



NATIONAL JUDICIAL COLLEGE OF AUSTRALIA

ANNUAL REPORT

2023/2024





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Letter of Submission

25 October 2024

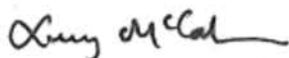
The Council of Chief Justices of Australia and New Zealand and the
Standing Council of Attorneys-General.

Dear Sirs/Mesdames

In accordance with clause 17 of the Constitution of the National Judicial
College of Australia (the **NJCA**), I am pleased to send to you this report
on the operations of the NJCA during the financial year 2023-2024.

This is the NJCA's 22nd annual report.

Yours faithfully



Chief Justice Lucy McCallum
Supreme Court of the Australian Capital Territory
Chair, Council of the National Judicial College of Australia



Acknowledgement of Country

The National Judicial College of Australia acknowledges, with gratitude, the traditional custodians of country throughout Australia and their connection to land, sea and community.

The National Judicial College of Australia pays its respects to the Ngunnawal and Ngambri peoples, the traditional custodians of the land on which the National Judicial College of Australia is located, and honours elders and all first nations people who have carried the knowledge and care of this place, as educators and leaders of community, through countless generations, and affirm it's duty to respect that heritage and hear their voice, in living, working and teaching on this land.

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Foreword from the outgoing Council Chair and the Chief Executive Officer

It is our privilege to present the 2023/2024 Annual Report for the NJCA. The report reflects another busy year of judicial education programs and activity in the life of the NJCA.

It is challenging to capture all the experiences and achievements of those who have been involved in the NJCA's work over the past year. Seven-hundred and seventeen judicial officers participated in 25 programs which were overseen and delivered by 149 volunteer judicial officers. This report summarises the scale and strength of programs delivered.

Of equal importance were the hundreds of cross-jurisdictional conversations, the strengthening of trans-jurisdictional relationships and the vitality of the NJCA community who supported the delivery of two major and historic events in the inaugural *John Doyle Oration* and the *Artificial Intelligence and the Courts* symposium.

A significant achievement was the creation of a living, dynamic curriculum – the *National Curriculum for the Australian Judicial Officer* – encompassing four core judicial dimensions, ten core judicial values, twelve judicial learning units and in excess of thirty sub-units. This curriculum, is accessible to all judicial education bodies and the public more broadly. Through this, we hope to better inform the design, development and delivery of Australian judicial education over the next decade.

International engagement was a key focus in 2023/2024. In mid-September, representatives of the NJCA attended a two-day roundtable with the Singapore Judicial College and the New Zealand Institute of Judicial Studies. The candid and

insightful discussions at the roundtable centered on the challenges facing judicial education and how best to manage those challenges. It was agreed that a roundtable should be held in 2025 in Australia, hosted by the NJCA.

International engagement continued in January 2024 when, at the invitation of the National Judicial Institute of Canada, a delegation travelled to Calgary to participate in a five-day program about presiding over sexual assault hearings. This experience, as well as being highly educational, enhanced the ongoing relationship with the NJCA's Canadian counterpart.

In April 2024, the *Artificial Intelligence and the Courts* symposium was held over two days in Canberra. Judicial officers, barristers, members of the broader legal community and academic experts presented on this emerging and important issue.

April also saw the inaugural *John Doyle Oration*, given in Canberra by the Honourable Chief Justice Stephen Gageler AC. The Honourable John Doyle AC KC was instrumental in the creation of the NJCA and a champion of judicial education more broadly. This event honoured his contribution and enduring legacy.

Being judge-led, we take this opportunity to thank the judicial volunteers who design, develop and deliver our extensive suite of program offerings. We also thank the generalist and specialist heads of jurisdiction. They support the NJCA's work not only by facilitating judicial registrations, but also through their respective court cultures, which champion judicial education as an essential form of professional development.



The Honourable Chief Justice Chris Kourakis
Outgoing Council Chair



Mrs Karen Gregory
Chief Executive Officer

Message from the Council Chair

I thank Chief Justice Chris Kourakis for his leadership and dedication to the role of Chair over the past four years.

Looking to the future, the NJCA will continue to design, develop and deliver programs that are informed by an understanding of how judicial officers learn and that anticipate emerging issues. The use of generative AI, for example, will only increase, posing significant challenges for judicial officers. In turn, the ability of AI to enhance judicial learning outcomes and program development is now an essential consideration in program design.

The NJCA remains focussed on meeting the needs of a diverse judiciary. This is most clearly demonstrated in its judges' and magistrates' orientation programs, which use best practice to prepare newly appointed judicial officers in all Australian states and territories for their new roles.

Substantive and procedural law, judge-craft skills and social context training for judicial officers are all established core dimensions of judicial education. This has been built up-on with the addition of a fourth core dimension being values and attitudes - in the formulation of the National Curriculum for the Australian Judicial Officer. In what has been a significant project, this curriculum will provide a publicly available, living and dynamic framework to guide judicial education and training in Australian courts and tribunals.

The notion of fairness, particularly in criminal proceedings, has always varied with changing social standards and circumstances. Contemporary judicial education programming must keep pace with these changes. The NJCA's programs will continue to provide opportunities for judicial officers to develop and maintain awareness of the social context in which they perform their judicial function and to develop judge-craft skills based on that awareness. To that end, the *Family Violence in the Court* program, draws on the

latest research with a view to ensuring judicial officers are better aware of the the insidious impact of family violence. In addition, the *Managing Sexual Assault Hearings* program seeks to address the complexities of these matters and the stereotypes and misconceptions that can colour the assessment of the issues in these trials. In order to maintain impartiality, judicial officers have an obligation to explore and address implicit biases. Judicial education on social context matters such as these is essential for a truly contemporary judiciary.

I extend my thanks not only to the hard-working NJCA staff but to all those volunteer judicial officers who are and remain involved in the planning, development, administration and delivery of this essential work.



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Lucy McCallum".

The Honourable Chief Justice Lucy McCallum
Council Chair

History and Mission

The NJCA was founded in 2002 as a company limited by guarantee under the leadership of the first Chair, the Hon John Doyle AC KC, then Chief Justice of South Australia. It was established, on a not-for-profit basis, to address the growing regional, national and global realisation that judicial officers require continuous professional education to navigate the challenges of moving from advocacy to the bench, the complexities of modern law and societal and technological changes.

Broadly, the mission of the NJCA is to enhance the capacity and capabilities of Australian judicial officers through high-quality education programs that equip them with the skills, knowledge and understanding necessary to serve society and deliver effective justice. These programs cover key areas such as **Orientation, Decision Making and Judgment Writing, Enhancing Judge Craft and Social Context training.**

The NJCA is governed by a council of volunteer judges, magistrates and tribunal members from different Australian jurisdictions. The Council is supported by the critical work of the NJCA Program Advisory Committee (**PAC**), a committee of judicial officers drawn from courts across the nation. PAC is tasked with shaping, informing and delivering programs with oversight of the individual program planning committees. Together, these governance structures ensure all programs are grounded in practical judicial experience and tailored to meet the unique needs of an increasingly diverse Australian judiciary.

Judge-led education is fundamental to the NJCA's model. All of its volunteer judicial officers are supported by professional, pedagogically trained staff and researchers. This shared endeavour, underpinned by best practice presentation, evaluation and adult learning principles, facilitates the continued design, development and delivery of a contemporary suite of experiential learning programs, with the aim of significantly improving justice outcomes for court users.

The view of the NJCA is that to regard judicial education as either remedial or preventative is short-sighted. In a dynamic and rapidly changing world, judicial education is simply an essential form of vocational support.

Wisdom and good judgment require humility—the humility to acknowledge that there are always skills to be mastered and knowledge to be acquired. Judicial education is not just about refining technical abilities. It is also about confronting personal preconceptions and perspectives. As stated by the Hon Chief Justice Stephen Gageler AC, judicial education must connect judicial officers with human experience beyond their personal and professional backgrounds.[1] Indeed, *'as far as possible judicial officers [should] understand the people and situations that come before them.'*[2]

All NJCA programs are built around the four core dimensions of judicial learning. These dimensions are inter-connected: judicial decision-making and judge-craft skills are informed by an understanding of social context issues, along with an exploration of judicial officer values and attitudes.



Image: the four core dimensions of judicial learning

Strategic Priorities

Strategic Plan

The 2022-2025 NJCA Strategic Plan is directed at strengthening the rule of law nationally and internationally through the development of a capable and resilient national judiciary.

The strategic plan seeks to achieve this by building the capacity of the individual judicial officers, through a lifetime of professional development in a multijurisdictional, national setting. As the national educator, the NJCA works to deliver these priorities by emphasising the value of having participants from diverse jurisdictions in an immersive, interactive learning environment. Multi-jurisdictional program design enhances learning by exposing Australian judicial officers to new approaches and diverse perspectives. Within the context of an integrated Australian judiciary, cross-jurisdictional debate, discussions and discourse can promote jurisdictional adaptability and adoption, fostering nationally consistent judicial practices. As a federation, where differences in judicial approaches are evident, a cross-jurisdictional lens also aids in legitimising existing processes and practices.

Building a stronger Australian judiciary

The Australian Law Reform Commission (**ALRC**) stated in its 2021 report *Without Fear or Favour* that 'although significant progress has been made in relation to judicial education in Australia, coverage is still described as "patchy", and judicial education is not transparently tracked or reported across jurisdictions.'^[3] The ALRC continued: 'there is currently no publicly available curriculum or professional development pathway for Commonwealth judges. This means that, although

a significant number of judicial education courses may be available, covering issues important for supporting judicial impartiality, there is no clear or transparent expectation that judges will attend those courses specifically throughout their judicial career.'^[4]

Without doubt, the last couple of years have seen an acceleration in both the depth and scope of judicial education and training offerings in Australia. It is also now widely accepted that judicial education is simply essential vocational support and that judicial learning is life-long.

In 2022, the NJCA announced its pathway for judicial excellence in judgment writing, designed to give a structured and transparent approach to the training and ongoing professional development of judicial officers in the art and craft of judgment writing throughout their judicial career.

In 2023, exemplar pathways were published for judges, magistrates and tribunal members. These exemplars seek to support judicial officers throughout their career, from appointment to retirement, with programs tailored to different stages of the judicial journey. Judicial officers have the ability to build an individualised education pathway using the NJCA website, which is an approach consistent with international best practices.

In 2024, current program offerings were mapped against exemplars, resulting in the creation of three new programs for 2025 being, Writing Better Judgments III, Advanced Judicial Skills & Techniques and the Indigenous Justice program.

The next strategic plan will continue to grow on these priorities and reflect the continued changes and challenges faced by Australian judicial officers.



Image: NJCA Managing Sexual Assault Hearings Program committee visit to Canada

8 [3] Australian Law Reform Commission, *Without Fear or Favour; Judicial Impartiality and the Law on Bias* (Report No 138, December 2021), 458.

[4] *Ibid.*

Strategic Priorities

01

Working closely with generalist and specialist Heads of Jurisdiction to deliver the judicial outcomes set out in the National Standard

02

Building international engagement to confirm best practice and promote the mission of the NJCA within Australia's sphere of influence through members of the NJCA Council and PAC

03

Continuing to develop international relationships with judicial colleges in Canada, the UK, and the USA, as well as countries in South East Asia and the Asia Pacific

04

Creating effective and efficient opportunities for hybrid learning through the NJCA's Judicial Learning Portal

05

Retaining professional and research staff and developing staff capabilities

06

Developing effective program planning, session design and presentation skills of judicial presenters and facilitators

07

Strengthening collaboration with the Australasian Institute of Judicial Administration and the NSW and Victorian state-based judicial education bodies

08

Promoting consistency of judicial education standards through the National Curriculum for the Australian Judicial Officer



Image: Delegates at the roundtable discussions hosted by the Singapore Judicial College

A National Curriculum for the Australian Judicial Officer

Following the ALRC's recommendation, calling for a national curriculum for judicial education, the NJCA underwent a rigorous process of academic and judicial peer review to publish the National Curriculum for the Australian Judicial Officer. The curriculum is based on best practice judicial education, modern curriculum design and contemporary judicial learning methods.

The aim of the curriculum is to assist judicial

education bodies, courts and tribunals to identify priority areas for program development, suggest topic areas and encourage increased coordination between jurisdictions and judicial education bodies, to reduce duplication. Importantly, the curriculum is intended to be adaptable and dynamic. It does not represent the last word on judicial education in Australia. Rather, it is a framework for judicial program design, development and delivery.



Image: Five goals of judicial education and training

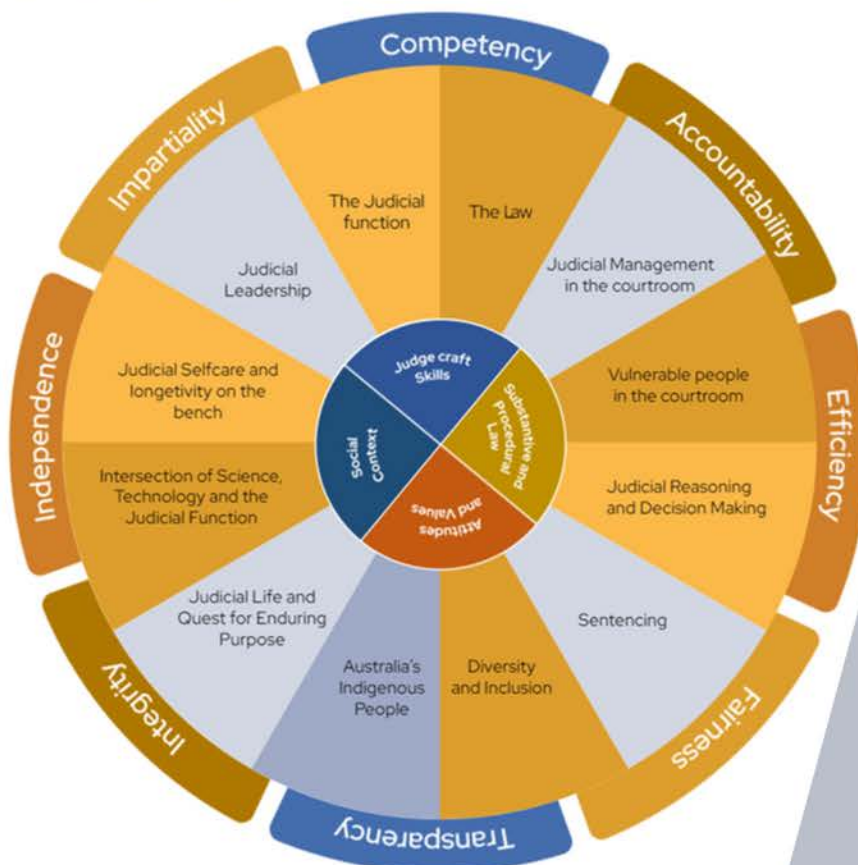


Image: A visual representation of the core components of the National Curriculum for the Australian Judicial Officer

Judicial Education Pathways

Judicial education serves many purposes – it is foundational, preventative, remedial and aspirational. It can have a transformative impact, which is important to a more diverse judiciary within a society that has rightfully high expectations of its judicial officers. The myth of the “ready-made judge” is no more, having been exposed and replaced with a recognition that ongoing judicial education and training is simply essential vocational support.

Whilst there is currently no mandatory ongoing education requirement for Australian judicial officers, there is a national standard which recommends at least five days of professional education per year. While The ALRC declined to make a recommendation of mandatory judicial education in 2021 but it did note that a ‘professional development pathway or similar may have the benefit of creating a culture where attendance at particular courses is both expected and facilitated.’^[5] To that end, the NJCA has created a series of publicly available exemplar pathways for judges, magistrates and tribunal members. With no mandatory education requirement, it is important that judicial officers have an appreciation of program offerings at every stage of their career on the bench to ensure that Australia does not fall behind other countries that have mandated judicial education and/or a strongly prescribed and practiced professional development culture.

Exemplar education pathway for Judges

RECOMMENDED PROGRAMS	0 to 1 yr	1 to 3 yrs	3 to 5 yrs	+5 yrs
NATIONAL JUDICIAL ORIENTATION PROGRAM	✓			
WRITING BETTER JUDGMENTS I		✓	✓	
WRITING BETTER JUDGMENTS II		✓	✓	✓
WRITING BETTER JUDGMENTS III – MASTERING JUDGMENT WRITING			✓	✓
APPELLATE JUDGMENT WRITING				✓
ORAL DECISIONS		✓	✓	
JURY MANAGEMENT		✓	✓	
WE, THE GATEKEEPERS		✓	✓	
ADVANCED JUDICIAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES			✓	✓
JUDICIAL OFFICERS WITH LEADERSHIP RESPONSIBILITIES				✓
FAMILY VIOLENCE IN THE COURT	✓	✓	✓	✓
MANAGING SEXUAL ASSAULT HEARINGS	✓	✓	✓	✓
CHILDREN AND THE COURT	✓	✓	✓	✓
INDIGENOUS JUSTICE	✓	✓	✓	✓

Image: Exemplar pathway for Judges

Pathway to Excellence in Judgment Writing

The NJCA *Pathway to Excellence in Judgment Writing* offers a structured and sequenced series of programs through which judicial officers develop and polish their judgement writing skills.

	Writing Better Judgments I	Writing Better Judgments II	Writing Better Judgments III	Appellate Judgment Writing
PROGRAM RATIONALE	A judicial officer-centric program to promote participants' ability to write issues based, well structured judgments in a timely fashion	A small group, individualised feedback driven judgment writing program to promote and enhance the production of judgment writing excellence	A writing program designed to bring greater context to judicial reasoning and the production of strong and effective judicial writing	An intensive program to develop specialist judgment writing skills for judges who hear and determine appeals
WHAT WILL I LEARN?	Identify and practise the skills to achieve clear, concise, comprehensive, coherent and convincing judgment writing which is delivered expeditiously	Develop high level skills in writing a convincing narrative, ensuring readability and navigating sensitivities in judgment writing	Master judgment writing using point first writing. Learn to edit judgments to promote timeliness. Deal with media summaries, lengthy trials and sensitive topics	Collaborate in a small group dynamic, the intricacies of collaborative decision making, opinion writing and judgment management
RECOMMENDED EXPERIENCE	0 to 3 Years Prerequisite: None	3 to 5 Years Prerequisite: Recommended for those who have attended WBJ I	5 years Prerequisite: Recommended for those who have attended WBJ I & WBJ II or who have extensive experience	Members of appellate court and judges who hear appeals at other levels
Judges Magistrates Tribunal Members				

Image: A visual representation of the Pathway to Excellence in Judgment Writing

'The single greatest concern for almost all judges is their number of outstanding judgments. You can easily trace a judge's mood by the number of outstanding judgments they have at any given time.'

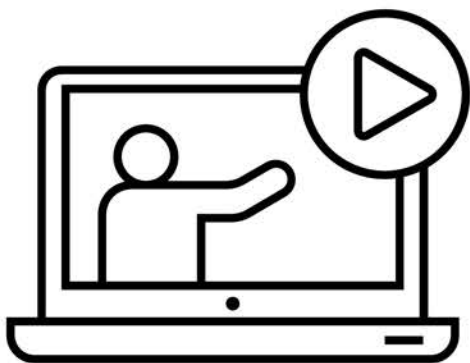
(Justice Robert Beech-Jones, National Judicial Orientation Program, March 2024)

Program Highlights

On-Demand Judicial Learning

Last year, the NJCA Council committed to further developing its hybrid learning capability. Accordingly, the NJCA began developing what will become a series of online resources for judicial officers to compliment the delivery of its suite of in-person judicial education programs.

The first of these on-demand resources will cover the management of sexual assault hearings. From the outset the Managing Sexual Assault Hearings program committee determined that the social context of sexual assault is just as important as the governing law in this area and that it is difficult to convey social context information and its value through the written word alone. Accordingly, much of the content will be audiovisual and available for judicial officers to watch or listen to at a convenient time. The committee will oversee the content development for this resource.



'Litigation is expensive, and if professional development can make judicial officers more efficient in their conduct of litigation, the community will benefit.'

(The Hon John Doyle AC KC)

National Orientation Programs

As the national educator, the NJCA runs the *National Magistrate and Local Courts Orientation* program annually and the *National Judicial Orientation* Program twice a year. These are purposeful, immersive, future focused and transformational programs. The rigorous design and delivery of these programs encourages judicial excellence and ongoing reflection. Delivered over five and a half days, the sessions assist judges and magistrates in their transition to the bench - a journey that demands the acquisition of new knowledge and skills. The sessions include fact finding and discretion, judgment writing, ethics, well-being, working with interpreters, judgecraft skills as well as social context training.

During the orientation programs, experienced judicial officers and highly qualified experts present sessions, which adds to and enriches the learning experience. Program sessions are a mixture of lecture style and experiential learning which are regularly reviewed by judge-led committees to ensure that contemporary issues are being addressed. Feedback provided by judicial participants is carefully evaluated and discussed to enhance future learning outcomes.

In 2023-24, orientation programs were delivered in Brisbane and Sydney to a combined audience of 80 judicial officers from all Australian jurisdictions.



Image: Justice Martin Burns, presenting at the National Judicial Orientation Program in Sydney, November 2023

Decision Making - Judgment Writing and Oral Decisions

Along with orientation programs, the NJCA specialises in decision making programs, both written and oral.

Developed over many years, *Writing Better Judgments I (WBJ I)* is the first program in the judgment writing pathway. This program was delivered twice in Sydney and once in Perth last year. A bespoke WBJ I program was also delivered to a small group of Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia judges in Sydney. The feedback has been exceptional - one participant reporting that it was:

'The best professional development I have attended in my career - of huge importance to me, both professionally and personally.'

(WBJ1 October 2023 Participant)

Writing Better Judgments II (WBJ II) was delivered in Sydney in June 2024. WBJ II provides an opportunity for participants to revisit the principles of issues-based judgment writing and to enhance the production of timely, well-crafted legal writing and reasoning. The objective of timeliness remains both fundamental to the judicial function and to societal expectations and public confidence in the courts. With a focus on judicial productivity and efficiency, WBJ II takes experiential learning to another level.

Writing Better Judgments III (WBJ III) will be delivered for the first time in October 2025. In order to facilitate this program, Canadian Professor Virginia McRae ran a two day 'train the trainer' for the newly formed WBJ III committee and its potential presenters. This was highly successful, and we look forward to seeing the results of this training in late 2025.

All judgment writing programs are based on experiential learning design principles. As such, participants undertake intensive judgment writing workshops, where past judgments are revisited under the guidance and support of highly experienced judicial officers and professional writers and authors in small group settings.

In addition, the *Oral Decisions* program was delivered in Sydney in 2024 with participants learning from an experienced team of judicial presenters and facilitators. The program equips judicial officers to master the delivery of a well-reasoned, well-structured, effective oral decision that seamlessly incorporates the essential components of procedural fairness. Participants receive individual, targeted feedback and best practice advice from communication experts and experienced judicial officers. This program employs role play, small group presentations and workshops presented by voice coaches.



Image: Program facilitators at *Writing Better Judgments I*, Canberra, October 2023

Enhancing Judge-craft skills

Jury Management and *We, the Gatekeepers* programs each build on the knowledge of the trial judge while also focusing specifically on judge-craft skills.

Jury Management explores jury trials from empanelment to directions and how to assist the jury with its task. This program is delivered every second year and will be available for trial judges again in July 2025.

The inaugural *We, the Gatekeepers* program focussed on expert evidence and the role of the judge as a gatekeeper. Sessions explored the scope of 'junk' science, the 'CSI' effect and an examination of the Lindy Chamberlain case.



Image: Program facilitators at *We, the Gatekeepers*, Sydney, August 2023

'The best judicial education program I have attended in 19 years!'

(We, the Gatekeeper, September 2023 Participant)



Image: Program facilitators and participants at *Jury Management*, Canberra, July 2023

Social Context Training

Through support from the Commonwealth Attorney-Generals' Department, the NJCA delivered two one-day social context programs. These interactive programs encouraged participant engagement using videos, real time response techniques and structured experiential learning sessions.

The *Family Violence in the Courts* program is now in phase two of its evolution and was delivered in Adelaide and Perth to over 45 judicial officers last year.

The *Managing Sexual Assault Hearings (MSAH)* program was delivered for the first time in Canberra in January 2024, following the formation of the committee, an intensive strategic planning meeting and travel by the committee to Canada to participate in a program delivered by the National Judicial Institute of Canada. The MSAH program has now been delivered in Melbourne, Adelaide, and as a stand-alone day at the District Court of Queensland conference in Brisbane in May.

'I thought the program was well-rounded and of great assistance in sharpening when to intervene in the conduct of hearings and preparing more nuanced reasons following a sexual assault hearing'

(Managing Sexual Assault Hearings May 2024 Participant)



Image: *Managing Sexual Assault Hearings* April 2024



Image: Chief Justice Lucy McCallum and Dr Nina Hudson, *Managing Sexual Assault Hearings*, May 2024

Effective Judicial Presentations and Programming

Nineteen judicial officers attended the *Effective Judicial Presentations* program in 2023/2024. The principles and skills taught in this program are fundamental in preparing judicial volunteers for their work with the NJCA. Participants are guided through the methodology of adult learning and understanding by design with a view to enhancing their own program and presentation skills.

Mastering Judgment Writing - WBJ III

In preparation for the new *Writing Better Judgments III* program, the NJCA ran a 'Train the Trainer' program. The training program harnessed the skills and contemporary insights from international experts.

In addition to this training, several strategic planning meetings and workshops were held throughout the year to ensure programs were continually reviewed and redeveloped to maintain currency.



Image: *Train the Trainer* attendees May 2024

Event Snapshots

John Doyle Oration

The Hon Chief Justice Gageler AC delivered the inaugural John Doyle Oration in April 2024. The oration provided an insight into the professional life of the Hon John Doyle AC KC, his passion for judicial education and his impact as the first Chair of the NJCA Council.

'Without question, John made judicial education part of the institutional architecture of the Australian judiciary. And, without question, the Australian judiciary and the Australian public are better off for it.'

(Chief Justice Gageler, John Doyle Oration)

The oration was held at the National Portrait Gallery in Canberra and was attended by John Doyle, his family and over 120 guests.



Image: The Honorable Chief Justice Stephen Gageler AC, delivering the John Doyle Oration



Image: Attendees at the John Doyle Oration.



Image: The Honorable Chief Justice Chris Kourakis, at the John Doyle Oration.



Image: The Honorable Chief Justice Stephen Gageler, delivering the John Doyle Oration.

AI in the Courts Symposium

The *Artificial Intelligence and the Courts Symposium* was held at the National Gallery of Australia on the same weekend as the John Doyle Oration. This one-and-a-half-day event was delivered to an audience comprising members of the judiciary, the legal profession, and academics from across Australia. Attendees heard from a range of presenters from Australia, Europe, South and North America.

A live demonstration of generative AI was a highlight along with the court-based reimagining of a scene from '2001: A Space Odyssey'. The symposium addressed many questions and gave participants from the judiciary and the broader legal community much to consider in relation to the possibilities for, the challenges of, and the future use, of AI in the justice system.



Image: The Honorable Justice Glenn Martin presenting at the AI in the Courts Symposium.

Facts and Figures

The following table lists the judicial education programs delivered in 2023/2024, it does not include other activities delivered such as conferences, or volunteer development programs.

Programs	Date	Location	Program Duration	No. of participants	No. of volunteers*
2023					
Jury Management	July	Canberra	2 Days	21	8
National Magistrates & Local Courts Orientation Program	September	Brisbane	5 Days	20	9
We, the Gatekeepers	September	Sydney	2 Days	13	6
Writing Better Judgments I	October	Canberra	2.5 Days	26	9
Family Violence in the Court	November	Adelaide	1 Day	25	6
National Judicial Orientation Program	November	Sydney	5 Days	35	23
2024					
Writing Better Judgments I	February	Sydney	2.5 Days	19	4
Managing Sexual Assault Hearings	February	Canberra	1 Day	25	6
Managing Sexual Assault Hearings	March	Adelaide	1 Day	22	6
National Judicial Orientation Program	March	Brisbane	5 Days	26	17
Managing Sexual Assault Hearings	April	Melbourne	1 Day	31	5
Managing Sexual Assault Hearings	May	Brisbane	1 Day	47	6
Family Violence in the Court	May	Perth	1 Day	29	3
Oral Decisions	May	Sydney	1.5 Days	28	10
Writing Better Judgments I (FCFCOA bespoke)	June	Sydney	2 Days	10	2
Writing Better Judgments II	June	Sydney	2 Days	30	7
Interim Decision Making (FCFCOA bespoke)	June	Sydney	1 Day	37	3
Writing Better Judgments I	June	Perth	2.5 Days	46	9
Total	18			490	139

*Refers to volunteer judicial officers developing and delivering this specific program, it does not include those who sit in governance only volunteer positions.

Facts and Figures

Definitions

Programs – includes judicial education programs only.

Conferences – includes conferences, symposiums and other presentation style activities.

Volunteer Development – activities that train, support and develop volunteer judicial officers.

From 2022/23 to 2023/24 there was a:

47% increase in activities delivered

32% increase in participant numbers

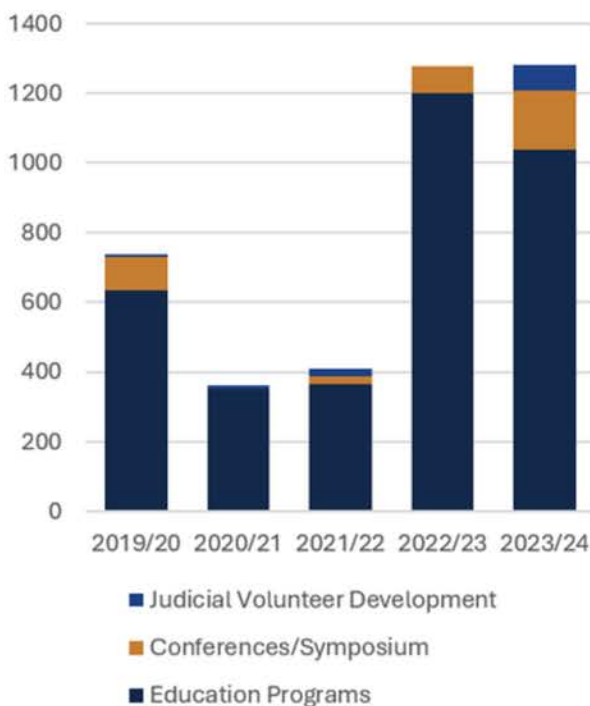
12% increase in judicial officer volunteers

In 2023/24

1,282.5

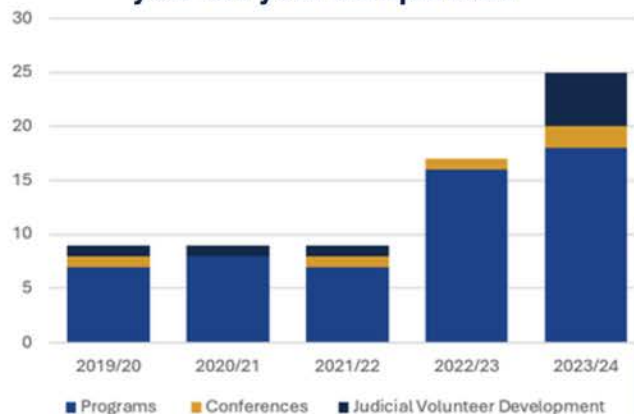
days of judicial education were delivered to Australian judicial officers

Days of judicial education delivered



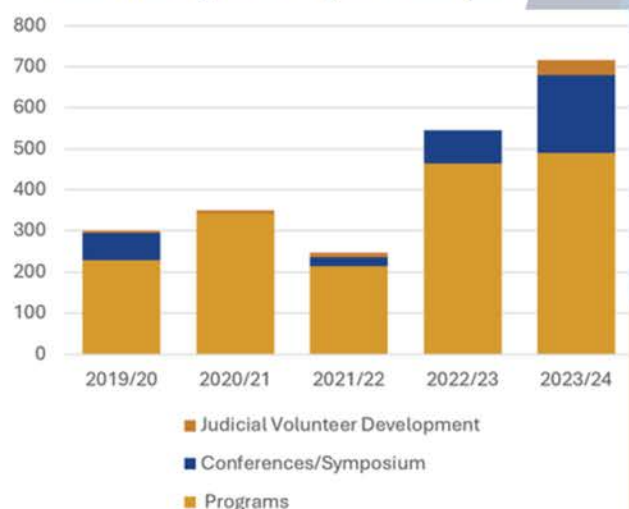
Graph 1: Year-on-year data comparison shows number of days of judicial education delivered each year, by activity type.

Number of activities delivered year-on-year comparison



Graph 2 : Year-on-year data showing the number of activities delivered, by type.

Total participants/attendees at NJCA activities year-on-year comparison



Graph 3 : Year-on-year data showing the number of attendees who have engaged with the NJCA by year.

Program Participation

As the national educator, the NJCA is unique in its ability to leverage trans-jurisdictional knowledge, expertise and practices. The diversity this brings to discussions and the networks that it facilitates are invaluable to program participants.

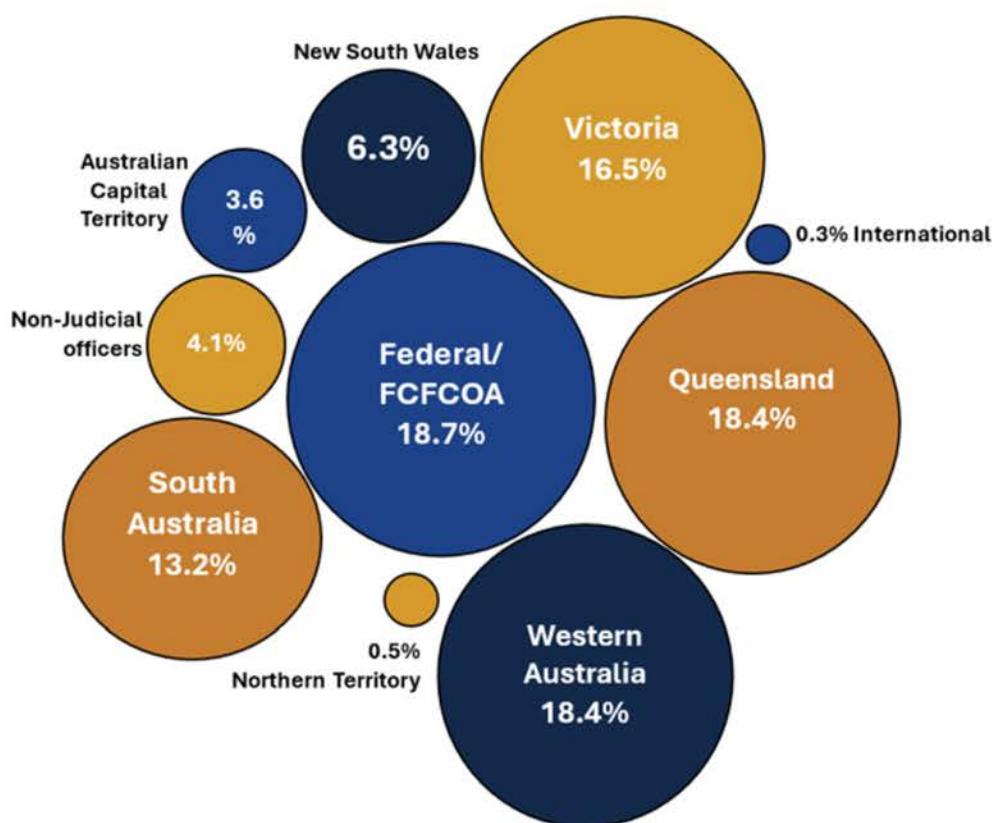


Image: Graphical representation of activity attendees, based on geographical jurisdiction in 2023/2024.

We thank the judges, magistrates and tribunal members who volunteered their time, skills and expertise to design, develop and deliver over twenty five successful programs in 2023/24.



Number of judicial officer volunteers each year on program planning committees				
2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
100	68	58	133	149

Future Outlook

The NJCA prides itself in being adaptive, progressive and forward thinking so as to maintain high standards and meet the ongoing challenges and needs of judicial officers. The NJCA continues to be informed by international and domestic best practice approaches whilst considering the evolving social landscape, the changing needs of an increasingly diverse judiciary and the impacts of technology and AI.

Addressing Current and Emerging issues

Judicial Learning Platform: The shift to digital learning has accelerated, with judicial education increasingly being delivered through online platforms. Due to the interactive and experiential nature of NJCA programs, shifting to online-only programs would not provide the requisite learning outcomes for participants. Nevertheless, the NJCA recognises the need for more online materials to complement in-person education and looks forward to delivering the first set of resources in 2025.

Artificial Intelligence: There is growing interest in the impact of AI on the legal system, particularly with regard to ethical considerations. The NJCA looks forward to leveraging the success of the 2023/24 AI and the Courts Symposium at the International Organization for Judicial Training Conference in November 2025, where an NJCA delegation is presenting on artificial intelligence and judicial learning.

Understanding Societal Issues: Programs focusing on social context education—such as family violence, sexual assault and the new Indigenous justice program—are integral to judicial education. The social context approach helps judges and magistrates to understand social realities and the broader societal implications of their decisions, as well as ensuring they are continuously reflecting on their own implicit biases.

Leading with Best practice

International Partnerships: Judicial education programs are increasingly informed by international best practice, and are enhanced through collaboration with other judicial education bodies outside Australia. These relationships validate approaches and promote trans-jurisdictional discourse. The NJCA, as the national educator, looks forward to continuing these partnerships.

Shared Learning Experiences & Wellbeing: Programs with a cross-jurisdictional lens foster the sense of an Australian judiciary. Importantly, these programs facilitate knowledge sharing, across borders, as well as a broader understanding of diverse judicial practices. This ongoing collaboration continues to build collegiality and support networks across the country.

Responding to Diversity

Communication and Cultural Awareness: Judicial officers are increasingly trained in effective communication, cultural competency and cultural humility. These skills enhance interactions with diverse communities and improve courtroom management, ensuring the delivery of justice is fair and equitable.

Addressing Bias: There is a growing focus on training judicial officers to recognise and address implicit bias in their decision-making processes.

Personalised Pathways: The NJCA looks forward to supporting judicial officers in the development of individualised learning. Our tailored pathway plans allow judicial officers to identify gaps in knowledge or skills, as well as pursue specific areas of interest.

'It is widely accepted that change is an inevitable incident of modern society, and appropriate professional development can assist judicial officers to participate in the process of change.'

(The Hon John Doyle AC KC)

Collaboration with the Australian National University

The NJCA's long-standing partnership with the Australian National University (ANU) continued in 2023/2024.

In semester two of 2023, the Honorable Justice Mark Livesey, President of the South Australian Court of Appeal spent time at ANU as the Judge in Residence. During his visit, His Honour spoke to first year students sharing insights and wisdom.

In early 2024, the Honorable Justice Janine Pritchard, President of the State Administrative Tribunal, and Justice of Appeal of the Supreme Court of Western Australia came to ANU as a Judge in Residence. Her Honour is an ANU College of Law Alumna and participated in several events for students.

A new addition for 2024 has been Associate Professor Heather Roberts' new law course, 'Judicial Reasoning'. Dr Roberts designed the course drawing on the generous collaboration of NJCA members. Student feedback has emphasised the 'invaluable insights and rare opportunity' to learn from different judicial officers every week, about how to approach judicial decision-making, and the skills required in sentencing, first instance and appellate contexts. A judicial officer volunteer who presented for the course also observed: 'I found it inspiring to work with such enthusiastic and



Image: The Honorable Justice Mark Livesey, ANU Judge in Residence Semester 2 2023.

thoughtful students. I also found it incredibly beneficial for my own work.' The course will continue to be offered as part of ANU College of Law's suite of undergraduate electives.

The NJCA and ANU are also continuing to explore future collaboration in judicial education in the Asia Pacific, to strengthen the rule of law internationally. This ongoing strategic collaboration involves harnessing the judicial education expertise of the NJCA and the knowledge of ANU College of Law academics.



Image: ANU Law students meeting with The Honorable Justice Janine Pritchard (fourth from left) and Associate Professor Heather Roberts (right) attending the International Womens Day Breakfast. (Supplied by ANU College of Law)

Our People - Council

The Council comprises four judicial members, a member nominated by the Commonwealth Attorney-General, and a member nominated by State and Territory Attorneys-General.

Council Chair	Chief Justice Chris Kourakis Supreme Court of South Australia (Chair to 6 June 2024) Chief Justice Lucy McCallum Supreme Court of the Australian Capital Territory (Chair from 7 June 2024)
Nominee	Justice Murray Aldridge Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia
Nominee	Chief Justice Peter Kidd County Court of Victoria
Nominee	Chief Magistrate Catherine Geason Magistrates Court of Tasmania (until 1 Feb 2024) Chief Magistrate Mary-Louise Hribal Magistrates Court of South Australia (from 2 Feb 2024)
Nominee	Ms Alice Linacre Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department
Alternate	Justice Martin Burns Supreme Court of Queensland
Alternate	Justice Katrina Banks-Smith Federal Court of Australia
Alternate	Judge Laurence Levy District Court of Western Australia
Alternate	Chief Judge Elizabeth Morris Northern Territory Local Court
Alternate	Mr Chris Collett Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department
Alternate	Mr Richard Glenn Australian Capital Territory Justice and Community Safety Directorate

Our People - Program Advisory Committee

The Program Advisory Committee (**PAC**) oversee the work of the individual program planning committees. It aids in developing, presenting, and reviewing programs. Under the guidance of Council, PAC sets priorities for new program development and advises the Council and program planning committees on educational methods.

Justice Glenn Martin
Supreme Court of Queensland (Chair)

Justice Sam Doyle
Supreme Court of South Australia

Chief Magistrate Catherine Geason
Magistrates Court of Tasmania

Deputy Chief Magistrate Anthony Gett
Magistrates Court of Queensland

Justice Brigitte Markovic
Federal Court of Australia

Justice Richard O'Brien
Family Court of Western Australia

Judge Kara Shead
District Court of New South Wales

Judge Fiona Todd
County Court of Victoria

Magistrate Jay Pandya
Magistrates Court of South Australia

Associate Professor Heather Roberts
ANU College of Law

Acting Justice Monika Schmidt
Supreme Court of New South Wales

Acting Justice Ann Ainslie-Wallace
Supreme Court of New South Wales

Our People - Program Planning Committees

Each program is overseen and delivered by a specific program planning committee. These committees work closely with PAC and are responsible for program development, design and delivery.

Committee	Members
Artificial Intelligence Symposium	Justice Glenn Martin Supreme Court of Queensland (Chair)
	Special Magistrate Gregor Urbas Magistrates Court of the Australian Capital Territory
	Justice Helen Rofe Federal Court of Australia
	Professor Lyria Bennett Moses University of New South Wales
Effective Judicial Programming & Presentations	Justice Glenn Martin Supreme Court of Queensland (Chair)
	Acting Justice Ann Ainslie-Wallace Supreme Court of New South Wales
Family Violence in the Court	Magistrate Jay Pandya Magistrates Court of South Australia (Chair)
	Justice Elizabeth Boyle Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia
	Judge Kate Hughes Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia
	Judge Dina Lioumis Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia
	Chief Judge Elizabeth Morris Northern Territory Local Court
	Judge Craig Smith District Court of New South Wales
Interim Decision-Making	The Honourable Anne Rees formerly of the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia
	The Honourable Judy Ryan formerly of the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia

Program Planning Committees

Committee	Members
Jury Management	Justice Glenn Martin Supreme Court of Queensland (Chair)
	Justice Adam Kimber Supreme Court of South Australia
	Deputy Chief Judge Meryl Sexton County Court of Victoria
	Chief Justice Lucy McCallum Supreme Court of the Australian Capital Territory
	Judge Kara Shead District Court of New South Wales
Managing Sexual Assault Hearings	Chief Justice Lucy McCallum Supreme Court of the Australian Capital Territory (Chair)
	Justice Belinda Baker Supreme Court of the Australian Capital Territory
	Judge Geraldine Davison District Court of South Australia
	Deputy Chief Magistrate Anthony Gett Magistrates Court of Queensland
	Judge Laurence Levy District Court of Western Australia
	Deputy Chief Judge Meryl Sexton County Court of Victoria
National Judicial Orientation Program	Judge Kara Shead District Court of New South Wales
	Acting Justice Ann Ainslie-Wallace Supreme Court of New South Wales (Chair)
	Justice Martin Burns Supreme Court of Queensland
	Judge Peter Cole (to November 2023) Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia

Program Planning Committees

Committee	Members
National Judicial Orientation Program (Continued)	Ms Una Doyle Chief Executive Officer, Judicial Commission of New South Wales
	Judge Wendy Gillan (from February 2024) District Court of Western Australia
	Chief Judge Sarah Huggett (to February 2024) District Court of New South Wales
	Justice Brigitte Markovic Federal Court of Australia
	Judge Samantha Marks (to June 2024) County Court of Victoria
	Justice Glenn Martin Supreme Court of Queensland
	Justice Julie McIntyre Supreme Court of South Australia
	Judge Nicole Noman (from February 2024) District Court of New South Wales
	Justice Rick O'Brien Family Court of Western Australia
	Judge John Staude (to February 2024) District Court of Western Australia
	Justice Julie Ward President of the New South Wales court of Appeal
National Magistrates and Local Courts Orientation Program	Chief Magistrate Catherine Geason Magistrates Court of Tasmania (Chair)
	Deputy Chief Magistrate Anthony Gett Magistrates Court of Queensland
	Magistrate Fiona Hayes Magistrates Court of Victoria
	Magistrate Michelle Hodgson Magistrates Court of Victoria

Program Planning Committees

Committee	Members
National Magistrates and Local Courts Orientation Program (Continued)	Chief Judge Elizabeth Morris Northern Territory Local Court
	Magistrate Glenn Theakston Magistrates Court of the Australian Capital Territory
	Magistrate John Wells Magistrates Court of South Australia
Oral Decisions	Chief Justice Peter Quinlan (Chair) Supreme Court of Western Australia
	Justice James Stevenson Supreme Court of New South Wales
	Judge Penny Eldridge District Court of South Australia Youth Court
	Judge Warwick Hunt (to April 2024) District Court of New South Wales
	Judge Hylton Quail Children's Court of Western Australia
	Chief Magistrate Lorraine Walker (from February 2024) Magistrates Court of the Australian Capital Territory
We, the Gatekeepers	Justice Martin Burns Supreme Court of Queensland (Chair)
	The Hon Chris Maxwell formerly of the Victorian Court of Appeal
	Judge Anthony Rafter District Court of Queensland
	Judge Kara Shead District Court of New South Wales
Writing Better Judgments I	Acting Justice Monika Schmidt Supreme Court of New South Wales (Chair)
	Justice Craig Colvin Federal Court of Australia

Program Planning Committees

Committee	Members
Writing Better Judgments I	Ms Fleur Kingham Chair of the Queensland Law Reform Commission
	Justice Glenn Martin Supreme Court of Queensland
	Justice Debra Mullins Supreme Court of Queensland
	Justice James Stevenson Supreme Court of New South Wales
Writing Better Judgments II	Acting Justice Monika Schmidt Supreme Court of New South Wales (Chair)
	Justice Murray Aldridge Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia
	Justice Jim Henry Supreme Court of Queensland
	Ms Fleur Kingham Queensland Law Reform Commission
	Justice David Lovell Supreme Court of South Australia

Life Members

Appointment as a NJCA Life Member requires the nominee (either a judicial or a non-judicial officer) to have rendered exceptional service to the NJCA over an extended period. This service must be beyond the call of ones ordinary duties.

Life members were included by an amendment to the NJCA Constitution in 2018. Since then the following appointments have been made;

<i>2019 Appointments</i>	<i>2020 Appointments</i>
The Hon. Justice John Byrne AO RFD	The Hon. Murray Kellam AO KC
Her Excellency the Hon. Linda Dessau AC	The Hon. Helen Murrell SC
The Hon. John Dowsett AM KC	Professor Mark Nolan
The Hon. John Doyle AC KC	
Chief Magistrate Steven Heath	<i>2022 Appointments</i>
The Hon. Wayne Martin AC KC	The Hon. Acting Justice Ann Ainslie-Wallace
The Hon. Justice Debra Mullins AO	The Hon. Justice Glenn Martin
The Hon. Justice Monika Schmidt AM	
His Honour Tom Wodak	



Funding & Financial Statements

The operating costs of the NJCA for 2023/24 are met by contributions from the Commonwealth Attorney General and State and Territory Attorneys-General. In 2023/2024, these contributions totalled \$1,371,904, which included the operational grant and additional special grant funding.

Government funding is used for operational purposes and does not cover the costs associated with developing and delivering programs. As such, program registration fees are charged to recover these expenses. These registration fees vary according to program length, venue and the number of presenters required. In 2023/2024 \$993,356 was collected in program fees.

In addition to the operational funding, the NJCA was granted additional special grants to deliver the *Managing Sexual Assault Hearings* and *Family Violence in the Court* programs. The NJCA thanks the Commonwealth Attorney-General and State and Territory Attorneys-General for their ongoing support and commitment to judicial education and the pathway of life-long judicial learning.

A copy of the annual report is provided to stakeholders and to the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission.

The financial statements are included as Appendix 1 to this report, which have been independently audited by Accountability Pty Ltd.

NATIONAL JUDICIAL COLLEGE OF AUSTRALIA

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

ABN 20 100 577 544

**FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 June 2024**

NATIONAL JUDICIAL COLLEGE OF AUSTRALIA
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
ABN 20 100 577 544

DIRECTORS REPORT

Your directors present this report on the National Judicial College of Australia for the financial year ended 30 June 2024.

Directors

The names of the directors in office at any time during, or since the end of, the year are:

Directors (1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024)

Director	Position	Appointed/Resigned
Chief Justice Lucy McCallum (Chair)	Supreme Court of the Australian Capital Territory	Appointed 7 June 2024 Current
Justice Martin Burns (Alternate for Chair, McCallum)	Supreme Court of Queensland Director	Appointed 13 May 2022 Current
Justice Murray Aldridge	Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia	Appointed 3 Dec 2021 Current
Justice Katrina Banks-Smith (Alternate for, Aldridge)	Federal Court of Australia	Appointed 30 May 2022 Current
Chief Judge Peter Kidd	County Court of Victoria	Appointed 22 Aug 2022 Current
Judge Laurence Levy (Alternate for Kidd)	District Court of Western Australia	Appointed 5 April 2022 Current
Chief Magistrate Mary-Louise Hribal	Magistrates Court of South Australia	Appointed 2 Feb 2024 Current
Chief Judge Elizabeth Morris (Alternate for Hribal)	Local Court of the Northern Territory	Appointed 2 Feb 2024 Current
Ms Alice Linacre	Attorney-General's Department	Appointed 23 Aug 2023 Current
Mr Christopher Collett (Alternate for Linacre)	Attorney-General's Department	Appointed 23 Aug 2023 Current
Mr Richard Glenn	Deputy Director General, Justice, and Community Safety Directorate Australian Capital Territory	Appointed 9 May 2017 Current
Chief Justice Christopher Kourakis (Chair)	Supreme Court of South Australia	Appointed 17 April 2020 Term Completed 1 June 2024
Chief Magistrate Catherine Geason	Magistrates Court of Tasmania	Appointed 5 July 2019 Term Completed 1 Feb 2024
Mr David Mackie	Queensland Government	Appointed 14 Feb 2017 Resigned 2 May 2023
Ms Tamsyn Harvey	Attorney-General's Department	Appointed 3 Dec 2021 Resigned 22 Aug 2023

**NATIONAL JUDICIAL COLLEGE OF AUSTRALIA
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
ABN 20 100 577 544**

DIRECTORS REPORT

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Company Secretary

The following person held the position of Company Secretary at the end of the financial year:

Karen Gregory – appointed 28 August 2023.

Principal Activities

The principal activity of National Judicial College of Australia during the financial year to assist judicial officers through professional development to administer the law in a just, competent and speedy manner.

No significant changes in the nature of the College's activities occurred during the financial year.

Short Term Objective

To deliver nationwide judicial training and education programs that enhance the capacity and capabilities of individual judicial officers through high-quality education and immersive learning experiences in a multijurisdictional environment, created, reviewed, and delivered by judicial officers.

Long Term Objective

To strengthen the rule of law nationally and internationally through a capable and resilient judiciary, improving efficiency, effectiveness, and overall outcomes for users of the judicial system.

Strategy for achieving the objectives

To achieve these objectives, the College has adopted the following strategies:

- Development and delivery of nationally consistent judicial professional development opportunities
- Secure support and funding for nationally consistent judicial professional development
- Build the NJCA workforce for the future
- Provide professional development to international judicial officers; and
- Ensure our organisational sustainability.

Operating Results

The surplus of the College for the year amounted to \$296,086 (2023 surplus: \$287,385).

**NATIONAL JUDICIAL COLLEGE OF AUSTRALIA
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
ABN 20 100 577 544
DIRECTORS REPORT**

After Balance Date Events

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the College, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the College in future financial years.

Members' guarantee

The College is a company limited by guarantee. In the event of, and for the purpose of winding up of the company, the amount capable of being called up from each member and any person or association who ceased to be a member in the year prior to the winding up, is limited to \$1 for members that are corporations and \$1 for all other members, subject to the provisions of the company's constitution.

At 30 June 2024 the collective liability of members was \$12 (2023: \$12).

Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the College.

Auditor's independence declaration

The auditor's independence declaration in accordance with section 60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act* for the year ended 30 June 2024 has been received and can be found on page 6 of the financial report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:

Director 

Director 

Dated this 20th day of September 2024.

NATIONAL JUDICIAL COLLEGE OF AUSTRALIA
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
ABN 20 100 577 544

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors' of the College declare that in their opinion:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 7 to 25:
 - (a) comply with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, Accounting Standards as described in the notes to the accounts and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2022; and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the College;
2. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the College will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Director 

Director 

Dated this 20th day of September 2024.



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**AUDITORS' INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 60.40 OF THE
AUSTRALIAN CHARITIES AND NOT-FOR-PROFITS COMMISSION ACT 2012 TO THE
NATIONAL JUDICIAL COLLEGE OF AUSTRALIA**

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended
30 June 2024 there have been:

- (a) no contraventions of the auditors' independence requirements as set out in
the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* in relation
to the audit, and
- (b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation
to the audit.

AccountAbility

Anthony Wilson
Registered Company Auditor
Canberra, ACT
20 September 2024

NATIONAL JUDICIAL COLLEGE OF AUSTRALIA
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
ABN 20 100 577 544

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	NOTE	2024 \$	2023 \$
Operating revenue	2	2,305,260	2,200,087
Other income	3	94,857	26,849
Employee benefits expenses	4	(593,533)	(837,569)
Judicial Education Program expenses	4	(1,322,093)	(875,340)
CSD Grant related expenses		(59,488)	(99,400)
Administration expenses	4	(93,155)	(97,044)
Depreciation		(3,711)	-
Other expenses		(32,051)	(30,198)
Surplus from operating activities		296,086	287,385
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive surplus for the year		<u>296,086</u>	<u>287,385</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

NATIONAL JUDICIAL COLLEGE OF AUSTRALIA
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
ABN 20 100 577 544

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

	NOTE	2024 \$	2023 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	897,842	1,635,331
Trade and other receivables	6	140,218	38,665
Financial assets – term deposits		1,761,059	1,275,616
Other current assets – prepayments/deposits		98,482	37,973
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		2,897,601	2,987,585
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Plant and equipment	7	3,400	2,626
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		3,400	2,626
TOTAL ASSETS		2,901,001	2,990,211
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	8	58,649	86,698
Contract liabilities		353,058	706,740
Provisions	9	56,782	68,509
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		468,489	861,947
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provisions	9	8,162	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		8,162	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		476,651	861,947
NET ASSETS		2,424,350	2,128,264
EQUITY			
Retained earnings		2,021,665	1,725,579
Reserves		402,685	402,685
TOTAL EQUITY		2,424,350	2,128,264

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

NATIONAL JUDICIAL COLLEGE OF AUSTRALIA
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
ABN 20 100 577 544

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Retained Earnings \$	General Reserve \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2022	1,464,879	376,000	1,840,879
Surplus from operating activities	287,385	-	287,385
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Transfers to General Reserve	(26,685)	26,685	-
Balance at 30 June 2023	<u>1,725,579</u>	<u>402,685</u>	<u>2,128,264</u>
Surplus from operating activities	296,086	-	296,086
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Transfers to General Reserve	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2024	<u><u>2,021,665</u></u>	<u><u>402,685</u></u>	<u><u>2,424,350</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

NATIONAL JUDICIAL COLLEGE OF AUSTRALIA
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
ABN 20 100 577 544

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	NOTE	2024 \$	2023 \$
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from members and others		1,896,832	2,445,952
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,192,443)	(2,061,495)
Interest received		48,050	26,849
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash generated by/(used in) operating activities	10	(247,561)	411,306
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from financial assets		-	201,918
Purchase of financial assets		(485,443)	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(4,485)	(32)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash generated by/(used in) investing activities		(489,928)	201,886
<i>Net increase/(decrease) in cash held</i>		(737,489)	613,192
Cash at beginning of the financial year		1,635,331	1,022,139
Cash at end of the financial year	5	<hr/> 897,842 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,635,331 <hr/>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

**NATIONAL JUDICIAL COLLEGE OF AUSTRALIA
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
ABN 20 100 577 544**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

NOTE 1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The financial report is for National Judicial College of Australia as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. National Judicial College of Australia is a company limited by guarantee.

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures, Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars which is the College's functional and presentation currency. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

A number of new or revised Australian Accounting Standards are effective for the first time in the current financial year. These standards have had no material impact on the entity.

The following is a summary of the material accounting policies adopted by the College in the preparation of the financial statements. The accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

Material Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue and other income

Revenue from contracts with customers

The core principle of AASB 15 is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the College expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services.

Generally, the timing of the payment for sale of goods and rendering of services corresponds closely to the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligations, however where there is a difference, it will result in the recognition of a receivable, contract asset or contract liability.

None of the revenue streams of the College have any significant financing terms as there is less than 12 months between receipt of funds and satisfaction of performance obligations.

**NATIONAL JUDICIAL COLLEGE OF AUSTRALIA
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
ABN 20 100 577 544**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

NOTE 1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Specific revenue streams

The revenue recognition policies for the principal revenue streams of the College are:

Grant income

The College's primary source of revenue is from Grants. The grant agreement would constitute the contract for AASB 15 purposes, and the grant specifies the transaction price. The grant is "to assist with projects or activities that contribute to the pursuit of an equitable and accessible system of civil justice". This purpose would make up the performance obligation for AASB 15 purposes. As the grant does not specify on the type or the number of projects or activities, the revenue would be able to be recognised as revenue at the time of the first project or activity.

Rendering of services

The College's rendering of services is made up of the hosting of training and conferences. The College has concluded that revenue from the rendering of these services should be recognised at the point in time when the event is held, as this is when the performance obligation has been met. Under AASB 15 this is deemed to be the point in time when risks and rewards are transferred.

Statement of financial position balances relating to revenue recognition Contract assets and liabilities

Where the amounts billed to customers are based on the achievement of various milestones established in the contract, the amounts recognised as revenue in a given period do not necessarily coincide with the amounts billed to or certified by the customer.

When a performance obligation is satisfied by transferring a promised good or service to the customer before the customer pays consideration or the before payment is due, the College presents the contract as a contract asset, unless the College's rights to that amount of consideration are unconditional, in which case the College recognises a receivable.

When an amount of consideration is received from a customer prior to the entity transferring a good or service to the customer, the College presents the contract as a contract liability.

NATIONAL JUDICIAL COLLEGE OF AUSTRALIA
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
ABN 20 100 577 544

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

NOTE 1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Contract cost assets

The College recognises assets relating to the costs of obtaining a contract and the costs incurred to fulfil a contract or set up / mobilisation costs that are directly related to the contract provided they will be recovered through performance of the contract.

Costs to obtain a contract are only capitalised when they are directly related to a contract and it is probable that they will be recovered in the future. Costs incurred that would have been incurred regardless of whether the contract was won are expensed, unless those costs are explicitly chargeable to the customer in any case (whether or not the contract is won).

The capitalised costs are amortised on a straight line basis over the expected life of the contract.

Costs required to set up the contract, including mobilisation costs, are capitalised provided that it is probable that they will be recovered in the future and that they do not include expenses that would normally have been incurred by the College if the contract had not been obtained. They are recognised as an expense on the basis of the proportion of actual output to estimated output under each contract. If the above conditions are not met, these costs are taken directly to profit or loss as incurred.

Where costs are incurred to fulfil a contract, they are accounted for under the relevant accounting standard (if appropriate), otherwise if the costs relate directly to a contract, the costs generate or enhance resources of the College that will be used to satisfy performance obligations in the future and the costs are expected to be recovered then they are capitalised as contract costs assets and released to the profit or loss on a systematic basis consistent with the transfer to the customer of the goods or services to which the asset relates.

Other income

Other income is recognised on an accruals basis when the College is entitled to it.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

(b) Income Tax

The College is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

**NATIONAL JUDICIAL COLLEGE OF AUSTRALIA
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
ABN 20 100 577 544**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

NOTE 1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

(c) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO, are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers. The GST component of investing and financing activities are disclosed as operating cash flows.

(d) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

(e) Plant and Equipment

Each class of plant and equipment is measured using the cost or fair value as indicated, less where applicable, accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Plant and Equipment (including Computer Equipment)

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the asset.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost are valued at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

NOTE 1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and capitalised leased assets, but excluding leasehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the College commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Plant and equipment	33.3% - 50.0%
Computer equipment	33.3% - 50.0%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date. The asset class carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are included in the income statement.

Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, the College reviews the carrying values of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an asset class, the College estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the class of asset belongs.

Where future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent upon the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and when the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits, value in use is depreciated replacement cost of an asset.

Where an impairment loss on a revalued asset is identified, this is debited against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that same class of asset.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

NOTE 1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

(f) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the College during the reporting period which remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

(g) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the College's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

(h) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

(i) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the College commits itself to either purchase or sell the asset (ie trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs except where the instrument is classified 'at fair value through profit or loss' in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Finance instruments are subsequently measured at either fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method or cost. *Fair value* represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

NOTE 1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Amortised cost is calculated as:

- ii. the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition;
- iii. less principal repayments;
- iv. plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of the difference, if any, between the amount initially recognised and the maturity amount calculated using the *effective interest method*; and
- v. less any reduction for impairment.

The *effective interest method* is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying value with a consequential recognition of an income or expense in profit or loss.

(i) *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial assets are classified at 'fair value through profit or loss' when they are held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, or where they are derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying value being included in profit or loss.

(ii) *Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

(iii) *Held-to-maturity investments*

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the entity's intention to hold these investments to maturity.

(iv) *Available-for-sale financial assets*

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature, or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

NOTE 1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

(i) Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Fair Value

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

Impairment

At each reporting date, the entity assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability, which is extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of noncash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

(j) Comparative Figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation for the current financial year.

(k) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Those charged with governance make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

NOTE 1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below:

Key estimates - revenue recognition - long term contracts

The College undertakes long term contracts which span a number of reporting periods. Recognition of revenue in relation to these contracts involves estimation of future costs of completing the contract and the expected outcome of the contract. The assumptions are based on the information available to management at the reporting date, however future changes or additional information may mean the expected revenue recognition pattern has to be amended.

Key estimates – receivables

The receivables at reporting date have been reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that any of the receivables are impaired. An impairment provision is included for any receivable where the entire balance is not considered collectible. The impairment provision is based on the best information at the reporting date.

Key estimates - impairment of property, plant and equipment

The College assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating conditions specific to the College that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

Key judgments - useful lives of depreciable assets

Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets

(I) Economic dependence

The College is dependent on the Australian Government Attorney-General's Department for the majority of its revenue used to undertake its functions. At the date of this report the directors have no reason to believe the Australian Government Attorney-General's Department will not continue to support the College.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

	2024 \$	2023 \$
NOTE 2. OPERATING REVENUE		
Contributions and grants received	1,371,904	1,200,574
Program fees	933,356	999,513
	<u>2,305,260</u>	<u>2,200,087</u>
Timing of revenue recognition		
Recognised over time	2,305,260	2,200,087
Recognised at a point in time	-	-
	<u>2,305,260</u>	<u>2,200,087</u>
NOTE 3. OTHER INCOME		
Interest received/receivable	94,857	26,849
	<u>94,857</u>	<u>26,849</u>
NOTE 4. SPECIFIC EXPENSES		
Included specific expenses		
Audit fee	7,177	13,057
Salary and wages included as a component of Judicial Education Program expenses	222,192	-
Superannuation	73,410	69,263
NOTE 5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash at bank and on hand	877,057	1,614,796
Other short term deposits	20,785	20,535
	<u>897,842</u>	<u>1,635,331</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	NOTE	2024 \$	2023 \$
NOTE 6. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES			
Trade receivables		92,571	37,825
Accrued income - interest		47,647	840
		140,218	38,665
NOTE 7. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT			
Office Equipment			
Equipment – at cost		15,263	10,778
Less accumulated depreciation		(11,863)	(9,551)
Total Office Equipment		3,400	1,227
Computer Equipment			
Equipment – at cost		7,826	7,826
Less accumulated depreciation		(7,826)	(6,427)
Total Computer Equipment		-	1,399
Total Plant and Equipment		3,400	2,626
<i>Movements in carrying amounts</i>			
		Office Equipment	Computer Equipment
Opening written down value		1,227	1,399
Additions during the year		4,485	-
Depreciation expense applied		(2,312)	(1,399)
		3,400	-

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

	2024 \$	2023 \$
NOTE 8. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
CURRENT		
Trade payables	38,796	13,041
Accrued expenses	18,000	18,317
GST payable	(46,403)	4,744
Superannuation payable	18,298	2,664
Other employee related payables	29,958	47,932
	<u>58,649</u>	<u>86,698</u>

Trade and other payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 30 days. The carrying value of trade and other payables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

NOTE 9. PROVISIONS

Analysis of total provision

	Long Service Leave	Annual Leave
Provisions		
Opening balance as at 1 July 2023	15,138	53,371
Net movement in balance	(6,976)	3,411
Balance as at 30 June 2024	<u>8,162</u>	<u>56,782</u>
Current	-	56,782
Non-Current	8,162	-
	<u>8,162</u>	<u>56,782</u>

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

		2024 \$
NOTE 10. CASH FLOW RECONCILIATION		
<i>Cash as per:</i>		
Statement of financial position	4	897,842
Statement of cash flows		<u>897,842</u>
<i>Reconciliation of surplus for the year to net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities</i>		
Surplus for the year		<u>296,086</u>
<i>Adjustments for non-cash items</i>		
Depreciation		3,711
<i>Movements in assets and liabilities</i>		
Decrease/(increase) in receivables		(101,553)
Decrease/(increase) in other assets		(60,509)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors and payables		(28,050)
Increase/(decrease) in contract liabilities		(353,682)
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions		(3,564)
		<u>(247,561)</u>

NOTE 11. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE DATE

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or could significantly affect the operations of the College, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the College in future financial years.

NOTE 12. GENERAL RESERVE

The College maintains a reserve to provide for the cost of operations in the event that the entity is required to be wound up. The reserve is reviewed and adjusted accordingly on an ongoing basis.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

NOTE 13. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL/RELATED PARTIES

Related parties

The College defines related parties to be the members, directors and staff holding positions as key management personnel.

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more or no less favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

With the exception of compensation of key management personnel, the only transactions with related parties included the payment of contributions and the activities associated with the judicial education program.

Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel is defined by *AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures* as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the College directly or indirectly.

The total remuneration paid to key management personnel during the period is as follows:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Total key management personnel compensation (Including amounts paid upon resignation)	321,064	241,528

The directors do not receive any direct remuneration for services provided to the College.

In addition to the above compensation, the College has paid insurance premiums of \$3,456 (2023: \$3,421) for *Association Liability* insurance which incorporates directors' and officers' liability insurance. It is not practical to obtain the details of the components of the insurance premium that relate to key management personnel.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

NOTE 14. MEMBERS' GUARANTEE

The College is registered with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and is a company limited by guarantee. If the College is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$1 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the College. At 30 June 2024 the number of members was 12 (2023: 12).

NOTE 15. COMMITMENTS OF CAPITAL

There are no commitments of capital at the end of the reporting period (2023: NIL).

NOTE 16. CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

In the opinion of those charged with governance, the College did not have any contingent assets or liabilities at 30 June 2024 (2023: NIL)

NOTE 17. STATUTORY INFORMATION

The registered office and principal place of business of the College is:

National Judicial College of Australia
Building 5
ANU Law College of Law
ACTON ACT 2601



AccountAbility (ACT) Pty Ltd
ACN: 088 095 354

PO Box 776, Mitchell ACT 2911

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Email: admin@accountability-act.com.au
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Professional Standards Legislation

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE NATIONAL JUDICIAL COLLEGE OF AUSTRALIA

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

I have audited the financial report of the National Judicial College of Australia (the College), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information, and the Directors' Declaration.

In my opinion the financial report of the College has been prepared in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- a) giving a true and fair view of the College's financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2022.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of my report. I am independent of the College in accordance with the ethical requirements of the *Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the College are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the College's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intends to liquidate the College or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for the College's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion.


Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located on the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website and forms part of this audit report. Refer http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf

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

AccountAbility

Anthony Wilson
Registered Company Auditor
Canberra, ACT
20 September 2024



Enquiries may be directed to:

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NATIONAL JUDICIAL COLLEGE OF AUSTRALIA