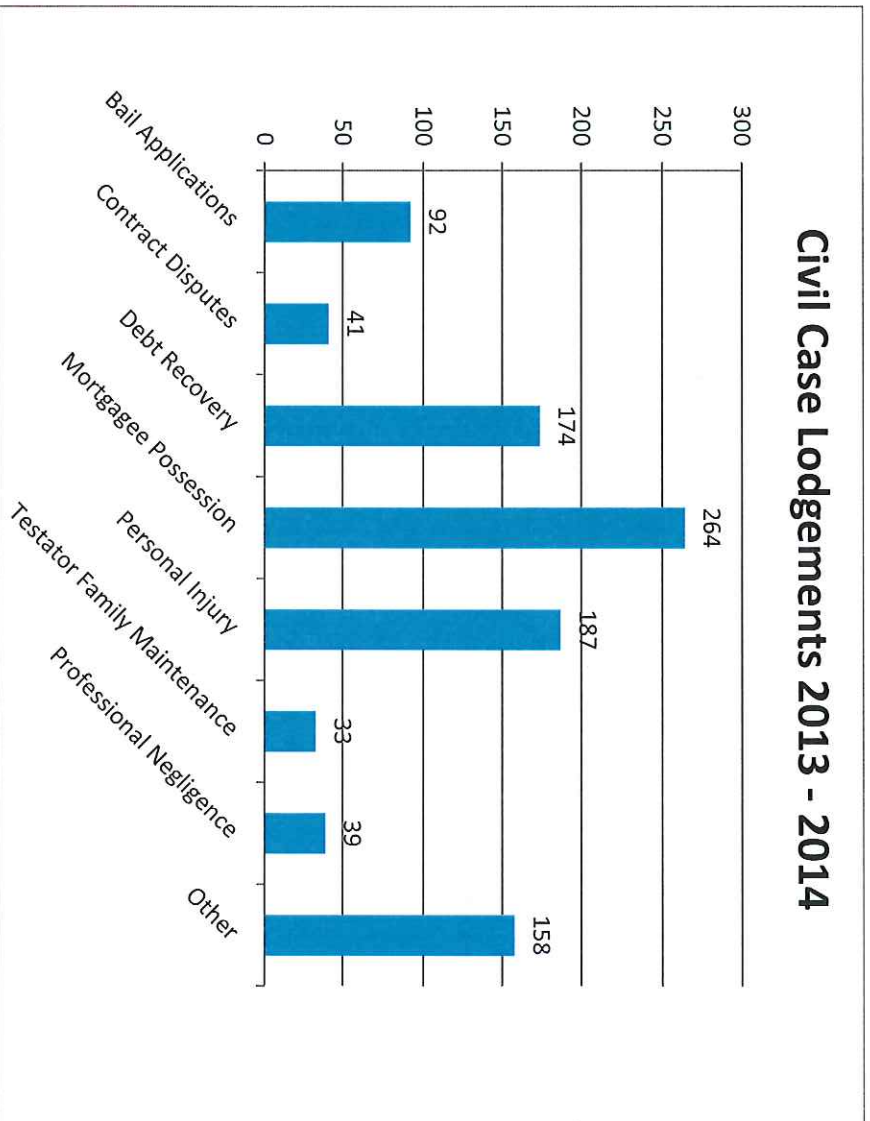


Civil Appeal Pending

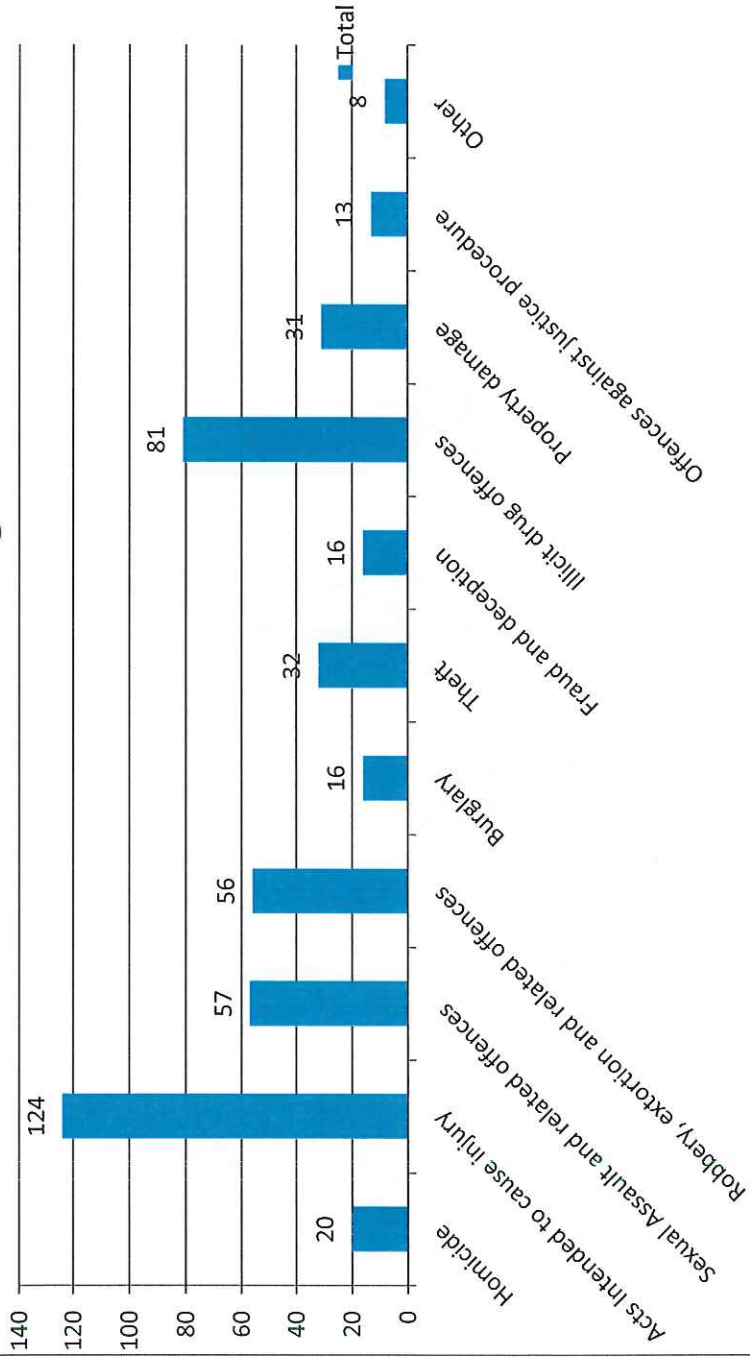


Miscellaneous

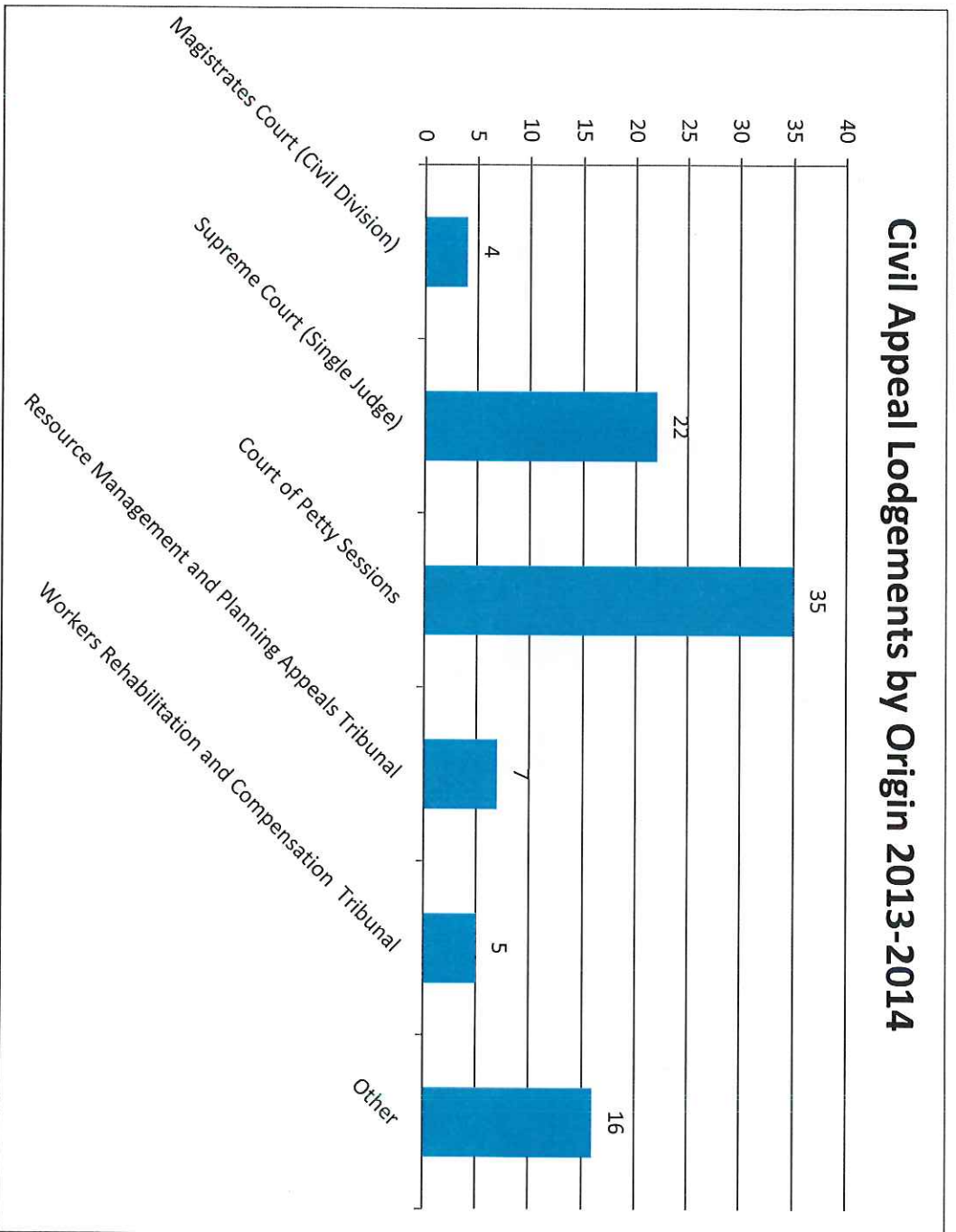
Civil Case Lodgements 2013 - 2014



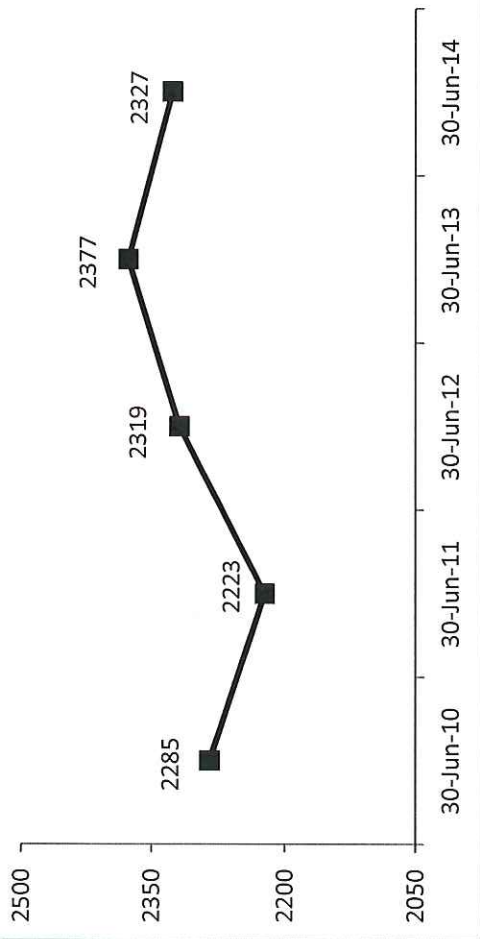
Criminal Case Lodgements 2013-2014



Civil Appeal Lodgements by Origin 2013-2014

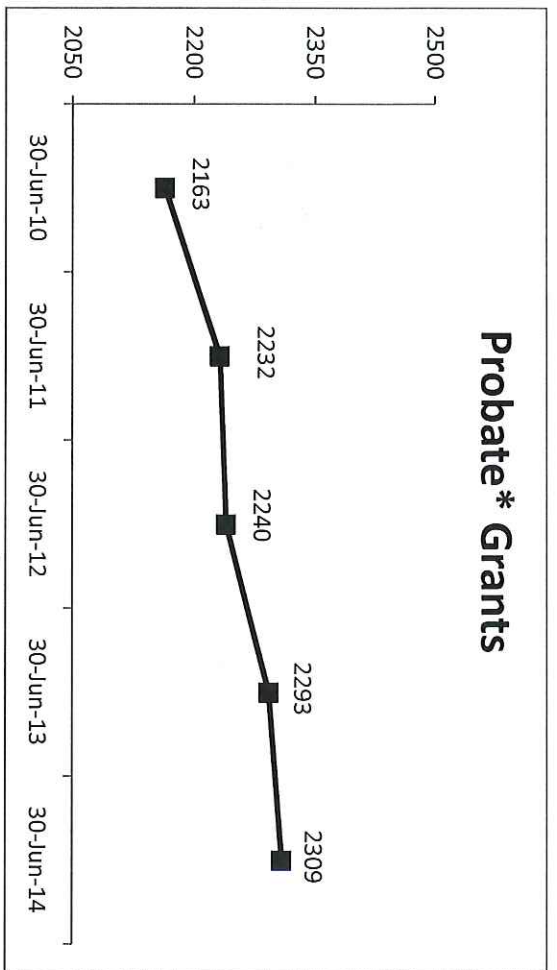


Probate* Lodgements



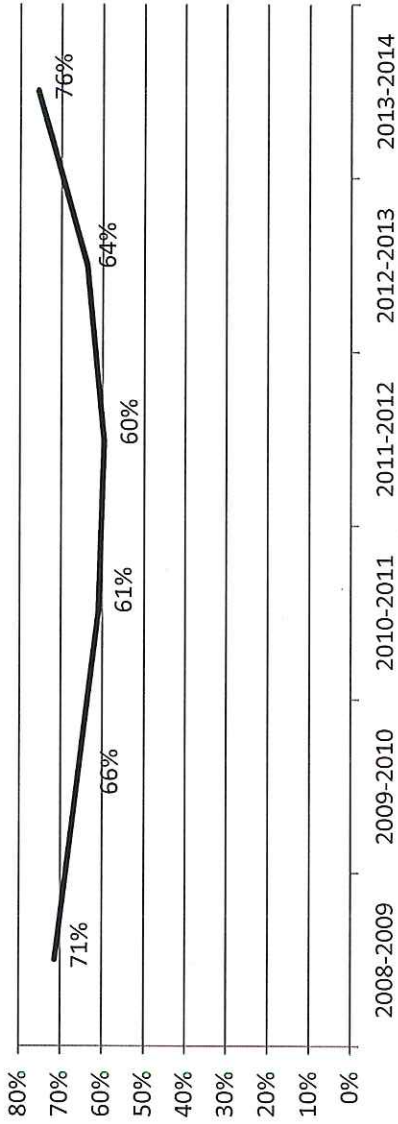
*includes Letters of Administration

Probate* Grants



*Includes Letters of Administration

Mediations - Total matters settled

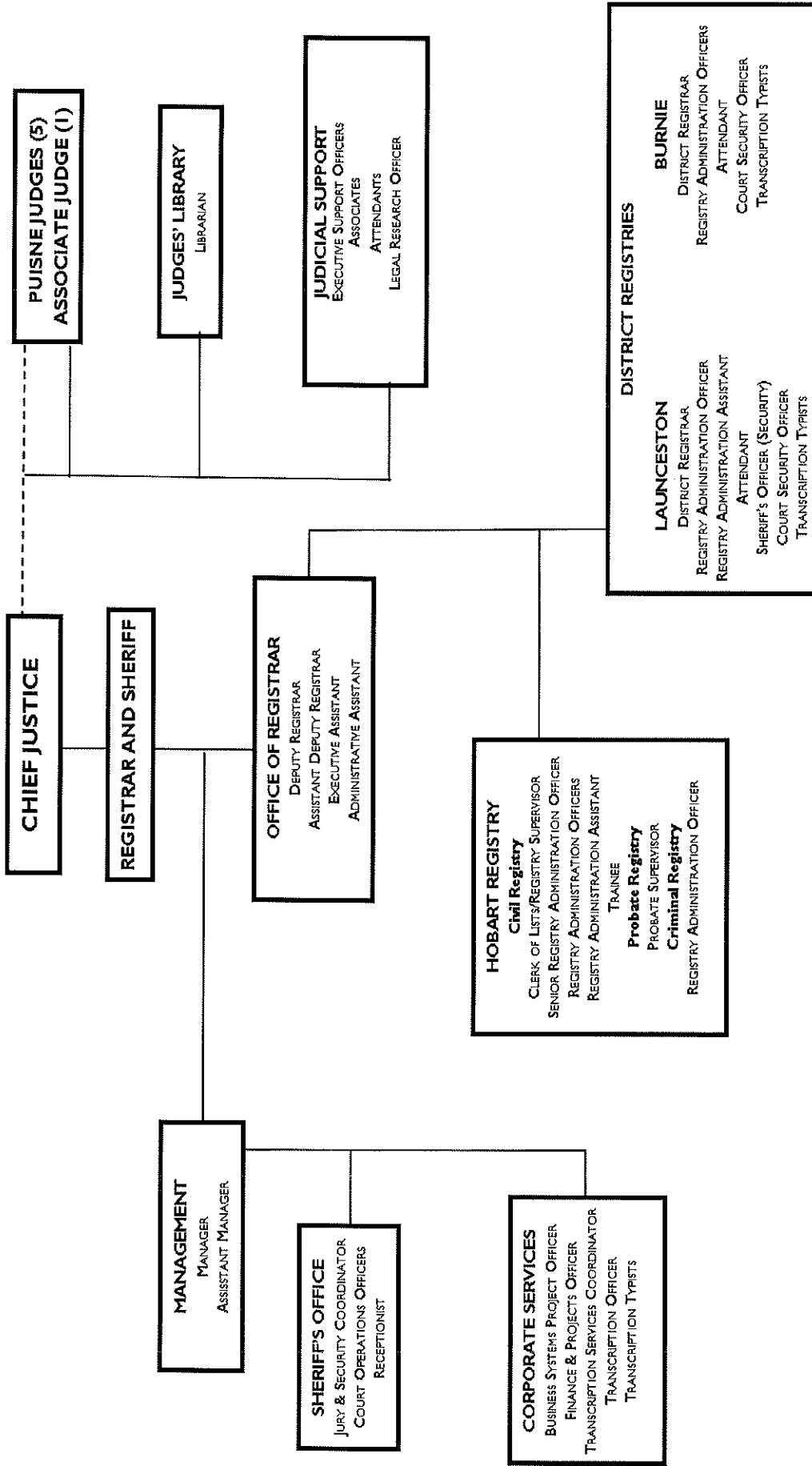


Staffing Information

Numbers of Judges and Staff (FTE's)

	2012-2013	2013-2014
Judges and Associate Judge	7.0	7.0
Judicial Support	13.5	13.8
Civil Registry	9.2	8.0
Criminal Registry	3.3	6.4
Probate	1.5	2.0
Court Security and Sheriffs	4.4	3.8
Court Reporting	7.8	7.7
Library	1.1	0.9
Information Technology	1.0	1.0
Mediators	1.0	0.0
First Line Support Staff	2.2	3.0
Total	52.0	53.6

SUPREME COURT OF TASMANIA



Financial Statements

Operating Account

Year ended 30 June 2014

	FY 12-13	FY 13-14
RECEIPTS		
Recurrent appropriation	4,395,869	4,624,689
Registry fees	646,815	666,594
Provision of transcript	45,215	53,743
Probate fees & charges	1,249,472	1,275,862
Mediation fees	58,498	61,251
Sheriff's fees	151,959	20,121
Court reporting	2,045	6,787
Video conferencing	9,370	7,455
Other receipts	194,674	314,467
TOTAL RECEIPTS	6,753,918	7,030,968
EMPLOYEE-RELATED EXPENDITURE		
Salaries & wages	2,916,737	3,101,010
Fringe Benefits Tax	44,360	47,990
Payroll tax	56,075	0
Superannuation	325,810	363,025
Workers compensation insurance	39,554	55,359
Training	2,277	8,509
Other employee related expenses	29,973	50,626
TOTAL EMPLOYEE-RELATED EXPENDITURE	3,414,785	3,626,519

ADMINISTRATIVE & OTHER EXPENDITURE

Fuel, light & power	237,672	221,341
Advertising & recruitment	2,154	3,036
Rental	3,741	2,715
Communications	75,132	69,458
Travel	95,432	97,353
Consultancies	6,215	44,616
Printing & stationery	37,620	61,350
Rates	171,092	163,445
Repairs & maintenance	104,033	345,343
Minor equipment	35,378	38,878
Library materials	83,064	82,133
Computers & IT	180,793	242,370
Expenses of witnesses	99,792	128,717
Expenses of Jurors	496,829	576,982
Other administrative expenses	627,035	1,271,846

TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE & OTHER EXPENDITURE**2,255,982** **3,349,584****RESERVED BY LAW**

Salaries & other entitlements of Judges	2,967,041	3,221,508
Salaries & other entitlements of the Associate Judge	410,300	439,511

TOTAL RESERVED BY LAW EXPENDITURE**3,377,341** **3,661,020****OVERHEAD CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE****1,192,905.55** **1,458,844.72**

NOTE: The financial data for 2013/14 has been sourced from the Department of Justice finance system, which is the actual record of accounting for all transactions relating to the Supreme Court of Tasmania. Past years reporting has been based on an interpretation of similar data. This revised method of reporting will allow for more accurate and consistent information.

