



NSW Department of Justice

Annual Report

2016-2017

The Hon. Mark Speakman SC MP

Attorney General of NSW
52 Martin Place
SYDNEY NSW 2000

The Hon. Troy Grant MP

Minister for Police
Minister for Emergency Services
52 Martin Place
SYDNEY NSW 2000

The Hon. David Elliott MP

Minister for Counter Terrorism
Minister for Corrections
Minister for Veterans Affairs
52 Martin Place
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Dear Ministers

I am pleased to submit the Department of Justice Annual Report 2016-17 for presentation to Parliament.

The Department of Justice Annual Report 2016-17 encompasses the annual report of the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority 2016-17. Part 5, Section 39 of the *Gaming and Liquor Administration Act 2007* notes that a report under the *Annual Reports (Departments) Act 1985* in respect of the department may include any annual report required to be made in respect of the Authority under the *Annual Reports (Statutory Bodies) Act 1984*.

The Department of Justice Annual Report 2016-17 and the accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Annual Reports (Departments) Act 1985* and the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983*.

The Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority Annual Report 2016-17 has been prepared in accordance with the *Casino Control Act 1992*, the *Liquor Act 2007*, the *Annual Reports (Statutory Bodies) Act 1984* and the *Annual Reports (Statutory Bodies) Regulation 2010*.

Following the tabling of the report in Parliament, it will be available for public access on the Department of Justice website at www.justice.nsw.gov.au.

Yours sincerely



Andrew Cappie-Wood

Secretary

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Secretary's foreword



I am pleased to introduce the Department of Justice's annual report for 2016-17.

Our annual report showcases the hard work and dedication of the more than 14,000 staff who share our department's vision of creating a just, safe and resilient place for the people of NSW, and enhancing our communities by celebrating arts and culture.

Many of the programs and initiatives we implemented during 2016-17 were sharply focused on contributing to the Premier's and state priorities. The Department of Justice was the lead agency on three of these this year: reducing domestic violence, reducing adult reoffending and increasing attendance at cultural venues and events.

This report highlights our work towards achieving these objectives, as well our department's specific priorities of reducing reoffending, safer communities, better services, building infrastructure, better regulation, and arts and culture.

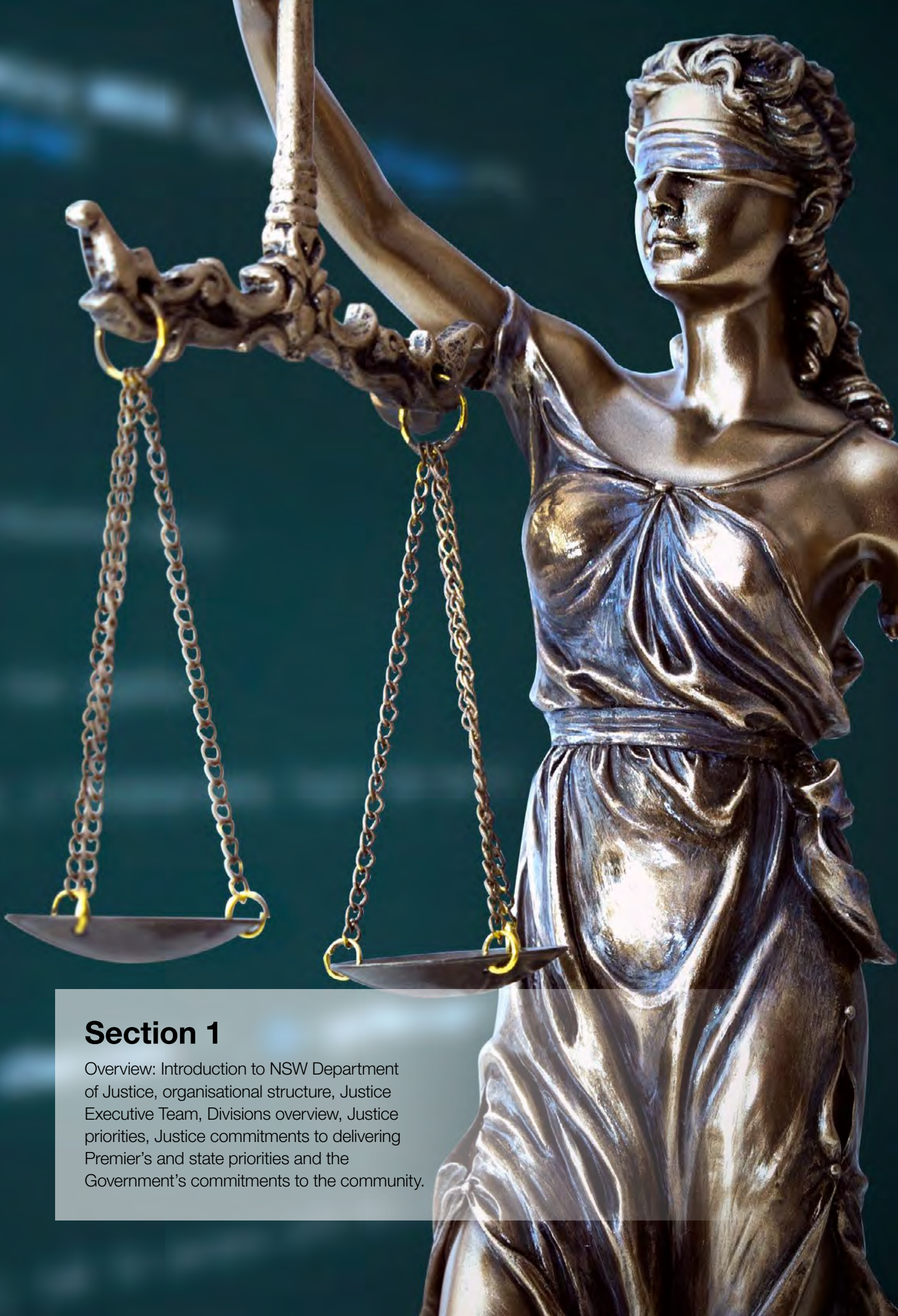
Our department serves the community of NSW through a broad range of functions, and together our divisions achieved much this year.

The year was one of change as we welcomed new responsibilities and functions and bid farewell to others, in line with 'machinery of government' changes that came into effect on 1 April 2017. Veterans Affairs joined us from the Department of Premier and Cabinet, while Liquor & Gaming NSW moved to the Department of Industry and the former agencies of Arts NSW and Screen NSW (now Create NSW) moved to the Department of Planning and Environment.

This annual report demonstrates our commitment to the community of NSW. It is my great privilege to lead the Department of Justice and to share our achievements with you.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Andrew Cappie-Wood', with a small dot at the end.

Andrew Cappie-Wood
Secretary



Section 1

Overview: Introduction to NSW Department of Justice, organisational structure, Justice Executive Team, Divisions overview, Justice priorities, Justice commitments to delivering Premier's and state priorities and the Government's commitments to the community.

Our organisation

The Department of Justice exists to provide a focused, fairer and faster justice system, contributing to building safer communities and the protection of rights.

Our vision is to create a safe, just and resilient place for the people of NSW. We recognise that communities are stronger when they participate in and celebrate arts and culture.

We value service, trust, accountability, integrity and respect.

In 2016-17, we were affected by 'machinery of government' changes to the structure of departments and agencies across the NSW public sector. The department welcomed Veterans Affairs while the arts portfolio was transferred to the Planning and Environment Cluster, and the liquor and gaming portfolio was transferred to the Industry Cluster. These changes took effect on 1 April 2017.

Our responsibilities

The Department of Justice is responsible for:

- ▲ developing and coordinating law enforcement policy, strategy and legislation
- ▲ advising the NSW Government on law and justice issues and legal reforms
- ▲ administering courts, tribunals and alternative dispute resolution services
- ▲ providing support services for victims of crime, including counselling, financial assistance for eligible people, and court support
- ▲ implementing effective intervention and diversionary programs to reduce reoffending risks, prevent crime, and divert, support and rehabilitate young and adult offenders
- ▲ providing secure, safe and humane management of adult and young offenders in custody
- ▲ monitoring and supervising adult and young offenders in the community
- ▲ recording life events including births, deaths and marriages
- ▲ providing legal and regulatory services
- ▲ providing responsive services for vulnerable members of the community who need life management and decision-making support
- ▲ assisting the community and responsible organisations to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters
- ▲ providing training, planning and resources for the emergency management sector
- ▲ regulating liquor, wagering, gaming and registered clubs
- ▲ creating opportunities for people to shape and experience arts and culture
- ▲ investing in the success and future of arts and culture through infrastructure and funding programs and targeted strategies
- ▲ promoting and strengthening the screen industry in NSW to promote Australia's cultural identity, encourage employment in screen production and encourage investment in the screen industry
- ▲ commemorating and preserving the heritage of servicemen and women.

Our Ministers*

The Department of Justice is responsible to three Ministers of the NSW Government.

**The Hon. Mark Speakman SC MP
(also now cluster lead Minister)**

Attorney General of NSW

The Hon. Troy Grant MP

Minister for Police

Minister for Emergency Services

The Hon. David Elliott MP

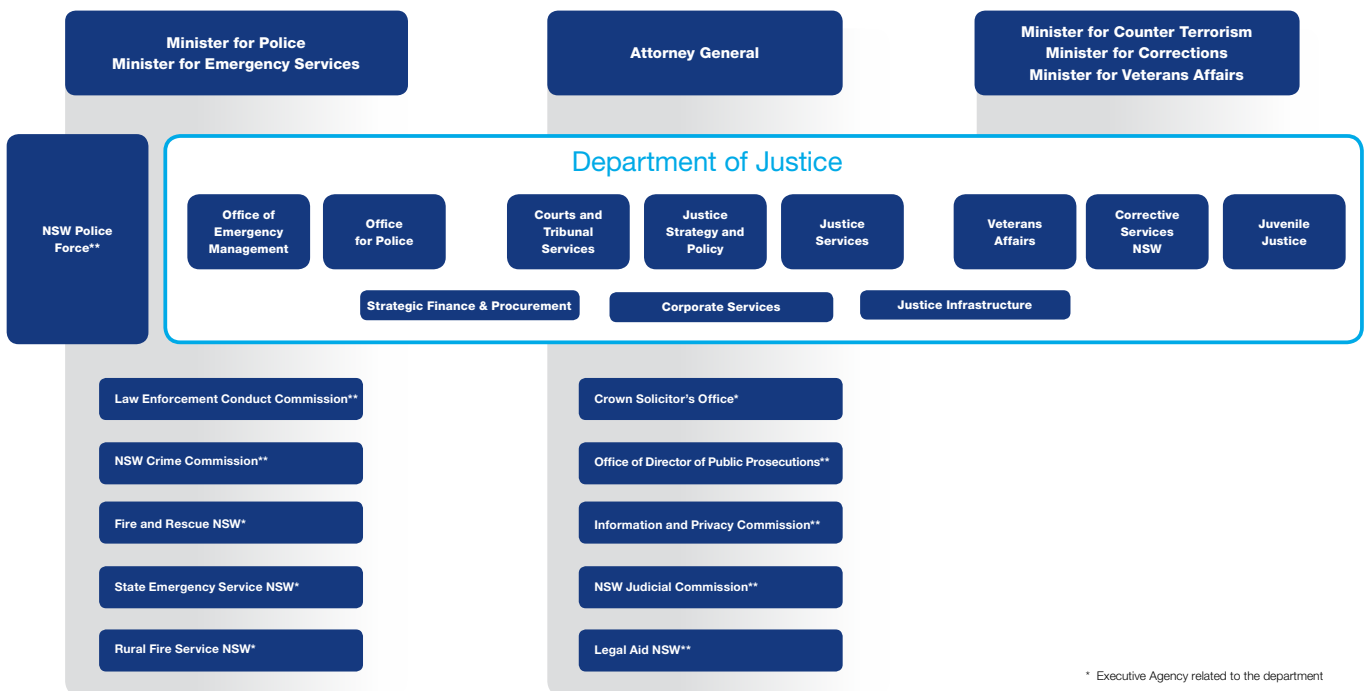
Minister for Counter Terrorism**

Minister for Corrections

Minister for Veterans Affairs

The Justice Cluster

The Department of Justice is the principal department in the Justice Cluster of NSW Government agencies. The Justice Cluster comprises interdependent and interlocking government agencies that deliver legal, law enforcement and emergency services. Although each agency has its own specific functions, the department is responsible for the cluster's overall administration and for coordination across the cluster.



* Executive Agency related to the department
** Separate Statutory Agency

* Note: During the course of 2016-17, the following Ministerial changes took place prior to the machinery of government changes:

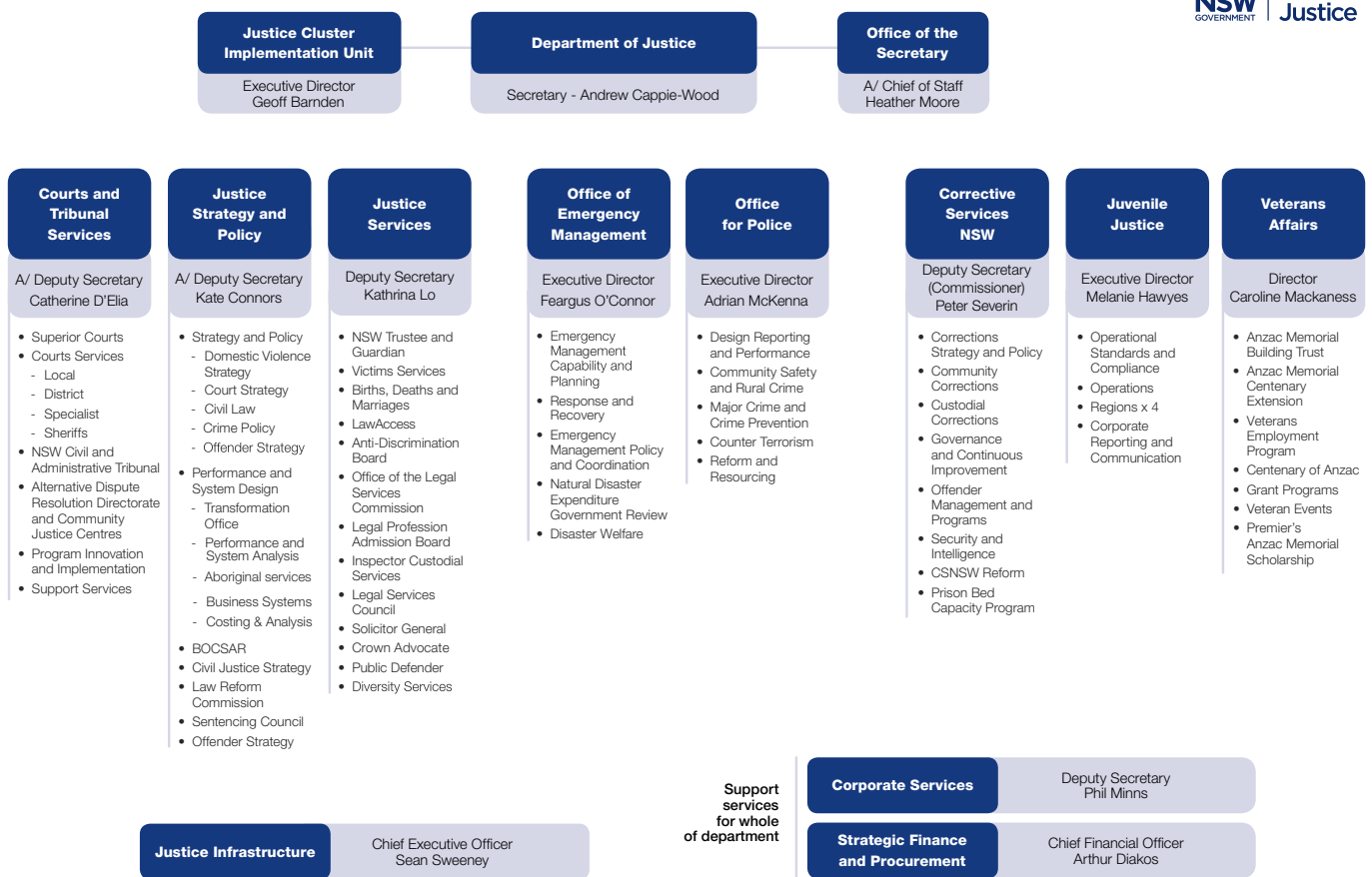
The Hon. Gabriel Upton MP
Attorney General

The Hon. Troy Grant MP
Deputy Premier
Minister for Justice and Police
Minister for Racing
Minister for the Arts

** Note: new Ministerial portfolio post the machinery of government changes

Organisational structure

Note: On 1 April 2017, due to machinery of government changes, Veterans Affairs joined the Department of Justice while the arts portfolio was transferred to the Planning and Environment Cluster, and the liquor and gaming portfolio was transferred to the Industry Cluster.



Machinery of government changes

The Justice Cluster was affected by machinery of government changes set out in the Administrative Arrangements (Administrative Changes—Public Service Agencies) Order 2017. The Australian Museum, Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, Art Gallery of NSW, State Library of NSW, Library Council of NSW and Sydney Opera House Trust were transferred to the Planning and Environment Cluster. The Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority was transferred to the Industry Cluster. These changes took effect on 1 April 2017.

Justice Executive Team

The Secretary of the Department of Justice is the leader of the department's executive team.

The Justice Executive Team:

- ▲ directs, manages and monitors the department's progress towards achieving government, cluster and department plans and priorities, including the NSW Government priorities and the Department of Justice Corporate Plan 2016-17
- ▲ ensures Ministers and the government are advised appropriately about programs, initiatives and issues in the department's portfolio areas
- ▲ monitors organisational performance, including financial performance.

In 2016-17, the Department of Justice Executive Team was comprised of the following members:

- ▲ Secretary of the Department of Justice (Executive Chair) – Andrew Cappie-Wood
- ▲ Deputy Secretary, Corrective Services NSW / Commissioner of Corrective Services – Peter Severin
- ▲ Deputy Secretary, Justice Strategy and Policy – Brendan Thomas (1 July 2016 – 14 May 2017)
- ▲ Acting Deputy Secretary, Justice Strategy and Policy – Kate Connors (appointed to act from 15 May 2017)
- ▲ Acting Deputy Secretary, Courts and Tribunal Services – Catherine D'Elia
- ▲ Deputy Secretary, Justice Services – Kathrina Lo (appointed from 18 April 2017)
- ▲ Deputy Secretary, Corporate Services – Peter Connolly (1 July 2016 – 31 March 2017)

- ▲ Acting Deputy Secretary, Corporate Services – Phil Minns (appointed to act from 3 April 2017)
- ▲ Executive Director, Juvenile Justice – Melanie Hawyres
- ▲ Executive Director, Office for Police – Adrian McKenna
- ▲ Executive Director, Office of Emergency Management – Feargus O'Connor
- ▲ Deputy Secretary, Liquor, Gaming and Emergency Management – Paul Newson (appointed from November 2016 to 1 April 2017)
- ▲ Executive Director, NSW Trustee & Guardian – Damon Quinn (1 July 2016 – 17 April 2017; following machinery of government changes, this position now reports to Deputy Secretary, Justice Services)
- ▲ Chief Financial Officer – Arthur Diakos (appointed from 2 December 2016)
- ▲ Acting Chief Financial Officer – Wayne Evans (appointed to act from 1 July to 28 October 2016)
- ▲ Deputy Secretary, Justice Services, Arts and Culture – Samantha Torres (1 July 2016 – 1 April 2017)
- ▲ Chief of Staff – Kate Connors (1 July 2016 – 14 May 2017)
- ▲ Acting Chief of Staff – Heather Moore (appointed to act from 15 May 2017)

The executive is advised by:

- ▲ General Counsel – Lida Kaban
- ▲ Executive Director, Justice Cluster Implementation Unit – Geoff Barnden
- ▲ Acting Executive Director, Strategic Human Resources – Michael Baldi

What we do

Corrective Services NSW

Corrective Services NSW (CSNSW) manages the state's adult prisons and offenders in the community. The division is a key contributor to the NSW Government priorities to reduce adult reoffending and reduce domestic violence.

The core business of CSNSW is:

- ▲ managing the state's correctional centres to achieve safe, secure and humane custodial environments
- ▲ supervising offenders in the community, working to achieve successful reintegration, and advising the courts and State Parole Authority on a range of matters
- ▲ providing effective treatment programs and services to offenders to reduce the rate of reoffending and promote wellbeing
- ▲ assessing and managing key security and risk issues across CSNSW
- ▲ administering sentences and other legal orders.

Courts and Tribunal Services

Courts and Tribunal Services manages and supports the court and tribunal networks in NSW, which are the largest in Australia and among the most efficient when it comes to timeliness, disposal of matters and cost.

There are 164 courts and tribunals locations throughout NSW, including the Local, District and Superior courts, the NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal, Alternative Dispute Resolution Services and Community Justice Centres.

Supporting the courts and tribunal system is a network of registry staff, Reporting Services, Library Services, Business Information Services, Operational Training and the NSW Courts Service Centre. The Office of the Sheriff provides security

for NSW courts and tribunals, administers the jury system and has an enforcement function for some civil debts and fines.

Courts and Tribunal Services provides ongoing support to the judiciary, tribunal members, Justice Cluster staff, court users and victims to deliver fast and fair justice for NSW.

Justice Strategy and Policy

Justice Strategy and Policy advises the NSW Government on law and justice issues, sets the strategic direction for reforms to the criminal and civil justice systems, and leads the development of reforms to reduce reoffending and address Aboriginal over-representation in the justice system. The division also provides crime statistics and analysis services through the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

The division is responsible for leading the Premier's priority to reduce domestic violence, driving strategies that focus on intervening earlier, increasing convictions and changing offenders' behaviour.

Justice Strategy and Policy promotes and embraces diversity through inclusive programs and services, and manages an extensive grants program, providing funding to the community for projects and programs to prevent and reduce crime in their communities.

Justice Services

Justice Services delivers key client-facing services, from will preparation and birth registration to victims support and admission to become a lawyer.

The division comprises various agencies and business centres, including a number of agencies led by independent statutory office holders. Justice Services encompasses the NSW Trustee & Guardian, Victims Services, Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages, LawAccess NSW, the Legal Profession Admission Board and others.

Clients served include vulnerable groups within the community, including people with a disability, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, culturally and linguistically diverse groups, the homeless and refugees.

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile Justice (JJ) supervises and cares for young offenders in the community and in juvenile justice centres. Its purpose is to empower young people to fulfil their potential without offending.

The division looks after the juvenile justice system, which includes managing young people in custody, at Children's Courts and in the community through casework supervision and Youth Justice Conferencing. Juvenile Justice collaborates with non-government service providers to deliver early intervention and other support services to young people in contact with the criminal justice system.

Veterans Affairs

Veterans Affairs leads on the NSW Government's commitment to ensure our veterans, past and present, are honoured with dignity and respect. The division manages state programs commemorating and assisting veterans in collaboration with all NSW Government agencies, the federal government and community stakeholders.

Veterans Affairs joined the Department of Justice on 1 April 2017 and is focused on four broad areas of work:

- ▲ the Anzac Memorial, the principal war memorial in NSW
- ▲ the NSW Centenary of Anzac commemorative program, a key deliverable of which is the extension of the Anzac Memorial
- ▲ the Veterans Employment Program, an initiative to bridge the gap for veterans ending their military careers and starting meaningful civilian employment

- ▲ veteran-related policy and programs such as grants and scholarships that support education and help to protect war memorials.

Strategic Finance and Procurement

Strategic Finance and Procurement is responsible for the development and maintenance of strategic financial, budgetary and procurement frameworks and cost-effective services that enable the department to achieve its vision.

These cost-effective services cover:

- ▲ cluster oversight, coordination and reporting
- ▲ management accounting, budget policy and reporting
- ▲ financial accounting control, fixed assets and systems, taxation and statutory reporting
- ▲ strategic procurement.

Corporate Services

Corporate Services coordinates human resources, asset planning and maintenance, and information technology services for the department. This includes the delivery of shared corporate transactional services. The division also manages the delivery of in-house legal advice through the Office of the General Counsel.

Office of Emergency Management

The Office of Emergency Management (OEM) leads and coordinates the emergency management sector, develops capability, administers policy and disaster funding, and provides portfolio coordination for the Minister for Emergency Services.

The division provides a direct operational response during disasters, conducting welfare and recovery operations, and crisis management.

Working across the emergency management sector, government and community, the OEM drives innovation and best practice to achieve a safer and more disaster-resilient NSW.

Office for Police

The Office for Police develops and helps to implement strategy and policy on community safety, major crime, biometrics, firearms, high risk industries regulated by police, forensics, identity security and counter terrorism.

The division works closely with the NSW Police Force and contributes significantly to the NSW Government priorities to reduce domestic violence and reduce violent crime.

Among the division's deliverables are results-oriented policy design, resource planning, performance solutions, and tailored and targeted reporting services for the NSW Police Force. The Office for Police develops policy for major crime and crime prevention, community safety and counter terrorism.

Specifically in relation to counter terrorism, the Office for Police provides program and project development, and works closely with other jurisdictions, businesses and the community on counter terrorism initiatives, strategies and arrangements.

Office of the Secretary

The Office of the Secretary is the core leadership and decision-making hub of Justice, and works with all divisions to set the direction of the department.

The office coordinates the strategic planning process, oversees corporate governance, leads communication and media activities, and provides the transactional link between the department and Ministers. It also encompasses parliamentary and executive services, and provides project governance for the department's major programs and initiatives.

Arts and Culture¹

Arts and Culture is responsible for furthering the government's vision for NSW to be known for its bold and exciting art and culture, with the infrastructure to match.

The division works to propagate arts, screen and culture, embed these activities into the everyday, invest in cultural infrastructure, and implement the NSW Government's policies in this space. This includes establishing a new Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences at Parramatta and working towards achieving the government's state priority of increasing cultural participation in NSW by 15 per cent by 2019.

Prior to the arts portfolio transferring to the Planning and Environment Cluster on 1 April 2017, the division comprised Arts NSW, Screen NSW and Cultural Institutions such as the Sydney Opera House Trust and Art Gallery of NSW.

Liquor & Gaming NSW and Office of Racing²

Liquor & Gaming NSW regulates the liquor, gaming, wagering and clubs industries.

Liquor & Gaming NSW balances responsible industry development while minimising the risks of alcohol and gambling-related harm in the community. It provides intelligence-led and risk-based industry oversight that minimises the impact on responsible participants and focuses intervention to areas of greatest risk. The division provides policy leadership and proactively engages with stakeholders and the broader community to foster consistent and transparent decision making.

The Office of Racing is responsible for developing and managing racing governance frameworks and supporting the growth and economic viability of racing in NSW. This includes managing the relationships between government and the three industry controlling bodies: Racing NSW, Harness Racing NSW and Greyhound Racing NSW.

1. The arts portfolio was transferred to the Planning and Environment Cluster on 1 April 2017 due to machinery of government changes.
2. The liquor and gaming portfolio was transferred to the Industry Cluster on 1 April 2017 due to machinery of government changes.

Our priorities

The NSW Justice Department is a lead on **three** of the 30 NSW Government priorities and contributes significantly to a further eight.

■ = Lead ● = Contribute

Premier's priorities

- **Creating jobs**
- **Building infrastructure**
- **Driving public sector diversity**
 - Improving education results
- **Improving government services**
 - Improving service levels in hospitals
 - Keeping our environment clean
 - Making housing more affordable
 - Protecting our kids
- **Reducing domestic violence**
 - Reducing youth homelessness
 - Tackling childhood obesity

NSW priorities

STRONG BUDGET AND ECONOMY

- **Make NSW the easiest state to start a business**
 - Be the leading Australian state in business confidence
 - Increase the proportion of people completing apprenticeships and traineeships to 65% by 2019
 - Halve the time taken to assess planning applications for State Significant Developments
 - Maintaining the AAA credit rating
 - Expenditure growth to be less than revenue growth

BUILDING INFRASTRUCTURE

- 90% of peak travel on key road routes is on time
- Increase housing supply across NSW - deliver more than 50,000 approvals per year

PROTECTING THE VULNERABLE

● Successful transition of participants and resources to NDIS by 2018

Increase the number of households successfully transitioning out of social housing by 5% over three years

BETTER SERVICES

Increase the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students in the top two NAPLAN bands for reading and numeracy by 30%

● 70% of government transactions to be conducted via digital channels by 2019

Increase on-time admission for planned surgery, in accordance with medical advice

■ Increase attendance at cultural venues and events in NSW by 15% by 2019³

Maintain or improve reliability of public transport services over the next four years

SAFER COMMUNITIES

● LGAs to have stable or falling reported violent crimes rates by 2019⁴

■ Reduce adult reoffending by 5% by 2019

Reduce road fatalities by at least 30% from 2011 levels by 2021

Department priorities

1 Reducing reoffending

2 Safer communities

3. Better services

4. Building infrastructure

5. Better regulation⁵

6. Arts and culture⁶

3. Justice was the lead on this priority until machinery of government changes on 1 April 2017. Reported activities for Priority 26 in this Annual Report are for the period 1 July 2016 to 31 March 2017.

4. The NSW Police Force is the lead agency on this priority.

5. Liquor & Gaming NSW contributed to this priority until machinery of government changes on 1 April 2017.

6. The Arts and Culture division led this priority until machinery of government changes on 1 April 2017.

Premier's and state priorities

The Department of Justice leads on three of the 30 NSW Government priorities. In 2016-17, the department delivered a range of initiatives to meet these priorities.

Premier's priority: reducing domestic violence

Among the 30 NSW Government priorities, one of the Premier's personal priorities is reducing domestic violence. The Premier's goal is to reduce the proportion of domestic violence perpetrators reoffending by 25 per cent by 2019.

In 2016-17, the Department of Justice:

- ▲ delivered trials of eight intervention strategies across four sites with high rates of domestic violence reoffending (Bankstown, Blacktown, Lake Macquarie and Mt Druitt), capturing lessons to inform wider implementation
- ▲ strengthened policing of high risk domestic violence offenders, through the use of Suspect Target Management Plans across NSW and the establishment of High Risk Offender Teams operating in three police regions
- ▲ established the first trial site for the Pre-Sentence Support Intervention, where domestic violence offenders on bail are supported to complete a brief behavioural change program
- ▲ expanded the delivery of 'EQUIPS'*; a suite of four programs, including the Domestic Abuse Program, to offenders serving community supervised sentences
- ▲ developed for state-wide delivery an enhanced supervision model for offenders with community supervised sentences
- ▲ tested, refined and expanded the 'What's Your Plan' behavioural insights intervention across the entire network of Aboriginal Client and Community Services Officers
- ▲ completed a randomised controlled trial of sending SMS messages to ADVO defendants with reminders to attend court and comply with ADVOs – early results indicate that court non-attendance by ADVO offenders has decreased significantly
- ▲ established the first of several regional coordination groups across NSW, to oversee the implementation of interventions associated with reducing domestic violence
- ▲ implemented the Remand Domestic Violence Intervention and a trial of electronic monitoring of eligible high risk domestic violence offenders
- ▲ started building 10 High Intensity Program Units in NSW prisons, so that offenders on short sentences can undertake domestic violence and other intensive programs to reduce their risk of reoffending
- ▲ partnered with the NSW Police Force to lead a trial of interventions in Bourke aimed at reducing its high rate of domestic violence-related assaults.

* 'EQUIPS' stands for explore, question, understand, investigate, practice and succeed.

State priority: increase attendance at cultural venues and events

Prior to machinery of government changes on 1 April 2017, the arts and culture portfolio resided within the Department of Justice.

In 2016-17, NSW was on track to achieve an increase in attendance at cultural venues and events by 15 per cent by 2019 due to:

- ▲ increased access through new and innovative services, such as extending opening hours on Wednesday nights at arts and culture venues over the summer of 2017 (under the *Culture Up Late* initiative)
- ▲ ongoing free entry for young people under 16 at the Australian Museum and the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences
- ▲ ongoing partnership and involvement in the Sydney Film Festival, Sydney Festival and Sydney Writers' Festival, which all welcome large audiences. In particular, *Screenability NSW* was launched as part of the Sydney Film Festival in 2017, with seven sold-out sessions of features, documentaries and short films made by practitioners with disability.
- ▲ increased accessibility to many of the state cultural institutions' treasures for regional communities through touring, educational outreach and strategic partnerships. For example, Australian Museum's T-Rex on Tour exhibition and Satellite, the Sydney Opera House's events live streaming program.

State priority: reduce adult reoffending

Corrective Services NSW leads the department in working to reduce adult reoffending by five per cent by 2019.

In 2016-17, the Department of Justice:

- ▲ commenced construction of 10 High Intensity Program Units that will deliver intensive rehabilitation services, programs and enhanced release planning, targeting inmates serving sentences of less than six months
- ▲ rolled out the Practice Guide for Intervention across the state to enhance supervision and management of offenders by Community Corrections officers
- ▲ developed a new case management model that will provide for more intensive management of high risk offenders, including support to address mental health and addiction issues
- ▲ implemented a revised Intake Screening Questionnaire that more effectively identifies inmate welfare and criminogenic needs at the earliest opportunity and links inmates to appropriate rehabilitation and other programs
- ▲ expanded the delivery of EQUIPS across custodial and community offender cohorts
- ▲ implemented the Remand Domestic Violence Intervention and a trial of electronic monitoring of eligible high risk domestic violence offenders
- ▲ established the Extra Offender Management Service in Dubbo, Lismore, Liverpool, Parramatta and Tamworth, a partnership arrangement with non-government organisations that addresses underlying causes of offending behaviour
- ▲ set up the Local Coordinated Multiagency initiative that brings together government and social services agencies to better manage persistent offenders.

- ▲ expanded the NEXUS Program to include two additional streams focusing on inmate awareness and their reintegration needs
- ▲ A mentoring service went out to tender through the Funded Partnership Initiative that will use volunteers to assist inmates to transition from custody to the community
- ▲ created the Transition Reintegration and Community Connection – Australia's first social impact investment to reduce parolee reoffending and reincarceration
- ▲ provided employment to 78.4 per cent of the eligible inmate population through Corrective Services Industries.

The NSW Government's commitments to the community

In 2016-17, the Department of Justice oversaw and implemented initiatives that delivered on commitments that the NSW Government made to the community.

This reporting year, the Department of Justice achieved the following:

- 1) Evaluation of the pilot to use Children's Champions to support child witnesses through the trial process started in March 2017. The three-year pilot commenced in March 2016.
- 2) Evaluation of the pilot to use pre-recorded cross examinations of children to keep child witnesses out of court started in March 2017. The three-year pilot commenced in March 2016.
- 3) Serious Crime Prevention Orders (SCPO) commenced on 25 November 2016 to restrict the activities of people or businesses that are involved in serious crime.*
 - Public Safety Orders commenced on 31 March 2017 to prevent people from attending places or events where they are expected to engage in violence or present a serious threat to public safety or security.*
- 4) New offences reforms under Part 4AC of the *Crimes Act 1900* commenced on 8 September 2016. The reforms provide for imprisonment for up to five years for the offence of dealing with property suspected of being proceeds of crime if valued over \$100,000 and for up to three years imprisonment if under \$100,000. Police are now using the new provisions for money laundering investigations.*
- 5) Crime-Used Property and Substituted Property orders commenced on 8 September 2016. These amendments to the *Criminal Assets Recovery Act 1990* improve the ability to confiscate the assets of serious criminals by allowing:
 - a. the NSW Crime Commission to commence confiscation proceedings for property that was used in serious criminal activity
 - b. the Supreme Court to make orders for the confiscation of property that was used in serious criminal activity
 - c. the NSW Crime Commission to apply for a 'substitution declaration' where a person has used someone else's property in a serious criminal activity.*

*The Office for Police coordinated the commencement of all of these new provisions, including convening the implementation committee and ensuring that the relevant agencies were ready to use the new powers. The committee comprised the Department of Justice, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, the NSW Crime Commission and the NSW Police Force.

- 6) The Office for Police undertook analysis, designed the structure, developed the legislation and managed recruitment processes to establish the Law Enforcement Conduct Commission (LECC). The legislation was assented to on 14 November 2016. Former Supreme Court Justice, the Hon. Michael Adams QC, was appointed as the inaugural Chief Commissioner of the LECC and started in this role on 13 February 2017. The establishment of the LECC is in response to an independent review of police oversight undertaken by Mr Andrew Tink AM.
 - received an additional \$1 million in funding from the NSW Government for training frontline youth officers in evidence-based custodial practice to help manage risks and challenging behaviour
 - provided \$5.4 million to non-government organisations to provide services for young offenders through the Joint Support Program. Services include casework support, crisis accommodation and mentoring. In 2016-17, more than 800 referrals were accepted to a Joint Support Program. Around half of participants demonstrated a reduced risk of offending.
 - 7) Funding of \$345,000 was committed to Surf Life Saving on the central coast to upgrade technology and education programs. This funding will go towards staff wages and consumables for the Beachsafe website and Surf Survival courses, summer surf schools, visitor brochures, general safety messaging video, computers, digital radios, portable public address systems, drones and equipment.
 - 8) Towards reducing reoffending, the department:
 - led the Premier's priority to reduce domestic violence reoffending, by delivering trials of eight intervention strategies across four demonstration sites, and other initiatives
 - led the state priority to reduce adult reoffending, by rolling out the Practice Guide for Intervention across the state to enhance supervision and management of offenders by Community Corrections officers, among other initiatives
 - through the Driver Licensing Access Program, saw 183 people licensed (103 with a learner licence and 80 with a provisional licence) and 174 hours of professional driving lessons provided
- The Department of Justice is also responsible for reporting on the delivery of the NSW Government's commitments to the community on behalf of the Justice Cluster. In 2016-17, agencies in the cluster achieved the following:
- 9) Eighteen out of twenty four additional domestic violence specialist police officers were recruited, increasing the NSW Police Force's capability to advise and support victims of domestic and family violence. These officers were allocated to local area commands Orana, Lake Illawarra, Albury, Coffs/Clarence, Lachlan, Central Hunter, Blacktown, St Marys, Campbelltown, Liverpool, Camden, Penrith and Redfern.
 - 10) The NSW Police Force conducted 100,748 roadside drug tests, which was over the target of tripling the number of drug tests performed by 2016-17.
 - 11) The Large Air Tanker (LAT)/Very Large Air Tanker (VLAT) trial was successfully conducted over the 2015-16 and 2016-17 bushfire seasons, and the final report has been delivered. The government has committed to fund both the LAT and VLAT for ongoing implementation over a four-year estimate period, at a cost of \$38 million.



Section 2

Performance: Summarises key achievements against Justice Corporate Plan 2016-17.

Key achievements

Safer communities

In 2016-17, the Department of Justice:

- ▲ announced the criminal justice reform package on 9 May 2017, which includes reforms to sentencing, parole, early appropriate guilty pleas and the High Risk Offender Scheme
- ▲ advanced water safety in NSW by running a major water safety campaign over summer, delivering \$1.2 million to support community projects and hosting the inaugural peak water safety forum
- ▲ delivered a 35 per cent increase in emergency management training, with 1,353 participants attending 82 face-to-face activities and 2,511 enrolling in eLearning modules. Overall satisfaction in training is recorded at 93 per cent
- ▲ undertook extensive relief and recovery operations for two catastrophic disasters in western and northern NSW simultaneously: coordinated emergency accommodation for 1,329 people, took 3,057 calls through the Disaster Welfare Assistance Line and processed 1,640 applications for Personal Hardship and Distress Grants
- ▲ released 11 issues papers, 12 crime and justice bulletins, eight quarterly updates and two reports on NSW criminal court statistics through the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research
- ▲ contributed to putting more police on the street rather than in stations doing data entry by developing the *Fines Amendment (Electronic Penalty Notices) Act 2016*. The Act received assent on 21 September 2016 and amended the *Fines Act 1996* to provide the option of receiving an infringement notice electronically
- ▲ helped to address property crime, including theft and disposal of stolen motor vehicles, copper and other metal, by developing and implementing the *Scrap Metal Industry Act 2016* and supporting Regulation. This legislation prohibits scrap metal dealers from paying cash for scrap metal and requires them to report suspicious transactions to the police, among other things. The new regulatory scheme commenced on 1 March 2017
- ▲ strengthened the regulation of firearms by developing the *Firearms and Weapons Legislation Amendment Act 2017*, which received assent on 27 June 2017. The Act provides for the three-month National Firearms Amnesty and the recategorisation of lever action shotguns, and implements the updated National Firearms Agreement
- ▲ responded directly to Recommendation 24 of the coronial findings from the inquest into the deaths arising from the Lindt Café Siege. The Office for Police worked closely with NSW partners to develop the *Terrorism Legislation Amendment (Police Powers and Parole) Act 2017*, including Part 2AAA 'Police Use of Force – ongoing terrorist acts'. The Act received assent on 22 June 2017.

Better services

In 2016-17, the Department of Justice:

- ▲ won the 2016 Premier's Award in the 'Improving Government Services' category for implementing access to civil court services anywhere, anytime. The Justice Online team won this award for introducing the Online Registry website, Court List Search and Online Court
- ▲ received over 6,000 forms lodged through the NSW Online Registry website each week and received more than 35,000 views on the NSW Online Registry YouTube channel
- ▲ introduced Online Court to a further 31 Local Court locations and expanded the service into the Pre-Trial Review list in the Small Claims Division and for interlocutory matters relating to Small Claims Hearings. Online Court is an electronic service with which legal practitioners can make requests and have orders granted by the registrars for pre-hearing case management without having to enter the courtroom
- ▲ implemented eSubpoena to replace manual and paper-based processes with a modern digital portal through which subpoenaed items can be submitted electronically
- ▲ allocated \$10 million to continue the Justice Audio-Visual Link (AVL) Consolidation Project to expand technology, transform business processes and provide a support system to meet current and future needs of criminal and civil proceedings in a safer, more efficient justice system
 - Five courtrooms were provided with digital AVL facilities, including three locations which previously did not have AVL capability and two locations which were upgraded. All Local Court circuits in NSW now have AVL facilities
 - Installations and upgrades were deployed to three legal court suites in courthouses, 45 NSW Police Force local area commands, six Corrective Services NSW suites, six Juvenile Justice suites, and nine offices of the Director of Public Prosecutions
 - Audio-visual link capability was available in 242 court and tribunal rooms across 80 locations by year-end
- ▲ handled 118,927 calls via the Victims Access Line, a 16 per cent increase on last year
- ▲ received 19,573 unique applications for victims support, a 16 per cent increase on last year
- ▲ as part of the Safer Pathway Program, received 132,070 referrals for victims of domestic and family violence through the Central Referral Point. Of these, 37,159 (28.14 per cent) were for male victims, who received support via the Victims Services service delivery pilot for male victims of family and domestic violence in NSW. This four-year pilot is to ensure equitable service delivery to male victims. Referrals are actioned by local services that can provide support to male victims
- ▲ continued to administer the Office of the Inspector of Custodial Services, which provides independent scrutiny of the conditions, treatment and outcomes for adults and young people in custody. This year, the Inspector of Custodial Services delivered the report *Prison Greens: The clothing and bedding of inmates in NSW* and conducted inspections relating to the management of radicalised prisoners in NSW correctional centres, use of force in juvenile justice centres in NSW, 24-hour court cells and women on remand
- ▲ launched online admission services at the Legal Profession Admission Board for people seeking to be admitted as a lawyer in NSW

Applicants rated their experience of the new online services an average nine out of 10, and 98 per cent of applicants with a routine application received a determination within three weeks of lodgement (down from up to nine weeks)

- ▲ created a Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) to provide input and guidance on best practice in juvenile justice. The committee includes representatives from government and non-government organisations
- ▲ enabled people to resolve penalties more quickly by developing the *Fines Amendment (Electronic Penalty Notices) Act 2016*. The Act received assent on 21 September 2016 and amended the *Fines Act 1996* to provide the option of receiving an infringement notice electronically. Police will regain significant time and an estimated \$1.2 million could be saved annually by eliminating manual handling of traffic infringement notices alone
- ▲ implemented reforms at the NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages (BDM) to improve service delivery, reduce expenditure and increase revenue. This contributed to BDM making a profit of \$1.1 million in 2016-17
- ▲ saw 722 serious criminal matters, including two High Court appeals, completed by Public Defenders
- ▲ An in-house CSNSW bid for the operation and management of John Morony Correctional Centre was endorsed by the Expenditure Review Committee as the preferred operator following an open tender process.

Building infrastructure

In 2016-17, the Department of Justice:

- ▲ continued to deliver on the \$3.8 billion Prison Bed Capacity Program with an additional 1629 beds were built by the end of the financial year and a further 3,560 in design, procurement or construction phase
- ▲ delivered information communication technology (ICT) infrastructure to support the significant expansion of prison bed capacity and initiated the Consolidation Optimisation Remediation Enhancement (CORE) Stage 2 program to modernise the department's ICT systems
- ▲ completed the \$17 million upgrade of Wagga Wagga Courthouse, which was officially reopened on 14 March 2017
- ▲ delivered a \$4.9 million District Court trial court in the Downing Centre, featuring state-of-the-art technology to help deliver justice faster.

Better regulation

In 2016-17, the Department of Justice:

- ▲ successfully implemented a range of reforms to NSW liquor laws: live entertainment exemptions, extending takeaway sales to 11 pm and increasing patron capacity from 60 to 100 for small bars, as well as automatic 2 am trading – balancing community safety with supporting a vibrant night-time economy¹
- ▲ gained industry support for the live entertainment exemption trial under the NSW liquor law reforms, with 11 venues granted exemptions by the end of June 2017

1. Liquor and gaming highlights were achieved by Liquor & Gaming NSW, a division of the department until machinery of government changes took effect on 1 April 2017.

- ▲ reduced the historical backlog of pending liquor and gaming applications by 52 per cent and reduced service times to 120 days
- ▲ achieved the successful take-up of digital licences for the responsible service of alcohol and responsible conduct of gambling, with 26,227 issued as at 30 June 2017
- ▲ consulted the community on the Civil Justice Strategy by releasing a public consultation paper, *Justice for Everyday Problems: Civil Justice in NSW*, and conducting an online survey which received nearly 300 responses.

Arts and culture

In 2016-17, the Department of Justice:

- ▲ funded over 200 projects in the screen sector across the state, including more than 60 new screen productions, creating close to 7,600 additional skilled jobs, bringing an additional \$150 million in local production expenditure; and attracted international production valued at \$180 million
- ▲ launched *Screenability 2017* in partnership with the Sydney Film Festival and the Department of Family and Community Services, to increase the profile of NSW artists with disability. The program included seven sold-out sessions of features, documentaries and short films made by practitioners with disability
- ▲ provided more than \$52.3 million in grants through the Arts and Cultural Development Program, funding over 300 arts and cultural organisations and individuals from across the state
- ▲ increased funding to regional NSW by over 16 per cent compared to 2014-15, with \$9.5 million provided for arts and cultural activities in regional NSW and more than \$2.1 million to support regional arts development organisations
- ▲ was on track to achieve gender parity across overall numbers in director, writer and producer roles in the screen sector by 2020.

Value

In addition to achieving objectives under the Corporate Plan, the Department of Justice provided value to the people of NSW by:

- ▲ facilitating the repayment of more than \$1.9 million in fines by young offenders participating in a variety of unpaid work and programs through Work and Development Orders
- ▲ relocating 26 separate office accommodations and moving 423 staff under the Decade of Decentralisation Policy
- ▲ managing 3,520 new recruitment actions with a 39 per cent reduction in average recruitment times, from 120 days down to 73
- ▲ surpassing the target of employing an additional 200 veterans into NSW Government by 2019, with 486 veterans finding jobs through the Veterans Employment Program as of 30 June 2017
- ▲ marking the 101st Anzac Day, with large crowds attending both the Dawn Service at the Cenotaph in Martin Place and the Anzac Day March which travelled along Elizabeth Street in Sydney for the second year
- ▲ administering the Premier's Anzac Memorial Scholarship, which awarded 22 students the opportunity to travel to battlefields and memorial sites in France and Belgium to commemorate and learn about Australia's involvement in World War I

- ▲ progressing the major Fiona Hall artwork and exhibition content for the Anzac Memorial Centenary Project in Hyde Park, Sydney
- ▲ by the end of June 2017, progress on the actual construction was on budget and on schedule.²

2. Veterans Affairs joined the Department of Justice on 1 April 2017 following machinery of government changes. Their achievements in this annual report are for the period 1 April to 30 June 2017.

Reducing reoffending

Implement domestic violence reoffending strategy (Premier's priority)

Implement adult reoffending strategy (state priority)

Expand Youth on Track program

Implement driver disqualification reforms

Implement program to reduce Aboriginal over-representation

Reducing reoffending is a key priority for the Department of Justice. The department leads NSW Government agencies in delivering on the Premier's priority to reduce domestic violence reoffending and the state priority to reduce adult reoffending.

In 2016-17, the department addressed these priorities by trialling intervention strategies, commencing construction of 10 High Intensity Program Units in NSW prisons and creating the Transition Reintegration and Community Connection, Australia's first social impact investment to reduce parolee reoffending and reincarceration – among many other initiatives.

Youth on Track received funding for expansion to three more sites, increasing the availability of this early intervention scheme for young people. The scheme is targeted at 10 to 17 year olds who are at risk of long-term involvement in the criminal justice system. Two hundred and forty eight young people voluntarily engaged with Youth on Track in 2016-17 and 62 per cent of these young people identified as Aboriginal.

As part of a working group, the department continued to work on the implementation details of the driver disqualification reforms, including preparing the legislation that is expected to be introduced in Parliament in 2017.

Programs to address Aboriginal over-representation in NSW prisons and juvenile justice centres are ongoing, including court-based programs such as What's Your Plan, and My Journey, My Life, a program which aims to reduce the incidence of inter-generational violence.

Implement domestic violence reoffending strategy (Premier's priority)

Reducing domestic violence reoffending is one of the NSW Government's priorities. The Premier's goal is to reduce the proportion of domestic violence perpetrators reoffending by 25 per cent by 2019.

In 2016-17, the Department of Justice:

- ▲ delivered trials of eight intervention strategies across four sites with high rates of domestic violence reoffending (Bankstown, Blacktown, Lake Macquarie and Mt Druitt), capturing lessons to inform wider implementation
- ▲ strengthened policing of high risk domestic violence offenders, through the use of Suspect Target Management Plans across NSW and the establishment of High Risk Offender Teams operating in three police regions
- ▲ achieved the NSW Police Force benchmark for the use of Domestic Violence Evidence in Chief in 40 per cent of domestic violence assault cases. Domestic Violence Evidence in Chief aims to reduce the stress experienced by victims during court proceedings by allowing them to give their evidence via a recorded statement at the scene of the incident.
- ▲ established the first trial site for the Pre-Sentence Support Intervention, in which domestic violence offenders on bail are supported to complete a brief behavioural change program
- ▲ expanded the delivery of 'EQUIPS'*; a suite of four programs, including the Domestic Abuse Program, to offenders serving community supervised sentences
- ▲ developed for state-wide delivery an enhanced supervision model for offenders with community supervised sentences. This involves one-on-one case management to address criminogenic need, and motivational and cognitive behavioural techniques to promote behaviour change.
- ▲ tested, refined and expanded the 'What's Your Plan' behavioural insights intervention with Apprehended Domestic Violence Order (ADVO) defendants to improve compliance with ADVOs. Following positive early outcomes with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders from small-scale trials conducted in some Local Courts, the trial was expanded across the entire network of Aboriginal Client and Community Services Officers, where it continues to undergo evaluation.
- ▲ completed a randomised controlled trial of sending SMS messages to ADVO defendants with reminders to attend court and comply with ADVOs. Early evaluation results indicate that court non-attendance by ADVO offenders has decreased significantly. The service has been extended while evaluation of the trial is being completed.
- ▲ established a trial of the Extra Offender Management Service to work with adult offenders, including domestic violence offenders, and provide case management services to address criminogenic needs
- ▲ established the first of several regional coordination groups across NSW, to oversee the implementation of interventions associated with reducing domestic violence
- ▲ implemented the Remand Domestic Violence Intervention and a trial of electronic monitoring of eligible high risk domestic violence offenders

* 'EQUIPS' stands for explore, question, understand, investigate, practice and succeed.

- ▲ started building 10 High Intensity Program Units in NSW prisons, so that offenders on short sentences can undertake domestic violence and other intensive programs to reduce their risk of reoffending
- ▲ partnered with the NSW Police Force to lead a trial of interventions in Bourke aimed at reducing its high rate of domestic violence-related assaults. The interventions trialed included extra enforcement conditions to stop reoffenders from consuming alcohol where alcohol was identified as a contributing factor to the domestic violence. The trial was well received.

Implement adult reoffending strategy (state priority)

In 2016-17, Corrective Services NSW led the department in addressing the state priority to reduce adult reoffending by:

- ▲ commencing construction of 10 High Intensity Program Units that will deliver intensive rehabilitation services, programs and enhanced release planning, targeting inmates serving sentences of less than six months
- ▲ rolling out the Practice Guide for Intervention across the state to enhance supervision and management of offenders by Community Corrections Officers
- ▲ developing a new case management model that will provide for more intensive management of high risk offenders, including support to address mental health and addiction issues
- ▲ implementing a revised Intake Screening Questionnaire that more effectively identifies inmate welfare and criminogenic needs at the earliest opportunity and links inmates to appropriate rehabilitation and other programs
- ▲ expanding the delivery of EQUIPS, a suite of four programs, across custodial and community offender cohorts
- ▲ implementing the Remand Domestic Violence Intervention and a trial of electronic monitoring of eligible high risk domestic violence offenders
- ▲ establishing the Extra Offender Management Service in Dubbo, Lismore, Liverpool, Parramatta and Tamworth, a partnership arrangement with non-government organisations that addresses underlying causes of offending behaviour
- ▲ setting up the Local Coordinated Multiagency initiative that brings together government and social services agencies to better manage persistent offenders
- ▲ expanding the NEXUS Program, which helps inmates plan their integration back into the community, to include two additional streams focusing on inmate awareness and their reintegration needs
- ▲ establishing a mentoring service through the Funded Partnership Initiative that will use volunteers to assist inmates to transition from custody to the community
- ▲ creating the Transition Reintegration and Community Connection – Australia’s first social impact investment to reduce parolee reoffending and reincarceration
- ▲ providing employment to 78.4 per cent of the eligible inmate population through Corrective Services Industries. This work included the design, manufacture and delivery of 400 dormitory style cubicles for inmate accommodation.

Expand Youth on Track program

Youth on Track is an early intervention scheme for young people aged 10 to 17 who are at risk of long-term involvement in the criminal justice system. The scheme provides the police and schools with the opportunity to refer these young people to a voluntary support service. Youth on Track provides one-on-one case management and interventions targeted at addressing the young person's individual offence-related needs.

Youth on Track commenced in July 2013 in the Mid-North Coast, the Hunter region and Blacktown. Since then, more than 540 young people have voluntarily participated and the majority have shown positive change, including reduced contact with police and a reduction in offending risk factors.

In light of these results, the NSW Government announced funding of \$14.48 million in the 2016-17 Budget to continue Youth on Track in the current three sites and expand to three new sites until September 2019. The three new sites are Central West, New England and Coffs Clarence, which were chosen based on the number of eligible Youth on Track participants, the geographical size of each site, cost efficiency and consultation with government stakeholders.

In 2016-17, Juvenile Justice conducted a competitive tender process for all six sites. Contracts started operating in December 2016 and were awarded to:

- ▲ Mission Australia to service Blacktown, Central West, the Hunter region, and the Mid-North Coast
- ▲ Social Futures to service Coffs Clarence
- ▲ Centacare New England North West to service New England.

During this financial year, 248 young people voluntarily engaged with Youth on Track, with 62 per cent of these people identifying as Aboriginal.

In April 2017, the Cultural and Indigenous Research Centre of Australia completed a Social Outcome Evaluation. As part of the evaluation, assessments which identify the young person's offending risk and needs, which are completed every 12 weeks during Youth on Track, were reviewed.

The evaluation showed that after just three months, there was a statistically significant decrease in the overall assessment score, in the education/employment and leisure/recreation domains. This means that participants reduced their overall risk of offending and engaged better with education, employment and the community. After six months, there was a statistically significant improvement in participants' peer relationships as they had reduced contact with peers involved with offending and engaged with more positive peers.

The NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research will complete a reoffending evaluation by 2020 to inform possible state-wide expansion.

Implement driver disqualification reforms

The Driver Disqualification Implementation Working Group was established in 2016. The group oversees the implementation of the government's response to the Committee on Law and Safety's report on driver licence disqualification periods in communities (particularly in rural and regional areas), where:

- ▲ penalties and licence disqualifications are disproportionate to the seriousness of offences
- ▲ there is limited court discretion to ensure licence disqualification periods are commensurate with offending.

The working group continues to work on the implementation detail underpinning the reforms, including preparing the legislation that is expected to be introduced in NSW Parliament in

2017. The group comprises the Department of Justice, Transport for NSW, Roads and Maritime Services, Chief Magistrate's Office, Judicial Commission of NSW, Legal Aid NSW, NSW Police Force and Aboriginal Legal Services.

Implement program to reduce Aboriginal over-representation

Justice Strategy and Police initiatives

Aboriginal over-representation in NSW prisons is high and has been getting worse over time, doubling since 2001. This is consistent with national trends. The Department of Justice is building better pathways to justice for Aboriginal people by:

- ▲ providing high-quality services to Aboriginal offenders and victims at court, including the What's Your Plan domestic violence intervention and Driver Licensing Access Program (DLAP)
- ▲ administering sentencing programs that are specific to the cultural needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, including Circle Sentencing and Care Circles, which allow the Aboriginal community to be involved in decision-making processes in the justice system
- ▲ designing and implementing court-based programs that target Aboriginal people's offending, such as the DLAP and What's Your Plan, as well as supporting people in entering Time to Pay agreements and Work and Development Orders to reduce fines
- ▲ working with Aboriginal communities to co-create innovative and culturally responsive solutions, such as the Koori Love Shouldn't Hurt domestic violence education forums run across NSW

- ▲ building cultural capability in the department to better understand the needs of Aboriginal offenders and design programs and services that are culturally responsive
- ▲ using SMS and audio-visual link (AVL) technology to support service delivery and help clients to maintain contact with families while in custody.

What's Your Plan

A joint initiative between the Department of Justice and the Department of Premier and Cabinet, What's Your Plan aims to reduce domestic violence reoffending by engaging with Aboriginal people who have an Apprehended Domestic Violence Order (ADVO). The program seeks to improve compliance with ADVO conditions and reduce the harm to Aboriginal victims, defendants, families and communities resulting from breaches of these conditions.

Driver Licensing Access Program

The department partnered with the Roads and Maritime Services' Driver Licensing Access Program to help Aboriginal people obtain and retain their driver licence.

The program is now being delivered in locations where high numbers of Aboriginal court clients were being convicted of driving offences. Priority locations are Broken Hill, Wilcannia, Menindee and Dareton, with additional locations including Campbelltown, Liverpool, Mt Druitt and Orange.

Since August 2016, 183 people have been licensed (103 with a learner licence and 80 with a provisional licence) and 174 hours of professional driving lessons have been provided through the program.

Family Video Contact

Family Video Contact is a program to connect Aboriginal people with their loved ones in custody. It is available to sentenced inmates and

remandees. Contact occurs between studios in correctional centres and the Local Court via AVL. The program is available in these Local Courts:

- ▲ Batemans Bay
- ▲ Bourke
- ▲ Broken Hill/Wilcannia
- ▲ Moree
- ▲ Wagga Wagga
- ▲ Walgett
- ▲ Wyong.

Juvenile Justice initiatives

Throughout 2016-17, Juvenile Justice continued a range of programs and initiatives to assist young offenders from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander backgrounds.

My Journey, My Life (formerly Our Journey to Respect) is an Aboriginal-specific program which aims to reduce the incidence of inter-generational violence. It seeks to facilitate participants' transition from relationships based on power and control towards relationships based on respect. The program is currently being piloted across the state. Preliminary results have indicated a 91 per cent completion rate, with participants reporting a greater awareness of the impact of their offending behaviour on others.

Dthina Yuwali (thi-nah you-wah-lee) means 'tracking footprints' in the Kamilaroi/Gamilaraay language, and is an alcohol and other drug program targeted at young Aboriginal offenders currently on community and custodial-based orders in NSW. The program was developed by Aboriginal staff to respond to risk factors proven to be associated with offending and substance use. The goals of the program are to motivate young people to change their substance use behaviour to reduce the associated harm and related offending.

A review of Dthina Yuwali was completed in the first half of 2017 with a number of recommendations drafted for consideration.

Juvenile Justice is committed to developing and preserving closer ties with Aboriginal communities. Juvenile Justice has engaged Aboriginal Elders who are approved to mentor attendees. These Elders attend juvenile justice centres regularly to provide one-on-one mentoring, provide Cultural intervention(s) and participate in endorsed Aboriginal programs.

Juvenile Justice funds Chaplains and Pastoral Assistants to provide young people in custody with culturally appropriate religious and spiritual supports and programs. There are three Aboriginal Chaplains and Pastoral Assistants that support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people with a focus on Aboriginal culture and practices.

Safer communities

Implement reducing violent crime strategy (state priority)

Implement emergency management and resilience reforms

Implement police effectiveness and efficiency reforms

Establish Law Enforcement Conduct Commission

A key aspect of our purpose is contributing to building safer communities.

In 2016-17, the Department of Justice progressed initiatives to reduce violent crime, reform our emergency management and resilience practices, re-engineer the NSW Police Force and establish a single law enforcement oversight body.

The department continues to work with the NSW Police Force to report on, analyse and identify risks relating to the state priority for local government areas to have stable or falling reported violent crime rates by 2019.

Extensive reforms were delivered by the Office of Emergency Management in the areas of disaster resilience, operational emergency management, policy and legislation, and water safety.

Reforms to re-engineer the NSW Police Force and improve effectiveness and efficiency were developed and delivered in 2016-17. The Office for Police supported police in developing these reforms, managed the recruitment process for the new Commissioner of Police and continues to support police in managing the cultural and structural changes.

In response to the independent review by Mr Andrew Tink AM, the department designed the organisational structure, developed legislation and recruited the inaugural Chief Commissioner to support the establishment of the Law Enforcement Conduct Commission.

Implement reducing violent crime strategy (state priority)

The Office for Police contributes to the state priority to reduce violent crime, measured by local government areas (LGAs) having stable or falling reported violent crime rates by 2019.

In 2016-17, the Office for Police continued to work with the NSW Police Force (the lead agency for this priority) and the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) to:

- ▲ enhance reporting and analysis
- ▲ ensure that any issues or risks which may impede the target being achieved are identified and addressed early.

Localised trends in violent crime, such as increased reporting rates for domestic violence, are among the issues identified. While increased reporting negates a stable or falling crime rate, it is a positive outcome and should be encouraged.

The seasonal nature of alcohol-related violent crime, with fewer people going out in winter as opposed to summer, is another significant issue which has been identified.

This ongoing research and analysis puts context around why it may be challenging to reach the state priority target, even though positive outcomes in violent crime are being achieved.

The Office for Police continues to work with BOCSAR to provide policy advice and develop tailored reporting strategies to address violent crime.

Implement emergency management and resilience reforms

Resilience reforms

The Office of Emergency Management (OEM) started the Emergency Management and Disaster Resilience Review (EMDRR) following endorsement by Cabinet and the State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC).

The aim of the review is to develop a high-level reform program to improve NSW disaster resilience over the next 10 years. The program would be overseen by the SEMC and adjusted as milestones are achieved and evaluated.

Deliverables achieved during 2016-17 include:

Emergency Risk Management Framework

This framework was established to improve the understanding, prioritisation, effectiveness and efficiency of emergency risk management in NSW. Endorsed by the SEMC in March 2017, the framework will refocus priorities towards mitigation and proactive investment in measures that seek to reduce consequences for the community when emergencies occur. For example, flood mitigation through initiatives such as the Hawkesbury Nepean Flood Risk Management Strategy.

2017 State Level Emergency Risk Assessment

To better understand the types of hazards that pose a significant risk to NSW and examine the preparedness of the NSW Government, businesses and the community, a State Level Emergency Risk Assessment (SLERA) was carried out between August 2016 and February 2017.

The SLERA examined 12 priority hazards: bushfire, earthquake, east coast low, flood, landslide, storm, tsunami, biosecurity (foot and mouth disease), heatwave, coastal erosion, human infectious disease outbreak (pandemic influenza) and infrastructure failure (electricity).

The collaborative approach engaged experts across 26 workshops to analyse the impacts of potential scenarios of state significance for key hazards, highlight potential gaps and suggest new or improved treatments to reduce the level of risk.

Workshop insights helped form 10 priorities and associated recommendations to improve emergency management approaches. They will be used by government and industry to inform emergency management decisions and investment.

Critical Infrastructure Review Working Group

In March 2017, the OEM supported the formation of the Critical Infrastructure Review Working Group to guide and coordinate critical infrastructure resilience initiatives across government. The working group consults across government and with infrastructure providers to deliver the NSW Critical Infrastructure Resilience Strategy by 2018.

Lessons management

Lessons management is a project to deliver a systematic framework for lesson management which will improve how lessons are identified, learned and shared across the NSW emergency management sector.

In June 2017, the SEMC endorsed the establishment of a Lesson Management Working Group to support the framework development.

Learning framework for emergency management

The learning framework seeks to achieve the benefits of:

- ▲ a multiagency emergency management capability supported by an integrated, contemporary training system
- ▲ a significant increase in assurance of the critical, core and common competencies across the emergency management workforce
- ▲ an enhanced emergency management workforce that is well trained, flexible, engaged and responsive.

The OEM supported the Training Advisory Group, comprising multiple agencies responsible for the delivery of emergency training, in developing the Learning Framework Implementation Plan 2017-18. The plan outlines key deliverables for the next two years which will be coordinated by the OEM, and was endorsed by the SEMC in June 2017.

Operational emergency management reform

Emergency Management Operations System Phase 2

The Emergency Management Operations System (EMOS) provides a web-based information management system for local and regional emergency operations centres (EOCs) in NSW to support the many people and agencies responsible for managing emergencies and their consequences.

A Phase 2 enhancement of the EMOS was developed and launched in January 2017. The enhancement included additional features and functionality to facilitate further efficiencies and effectiveness for EOCs state-wide.

Emergency Operations Centre Implementation Plan

A strategic review of EOCs concluded in September 2016 with a report that made 32 recommendations across the areas of governance, contemporary EOC requirements, funding and quality assurance.

Emergency Alert project

Emergency Alert is a national, telephone-based warning system used by emergency service organisations to issue geographically targeted messages to the community.

The OEM has been working with other states and territories on the next phase of the project to tender the Emergency Alert service. In 2016-17, the OEM supported the tender evaluation process by hosting a series of multi-jurisdictional panels.

Australian Government disaster funding reforms

The federal government continued to progress its review of commonwealth disaster funding arrangements in 2016-17. The OEM leads the NSW Government's involvement in this process, in consultation with NSW Treasury and other NSW Government agencies.

Register.Find.Reunite

The national disaster registration system, Register.Find.Reunite, was implemented during the Carwoola Bush Fire (near Queanbeyan) in February 2017 and Northern NSW floods in March 2017. The system was used in evacuation centres and online in collaboration with the NSW Police Force and Australian Red Cross. This facilitates data accuracy and the reconnecting of individuals with their families.

Disaster Welfare Assistance Line

In March 2017, the OEM developed escalation arrangements for the Disaster Welfare Assistance Line (DWAL) 1800 number to be transferred to the Rural Fire Service Bushfire Information Line during large-scale events. This was done to ensure that communities seeking welfare assistance during disasters receive a prompt response.

This escalation arrangement was agreed because the DWAL has limited capacity to handle the volume of calls in major flood events. When there is a major flood, Disaster Welfare Services call operators take the calls at the Rural Fire Service call centre.

Policy and legislative reform

Review of the State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989

A detailed review of the *State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989* was conducted following consultation with a range of stakeholders across the emergency management sector.

In June 2017, the OEM facilitated a workshop with SEMC members to consider how the Act could be amended to ensure it reflects issues raised by today's emergency management operating environment.

National Partnership Agreement on Natural Disaster Resilience – NSW Implementation Plan 2015-17

Funding of \$23.8 million was approved under the National Partnership Agreement (NPA) for government agencies, not-for-profit community organisations and research institutions to strengthen community resilience to natural disasters.

In November 2016, the NSW Implementation Plan 2015-17, which recommends how funding should be allocated, was approved by the Minister for Emergency Services and endorsed by the federal government.

Projects receiving funding include:

- ▲ bushfire mitigation (\$5.2 million)
- ▲ floodplain mitigation and levees (\$12 million)
- ▲ enhancing recruitment, training and retention of emergency volunteers (\$1.25 million)
- ▲ support for community engagement in disaster resilience (\$1.55 million)
- ▲ state and regional exercises (\$250,000)
- ▲ development of a state-level emergency risk assessment (\$542,000).

The OEM administers all of these projects except the bushfire mitigation, which is administered by the Rural Fire Service under a memo of understanding (MOU), and the floodplain mitigation, which is administered by the Office of Environment and Heritage under an MOU.

All projects funded to date have started, with completion dates and full expenditure expected from 2018.

Water safety reform

NSW water safety awareness campaign 2017

Following a significant spike in drowning deaths over the summer of 2016-17, the Department of Justice, in partnership with Royal Life Saving NSW and Surf Life Saving NSW, developed and implemented a broad water safety public awareness campaign to encourage people to take greater care of themselves and their loved ones while in, on and around the water.

The campaign ran from February to April 2017 in metropolitan and regional print and radio, supported by activity in social, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, culturally and linguistically

diverse, and online media. The campaign was delivered to budget and achieved excellent awareness outcomes. For example, nearly 50 per cent of the people who visited the website came from the Facebook advertising campaign.

Annual Water Safety Forum 2017

The inaugural Annual Water Safety Forum was held at Parliament House on 9 May 2017. Attended by more than 80 representatives from 36 organisations with an interest in water safety, participants shared insights and ideas on how to reduce the number of drowning deaths in NSW.

The forum consisted of a series of presentations and panel discussions by academics, water safety practitioners, rescue organisations and community groups based on four key themes: drowning data and trends, young children, risk-taking behaviour and unpatrolled locations.

New law requiring rock fishers to wear lifejackets in high risk locations

The new *Rock Fishing Safety Act 2016* came into effect on 1 December 2016 and requires people to wear lifejackets while rock fishing in high risk locations.

A 12-month trial of mandatory lifejackets started in the Randwick Local Government Area on 1 December 2016 and will inform whether other high risk areas should be declared.

Over the summer of 2016-17, the Department of Justice developed and published a range of public awareness materials, translated into a number of languages, about the new law and rock fishing safety generally.

The OEM coordinates the Rock Fishing Working Group which advised government on the development and application of the new law, and continues to oversee its implementation and evaluation. Working group members include Surf Life Saving NSW, Royal Life Saving NSW, Centre for Maritime Safety, Department of Primary Industries (Fisheries), NSW National Parks and

Wildlife Service, Multicultural NSW, Department of Premier and Cabinet, Recreational Fishing Alliance of NSW and others.

Water Safety Fund Community Grants

In February 2017, \$1.2 million was awarded in the 2016-17 round of Water Safety Fund Community Grants.

The grants are available to not-for-profit community organisations for projects that improve water safety in high risk areas.

Insights from the inaugural Water Safety Forum held in May 2017 will inform how the grants will be distributed in 2017-18.

Significant operations

East coast low recovery

In 2016-17, recovery operations continued for the east coast low which affected the length of the NSW coast.

The Office of Emergency Management established a recovery centre at Mona Vale and an information point in Picton.

Disaster Relief Grants were made available for household contents and structural repairs.

In November 2016, grants of up to \$10,000 were activated for primary producers from specific industries and areas who were affected by the disaster.

Central Western flooding

In August 2016, cumulative and prolonged rainfall from a series of low-pressure troughs impacted Central Western NSW with Natural Disaster Declarations made in 45 local government areas (LGAs). Mr David Owens APM was appointed the Regional Recovery Coordinator and Regional Recovery Committees were established in Forbes and Wagga Wagga.

In December 2016, grants of up to \$15,000 were activated for primary producers in seven LGAs.

Sir Ivan Fire

From 11-12 February 2017, catastrophic bushfire conditions were experienced across NSW. A natural disaster was declared and joint state and commonwealth disaster assistance was activated for seven LGAs.

The Office of Emergency Management has been involved in the ongoing recovery arrangements which have included:

- ▲ appointment of Mr Steve Bradshaw as the Regional Recovery Coordinator
- ▲ one hundred and thirty nine people registered at evacuation centres and 34 accommodated
- ▲ Sir Ivan Fire Recovery Centre in Coolah operated from 18 February to 3 March 2017, and was visited by 59 households
- ▲ fifty-four calls taken via the Disaster Welfare Assistance Line
- ▲ compliant clean-up and removal of asbestos.

In March 2017, grants of up to \$15,000 were activated for primary producers who were affected by the fire.

Northern Rivers storms and floods

A strong cold front combined with an upper trough associated with ex-Tropical Cyclone Debbie moved through NSW between 30 and 31 March 2017. As a result, rainfall of up to 900mm fell in areas of Northern NSW and there was major flooding across three river basins, including the Tweed, Richmond/Wilson and Brunswick Rivers.

The Office of Emergency Management:

- ▲ received over 3,014 calls via the Disaster Welfare Assistance Line

- ▲ issued 1,630 Personal Hardship and Distress Grant applications, with 720 household grants approved, totalling over \$2 million by the end of the financial year
- ▲ deployed an additional 53 case workers to the North Coast; deployment concluded by 30 June 2017
- ▲ assisted 3,800 individuals at recovery centres in Lismore and Murwillumbah
- ▲ facilitated the appointment of Mr Euan Ferguson as Regional Recovery Coordinator.

Natural Disaster Declarations were made in eight LGAs with further grants funding of \$15,000 and \$10,000 made available to impacted small business owners and primary producers in Lismore and Tweed LGAs.

In April and May 2017, a range of grants up to \$10,000 or \$15,000 were activated for small businesses and primary producers in specific industries and areas across the disaster-affected region.

A range of one-off disaster funding initiatives across a number of NSW Government agencies have also been activated to aid community recovery, including assistance to councils for clean-up of residential properties and assistance for the business sector.

Implement police effectiveness and efficiency reforms

Police effectiveness and efficiency reforms, which have been renamed as the 'Re-engineering of the NSW Police Force', were developed and delivered in 2016-17.

The suite of reforms comprises a new structure and functional realignment for the NSW Police Force, as well as a reprioritisation of resources to ensure greater flexibility. The re-engineering process aims to:

- ▲ modernise the NSW Police Force to ensure it can effectively deal with future challenges and adapt to changes and trends in crime
- ▲ align and synergise the NSW Police Force with the rest of the NSW justice system
- ▲ bring additional focus to frontline policing and crime prevention across NSW.

The re-engineering process will provide the police force with:

- ▲ a stronger, more refined focus on terrorism, enabling the police to better protect the community
- ▲ flexibility to adapt policing techniques and resources to each community in response to their own challenges, rather than a 'one size fits all' approach.

The Office for Police designed the package of reforms (including writing the blueprint for the new structure of the force), drafted a Cabinet proposal and continues to support police in managing these critical cultural and structural changes. In 2016-17, this support included managing the recruitment process for the new Commissioner of Police, to whom the reforms will provide a direction for policing into the 2020s.

The Commissioner of Police and his Deputy Commissioners will lead the reform process to ensure the force moves with shifting demographics and changing crime trends, including new local and global threats such as cybercrime.

The process will, for example, involve relocating police positions into areas where populations have grown or crime problems have shifted.

The reforms have already resulted in the creation of two new Deputy Commissioner roles, focusing on field operations in metropolitan and regional areas. This will ensure a greater focus on crime occurring in rural, regional and remote communities, among other expected benefits.

Establish Law Enforcement Conduct Commission

As a result of an independent review by Mr Andrew Tink AM, the NSW Government undertook to establish a single civilian law enforcement oversight body, the Law Enforcement Conduct Commission (LECC).

The new conduct commission provides independent oversight of the NSW Police Force and NSW Crime Commission. It replaces the Police Integrity Commission, the Police and Compliance Branch of the NSW Ombudsman and the Inspector of the Crime Commission.

The previous system was problematic due to the complexity and duplication of roles across several agencies. The overlapping responsibilities led to confusion and inefficient outcomes.

In 2016-17, to support the establishment of the LECC, the Office for Police:

- ▲ undertook detailed analysis of the functions and operations of the former Police Integrity Commission, the Police and Compliance Branch of the NSW Ombudsman and the Inspector of the Crime Commission
- ▲ developed the organisational design, structure and functions of the LECC
- ▲ drafted a bill to establish the LECC which was assented to on 14 November 2016 and became the *Law Enforcement Conduct Commission Act 2016*
- ▲ designed the recruitment strategy to hire employees for the LECC
- ▲ conducted stakeholder engagement and consultation to develop the *Law Enforcement Conduct Commission Act 2016*, integrate information technology systems and transition caseload to the LECC

- ▲ engaged and managed a consultant to undertake a national recruitment process to appoint the inaugural Chief Commissioner of the LECC. Former Supreme Court Justice, the Hon. Michael Adams QC started in this role on 13 February 2017.

The foundation work conducted this financial year led to the LECC becoming operational on 1 July 2017.

Better services

Develop new courts business model

Implement District Court backlog measures

Strategic commissioning

Implement Births, Deaths & Marriages service reform

Implement NSW Trustee & Guardian transformation

Implement cluster Customer Service Improvement Plan

Develop 10-year Capital Investment Plan

Implement a Human Capital Management System

As embodied in our values, the Department of Justice strives to offer services that are high quality, continually improving, fair and efficient.

The department contributes to two NSW Government priorities to improve services:

- ▲ the Premier's priority to improve customer satisfaction with key government services every year, this term of government to 2019
- ▲ the state priority for 70 per cent of government transactions to be conducted via digital channels by 2019.

In 2016-17, the department started developing a new business model to ensure that the court, tribunal and dispute resolution system in NSW is modern, easily accessible, safe and fiscally responsive.

Several measures were implemented to reduce the District Court backlog, including the appointment of five new judges and four additional public defenders.

Corrective Services NSW continued to roll out its commissioning strategy and was selected as the preferred operator for the John Morony Correctional Centre, beating several private entity bids.

Reforms to the NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages enabled the registry to reduce processing times by six days with the introduction of a new online system, among other service improvements.

The NSW Trustee & Guardian continued its transformation program to introduce a service delivery model that ensures clients receive a consistent, reliable and efficient service.

Under the Justice Cluster Customer Improvement Plan, customer service outcomes were introduced to the executive's performance agreements and the expansion of the audio-visual link (AVL) program contributed to an increase in matters heard via AVL.

The department secured more than \$3 billion in capital funding following the submission of its Capital Investment Plan and continues to implement a Human Capital Management System to optimise its workforce.

Develop new courts business model

The state's courts and tribunals are facing a widening gap between the demand for their services and their ability to respond efficiently and effectively.

A new courts business model is being developed to deliver benefits in three key areas:

- ▲ efficient and sustainable courts and tribunals
- ▲ fair and equitable access to justice
- ▲ improved confidence in the justice system.

Funding of \$3 million in 2016-17 was provided to start the planning and business case development for the future service and operating model for NSW courts and tribunals.

In this financial year, work was undertaken to kick off the project, set up the team, prepare the case for change, continue the proof of concept, develop options for the business case and identify innovation projects.

The plans and associated business case will articulate a program to create, over the next decade, a court, tribunal and dispute resolution system in NSW that is modern, easily accessible, safe and fiscally responsive.

There will be a focus on embracing digital technology and business model change that delivers immediate and measurable improvements in service delivery, for example, speedier disposal of criminal matters and faster pathways to civil dispute resolution.

This project is key to the success of the NSW Criminal Justice Reform Framework and its principal objective to reduce delays in the criminal justice system.

Implement District Court backlog measures

District Court backlog project

The NSW Government invested \$34 million to implement measures in 2016-17 to reduce District Court delays, including:

- ▲ appointing five new judges, adding 130 sitting weeks to the court calendar each year
- ▲ appointing four additional public defenders
- ▲ pre-trial conferencing for long trials greater than 20 days to encourage early resolution and narrowing of issues for trial
- ▲ special call-overs to identify matters that can be quickly resolved with an early guilty plea. Three special call-overs were conducted in 2016-17 at Port Macquarie, Coffs Harbour and Gosford, resulting in more than 100 cases not proceeding to trial.
- ▲ rolling list court, where a dedicated judge and two teams, each with a Crown Prosecutor, Public Defender, Legal Aid solicitor and Office

of Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) solicitor, work to identify appropriate pleas and to narrow issues for trial

- ▲ initial plea discussion protocol between the ODPP and Legal Aid NSW to identify appropriate early guilty pleas.

The NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) Issue Paper *Forecasting Trial Delay in the NSW District Court: An Update* (published April 2017) found a strong relationship between the size of the District Court trial backlog and the time taken to finalise cases. This report affirms the NSW Government's efforts to reduce delay in finalising serious criminal matters by addressing the trial backlog.

Early appropriate guilty pleas

As part of the package of criminal justice reforms announced on 9 May 2017, the NSW Government is committing \$93 million over three years to implement reforms to encourage earlier guilty pleas.

More early guilty pleas will have a number of benefits including reducing the backlog in the District Court, reducing pressure on police resources and providing greater certainty for victims.

As at 30 June 2017, the Department of Justice is preparing the legislation for this reform to be introduced in Parliament, consulting with impacted stakeholder groups, establishing a website with information for the public and, via a dedicated project team, working with impacted agencies to drive the extensive operational changes which will be required to implement the legislation.

Public Defenders

The Public Defenders are statutorily appointed salaried barristers who appear in serious criminal cases for people who have been granted legal aid in NSW.

Public Defenders play an integral role in the District Court trial backlog strategies by:

- ▲ providing Public Defenders for three special call-overs at Coffs Harbour, Gosford and Port Macquarie District Courts, settling from between 31 to 54 per cent of trial matters in which they were briefed
- ▲ continuing commitment to the rolling list court program in the Sydney District Court, with 101 matters completed. An independent evaluation by BOCSAR found that even at the early stages of the project, the rolling list court resulted in a greater number of matters being finalised, with one in five matters resulting in a guilty plea before trial.
- ▲ increasing representation in regional areas by three per cent with the placement of Public Defenders at Port Macquarie/Taree and Tamworth/Armidale.

Strategic commissioning

The department is delivering a range of measures to realise increased competition in the provision of corrective services.

Corrective Services NSW Commissioning Strategy

In 2016-17, Corrective Services NSW (CSNSW) continued to implement its commissioning strategy to enhance value for money and service delivery in the operation of NSW correctional centres.

A central part of the strategy is the development of clear and consistent performance standards that will enable correctional centres' performance to be measured in a range of key areas, such as controlling contraband, assault and self-harm rate, and programs for inmates. Performance will also be measured against benchmarks that compare performance with other like centres.

The benchmarking process is being progressively rolled out across the state's correctional centres through a consultative approach, with input from managers, staff members and union delegates. The final benchmarks will reflect the local characteristics of each correctional centre.

Market testing – John Morony Correctional Centre

The CSNSW Commissioning Strategy provides for market testing where the operation of a selected correctional centre is put to open tender.

The operation and management of John Morony Correctional Centre (JMCC) was put to tender in August 2016. An in-house CSNSW bid along with several private entity bids were submitted.

In May 2017, the Expenditure Review Committee endorsed the tender evaluation committee's recommendation that CSNSW be the preferred operator of the JMCC.

A new service model for that centre will be implemented in the next financial year.

Reforms to education and vocational training

Under a new model of delivery, education and training will be provided by an external supplier across most of the NSW public prison system.

Following a tender process, BSI Learning was selected in May 2017 as the provider of education and training services, and will focus on inmate needs and future employability.

Corrective Services NSW also established the roles of Education Service Coordinators and Assessment and Planning Officers to improve assessment of inmate needs and increase inmate participation.

Implement Births, Deaths & Marriages service reform

The NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages (BDM) reform aims to improve service delivery, reduce expenditure and increase revenue.

In 2016-17, BDM decreased processing times by six days with the implementation of a new integrated online application system, with which the public can apply for certificates of birth, death, marriage and change of name electronically. Prior to the introduction of this system, people could only apply for certificates via mail or in person.

Thirty per cent of birth registrations are now registered automatically, without intervention from staff, due to further developments in the registry's electronic registration system, LifeLink.

Marriage ceremonies have expanded to include a new external venue in the Chippendale area; the profit margin per ceremony for this venue is 38.5 per cent more than the profit margin on marriages performed at BDM Chippendale.

A commercialisation review was completed and the registry embarked on a program to reduce expenditure and increase revenue. This commercialisation program entails a range of initiatives including increasing the number of digital channels for registration, enhancing the existing online system and increasing registry marriages.

A Quantitative Customer Survey was completed this financial year and showed:

- ▲ ninety-three per cent of customers were satisfied when interacting with the registry in person
- ▲ eighty-three per cent of business partners believe the registry provides the support they need

- ▲ a 100 per cent satisfaction rate with the registry's communication.

The registry renewed and expanded its commemorative birth certificate range including National Rugby League, Play School, Blinky Bill and Gumnut Babies certificates. Further expansion and improvement of the birth and marriage commemorative certificate range is in progress. By expanding its service offerings, the registry will be able to cater for a larger cross section of the NSW community and increase revenue.

The NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages achieved accreditation with iDcare's Code of Practice, the only state government agency to be independently assessed against benchmark standards of identity crime response in NSW.

This reform contributed to BDM making a profit of \$1.1 million in 2016-17.

Implement NSW Trustee & Guardian transformation

The NSW Trustee & Guardian (NSWTG) is undergoing a major transformation of its service model to create a unified, efficient organisation that will deliver improved client services in a way that is financially sustainable.

In October 2015 the NSW Government approved the 2017 and Beyond business case to transform NSWTG's organisation and service delivery model.

The business case articulated 25 projects to achieve a new target operating model. These included establishing service centre operations, setting up a mobile distribution network, developing new operating models for key specialist functions, as well as redefining roles and reporting structures within NSWTG.

Since the business case was approved, work has been underway to make NSWTG services more accessible, change service delivery functions and improve financial sustainability.

In 2016-17, the first two stages of implementation were completed:

- ▲ Service centres were set up in Parramatta and Newcastle, providing centralised services for trustee and financially managed clients
- ▲ The network of NSWTG branches was consolidated to focus on outreach services, including preparing pre-planning documents, community education and stakeholder engagement
- ▲ Structural changes were in place by April 2017.

The transformation reform has so far resulted in improved financial performance with a 16.47 per cent reduction in total expenditure between the baseline of \$88.73 million (the forward estimate for 2016-17 as at 2013) and \$74.12 million as at 30 June 2017.

Implement cluster Customer Service Improvement Plan

The Justice Cluster Customer Improvement Plan is a document setting out initiatives and strategies that will be pursued in the cluster to improve service delivery and customer satisfaction. The plan contributes to the Premier's priority to improve customer satisfaction with key government services every year, this term of government to 2019.

In 2016-17, the department:

- ▲ identified over 450 initiatives relating to customer service improvement, from mystery shopping in the courts to the Victims Services client service charter

- ▲ received approval from the Secretaries Board on the Customer Service Improvement Plan
- ▲ developed an annual work plan that was roadmapped to show how and when initiatives will be achieved
- ▲ established the Justice Cluster Customer Service Steering Committee in November 2016, to meet quarterly and facilitate consultation across the cluster
- ▲ developed the cluster Customer Service Framework, for consultation and finalisation in 2017-18. The framework is designed to clearly define customer service outcomes and to align strategic objectives across divisions and agencies in the cluster.

In addition, the Customer Service Improvement Plan comprises eight initiatives to drive higher customer satisfaction. The department's progress on these in 2016-17 included:

- ▲ introducing customer service outcomes to the executive's performance agreements
- ▲ scoping in customer service considerations, including online court transactions, to the business case for the new courts business model to enable the delivery of fast, fair and responsive court outcomes
- ▲ expanding the audio-visual link (AVL) program in courts and correctional centres, leading to:
 - an increase in matters heard via AVL between July to December 2016 (67.1 per cent) compared to the same period in 2015 (61.4 per cent)
 - over 27,200 legal/professional meetings scheduled for video conferencing from July to December 2016
- ▲ strengthening corrections stakeholder forums through better engagement with Muslim community leaders.

Complaints Handling Improvement Program

In 2016-17, work started on the Complaints Handling Improvement Program, which complements the Customer Service Improvement Plan in contributing to improving government services.

As part of the program, the Justice Cluster was required to implement six whole-of-government complaint-handling commitments, such as good communication and timeliness when resolving complaints. A cluster-wide gap analysis was undertaken to review implementation of the commitments. An implementation plan was developed and submitted to the NSW Ombudsman outlining achievements and actions to further embed the principles into complaint handling policies and practices.

The department also began a review of its complaint-handling policy and procedure. Planning began in 2016-17 to implement Feedback Assist, an online portal for members of the public to submit complaints, compliments and suggestions.

Develop 10-year Capital Investment Plan

A significant achievement this year was the submission of the department's 2017-18 to 2026-27 Capital Investment Plan.

The plan outlined 10 years of proposed capital investments aimed at ensuring the department's construction and digital assets can continue to support the effective and efficient delivery of justice and cultural services now and into the future.

The department secured more than \$3 billion in capital funding in the NSW Budget 2017-18 for a range of technology and construction projects over the next four years, including several projects to address prison bed capacity.

The ICT Consolidation Optimisation Remediation and Enhancement (CORE) Program will invest \$60 million in enabling technologies, including upgrading essential digital technologies in courts that will support audio-visual links and online services. Other technology initiatives include Offender Digital Services that will support programs to reduce reoffending.

The development of the plan was coordinated by Asset Management Services and involved extensive consultation across the department.

The submission to NSW Treasury made use of the new PRIME system, with all major business cases undergoing the appropriate assurance steps under Infrastructure NSW's Infrastructure Investor Assurance Framework and the ICT Assurance Framework administered by the Department of Finance, Services and Innovation. PRIME is a system used by Treasury to track agency funding requests under a new outcome-based funding model. It replaced the previously disparate tools with a single digital platform for financial transactions and information sharing between NSW Treasury and agencies.

Implement a Human Capital Management System

In late 2016, Strategic Human Resources sought to improve talent management capabilities across the department through the Human Capital Management (HCM) Program, now known as the MyCareer Program.

The key objective of the MyCareer Program is to enable effective workforce management capabilities by implementing a best in class cloud-based HCM solution across the end-to-end talent lifecycle. The program also aims to improve corporate practices and business systems, and enable Strategic Human Resources to perform their function even better.

Achievements by the program to date include:

- ▲ selection of a fit-for-purpose Talent Management System
- ▲ engagement and employee experience mapped for the learning management module.

After an extensive evaluation process, the department identified a unified talent management solution to support a strategy that aligns, optimises and enhances the department's workforce.

In November 2016, work started on the design and build of a Learning Management System to replace the department's current learning applications. Work is continuing on engaging stakeholders within the department.

Building infrastructure

Deliver Prison Bed Capacity Program

Transform and modernise the department's IT infrastructure (CORE II)

Deliver Walsh Bay infrastructure project

Deliver Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences infrastructure project

In 2016-17, the Department of Justice invested in infrastructure to address prison bed capacity, modernise information communications technology systems and deliver on major arts projects.

As part of the \$3.8 billion Prison Bed Capacity Program, 1629 beds were built by the end of the financial year, with a further 3,560 beds in the design, procurement or construction phase.

The department upgraded 89 courts and 17 remote witness facilities with digital audio-visual link technology and initiated its Future Worker program to modernise the tools used by staff members.

Cultural infrastructure continued to make a vital economic contribution to the state by creating jobs, generating exports and driving innovation in the wider economy. Our major cultural institutions contribute substantially to NSW's assets base, with collections and property worth approximately \$8.2 billion.

Museums, galleries and other cultural infrastructure played an increasingly important role in attracting visitors to Sydney and NSW, with cultural heritage visitors more likely to stay longer and have a higher average spend than other visitors. This helps to define Sydney as a distinctive and appealing global city with a vibrant urban culture, where people want to live, work and play.

In April 2017, the Cultural Infrastructure Program Management Office was established to coordinate a sector-wide response to the Cultural Infrastructure Strategy. It is responsible for the successful delivery of projects including the Walsh Bay Arts and Cultural Precinct, the new Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences flagship campus in Western Sydney, the government's \$100 million Regional Cultural Fund and the Art Gallery of NSW's Sydney Modern Project.

Deliver Prison Bed Capacity Program

In 2016-17, Corrective Services NSW delivered key elements of the \$3.8 billion Prison Bed Capacity Program, with 1629 beds were built by the end of the financial year.

A further 3,560 beds were in the design, procurement or construction phase across the following correctional centres:

- ▲ Mary Wade Correctional Centre
- ▲ Long Bay Correctional Complex
- ▲ Macquarie rapid-build (Wellington)
- ▲ Hunter rapid-build (Cessnock)
- ▲ Parklea
- ▲ South Coast (Nowra)
- ▲ Junee
- ▲ Mid North Coast
- ▲ Bathurst.

Building of the rapid-build prisons at Wellington and Cessnock continued in 2016-17. These prisons are an important component of increasing current capacity and addressing rising inmate numbers. The innovative approach to the rapid-builds includes the provision of dormitory-style accommodation, individual cubicles with interactive facilities for inmates to make greater use of their out-of-cell hours, and state-of-the-art security and surveillance.

Works to re-open the Berrima Correctional Centre and the Illawarra Reintegration Centre were completed during the 2016-17 financial year.

In March 2017, the preferred proponent for the new 1,700 bed prison at Grafton was announced. The NSW Government will partner with the Northern Pathways consortium to design, build, operate and manage the new prison.

Transform and modernise the department's IT infrastructure (CORE II)

The Consolidation Optimisation Remediation and Enhancement (CORE) program delivers a range of technologies to support the consolidation of agencies into the department.

In 2016-17, the department successfully:

- ▲ upgraded 89 courts and 17 remote witness facilities with digital audio-visual link (AVL) technology, reducing in-person appearances and contributing to improved efficiency in the criminal justice system
- ▲ deployed the Common Referral Point system supporting a coordinated multiagency response to domestic violence. The Common Referral Point provides a single system for referring high risk domestic violence cases to integrated resources across Justice Services, the NSW Police Force, Legal Aid NSW and other agencies. The system was developed on an extensible case management platform that will be able to adapt to emerging needs.
- ▲ deployed the Extra Offender Management System Case Management System (EOMS System), contributing to the early intervention case management of offenders in partnership with non-government organisations (NGOs). The EOMS system supports case referrals and case planning for a cohort of offenders targeted for early intervention programs. The department and NGO partners can access a common system to ensure these programs are delivered effectively and efficiently.

The department also initiated its Future Worker program to modernise the tools used by staff members on a daily basis. These include devices such as desktops and tablets but also the underlying services that enable employees to be mobile, work flexibly and be as effective and efficient as possible. Platforms being modernised include the Windows operating environment, remote access and collaboration tools.

Deliver Walsh Bay infrastructure project

Developing a world-class arts and cultural precinct at Sydney's Walsh Bay is a NSW Government priority under *Rebuilding NSW – State Infrastructure Strategy 2014*. The NSW Government's vision for the Walsh Bay Arts and Cultural Precinct is an opportunity to enhance Sydney's reputation as a globally competitive city and create a major arts and cultural destination in the Asia-Pacific region.

The development at Walsh Bay will double the arts and cultural offering at the precinct, including adaptive re-use of Pier 2/3 to allow for three new resident companies and an upgrade to facilities in Wharf 4/5.

In late 2016, the NSW Government provided additional funding to integrate the Sydney Theatre Company into the Walsh Bay Arts and Cultural Precinct redevelopment, to deliver a world-class, activated arts and cultural precinct that supports home-grown talent and creativity, providing a range of cultural benefits for the people of NSW.

Total funding of \$207 million will now be invested in the precinct to host some of Australia's premier arts and cultural organisations.

Planning, design and consultation for the project are underway. The Arts and Culture Division is working closely with the Walsh Bay Arts Precinct tenants to develop and implement their relocation and alternative accommodation strategies in preparation for the project.

The precinct continues to be used for internationally renowned festivals and events, and essential maintenance of Pier 2/3 and Wharf 4/5 is ongoing, for the protection and structural integrity of these important heritage assets.

The 2015-16 Budget provided \$11 million over two years to undertake detailed design work and planning. Arts NSW and Infrastructure NSW worked with the Sydney Theatre Company to coordinate the design of whole-of-building issues and advise on the 2013 master plan for the precinct and NSW Government assurance processes.

Deliver Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences infrastructure project

The NSW Government is working with the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences (MAAS) to build a truly iconic museum in Western Sydney.

The new museum will be purpose-built to reflect the needs of the community. The preferred location for the new museum is the Riverbank site in the heart of Parramatta. The location provides an opportunity to develop the arts and cultural precinct in Western Sydney.

In 2016-17, the final business case was developed for the new museum in Western Sydney. This business case considered the complete relocation of the primary campus of the MAAS to Parramatta.

In April 2017, the business case was expanded beyond the new museum in Western Sydney to include consideration of an arts and cultural space at the current Powerhouse Museum site.

To deliver the best possible museum, stakeholders will be consulted across the education and culture sectors, industry, government and the wider community. Feedback will be considered in the development of the extended business case to be delivered by the end of 2017.

The Cultural Infrastructure Program Management Office was established in April 2017 to deliver the new museum and other projects.

Better regulation

Review of liquor laws and casino regulation

Implement Liquor & Gaming NSW reforms

Implement Civil Justice Strategy

The Department of Justice strives to ensure the civil justice system continues to meet the community's needs and, up until machinery of government changes on 1 April 2017, was responsible for liquor and gaming regulation and reforms.

Significant changes came into effect under the liquor law reforms, including a two-year trial of live entertainment exemptions for Kings Cross and Sydney CBD venues, and extending takeaway and home delivery liquor sales to 11 pm. These liquor law changes coincided with falling alcohol-related non-domestic assaults across NSW.

Several reviews in casino, gaming and lottery regulation were started or completed in 2016-17, including reviews of the *Lotteries and Art Union Act 1901* and a five-yearly statutory review of the casino, under section 31 of the *Casino Control Act 1992*. These reviews are undertaken to ensure that regulation remains relevant and effective.

This reporting period saw the first full year of reforms to Liquor & Gaming NSW, with notable improvements delivered for the community. Customer timeframes for licensing were significantly reduced to under 120 days.

Extensive public consultation was undertaken to develop the department's Civil Justice Strategy. The department participated in more than 200 one-on-one meetings, roundtable discussions, events and forums, and received more than 300 public responses. Insights gathered from consultation and other research will inform a strategy to ensure that people can resolve their civil problems effectively through the justice system.

Review of liquor laws and casino regulation

In 2016-17, Liquor & Gaming NSW (L&GNSW) delivered a major package of regulatory reforms in liquor, and started reviews in casino, gaming and lottery regulation.

Liquor laws

The liquor law reforms were designed to balance community safety with supporting a vibrant night-time economy, following an independent public review of the 2014 'lockout laws' by the Hon. Ian Callinan AC QC and other statutory reviews conducted by L&GNSW. The changes included:

- ▲ a two-year trial of live entertainment exemptions (2 am lockout, last drinks 3.30 am) for Kings Cross and Sydney CBD venues, with 11 venues granted exemptions by the end of June 2017
- ▲ extending takeaway and home delivery liquor sales to 11 pm
- ▲ encouraging greater diversity through small bars by increasing patron capacity from 60 to 100 and providing automatic extended trading to 2 am for small bars in the Sydney CBD and Kings Cross
- ▲ a small bar licence conversion application, allowing clubs and hotels to convert to a small bar licence, free of charge, for 12 months from 16 January 2017
- ▲ introducing a provisional approval system (interim restaurant authorisations) for low risk venues such as restaurants and cafés so they can begin liquor trading as soon as they lodge an application
- ▲ allowing venues to have 'staffies' drinks for a maximum of two hours after the cessation of trading any day of the week

- ▲ introducing compliance history loading as part of the Annual Licence Fee scheme to ensure those with poor history contribute more to the cost of regulation.

These liquor law changes coincided with a continued reduction in risk of alcohol-related violence. Alcohol-related non-domestic assaults have fallen across NSW, down two per cent to 211 offences, from the period April 2015 – March 2016 and April 2016 – March 2017.

Further changes following the L&GNSW move to the Industry Cluster from 1 April 2017 can be found in the *Department of Industry Annual Report 2016-17*. This includes the preparation of legislation to change the Three Strikes disciplinary scheme to address the unintended and disproportionate impact on venues.

Casino, gaming and lottery regulation

In 2016-17, reviews of the Local Impact Assessment scheme (which manages gaming machine entitlements), the *Lotteries and Art Union Act 1901* and casino regulation were started, to ensure that regulation remains appropriate and effective in managing risk while minimising complexity and cost.

A five-yearly review, under Section 31 of the *Casino Control Act 1992*, into the operator of the Sydney casino licence, The Star, was completed.

Evaluation started on a range of key L&GNSW initiatives, including the Kings Cross alcohol sales data reporting requirement, the Club Industry Training Framework and incident registers.

The department contributed significantly to establishing a National Consumer Protection Framework for online wagering, working with the Australian Government and other jurisdictions to achieve greater consistency in this growing area of risk.

L&GNSW assumed responsibility for regulatory oversight of The Star casino in 2016-17, introducing a comprehensive intelligence-led and risk-based approach to casino compliance.

Enforcement action included 35 infringement notices, seven prosecutions and nine disciplinary complaints to the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority Board. As part of its revenue assurance activity, L&GNSW audited 10 major revenue sources, including five casino audits and three of NSW Lotteries.

Implement Liquor & Gaming NSW reforms

This was the first full year of the reforms to L&GNSW, with notable improvements delivered for customers, stakeholders and the community.

Improving operations and streamlining processes for liquor and gaming licensing yielded strong positive results with:

- ▲ a 52 per cent decrease in pending applications from a peak of 2,876 in September 2016 to 1,379 by the end of June 2017
- ▲ improved customer timeframes to under 120 days.

Customers welcomed being able to conduct more applications online, with six new application types added and the incentive of a 10 per cent discount introduced for applying online.

Liquor & Gaming NSW supported the NSW Government's Easy to do Business program in four council areas for new restaurants, cafés and small bars. This means that customers opening one of these businesses will have their liquor licence determined within 90 days of application.

Australia's first digital licence for 'responsible service of alcohol' and 'responsible conduct of gambling' cardholders was launched on 13 November 2016 with 26,227 licences taken up as at 30 June 2017. This digital licence is easy

to access and allows cardholders to update their address and contact details online. Venue owners and L&GNSW officers can also conduct compliance checks online. The digital licence resolves the problem of employees forgetting to bring their physical cards to work.

Implement Civil Justice Strategy

More than two million people in NSW experience civil law problems each year. These problems can be about money, employment and other everyday matters which need a quick, simple and cost-effective solution.

To address concerns that the civil justice system is too slow, expensive and inaccessible, the Department of Justice is developing the Civil Justice Strategy to make it easier for people to resolve their problems.

In 2016-17, the department undertook extensive consultation to develop the strategy, with stakeholders including the community legal sector, the legal profession, industry groups, community advocates and the general public. Key consultation activities included:

- ▲ releasing a public consultation paper in November 2016, *Justice for Everyday Problems: Civil Justice in NSW*
- ▲ hosting a public forum at the University of Western Sydney on 24 November 2016 that was attended by nearly 100 people
- ▲ running an online survey to collect community views which included a social media campaign
- ▲ attending various legal services forums in the Hunter, Mid-North Coast and Central West regions
- ▲ meeting regularly with a Civil Justice Collaboration Group, which brought together key stakeholders to discuss and generate ideas for change.

In total, the department participated in more than 200 one-on-one meetings, roundtable discussions, events and forums, and received more than 300 public responses.

A review was commissioned to understand who is bringing actions in NSW courts and tribunals and why, the amounts involved and the outcomes people achieve.

In 2016-17, the Law and Justice Foundation completed its reviews of the NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal, the Local Court and the District Court. The reports on these reviews, which are available on the department's website, provide the first detailed insight into the dynamics of the court and tribunal system in NSW. They also identify a range of opportunities to improve civil data quality.

Insights gained from public consultation and the Law and Justice Foundation review are being used to inform the priorities and actions in the strategy.

Responsible Gambling Fund

In 2016-17, the NSW Government's Responsible Gambling Fund continued its active role in providing services and projects to support responsible gambling and prevent and minimise the risk of problem gambling-related harm in the community.

Gambling Help, a free and confidential service, included 55 face-to-face counselling services in 278 locations across regional, rural and metropolitan NSW. Specific community and cultural needs were provided for with four Aboriginal-specific services and eight culturally diverse Gambling Help services. Additional support was also available to problem gamblers with a 24-hour phone number and online counselling.

Awareness programs during 2016-17 included the second phase of the You're Stronger Than You Think advertising campaign, which targets male gamblers and featured television advertising for the first time. In a post-campaign evaluation:

- ▲ twenty-six per cent of male problem gamblers said the campaign made them think seriously about seeking help
- ▲ twenty-two per cent of male problem gamblers said the campaign had prompted them to seek help for their gambling problem
- ▲ seventy-one per cent of male problem gamblers said they were aware of the campaign.

Other campaigns, including the Waruwi Gambling Help program, continued to raise awareness in Aboriginal communities at a local level through workshops and events.

Education targeting the legal and corrections sectors was also undertaken in 2016-17 to improve awareness, screening and delivery of support services for problem gamblers.

Office of Racing

The Office of Racing contributed significantly to the reforms of the NSW greyhound racing industry:

- ▲ as secretariat of the multi-agency Greyhound Transition Taskforce, led by Coordinator General Dr John Keniry AM
- ▲ by supporting the Greyhound Industry Reform Panel, chaired by former NSW Premier Morris Iemma and including representatives from government, industry and the RSPCA
- ▲ by co-leading the development of the *Greyhound Racing Act 2017*, which implemented a number of the panel's recommendations.

Further work to implement the panel's recommendations can be found in the *Department of Industry Annual Report 2016-17*, as the Office of Racing moved to the Industry cluster on 1 April 2017 following machinery of government changes.

Arts and culture

Increase attendance at cultural events (state priority)

Implement arts and culture strategy

Up until machinery of government changes on 1 April 2017, the department was responsible for delivering on the vision for NSW to be known for its bold and exciting arts and culture that engages the community and reflects the state's rich diversity.

In 2016-17, the department continued to deliver new and innovative services, experiences and opportunities for the people of NSW to participate in arts and culture. The state priority of increasing cultural attendance by 15 per cent by 2019 is on track to be achieved.

Under the arts and culture strategy, investment in arts and culture in Western Sydney and regional NSW were strengthened.

On 1 April 2017, the arts portfolio was transferred from the Department of Justice to the Department of Planning and Environment. Create NSW is the NSW Government's new arts and cultural driver, bringing together arts, screen and culture functions in a new integrated entity.

Increase attendance at cultural events (state priority)

It is important that all communities across NSW have the opportunity to participate in and enjoy the state's dynamic and vibrant arts, screen and cultural sector. Among the state priorities, NSW has a goal of increasing attendance at cultural venues and events by 15 per cent by 2019.

Arts, screen and culture is embraced across the state. As creators, workers, volunteers and audience members, the community of NSW is heavily involved, participating in festivals, music, dance, and food and cultural events, and immersing themselves in museums and galleries.

In 2016-17, the department was on track to achieve the target of increasing attendance by 15 per cent by 2019 due to:

- ▲ increased access through new and innovative services, such as extending opening hours on Wednesday nights at arts and culture venues over the summer of 2017 (under the *Culture Up Late* initiative)
- ▲ ongoing free entry for young people under 16 at the Australian Museum and the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences
- ▲ ongoing partnership and involvement in the Sydney Film Festival, Sydney Festival and Sydney Writers' Festival, which all welcome large audiences. In particular, *Screenability NSW* was launched as part of the Sydney Film Festival in 2017, with seven sold-out sessions of features, documentaries and short films made by practitioners with disability
- ▲ increased accessibility to many of the state cultural institutions' treasures for regional communities through touring, educational outreach and strategic partnerships. For example, Australian Museum's T-Rex on Tour exhibition and Satellite, the Sydney Opera House's events live streaming program.

Implement arts and culture strategy

The vision for arts and culture in NSW is reflected in *Create in NSW*, the NSW Government's 10-year arts and cultural policy framework. The framework focuses on increased access for audiences, organisational strength and artistic excellence across Western Sydney, regional NSW and metropolitan Sydney.

Arts NSW and Screen NSW¹ worked to develop and sustain the arts, culture and screen sectors, and are responsible for furthering the Government's vision for NSW to be known for its bold and exciting arts and culture that engages the community and reflects the state's diversity. This includes working collaboratively with the state cultural institutions – the Sydney Opera House, State Library of NSW, Art Gallery of NSW, Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, and the Australian Museum – to foster a vibrant, diverse and thriving arts and cultural environment.

Investment in the success and future of arts, screen and culture in NSW is provided through a variety of funding programs and strategic initiatives. Western Sydney and regional NSW are high priorities for the NSW Government, and investment and improvements in the arts and cultural sector outside inner Sydney has been accelerated to better reflect NSW's diversity and increase equity of access to the community.

In 2016-17, more than \$52.3 million was provided in grants through the Arts and Cultural Development Program, funding over 300 arts and cultural organisations and individuals from across the state.

1. Following machinery of government changes, Arts NSW and Screen NSW were brought together under a new integrated entity which is now called Create NSW. The arts portfolio was transferred from the Department of Justice to the Department of Planning and Environment on 1 April 2017.

New South Wales is the leading state for film and television production, dominating the country's feature film and television drama and documentary production industry, making a significant economic and cultural contribution to the economy.

Over 200 projects were funded in the screen sector across the state in 2016-17, including more than 60 new screen productions, creating close to 7,600 additional skilled jobs, bringing an additional \$150 million in local and \$180 million in international investment to NSW.

Regional NSW is a key priority area for investment, and the Arts and Cultural Development Program maintained a strong regional focus through targeted funding categories including regional partnerships, regional touring, regional arts fellowships and young regional artist scholarships.

In 2016-17, \$9.5 million was provided in funding for arts and cultural activities in regional NSW and more than \$2.1 million to support regional arts development organisations. This represents an increase of over 16 per cent in funding to regional NSW from 2014-15. Additionally, screen investment in projects with regional activity was over \$2 million across production finance and regional filming fund grants.

The Cultural Infrastructure Program Management Office was established in April 2017 to coordinate a sector-wide response to the Cultural Infrastructure Strategy. It is responsible for the successful delivery of projects including the Walsh Bay Arts Precinct, the new Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences centre in Western Sydney, the government's \$100 million Regional Cultural Fund and the Art Gallery of NSW's Sydney Modern Project.



Section 3

Management and accountability: Reports on
2016-17 Justice financial statements

Financial Statements

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Department of Justice

Statement by Department Head

for the year ended 30 June 2017

Pursuant to Section 45F of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983*, I state that

- (a) The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the applicable Australian Accounting Standards (which include Australian Accounting Interpretations), the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983*, the *Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2015*, and Financial Reporting Directions mandated by the Treasurer.
- (b) The financial statements exhibit a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2017 and financial performance of the Department for the year then ended.
- (c) As at the date of this statement, I am not aware of any circumstances which would render any particulars included in the financial statements to be misleading or inaccurate.



Andrew Cappie-Wood
Secretary
28 September 2017



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Department of Justice

To Members of the New South Wales Parliament

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Department of Justice (the Department), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows, for the year ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Department as at 30 June 2017, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards
- are in accordance with section 45E of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983* (PF&A Act) and the Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2015.

My opinion should be read in conjunction with the rest of this report.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under the standards are described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section of my report.

I am independent of the Department in accordance with the requirements of the:

- Australian Auditing Standards
- Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 'Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants' (APES 110).

I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with APES 110.

Parliament promotes independence by ensuring the Auditor-General and the Audit Office of New South Wales are not compromised in their roles by:

- providing that only Parliament, and not the executive government, can remove an Auditor-General
- mandating the Auditor-General as auditor of public sector agencies
- precluding the Auditor-General from providing non-audit services.

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

Secretary's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Secretary is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the PF&A Act, and for such internal control as the Secretary determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Secretary must assess the Department's ability to continue as a going concern except where the Department's operations will cease as a result of an administrative restructure. The assessment must disclose, as applicable, matters related to going concern and the appropriateness of using the going concern basis of accounting.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to:

- obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
- issue an Independent Auditor's Report including my opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect material misstatements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions users take based on the financial statements.

A description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. The description forms part of my auditor's report.

My opinion does not provide assurance:

- that the Department carried out its activities effectively, efficiently and economically
- about the assumptions used in formulating the budget figures disclosed in the financial statements
- about the security and controls over the electronic publication of the audited financial statements on any website where they may be presented.



Margaret Crawford
Auditor-General of NSW

4 October 2017
SYDNEY

Department of Justice
Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	Actual 30 June 2017 \$'000	Budget 30 June 2017 \$'000	Actual 30 June 2016 \$'000
Continuing operations				
Expenses excluding losses				
Employee related expenses	2(a)	1,635,053	1,690,402	1,572,538
Operating expenses	2(b)	698,708	549,999	606,529
Depreciation and amortisation	2(c)	204,302	211,604	203,869
Grants and subsidies	2(d)	4,006,292	4,278,751	3,920,174
Finance costs	2(e)	8,987	7,140	7,772
Other expenses	2(f)	130,604	39,166	286,646
Total expenses excluding losses		6,683,946	6,777,062	6,597,528
Revenue				
Appropriations	3(a)	6,449,910	7,386,549	5,843,357
Sale of goods and services	3(b)	223,126	287,560	249,478
Investment revenue	3(c)	2,720	933	1,832
Retained taxes, fees and fines	3(d)	16,566	11,900	15,369
Grants and contributions	3(e)	93,903	46,515	55,218
Personnel services	3(f)	65,229	-	106,727
Acceptance by the Crown Entity of employee benefits and other liabilities	3(g)	90,763	97,927	129,063
Other revenue	3(h)	53,259	52,570	53,042
Total revenue		6,995,476	7,883,954	6,454,086
Operating result		311,530	1,106,892	(143,442)
Gain / (loss) on disposal	4	(3,820)	10	(7,305)
Other gains / (losses)	5	(8,095)	(507)	(19,177)
Net result		299,615	1,106,395	(169,924)
Other comprehensive income				
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to net result in subsequent periods</i>				
Changes in revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment		101,587	-	173,328
Superannuation actuarial gains/(losses)		36,387	-	(36,120)
Total other comprehensive income		137,974	-	137,208
Total comprehensive income		437,589	1,106,395	(32,716)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2017

	Notes	Actual 30 June 2017 \$'000	Budget 30 June 2017 \$'000	Actual 30 June 2016 \$'000
Assets				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	8	211,420	77,330	135,636
Receivables	9	178,936	93,202	146,040
Inventories	10	17,158	13,087	15,186
Other financial assets		-	23,089	-
Total current assets		407,514	206,708	296,862
Non-current assets				
Receivables	9	24,638	97,983	135,645
Property, plant and equipment				
Land and buildings	11	4,141,081	5,058,991	3,978,092
Plant and equipment	11	190,327	221,860	215,074
Land and buildings under finance lease	11	181,734	179,035	184,327
Total property, plant and equipment		4,513,142	5,459,886	4,377,493
Intangible assets	12	196,072	224,371	195,426
Other		-	4,260	-
Total non-current assets		4,733,852	5,786,500	4,708,564
Total assets		5,141,366	5,993,208	5,005,426
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Payables	14	324,867	121,587	168,263
Borrowings	15	5,241	4,456	4,859
Provisions	16	340,021	285,648	340,020
Other	17	-	8,633	8,351
Total current liabilities		670,129	420,324	521,493
Non-current liabilities				
Borrowings	15	68,317	69,895	73,804
Provisions	16	95,089	173,433	249,935
Total non-current liabilities		163,406	243,328	323,739
Total liabilities		833,535	663,652	845,232
Net assets		4,307,831	5,329,556	4,160,194
Equity				
Reserves		1,135,570	1,034,620	1,047,465
Accumulated funds		3,172,261	4,294,936	3,112,729
Total equity		4,307,831	5,329,556	4,160,194

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	Accumulated funds \$'000	Assets revaluation surplus \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2016		3,112,729	1,047,465	4,160,194
Net result for the year		299,615	-	299,615
Other comprehensive income:				
Net change in revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment		-	101,587	101,587
Superannuation actuarial gains / losses		36,387	-	36,387
Transfer from asset revaluation reserve on disposal		(797)	797	-
Total other comprehensive income		35,590	102,384	137,974
Total comprehensive income for the year		335,205	102,384	437,589
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners				
Decrease in net assets from equity transfers	18	(275,673)	(14,279)	(289,952)
Balance at 30 June 2017		3,172,261	1,135,570	4,307,831
Balance at 1 July 2015		3,035,602	874,933	3,910,535
Net result for the year		(169,924)	-	(169,924)
Other comprehensive income:				
Net change in revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment		-	173,328	173,328
Superannuation actuarial gains/(losses)		(36,120)	-	(36,120)
Transfer from asset revaluation reserve		796	(796)	-
Total other comprehensive income		(35,324)	172,532	137,208
Total comprehensive income for the year		(205,248)	172,532	(32,716)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners				
Decrease in net assets from equity transfers	18	282,375	-	282,375
Balance at 30 June 2016		3,112,729	1,047,465	4,160,194

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	Actual 30 June 2017 \$'000	Budget 30 June 2017 \$'000	Actual 30 June 2016 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities				
Payments				
Employee related		(1,516,803)	(1,593,031)	(1,478,126)
Grants and subsidies		(3,878,071)	(4,278,751)	(3,918,289)
Finance costs		(8,987)	(7,140)	(34,730)
Other		(955,530)	(667,854)	(741,662)
Total payments		(6,359,391)	(6,546,776)	(6,172,807)
Receipts				
Appropriations (excluding equity appropriations)		6,441,559	7,386,549	5,851,708
Sale of goods and services		257,233	286,785	253,530
Interest received		10,984	40	1,832
Retained taxes, fees and fines		17,243	79,868	15,113
Cash reimbursements from the Crown Entity		9,101	97,372	3,684
Other		156,630	19,152	263,929
Total receipts		6,892,750	7,869,766	6,389,796
Net cash flows from operating activities	22	533,359	1,322,990	216,989
Cash flows from investing activities				
Proceeds from sale of land and buildings and plant and equipment		-	10	131
Purchases of land and buildings and plant and equipment		(452,470)	(1,283,261)	(188,968)
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		(452,470)	(1,283,251)	(188,837)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from borrowings and advances		(1,362)	-	-
Repayment of borrowings and advances		(3,743)	(4,095)	(3,433)
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities		(5,105)	(4,095)	(3,433)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		75,784	35,644	24,719
Opening cash and cash equivalents		135,636	41,686	95,067
Cash transferred in/(out) as a result of administrative restructuring		-	-	15,850
Closing cash and cash equivalents	8	211,420	77,330	135,636

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Reporting entity

The Department of Justice (the Department) is a NSW government department and is controlled by the State of New South Wales, which is the ultimate parent. The Department is a not-for-profit entity (as profit is not its principal objective) and it has no cash generating units.

The Department as a reporting entity in 2016-17 incorporates:

- employee related transactions and balances of the NSW Trustee and Guardian (including the Office of the Public Guardian),
- employee related transactions and balances of the Legal Profession Admission Board
- employee related transactions and balances of the Trustees of the Anzac Memorial Building
- Corrective Services NSW (including Corrective Services Industries)
- Juvenile Justice NSW
- Arts NSW and Screen NSW*
- Liquor and Gaming NSW (including Office of Racing)*
- Office of Emergency Management (formerly Ministry for Police and Emergency Services)*
- Office for Police (formerly Ministry for Police and Emergency Services)*
- Veterans Affairs*
- 52.5% of all transactions and balances of Law Courts Ltd by Joint Arrangement etc.

*As a consequence of the Administrative Arrangements (Administrative Changes – Public Service Agencies) Order 2017 effective from 1 April 2017:

- Veterans Affairs became a division of the Department and transferred from Department of Premier and Cabinet;
- Liquor and Gaming NSW (including Office of Racing) division was transferred to Department of Industry (Industry);
- Arts NSW (including Screen NSW) division was transferred to Department of Planning and Environment.

*As a consequence of the Administrative Arrangements (Administrative Changes – Public Service Agencies) Order (No 2) 2015 effective from 1 July 2015:

- the Ministry for Police and Emergency Services was abolished and its staff, functions, assets and liabilities became a new division of the Department
- Liquor & Gaming NSW was created as a new division within the Department, to undertake work formerly performed by the Office of Liquor, Gaming & Racing and the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority (ILGA) staff
- Arts NSW became a division of the Department. As part of this, the persons employed in the Department of Trade and Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services who were principally involved in the administration of legislation allocated to the Minister for the Arts, were transferred to the Department

- persons employed in the Department who were principally involved in the administration of the Professional Standards Act 1994 transferred to the Department of Finance, Services and Innovation.

In the process of preparing the financial statements for the Department consisting of the divisions and offices, all intra-entity transactions and balances have been eliminated.

The Administrative Arrangements (Administrative Changes—Liquor and Gaming) Order 2015, resulted in staff employed by the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority (ILGA) transferring to the Department from 1 November 2015. These staff have now been subsequently transferred to Industry from 1 April 2017.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017 have been authorised for issue by the Secretary on 28 September 2017, after recommendation by the Department's Audit and Risk Committee.

b. Basis of preparation

The Department's financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with:

- applicable Australian Accounting Standards (which include Australian Accounting Interpretations);
- the requirements of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983* and *Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2015*; and
- Financial Reporting Directions mandated by the Treasurer.

Property, plant and equipment and assets (or disposal groups) held for sale are measured at fair value. Other financial statements items are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, except where otherwise stated.

Judgements, key assumptions and estimations that management has made are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

All amounts are rounded to the nearest one thousand dollars and are expressed in Australian currency, except for:

- (i) written notes that accompany the main notes to the financial statements which are expressed in millions of Australian dollars to one decimal place;
- (ii) the detailed actuarial reports on superannuation are provided by Pillar Administration and reported in single Australian dollars (refer Note 28);

c. Statement of Compliance

The Department's financial statements and notes comply with Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian Accounting Interpretations.

d. Administered activities

The Department administers, but does not control, certain activities on behalf of the Crown Entity. It is accountable for the transactions relating to those administered activities but does not have the discretion to deploy the resources for the achievement of the Department's own objectives.

Transactions and balances relating to the administered activities are not recognised as the Department's income, expenses, assets and liabilities, but are disclosed in the accompanying schedule as "Administered Assets and Liabilities" in Note 25.

The accrual basis of accounting and all applicable accounting standards have been adopted.

e. Income recognition

Income is measured at the fair value of the consideration or contribution received or receivable. Comments regarding the accounting policies for the recognition of income are discussed below.

i) Parliamentary appropriations and contributions

Except as specified below, parliamentary appropriations and contributions from other bodies (including grants and donations) are recognised as income when the Department obtains control over the assets comprising the appropriations / contributions. Control over appropriations and contributions are normally obtained upon the receipt of cash.

The Department as the principal department within the Justice cluster receives appropriations from NSW Treasury. The agencies within the Justice cluster which receive their funding by way of grants from the Department are the NSW Police Force, Fire and Rescue NSW, Information and Privacy Commission, Legal Aid Commission of NSW, Office of the NSW State Emergency Services, Office of the NSW Rural Fire Service, NSW Crime Commission, Art Gallery of NSW, State Library of New South Wales, Sydney Opera House, Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, and Australian Museum and the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority. These amounts are shown as 'Grants Budget Dependent Agencies in the financial statements of the Department (refer Note 2(d)). The activities of these agencies are otherwise not reported in these financial statements.

Appropriations are not recognised as income when unspent. Unspent appropriations are recognised as liabilities rather than income, as the authority to spend the money lapses and the unspent amount must be repaid to the Consolidated Fund.

The liability is disclosed in Note 17 as part of other current Liabilities. The amount will be repaid and the liability will be extinguished next financial year.

ii) Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised as revenue when the Department transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods, usually on delivery of the goods.

iii) Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised when the service is provided or by reference to the stage of completion (based on labour hours incurred to date).

iv) Retained fees

Retained fees comprise monies due from individuals relating to matters dealt with by the Victims Compensation Tribunal, monies due from the confiscation of crime proceeds and levies raised by the Courts on perpetrators of acts of violence. The revenue is recognised when restitution orders are made or confirmed by the Tribunal or when payment arrangements between the Director or Registrar and defendants are entered into.

v) Investment revenue

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Rental income arising from operating leases is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

vi) Grants and contributions

Grants and contributions comprise monies received from outside entities, including budget sector agencies, relating to specific services provided by the Department. The Department is deemed to have assumed control when the grant is received or receivable.

vii) Other revenue

Other revenue comprises monies received from outside entities not categorised in the revenue headings mentioned above. The revenue is recognised when the fee in respect of services provided is received or receivable.

viii) Personnel services revenue

Personnel services revenue relates to the provision of personnel services to the NSW Trustee and Guardian, including the Office of the Public Guardian, the Legal Profession Admission Board and the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority. These entities are statutory bodies, which the Department does not control.

f. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred, in accordance with Treasury's mandate to not-for-profit NSW General Government Sector (GGS) entities.

g. Insurance

The Department's insurance activities are conducted through the NSW Treasury Managed Fund Scheme of self-insurance for Government entities. The expense (premium) is determined by the Fund Manager based on past claims experience.

h. Accounting for the Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except that the:

- amount of GST incurred by the Department as a purchaser that is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense; and
- receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. However, the GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO, are classified as operating cash flows.

i. Assets

i) Acquisition of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost and subsequently revalued at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other consideration given to acquire the asset at the time of its acquisition or construction or, where applicable, the amount attributed to that asset when initially recognised in accordance with the requirements of other Australian Accounting Standards.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised at their fair value at the date of acquisition (See also assets transferred as a result of an equity transfer – Note 1(m)).

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at measurement date.

Where payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal credit terms, its cost is the cash price equivalent; i.e. deferred payment amount is effectively discounted over the period of credit.

ii) Capitalisation thresholds

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets costing \$5,000 (\$10,000 in 2015/16) and above individually (or forming part of a network costing more than \$5,000) are capitalised.

iii) Revaluation of property, plant and equipment

Physical non-current assets are valued in accordance with the 'Valuation of Physical Non-Current Assets at Fair Value' Policy and Guidelines Paper (TPP 14-01). This policy adopts fair value in accordance with AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement and AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment*.

Property, plant and equipment are measured at the highest and best use by market participants that are physically possible, legally permissible and financially feasible. The highest and best use must be available at a period that is not remote and take into account the characteristics of the asset being measured, including any socio-political restrictions imposed by government. In most cases, after taking into account these considerations, the highest

and best use is the existing use. In limited circumstances, the highest and best use may be a feasible alternative use, where there are no restrictions on use or where there is a feasible higher restricted alternative use.

Fair value of property, plant and equipment is based on a market participants' perspective, using valuation techniques (market approach, cost approach, income approach) that maximise relevant observable inputs and minimise unobservable inputs. Also refer Note 11 and 13 for further information regarding fair value.

Revaluations shall be made with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount of each asset in the class does not differ materially from its fair value at reporting date. The Department conducts a comprehensive revaluation at least every three years for its land and buildings (except infrastructure and land under infrastructure) where the market or income approach is the most appropriate valuation technique and at least every five years for other classes of property, plant and equipment. The last comprehensive revaluation was completed on 30 June 2015 and was based on an independent assessment.

Interim revaluations are conducted between comprehensive revaluations where cumulative changes to indicators suggest fair value may differ materially from carrying value. An interim (management) revaluation was completed on 31 March 2017 as a result of an increase in indicators of 3.26%. The Department used an external professionally qualified valuer to provide index factors for NSW land and building assets as at the 31 March 2017.

The Department mainly owns specialised assets, including heritage assets, such as court houses, correctional centres and juvenile justice centres, which are valued using the depreciated replacement cost method.

Non-specialised assets with short useful lives are measured at depreciated historical cost, which for these assets approximates fair value. The Department has assessed that any difference between fair value and depreciated historical cost is unlikely to be material.

For Law Courts Limited, land is measured at fair value based on the market comparable approach that reflects recent transaction prices for similar properties. Buildings are measured at fair value less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. The fair values are recognised in the financial statements, and are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to ensure that the carrying value of the land and buildings is not materially different from their fair values.

When revaluing non-current assets using the cost approach, the gross amount and the related accumulated depreciation are separately restated. Where the income approach or market approach is used, accumulated depreciation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

For other assets using other valuation techniques, any balances of accumulated depreciation at the revaluation date in respect of those assets are credited to the asset accounts to which they relate. The net asset accounts are then increased or decreased by the revaluation increments or decrements.

Revaluation increments are recognised in other comprehensive income and credited to revaluation surplus in equity. However, to the extent that an increment reverses a revaluation decrement in respect of that class of asset previously recognised as a loss in the net result, the increment is recognised immediately as a gain in the net result.

Revaluation decrements are recognised immediately as a loss in the net result, except that, to the extent that it offsets an existing revaluation surplus on the same class of assets, in which case the decrement is debited directly to the revaluation surplus.

As a not-for-profit entity, revaluation increments and decrements are offset against one another within a class of non-current assets, but not otherwise.

Where an asset that has previously been revalued and is disposed of, any balance remaining in the asset revaluation surplus in respect of that asset is transferred to accumulated funds.

iv) Impairment of property, plant and equipment

As a not-for-profit entity with no cash generating units, impairment under AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets* is unlikely to arise. As property, plant and equipment is carried at fair value or an amount that approximates fair value, impairment can only arise in the rare circumstances where the costs of disposal are material. Specifically, impairment is unlikely for not-for-profit entities given that AASB 136 modifies the recoverable amount test for non-cash generating assets of not-for-profit entities to the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and depreciated replacement cost, where depreciated replacement cost is also fair value.

The Department assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Department estimates the asset's recoverable amount. When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

As a not-for-profit entity, an impairment loss is recognised in the net result to the extent the impairment loss exceeds the amount in the revaluation surplus for the class of asset.

v) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is provided for on a straight-line basis for all depreciable assets so as to write off the depreciable amount of each asset as it is consumed over its useful life to the Department.

All material separately identifiable components of assets are depreciated over their shorter useful lives.

Land is not a depreciable asset.

The depreciation / amortisation rates used for each class of assets are as follows:

Property, plant and equipment	30 June 2017	30 June 2016
Land & Buildings		
Buildings at valuation	Estimated useful life	Estimated useful life
Buildings at cost	2%	2%
Air conditioning	10%	10%
Infrastructure	5%	5%
Land and buildings under finance lease	Over term of finance lease	Over term of finance lease
Plant & Equipment		
Make good assets	Over term of operating lease	Over term of operating lease
Computer equipment, voice and data communications	25 %	25%
Computer equipment, voice and data communications acquired after 1 July 2012	20%	20%
Desktop PCs	20%	20%
Furniture and fittings	10%	10%
Correctional centre equipment, including CCTV, and industrial plant and equipment used by Corrective Services Industries	10%	10%
Other plant and equipment	20%	20%
Leasehold improvements	Over term of the lease	Over term of the lease
Transport equipment	14%	14%
Motor Vehicles	20%	20%
Intangible assets		
Software	20% – 25%	20% – 25%
Software – major projects	10%	10%
For Law Courts Limited, the following depreciation rates apply:		
Buildings	2.5% – 11%	2.5% – 11%
Buildings (Plant component)	2.5% – 10%	2.5% – 10%
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	6.7% – 10%	6.7% – 10%

vi) Restoration costs

The present value of the expected cost for the restoration or cost of dismantling of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

vii) Maintenance

Day-to-day servicing costs or maintenance are charged as expenses as incurred, except where they relate to the replacement of a part or a component of an asset, in which case the costs are capitalised and depreciated. Maintenance costs include an amount of \$0.8 million (2016: \$0.8 million) concerning heritage program services provided free of charge by the Department of Finance, Services and Innovation (DFSI).

viii) Leases

A distinction is made between finance leases, which effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased assets, and operating leases under which the lessor does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards.

Where a non-current asset is acquired by means of a finance lease, at the commencement of the lease term, the asset is recognised at its fair value or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease. The corresponding liability is established at the same amount. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component and the interest expense.

Property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the asset's useful life. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the lessee entity will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease. Operating lease payments are recognised as an operating expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

ix) Intangible assets

The Department recognises intangible assets only if it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Department and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Where an asset is acquired at no or nominal cost, the cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Intangible assets are subsequently measured at fair value only if there is an active market. As there is no active market for the Department's intangible assets, the assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

All research costs are expensed. Development costs are only capitalised when certain criteria are met.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be finite.

The Department's intangible assets are amortised using the straight-line method over a period from four to ten years.

Intangible assets are tested for impairment where an indicator of impairment exists. If the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to recoverable amount and the reduction is recognised as an impairment loss.

x) Inventories

Inventories held for distribution are stated at cost, adjusted when applicable, for any loss of service potential. A loss of service potential is identified and measured based on the existence of a current replacement cost that is lower than the carrying amount. Inventories (other than those held for distribution) are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost method.

The cost of inventories acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration is the current replacement cost as at the date of acquisition. Current replacement cost is the cost the Department would incur to acquire the asset. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

xi) Trust funds including inmate funds

The Department receives monies in a trustee capacity for various trusts as set out in Note 24. As the Department performs only a custodial role in respect of these monies, and because the monies cannot be used for the achievement of the Department's own objectives, these funds are not recognised in the financial statements.

In addition to the above, the Department holds monies outside of the Public Monies Account and invests them in accordance with various Court rules and orders.

xii) Other Assets

Other assets are recognised on a historic cost basis.

j. Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in net result.

The entity determines the classification of its financial assets and liabilities after initial recognition and, when allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this at each financial year end.

(i) Financial assets

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

All 'regular way' purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

The Department's financial assets consist of loans and receivables.

- **Loans and receivables**

Trade receivables, loans, and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables.

Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Changes are recognised in the net result for the year when impaired, derecognised or through the amortisation process.

Short-term receivables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount unless the effect of discounting is material.

With regard to Victim's Compensation Fund debtors and Criminal Injury Compensation debtors, debts are recognised based on average cash receipts over a five year period to 30 June 2017 (Refer to Note 9(b) for further details).

With regard to certain Court debtors held at the State Debt Recovery Office, debts are recognised based on average cash receipts over a three year period to 30 June 2017 (Refer to Note 9(a) for further details)

- **Impairment of financial assets**

All financial assets, except those at fair value through profit and loss, are subject to an annual review for impairment. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected.

For certain categories of financial assets, such as trade receivables, the entity first assesses whether impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. Assets are assessed for impairment on a collective basis if they were assessed not to be impaired individually.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The amount of the impairment loss is recognised in the net result for the year.

Any reversals of impairment losses are reversed through the net result for the year, where there is objective evidence. Reversals of impairment losses of financial assets carried at amortised cost cannot result in a carrying amount that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had there not been an impairment loss.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either 'at fair value through profit or loss' or 'at amortised cost'. The Department's financial liabilities are classified at amortised cost.

• **Financial liabilities at amortised cost (including borrowings and trade payables)**

Financial liabilities at amortised cost are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. These are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

Payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Department and other amounts. Short-term payables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Borrowings are financial liabilities at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in the net result for the year on de-recognition of borrowings.

Finance lease liabilities are determined in accordance with AASB 117.

• **Financial Guarantees**

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts are recognised as a liability at the time the guarantee is issued and initially recognised at fair value plus, in the case of financial guarantees not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs, where material. After initial recognition, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount determined in accordance with AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and the amount initially recognised, less accumulated amortisation, where appropriate.

The Department has reviewed its financial guarantees and determined that there is no material liability to be recognised for financial guarantee contracts as at 30 June 2017 and as at 30 June 2016. However, refer to Note 20 regarding disclosures on contingent liabilities.

(iii) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire; or if the entity transfers the financial asset:

- where substantially all the risks and rewards have been transferred; or
- where the entity has not transferred substantially all the risks and rewards, if the entity has not retained control.

Where the entity has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards or transferred control, the asset continues to be recognised to the extent of the Department's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the entity also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the entity has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the entity could be required to repay.

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

k. Employee benefits and other provisions

(i) Salaries and wages, annual leave and sick leave

Salaries and wages (including non-monetary benefits) and paid sick leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the service are recognised and measured at the undiscounted amounts of the benefits.

Annual leave is not expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. As such, it is required to be measured at present value in accordance with AASB 119 *Employee Benefits* (although short-cut methods are permitted).

Actuarial advice obtained by Treasury has confirmed that using the nominal annual leave balance plus the annual leave entitlements accrued while taking annual leave (calculated using 7.9% of the nominal value of annual leave) can be used to approximate the present value of the annual leave liability. The Department has assessed the actuarial advice based on the Department's circumstances and has determined that the effect of discounting is immaterial to annual leave. All annual leave is classified as a current liability even where the Department does not expect to settle the liability within 12 months as the Department does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement.

Unused non-vesting sick leave does not give rise to a liability, as it is not considered probable that sick leave taken in the future will be greater than the benefits accrued in the future.

(ii) Long service leave and superannuation

Where the Department's liabilities for long service leave and other defined benefit superannuation are assumed by the Crown Entity, the Department accounts for the liability as having been extinguished; resulting in the amount assumed being shown as part of the non-monetary revenue item described as 'Acceptance by the Crown Entity of Employee Benefits and Other Liabilities'. The following are not assumed by the Crown: the former Compensation Court (closed in December 2003), the costs of which are recouped from the Workcover

Authority; the Residual Court, the costs of which are recouped from Coal Services Pty Ltd; the Dust Diseases Tribunal, the costs of which are recouped from the Dust Diseases Board; the Legal Services Tribunal, the Legal Professional Advisory Council and the Office of the Legal Services Commissioner, the costs of which are recouped from the Public Purpose Fund, administered by the NSW Law Society. Liabilities for long service leave and superannuation in respect of the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the NSW Trustee and Guardian (long service leave only; superannuation assumed from December 2016) and the Legal Profession Admission Board are not assumed by the Crown Entity.

Long service leave is measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided up to the reporting date. Consideration is given to certain factors based on actuarial review, including expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using Commonwealth government bond rate at the reporting date.

The Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the NSW Trustee and Guardian, the Office of the Public Guardian and the Legal Profession Admission Board contribute to the NSW Non Budget Long Service Leave Pool Account held by NSW Treasury. The Treasury “pool” account administers the long service leave provision for agencies and commercial activities whose liabilities were previously assumed by the Crown Entity due to being part of the Budget Sector. Contributions made to NSW Treasury are included in Employee Related Expenses. The Department recognises a receivable amount from the Long Service Leave Pool.

Superannuation Liabilities Assumed by Crown

The superannuation expense for the financial year is determined by using the formulae specified in the Treasurer’s Directions. The expense for certain superannuation schemes (that is, Basic Benefit and First State Super) is calculated as a percentage of the employees’ salary. For other superannuation schemes (i.e., State Superannuation Scheme and State Authorities Superannuation Scheme), the expense is calculated as a multiple of the employees’ superannuation contributions.

Superannuation Liabilities Not Assumed by Crown

Superannuation is actuarially assessed prior to each reporting date and is measured at the present value of the estimated future payments. The amount recognised is the net total of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date, minus the fair value at the date of any plan assets out of which the obligation is to be settled directly.

The actuarial assessment of superannuation uses the Projected Unit Credit Method and reflects estimated future salary increases and the benefits set out in the terms of the plan. The liabilities are discounted using the market yield rate on government bonds of similar maturity to those obligations. Actuarial assumptions are un-biased and mutually compatible and financial assumptions are based on market experience for the period over which the obligations are to be settled.

All remeasurements arising from defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the year in which they occur.

(iii) Consequential on-costs

Consequential costs to employment are recognised as liabilities and expenses where the employee benefits to which they relate have been recognised. This includes outstanding amounts of payroll tax, workers' compensation insurance premiums and fringe benefits tax.

(iv) Other provisions

Provisions are recognised when: the Department has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the entity expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented net of any reimbursement in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Any provisions for restructuring are recognised only when the Department has a detailed formal plan and the Department has raised a valid expectation in those affected by the restructuring that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features to those affected.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted at 2.49%, which is a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

I. Fair value measurement and hierarchy

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

A number of the Department's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. When measuring fair value, the valuation technique used maximises the use of relevant observable inputs and minimises the use of unobservable inputs. Under *AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement*, the Department categorises, for disclosure purposes, the valuation techniques based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1 – quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets / liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 – inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Department recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Refer Note 11 and 13 for further disclosures regarding fair value measurements of financial and non-financial assets.

m. Equity and reserves

(i) Revaluation surplus

The revaluation surplus is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of non-current assets. This accords with the Department's policy on the revaluation of property, plant and equipment as discussed in Note 1(i) (iii).

(ii) Accumulated funds

The category 'Accumulated Funds' includes all current and prior period retained funds.

n. Equity transfers

The transfer of net assets between agencies as a result of an administrative restructure, transfers of programs / functions and parts thereof between NSW public sector agencies and 'equity appropriations' (refer Note 18) are designated or required by Australian Accounting Standards to be treated as contributions by owners and recognised as an adjustment to 'Accumulated Funds'. This treatment is consistent with AASB 1004 Contributions and Australian Interpretation 1038 *Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities*.

Transfers arising from an administrative restructure involving not-for-profit and for-profit government entities are recognised at the amount at which the assets and liabilities were recognised by the transferor immediately prior to the restructure. Subject to below, in most instances this will approximate fair value.

All other equity transfers are recognised at fair value, except for intangibles. Where an intangible has been recognised at (amortised) cost by the transferor because there is no active market, the Department recognises the asset at the transferor's carrying amount. Where the transferor is prohibited from recognising internally generated intangibles, the Department does not recognise that asset.

o. Budgeted amounts

The budgeted amounts are drawn from the original budgeted financial statements presented to Parliament in respect of the reporting period. Subsequent amendments to the original budget (for example, adjustments for transfer of functions between entities as a result of Administrative Arrangement Orders) are not reflected in the budgeted amounts. Major variances between the original budgeted amounts and the actual amounts disclosed in the primary financial statements are explained in Note 21.

p. Comparative information

Except when an Australian Accounting Standard permits or requires otherwise, comparative information is presented in respect of the previous period for all amounts reported in the financial statements.

q. Changes in accounting policy, including new or revised Australian Accounting Standards

(i) Effective for the first time in 2016-17

The accounting policies applied in 2016-17 are consistent with those of the previous financial year except as a result of new or revised accounting standards that have been applied for the first time in 2016-17. The adoption of these standards has not caused any material adjustments to the reported financial position, performance, or cash flows of the Department.

(ii) Issued but not yet effective

NSW public sector entities are not permitted to early adopt new Australian Accounting Standards, unless Treasury determines otherwise.

The following new Accounting Standards have not been applied and are not yet effective, as per NSW Treasury Circular TC 17/04:

- AASB 9 Financial Instruments
- AASB 15, AASB 2014-5, AASB 2015-8 and 2016-3 regarding Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- AASB 16 Leases
- AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-profit Entities
- AASB 2016-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 107
- AASB 2016-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Recoverable Amount of Non-Cash- Generating Specialised Assets of Not-for-Profit Entities
- AASB 2016-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Deferral of AASB 15 for Not-for-Profit Entities
- AASB 2016-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Australian Implementation Guidance for Not-for-Profit Entities
- AASB 2017-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Transfer of investment Property, Annual Improvements 2014-2016 Cycle and Other Amendments
- AASB 2017-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Further Annual Improvements 2014-2016 Cycle
- Interpretation 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

The Department has assessed the impact of the new standards and interpretations on issue but not effective where relevant and considers the impact to be not material except for AASB 16.

AASB 16 is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. For leases where the Department is the lessee, AASB 16 will require the Department to recognise assets and liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position where the lease term is for more than 12 months unless the underlying asset is of low value. There will be no impact on the total amount of cash flows reported.

r. Law Courts Ltd – Joint Arrangement

The NSW Government entered into an arrangement with the Commonwealth in 1977. That arrangement was set out in a general letter between the parties, which was confirmed in a letter dated 13 August 2008, co-signed by the Secretary, Federal Attorney General's Department and the Director General, NSW Attorney General's Department (now part of the Department of Justice), which confirmed ownership and funding arrangements of Law Courts Limited.

Law Courts Limited is located at Level 3, Law Courts Building, Queen's Square, Sydney, NSW 2000, and its principal activity is the provision of accommodation for Courts, Court registries and support services at a standard that is suitable and available for occupation. The NSW State Government's investment comprises 52.5 % (2015 – 52.5 %) of the net assets of Law Courts Limited. Both Governments, however, have equal representation on the Board of Directors and in the membership of Law Courts Limited, with all decisions requiring unanimous consent.

As the Department has in substance rights to Law Courts Limited's assets, and obligations for its liabilities, it must recognise 52.5% of the assets and liabilities of Law Courts Limited on its Statement of Financial Position and 52.5% of the revenues and expenditure on its Statement of Comprehensive Income. The accounting treatment adopted complies with the requirements of AASB 11 *Joint Arrangements*.

2. EXPENSES EXCLUDING LOSSES

a. Employee related expenses

	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2016 \$'000
Salaries and wages (including recreation leave)*	1,321,375	1,232,764
Superannuation – defined benefit plans	44,420	51,179
Superannuation – defined contribution plans	93,772	84,665
Long service leave	51,225	82,973
Workers' compensation insurance	26,110	27,261
Payroll tax and fringe benefit tax	80,959	81,172
Redundancy payments	17,192	12,488
Other	-	36
	1,635,053	1,572,538

* The amount of employee related costs that have been capitalised in particular to fixed assets accounts and therefore excluded from the above is \$1.2m (\$0.931m – 15/16).

b. Operating expenses

	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2016 \$'000
Auditor's remuneration – audit of the financial statements	1,011	996
Auditor's remuneration – internal	698	814
Rental expenses relating to buildings – minimum lease payments	35,826	34,936
Consultancy costs	9,224	7,824
Contractors	63,115	35,985
Fees for services rendered	56,957	34,357
Insurance	12,427	9,702
Property and plant outgoings	40,101	40,565
Motor vehicle expenses	18,914	16,693
Inmate education and welfare	23,865	19,698
Rates and charges	17,329	11,101
Catering – inmates and juveniles	31,503	29,289
Stores, stationery and materials	13,736	4,286
Other expenses**	17,647	2,628
Prison hospital service fee	1,758	2,440
Out-sourced services	3,860	3,280
Publications	3,870	4,051
Correctional centre management	79,217	75,707
Corrective Services Industries (refer Note 2(b) – Note B below)	14,386	28,603
Staff uniform, travel & development	22,717	20,315
Telecommunications	16,228	25,858
General administration*	122,903	99,507
Repairs and routine maintenance (refer Note 2(b) – Note A below)	91,416	97,894
	698,708	606,529

* General administration expenses includes claims for Natural Disasters of \$109.8m (2016: \$77.4m) managed by the Office of Emergency Management

** Includes \$17.438m originally recorded as Capital Expenditure; subsequently classified as expense in the financial year.

	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2016 \$'000
<i>Note A – Reconciliation – Total maintenance</i>		
Maintenance expense – contracted labour and other (non-employee related) as above	78,008	97,894
Total maintenance expenses included in Note 2(b)	78,008	97,894
<i>Note B – Total Cost of Goods Sold is as follows</i>		
Direct cost as reported above (Note 2 (b))	14,386	28,603
Indirect costs – determined on a pro rata basis comprising salaries and wages, property outgoings, repairs and maintenance and depreciation	13,408	11,431
	27,794	40,034

c. Depreciation and amortisation expense

	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2016 \$'000
Depreciation		
Buildings	124,363	112,696
Plant and equipment	48,646	48,070
Infrastructure systems	-	1,915
Leased assets	6,460	6,633
Total depreciation	179,469	169,314
Amortisation:		
Intangibles	24,833	34,555
Total amortisation	24,833	34,555
Total depreciation and amortisation	204,302	203,869

d. Grants and subsidies

	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2016 \$'000
Religious attendance on inmates	3,364	3,063
Corrective Services NSW – prisoner after care activities (including community grants)	4,153	3,919
Other grants	31,271	5,682
Grants to arts organisations	63,951	68,088
Grants to other organisations	7,858	25,563
Contributions to other bodies	72	141
Grants – non-budget dependent agencies	4,156	6,794
Grants – budget dependent agencies – (refer note below)	3,877,279	3,789,291
Grants issued by Juvenile Justice	14,188	9,320
Grants issued by other divisions of the Department	-	8,313
	4,006,292	3,920,174
<i>Note:</i>		
NSW Police	3,194,520	3,090,864
Cultural Institutions	150,508	249,947
Emergency Services	24,509	157,232
Legal Aid	229,974	227,451
Other Agencies	277,768	63,797
Total	3,877,279	3,789,291

e. Finance costs

	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2016 \$'000
Finance lease interest charge	7,034	7,411
Other borrowing costs	7	28
Unwinding of discount rate	1,946	333
	8,987	7,772

f. Other expenses

	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2016 \$'000
Other	4,981	372
Ex gratia payments	79	14
Legal costs	65,181	55,813
Contribution to Law Courts Limited	1,477	1,470
Arbitration fees and inquest fees	6,828	6,234
Jury costs	14,199	13,872
Crown Solicitor's Office disbursements	-	530
Victims compensation costs	37,859	208,341
	130,604	286,646

3. REVENUE**a. Appropriations**

Summary of compliance	30 June 2017 \$'000 Appropriation	30 June 2017 \$'000 Expenditure	30 June 2016 \$'000 Appropriation	30 June 2016 \$'000 Expenditure
Original Budget per Appropriation Act	7,386,549	6,586,809	5,903,850	5,865,262
Other Appropriations / Expenditure				
- Section 24 PFAA – transfers of functions between entities	(94,386)	-	-	-
- Section 26 PFAA – Commonwealth specific purpose payments	1,549	-	-	-
- Section 32 Appropriations Act – transfers from another agency	-	-	6,977	-
- Transfers to / from another entity (per Section 27 of the Appropriation Act)	67,700	-	-	-
Total Appropriations / Expenditure / Net Claim on Consolidated Fund	7,361,412	6,586,809	5,910,827	5,865,262
Appropriation drawn down*	-	6,449,910	-	5,851,708
Liability to Consolidated Fund (refer note below)	-	-	-	(8,351)

Summary of compliance	30 June	30 June	30 June	30 June
	2017	2017	2016	2016
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
	Appropriation	Expenditure	Appropriation	Expenditure
*Comprising:				
Appropriations (per Statement of Comprehensive income)**	-	6,449,910	-	5,843,357
Liability to consolidated fund	-	-	-	8,351
Appropriation drawn down*	-	6,449,910	-	5,851,708
**Appropriations:				
Recurrent	-	5,860,059	-	5,648,793
Capital	-	589,851	-	194,564
	-	6,449,910	-	5,843,357

The Summary of Compliance is based on the assumption that Consolidated Fund monies are spent first (except where otherwise identified or prescribed).

* The Liability to Consolidated Fund represents the difference between the amount drawn down against "Appropriation" and the "Total Expenditure/Net Claim on Consolidated Fund".

Note: For 2015/16, the Department's liability to the Consolidated Fund was disclosed for Capital Appropriation only. No liability to the Consolidated Fund was present for Recurrent Appropriation as the department had drawn down less than was made available to draw down as appropriation for 2015/16.

b. Sale of goods and services

	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2016 \$'000
Corrective Services Industries	32,745	44,733
Canteen sales	1,528	1,201
Certificates	32,231	32,008
Rent of premises	494	451
Minor usage charges	3,793	4,181
Family Law Court fees	400	430
Sheriffs fees	2,763	2,758
Other fees	2,557	5,293
License fees	9,100	14,901
Liquor license fees	-	18,249
Transcription services	2,474	2,144
Management fees	6,040	3,795
Other court fees	40,365	42,654
Filing fees	77,076	60,543
Statement of claims	11,560	16,137
	223,126	249,478

c. Investment revenue

	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2016 \$'000
Interest revenue from financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss	173	126
Rents	2,547	1,342
TCorp – short term deposits	-	364
	2,720	1,832

d. Retained taxes, fees and fines

	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2016 \$'000
Restitution orders raised	3,478	4,630
Confiscation proceeds of crime	1,399	1,529
Victims compensation levies	11,689	9,210
	16,566	15,369

e. Grants and contributions

	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2016 \$'000
Department of Health	32,755	1,682
Grants from other agencies	39,582	29,846
Department of Family and Community Services	100	-
Contributions from Dust Diseases Board	5,374	5,070
Roads and Maritime Services	2,070	637
Other	3,055	15,617
NSW Treasury	10,967	2,366
	93,903	55,218

f. Personnel services revenue

	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2016 \$'000
Personnel services revenue from statutory bodies (NSW TC 15/07)	65,229	106,727
	65,229	106,727

g. Acceptance by the Crown Entity of employee benefits and other liabilities

	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2016 \$'000
Superannuation – defined benefit	42,575	44,303
Long service leave	47,076	82,308
Payroll tax	1,112	2,452
	90,763	129,063

h. Other revenue

	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2016 \$'000
Insurance hindsight adjustments	12,975	24,622
Sundry income	28,595	7,800
Other miscellaneous	891	792
Commission	55	122
Senior Executive Service and judicial motor vehicle contributions	1,876	2,007
Law Society contributions	8,307	7,110
Services provided	560	10,589
	53,259	53,042

4. GAIN / (LOSS) ON DISPOSAL

	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2016 \$'000
Gain/(loss) on disposal of land and buildings, plant and equipment		
Proceeds from disposal	-	131
Written down value of assets disposed	(3,820)	(7,436)
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of plant and equipment	(3,820)	(7,305)

5. OTHER GAINS / (LOSSES)

	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2016 \$'000
Gain/(loss) on impairment	(487)	(684)
Write down of Work in Progress	(7,608)	(18,493)
Total other gains / (losses)	(8,095)	(19,177)

6. CONDITION ON CONTRIBUTIONS

- (a) There were contributions of \$0 million (2016: \$0.4 million) recognised as revenue during the current financial year, which were obtained for expenditure in future year.
- (b) There were contributions of \$0 million (2016: \$0.4 million) recognised as revenue during the previous financial year, which were obtained for expenditure in respect of the current financial year.

Contributions received have been for specific project objectives. Funds can only be expended on these programs over the nominated period. Any balance outstanding is refundable.

1. SERVICE GROUPS OF THE DEPARTMENT

Expenses and Income	Service Group 1 Courts and Tribunal Operations*		Service Group 2 Courts and Tribunal Judiciary Services*		Service Group 3 Justice Policy and Performance*		Service Group 4 Justice Services*	
	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Expenses excluding losses								
Employee related expenses	177,871	169,377	203,817	209,785	28,847	27,212	58,696	54,447
Operating expenses	96,174	125,218	14,846	24,989	11,361	11,144	32,800	42,555
Depreciation and amortisation	70,063	62,095	7,774	7,589	839	712	4134	3,644
Grants and subsidies	1,109	7,880	-	1,918	830	2,347	5,519	4,678
Finance costs	3,785	4,169	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenses	46,075	107,755	49	8,320	1,856	3,252	76,988	155,231
Total expenses excluding losses	395,077	476,494	226,487	252,601	43,732	44,666	178,136	260,556
Revenue								
Appropriations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of goods and services	133,392	152,406	408	827	168	228	32,272	37,841
Investment revenue	2,676	1,698	1	9	-	2	-	6
Retained taxes, fees and fines	1	1	-	-	-	-	10,666	8,538
Grants and contributions	30,672	16,042	6,998	3,987	1,979	743	10,105	5,936
Personnel services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,264
Acceptance by the Crown Entity of employee benefits and other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	19,175	7,086	2,695	2,356	954	247	8,770	7,992
Total revenue	185,915	177,232	10,102	7,179	3,101	1,221	61,813	70,577
Gain/(loss) on disposal	(3,790)	(155)	30	2	23	1	(5)	2
Other gains / (losses)	(1,152)	(707)	(659)	9	(127)	3	(519)	7
Net result	(214,104)	(300,121)	(217,013)	(245,411)	(40,736)	(43,442)	(116,847)	(189,970)
Other comprehensive income								
Changes in revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment	46,082	77,814	40	67	10	17	208	351
Superannuation actuarial gains/(losses)	-	(1)	747	(450)	211	-	5,419	(6,130)
Total other comprehensive income	46,082	77,813	787	(383)	221	17	5,627	(5,779)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	(168,022)	(222,308)	(216,227)	(245,794)	(40,515)	(43,425)	(111,220)	(195,748)

* The names and purposes of each service group are summarised in Note 7. Appropriations are made on an entity basis and not to individual service groups. Consequently appropriations are included in the "Not attributable" column. Cluster grant funding is also not attributable to individual service groups. Consequently, cluster grant funding is included in the 'Cluster Grant Funding' column.

Expenses and Income	Service Group 5 Juvenile Justice*		Service Group 6 Arts and Culture*		Service Group 7 Liquor and Gaming*		Service Group 8 Emergency Management*	
	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Expenses excluding losses								
Employee related expenses	138,610	145,331	10,794	12,014	26,137	28,498	8,304	11,915
Operating expenses	24,322	32,822	4,968	9,043	12,676	18,956	150,760	8,443
Depreciation and amortisation	16,764	15,714	3,201	3,186	346	522	415	732
Grants and subsidies	21,071	6,587	75,016	44,826	40,073	11,307	42,126	74,175
Finance costs	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenses	3,943	4,275	19	1,084	1,218	4,896	178	1,632
Total expenses excluding losses	204,710	204,751	93,998	70,153	80,450	64,178	201,782	96,897
Revenue								
Appropriations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of goods and services	4	361	1,891	2,944	2,539	4,195	-	57
Investment revenue	8	-	-	1	-	2	-	1
Retained taxes, fees and fines	-	-	-	-	5,899	6,830	-	-
Grants and contributions	-	127	-	10,525	-	186	10,288	6,049
Personnel services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acceptance by the Crown Entity of employee benefits and other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	5,341	1,338	680	1,946	83	3,814	544	633
Total revenue	5,353	1,826	2,571	15,416	8,521	15,028	10,832	6,740
Gain/(loss) on disposal	-	(31)	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other gains / (losses)	(596)	-	(273)	1	(234)	3	(592)	-
Net result	(199,953)	(202,956)	(91,701)	(54,736)	(72,163)	(49,147)	(191,542)	(90,157)
Other comprehensive income								
Changes in revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment	9,996	13,749	3,112	5,255	10	17	-	-
Superannuation actuarial gain/(losses)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other comprehensive income	9,996	13,749	3,112	5,255	10	17	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	(189,957)	(189,207)	(88,589)	(49,481)	(72,154)	(49,130)	(191,542)	(90,157)

* The names and purposes of each service group are summarised in below. Appropriations are made on an entity basis and not to individual service groups. Consequently appropriations are included in the "Not attributable" column. Cluster grant funding is also not attributable to individual service groups. Consequently, cluster grant funding is included in the "Cluster Grant Funding" column.

Financial Statements: Service groups of the department

Expenses and Income	Service Group 9 Business and Personnel Services*		Service Group 10 Cluster Grant Funding*		Service Group 11 Corrective Services*		Service Group 12 Not Attributable*		Total	
	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Expenses excluding losses										
Employee related expenses	98,082	66,923	-	-	883,895	847,036	-	-	1,635,053	1,572,538
Operating expenses	-	-	-	-	350,801	333,359	-	-	698,708	606,529
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	-	-	100,767	109,675	-	-	204,302	203,869
Grants and subsidies	-	-	3,809,027	3,760,866	11,522	5,590	-	-	4,006,292	3,920,174
Finance costs	-	-	-	-	5,200	3,581	-	-	8,987	7,772
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	278	201	-	-	130,604	286,646
Total expenses excluding losses	98,082	66,923	3,809,027	3,760,866	1,352,464	1,299,442	-	-	6,683,946	6,597,528
Revenue										
Appropriations	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,449,910	5,843,358	6,449,910	5,843,357
Sale of goods and services	-	-	-	-	52,452	50,619	-	-	223,126	249,478
Investment revenue	-	-	-	-	35	113	-	-	2,720	1,832
Retained taxes, fees and fines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,566	15,369
Grants and contributions	8,997	-	-	-	24,864	11,623	-	-	93,903	55,218
Personnel services	65,229	96,463	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,229	106,727
Acceptance by the Crown Entity of employee benefits and other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,763	129,063	90,763	129,063
Other revenue										
Total revenue	74,226	96,463	-	-	15,018	27,630	-	-	53,259	53,042
Gain/(loss) on disposal	-	-	-	-	(78)	(7,124)	-	-	(3,820)	(7,305)
Other gains / (losses)										
Net result	(23,856)	29,540	(3,809,027)	(3,760,866)	(1,264,116)	(1,235,074)	6,540,673	5,972,421	299,615	(169,924)
Other comprehensive income										
Changes in revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	42,130	76,058	-	-	101,587	173,328
Superannuation actuarial gains/(losses)	30,010	(29,540)	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,387	(36,120)
Total other comprehensive income	30,010	(29,540)	-	-	42,130	76,058	-	-	137,974	137,208
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	6,154	-	(3,809,027)	(3,760,866)	(1,221,986)	(1,159,016)	6,540,673	5,972,421	437,589	(32,716)

* The names and purposes of each service group are summarised in below. Appropriations are made on an entity basis and not to individual service groups. Consequently appropriations are included in the 'Not attributable' column. Cluster grant funding is also not attributable to individual service groups. Consequently, cluster grant funding is included in the 'Cluster Grant Funding' column.

Assets and liabilities	Service Group 1 Courts and Tribunal Operations*		Service Group 2 Courts and Tribunal Judiciary Services*		Service Group 3 Justice Policy and Performance*		Service Group 4 Justice Services*	
	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
ASSETS								
Current assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	34,157	33,161	12,168	8,078	3,551	2,551	8,684	6,643
Receivables	60,153	44,999	20,139	5,992	3,276	1,892	9,471	4,924
Inventories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total current assets	94,310	78,160	32,307	14,070	6,827	4,443	18,155	11,567
Non-current assets								
Receivables	181	635	4,886	621	54	132	16,504	21,961
Property, plant and equipment	2,048,259	1,835,158	9,945	11,776	1,577	690	10,224	8,690
Intangibles	114,835	122,020	5,744	5,954	571	585	27,054	23,429
Total non-current assets	2,163,275	1,957,813	20,575	18,352	2,202	1,407	53,782	54,079
Total assets	2,257,585	2,035,973	52,882	32,422	9,029	5,850	71,937	65,646
LIABILITIES								
Current liabilities								
Payables	106,931	36,605	39,331	9,847	11,710	3,090	45,157	20,935
Borrowings	3,740	3,497	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	17,170	22,149	22,094	15,683	1,794	1,571	134,135	162,551
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total current liabilities	127,841	62,251	61,425	25,531	13,504	4,661	179,292	183,485
Non-current liabilities								
Borrowings	299	504	8,386	12,385	31	39	76	101
Provisions	9,472	8,192	29,730	6,057	1,150	1,293	50,891	117,799
Total non-current liabilities	9,771	8,696	38,116	18,442	1,181	1,331	50,967	117,900
Total liabilities	137,612	70,947	99,541	43,973	14,685	5,993	230,259	301,385
Net assets/(liabilities)	2,119,973	1,965,026	(46,659)	(11,551)	(5,656)	(143)	(158,322)	(235,739)

* The names and purposes of each service group are summarised in below.

Assets and liabilities	Service Group 5 Juvenile Justice*		Service Group 6 Arts and Culture*		Service Group 7 Liquor and Gaming*		Service Group 8 Emergency Management*	
	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
ASSETS								
Current assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	16,800	6,224	-	1,024	-	2,409	79,948	74,996
Receivables	15,499	901	-	759	-	1,788	18,654	982
Inventories	-	-	-	271	-	-	-	-
Total current asset	32,299	7,125	-	2,054	-	4,197	98,602	75,977
Non-current assets								
Receivables	500	-	-	80	-	159	-	195
Inventories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	418,413	355,589	-	108,805	-	806	1,631	3,336
Intangibles	20,409	6,492	-	-	-	2,814	41	44
Total non-current assets	439,322	362,081	-	108,885	-	3,779	1,672	3,575
Total assets	471,621	369,206	-	110,939	-	7,976	100,274	79,552
LIABILITIES								
Current liabilities								
Payables	54,362	(5,685)	-	1,248	-	2,929	65,234	66,231
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	7,829	13,518	-	739	-	1,492	9,000	814
Other	-	-	-	-	-	8,351	-	-
Total current liabilities	62,191	7,833	-	1,987	-	12,772	74,234	67,045
Non-current liabilities								
Borrowings	147	-	-	16	-	36	177	21
Provisions	467	1,429	-	734	-	1,523	191	1,683
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-current liabilities	614	1,429	-	750	-	1,559	368	1,704
Total liabilities	62,805	9,262	-	2,737	-	14,331	74,602	68,749
Net assets	408,816	359,944	-	108,202	-	(6,355)	25,672	10,803

* The names and purposes of each service group are summarised in below.

Assets and liabilities	Service Group 9 Business and Personnel Services*		Service Group 10 Cluster Grant Funding*		Service Group 11 Corrective Services*		Service Group 12 Not Attributable*		Total	
	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
ASSETS										
Current assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	56,112	550	-	-	211,420	135,636
Receivables	21,861	30,283	-	-	29,883	53,520	-	-	178,936	146,040
Inventories	-	-	-	-	17,158	14,915	-	-	17,158	15,186
Total current asset	21,861	30,283	-	-	103,153	68,985	-	-	407,514	296,862
Non-current assets										
Receivables	2,513	111,862	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,638	135,645
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	2,023,093	2,052,643	-	-	4,513,142	4,377,493
Intangibles	-	-	-	-	27,416	34,088	-	-	196,072	195,426
Total non-current assets	2,513	111,862	-	-	2,050,509	2,086,731	-	-	4,733,852	4,708,564
Total assets	24,374	142,145	-	-	2,153,662	2,155,716	-	-	5,141,366	5,005,426
LIABILITIES										
Current liabilities										
Payables	321	753	-	-	1,821	32,310	-	-	324,867	168,263
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	1,501	1,362	-	-	5,241	4,859
Provisions	21,699	30,167	-	-	126,300	91,337	-	-	340,021	340,020
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,351
Total current liabilities	22,020	30,920	-	-	129,622	125,009	-	-	670,129	521,493
Non-current liabilities										
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	59,201	60,702	-	-	68,317	73,804
Provisions	2,354	111,225	-	-	834	-	-	-	95,089	249,935
Total non-current liabilities	2,354	111,225	-	-	60,035	60,702	-	-	163,406	323,739
Total liabilities	24,374	142,145	-	-	189,657	185,711	-	-	833,535	845,232
Net assets	-	-	-	-	1,964,005	1,970,005	-	-	4,307,831	4,160,194

* The names and purposes of each service group are summarised in below.

Administered expenses and income	Service Group 1 Courts and Tribunal Operations*		Service Group 2 Courts and Tribunal Judiciary Services*		Service Group 3 Justice Policy and Performance*		Service Group 4 Justice Services*	
	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Administered Expenses								
Transfer payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Administered Expenses								
Administered Income								
Transfer receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consolidated Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes, fees and fines	-	-	14,500	13,353	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Administered Income			14,500	13,353				
Administered income less expenses			14,500	13,353				

* The name and purpose of each service group is summarised in below. Administered assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note 25.

Administered expenses and income	Service Group 5 Juvenile Justice*		Service Group 6 Arts and Culture*		Service Group 7 Liquor and Gaming*		Service Group 8 Emergency Management	
	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Administered Expenses								
Transfer payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	891,585
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Administered Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	891,585
Administered Income								
Transfer receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	891,585
Consolidated Fund								
Taxes, fees and fines	-	-	-	-	80,582	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Administered Income	-	-	-	-	80,582	-	-	891,585
Administered income less expenses	-	-	-	-	80,582	-	-	-

* The name and purpose of each service group is summarised in Note 7. Administered assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note 25.

	Service Group 9 Business and Personnel Services*		Service Group 10 Cluster Grant Funding*		Service Group 11 Corrective Services*		Service Group 12 Not Attributable*		Total
	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	
Administered expenses and income									
Administered Expenses									
Transfer payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	891,585
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Administered Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	891,585
Administered Income									
Transfer receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	891,585
Consolidated Fund									
Taxes, fees and fines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,082
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Administered Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	904,938
Administered income less expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,353

* The name and purpose of each service group is summarised in Note 7. Administered assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note 24.

(a) Service Group 1 – Court and Tribunal Operations

Objective: This service group covers the support services to NSW Supreme, District and Local Courts, tribunals and community justice centres. It also covers the Office of the Sheriff and transformational reform programs.

(b) Service Group 2 – Courts and Tribunal Judiciary Services

Objective: This service group covers the administration of NSW Supreme, District and Local Courts, tribunals and community justice centres.

(c) Service Group 3 – Justice Policy and Performance

Objective: This service group covers the provision of advice to the Government on law and justice and the development and implementation of legislation, legal reforms, evidence-based policies and justice programs.

(d) Service Group 4 – Justice Services

Objective: This service group covers the regulation of the activities of professional groups and statutory offices, collection of statistical information and research on crime, privacy services, legal assistance and representation, and investigation and resolution of complaints, as well as services to victims of crime. It also covers the provision of an accurate, consistent, equitable and secure system for the NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages (RBDM).

(e) Service Group 5 – Juvenile Justice

Objective: This service group covers the supervision of young offenders in custody and in the community, the administration of Youth Justice Conferences, management of the Youth on Track service, the provision of court reports, and support for young people seeking bail and court-ordered supervision of young offenders on bail. It also covers the provision of interventions to address young offenders' risk of re-offending.

(f) Service Group 6 – Arts and Culture

Objective: This service group covers Government support to the arts and cultural sector including the development of programs and infrastructure services to support the arts and screen sectors in New South Wales.

(g) Service Group 7 – Liquor and Gaming

Objective: This service group covers the licensing, regulation and compliance of the liquor, wagering, gaming (including casinos) and registered club industries in NSW.

(h) Service Group 8 – Emergency Management

Objective: This service group covers the improvement of emergency management through the prevention, preparedness, responses and recovery phases by sector reform, capability development and direct operations.

(i) Service Group 9 – Business and Personnel Services

Objective: This service group covers the provision of personnel services to the NSW Trustee and Guardian, Office of the Public Guardian, the Legal Profession Admission Board and the independent Liquor and Gaming Authority.

(j) Service Group 10 – Cluster Grant Funding

Objective: This service group covers the provision of grant funding to agencies within the Justice cluster. Refer Note 2 (d). This includes funding to the New South Wales Crime Commission, Information and Privacy commission, Legal Aid Commission of New South Wales, NSW Police Force, Office of the NSW State Emergency Service, Fire and Rescue NSW, the Office of the NSW Rural Fire Service, the Australian Museum, the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, the Art Gallery of New South Wales, the State Library of New South Wales, the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority and the Sydney Opera House.

(k) Service Group 11 – Corrective Services

Objective: This service group covers the management of inmates and the supervision of offenders in the community. It covers the delivery of services to offenders with a range of special needs, including age-specific, health-related and Aboriginal inmate needs, therapeutic treatment for violent and sex offenders and the delivery of programs and services aimed at reducing re-offending. The group also covers secure escort services, advice to courts and releasing authorities, and security in courts and police/court cells.

8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2016 \$'000
Cash at bank	210,967	135,129
Cash on hand	453	507
	211,420	135,636

Cash at bank and on hand

Cash comprises cash on hand, bank balances held through Westpac within the NSW Treasury banking system and cash held at Law Courts Limited.

The cash and cash equivalent assets recognised in the Statement of Financial Position are also applied to the Statement of Cash Flows.

Cash and cash equivalent assets recognised in the Statement of Financial Position are reconciled at the end of the financial year to the Statement of Cash Flows as follows:

	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2016 \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents (per statement of financial position)	211,420	135,636
Closing cash and cash equivalents (per statement of cash flows)	211,420	135,636

Refer Note 23 for details regarding credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk arising from financial instruments.

9. RECEIVABLES

	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2016 \$'000
Current receivables		
Sale of goods and services	60,747	59,597
Victims Compensation Fund / Criminal Injuries Compensation debtors	4,454	4,589
Goods and Services Tax recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office	32,176	18,594
Prepayments	21,298	8,809
Personnel services	7,802	9,458
Other receivables	32,444	20,003
Receivables – long service leave	20,015	24,990
Total current receivables	178,936	146,040
Non-current receivables		
Personnel services	1,277	111,799
Prepayment of employee entitlements	3,804	3,540
Receivables – long service leave	1,740	1,947
Victims Compensation Fund / Criminal Injuries Compensation debtors	17,817	18,359
Total non-current receivables	24,638	135,645
Total receivables	203,574	281,685
Movements in the allowance for impairment		
Balance at 1 July	10,960	10,322
Amounts written off during the year	-	(21)
Increase/(decrease) in allowance recognised in profit or loss	394	659
Balance at 30 June	11,354	10,960

Details regarding credit risk of trade debtors that are neither past due nor impaired, are disclosed in Note 23

(a) Sale of goods and services debtors

Sales of goods and services debtors are recognised for accounting purposes only when they comply with established asset recognition criteria.

	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2016 \$'000
Amounts receivable from the sale of goods and services	133,604	126,906
Less:		
Amounts receivable that do not meet the asset recognition criteria	(61,503)	(56,349)
Allowance for impairment	(11,354)	(10,960)
	60,747	59,597

Certain court debtors held at the State Debt Recovery Office are recognised based on average cash receipts for the three years ended 30 June 2017. The balance of the court debts held at the State Debt Recovery Office, which are not recognised, are shown above as “Amounts receivable that do not meet the asset recognition criteria”.

(b) Retained fees – Victims Support Fund debtors

Victims Support Fund debtors are recognised for accounting purposes only when they comply with established asset recognition criteria.

Amounts receivable from restitution orders made or confirmed by the Victims Compensation Tribunal	274,900	266,347
Less:		
Amounts receivable that do not meet the asset recognition criteria	(252,645)	(243,421)
Victims Compensation Fund Debtors	22,255	22,926
This is represented by:		
Current	4,451	4,585
Non-current	17,804	18,341
	22,255	22,926

(c) Retained fees – Criminal Injuries Compensation

Criminal Injuries Compensation debtors under the former *Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1967* are recognised for accounting purposes only when they comply with established asset recognition criteria.

Amounts receivable from restitution orders made or confirmed under the <i>Criminal compensation Act 1967</i>	143	144
Less:		
Amounts receivable that do not meet the asset recognition criteria	(127)	(122)
Criminal Injuries Compensation debtors	16	22
This is represented by:		
Current	3	4
Non-current	13	18
	16	22

10. INVENTORIES

	Note	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2016 \$'000
Raw materials – at cost		3,820	7,103
Work in progress – at cost		2,732	1,725
Finished goods – at cost		8,238	3,441
Livestock – At net realisable value	(i)	2,368	2,917
TOTAL		17,158	15,186

i) Professional valuations have been obtained to determine fair value, less cost to sell, of all livestock held at the end of the reporting period.

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land and buildings*	Plant and equipment*	Land and buildings under finance lease*	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At 1 July 2016 – fair value				
Gross carrying amount	6,132,646	480,856	272,402	6,885,904
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(2,154,554)	(265,782)	(88,075)	(2,508,411)
Net carrying amount	3,978,092	215,074	184,327	4,377,493
At 30 June 2017 – fair value				
Gross carrying amount	6,327,404	421,328	277,552	7,026,284
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(2,186,323)	(231,001)	(95,818)	(2,513,142)
Net carrying amount	4,141,081	190,327	181,734	4,513,142

Reconciliation

A reconciliation of the carrying amount of each class of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current reporting period is set out below:

	Land and buildings*	Plant and equipment*	Land and buildings under finance lease*	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Year ended 30 June 2017				
Net carrying amount at start of year	3,978,092	215,074	184,327	4,377,493
Additions**	430,239	58,306	-	488,545
Disposals	(2,165)	(252)	-	(2,417)
Net revaluation increment less revaluation decrements	97,992	-	3,596	101,588
Assets transferred in / (out) as a result of administrative restructure	(266,188)	(3,127)	-	(269,315)
Depreciation expense (note 2 (c))	(124,363)	(48,646)	(6,460)	(179,469)
Write down of work in progress	(953)	(725)	-	(1,678)
Other movements – work in progress transfers	28,427	(30,303)	271	(1,605)
Net carrying amount at end of year	4,141,081	190,327	181,734	4,513,142

* Includes amounts relating to joint arrangement with Law Courts Ltd.

**Additions exclude \$7.25M for Land and Buildings and \$0.487M for Plant and Equipment originally purchased as capital items and subsequently reclassified to Other expenses.

	Land and buildings*	Plant and equipment*	Land and buildings under finance lease*	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At 1 July 2015 – fair value				
Gross carrying amount	5,423,870	491,514	262,908	6,178,292
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1,845,276)	(252,558)	(78,334)	(2,176,168)
Net carrying amount	3,578,594	238,956	184,574	4,002,124
At 30 June 2016 – fair value				
Gross carrying amount	6,132,646	480,856	272,402	6,885,904
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(2,154,554)	(265,782)	(88,075)	(2,508,411)
Net carrying amount	3,978,092	215,074	184,327	4,377,493

Reconciliation

A reconciliation of the carrying amount of each class of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the prior reporting period is set out below:

	Land and buildings*	Plant and equipment*	Land and buildings under finance lease*	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Year ended 30 June 2016				
Net carrying amount at start of year	3,578,594	238,956	184,574	4,002,124
Additions	92,690	36,440	91	129,221
Disposals	(3,265)	(3,396)	-	(6,661)
Net revaluation increment less revaluation decrements	167,354	(321)	6,295	173,328
Assets transferred in / (out) as a result of administrative restructure	248,078	5,066	-	253,144
Depreciation expense (note 2 (c))	(114,611)	(48,070)	(6,633)	(169,314)
Write down of work in progress	(1,950)	(2,732)	-	(4,682)
Other movements – work in progress transfers	11,202	(10,869)	-	333
Net carrying amount at end of year	3,978,092	215,074	184,327	4,377,493

* Includes amounts relating to joint arrangement with Law Courts Ltd.

Further details regarding the fair value measurement of property, plant and equipment are disclosed in Note 13.

Land and buildings comprise land and buildings. Plant and equipment comprises computer equipment, furniture and fittings, plant, equipment, make-good assets, leasehold improvements, voice communications, and data communications. The value of Works in Progress relating to land and buildings and plant and equipment is \$475m (\$150.650m – June 2016).

Land and Buildings under Finance Lease

The land and buildings under finance lease comprises:

- (i) An arrangement entered into to lease the John Maddison Tower constructed by a private sector company to house the District Court and the Dust Diseases Tribunal; and
- (ii) A Corrective Services NSW division lease for the Long Bay Forensic and Prison Hospitals at Long Bay under a Project Deed.

The John Maddison Tower lease (refer (i) above) commenced on 1 July 1995, with a non-cancellable term of 25 years and provision for an option of a further 15 years. The building is constructed on land owned by the Department. The land is subject to a head lease from the Department to the private sector company. The head lease rental is \$0.8 million (2016:

\$1.08 million) which the Department recovers in rental offsets. The classification of the lease as a finance lease was based on the assumption that the option to extend the lease for a further 15 years would be taken up by the Department.

The finance lease was revalued as at 30 June 2015 by an independent registered valuer. The leasehold assets will be amortised over the remaining lease terms.

Write Down of Work in Progress

The Department reduced the net carrying value of land and buildings and plant and equipment, by \$1.7m (\$4.7m in 2015-16) to reflect the write down of existing work in progress balances as at 30 June 2017.

12. INTANGIBLES

	Software	Total
	\$'000	\$'000
At 1 July 2016		
At cost (gross carrying amount)	313,131	313,131
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(117,705)	(117,705)
Net Carrying Amount	195,426	195,426
At 30 June 2017		
At cost (gross carrying amount)	352,915	352,915
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(156,843)	(156,843)
Net Carrying Amount	196,072	196,072
Year ended 30 June 2017		
Net carrying amount at start of year	195,426	195,426
Additions*	35,427	35,427
Disposals	(1,402)	(1,402)
Assets transferred in / (out) as a result of administrative restructure	(3,941)	(3,941)
Amortisation (Refer to Note 2(c))	(24,833)	(24,833)
Write down of work in progress	(5,930)	(5,930)
Other movements – transfers to property, plant and equipment	1,325	1,325
Net carrying amount at end of year	196,072	196,072
*Additions exclude \$9.698M of software originally purchased as capital items and subsequently reclassified to Other expenses.		
At 1 July 2015		
At cost (gross carrying amount)	288,912	288,912
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(104,862)	(104,862)
Net Carrying Amount	184,050	184,050
At 30 June 2016		
At cost (gross carrying amount)	313,131	313,131
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(117,705)	(117,705)
Net Carrying Amount	195,426	195,426
Year ended 30 June 2016		
Net carrying amount at start of year	184,050	184,050
Additions	59,747	59,747
Disposals	(776)	(776)
Assets transferred in / (out) as a result of administrative restructure	730	730
Amortisation (Refer to Note 2(c))	(34,555)	(34,555)
Other movements	40	40
Write down of work in progress	(13,810)	(13,810)
Net carrying amount at end of year	195,426	195,426

Write Down of Work in Progress

The Department reduced the net carrying value of software by \$5.9M (\$13.8M in 2015/16) to reflect the write down of existing work in progress balances as at 30 June 2017.

13. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

i) Fair value hierarchy

	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
2017				
Land and buildings	-	551,822	3,752,193	4,304,015
	-	551,822	3,752,193	4,304,015
2016				
Land and buildings	-	726,720	3,509,641	4,236,361
Total Fair value measurement of non-financial assets	-	726,720	3,509,641	4,236,361

There were no transfers between level 1 or 2 during the periods.

(ii) Valuation techniques, inputs and processes

Land, Buildings and Finance Leases

The Department owns land and buildings such as court houses, prisons and juvenile justice centres which are specialised public sector assets and are rarely traded. Comparisons with similar assets can be rarely made, given the specialised nature of these assets.

Because the Government's mandate specifies that services are provided to the public via the use of these assets, restrictions are imposed on the sale or use of these assets, because the Department is unable to sell them or change their use, unless approved by the Government. These restrictions on the use and disposal of these public sector assets are a characteristic of these assets.

Generally speaking, specialised buildings are assessed as a level 3 input of the fair value hierarchy at depreciated replacement cost, due to a lack of market evidence for specialised buildings. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for which market data are not available and are developed using the best information available about the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing such assets.

The Department's land assets, valued using market evidence, are usually measured using the market approach (that is, based on a market selling price), with an adjustment for condition, location, comparability, and are therefore categorised at Level 2. The market approach will usually be available even where the land has no feasible use.

The Direct Comparison Method has been utilised as the primary method of valuation. In this approach, the relative merits of the subject property and each of the sales are analysed and compared, having regard to matters such as location, aspect, topography, size of land, shape of land, size and quality of the improvements, features and condition of the improvements and current market sentiment.

When the valuer values any piece of land, regardless of the size, shape, zoning and use, there is reliance upon comparable market evidence. Hence the most appropriate method to value land is via the Direct Comparison Approach.

Ultimately the valuer makes a judgement call when comparing sales to the subject property. Standard percentage adjustments are not always applicable.

The valuer considers sales as “observable inputs” and has maximised the use of observable inputs in accordance with AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*.

In the case of the Department’s land, which is subject to restrictions, the valuer has considered the current use of the land and also work on the basis the current use is in fact the highest and best use given there is no other feasible alternate use.

Where there are natural, legal, financial or socio-political restrictions on use and disposal of land such that there is no feasible alternative use in the relatively near future, such land is valued at fair (market) value for its existing use.

Plant and Equipment

These assets are classified as non-specialised assets. For non-specialised assets with short useful lives, recognition at depreciated historical costs as an acceptable surrogate for fair value is allowed. Historical cost is an appropriate surrogate because any difference between fair value and depreciated historical cost is unlikely to be material.

(iii) Reconciliation of recurring Level 3 fair value measurements

	Buildings	Finance Leases	Total
2017	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fair value as at 1 July 2016	3,325,042	184,599	3,509,641
Additions	461,002	-	461,002
Revaluation increments/decrements recognised in Net result – included in the line item 'Other gains/ (losses)'	31,709	1,329	33,038
Revaluation increments/ decrements recognised in other comprehensive income – included in line item/ Changes in revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment	16,578	2,267	18,845
Assets transferred in / (out) as a result of administrative restructure	(136,140)	-	(136,140)
Transfers from Level 2	-	-	-
Transfers to Level 2	(2,680)	-	(2,680)
Disposals	(1,869)	-	(1,869)
Depreciation	(120,386)	(5,872)	(126,258)
Fair value as at 30 June 2017	3,573,256	182,323	3,755,579

Transfers to/from Level 2 relate to work in progress that has been re-categorised upon completion of the projects.

	Buildings	Finance Leases	Total
2016	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fair value as at 1 July 2015	3,089,255	184,573	3,273,828
Additions	94,181	-	94,181
Revaluation increments/decrements recognised in Net result – included in the line item 'Other gains/ (losses)'	56,376	2,298	58,674
Revaluation increments/ decrements recognised in other comprehensive income – included in line item Net increase / (decrease) in property, plant and equipment revaluation surplus	63,091	3,999	67,090
Assets transferred in / (out) as a result of administrative restructure	136,640		136,640
Transfers from Level 2	2,514	-	2,514
Transfers to Level 2	(2,651)	-	(2,651)
Disposals	(892)	-	(892)
Depreciation	(113,472)	(6,271)	(119,743)
Fair value as at 30 June 2016	3,325,042	184,599	3,509,641

Transfers to/from Level 2 relate to work in progress that has been re-categorised upon completion of the projects.

14. PAYABLES

	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2016 \$'000
Payables		
Accrued salaries, wages and on-costs	20,524	21,131
Creditors	113,298	57,575
Accruals	191,045	89,557
	324,867	168,263

Details regarding liquidity risk including a maturity analysis of the above payables, are disclosed in Note 23.

Payables include accruals for claims relating to the Victims Support Fund totalling \$12.9 million (2016: \$9.1 million).

15. BORROWINGS

	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2016 \$'000
Current borrowings		
TCorp Borrowings	131	127
Finance leases (see Note 19(d))	5,110	4,732
	5,241	4,859
Non-current borrowings		
Borrowings	570	702
Finance leases (see Note 19(d))	67,747	73,102
	68,317	73,804
Borrowings		
Repayment of borrowings		
Not later than one year	131	127
Between one and five years	570	448
Later than five years	-	254
Total	701	829

Details regarding credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, including a maturity analysis of the above borrowings are disclosed in Note 23.

16. PROVISIONS

	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2016 \$'000
Current		
Employee benefits and related on-costs		
Recreation leave*	128,185	122,318
Sundays and public holidays	3,811	3,444
Payroll tax	16,493	16,597
Fringe benefits tax	441	219
Annual leave loading	10,333	15,246
Long service leave	54,304	60,759
Other employee benefits and related on-costs	20	16
Total current employee benefits and related on-costs	213,587	218,599
Current		
Other provisions		
Restoration costs	11,134	6,021
Victims Support Fund – pending victims' compensation claims	115,300	115,400
Total other provisions	126,434	121,421
Total current provisions	340,021	340,020
*The expected cash flow arising from this liability during the next 12 months is \$97.4M		
Non-current		
Employee benefits and related on-costs		
Long service leave	4,969	4,273
Superannuation*	19,391	134,518
	24,360	138,791
Non-current		
Other provisions		
Restoration costs	14,729	7,844
Victims Support Fund – pending victims' compensation claims	56,000	103,300
Total non-current other provisions	70,729	111,144
Total non-current provisions	95,089	249,935
Aggregate employee benefits and related on-costs		
Provisions – current	213,587	218,599
Provisions – non-current	24,360	138,791
Accrued salaries, wages and on-costs (Note 14)	20,524	21,131
	258,471	378,521

*Reconciliation to Note 28 – Superannuation Position – Defined Benefit Scheme – AASB 119 Disclosures

Non-current Superannuation liability (Note 16)	\$19.39m
Less: Prepayment of superannuation (Note 9)	\$3.80m
Net Superannuation Position (Notes 28)	\$15.59m

Movements in provisions (other than employee benefits)

	Restoration costs	Pending victims' compensation claims	Total
2017	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at the beginning of financial year	13,865	218,700	232,565
Additional provisions recognised	10,147	66,900	77,047
Amounts transferred in / (out) as a result of administrative restructure	(22)	-	(22)
Amounts used	(73)	(82,000)	(82,073)
Unused amounts reversed	-	(32,300)	(32,300)
Unwinding/change in the discount rate	1,946	-	1,946
Net carrying amount at end of the year	25,863	171,300	197,163

Restoration costs

Restoration costs represent estimated costs that the Department is obliged to incur to restore premises to an acceptable condition as agreed with the owners of the premises, upon expiry of operating lease arrangements.

Pending victims' compensation claims

Outstanding victims' compensation claims is an actuarial assessment of the value of outstanding victims' compensation claims as at 30 June 2017.

The provision:

1. Is only in respect of lodged but unresolved claims. No provision has been made for any acts of violence that may have already occurred but have not yet been lodged (IBNR) (refer Note 20).
2. Contains an allowance for the time value of money. Claims costs have been discounted back to the valuation date using risk free discount rates.
3. Includes claims costs, such as staff costs, that may be incurred as a result of processing these claims.
4. Is a central estimate and does not include any additional risk margin related to the uncertainty of estimates.

The actuarial Professional Standard 300 "Valuation of General insurance Claims" (PS 300) applies to actuaries undertaking a valuation of General Insurance Claims for an entity. While the claims being valued are not General Insurance Claims as defined under PS 300, there are some similarities in the characteristics of this valuation when compared to PS 300 valuations. Thus PS 300 has been used as a proxy for determining provisions in this valuation.

17. OTHER LIABILITIES

	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2016 \$'000
Current		
Liabilities to Consolidated Fund	-	8,351
	-	8,351

18. INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS FROM EQUITY TRANSFERS

	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2016 \$'000
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	(24,411)	15,850
Receivables	(775)	22,871
Total Current assets	(25,186)	38,721
Non-current assets		
Receivables	-	1,081
Property, plant and equipment		
Land and Buildings	(266,524)	248,078
Plant and equipment	(2,950)	5,066
Intangibles	(3,782)	730
Total non-current assets	(273,256)	254,955
Total Assets	(298,442)	293,676
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Payables	5,235	(3,672)
Provisions	3,258	(2,928)
Total current liabilities	8,493	(6,600)
Non-current liabilities		
Provisions	-	(3,620)
Payables	(3)	(1,081)
Total non-current liabilities	(3)	(4,701)
Total liabilities	8,490	(11,301)
Net assets	(289,952)	282,375

Financial Statements: Increase / (decrease) in net assets from equity transfers

2017	Transfer in	Transfer out	Transfer out	Transfer out	Total
	Office of Veterans Affairs	Other	Liquor and Gaming NSW	Create NSW (Arts and Screen NSW)	
	1/4/17	31/3/17	1/4/17	1/4/17	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	(23,711)	(700)	(24,411)
Receivables	426	-	(23)	(1,178)	(775)
Total current assets	426	-	(23,734)	(1,878)	(25,186)
Non-current assets					
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment					
Land and buildings	-	-	-	(266,188)	(266,188)
Plant and equipment	-	(1,040)	(1,517)	(570)	(3,127)
Property, plant and equipment	-	(1,040)	(1,517)	(266,758)	(269,315)
Intangibles	-	-	(3,288)	(653)	(3,941)
Total non-current assets	-	(1,040)	(4,805)	(267,411)	(273,256)
Total assets	424	(1,040)	(28,539)	(269,289)	(298,442)
Liabilities					
Current liabilities					
Payables	(866)	-	6,101	-	5,235
Provisions	(210)	-	2,761	707	3,258
Total current liabilities	(1,076)	-	8,862	707	8,493
Non-current liabilities					
Provisions	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
Total non-current liabilities	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
Total liabilities	(1,079)	-	8,862	707	8,490
Net assets	(653)	(1,040)	(19,677)	(268,582)	(289,952)

Financial Statements: Increase / (decrease) in net assets from equity transfers

2016	Transfer in	Transfer in	Transfer in	Transfer out	Total
	Arts NSW, Screen NSW and Office of Liquor, Gaming and Racing	Former Ministry of Police and Emergency Services	Former Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority	Professional Standards Council	
	1/7/2015	1/7/2015	1/11/2015	30/6/2015	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	15,850	-	-	15,850
Receivables	20,240	3,519	-	(888)	22,871
Total current assets	20,240	19,369	-	(888)	38,721
Non-current assets					
Receivables	-	1,082	-	-	1,082
Property, plant and equipment					
Land and buildings	248,078	-	-	-	248,078
Plant and equipment	1,964	3,102	-	-	5,066
Property, plant and equipment	250,042	3,102	-	-	253,144
Intangibles	2,396	17	-	(1,684)	729
Total non-current assets	252,438	4,201	-	(1,684)	254,955
Total assets	272,678	23,570	-	(2,572)	293,676
Liabilities					
Current liabilities					
Payables	(1,918)	(1,995)	-	241	(3,672)
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	0
Provisions	(91)	(1,346)	(1,611)	120	(2,928)
Total current liabilities	(2,009)	(3,341)	(1,611)	361	(6,600)
Non-current liabilities					
Payables	-	(1,081)	-	-	(1,081)
Provisions	(3,164)	(458)	-	2	(3,620)
Total non-current liabilities	(3,164)	(1,539)	-	2	(4,701)
Total liabilities	(5,173)	(4,880)	(1,611)	363	(11,301)
Net assets	267,505	18,690	(1,611)	(2,209)	282,375

19. COMMITMENTS FOR EXPENDITURE

	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2016 \$'000
(a) Capital commitments		
Aggregate capital expenditure for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment contracted for at reporting date and not provided for:		
Not later than one year	281,430	60,716
Later than one year and not later than five years	173,989	-
Total including GST	455,419	60,716
(b) Other Expenditure Commitments		
Aggregate other expenditure for operational expenditure, including maintenance contracts and correctional centre management fees contracted for at balance date and not provided for:		
Not later than one year	153,432	150,314
Later than one year and not later than five years	74,800	114,347
Total (including GST)	228,232	264,661
(c) Operating Lease Commitments		
Future non-cancellable operating lease rentals not provided for and payable		
Not later than one year	47,515	46,547
Later than one year and not later than five years	129,014	99,735
Later than five years	64,016	69,024
Total (including GST)	240,545	215,306

These operating lease commitments mainly relate to leases currently held in relation to the occupancy of office premises by the Department in metropolitan and regional areas. At 30 June 2017, there are a number of leases where occupancy of the premises is on a month to month basis. These leases are not included in the above amounts, as no commitment exists as at 30 June 2017.

The total commitments for expenditure above include input tax credits of \$83.6 million (2016: \$49.9 million) that are expected to be recoverable from the ATO.

	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2016 \$'000
(d) Finance Lease Commitments		
Future minimum lease payments under finance lease, together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments are as follows:		
Not later than one year	15,358	15,246
Later than one year and not later than five years	46,053	53,407
Later than five years	91,170	100,772
Minimum lease payments	152,581	169,425
Less: future finance charges	(80,561)	(91,591)
Present value of minimum lease payments	72,020	77,834
The present value of finance lease commitments is as follows:		
Not later than one year	5,110	4,732
Later than one year and not later than five years	15,479	17,652
Later than five years	51,431	55,450
	72,020	77,834
Classified as:		
Current (Note 15)	5,110	4,732
Non-current (Note 15)	66,910	73,102
	72,020	77,834

In 2006/07, the former Department of Corrective Services engaged a private sector company, PPP Solutions (Long Bay) Pty Limited, to finance, design, construct and maintain the Long Bay Forensic and Prison Hospitals at Long Bay under a Project Deed. The asset was delivered via finance lease. The Department recognises a finance lease liability for the duration of the term until May 2034.

The Department also entered into a finance lease arrangement to lease the John Maddison Tower from a private sector company to house the District Court. The lease commenced on 1 July 1995, with a non-cancellable lease of 25 years and provision for an option of a further 15 years. The building is constructed on land owned by the Department.

20. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

Contingent liabilities

Suitors' Fund

There are 6 claims: estimated at \$0.043 million (2016: 29 claims: \$0.260 million) pending on the Suitors' Fund as at 30 June 2017. The Suitors' Fund is established under Section 3 of the *Suitors' Fund Act 1951* to support the payment of costs for certain appeals relating to the Supreme Court (on a question of law or fact) or the High Court (from a decision of the Supreme Court on a question of law). Contributions to the fund are specially appropriated from Consolidated Revenue based on a percentage of court fees collected by the Department.

Current litigation

There are various matters involving the Crown Solicitor and other General Counsel, which do not have a current year financial impact (2016: nil). Claims made against the Department in respect of compensation and litigation from normal operations is fully covered by the NSW Treasury Managed Fund.

Victims Support Scheme – Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) Claims

The Victims Support Scheme (the VSS) was created on 3 June 2013 through legislation known as the *Victims Rights and Support Act 2013*. This act replaced the Victims Compensation Scheme (the VCS), legislated through the *Victims Support and Rehabilitation Act 1996*, that was closed to new applications for support on 7 May 2013.

The VSS provides victims of violent crime, upon application after 7 May 2013 and within an eligibility period of 2 to 10 years from the date of the occurrence of a violent act of crime, support in the form counselling services, financial assistance and recognition payments. Violent acts can include assault, sexual assault, child sexual assault, domestic violence, robbery, homicide and other eligible violent acts.

The Department has obtained actuarial advice from an independent Actuary to determine a liability provision as at 30 June 2017 in respect to Lodged But Unresolved Claims (refer to Note 16). However, reliable estimates, which could be included in the liability provision, of the amount attributable for Incurred but Not Reported (IBNR) claims are unable to be made by the Actuary. The reasons noted by the Actuary are:

- Limited experience under VSS which has only been in operation for 4 years. Claims experience under the VSS continues to change and evolve as participants become more accustomed to the features of the VSS. Additionally, the benefit structures of the VSS are very different to the VCS, thus making evidential experience under the VCS not relevant when selecting IBNR assumptions to apply to the VSS.
- Future payments in respect to child sexual assault claims have accounted for the majority of IBNR liabilities. The reporting of child sexual assault claims has increased in recent years, due to a shift in societal attitudes and increased awareness from the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse. This has exacerbated the uncertainties surrounding the estimates of IBNR liabilities for this category of crime.
- The number of domestic violence claims has changed significantly over the last couple of years, mainly driven by an increased media focus on family violence which may increase awareness and usage of assistance from the VSS, and also other initiatives aimed at helping domestic violence victims gain direct access to the Victims Services section of the Department.
- The plausible scenarios determined by the Actuary do not represent an upper or lower limit as to what the potential IBNR liability could be. Rather, each represents the Actuary's view of a particular plausible scenario depending on the valuation parameters used, and it is possible for combinations of scenarios to occur that would increase the range of outcomes.
- Probabilities attributable to each plausible scenario to determine a weighted average are unable to be determined

due to the subjective nature of the valuation parameters and limited empirical evidence available to support actuarial assumptions.

Given the range of key uncertainties described above, the amount attributable to Incurred but Not Reported (IBNR) liabilities under the VSS could reasonably lie within the range of \$231 million to \$463 million (2016: \$160 million to \$405 million). As the VSS matures, the Department's Actuary will be able to determine a more reliable estimate to be used in future liability provisioning.

Other Matters

- There is a potential liability on compliance issues regarding the placement of forensic patients in the correctional facilities. Following a court decision in the case of the State of NSW v TD 2013 NSWCA32, the State and Corrective Services NSW are exposed to liability in relation to further claims for damages arising from non-compliance with the lawful orders of a Court or the Mental Health Review Tribunal. At this point the amount of the contingent liability for damage claims is being assessed by the State-wide Administrative Sentences and Orders Branch. The matter is subject to further appeal.
- The liability for the development of the Long Bay Hospital is based on a financing arrangement involving floating interest rate bank debt. An interest rate adjustment will be made in accordance with interest rate movements over the project term. The estimate value of the contingent liability cannot be fully determined because of uncertain future events.

Contingent assets

Guarantee undertaking

The Department engaged Brookfield Global Integrated Solutions to manage a facilities management contract. This contract was underpinned by a guarantee undertaking of \$0.38m with Asset Insure, which expired at 4 pm on 30 September 2017.

21. BUDGET REVIEW

Net result for the year

The actual net result of \$300m was \$807m unfavourable to the 2016-17 budget of \$1,106m and was primarily due to:

Total expenses excluding losses \$93m favourable to budget, driven mainly by:

Employee Related Expenses \$55m favourable to budget – Employee Related Expenditure is \$55m under the original budget for 2016-17 due mainly to expenditure timing delays associated with the implementation of justice reform programs

All Other Operating Expense Categories \$38m favourable to budget – The major variances within the other expenditure categories include:

Unfavourable – increase in expenses for external contractors \$51m, capital expenditure subsequently classified as operating expenses \$19m, Disaster Response \$32m, and Domestic and Family Violence \$22m.

Favourable – Machinery of Government related budget transfers \$80m, cluster grants underspends \$42m, reduction in Victims Compensation provision \$40m.

Revenue \$888m was unfavourable to budget, driven by:

Appropriation \$937m unfavourable to budget;

Comprising mainly:

Net reduction to the Department's appropriation of \$94m as a result of net Machinery of Government transfers.

Approved Capital Expenditure Carry Forwards of \$777m and Recurrent Carry Forwards of \$116m, into future years, mainly associated with expenditure timing delays in the implementation of justice reform programs.

Other Gains & Losses were unfavourable to budget by \$7.6m and mainly attributable to the reclassification of existing works in progress assets to operating expenses.

Assets and liabilities

The major variances arising on the Statement of Financial position are noted below against 2016-17 Budgets:

Assets

Major Items Impacting Current Assets were favourable to budget \$201m

Mainly attributable to increases in cash balances.

Major Items Impacting Non-Current Assets were unfavourable to budget \$1,053m

Machinery of Government Asset Transfers, comprising mainly:

Transfers out to Department of Industry for Liquor & Gaming NSW of \$5m and the Department of Planning for Create NSW of \$267m.

Approved Capital Expenditure carry forwards into future years \$777m, mainly associated with expenditure timing delays in the implementation of justice reform programs

Liabilities

Major Items Impacting Current Liabilities were \$250m unfavourable to budget

Mainly attributable to increases in payables for capital and operating expenditure; natural disaster accrued expenditure and employee related provisions.

Major Items Impacting Non-Current Liabilities were \$80m favourable to budget

Relates mainly to the transfer of superannuation liabilities to the Crown following acceptance of defined benefit superannuation liabilities attributable to NSW Trustee & Guardian.

Cash flows

Cash flows from operating activities – Under the Financial Reporting Code for Budget Dependent General Government Agencies, the actual cash flows from operating activities are prepared inclusive of GST, whereas the budget is prepared in accordance with NSW Treasury guidelines and are exclusive of GST. As a consequence, budget variances are overstated by the GST amount.

Further, the unfavourable budget result of \$790m in Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities was offset by a favourable budget result of \$831m in Net Cash Flows used in Investing Activities. These offsetting budget variations were mainly attributable to expenditure timing delays in the implementation of justice reform programs, for which associated expenditure and funding has been approved for carry forward into future years.

22. RECONCILIATION OF CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES TO NET RESULT

	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2016 \$'000
Net cash inflow from operating activities	533,359	216,989
Depreciation and amortisation	(204,302)	(203,869)
Decrease/(increase) in provisions	115,219	(184,930)
Increase/(decrease) in prepayments and other assets	68,176	57,360
Decrease/(increase) in creditors	(208,728)	(29,676)
Impairment of Works in Progress	(7,608)	(18,493)
Net gain/(loss)	3,499	(7,305)
Net result	299,615	(169,924)

23. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Department's principal financial instruments are outlined below. These financial instruments arise directly from the Department's operations or are required to finance the Department's operations. The Department does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

The Department's main risks arising from financial instruments are outlined below, together with the Department's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk. Further quantitative and qualitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

The Secretary has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of risk management and reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Department, to set risk limits and controls and to monitor risks. Compliance with policies is reviewed by the Audit and Risk Committee on a regular basis.

(i) Financial instrument categories

Financial Assets	Note	Category	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2016 \$'000
			Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Cash and cash equivalents	8	N/A	211,420	135,636

Financial Assets	Note	Category	30 June 2017	30 June 2016
Class:			\$'000	\$'000
			Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Receivables ¹	9	Loans and receivables (at amortised cost)	100,722	55,048
			312,142	190,684
Financial Liabilities	Note	Category	30 June 2017	30 June 2016
Class:			\$'000	\$'000
Payables ²	14	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	315,395	147,687
TCorp Borrowings	15	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	701	829
Finance leases	15	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	72,020	77,834
			388,116	226,350

1. Excludes statutory receivables and prepayments (that is, not within scope of AASB 7).

2. Excludes statutory payables and unearned revenue (that is, not within scope of AASB 7).

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility of the Department's debtors defaulting on their contractual obligations, resulting in a financial loss to the Department. The maximum exposure to credit risk is generally represented by the carrying amount of the financial assets (net of any allowance for impairment).

Credit risk arises from the financial assets of the Department, including cash, receivables and authority deposits. No collateral is held by the Department. The Department has not granted any financial guarantees.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and bank balances within the NSW Treasury Banking System.

Receivables – trade debtors

All trade debtors are recognised as amounts receivable at balance date in accordance with the asset recognition criteria. Collectability of trade debtors is reviewed on an ongoing basis. The Debt Recovery Unit manages the procedures for collecting debt through approved debt collection agencies to collect debt that are deemed to be subject to impairment testing. Debts, which are known to be uncollectible, are written off, only after all avenues of debt collection have been exhausted. An allowance for impairment is raised when there is objective evidence that the Department will not be able to collect all amounts due. This evidence includes past experience, current and expected changes in economic conditions and debtor credit ratings. No interest is earned on trade debtors. Sales are made on 30 day terms.

Debtors are recognised for accounting purposes only when they comply with established asset recognition criteria, where debts can be reliably measured and provide a future economic benefit. This rationale applies to trade debtors and other debtors, including Victims Support Fund debtors (refer Note 9(b)), where debts are recognised on the basis of average receipts for the five years ended 30 June 2017. This represents the Department's best estimate in accordance with accounting standards. For Victims Support Fund debtors, for example, although the total amounts receivable from restitution orders or confirmed by Victims Services is \$275.04 million (2016: \$264.5 million), only \$22.27 million (2016: \$22.9 million) are recognised (refer Note 9).

The Department has debt and revenue management activities in order to minimise credit risk. Comprehensive monthly debtor reporting occurs throughout the Department. Business centre managers must manage their debt to minimise impaired debt, with debtors over 90 days generally deemed to be subject to impairment testing.

The Department is not materially exposed to concentrations of credit risk to a single trade debtor or group of debtors.

As at 30 June, the aging analysis of trade debtors is as follows:

	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2016 \$'000
	\$'000	\$'000
Neither past due nor impaired	7,949	16,788
Past due but not impaired		
< 3 months overdue	29,069	24,253
3 months – 6 months overdue	20,245	-
> 6 months overdue	43,459	14,007
	100,722	55,048
Impaired		
< 3 months overdue	327	261
3 months – 6 months overdue	646	665
> 6 months overdue	9,299	10,034
	10,272	10,960
Total receivables – gross allowance for impairment	110,994	66,008

1. Each column in the table reports 'gross receivables'.
2. The ageing analysis excludes statutory receivables, as these are not within the scope of AASB 7 and excludes receivables that are not past due and not impaired. Therefore, the 'total' will not reconcile to the receivables total recognised in the statement of financial position.

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Department will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due. As a budget dependent agency, the Department continuously manages risk through monitoring future cash flows, which coordinates the payment of creditors with cash inflows from the Crown Entity and cash receipts from debtors.

The liabilities are recognised for amounts due to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether or not invoiced. Amounts owing to suppliers (which are unsecured) are settled in accordance with the policy set out in NSW TC11/12. For small suppliers, where terms are not specified, payment is made not later than 30 days from date of receipt of a correctly rendered invoice. For other suppliers, if trade terms are not specified, payment is made no later than the end of the month following the month in which an invoice or a statement is received. For small business suppliers, where payment is not made within the specified time period, simple interest must be paid automatically unless an existing contract specifies otherwise. For payments to other suppliers, the payment of simple interest is at the discretion of the Secretary. The rates of interest applied were 10.01% per annum for the quarter ended 30 September 2016, 9.76% per annum for the quarter ended 31 December 2016, 9.76% for the quarter ended 31 March 2017 and 9.78% for the quarter ended 30 June 2017.

During the current year and prior year, there were no defaults of loans payable. No assets have been pledged as collateral. The Department's exposure to liquidity risk is deemed insignificant based on prior periods' data and current assessment of risk.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Department's financial liabilities, together with the interest rate exposure.

Maturity analysis and interest rate exposure of financial liabilities

	Weighted average effective interest rate	Nominal Amount \$'000	Fixed Interest Rate \$'000	Variable Interest Rate \$'000	Non- interest bearing \$'000	< 1 year \$'000	1 -5 years \$'000	> 5 years \$'000
2017								
Payables:								
Accrued salaries, wages and on- costs	-	15,236	-	-	15,236	15,236	-	-
Creditors	-	180,058	-	-	180,058	180,058	-	-
Other accruals	-	124,694	-	-	124,694	124,694	-	-
Borrowings:								
TCorp borrowings	6.00	701	701	-	-	131	570	-
Finance leases	8.66	152,581	152,581	-	-	15,358	46,053	91,170
		473,270	153,282	-	319,988	335,477	46,623	91,170
2016								
Payables:								
Accrued salaries, wages and on- costs	-	21,131	-	-	21,131	21,131	-	-
Creditors	-	53,457	-	-	53,457	53,457	-	-
Other accruals	-	116,803	-	-	116,803	116,803	-	-
Borrowings:								
TCorp borrowings	6.00	829	829	-	-	127	448	254
Finance leases	8.66	169,425	169,425	-	-	15,246	53,407	100,772
		361,645	170,254	-	191,391	206,764	53,855	101,026

The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows of each class of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Department can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows and therefore will not reconcile to the statement of financial position.

(iv) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Department's exposures to market risk are primarily through interest rate risk on the Department's borrowings. The Department has no exposure to foreign currency risk and does not enter into commodity contracts.

The effect on operating performance and equity due to a reasonably possible change in risk variable is outlined in the information below, for interest rate risk and other price risk. A reasonably possible change in risk variable has been determined after taking into account the economic environment in which the Department operates and the time frame for the assessment (that

is, until the end of the next annual reporting period). The sensitivity analysis is based on risk exposures in existence at the Statement of Financial Position date. The analysis is performed on the same basis as for 2016. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

(v) Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily through the Department's interest bearing liabilities. This risk is minimised by having in place fixed rate borrowings being a finance lease with a private sector company. The Department does not account for any fixed rate financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss or as available for sale. Therefore, for these financial instruments, a change in interest rates would not affect profit or loss or equity. A reasonably possible change of +/- 1 per cent is used, consistent with current trends in interest rates (based on official RBA interest rate volatility over the last five years). The basis will be reviewed annually and amended where there is a structural change in the level of interest rate volatility. The Department's exposure to interest rate risk is set out below.

	Carrying amount	Impact of 1% Increase		Impact of 1% decrease	
		Profit	Equity	Profit	Equity
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2017					
<i>Financial assets</i>					
Cash and cash equivalents	211,420	-	-	-	-
Receivables	100,722	-	-	-	-
<i>Financial liabilities</i>					
Payables	315,395	-	-	-	-
TCorp Borrowings	701	(7)	(7)	7	7
Finance lease	72,857	(728)	(728)	728	728
	(76,811)	(735)	(735)	735	735
2016					
<i>Financial assets</i>					
Cash and cash equivalents	135,636	-	-	-	-
Receivables	55,048	-	-	-	-
<i>Financial liabilities</i>					
<i>Payables</i>	147,687	-	-	-	-
TCorp Borrowings	829	(8)	(8)	8	8
Finance lease	77,834	(778)	(778)	778	778
	(35,666)	(786)	(786)	786	786

(vi) Fair value compared to carrying amount

Financial instruments are generally recognised at cost. The amortised cost of financial instruments recognised in the Statement of Financial Position approximates the fair value, because of the short term nature of many of the financial instruments.

24. TRUST FUNDS

The Department holds monies in trust, which represent funds belonging to parties involved in court cases, or amounts held in trust for third parties, including inmates. These monies are excluded from the financial statements, as the Department cannot use them for the achievement of its objectives. Fees are held in public monies accounts on behalf of inmates. Interest earned is brought to account in the financial statements and used for the benefit of inmates. The following is a summary of the transactions in the trust accounts:

	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2016 \$'000
Cash balance at the beginning of the financial year	36,417	49,094
Cash transferred in as a result of administrative restructure	(713)	1,527
Add: Receipts	628,263	779,608
Less: Expenditure	(621,506)	(793,812)
Cash balance at the end of the financial year	42,461	36,417

For the Supreme Court, an amount of \$75.7 million (2016: \$84.4 million) is held outside the Department's Public Monies Account for Supreme Court matters and is invested with NSW Trustee and Guardian. These amounts are not included in the above figures.

For the District Court, an amount of \$27.2 million (2016: \$17.1 million) is held outside the Department's Public Monies Account for District Court matters, being invested with NSW Trustee and Guardian, and represents suitors' monies that the District Court has ordered the Registrar to invest on behalf of the parties concerned and for the sole benefit of those parties. This amount is not included in the above figures.

Bail securities other than cash, are held by the Supreme Court, District Courts and Local Courts. *The Bail Act, 2013*, does not define security, so many things are put forward by persons as security, for example, land title documents, jewellery, motor vehicles, bills of sale, bank guarantees.

25. ADMINISTERED ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2016 \$'000
Administered Assets		
Receivables	85,351	77,274
Less:		
Allowance for impairment	(44,312)	(40,682)
Total administered assets	41,039	36,592

26. VICTIMS SUPPORT FUND

The Victims Support Fund (previously named the Victims Compensation Fund) was constituted with an effective date of 1 February 1990, for the purpose of compensating victims for injuries resulting from acts of violence, witnesses to such acts, close relatives of deceased victims and to law enforcement victims. The affairs of the Victims Support Fund are managed by the Secretary, Department of Justice. The Victims Support Fund Scheme focuses on the immediate and ongoing support and treatment of victims, with minimal reliance upon lump sum payments. It provides support to victims of crime when they need it most and addresses support holistically.

Under the Victims Support Fund Scheme, clients are able to claim for various types of practical and financial support for a period of up to 5 years. The Victims Support Scheme is focused on building a package of care which may include some or all of the following:

1. Information, referrals and support
2. Counselling
3. Financial assistance for immediate needs up to \$5,000
4. Financial assistance for economic loss up to \$30,000
5. Recognition payment based on the nature of the offence.

All transactions relating to victims support, as reflected in these financial statements, flow through the Victims Support Fund. Total payment to victims of crime for the year ended 30 June 2017 was \$78.4 million (2016: \$45.3 million), including an accrual of \$17.1 million (2016: \$8.4 million).

Collections payable to the Fund include:

- Restitution payments by offenders
- Monies collected under the *Confiscation of Proceeds of Crime Act, 1989*
- Monies required to be credited to the Fund under the *Criminal Assets Recovery Act 1990*
- Victims' support levies collected under section 106 of the *Victims Rights and Support Act 2013* by the Supreme Court, Drug, Local and Children's Courts, Land and Environment Court and the Industrial Relations Commission.

27. CORRECTIONAL MEDICAL SERVICES

Justice Health is administered under the *Health Services Act 1987* through the Department of Health.

The cost of medical services provided to offenders for the year ended 30 June 2017 is estimated to be \$131.18 million (2016: \$123.9 million). This amount is not included in the Department's operating result for the year.

28. SUPERANNUATION POSITION – DEFINED BENEFIT SCHEME

Superannuation position as at 30 June 2017

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	TOTAL
	30-Jun-17	30-Jun-17	30-Jun-17	30-Jun-17
Member Numbers				
Contributors	19	28	9	56
Deferred benefits	0	0	1	1
Pensioners	3	0	25	28
Pensions fully commuted	0	0	7	7
Superannuation Position for AASB 119 purposes				
Accrued liability (Note 1)	9,554,287	1,707,270	37,214,541	48,476,098
Estimated reserve account balance	(10,138,446)	(2,663,773)	(20,086,631)	(32,888,850)
1. Deficit/(surplus)	(584,159)	(956,503)	17,127,910	15,587,248
2. Future Service Liability (Note 2)	1,193,848	533,496	585,290	2,312,634
3. Surplus in excess of recovery available from schemes (- 1. - 2. and subject to a minimum of zero)	0	0	0	0
4. Net (asset)/liability to be recognised in statement of financial position (1. + 3.)	(584,159)	(956,503)	17,127,910	15,587,248

Note 1:

The accrued liability includes a contribution tax provision. This is calculated based on grossing up the deficit/(surplus) less the allowance for past service expenses and insurable death and disability liabilities at a contribution tax rate of 15%.

Note 2:

The Future Service Liability (FSL) does not have to be recognised by an employer. It is only used to determine if an asset ceiling limit should be imposed (AASB 119 para 64). Under AASB 119, any prepaid superannuation asset recognised cannot exceed the present value of any economic benefits that may be available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. Where the "surplus in excess of recovery" is zero, no asset ceiling limit is imposed. (Note: this also includes a contribution tax provision).

Nature of the benefits provided by the fund

The Pooled Fund holds in trust the investments of the closed NSW public sector superannuation schemes:

- State Authorities Superannuation Scheme (SASS)
- State Superannuation Scheme (SSS)
- Police Superannuation Scheme (PSS)
- State Authorities Non-contributory Superannuation Scheme (SANCS).

These schemes are all defined benefit schemes – at least a component of the final benefit is derived from a multiple of member salary and years of membership. Members receive lump sum or pension benefits on retirement, death, disablement and withdrawal.

All the Schemes are closed to new members.

Description of the regulatory framework

The schemes in the Pooled Fund are established and governed by the following NSW legislation: *Superannuation Act 1916*, *State Authorities Superannuation Act 1987*, *Police Regulation (Superannuation) Act 1906*, *State Authorities Non-Contributory Superannuation Act 1987*, and their associated regulations.

The schemes in the Pooled Fund are exempt public sector superannuation schemes under the *Commonwealth Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993* (SIS). The SIS Legislation treats exempt public sector superannuation funds as complying funds for concessional taxation and superannuation guarantee purposes.

Under a Heads of Government agreement, the New South Wales Government undertakes to ensure that the Pooled Fund will conform to the principles of the Commonwealth's retirement incomes policy relating to preservation, vesting and reporting to members and that members' benefits are adequately protected.

The New South Wales Government prudentially monitors and audits the Pooled Fund and the Trustee Board activities in a manner consistent with the prudential controls of the SIS legislation. These provisions are in addition to other legislative obligations on the Trustee Board and internal processes that monitor the Trustee Board's adherence to the principles of the Commonwealth's retirement incomes policy.

An actuarial investigation of the Pooled Fund is performed every three years. The last actuarial investigation was performed as at 30 June 2015. The next actuarial investigation will be performed at 30 June 2018.

Description of other entities' responsibilities for the governance of the fund

The Fund's Trustee is responsible for the governance of the Fund. The Trustee has a legal obligation to act solely in the best interests of fund beneficiaries. The Trustee has the following roles:

- * Administration of the fund and payment to the beneficiaries from fund assets when required in accordance with the fund rules;
- * Management and investment of the fund assets; and
- * Compliance with other applicable regulations.

Description of risks

There are a number of risks to which the Fund exposes the Employer. The more significant risks relating to the defined benefits are:

- *Investment risk* – The risk that investment returns will be lower than assumed and the Employer will need to increase contributions to offset this shortfall.
- *Longevity risk* – The risk that pensioners live longer than assumed, increasing future pensions.
- *Pension indexation risk* – The risk that pensions will increase at a rate greater than assumed, increasing future pensions.
- *Salary growth risk* – The risk that wages or salaries (on which future benefit amounts for active members will be based) will rise more rapidly than assumed, increasing defined benefit amounts and thereby requiring additional employer contributions.
- *Legislative risk* – The risk is that legislative changes could be made which increase the cost of providing the defined benefits.

The defined benefit fund assets are invested with independent fund managers and have a diversified asset mix. The Fund has no significant concentration of investment risk or liquidity risk.

Description of significant events

There were no fund amendments, curtailments or settlements during the year.

Reconciliation of the Net Defined Benefit Liability/ (Asset)

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	Financial Year to 30 June 2017	Financial Year to 30 June 2017	Financial Year to 30 June 2017	Financial Year to 30 June 2017
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Net Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset) at start of year	5,699,052	1,847,913	123,476,340	131,023,305
Current service cost	686,276	166,822	654,100	1,507,198
Net Interest on the net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	51,092	10,435	1,443,827	1,505,354
Past service cost	-	-	-	-
(Gains)/losses arising from settlements	-	-	-	-
Actual return on Fund assets less Interest income	(1,298,115)	(300,739)	(4,820,330)	(6,419,185)
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	7,427	680	2,324	10,431
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(1,297,997)	(379,679)	(25,411,649)	(27,089,325)
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from liability experience	2,390,511	746,373	(6,096,116)	(2,959,233)
Adjustment for effect of asset ceiling	-	67	70,728	70,795
Employer contributions	(310,276)	(84,844)	(230,904)	(626,024)
Effects of transfers in/out due to business combinations and disposals	(6,512,127)	(2,963,532)	(71,960,409)	(81,436,068)
Net Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset) at end of year	(584,159)	(956,503)	17,127,910	15,587,248

Reconciliation of the Fair Value of Fund Assets

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	Financial Year to 30 June 2017	Financial Year to 30 June 2017	Financial Year to 30 June 2017	Financial Year to 30 June 2017
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Fair value of Fund assets at beginning of the year	25,010,520	5,443,540	100,861,792	131,315,852
Interest income	329,159	73,884	1,172,408	1,575,451
Actual return on Fund assets less Interest income	1,298,115	300,739	4,820,330	6,419,185
Employer contributions	310,276	84,844	230,904	626,024
Contributions by participants	267,214	-	212,268	479,482
Benefits paid	(1,934,239)	(680,249)	(2,951,981)	(5,566,469)
Taxes, premiums & expenses paid	(63,900)	3,822	455,739	395,662
Transfers in/out due to business combinations and disposals	(15,078,701)	(2,562,806)	(84,714,829)	(102,356,336)
Contributions to accumulation section	-	-	-	-
Settlements	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate changes	-	-	-	-
Fair value of Fund assets at end of the year	10,138,446	2,663,773	20,086,631	32,888,850

Reconciliation of the Defined Benefit Obligation

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	Financial Year to 30 June 2017	Financial Year to 30 June 2017	Financial Year to 30 June 2017	Financial Year to 30 June 2017
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
<i>Present value of defined benefit obligations at beginning of the year</i>	30,709,572	7,289,704	224,303,408	262,302,684
Current service cost	686,274	166,822	654,099	1,507,195
Interest cost	380,253	84,300	2,615,889	3,080,443
Contributions by participants	267,214	-	212,268	479,482
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	7,427	680	2,324	10,431
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(1,297,997)	(379,679)	(25,411,649)	(27,089,325)
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from liability experience	2,390,511	746,373	(6,096,116)	(2,959,233)
Benefits paid	(1,934,239)	(680,249)	(2,951,981)	(5,566,469)
Taxes, premiums & expenses paid	(63,900)	3,822	455,739	395,662
Transfers in/out due to business combinations and disposals	(21,590,828)	(5,524,503)	(156,569,440)	(183,684,772)
Contributions to accumulation section	-	-	-	-
Past service cost	-	-	-	-
Settlements	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate changes	-	-	-	-
<i>Present value of defined benefit obligations at end of the year</i>	9,554,287	1,707,270	37,214,541	48,476,098

Reconciliation of the effect of the Asset Ceiling

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	Financial Year to 30 June 2017	Financial Year to 30 June 2017	Financial Year to 30 June 2017	Financial Year to 30 June 2017
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
<i>Adjustment for effect of asset ceiling at beginning of the year</i>	-	1,750	34,725	36,475
Interest on the effect of asset ceiling	-	17	346	363
Change in the effect of asset ceiling	-	67	70,728	70,795
Transfers in/out due to business combinations and disposals	-	(1,834)	(105,799)	(107,633)
<i>Adjustment for effect of asset ceiling at end of the year</i>	-	-	-	-

The adjustment for the effect of asset ceiling has been determined based on the maximum economic benefit available to the entity in the form of reductions in future employer contributions.

Fair value of Fund assets

All Pooled Fund assets are invested by SAS Trustee Corporation (STC) at arm's length through independent fund managers, assets are not separately invested for each entity and it is not possible or appropriate to disaggregate and attribute fund assets to individual entities. As such, the disclosures below relate to total assets of the Pooled Fund.

As at 30 June 2017

Asset category	Total (A\$'000)	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets Level 1 (A\$'000)	Significant observable inputs Level 2 (A\$'000)	Unobservable inputs Level 3 (A\$'000)
Short Term Securities	3,087,307	3,077,362	9,945	-
Australian Fixed Interest	2,500,725	997	2,499,728	-
International Fixed Interest	480,991	-	480,991	-
Australian Equities	9,446,079	8,947,483	498,572	24
International Equities	12,053,503	9,033,497	1,869,112	1,150,894
Property	3,453,107	926,105	533,191	1,993,812
Alternatives	9,066,055	390,899	5,068,137	3,607,020
Total	40,087,767	22,376,343	10,959,675	6,751,750

The percentage invested in each asset class at the reporting date is:

	As at	30-Jun-17
Short Term Securities		7.7%
Australian Fixed Interest		6.2%
International Fixed Interest		1.2%
Australian Equities		23.6%
International Equities		30.1%
Property		8.6%
Alternatives		22.6%
Total		100.0%

Level 1 – quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The assets in this level are listed shares; listed unit trusts.

Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly. The assets in this level are cash; notes; government, semi-government and corporate bonds; unlisted trusts where quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data. The assets in this level are unlisted property; unlisted shares; unlisted infrastructure; distressed debt; hedge funds.

Derivatives, including futures and options, can be used by investment managers. However, each manager’s investment mandate clearly states that derivatives may only be used to facilitate efficient cash flow management or to hedge the portfolio against market movements and cannot be used for speculative purposes or gearing of the investment portfolio. As such managers make limited use of derivatives.

Fair value of entity’s own financial instruments

The disclosures below relate to total assets of the Pooled Fund.

The fair value of the Pooled Fund assets as at 30 June 2017 includes \$354 million in NSW government bonds.

Of the direct properties owned by the Pooled Fund:

- SAS Trustee Corporation occupies part of a property 100% owned by the Pooled Fund with a fair value of \$250 million (30 June 2016: \$222 million).
- Health Administration Corporation occupies part of a property 50% owned by the Pooled Fund with a fair value (100% interest) of \$261 million (30 June 2016: \$243 million).

Significant Actuarial Assumptions at the Reporting Date

As at	30-Jun-17	30-Jun-16
Discount rate	2.62%	1.99%
Salary increase rate (excluding promotional increases)	2.50% 2017/2018 and 2018/2019; 3.50% 2019/2020 and 2020/2021; 3.00% pa 2021/2022 to 2025/2026; 3.50% pa thereafter	2.50% 2016/2017 to 2018/2019; 3.50% 2019/2020 and 2020/2021; 3.00% pa 2021/2022 to 2025/2026; 3.50% pa thereafter
Rate of CPI increase	2% 2017/2018; 2.25% 2018/2019; 2.50% pa thereafter	1.5% 2015/2016; 1.75% 2016/2017; 2.25% 2017/2018; 2.50% pa thereafter
Pensioner mortality	The pensioner mortality assumptions are as per the 2015 Actuarial Investigation of the Pooled Fund. These assumptions are disclosed in the actuarial investigation report available from the trustee’s website. The report shows the pension mortality rates for each age.	The pensioner mortality assumptions are as per the 2015 Actuarial Investigation of the Pooled Fund. These assumptions are disclosed in the actuarial investigation report available from the trustee’s website. The report shows the pension mortality rates for each age.

Sensitivity Analysis

The entity's total defined benefit obligation as at 30 June 2017 under several scenarios is presented below. The total defined benefit obligation disclosed is inclusive of the contribution tax provision which is calculated based on the asset level at 30 June 2017.

Scenarios A to F relate to sensitivity of the total defined benefit obligation to economic assumptions, and scenarios G and H relate to sensitivity to demographic assumptions.

	Base Case	Scenario A	Scenario B
		-1.0% discount rate	+1.0% discount rate
Discount rate	2.62%	1.62%	3.62%
Rate of CPI increase	as above	as above	as above
Salary inflation rate	as above	as above	as above
Defined benefit obligation (A\$)	48,476,098	55,716,593	42,696,362
	Base Case	Scenario C	Scenario D
		+0.5% rate of CPI increase	-0.5% rate of CPI increase
Discount rate	as above	as above	as above
Rate of CPI increase	as above	above rates plus 0.5% pa	above rates less 0.5% pa
Salary inflation rate	as above	as above	as above
Defined benefit obligation (A\$)	48,476,098	51,451,171	45,763,883
	Base Case	Scenario E	Scenario F
		+0.5% salary increase rate	-0.5% salary increase rate
Discount rate	as above	as above	as above
Rate of CPI increase	as above	as above	as above
Salary inflation rate	as above	above rates plus 0.5% pa	above rates less 0.5% pa
Defined benefit obligation (A\$)	48,476,098	48,902,966	48,061,896
	Base Case	Scenario G	Scenario H
		+5% pensioner mortality rates	-5% pensioner mortality rates
Defined benefit obligation (A\$)	48,476,098	49,207,347	47,992,697

*Assumes the long term pensioner mortality improvement factors for years post 2021 also apply for years 2016 to 2021.

**Assumes the short term pensioner mortality improvement factors for years 2016-2021 also apply for years after 2021.

The defined benefit obligation has been recalculated by changing the assumptions as outlined above, whilst retaining all other assumptions.

Asset-Liability matching strategies

The Trustee monitors its asset-liability risk continuously in setting its investment strategy. It also monitors cash flows to manage liquidity requirements. No explicit asset-liability matching strategy is used by the Trustee.

Funding arrangements

Funding arrangements are reviewed at least every three years following the release of the triennial actuarial review and was last reviewed following completion of the triennial review as at 30 June 2015. Contribution rates are set after discussions between the employer, STC and NSW Treasury.

Funding positions are reviewed annually and funding arrangements may be adjusted as required after each annual review.

Surplus/deficit

The following is a summary of the 30 June 2017 financial position of the Fund calculated in accordance with AASB 1056 Accounting Standard “Superannuation Entities”.

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	30-Jun-17	30-Jun-17	30-Jun-17	30-Jun-17
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Accrued benefits*	8,052,988	1,521,733	19,418,295	28,993,016
Net market value of Fund assets	(10,138,446)	(2,663,773)	(20,086,631)	(32,888,850)
Net (surplus)/deficit	(2,085,458)	(1,142,040)	(668,336)	(3,895,834)

*There is no allowance for a contribution tax provision within the Accrued Benefits figure for AASB 1056. Allowance for contributions tax is made when setting the contribution rates.

Contribution recommendations

Recommended contribution rates for the entity are:

	SASS	SANCS	SSS
	multiple of member contributions	% member salary	multiple of member contributions
	N/A	N/A	N/A

Economic assumptions

The economic assumptions adopted for the 30 June 2017 actuarial investigation of the Pooled Fund are:

Weighted-Average Assumptions	
Expected rate of return on Fund assets backing current pension liabilities	7.4% pa
Expected rate of return on Fund assets backing other liabilities	6.4% pa
Expected salary increase rate (excluding promotional salary increases)	2.7% to 30 June 2019 then 3.2% pa thereafter
Expected rate of CPI increase	2.2% pa

Expected contributions

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	Financial Year to 30 June 2018	Financial Year to 30 June 2018	Financial Year to 30 June 2018	Financial Year to 30 June 2018
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Expected employer contributions	-	-	-	-

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 11.2 years.

Profit or Loss Impact

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	Financial Year to 30 June 2017	Financial Year to 30 June 2017	Financial Year to 30 June 2017	Financial Year to 30 June 2017
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Current service cost	686,277	166,820	654,099	1,507,196
Net interest	51,092	10,435	1,443,827	1,505,354
Past service cost	-	-	-	-
(Gains)/Loss on settlement	-	-	-	-
Profit or loss component of the Defined Benefit Cost	737,369	177,255	2,097,926	3,012,550

Other Comprehensive Income

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	Financial Year to 30 June 2017	Financial Year to 30 June 2017	Financial Year to 30 June 2017	Financial Year to 30 June 2017
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Actuarial (gains) losses on liabilities	1,099,940	367,375	(31,505,442)	(30,038,127)
Actual return on Fund assets less Interest income	(1,298,115)	(300,739)	(4,820,330)	(6,419,185)
Effects of transfers in/out due to business combinations and disposals	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for effect of asset ceiling	-	67	70,728	70,795
Total re-measurement in Other Comprehensive Income	(198,175)	66,704	(36,255,045)	(36,386,516)

29. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The Department's key management personnel compensation are as follows:

	30 June 2017
	\$'000
Short-term employee benefits:	
Salaries	3,910
Other monetary allowances	444
Non-monetary benefits	-
Other long-term employee benefits	
Post-employment benefits	-
Termination benefits	284
Total remuneration	4,638

There were no transactions entered into during the year with key management personnel, their close family members and controlled or jointly controlled entities thereof.

During the year, the Department entered into transactions on arm's length terms and conditions with other entities that are controlled/jointly controlled/significantly influenced by the NSW Government. These transactions in aggregate are a significant portion of the Department's rendering of services and receiving of services.

These transactions include:

- Long Service Leave and Defined Benefit Superannuation assumed by the Crown;
- Appropriations (and subsequent adjustments to appropriations);
- Transactions relating to the Treasury Banking System;
- Employer contributions paid to Defined Benefit Superannuation funds;
- Receipts from the provision of personnel and related services to Justice cluster agencies;
- Grants paid to Justice cluster agencies;
- Payments into the Treasury Managed Fund for workers' compensation insurance and other insurances.

The Department has not had any non-ministerial related transactions with the Justice Cluster portfolio Ministers during the financial year.

30. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There are no after period events to be reported.

END OF AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



Section 4

Appendices: additional information and data to supplement the report, as well as the Independent Liquor and Gaming annual report and financial management

Appendices: Department of Justice

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Appendix 1: Payment of Accounts and Time of Payments

Year ended 30 June 2017

Aged analysis at the end of each quarter	Current (i.e. within due date)	Less than 30 days overdue	Between 30 and 60 days overdue	Between 60 and 90 days overdue	More than 90 days overdue
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
All suppliers					
September	8,836	98	29	51	4
December	6,001	208	221	204	563
March	6,368	877	1,059	-49	645
June	54,011	381	102	83	43
Small business suppliers					
September	709	7	-1	3	3
December	604	4	7	-1	0
March	863	58	1	-12	-2
June	1,832	16	21	1	-1

Accounts due or paid within each quarter

Measure	September	December	March	June
All suppliers				
No. of accounts due for payment	89,494	87,631	90,068	98,927
No. of accounts paid on time	82,510	80,969	82,809	88,070
Actual % of accounts paid on time (based on no. of Accounts)	92%	92%	92%	89%
Dollar amount of accounts due for payment (,000)	417,749	473,460	741,821	836,973
Dollar amount of accounts paid on time (,000)	358,430	414,086	664,170	742,968
Actual % of accounts paid on time (based on)	86%	87%	90%	89%
No. of payments for interest overdue accounts	19	37	26	27
Interest paid on overdue accounts	1,314	3,234	1,373	3,712
Small business suppliers				
No. of accounts due for payment	5,068	4,576	5,662	5,246
No. of accounts paid on time	4,829	4,259	5,204	4,525
Actual % of accounts paid on time (based on no. of Accounts)	95%	93%	92%	86%
Dollar amount of accounts due for payment (,000)	10,777	7,929	7,560	9,524
Dollar amount of accounts paid on time (,000)	10,190	7,263	6,755	8,585
Actual % of accounts paid on time (based on)	95%	92%	89%	90%
No. of payments for interest overdue accounts	19	37	26	27
Interest paid on overdue accounts	1,314	3,234	1,373	3,712

Payment of mandatory interest to small business

The Department has paid interest during the year to declared small business suppliers as advised above. The main reasons for payment delay are the misplacement of invoices and/or invoices lost in the post.

Department initiatives to improve payment performance

The Department has established the following initiatives to improve the timely payment of supplier invoices including:

- establishment of Justice SAP and Readsoft, progressively introduce Purchase Order across the main divisions of the Department which reduces the risk of manual entry error
- continued rollout of the Purchasing Card Program to ensure the prompt payment of small value invoices, in line with Treasury Circular TC 11/15. The purchasing card solution was implemented from June 2014 to all business centres in 2014-15
- design of a supplier e-form for Justice SAP to facilitate prompt onboarding of new suppliers and reduce the risk of losing paperwork
- Analysis of payment patterns across the whole Department and target areas responsible for late approvals
- consolidation of major statewide accounts (such as Comensura for contractor fee).
- additional resources were deployed since June 2017 (form part of the stabilization work plan), including resolving system related issues, including new vendor created not posted into JSAP Process Director, Invoice for NSW Buy vendors not auto-posted into Ellipse system
- re-activate the escalation process in JSAP Process Director module for supplier invoices send out through “workflows” by Accounts Payable, but not being approved on time

Appendix 2: Consultants expenditures

Consultants expenditure over \$50,000

Company Name	Description	Total	Nature of Services
AALTO Pty Ltd	Consultancy to prepare the Sydney Culture Pass SBC	\$52,760	Management services
Advisian Pty Ltd	Corrective Services – Project of Contestability on Issues of transaction management services, Expression of Interest and probity.	\$880,249	Management services
Asset Technologies	Corrective Services – Procurement review	\$56,818	Management services
Assetfuture Pty Ltd	Department of Justice – Life Cycle Costing Assessment	\$370,935	Management services
Boston Consulting Group Pty Ltd	Department of Justice Roadmapping Setup	\$206,156	Management services
Deloitte	2016-17 Audit Readiness review	\$68,900	Finance and Accounting/Tax
Deloitte	Corrective Services – Capital Management Business Case	\$67,608	Management services
Egeria International Pty Ltd	Corrective Services – Advisory Services to John Morony Correctional Centre Procurement	\$142,523	Management services
Envoy Advanced Technologies Pty Ltd	Technical advisory services to manage the implementation of the new Centralised Monitoring System for NSW gaming machines	\$76,500	Information Technology
Ernst & Young	Implementation strategy to reduce reoffending	\$131,132	Management services
Ernst & Young	Corrective Services – Development of Strategic Business Case for the Metropolitan Correctional Capacity Program and Outer Sydney Correctional Centre	\$537,445	Management Services
Guymer Bailey Architects Pty Ltd	Expansion and/or redevelopment of the Corrective Service NSW Sites – Due diligence	\$91,165	Organisational Review
Hunt & Hunt Lawyers	Prosecution of Tabcorp Holdings Pty Ltd for publishing for illegal gambling advertising	\$73,906	Legal Services
Ian David Francis Callinan	Independent Liquor Law review	\$333,450	Legal Services
Infrastructure NSW	Corrective Services – Review of Health Check cost recoveries	\$166,470	Management Services
Intellectual Disability Rights Service	Disability Justice Strategy Project	\$100,000	Management services
Jonathan Horton QC	Independent Liquor Law review	\$106,125	Legal Services

Company Name	Description	Total	Nature of Services
KPMG	Greyhound Transition TaskForce	\$122,167	Management services
KPMG	Corrective Services – John Morony Expression of Interest and Financial Capability	\$618,409	Management services
KPMG Actuarial Pty Ltd	Professional fee in preparation of the Ellipse Global Profile Business case	\$79,906	Management services
Lander & Rodgers	Prosecution of three separate individuals for numerous offences associated with the illegal sale and rebirthing of gaming machines	\$74,699	Legal Services
Law & Justice Foundation of NSW	NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal Review	\$150,401	Organisational Review
Law & Justice Foundation of NSW	Civil Justice Data – District Court Review	\$244,221	Organisation Review
Law Court Limited	Independent Fire upgrade assessment	\$86,889	Management services
MBMPL Pty Ltd	Corrective Services – John Morony Correctional Centre services evaluation	\$148,324	Management services
Minter Ellison	Corrective Services – Maintenance and Operation of the John Morony Correctional Centre	\$264,542	Management services
Monitor Consulting Group Pty Ltd	Corrective Services – John Morony Correctional Centre Business advisory	\$132,000	Management services
Noetic Solutions Pty Ltd	Strategic Workforce Planning Project will identify opportunities to link NSW Government strategic workforce planning with the Defence talent pipeline.	\$81,068	Management services
O'Connor, Marsden & Associates	Corrective Services – John Morony Correctional Centre, Expression of Interest and Request for Tender Evaluation services	\$172,537	Management services
Partners in Performance International	NSW Justice – Data design consulting fee	\$272,727	Organisation Review
Partners in Performance International	NSW Justice Ellipse Global Profile Project	\$174,000	Organisation Review
Partners in Performance International	NSW Justice Guilty Plea Implementation Project	\$329,000	Organisation Review
PPB advisory – Justice SAP healthcheck	Review of the post roll out operations of the Justice SAP system	\$87,950	Organisational review
RPS Manidis Roberts Pty Ltd	Expansion and/or redevelopment of the Corrective Services NSW Sites	\$106,514	Organisational Review
SMMAC Consulting	Corrective Services – John Morony Correctional Centre, Expression of Interest and Request for Tender Evaluation services	\$55,193	Management services

Appendix 2: Consultants expenditures

Company Name	Description	Total	Nature of Services
Stepan Kerkyasharian	Independent consultation with the community on the offence of serious racial vilification and producing a report for the Attorney General on the outcome.	\$60,000	Management services
Total		\$6,722,689	

Consultant expenditure under \$50,000

Consultation category	Amount	Number
Engineering	\$129,736	3
Environmental	\$4,979	1
Finance/Tax	\$122,816	3
Information Technology	\$164,153	8
Legal Services	\$175,677	11
Management Services	\$1,594,766	84
Organisational Review	\$189,874	5
Training	\$121,516	10
Total expenditure for consultants under \$50,000	\$2,503,517	125
Total consultancy expenditures 2016-17	\$9,226,206	

Appendix 3: Consumer Response / Complaints Data

Type of complaints received by business units in the Department of Justice

Business Centre	Service	Policy/ procedure	Cost	Other	TOTAL
Alternative Dispute Resolution and Community Justice Centre	14	1	0	2	17
Anti Discrimination Board	4	1	0	5	10
Court services (including Local Court, District Court, Sheriff's office, Dust Diseases Tribunal)	86	19	31	57	193
LawAccess NSW	10	0	0	4	14
Liquor and Gaming NSW*	849	21	0	1	871
Office of the Public Defenders**	-	-	-	1	1
NCAT	296	77	3	29	405
NSW Public Guardian	22	17	0	4	43
NSW Court Service Centre (CSC)	5	7	0	7	19
NSW State Coroner's Office	7	7	2	3	19
Superior Courts^	4	1	7	9	21
Total	1,297	151	43	122	1,613

*recent systems have been implemented by L&G NSW to provide a better and accurate reporting

** Public Defenders resolved one non-client complaint under the GIPA Act in relation to an error in a court case summary appearing on its website

^ Data included Supreme Court, Land & Environment Court and the Industrial Relations Commission

Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages

The total number of clients' complaints and feedback received in 2016-17 was 4,073. The majority of these were about processing times for both registration of events and standard certificate applications.

In January 2017, the processing time for standard non priority certificates was 20 working days. This was reduced to seven working days as at July 2017.

The overall processing time for a new birth registration with a birth certificate was 24 working days on 9 January 2017. This was reduced to as low as eight working days on 11 April 2017 (21 days as at July 2017).

Cross-team and divisional collaboration, contingent labour and overtime were all used to reduce the processing time for standard certificate applications from 20 working days in January 2017, down to seven working days by mid-February 2017.

Fixes to the online certificate application system that were released in November 2016 helped to improve and sustain the lower processing times. Further improvements to the system are due to be implemented in December 2017.

Office of the Legal Services Commissioner

The Office of the Legal Services Commissioner (OLSC) receives complaints about solicitors and barristers in NSW. The OLSC works as part of a co-regulatory scheme with the Law Society of NSW and the NSW Bar Association.

In 2016-17, the OLSC received 2,579* written complaints about lawyers in NSW and 2,333* complaints were finalised. In 2016-17, 6,078* calls were made to the OLSC Inquiry Line, where callers were assisted with information about the complaints process or directed to a more appropriate agency.

*Note: these figures are preliminary

Victims Services

In 2016-17, Victims Services:

- 1) Received: 72 complaints
- 2) Finalised: 89 matters (19 matters were pending from 15/16)
- 3) Pending: 2 matters
- 4) Average days to finalise complaints: 25 days

FFMPU – Friends and Family of Missing Persons Unit

Complaint Issue:	
Client Mental Health	2
Costs	0
Decision	6
Delays	0
Not VS	1
Other	13
Policies	10
Procedures	9
Staff	6
Standard of Service	42
Total	89

Juvenile Justice

In 2016-17, there were a total of 54 complaints received by Juvenile Justice from or concerning 38 young people. Eight young people represented 44 per cent of all complaints. Eighty seven per cent of the complaints were from young people in custody and 13 per cent were from young people in community supervision or Youth Justice Conferences.

Ninety three per cent of these complaints were made directly by a Juvenile Justice client; and seven per cent were made by people or agencies on behalf of a young person.

Seventy per cent of these complaints were resolved within 48 hours; twenty six per cent were resolved within three weeks; and four per cent were resolved within four weeks.

Juvenile Justice has internal and external oversight mechanisms in place to monitor and ensure the appropriate treatment of young offenders, the protection of the rights of young offenders under international convention and NSW legislative frameworks and clear accountability for the handling of complaints.

In 2016-17, JJ Justice introduced a Committee, Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) to provide additional transparency, advice and external oversight.

Juvenile Justice complaints table

Nature of complaints	Number of complaints	Percentage
Other*	16	30%
Other behaviour*	12	22%
Bias/discrimination	7	13%
JJC rules/points system	7	13%
Welfare	3	6%
Confidentiality/privacy	3	6%
Advice and Information	2	4%
Access to Services (e.g. Medical, Education)	2	4%
Visits to centres	1	2%
Transfers between centres	1	2%
Total	54	100%

Source: DJ/JJ RPELive. 8 Aug 17. As this taken from a live database, figures are subject to change.

* The categories of "Other" and "Other behaviour" mostly contain complaints against staff.

Corrective Services NSW

Data is retained on complaints made by inmates to the Corrective Services Support Line and to Official Visitors appointed by the Minister responsible for corrective services. Data is also retained on written complaints received by the Minister responsible for corrective services and the Commissioner of Corrective Services from inmates and members of the public, and on complaints from members of the public lodged via the CSNSW's website.

Minister and Commissioner

In 2016-17, a total of 215 written complaints were received by the Minister and Commissioner. This is 26 more than in 2015-16 (189). The highest number of complaints was about visits; property; unfair treatment; placement and classification.

Corrective Services Support Line (CSSL)

In 2016-17, the CSSL answered 6,816 telephone calls from inmates. This was an increase of 72 per cent on the number received in 2015-16 (3,953).

Of the calls answered in 2016-17, 2,623 (38 per cent), were recorded as complaints, compared to 2,068 (52 per cent) of the calls in 2015-16. The highest number of complaints received was about court matters. In this category, the CSSL received 530 complaints and 680 inquiries. The CSSL also received a high number of complaints about phone, property, medical issues and placement.

Of the calls answered in 2016-17, 1,622 (24 per cent) were recorded as inquiries. This was an increase of 113 per cent on 2015-16, when 760 (19 per cent) of calls answered were recorded as inquiries. The significant increase in inquiries in 2016-17 primarily attributed to the Legal Aid Commission no longer providing court dates and sentence dates to inmates, and referring them to the CSSL for this information.

Official Visitors

In 2016-17, Official Visitors reported making 1,430 visits to correctional facilities, slightly fewer than in 2015-16 (1,456). Inmates raised 8,952 matters with Official Visitors which were recorded as complaints, an increase of 14 per cent on the number received in 2015-16 (7,829). The categories of complaint most often raised were medical issues; property; phone; food and buy-ups.

NSW Ombudsman

In 2016-17, the NSW Ombudsman wrote to the Commissioner of Corrective Services on 88 occasions, which were 31 more than previously received in 2015-16.

Of the 88 communications (five referred to matters raised in previous year):

- ▲ 66 were preliminary investigations under section 13AA of the Ombudsman's Act 1994 (the Act)
- ▲ Eight matters were suggestions made under section 31AC
- ▲ One matter was a request to produce documents or a written statement of information under section 18 of the Act
- ▲ Three matters were referred pursuant to section 34 under the Ombudsman's powers in the Community Services (Complaints, Reviews and Monitoring) Act 1993
- ▲ The relevant legislation was not identified for 10 of the matters referred.

Of the section 13AA matters, as in the previous years, those most often referred were about property, alleged unfair treatment and use of force.

As at 30 June, of the 88 matters communicated to the Commissioner, 12 had not been finalised.

Improvements as a result of client feedback and complaints

ADR Directorate and Community Justice Centre

A total of 8,329 matters were processed in 2016-17. Community Justice Centres (CJC) changed the way it identified with 'matters' that were processed within a case management framework.

In 2016-17, Community Justice Centre has undertaken the following activities to improve client feedback and complaints.

Case coordination:

- ▲ Consideration of more checks and balances when working with vulnerable parties.
- ▲ Mentoring of frontline staff to address negative client feedback/concerns in the moment rather than passing on the client to a supervisor.
- ▲ Team Leader being more proactive in monitoring timeliness of service delivery, including sending emails to case co-ordinators on follow-up expectations against identified cases.

Mediators:

- ▲ Mediators reminded to ensure parties are provided with a readable copy of their agreement. If carbon copy was not clear, mediators to instruct CJC office to provide a photocopy of the original.
- ▲ Regular newsletter reminders of feedback to mediators about CJC procedures and standards for written agreements.
- ▲ Replace mediator for subsequent mediation sessions with the same client.
- ▲ Implemented more formal performance management and improvement processes for mediators, particularly where ongoing issues identified.

Other:

- ▲ Staffer terminated for misconduct and matter referred to OGC.
- ▲ Amended CJC website to make it clearer to parties how to contact CJC.

Liquor and Gaming NSW

Many complaints related to the timeliness of services generally and processes for customers to obtain Competency Cards and renewals.

In November 2016, Liquor and Gaming NSW implemented a single 1300 telephone number for public contacts and a new, scalable and more robust call handling system in its customer service group as the foundation for future services. To improve handling and management of all customer requests, Liquor and Gaming NSW scoped and commenced sourcing for a customer relationship management system. For the Competency Card and renewals program, a range of improvements including self-service options are scheduled to be implemented in the first half of 2017-18.

Disaster Welfare Services (DWS)

Disaster Welfare Services (DWS) manages a 1800 number for the public to access assistance after a disaster event, primarily the NSW Disaster Relief Grants scheme.

DWS does not receive complaints from the public but does receive appeals against decisions (not to pay a grant) from time to time. In these circumstances, DWS re-open the applications and double check the assessments. Pending the outcome of an inquiry, DWS seeks to advise the member of the public of the outcomes of the process.

Legal Profession Admission Board

The Legal Profession Admission Board (LPAB) received 17 complaints in 2016-17, 14 of which were about examination questions.

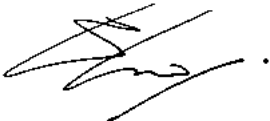
Feedback from applicants was used to inform the design of online admission services, including introduction of choice in ceremony time and date, more frequent ceremony days, fewer documents to lodge and faster processing times.

LPAB amended its special examination arrangements application form and is reviewing other disability support following feedback from a student.

Other complaints alleged that the topics of certain examination questions had not been covered in lectures. In response, the LPAB sought confirmation from lecturers and explained to students where the question topics had been covered..

Appendix 4: Credit card certification

In accordance with the Treasurer's Direction 205.01, it is hereby certified that the use of departmental purchasing cards has been in accordance with government guidelines.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Andrew Cappie-Wood', with a small dot at the end.

Andrew Cappie-Wood
Secretary

Appendix 5: Digital Information Security Policy Attestation

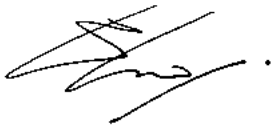
I, Andrew Cappie-Wood am of the opinion that

The Department of Justice had an Information Security Management System in place during the 2016-17 financial year that is consistent with the Core Requirements set out in the NSW Government Digital Information Security Policy.

The controls in place to mitigate identified risks to the digital information and digital information systems of the Department of Justice are adequate.

There is no agency under the control of the Department of Justice which is required to develop an independent ISMS in accordance with the NSW Government Digital Information Security Policy.

Where necessary in accordance with the Digital Information Security Policy for the NSW Public Sector, the Department of Justice has maintained certified compliance with AS/NZSISO/IEC 27001 Information technology – Security techniques information security management systems – Requirements by an accredited third party during the 2016-17 financial year.



Andrew Cappie-Wood
Secretary

Appendix 6: Disability Inclusion Action Plans

Highlights in 2016-17 from the Department's Disability Inclusion Action Plan are detailed below:

- ▲ The Department's Disability Inclusion Action Plan (DIAP) Steering Committee meets regularly to monitor progress against the DIAP and work collaboratively on disability inclusion issues.
- ▲ Training on flexible service delivery and disability awareness is delivered across divisions of the department.
- ▲ All new construction projects delivered in 2016-17 were fully compliant with the *Building Code of Australia and the Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Commonwealth)*.
- ▲ New disability employment metrics and analytics have been developed.
- ▲ A communications plan has been developed to promote workforce diversity and inclusion.
- ▲ All role descriptions are monitored by Strategic Human Resources to ensure that they do not disadvantage people with a disability.
- ▲ The Department continues to offer Australian Network on Disability 'Stepping Into' internships for tertiary students with a disability.
- ▲ Membership of the Staff with Disability Network has been promoted throughout the year.
- ▲ Annual events are held to recognise International Day of People with Disability.
- ▲ The Department's intranet site includes comprehensive information on Flexible Service Delivery.
- ▲ The Department's websites are regularly reviewed for accessibility.
- ▲ LawAccess NSW continues to identify people with disability through its triage process and refer them for legal advice.
- ▲ Community Justice Centres have included information about accessibility in its venue policy.
- ▲ The Justice Disability Advisory Council meets quarterly to provide advice to the department on best practice for working with people with disability.
- ▲ The NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal (NCAT) has conducted a Plain English audit, Plain English decision-writing guide and an Easy English factsheet about what to expect at a hearing in the Guardianship Division.
- ▲ As part of its review of guardianship laws in NSW, the NSW Law Reform Commission used a number of strategies to make consultation accessible, including providing easy to read versions of consultation papers, information videos about the process and holding face to face consultations in accessible locations.

Appendix 7: Disclosure of controlled entities and subsidiaries

Disclosure of controlled entities

The Department does not have any controlled entities.

Disclosure of subsidiaries

The Department does not have any subsidiaries.

Joint arrangement

The NSW Government has an investment in Law Courts Limited, which is an entity controlled jointly by the NSW Government and the Australian Government, and accounted for as a joint arrangement in accordance with AASB 11 Joint Arrangements.

Both governments have equal representation on the board of directors and in the membership of Law Courts Limited, with all decisions requiring unanimous consent. Law Courts Limited is located at Level 3, Law Courts Building, Queen's Square, Sydney, NSW 2000, and its principal activity is the provision of accommodation for Courts, Courts Registries and support services at a standard that is suitable and available for occupation. The joint arrangement, entered into between the NSW Government and the Australian Federal Government, requires the recognition of 52.5 per cent of all revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities of the entity.

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment	Target clients
Aboriginal Legal Service	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Assessment Project	ATSI assessment project aims to reduce the number of ATSI people in custody by assessing those suspected of cognitive impairment before they enter the criminal justice system. These assessments will inform sentencing decisions and may reduce the likelihood of offenders with cognitive impairment being given a custodial sentence.	\$39,040.00	Community
Anglicare Diocese of Sydney (Parramatta)	"NSW Community Safety Fund program STOP – Anglicare Men's Behaviour Change program"	The program is part of an integrated response to domestic and family violence responding to community needs and providing services to men who use violence, and women and children who experience this violence.	\$113,636.36	Community
Arbias Ltd	Extra Offender Management Service in Liverpool and Parramatta-Burwood	Implementation of EOMS an innovative program providing the offender an opportunity to address underlying causes of their reoffending using case management and behavioural interventions	\$306,194.00	Community
Armidale Youth Assist Inc	"Safe Aboriginal Youth (SAY) Patrols & Activities Program Safe Aboriginal Youth (SAY) Program in Armidale"	Provide safe transport and outreach service for young people on the streets at night in Armidale area, to reduce the risk of young people engaging in crime and reduce the likelihood of victimisation by removing young people from situations where they might be at risk.	\$56,042.40	Community

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment	Target clients
Baradine & District Progress Association	"NSW Community Safety Fund program Living Well Together Project; creating new directions for a safer Baradine Community"	An innovative therapeutic activity program aimed at addressing problem areas of mental health education, drug and alcohol and domestic violence	\$117,665.45	Community
Blacktown Youth Services Association	"NSW Community Safety Fund program The Avenue Café"	Engaging young people through a series of activities designed to provide them with a safe space, and reducing the risk of involvement in anti-social and criminal activities	\$145,454.55	Community
Centacare New England North West	Extra Offender Management Service in Tamworth	Implementation of EOMS an innovative program providing the offender an opportunity to address underlying causes of their reoffending using case management and behavioural interventions	\$77,995.00	Community
Dubbo Neighbourhood Centre	"Safe Aboriginal Youth (SAY) Patrols & Activities Program Safe Aboriginal Youth (SAY) Program in Dubbo"	Provide safe transport and outreach service for young people on the streets at night in Dubbo area, to reduce the risk of young people engaging in crime and reduce the likelihood of victimisation by removing young people from situations where they might be at risk.	\$85,837.00	Community
Fairfield Community Resource Centre	"NSW Community Safety Program Early Intervention and Prevention – Juvenile Crime Fairfield"	To reduce the incidence of youth related domestic violence, robbery, motor vehicle theft and malicious damage to property	\$109,090.91	Community
Graffiti Removal Australia Inc	Graffiti Removal Australia Day	Encourage people to volunteer their time and get involved in the removal and prevention of graffiti	\$393,370.00	Community, Business

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment	Target clients
Hazelbrook Association Community Inc	"Volunteer Graffiti Removal Program Cleaning/ removing/ painting out of graffiti in the Blue Mountains areas of Woodford, Hazelbrook, Lawson and Bullaburra"	Reduce the incidence of malicious damage – graffiti, in the Blue Mountains area	\$2,000.00	Community, Business
Kempsey Neighbourhood Centre Inc	"NSW Community Safety Fund program Indigenous Driving Change Program Kempsey, Bowraville and Nambucca Valley"	Comprehensive program providing intensive licensing support for young Aboriginal people	\$109,090.91	Community
Kempsey Shire Council	"Volunteer Graffiti Removal Program Cleaning/ removing/ painting out of graffiti in the Kempsey Shire area – Graffiti Blaster Project"	Reduce the incidence of malicious damage – graffiti, in the Kempsey Shire area	\$2,000.00	Community, Business
Kempsey Shire Council (Macleay Valley Chamber)	"NSW Community Safety Fund program Macleay Valley CCTV Project"	Installation of CCTV to reduce incidences of anti-social behaviour and crime, and promote safe and inclusive use of public spaces in Kempsey, West Kempsey, South West Rocks and Crescent Head CBD areas	\$189,563.21	Community, Business

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment	Target clients
Leader in Development	"Crime Prevention Grants: Safer Community Development Fund Dubbo Resilience Program – Apollo House"	Early intervention and diversionary programs for at risk families in and around the Apollo Estate	\$290,000.00	Community
Lower Mountains Neighbourhood Centre	"Volunteer Graffiti Removal Program Cleaning/removing/painting out of graffiti in the Lower Mountains areas of Lapstone, Glenbrook, Blaxland, Mt Riverview and Warrimoo"	Reduce the incidence of malicious damage – graffiti, in the Lower Mountains areas	\$2,000.00	Community, Business
Maari Ma Health	"Safe Aboriginal Youth (SAY) Patrols & Activities Program Safe Aboriginal Youth (SAY) Program in Wilcannia"	Provide safe transport and outreach service for young people on the streets at night in Wilcannia area, to reduce the risk of young people engaging in crime and reduce the likelihood of victimisation by removing young people from situations where they might be at risk.	\$201,437.00	Community
Mallee Family Care	"Safe Aboriginal Youth (SAY) Patrols & Activities Program Safe Aboriginal Youth (SAY) Program in Dareton"	Provide safe transport and outreach service for young people on the streets at night in Dareton area, to reduce the risk of young people engaging in crime and reduce the likelihood of victimisation by removing young people from situations where they might be at risk.	\$76,560.00	Community

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment	Target clients
Manning Park Tidy Towns Group Inc	"Volunteer Graffiti Removal Program Cleaning/ removing/ painting out of graffiti in the Manning Park commercial area and general public spaces"	Reduce the incidence of malicious damage – graffiti, in the Manning Park area	\$2,000.00	Community, Business
Marrickville Women's Refuge	Women's Family Law Support Service	The WFLSS provides non-legal support, information and referrals for women attending the Family Law Court in Sydney, with a particular focus on providing support for women and children who are separating from an abusive partner	\$37,500.00	Community
Midnight Basketball Australia	"NSW Community Safety Fund program Midnight Basketball program"	To engage vulnerable young people, including youth at risk of coming into contact with the criminal justice system, to build skills and confidence and identify and embrace positive opportunities in their community.	\$244,500.00	Community
Mission Australia	Extra Offender Management Service in Dubbo and Northern Rivers	Implementation of EOMS an innovative program providing the offender an opportunity to address underlying causes of their reoffending using case management and behavioural interventions	\$177,560.00	Community
National Centre of Indigenous Excellence	"NSW Community Safety Fund program Friday Night Live Youth "	A community program to keep local Indigenous youth off the streets in the Redfern area on Friday nights to prevent crime and anti-social behaviour	\$113,636.36	Community

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment	Target clients
Police Citizens Youth Clubs (PCYC) NSW Ltd	"Safe Aboriginal Youth (SAY) Patrols & Activities Program Safe Aboriginal Youth (SAY) Program in Kempsey, Taree, Newcastle and Bourke"	Provide safe transport and outreach service for young people on the streets at night in Kempsey, Taree, Newcastle and Bourke, to reduce the risk of young people engaging in crime and reduce the likelihood of victimisation by removing young people from situations where they might be at risk.	\$350,409.70	Community
Rotary Club of Dapto	"Volunteer Graffiti Removal Program Cleaning/ removing/ painting out of graffiti in the Dapto local area"	Reduce the incidence of malicious damage – graffiti, in the Dapto local area	\$2,000.00	Community, Business
Rotary Club of Rutherford-Telarah Inc	"Volunteer Graffiti Removal Program Cleaning/ removing/ painting out of graffiti in the Western suburbs area of the Maitland LGA "	Reduce the incidence of malicious damage – graffiti, in the Maitland area	\$2,000.00	Community, Business
Rotary Club of Strathfield Inc	"Volunteer Graffiti Removal Program Cleaning/ removing/ painting out of graffiti in the Strathfield LGA"	Reduce the incidence of malicious damage – graffiti, in the Strathfield area	\$2,000.00	Community, Business

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment	Target clients
Rural Outreach & Support Service	"NSW Community Safety Fund program AVO Education Program"	Delivery of an educational one hour workshop, on a 1:1 basis, on court hearing days to increase understanding of AVOs	\$146,518.18	Community
Shoalhaven Community Development Ltd	"Safe Aboriginal Youth (SAY) Patrols & Activities Program Safe Aboriginal Youth (SAY) Program in Nowra"	Provide safe transport and outreach service for young people on the streets at night in Nowra area, to reduce the risk of young people engaging in crime and reduce the likelihood of victimisation by removing young people from situations where they might be at risk.	\$85,837.00	Community
Summerland Point Progress Association Inc	"Volunteer Graffiti Removal Program Cleaning/ removing/ painting out of graffiti in the Summerland Point/ Gwandalan areas"	Reduce the incidence of malicious damage – graffiti, in the Maitland area	\$2,000.00	Community, Business
Tamworth Regional Council (Tamworth Business Chamber)	"NSW Community Safety Fund program Expanding the view – CCTV Bridge & Carter Streets, Tamworth"	To address two key issues in Tamworth: continued vandalism and graffiti in and around business areas; and dangerous driving, property damage and anti-social behaviour in Riverside and Carter St sporting field precinct.	\$227,272.73	Community, Business
Taree Indigenous Development and Employment Ltd	"NSW Community Safety Fund program Disadvantaged Driver Licensing Support Project"	Community infrastructure to support delivery of driver education program	\$137,184.59	Community

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment	Target clients
The Salvation Army	Downing Centre Chaplaincy services 2016-17	Chaplaincy services	\$78,290.64	Community
Thomas Kelly Youth Foundation	"Crime Prevention Grants: Safer Community Development Fund Take Kare Safe Space Trial – Darling Harbour"	To provide a safe, secure location for vulnerable, intoxicated people to receive assistance in CBD Entertainment precinct	\$170,687.00	Community, Business
Tweed Shire Council	"NSW Community Safety Fund program Light Up Tweed Project"	Installation of lighting at 20 priority bus shelters in the Tweed Shire, to increase natural surveillance and improve public safety by deterring crimes on bus patrons and vandalism of shelters	\$80,000.00	Community
University of Technology Sydney	"Crime Prevention Grants: Safer Community Development Fund Design Out Crime Research Centre"	To bring design innovation to complex crime and social problems.	\$450,000.00	Community, Business
Walgett Shire Council	"NSW Community Safety Fund program Installation of CCTV in Walgett"	To promote community safety, deter crime and reduce anti-social behaviour. The project will compliment initiatives already undertaken by Castlereagh LAC and Walgett Shire Council	\$137,323.64	Community, Business

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment	Target clients
White Lion Inc.	"NSW Community Safety Fund program Nutrition, Outreach, Support and Health (NOSH) Project"	A mobile street/outreach service that provides support for at-risk young people experiencing hardship and vulnerabilities, including homeless youth	\$124,072.73	Community
TOTAL			\$4,887,769.36	

Screen NSW Investment Funding

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment	Project Title
A Stark Production Pty Ltd	Market Travel Fund	Screen Investment Funding	\$3,500.00	Number 4 Under The Floor
Alke Entertainment	Development – Festival Travel	Screen Investment Funding	\$1,000.00	The Beehive
Alta Reality Pty Ltd	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$7,000.00	A Township tale
Amnesia Productions Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$30,000.00	Kimberley Project
Annamax Media Pty Ltd	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$13,400.00	Norfolk
Annamax Media Pty Ltd	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$13,400.00	OUT OF THE SHADOWS PKA Traumatized
Aquarius Films	Advanced Development & Marketing	Screen Investment Funding	\$15,000.00	The Assistant
Aquarius Films	Development – Festival Travel	Screen Investment Funding	\$3,000.00	Berlin Syndrome
Aquarius Films	Development – Festival Travel	Screen Investment Funding	\$1,500.00	Berlin Syndrome
Aquarius Films	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$15,000.00	How (Not) to Start an Orphanage
Azure Productions Pty Ltd	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$18,000.00	Refuge
BADFAITH PTY LTD	Development – Festival Travel	Screen Investment Funding	\$2,000.00	ORBITAL VANITAS
Barefoot Communications Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$100,000.00	We Don't Need a Map
Barefoot Communications Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$55,000.00	Hannah Gadsby's Nude
Beacon Films Pty Ltd	Development – Festival Travel	Screen Investment Funding	\$3,000.00	The Opposition

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment	Project Title
Benchmark Films Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$25,000.00	Woven Threads
Blackfella Films Pty Ltd	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$19,500.00	The First Artists
Blackfella Films Pty Ltd	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$10,000.00	The Prospector
Blackfella Films Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$100,000.00	In My Own Words aka Literacy For Life
Blackfella Films Pty Ltd	Regional Filming Fund	Screen Investment Funding	\$54,887.00	In My Own Words aka Literacy For Life
Blue Tongue Films	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$15,000.00	Untitled Crime Film Project
Boys Club Pty Ltd	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$25,000.00	Chain Reaction
Bright Llama Productions	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$5,000.00	Amy Danzig Terror Zone
Bronte Jovevski	Development – Festival Travel	Screen Investment Funding	\$2,500.00	Shan and Kate
Bunya Treehouse Productions Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$25,000.00	Sanctuary
Buster Productions Pty Ltd	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$8,000.00	Lost and Found
Campfire Films Pty Ltd	Development – Festival Travel	Screen Investment Funding	\$3,000.00	Killing Ground (pka Courage)
Carolyn Johnson Films Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$20,000.00	The Last Goldfish
Cat & Dog Films	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$10,000.00	Truesong
Causeway Films Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$250,000.00	Cargo
Cheeky Little Media Pty Ltd	Market Travel Fund	Screen Investment Funding	\$1,000.00	Monster Teddies
Cirrus Films Pty Ltd	Development – Festival Travel	Screen Investment Funding	\$5,000.00	Highway
Clandestine Beyond Pty Ltd	Made in NSW – TV Drama	Screen Investment Funding	\$400,000.00	Pulse
Cobbstar Productions Pty Ltd	Market Travel Fund	Screen Investment Funding	\$2,000.00	Patricia Moore
Collective Reality	Market Travel Fund	Screen Investment Funding	\$3,000.00	Moments
Cordell Jigsaw Productions Pty Ltd	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$8,000.00	Muhammed Jones
Cosmic Rebel	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$6,000.00	How Did I Get Here?
Country Road Films Pty Ltd.	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$16,000.00	The Blue Tin

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment	Project Title
Crow Crow Productions Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$120,000.00	The Merger
Crow Crow Productions Pty Ltd	Regional Filming Fund	Screen Investment Funding	\$100,000.00	The Merger
Curious Works	360 Vision Virtual Reality Initiative	Screen Investment Funding	\$20,000.00	Colony: Departure
Daniel Bury	Development – Festival Travel	Screen Investment Funding	\$3,000.00	Chasing the World: Myanmar
Daniel Nettheim	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$12,000.00	National Wake
Dollhouse Pictures	Amplifier	Screen Investment Funding	\$30,000.00	The Trouble with Harry
Edward John Martin	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$10,000.00	Superdome
Endemol Shine Australia	Made in NSW – TV Drama	Screen Investment Funding	\$300,000.00	Wake in Fright
Endemol Shine Australia	Regional Filming Fund	Screen Investment Funding	\$100,000.00	Wake in Fright
Entertainment One Films Australia Pty Ltd	Advanced Development & Marketing	Screen Investment Funding	\$18,000.00	The Other Guy
eOne Films Australia	Made in NSW – TV Drama	Screen Investment Funding	\$190,000.00	The Other Guy
Erth Visual & Physical Inc.	360 Vision Virtual Reality Initiative	Screen Investment Funding	\$20,000.00	Into The Prehistoric Aquarium
Essential Media and Entertainment Pty Ltd	Advanced Development & Marketing	Screen Investment Funding	\$10,000.00	Right Here: The Go Betweens (pka Grant & I)
Essential Media and Entertainment Pty Ltd	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$28,000.00	13 Acacia Avenue (pka The Floods)
Essential Media and Entertainment Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$100,000.00	uncharted with Sam Neill
Essential Media and Entertainment Pty Ltd	Screen NSW – ABC TV ARTS Documentary Feature Fund Initiative	Screen Investment Funding	\$100,000.00	Right Here: The Go Betweens (pka Grant & I)
Every Cloud Productions Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$39,000.00	Deadlock VR
Every Cloud Productions Pty Ltd	Regional Filming Fund	Screen Investment Funding	\$100,000.00	Deadlock VR
Fadia Abboud	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$15,000.00	Leaving Lebanon
Felix Media Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$25,000.00	The Glass Bedroom
Flying Bark Productions Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$25,000.00	The Wild Adventures Of Blinky Bill

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment	Project Title
Fredbird Entertainment	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$20,000.00	Justine Clarke's Ta Dal
FremantleMedia Australia Pty Ltd	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$30,000.00	Company
Generator Pictures Pty Ltd	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$8,000.00	The Natural Way of Things
GFN Productions Pty Ltd	Advanced Development & Marketing	Screen Investment Funding	\$8,000.00	THE HOUSEHOLD GUIDE TO DYING
Goalpost Pictures Australia Pty Ltd	Advanced Development & Marketing	Screen Investment Funding	\$15,000.00	I Am Woman
Goalpost Pictures Australia Pty Ltd	Made in NSW – TV Drama	Screen Investment Funding	\$330,000.00	Fighting Season
Goalpost Pictures Australia Pty Ltd	Made in NSW – TV Drama	Screen Investment Funding	\$20,000.00	Cleverman Season 2
Goalpost Pictures Australia Pty Ltd	Regional Filming Fund	Screen Investment Funding	\$100,000.00	Fighting Season
Good Eye Dear Pty Ltd	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$5,000.00	Last Night of Freedom
Grumpy Sailor Creative Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$20,000.00	Kings Of Baxter
Handmaid Media Pty Ltd	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$10,000.00	Laurinda
Handshake Films Pty Ltd	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$8,000.00	Bang Bang City
Hannah Florence	Emerging Filmmakers Fund	Screen Investment Funding	\$30,000.00	Asian Girls
Hardy White Pictures Pty Ltd	360 Vision Virtual Reality Initiative	Screen Investment Funding	\$20,000.00	Aussie Cops
Horrorshow Pty Ltd as the Trustee for Horrorshow Trust	Development – Festival Travel	Screen Investment Funding	\$4,000.00	Red Dog True Blue
In Cahoots Creations Pty Ltd	360 Vision Virtual Reality Initiative	Screen Investment Funding	\$20,000.00	Breach
In Films Pty Ltd	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$5,000.00	Seconds – Web Series – Comedy
Indefatigable Pictures Pty Ltd T/A The Steve Jaggi company	Regional Filming Fund	Screen Investment Funding	\$10,000.00	Rip Tide
Infinity Pictures Pty Ltd	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$10,000.00	The Backtrack Boys
Invisible Republic Pty Ltd	Market Travel Fund	Screen Investment Funding	\$2,500.00	Slam
Irene Ulman	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$7,000.00	From Bourke, with Love

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment	Project Title
Jotz Productions Pty Ltd	Regional Filming Fund	Screen Investment Funding	\$31,470.00	Teach a Man to Fish
Julie De Fina	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$4,000.00	Lemons
Jungle FTV Pty Ltd	360 Vision Virtual Reality Initiative	Screen Investment Funding	\$20,000.00	The Hold Up
Jungle FTV Pty Ltd	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$30,000.00	Merchants of Misery
Jungle FTV Pty Ltd	Made in NSW – TV Drama	Screen Investment Funding	\$300,000.00	Mr In Between
Jungle FTV Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$332,785.00	Here Come the Habibs Season 2
Keo Films Australia Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$50,000.00	War on Waste
Kojo Productions Pty Ltd	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$15,000.00	Square the Circle
Macgowan Films Pty Ltd	Advanced Development & Marketing	Screen Investment Funding	\$18,000.00	Choir Of Hard Knocks
Mad Ones Films	Development – Festival Travel	Screen Investment Funding	\$3,000.00	Adult
Magpie Pictures Pty Ltd	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$8,000.00	Foal's Bread
Martin Butler	Development – Festival Travel	Screen Investment Funding	\$5,000.00	Tanna
Matchbox Pictures Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$25,000.00	Ali's Wedding
Matchbox Productions Pty Ltd	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$12,450.00	The Monaro
Matilda Brown	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$12,000.00	Lessons From The Grave (2017)
Mememe Productions Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$15,000.00	Get Grubby – TV Series
Mike Daly	Development – Festival Travel	Screen Investment Funding	\$3,000.00	Through The Dark
Mystery Road Media Pty Ltd	Made in NSW – TV Drama	Screen Investment Funding	\$350,000.00	Mystery Road – TV Series
New Town Films Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$50,000.00	Let's Talk About Season 2
Paper Moose	Emerging Filmmakers Fund	Screen Investment Funding	\$30,000.00	Bodies
PJ Pictures Pty Ltd	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$17,000.00	CherryWhistle
Platinum Lining	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$5,335.00	Lift
Platon Theodoris	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$8,000.00	The Unity of All Things

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment	Project Title
Playmaker Media Pty Ltd	Made in NSW – TV Drama	Screen Investment Funding	\$300,000.00	Friday On My Mind, The Easybeats
Playmaker Media Pty Ltd	Made in NSW – TV Drama	Screen Investment Funding	\$330,000.00	Love Child – Season 4
Porchlight Films Pty Ltd	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$15,000.00	Murder in Samarkand
Porchlight Films Pty Ltd	Market Travel Fund	Screen Investment Funding	\$4,000.00	True History of the Kelly Gang
Proxi VR Pty Ltd	360 Vision Virtual Reality Initiative	Screen Investment Funding	\$20,000.00	The Church
Pursekey Productions Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$65,000.00	After the Apology
Rachel Turk	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$10,000.00	Wood
Raquelle David t/a Damsel Pictures	Market Travel Fund	Screen Investment Funding	\$2,000.00	Lucid
Red Christmas Pty Ltd	Development – Festival Travel	Screen Investment Funding	\$5,000.00	Red Christmas
Retroflex Lateral Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$200,000.00	Sweet Country
Retroflex Lateral Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$200,000.00	Sweet Country
Revolver Films Pty Ltd	Advanced Development & Marketing	Screen Investment Funding	\$20,000.00	Pig Wing Pie
Revolver Films Pty Ltd	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$30,000.00	The Wedding Officer
Revolver Films Pty Ltd	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$14,000.00	Panyee FC
Revolver Films Pty Ltd	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$17,700.00	Norfolk
RKPix Pty Ltd	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$10,000.00	Bluebirds
Rocket Compulsion Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$50,000.00	Own The Sky
Samson Productions PTY LTD	Advanced Development & Marketing	Screen Investment Funding	\$21,000.00	Ladies in Black
Samson Productions PTY LTD	Advanced Development & Marketing	Screen Investment Funding	\$10,000.00	Ladies in Black
Samson Productions PTY LTD	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$430,000.00	Ladies in Black
Scarlett Pictures Pty Ltd	Development – Festival Travel	Screen Investment Funding	\$2,000.00	Black Comedy Series
Screenime Pty Ltd	Made in NSW – TV Drama	Screen Investment Funding	\$430,000.00	Janet King Series 3

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment	Project Title
ScreenTime Pty Ltd	Made in NSW – TV Drama	Screen Investment Funding	\$400,000.00	The Secret Daughter (Series 2)
ScreenTime Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$95,000.00	Life on the Line
ScreenTime Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$39 033	Testing Teachers
ScreenTime Pty Ltd	Regional Filming Fund	Screen Investment Funding	\$15,000.00	Life on the Line
See Pictures Pty Ltd	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$10,000.00	Holy Cow
See Pictures Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$37,500.00	Remembering Agatha
See Pictures Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$150,000.00	The Wrongest Guy (AKA Bent)
See Saw Films Pty Ltd	Advanced Development & Marketing	Screen Investment Funding	\$40,000.00	Monkey
See-Saw Films (TV) Pty Ltd	Made in NSW – TV Drama	Screen Investment Funding	\$300,000.00	Monkey
Serendipity Productions Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$10,000.00	The Surgeon and the Soldier (pka A Leg To Stand On)
SixtyFourSixty Pty Ltd	Advanced Development & Marketing	Screen Investment Funding	\$30,000.00	The Musician (pka Enemy Alien, pka Beethoven and the zipper)
SixtyFourSixty Pty Ltd	Market Travel Fund	Screen Investment Funding	\$3,500.00	Angel of Mine
Smith & Nasht Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$25,000.00	The Kingdom – How Fungi Made our World
Southern Pictures Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$40,000.00	Hawke: The Larrikin In The Lodge PKA Hawke
Spaceboy Productions	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$25,000.00	Mustafa Needs a Wife
Sticky Pictures Pty Ltd	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$9,276.00	The Hedgehog Dilemma
Storm Alley Entertainment Pty Ltd	Development – Festival Travel	Screen Investment Funding	\$2,000.00	Science Fiction Volume 1: The Osiris Child / Safe Neighbourhood
Stranger than Fiction Films Pty Ltd	Amplifier	Screen Investment Funding	\$30,000.00	Tenzing
Stranger than Fiction Films Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$50,000.00	Story of Australian Cinema AKA David Stratton: A Cinematic Life
Strong Arm Films	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$15,000.00	Riding the Silver Dragon
Studio B Animation Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$150,000.00	Maya The Bee 2 – The Honey Games

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment	Project Title
Subtext Pictures Pty Ltd	Advanced Development & Marketing	Screen Investment Funding	\$34,400.00	Dead Lucky (pka Waking The Tiger, pka China Girl)
Subtext Pictures Pty Ltd	Market Travel Fund	Screen Investment Funding	\$2,000.00	Dead Lucky (pka Waking The Tiger, pka China Girl)
Swing Wing Pty Ltd	Amplifier	Screen Investment Funding	\$29,500.00	Does My Head Look Big in This?
The Eulogy Productions	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$20,000.00	The Eulogy
The Letdown Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$200,000.00	The Letdown
The Shadow People Pty Ltd	Regional Filming Fund	Screen Investment Funding	\$72,332.00	Out of the Shadows (pka Scarlett)
The Steve Jaggi Company	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$7,500.00	Flying Doctor
The Surgery Ship Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$50,000.00	The Surgery Ship Series
This is Arcadia Pty Ltd	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$5,000.00	Splitters (Pka Splitters -Who Can You Trust?)
Trifle	Emerging Filmmakers Fund	Screen Investment Funding	\$30,000.00	Sherbert Rozencrantz, You're Beautiful
Victoria Wharfe McIntyre	Development – Festival Travel	Screen Investment Funding	\$1,000.00	Miro
We Are Arcadia Pty Ltd	Market Travel Fund	Screen Investment Funding	\$3,500.00	ARCADIA SLATE
Werner Film Productions Pty Ltd	Made in NSW – TV Drama	Screen Investment Funding	\$350,000.00	Riot (pka Bent)
Werner Film Productions Pty Ltd	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$10,000.00	Dance Academy – The Comeback
Whitefalk Films Pty Ltd	Advanced Development & Marketing	Screen Investment Funding	\$15,000.00	Runaway
WILD ROVER	Production Finance	Screen Investment Funding	\$100,000.00	Drop Dead Weird
Wildflower Films	Amplifier	Screen Investment Funding	\$25,000.00	The Seed
Wildheart Films Pty Ltd	Advanced Development & Marketing	Screen Investment Funding	\$25,000.00	Flammable Children
Will Goodfellow	Development – Festival Travel	Screen Investment Funding	\$2,000.00	The Spa
Yumi Stynes	Early Stage Development	Screen Investment Funding	\$11,000.00	Cockatoo Island Ghost Stories
Zakpage Pty Ltd	Regional Filming Fund	Screen Investment Funding	\$14,500.00	Ngaaru Nyami Water Woman
TOTAL			\$9,317,935.00	

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
7th Light Horse – Gundagai Troop	Anzac Community Grants Program	"Remember the Light Horse" travelling re-enactment & display "light horse camp life"	\$1,000.00
A/Prof Bruce Crossman	Arts & Cultural Projects	Chinese Opera/Shakespeare music-theatre work: Shy Like Blushing Flowers	\$12,912.00
Accessible Arts	Service Organisation Multiyear Program 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018 \$270,000)	\$270,000.00
ACE Community Colleges Ltd	Aboriginal Regional Arts Fund	Cultural research and development through printmaking	\$7,150.00
Adele House	Transitional Support	Provides transitional supported accommodation services to male offenders who reside in western Sydney or the Coffs Harbour region	\$189,800.00
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) Australia Ltd	Community Partner Volunteer Training Scheme (CPVTS)	Support recruitment, retention and training of volunteers, ensuring that appropriate personnel undertake training in Emergency Centre operations and Standard Operation Procedures.	\$23,565.00
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) Australia Ltd	Community Partner Volunteer Training Scheme (CPVTS)	Recruit, retain and train volunteers with a focus on Area Coordinators targeting regional gaps, provide training and networking opportunities at district meetings, development of a training toolkit, new volunteer training, and continued training for all volunteers and Area Coordinators	\$25,000.00
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) Australia Ltd	Emergency Volunteer Support System (EVSS)	Disaster Welfare Leaders Capacity Building Workshop: Conduct a leadership and development training workshop for Area Coordinators to equip them to develop volunteer teams and capability in trend areas of emergency welfare response such as out-of-area-assistance and remote operations.	\$2,182.00
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) Australia Ltd	Emergency Volunteer Support System (EVSS)	Engaging Emergency Management Volunteers in faith-based NGOs for disaster welfare – Who and How?: A research project to determine factors that contribute to the greatest success in the recruitment and retention of a larger number of volunteers for faith-based agencies in NSW Disaster Welfare Services.	\$74,900.00
AIDC	Industry Development Program	AIDC Industry Dev	\$10,000.00
Albury City Council	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program Funding for Murray Art Museum Albury	\$40,000.00
Albury City Council	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding for Albury Library Museum (2016-2018) Year 2	\$45,000.00
Albury City Council	Arts & Cultural Projects	Art Activation Albury 2017	\$30,000.00
All Saints Anglican Church Parramatta North	Community War Memorials Fund	The brushing down of all surfaces of the church's WW1 honour board as well as the cleaning and regilding of letters in 24 carat	\$2,700.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Allambi Care	Juniperina Joint Support Housing and Assistance Program	The program provides long term accommodation and long term individual case management support to successfully transition towards independent living, homeless young women aged 16-18 years who are leaving custody.	\$27,800.00
Anglicare Canberra & Goulburn	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the South East Region	\$238,540.00
Anglicare Community Services	Community Partner Volunteer Training Scheme (CPVTS)	Support recruitment, retention and training of volunteers delivering training for approximately 1,000 new and existing volunteers including Regional Disaster Recovery Coordinator Training and Sydney Team Leader Training. The Grief & Loss and Psychological First Aid courses will be re-designed, and new volunteer recruitment undertaken. An eLearning module for remote volunteers will be developed.	\$3,417.00
Anglicare Community Services	Community Partner Volunteer Training Scheme (CPVTS)	Continuation of the 2015-16 Anglicare program to recruit, retain and train approximately 1300 volunteers, with 30 training courses delivered and exercises conducted to improve readiness. Training for Clergy and Church leaders throughout the State will enable them to support the Disaster Recovery teams as volunteers and the National Disaster Recovery Chaplaincy Network.	\$25,000.00
Anglicare Northern Inland	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the North England & North West Region	\$149,416.00
Anglicare NSW South, NSW West & Act	Casework Support	The JSP Casework Support Service provides a broad range of activities that support a young person under the supervision of Juvenile Justice within the community	\$122,092.00
Anglicare NSW South, NSW West & Act	Mentoring program (12 month)	The Program provides one on one mentoring for young people under the supervision of Juvenile Justice in the community, transitioning into the community from custody and exiting from Juvenile Justice supervision to assist with community support on exit. The program is being provided in Riverina Murray and the Central Coast.	\$132,777.00
Anglicare Retirement Village	Anzac Community Grants Program	Build a memorial garden	\$500.00
Anglicare Sydney	Casework Support	The JSP Casework Support Service provides a broad range of activities that support a young person under the supervision of Juvenile Justice within the community	\$152,615.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Anglicare Sydney	Relationship Intervention (12 weeks)	The Relationship Intervention Service is a short-term intervention model focusing on strategies to improve relationships between young people and their significant others by reducing conflict, mediating solutions and encouraging collaborative problem solving	\$183,138.00
APRA AMCOS trading as Live Music Office	Strategic Funds	Regional NSW Live and Local Initiative	\$225,000.00
Arab Council Australia	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the Coastal Sydney Region	\$64,938.00
Arab Council Australia	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the South West Sydney Region	\$153,448.00
Arab Council Australia	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the Western Sydney Region	\$64,645.00
Arbias	Transitional Support	Provides initial post-release support services to offenders	\$937,650.00
Armidale and Region Aboriginal Cultural Centre and Keeping Place Inc	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$60,000.00
Arts Law Centre of Australia	Service Organisation Multiyear Program 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$125,250.00
Arts Mid North Coast	Regional Arts Boards 2017 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016 – 2018) Year 2	\$140,000.00
Arts North West	Regional Partnerships	The Stuff of Tales: Stories from Museums in the NE/ NW	\$51,147.00
Arts North West Inc	Regional Arts Boards 2017 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016 – 2018) Year 2	\$140,000.00
Arts Northern Rivers Inc	Regional Arts Boards 2017 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016 – 2018) Year 2	\$140,000.00
Arts Northern Rivers Inc	Aboriginal Quick Response	Dreaming Trail Project – Yarrowarra and Lismore Regional Gallery	\$5,000.00
Australasian Performing Rights Association Ltd	Aboriginal Negotiated	the Starting Ground NSW Aboriginal Music Development Program	\$40,000.00
Australasian Performing Rights Association Ltd	Strategic Funds	Live and Local Western Sydney Strategic Initiative	\$150,000.00
Australia Council	Strategic Funds	Venice Biennale Professional Development	\$20,000.00
Australian Afghan Hassanian Youth Association	Water Safety Fund	AAHYA Youth Swimming Program: An 8-day swimming school at Guildford Aquatic centre for Afghan, and other newly arrived, refugee young people aged 5-14 during the 4 school holidays of 2017.	\$13,066.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Australian Book Review Inc	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$30,000.00
Australian Centre for Photography	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$120,000.00
Australian Chamber Orchestra	Major Performing Arts Company	Year 2 of Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018)	\$198,470.00
Australian Chamber Orchestra	Performing Arts Touring Round 1	An ACO Collective regional NSW tour	\$82,798.00
Australian Dance Council Ausdance (NSW) Inc	Service Organisation Multiyear Program 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (\$210,000) and Devolved Funding (\$30,000) (2016-2018) Year 2	\$240,000.00
Australian Dance Council Inc – Ausdance NSW	Strategic Funds	Support for NSW dance artist to participate in the Dance Massive Festival	\$5,000.00
Australian Design Centre	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$300,000.00
Australian Design Centre	Request for Proposals – Employment	Indigenous Creative Producer & Researcher	\$34,700.00
Australian Directors Guild Ltd	Industry Development Program	AGD Industry Dev	\$25,000.00
Australian Guild of Screen Composers	Industry Development Program	AGSC Professional Development Workshops, Screenings & Australian Student Film Music Festival	\$5,000.00
Australian Macedonian Cultural Association Incorporated	Audience Development Program	Macedonian Cinema Days Film Festival	\$4,000.00
Australian Museum Trust	Strategic Funds (Projects)	Digitisation of the Canowindra fossil collection	\$11,191.00
Australian Red Cross	Community Partner Volunteer Training Scheme (CPVTS)	Recruitment, retention and training of volunteers – four courses delivered at 44 training sessions to 550 volunteers , as well as re-accreditation for 30 trainers.	\$24,062.00
Australian Red Cross	Community Partner Volunteer Training Scheme (CPVTS)	Recruit, retain and train volunteers delivering 44 training sessions for 7 courses and workshops, including Australian Inter-service Incident Management System (AIIMS), Team Leader and member forums, and 8 community mapping workshops.	\$25,000.00
Australian Red Cross	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Many Cultures One Community: Strengthening Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Community Self Reliance in the Event of Bush or Home Fires: Increase emergency preparedness, response and recovery knowledge of culturally and linguistically diverse communities in the Griffith area through a joint program with NSW Rural Fire Services, Ethnic Communities Affairs Council and service providers.	\$71,913.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Australian Red Cross	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Harnessing the power of Gender and language in emergency services: Builds on and embeds the work of the project "Many Cultures, One Community" in Griffith, extending to Wagga Wagga and Leeton. Focus is on continued development of the Griffith-based women's group, working with community champions to identify and train Disaster Liaison Officers (DLO) to partner with emergency services to deliver preparedness messages within their communities and to community service providers.	\$76,500.00
Australian Red Cross	Emergency Volunteer Support System (EVSS)	Interagency Leadership Development-Disaster Welfare Community Partner Volunteers: Develop and deliver a leadership training package for senior leadership volunteers to manage challenging situations as well as supervise and task volunteers during activations and ensure the well being of their workforce.	\$6,628.00
Australian Red Cross	Emergency Volunteer Support System (EVSS)	Volunteering – How can we do it differently?: The project will support recruitment, retention and training of volunteers for diversifying the volunteer base and integrating non-traditional volunteer into the preparedness, response and recovery programs for regional western NSW.	\$32,667.50
Australian Red Cross	Emergency Volunteer Support System (EVSS)	"Emergency Volunteer Support System (EVSS) Volunteer Conference: Get in the Know; Get Connected; Get Organised; Get Packing: 100 team leaders will develop strategies to improve the volunteer experience, leadership skills and community engagement plans for each LGA, understand their role within the new ""Volunteer Development Framework 2016-2020, establish regional planning groups, co-design regional training plans, and establish regional planning groups."	\$22,040.00
Australian Red Cross	National Partnership Agreement	Register, Find, Reunite: Register. Find. Unite. is a voluntary computer based system managed by the Australian Red Cross used to reconnect displaced people during times of disaster.	\$208,988.00
Australian Red Cross	Casework Support	The JSP Casework Support Service provides a broad range of activities that support a young person under the supervision of Juvenile Justice within the community	\$427,321.00
Australian Rural Education Centre (AREC)	Anzac Community Grants Program	ANZAC Memorial Avenue Walk – 'Kings Park Special' Callistemon plantings	\$2,000.00
Australian Script Centre Inc	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$12,000.00
Australian Teachers of Media Vic Inc	Audience Development Program	ATOM Grant	\$6,000.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Australian Theatre for Young People	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$200,000.00
Australian Writers' Guild Ltd	Industry Development Program	National Screenwriters Conference	\$20,000.00
Australians in Film (Overseas vendor)	Industry Development Program	Charlie's	\$50,000.00
AUSTSWIM LTD	Water Safety Fund	Indigenous AUSTSWIM Teacher of Swimming and Water Safety Training Program: Deliver a modified accredited (practical based delivery) AUSTSWIM Teacher of Swimming and Water Safety training for 50 Indigenous Adults, 16 years and over, in a minimum of 4 key areas of NSW (tentatively but not limited to Dubbo, Griffith, Redfern, Kempsey). The project will also offer funded swimming and safety lessons to indigenous children in the same targeted areas.	\$37,775.00
Ballina Shire Council	Regional Capital	Sustainability upgrades to the Northern Rivers Community Gallery	\$40,000.00
Band Association of NSW Inc	Service Organisation Multiyear Program 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (\$20,000) and Devolved Funding (\$30,000) (2016-2018) Year 2	\$50,000.00
Bangarra Dance Theatre Australia Ltd	Major Performing Arts Company	Year 2 of Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018)	\$548,016.00
Bankstown Youth Development Service Inc	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$150,000.00
Baptistcare NSW & ACT	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the Coastal Sydney Region	\$348,199.00
Barkindji Maraura Elders Environment Team Ltd	Arts & Cultural Projects	Our River, Our Culture: an exhibition of Barkindji heritage	\$29,580.00
Barnados	Casework Support	The JSP Casework Support Service provides a broad range of activities that support a young person under the supervision of Juvenile Justice within the community	\$183,137.00
Bathurst Regional Council	Clubgrants – Arts & Culture Infrastructure projects 2015/16	Construction of a Rail Museum	\$200,000.00
Bathurst Regional Council	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding for Bathurst Memorial Entertainment Centre (2016-2018) Year 2	\$80,000.00
Bathurst Regional Council	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding for Bathurst Regional Art Gallery (2016-2018) Year 2	\$80,000.00
Bathurst RSL Club	Emergency Preparedness Infrastructure Grants 2016/17	Bathurst RSL Club kitchen expansion	\$250,000.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Batlow Development League	Arts & Culture Infrastructure projects 2015/16	Batlow Literary Institute refurbishment	\$276,000.00
Bega Valley Shire Council	Emergency Preparedness Infrastructure Grants 2016/17	Towamba Community Hall kitchen upgrade	\$29,300.00
Bega Valley Shire Council	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program funding for Bega Valley Regional Gallery	\$45,000.00
Bellingen Shire Council	CDF War Memorials projects 2016	Bellingen War Memorial	\$27,202.00
Bellinger River RSL Sub-Branch	Anzac Community Grants Program	Commemorative activities to mark the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Beersheba, and the 10th anniversary of the death of SGT Matthew Locke MG	\$500.00
Berala Public School	Anzac Community Grants Program	Develop a research immersion room	\$1,000.00
Berrigan Shire Council	Emergency Preparedness Infrastructure Grants 2016/17	Strengthening of Tocumwal Levee Bank	\$123,000.00
Best Employment	Casework Support	The JSP Casework Support Service provides a broad range of activities that support a young person under the supervision of Juvenile Justice within the community	\$542,982.00
Beyond Empathy Limited	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$150,000.00
Beyond Empathy Limited	Aboriginal Regional Arts Fund	From the Horse's Mouth	\$20,000.00
Biennale of Sydney	Key Festivals	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) + (2019-2021) Year 2	\$680,000.00
Binya Hall Committee Trust	Emergency Preparedness Infrastructure Grants 2016/17	Upgrades to Binya Hall	\$216,469.00
Birrong Boys High School P&C	Anzac Community Grants Program	Anzac Community Mural Project	\$1,250.00
Blacksmiths Public School P&C	Anzac Community Grants Program	Install a commemorative plaque and flag pole	\$650.00
Blacktown City Council	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding for Blacktown Arts Centre (2016-2018) Year 2	\$300,000.00
BlakDance Australia Limited	Aboriginal Quick Response	National Indigenous Dance Forum 2017	\$10,000.00
Blayney RSL Sub Branch	CDF War Memorials projects 2016	Soldiers Memorial Hall	\$50,000.00
Blue Mountains City Council	CDF War Memorials projects 2016	Blackheath War Memorial	\$36,000.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Blue Mountains City Council	Arts & Cultural Projects	Blue Mountains Cultural Centre's engagement of Claire Healy and Sean Cordeiro to develop an interactive installation	\$19,000.00
Blue Mountains Vietnam Veterans & Associated Forces	CDF War Memorials projects 2016	Springwood War Memorial	\$38,500.00
Bluesfest Services Pty Ltd	Aboriginal Regional Arts Fund	Boomerang Festival	\$20,000.00
Bodangora Recreation Reserve Trust	Community War Memorials Fund	Master plan of the Bodangora Recreation Reserve where the Bodangora War Memorial is located	\$3,000.00
Bogan Gate Community Memorial Hall	CDF War Memorials projects 2016	Bogan Gate War Memorial	\$6,332.00
Bonalbo District Memorial Hall	Community War Memorials Fund	The cleaning and re-painting of the Bonalbo District Memorial Hall's roof and the replacement of the Hall's guttering	\$9,980.00
Boolaroo Speers Point RSL Sub-Branch	CDF War Memorials projects 2016	Speers Point Cenotaph	\$16,550.00
Boomalli Aboriginal Artists Co-operative Ltd	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$100,000.00
Boomalli Aboriginal Artists Co-operative Ltd	Request for Proposals – Employment	Emerging Curator	\$56,280.00
Bourke and District Children's Services	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Disaster Preparedness for Children's Services in Rural Remote NSW: Building the preparedness of Bourke and District Children's Services, facilitating processes for parental messaging in the event of a disaster, and increase family and community awareness of risk and preparedness through community engagement activities.	\$8,927.00
Bourke Shire Council	Community War Memorials Fund	The replacement of the missing lead (emblem and letters) on the Bourke and District War Memorial	\$1,754.55
Bowral High School	Anzac Community Grants Program	Continue works on ANZAC garden memorial project with in the school grounds	\$1,000.00
Branch Nebula Incorporated	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$80,000.00
Brandenburg Ensemble Ltd	Major Performing Arts Company	Year 2 of Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018)	\$468,775.00
Broken Hill City Council	CDF War Memorials projects 2016	Broken Hill War Memorial Oval	\$41,500.00
Bryon Bay International Film Festival	Audience Development Program	Bryon Bay International Film Festival	\$10,000.00
Bundanon Trust	Arts & Culture Infrastructure projects 2015/16	Artist in Residence Sustainability Project	\$131,000.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Bundanon Trust	Arts & Cultural Projects	End of the Line	\$75,000.00
Burren Junction School of Arts Hall Committee	Community War Memorials Fund	Burren Junction School of Arts wall, ceiling and trusses to be painted using heritage colours; framing and mounting board to be placed adjacent to the existing WW1 honour board; cleaning of copper and repair to name plaques; the repainting of the smokers room to house memorabilia transferred from the closed RSL building	\$7,500.00
Burwood Council	Minister's miscellaneous Grant Fund	Replacement of the dedication plaque and the installation of a CCTV camera	\$2,500.00
Bush Search and Rescue NSW Inc	Emergency Volunteer Support System (EVSS)	Mental Health First Aid Courses: Ensure members are better prepared to recognise and respond to mental health emergencies, both in people who are being rescued and members within the organisation. A total of 45 squad members will received training in a series of Mental Health First Aid courses.	\$2,225.00
Byron Bay Community Association Inc	Regional Capital	Byron Theatre – seating and carpet improvement	\$47,447.00
Cabonne Council	Arts & Culture Infrastructure projects 2015/16	Devonian Fossil Research and Storage Facility	\$300,000.00
Camden Men's Shed	Anzac Community Grants Program	Install commemorative plaques to explain the significance of Lone Pine plantings along the Camden RSL Community Memorial Walkway	\$700.00
Camden South Public School	Anzac Community Grants Program	Complete the creation of the Anzac commemorative garden	\$675.00
Campbelltown City Council	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding for Campbelltown Arts Centre (2016-2018) Year 2	\$450,000.00
Canterbury-Bankstown Council	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	Bankstown Arts Centre's 2017 Annual Program	\$100,000.00
Carriageworks Limited	State Significant	Multiyear Program Funding (2016 – 2018) + (2019 – 2021) Year 2	\$2,527,000.00
CatholicCare	Juniperina Joint Support Housing and Assistance Program	The program provides long term accommodation and long term individual case management support to successfully transition towards independent living, homeless young women aged 16-18 years who are leaving custody.	\$78,014.00
CatholicCare – Coastal Sydney	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the Coastal Sydney Region	\$118,061.00
CatholicCare – Western Sydney	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the Western Sydney Region	\$315,054.00
CDP Theatre Producers Pty Ltd	Performing Arts Touring Round 1	A tour of 'Mr Stink'	\$104,712.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
CDP Theatre Producers Pty Ltd	Performing Arts Touring Round 2	A tour of Horrible Harriet	\$48,033.00
Cementa Inc	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$100,000.00
Centacare NENW (New England site)	Youth on Track	Youth on Track is an early intervention scheme for 10 – 17 year olds at risk of long-term involvement in the criminal justice system. The scheme aims to address the underlying causes of participants' offending, including family function, alcohol and other drug use, education and employment. It also aims to reduce formal contact with police.	\$541,750.00
Centacare New England	Victim Support	Provides support services to female partners of domestic violent offenders, undertaking CSNSW accredited programs	\$40,000.00
Centacare New England North West	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the New England & North West Region	\$81,066.00
Central Coast Council	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program funding for Gosford Regional Gallery	\$50,000.00
Central Darling Shire Council	Community War Memorials Fund	The removal of non-original balustrade mesh and posts, the stripping of paint by gurney blast of the Wilcannia War Memorial and repainting of the base of the Memorial in two tones of grey. One of the following: a) repairs to concrete posts and concrete plinth, b) re-instatement with different post and rail system c) or single metal rail. Landscaping upgrade including installation of white gravel in the circular area next to the monument and hedging with drip irrigation	\$9,090.91
Central Darling Shire Council	Community War Memorials Fund	Conservation assessment of the Menindee Cenotaph (and conservation works)	\$3,000.00
Centre for Disability Research and Policy, University of Sydney	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Emergency preparedness planning for people with disability and those with chronic health conditions and their support networks: Develop an open-access, sustainable and scalable on-line disability inclusive emergency preparedness planning tool for disability support planners and community health personnel will assist people with disability and chronic health conditions to develop individualised and context-specific emergency preparedness plans.	\$94,673.00
Centre for Disability Research and Policy, University of Sydney	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Disability Inclusive Disaster Preparedness in NSW – Enabling Local Community Resilience through Collaboration: Increase the emergency preparedness of people with disabilities by enhancing the capacity of community service organisations and disabled people's organisations, working with emergency managers and involving people with disabilities.	\$80,370.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Christ Church Cathedral Newcastle	CDF War Memorials projects 2016	Christ Church Cathedral (Anglican), Warriors' Chapel	\$39,607.00
City of Canada Bay	Community War Memorials Fund	Cleaning and repairs to brickwork of the Concord Pavilion of Honour	\$5,000.00
City of Parramatta Council	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding for Parramatta Artist Studios (2016-2018) Year 2	\$125,000.00
City of Parramatta Council	Strategic Funds (Program) Multiyear	Year 3 of Multiyear Program Funding for Riverside Theatres (2014/15-17/18)	\$200,000.00
Civil Chaplaincies Advisory Committee	Chaplaincy Program in Juvenile Justice	Chaplains provide for the religious and spiritual needs of young people in Juvenile Justice Centres and assist in engaging clerics from a range of religions to ensure all young people can access spiritual support.	\$396,874.00
Clarence Valley Council	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program funding for Grafton Regional Gallery	\$70,000.00
Co-As-It	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services for the CALD Community	\$99,772.00
Coast Community Connections	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the Central Coast Region	\$349,360.00
Coast Shelter	Bail Assistance Line Program	The program provides a state-wide after hours bail assessment service for children and young people when police are considering remand following arrest.	\$79,336.00
Cobar Shire Council	Anzac Community Grants Program	Create a permanent public display of WWI memorabilia at the Great Cobar Heritage Centre.	\$1,100.00
Community Restorative Centre	Transitional Support	Provides initial transitional and family support services, including transport to correctional centres	\$187,530.00
Community Restorative Centre	Transitional Support	Provides extended reintegration support services to offenders	\$281,295.00
Community Restorative Centre	Offenders' Children and Family	Provides family support services, including transport to correctional centres	\$140,000.00
Company B Ltd	Major Performing Arts Company	Year 2 of Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018)	\$1,002,435.00
Condobolin and District Historical Society Inc	Regional Capital	Condobolin Museum Internal Environmental Stabilisation	\$7,250.00
Consortium of Tamil Association	Anzac Community Grants Program	Tamil Community – Anzac Day commemorations	\$1,000.00
Coolamon Shire Council	Regional Capital	The Up-to-Date Store Cultural and Learning Precinct development works	\$35,900.00
Cooma Monaro RSL Sub Branch	Community War Memorials Fund	Conservation assessment of the Cooma Cenotaph and CPL Ernest Corey Memorial (and conservation works)	\$3,000.00
Coonabarabran DPS Local & Family History Group	Anzac Community Grants Program	Produce "Footprints in the Sands of Time" a publication that records the stories of Aboriginal WWI soldiers with a connection to Coonabarabran	\$1,230.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Cootamundra RSL Sub-Branch	CDF War Memorials projects 2016	Stockinbingal Wall of Remembrance	\$58,586.00
Cordell Jigsaw Productions Pty Ltd	Strategic Opportunities Program	Frida Deguise – Gruen	\$1,500.00
Council of the City of Broken Hill	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding for Broken Hill Regional Art Gallery (2016-2018) Year 2	\$100,000.00
Council of the City of Broken Hill	Strategic Funds	Argent Street Sculpture Symposium 2017	\$200,000.00
Country Music Association of Australia Inc	Aboriginal Negotiated	Two Indigenous CMAA Senior Academy of Country Music scholarships	\$10,000.00
Cowra Shire Council	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program funding for Cowra Regional Art Gallery	\$23,000.00
Creative Mullumbimby Inc	Arts & Cultural Projects	The Mullumbimby Sculpture Walk	\$64,000.00
Critical Animals	Arts & Cultural Projects	The Critical Animals Research Symposium at This is Not Art, Newcastle	\$32,000.00
Critical Path Inc	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$280,000.00
Critical Stages	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$120,000.00
Critical Stages	Performing Arts Touring Round 1	A 'Stones in his Pockets' tour	\$24,415.00
Cronulla School of Arts	Arts & Culture Infrastructure projects 2015/16	Arts Theatre Cronulla Foyer Expansion and Technical Box Relocation	\$100,000.00
Culpra Milli Aboriginal Corporation	Aboriginal Quick Response	Participation in Migratory Wonderings exhibition and program	\$5,000.00
Cumberland Council	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program funding for the Peacock Gallery and Auburn Arts Studio	\$65,000.00
Cumberland Council	Western Sydney Making Spaces Initiative	Arab Theatre Studio- Creative Hub	\$60,000.00
Curious Works	Industry Development Program	Curious Creators Project	\$20,000.00
Curious Works Incorporated	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$90,000.00
Dance Makers Collective	Western Sydney Making Spaces Initiative	Activate Dance Residencies across Western Sydney	\$60,000.00
Darlinghurst Theatre Limited	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$120,000.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
De Quincey Company Limited	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$70,000.00
Deaf Society of NSW	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Sharing Responsibility for Natural Disasters by Enhancing the Emergency Preparedness of Deaf People: In partnership with the SES, RFS and FRNSW, the Deaf Society of NSW will identify and train Deaf Liaison Officers, create Auslan videos, pictorial guides, workshops on disaster preparedness with Deaf Community, and Deaf Awareness Training for emergency service personnel and volunteers.	\$37,919.50
DirtyFeet Limited	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$54,000.00
Djiyagan Dhanbaan Movement Group	Aboriginal Quick Response	Participation in the Barunga Festival	\$5,000.00
dLux Media Arts	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$100,000.00
dLux Media Arts	Strategic Funds		\$13,750.00
Dr Andrée Greenwell	Artist Support Round 2	Performances of 'Gothic' at Mantova Chamber Music Festival, Italy	\$5,000.00
Dr Bonita Ely	Arts & Cultural Projects	Memento Mori: Trans-Ecological Trauma and War at Documenta 14	\$60,000.00
Dr Clare Milledge	Artist Support Round 2	Participation in 'Runners High' at the Nasjonal Museet, Oslo	\$5,000.00
Dr David Burraston	Regional Arts Fellowship	Intensive mentorship with internationally renowned field recordist Chris Watson	\$50,000.00
Dr David Williams	Arts & Cultural Projects	Only Players	\$11,000.00
Dr Derek Motion	Artist Support Round 1	A professional development opportunity in Northern Australia	\$5,000.00
Dr Gregory Ferris	360 Vision:Virtual Reality Development Initiative for the Arts 2017	Sympathetic threads	\$12,500.00
Dr Iqbal Barkat	Arts & Cultural Projects	The creative development of Terrorist/Apostate	\$24,311.00
Dr Iqbal Barkat	Artist Support Round 1	A research and networking meeting with the Hong Kong New Music Ensemble	\$5,000.00
Dr Josephine Skinner	Artist Support Round 1	A mentorship with curator Karen Archey to develop an exhibition	\$5,000.00
Dr Josh Harle	360 Vision:Virtual Reality Development Initiative for the Arts 2017	Experimental virtual reality lab	\$19,710.00
Dr Kate Gahan	NSW History Fellowship	Entangled Encounters: Object Stories from the Northern Rivers, 1800-1900	\$30,000.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Dr Sumugan Sivanesan	360 Vision:Virtual Reality Development Initiative for the Arts 2017	A VR skills and professional development program in Berlin.	\$8,690.00
Dubbo City Council	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding for Western Plains Cultural Centre (2016-2018) Year 2	\$100,000.00
Dungog Common Recreation Reserve Trust	Anzac Community Grants Program	Install signage to explain historic significant of the "Rifle Range Paddock"	\$1,000.00
Dungog Information & Neighbourhood Service Inc	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Dungog Community Disaster Preparedness and Resilience Strategy: Create and implement a model for a community-led disaster preparedness and resilience strategy aligned with the priority outcomes of the National Strategy for Disaster Resilience .	\$59,850.00
Eastern Riverina Arts Inc	Regional Arts Boards 2017 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016 – 2018) Year 2	\$140,000.00
Endemol Shine Australia Pty Ltd	Strategic Opportunities Program	She Shoots	\$3,400.00
Enough is Enough	Victim Services	Victim support services for victims of crime, particularly through the criminal justice process	\$600,000.00
Enough is Enough	Victim Support	Provides victim impact and risk management seminars in correctional centres; including support services to offenders transitioning from custody to the community	\$55,000.00
Ensemble Offspring	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$90,000.00
Erth Visual & Physical Inc	Performing Arts Touring Round 1	Erth's Prehistoric Aquarium 2017 national tour	\$65,411.00
Erth Visual & Physical Inc	360 Vision:Virtual Reality Development Initiative for the Arts 2017	OUTSIDER PROJECT (working title)	\$20,000.00
Ethnic Communities Council of Newcastle and the Hunter Region	CDF War Memorials projects 2016	Lambton Park Memorial Gates	\$19,000.00
Euraba Printmakers	Strategic Funds	Funding for an Administrator position	\$50,889.00
Eurobodalla Shire Council	Aboriginal Regional Arts Fund	Wonga and the Waratah	\$18,850.00
Evans Park Sporting Complex	Emergency Preparedness Infrastructure Grants 2016/17	Evans Park Kalaru Amenities Building upgrade	\$69,237.00
Every Cloud Productions Pty Ltd	Strategic Opportunities Program	Producer attachment – Deadlock – Rebecca Ingram	\$5,000.00
Fairfield City Council	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding for Fairfield City Gallery and Museum (2016-2018) Year 2	\$80,000.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Figtree Heights Public School P&C Association	Anzac Community Grants Program	Build an Anzac Commemorative garden	\$660.00
First Draft Inc	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$130,000.00
Flickerfest Pty Ltd	Audience Development Program	Flickerfest NSW Tour	\$25,000.00
Flickerfest Pty Ltd	Audience Development Program	Flickerfest International Short Film Festival	\$25,000.00
fLiNG Physical Theatre Inc	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$90,000.00
Flipside Dance Inc	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$60,000.00
Flipside Dance Inc	Regional Capital	Lighting rig purchase	\$12,000.00
Flying Fruit Fly Foundation Ltd	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$117,000.00
For Film's Sake Limited	Strategic Opportunities Program	For Film's Sake	\$5,000.00
Forbes Arts Society	Arts & Culture Infrastructure projects 2015/16	Expansion of the Forbes Wiradjuri Dreaming Centre	\$270,000.00
Forbes Town and District Band	Anzac Community Grants Program	Purchase musical items and conduct an educative war history interpretative panel	\$1,000.00
Force Majeure Ltd	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$145,500.00
Force Majeure Ltd	Aboriginal Quick Response	Ghenoa Gela's pitch of 'Fragments of Malungoka: Women of the Sea' to Dance Massive	\$3,480.00
FORM Dance Projects Inc	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$185,000.00
Four Winds Concerts Inc	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$150,000.00
Free Broadcast Incorporated	Arts & Cultural Projects	Tracks	\$45,000.00
Fremantle Media Australia Pty Ltd	Strategic Opportunities Program	She Shoots X Factor Attachments	\$10,200.00
Friends of Freshwater Inc. on behalf of the Stakeholders of the Soldiers Avenue of Honour, Freshwater NSW	Minister's miscellaneous Grant Fund	The design, manufacture and installation of plaques to the footpath and plinth surrounding the Heroes Tree as well as the upgrading of public verges around the two heritage-listed trees. The project also includes loading the histories of the soldiers on the Harbord RSL Sub-Branch's website	\$2,500.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Friends of Freshwater on behalf of the Soldiers Avenue of Honour Stakeholders Group	CDF War Memorials projects 2016	The Soldiers Avenue of Honour Living Memorial	\$54,725.00
Gadigal Information Service Aboriginal Corporation	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$55,000.00
Gadigal Information Service Aboriginal Corporation	Aboriginal Negotiated	Young Black and Deadly Rising Stars	\$30,000.00
Gateway Family Services	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Step by Step 4 Quadrant Model for Disaster Recovery & Resilience: Develop a train the trainer package in psycho-social model of disaster recovery and renewal to increase the capacity of frontline workers in community/family services to rapidly respond to, and support resilience in people affected by disasters.	\$115,538.00
Gerringong RSL Sub-Branch	CDF War Memorials projects 2016	Gerringong RSL Soldiers Memorial Hall	\$28,062.00
Glebe House	Transitional Support	Provides supported accommodation services for recently released male offenders	\$220,000.00
Glen Alice Community Association	Emergency Preparedness Infrastructure Grants 2016/17	Community Emergency Relief Centre upgrade	\$207,850.00
Gloucester RSL Sub-Branch	CDF War Memorials projects 2016	Gloucester Memorial Clock Tower	\$12,946.00
Goalpost Pictures Australia Pty Ltd	Strategic Opportunities Program	Producer attachment Grant – Sacha Horler	\$5,000.00
Goalpost Pictures Australia Pty Ltd	Strategic Opportunities Program	Cleverman Intern	\$10,000.00
Goalpost Pictures Australia Pty Ltd	Strategic Opportunities Program	VR	\$10,000.00
Gondwana Choirs	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$130,000.00
Goulburn Liedertafel Inc	Regional Capital	An upgrade of the Lieder Theatre's toilet facilities	\$45,600.00
Goulburn Mulwaree Council	CDF War Memorials projects 2016	Rocky Hill War Memorial	\$55,000.00
Goulburn- Mulwaree Council	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding for Goulburn Regional Gallery (2016-2018) Year 2	\$80,000.00
Griffin Theatre Company Ltd	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$300,000.00
Griffith City Council	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program funding for Griffith Regional Art Gallery	\$20,000.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Griffith RSL Sub Branch	Community War Memorials Fund	"The removal of built-in-pegs and filling the holes; repairs to doorway on eastern side and places where concrete has chipped away; the painting of the whole Griffith Cenotaph The proposed works also include the building a removable frame/screen for wreaths to be hung on for commemorative events "	\$9,090.91
Gulgong Holtermann Museum	Arts & Culture Infrastructure projects 2015/16	Stage 2: Construction Program	\$278,000.00
Gundy Crown Reserves Trust	Anzac Community Grants Program	Replace or repair memorial plaques at Gundy Soldiers' Memorial Hall	\$900.00
Gunnedah Shire Council	Regional Capital	The Bicentennial Creative Arts Centre revitalisation project	\$16,020.00
Gurehlgam Corporation Limited	Arts & Cultural Projects	The Dreaming Trails exhibition	\$11,000.00
Gurellia Films Pty Ltd	Strategic Opportunities Program	Wyrnwood TV	\$25,000.00
Guthrie House	Transitional Support	Provides supported accommodation services for female offenders on release or as an alternative to incarceration	\$268,690.00
Guy Perrine	Strategic Opportunities Program	Discop Dubai	\$2,000.00
Habibs TV S2 Pty Ltd	Strategic Opportunities Program	Camera attachment Nawal Abdi	\$4,800.00
Harden Regional Development Corp	Anzac Community Grants Program	Produce an educative promotional package to accompany a Bronze statue commemorating the Light Horse as local hero.	\$1,800.00
Hawkesbury City Council	Community War Memorials Fund	The preparation of a heritage conservation report for the Richmond and District Memorial cannons containing a summary of observations and recommendations for conservation works	\$4,210.00
Hawkesbury City Council	Community War Memorials Fund	The preparation of a heritage conservation report for the Boer War Memorial, McQuade Park including a summary of observations and recommendations for conservation works, research into the provenance of the memorial and laser scanning to record the stone reliefs	\$8,390.00
Hawkesbury City Council	CDF War Memorials projects 2016	Windsor Memorial Park Gates	\$60,000.00
Hawkesbury City Council	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program funding for Hawkesbury Regional Gallery and Museum	\$105,000.00
Hay Shire Council	Regional Capital	Temperature control for the Hay War Memorial Hall's visual arts workshop area	\$4,275.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Heaps Decent Ltd	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$50,000.00
History Council of New South Wales Inc	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$80,000.00
HotHouse Theatre Ltd	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$172,000.00
Howlong RSL Sub-Branch & Brocklesby Chapter	CDF War Memorials projects 2016	Brocklesby War Memorial	\$5,580.00
Hunter River Community School	Anzac Community Grants Program	Establish a 'Peace Garden' and accompanying educational resources	\$900.00
Hunter Writers Centre Inc	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$70,000.00
Illawarra Performing Arts Centre Ltd	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding for Murrumbidgee Theatre Company (2016-2018) Year 2	\$81,500.00
Illuminar Productions Pty Ltd	Arts & Cultural Projects	The GeriActivists (From the Corner to the Station)	\$75,000.00
Information & Cultural Exchange Inc	Audience Development Program	Arab Film Festival 2016	\$23,000.00
Information & Cultural Exchange Inc	Industry Development Program	ICE Screen Cultures Program	\$100,000.00
Information and Cultural Exchange Inc	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$330,000.00
Information and Cultural Exchange Inc	Aboriginal Negotiated	Aboriginal Traineeship	\$50,000.00
Inner Sydney Regional Council for Social Development	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Disaster Management and Readiness in Social Housing Communities: Inner Sydney Voice works with 10,000 public, community and Aboriginal housing tenants living in high-rise buildings in high density estates. The project will focus on collaboratively building resilience and preparedness of vulnerable tenants through a range of activities. At risk tenants will be identified and individual Emergency Plans developed.	\$50,977.00
Inner West Council	Community War Memorials Fund	The modelling and replacement of the soldier's missing hand, gun, fingers and scabbard; the restoration and replacement of the Digger's legs and tree stump element; the specialist cleaning of the WW1 Soldiers Memorial's stonework and marble statue; the re-gilding of all inscriptions (four sides of the plinth) using 24k gold leaf (980 letters); repairs to stone and marble corners; and repointing of joints	\$10,000.00
International Performing Writers' Association	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$65,000.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
International Performing Writers' Association	Performing Arts Touring Round 2	A poetry slam tour	\$39,868.00
Irish Screen Projects Australia	Audience Development Program	Irish Film Festival Australia	\$4,000.00
Irish Screen Projects Incorporated	Strategic Opportunities Program	Irish Film Festival Australia	\$1,000.00
Jingellic & District Pastoral Agricultural and Horticultural Society	Emergency Preparedness Infrastructure Grants 2016/17	Jingellic Emergency Welfare Centre upgrade	\$91,800.00
Jodee Mundy Collaborations	Arts & Cultural Projects	Imagined Touch – the installation	\$15,000.00
Judge Rainbow Memorial Fund (Rainbow Lodge)	Transitional Support	Provides transitional supported accommodation services to male offenders	\$428,913.00
June & District Historical Society	Anzac Community Grants Program	Create a First World War specific display in the local museum	\$1,000.00
Kaldor Public Art Projects	Strategic Funds	Multiyear Program Funding (2015-2017) Year 3	\$100,000.00
Kari Aboriginal Resources Inc	Water Safety Fund	KARI Parents and Bubs Swimming Program: Pilot program to teach 80 Aboriginal children/infants aged 0-3 years in South Western Sydney how to swim.	\$6,667.00
Kempsey Shire Council	Aboriginal Regional Arts Fund	Dhanggati Wirriyn Yapang – Dunghutti Story Trail	\$20,000.00
Lachlan Arts Council	Regional Capital	Installation of display and lighting systems in the Condobolin Community Centre	\$2,000.00
Lake Macquarie City Council	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding for Lake Macquarie City Art Gallery (2016-2018) Year 2	\$110,000.00
Lake Macquarie City Council	Regional Partnerships	Lake Macquarie City Gallery's Art(ful) Futures project	\$47,000.00
Lawson Combined Services Club	Anzac Community Grants Program	Enhance Anzac Day commemorations with a photographic exhibition, Dawn Service and breakfast, march, service and flyover	\$1,000.00
Lebanese Film Festival Association Incorporated	Audience Development Program	Lebanese Film Festival	\$5,000.00
Leeton Shire Council	CDF War Memorials projects 2016	Yanco Memorial Hall	\$7,000.00
Legal Aid NSW	Legal Support for Young Offenders	The Visiting Children's Legal Service provides young people in custody to quality legal advice particularly regarding bail applications and appeals of sentences but also for other kinds of legal issues.	\$202,009.00
Legs On The Wall Inc	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$191,500.00
Leppington Public School	Anzac Community Grants Program	Installation of a commemorative walkway & memorial garden	\$750.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Library Council of NSW	Premier's Literary and History Awards	Prize monies for the NSW Premier's Literary and History Awards (2016-2017)	\$345,000.00
Lifeline Broken Hill	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the Western NSW Region	\$132,658.00
Lifeline Central West	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the Western NSW Region	\$389,296.00
Lifeline Harbour to Hawkesbury	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the Coastal Sydney Region	\$99,240.00
Lifeline North Coast	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the North Coast Region	\$184,188.00
Lindfield Rugby Club	CDF special project grant 2016	Kawanishi Rugby Tour	\$10,000.00
Lismore City Council	Arts & Culture Infrastructure projects 2015/16	Lismore Quadrangle / Lismore Regional Gallery redevelopment and fitout	\$300,000.00
Lismore City Council	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding for Lismore Regional Gallery (2016-2018) Year 2	\$75,000.00
Lithgow City Council	CDF War Memorials projects 2016	Lithgow Fallen Heroes	\$12,278.00
Liverpool City Council	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding for Casula Powerhouse Arts Centre (2016-2018) Year 2	\$250,000.00
Liverpool City Council	Western Sydney Making Spaces Initiative	Urban Screen Studio Residencies	\$60,000.00
Liverpool Plains Shire Council	CDF War Memorials projects 2016	Quirindi Town Clock & War Memorial	\$60,000.00
Local Government NSW	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$115,000.00
Mackellar Care Services Limited	Anzac Community Grants Program	Create a war memorial garden to hold commemorative services	\$1,818.00
Magpie Pictures Pty Ltd	Strategic Opportunities Program	Kodie on Grace Besides me	\$5,000.00
Maitland City Council	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding for Maitland Regional Art Gallery (2016-2018) Year 2	\$66,200.00
Maitland Regional Museum	Anzac Community Grants Program	Curate an exhibition to mark the Centenary of the Battle of Passchendaele with specific focus on the 34th Battalion known as 'Maitland's Own'	\$1,700.00
Mangrove Mountain Memorial Club Limited	Minister's miscellaneous Grant Fund	Repairs to the Cenotaph related to grouting, a crack in the main sandstone block and the inscription	\$2,000.00
Manly Council	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding for Manly Regional Art Gallery and Museum (2016-2018) Year 2	\$50,000.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Marist 180	Crisis Accommodation (28 Days)	Short term crisis accommodation is provided for clients who do not have access to stable or safe accommodation. The service will aim to transition clients from Crisis Accommodation as soon as is appropriate.	\$230,538.00
Marrugeku Inc	Arts & Cultural Projects	Burrbgaja Yalirra	\$55,000.00
Mathoura Rural Fire Brigade	Emergency Preparedness Infrastructure Grants 2016/17	Mathoura Rural Fire Brigade Station Extension	\$67,900.00
Maximo Entertainment Pty Ltd	Strategic Opportunities Program	Liliana Munoz – Ones to Watch	\$1,000.00
Merewether-Hamilton RSL Sub-Branch	CDF War Memorials projects 2016	Gregson Park War Memorial	\$47,190.00
Metford Public School	Anzac Community Grants Program	Create a memorial on the Metford School grounds	\$2,000.00
Mid North Coast Maritime Museum	Anzac Community Grants Program	Establish a naval display commemorating the activities of local service personnel	\$450.00
Mid-Coast Council	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program funding for Manning Regional Art Gallery	\$20,000.00
MidCoast Council (Taree Office)	CDF War Memorials projects 2016	Wingham Memorial Town Hall	\$37,800.00
Mid-Western Regional Council	Community War Memorials Fund	The cleaning of the Boer War Memorial including laying a Poultice on all rust affected areas and a light scrub and pressure clean to all other surfaces. The replacement of the light bulb inside the light atop the memorial with a solar bulb to avoid damaging the memorial	\$2,272.73
Milk Crate Theatre	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$80,000.00
Miss Amie Patching	2016 Young Regional Artist Scholarships Round 1	A 12-month performance skills program at the National Circus School of Montreal, Canada	\$10,000.00
Miss Breanna-Jade Krauss	2016 Young Regional Artist Scholarships Round 2	Intensive Musician Mentorship Program	\$10,000.00
Miss Chloe Nott	2016 Young Regional Artist Scholarships Round 1	Undertaking a bluegrass music mentorship and professional development program in the United States.	\$10,000.00
Miss Diella Wade	2016 Young Regional Artist Scholarships Round 1	Undertaking professional development with leading ballet dance companies in the United Kingdom	\$10,000.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Miss Emily Flannery	2016 Young Regional Artist Scholarships Round 2	Kibbutz Contemporary Dance Company International Dance Journey	\$10,000.00
Miss Emily Imeson	2016 Young Regional Artist Scholarships Round 1	Undertaking a painting residency, a mentorship and skills development in regional NSW	\$10,000.00
Miss Gabriela Green	2016 Young Regional Artist Scholarships Round 2	Collaborations, Creations and Transformations for a Young Regional Dancer	\$10,000.00
Miss Gabriela Green Olea	Artist Support Round 2	A professional development program in inclusive dance practices	\$5,000.00
Miss Jade Cicak	2016 Young Regional Artist Scholarships Round 2	Moving; Making – A mentorship and material exploration with Rick Ball	\$10,000.00
Miss Jayden Muir	2016 Young Regional Artist Scholarships Round 2	Creation of new work under Alan Flower's Mentorship	\$10,000.00
Miss Jessica Forster	2016 Young Regional Artist Scholarships Round 2	Jess Forster Sustainable Textiles	\$10,000.00
Miss Sarah Dugan	2016 Young Regional Artist Scholarships Round 2	Red Gate Beijing artist residency	\$10,000.00
Miss Sarah Leete	2016 Young Regional Artist Scholarships Round 1	Mentorship with Catherine Britt, recording and marketing of Country music brand	\$10,000.00
Miss Siobhan McKenna	2016 Young Regional Artist Scholarships Round 2	A personal development program in Contemporary Dance in Australia.	\$10,000.00
Miss Virginia Tapp	2016 Young Regional Artist Scholarships Round 1	Undertaking a professional development regional writing program	\$10,000.00
Mission Australia	Crisis Accommodation (28 Days)	Short term crisis accommodation is provided for clients who do not have access to stable or safe accommodation. The service will aim to transition clients from Crisis Accommodation as soon as is appropriate.	\$265,158.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Mission Australia	Relationship Intervention (12 weeks)	The Relationship Intervention Service is a short-term intervention model focusing on strategies to improve relationships between young people and their significant others by reducing conflict, mediating solutions and encouraging collaborative problem solving	\$61,046.00
Mission Australia – Coastal Sydney	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the Coastal Sydney Region	\$256,063.00
Mission Australia – Hunter	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the Hunter Region	\$248,972.00
Mission Australia – Illawarra	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the Illawarra Region	\$373,323.00
Mission Australia – Riverina	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services to the Aboriginal Community in the North Coast Region	\$78,720.00
Mission Australia – South West Sydney	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the Riverina Region	\$169,481.00
Mission Australia (Central West, Mid North Coast, Hunter, Blacktown sites)	Youth on Track	Youth on Track is an early intervention scheme for 10 – 17 year olds at risk of long-term involvement in the criminal justice system. The scheme aims to address the underlying causes of participants' offending, including family function, alcohol and other drug use, education and employment. It also aims to reduce formal contact with police.	\$2,388,750.00
Mission Australia (Metro Southern)	Casework Support	The JSP Casework Support Service provides a broad range of activities that support a young person under the supervision of Juvenile Justice within the community	\$122,092.00
Mission Australia (Northern)	Casework Support	The JSP Casework Support Service provides a broad range of activities that support a young person under the supervision of Juvenile Justice within the community	\$366,275.00
Mission Australia (Northern)	Rural Residential Adolescent Alcohol and Other Drug Rehabilitation Program	The program provides a residential rehabilitation program in Dubbo and Coffs Harbour for young people who have a history of alcohol and other drug related offending behaviour.	\$1,424,500.00
Mission Australia (Western Region)	Casework Support	The JSP Casework Support Service provides a broad range of activities that support a young person under the supervision of Juvenile Justice within the community	\$488,368.00
Mission Australia (Western Region)	Rural Residential Adolescent Alcohol and Other Drug Rehabilitation Program	The program provides a residential rehabilitation program in Dubbo and Coffs Harbour for young people who have a history of alcohol and other drug related offending behaviour.	\$1,398,400.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Mission Australia North Coast – Aboriginal	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services to the Aboriginal Community in the Riverina Region	\$128,892.00
Mission Australia Riverina – Aboriginal Service	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the South West Sydney Region	\$141,583.00
Mod Productions	Industry Development Program	Interactive Cinema Sydney	\$10,000.00
Modern Art Projects – Blue Mountains Association Inc	Arts & Cultural Projects	Explorers: narratives of site in contemporary art practices	\$25,000.00
Molong RSL Club	Emergency Preparedness Infrastructure Grants 2016/17	Kitchen/ amenity upgrades for volunteers and evacuees	\$95,000.00
Monkey Baa Theatre Company	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$150,000.00
Monkey Baa Theatre Company	Performing Arts Touring Multiyear	I Am Jack' and 'The Unknown Soldier'	\$115,000.00
Montgrove College	Anzac Community Grants Program	Purchase a cabinet to display the school's eight "Poppy Park" poppies and other artefacts	\$825.00
Moogahlin Performing Arts Inc	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$80,000.00
Moorambilla Voices Limited	Strategic Funds (Program) Multiyear	Multiyear Program Funding (2015-2018) Year 3	\$75,000.00
MOP Projects Inc	Arts & Cultural Projects	An archival publication	\$48,125.00
Moree Cultural Art Foundation Ltd	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding for Moree Plains Gallery (2016-2018) Year 2	\$51,000.00
Moree Cultural Art Foundation Ltd	Regional Capital	Accessibility upgrades – bathroom renovations at Moree Plains Gallery	\$59,000.00
Moruya & District Historical Society	Anzac Community Grants Program	Enhance the local museum's 'Remembrance Room'	\$1,250.00
Moruya RSL Sub-Branch	CDF War Memorials projects 2016	Moruya Memorial Hall	\$60,000.00
Mosman Municipal Council	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding for Mosman Art Gallery (2016-2018) Year 2	\$85,000.00
Mount Annan High School	Anzac Community Grants Program	Build a memorial garden	\$750.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Mountains Community Resource Network Inc	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Blue Mountains Community Sector Emergency Strategy – Service System Preparedness: In response to the Blue Mountains fires in 2013 the development a Service System Preparedness project, as part of a Community Sector Emergency Strategy, was established to provide a framework for agencies to articulate local community sector emergency arrangements. The project focus was on community and agency preparedness – to consolidate and enhance relationships between the community and the local emergency management sectors.	\$27,500.00
Mr Chris Dolman	Artist Support Round 2	A professional development program in Paris, France	\$4,000.00
Mr Danie Mellor	Artist Support Round 1	Participation in the Yinchuan Biennale 2016	\$5,000.00
Mr David Clarkson	360 Vision:Virtual Reality Development Initiative for the Arts 2017	Big Skies	\$20,000.00
Mr Ethan Andrews	2016 Young Regional Artist Scholarships Round 2	Comedy performance and production professional development program	\$10,000.00
Mr Frag Woodall	Artist Support Round 2	An exhibition at the Stockholm Furniture and Lighting Fair	\$5,000.00
Mr Jackson Manson	2016 Young Regional Artist Scholarships Round 2	3 internships and making of new circus.	\$10,000.00
Mr John A Douglas	NSW Artist with Disability Fellowship	An international creation, skills, research and development program	\$30,000.00
Mr Joshua Cameron-Thomas	2016 Young Regional Artist Scholarships Round 2	Professional Photojournalism Experience in Mexico City	\$10,000.00
Mr Justin Balmain	Artist Support Round 2	A research residency and mentorship program with Endangered Languages Archive, London	\$5,000.00
Mr Justin Shoulder	Arts & Cultural Projects	The creative development of Carrion Woke	\$37,730.00
Mr Kayah Guenther	2016 Young Regional Artist Scholarships Round 2	Taking Flight	\$10,000.00
Mr Kevin Welsh	Artist Support Round 2	A ceramics residency at The Jam Factory, Adelaide	\$4,130.00
Mr Khadim Ali	Western Sydney Arts Fellowship	A twelve month program of activities in Australia and overseas	\$50,000.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Mr Kristian Benton	Aboriginal Quick Response	Youth Performance Opportunity in Vietnam	\$5,000.00
Mr Lachlan Philpott	Artist Support Round 2	Workshop and rehearsals of world premiere of 'promiscuous/cities' in the USA	\$5,000.00
Mr Lewis Burns	Aboriginal Quick Response	Lewis Burns – Poland – USA Tour	\$5,000.00
Mr Matthew Letton	2016 Young Regional Artist Scholarships Round 2	The West End Musical Theatre Training Program	\$10,000.00
Mr Michael Graham	2016 Young Regional Artist Scholarships Round 2	Desert Pea Media Facilitator Mentorship/Internship Program – Michael Graham	\$10,000.00
Mr Michael Lindeman	Artist Support Round 1	An exhibition and professional and market development in Los Angeles, USA	\$5,000.00
Mr Millan Pintos-Lopez	2016 Young Regional Artist Scholarships Round 1	Undertaking a professional development program at the Bauhaus Archive and Bauhaus School in Europe	\$10,000.00
Mr Nicholas Cummins	2016 Young Regional Artist Scholarships Round 1	A music production internship program in the United Kingdom and Europe	\$10,000.00
Mr Nirmal Jena	Artist Support Round 2	A presentation at the symposium/festival on Odissi Dance, Delhi	\$5,000.00
Mr Sean Rafferty	Artist Support Round 2	Research and documentation in Shepparton (Victoria) and Far North Queensland	\$5,000.00
Mr Stuart Hunter	Artist Support Round 2	Attendance and market development at Jazzahead! Arts market, Germany	\$5,000.00
Mr Tim Silver	Artist Support Round 1	Presentation of major installation at the Yinchuan Biennale, China	\$5,000.00
Mr Timothy Hansen	Artist Support Round 1	An Avaloch Farm residency in New Hampshire, USA	\$3,438.00
Mr Tyler Grace	2016 Young Regional Artist Scholarships Round 1	Undertaking a photography mentorship with Andrew Pearce as well as a skills development and exhibition at the Murray Art Museum Albury	\$10,000.00
Mrs Sarah McEwan	Regional Arts Fellowship	Research, Development and Presentation of New Work	\$50,000.00
Ms Agatha Gothe-Snape	Artist Support Round 2	Solo project, 'Oh Window', at Mori Art Museum, Tokyo	\$5,000.00
Ms Amy Flannery	2016 Young Regional Artist Scholarships Round 1	An intensive dance program at the Broadway Dance Centre, New York City	\$10,000.00
Ms Anna McMahon	Artist Support Round 2	A professional development program across Europe and Japan	\$5,000.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Ms Ashleigh Garwood	Artist Support Round 2	Astrophotography residency at the University of Idaho	\$4,690.00
Ms Caroline Garcia	Artist Support Round 1	A mentorship and residency with Kularts & Hataw	\$5,000.00
Ms Catherine Craigie	Aboriginal Arts Fellowship	A research, mentoring and writing program in NSW and overseas	\$30,000.00
Ms Catherine Jones	Artist Support Round 2	A professional development program in the UK and Europe	\$5,000.00
Ms Charlotte Galleguillos	Aboriginal Quick Response	To present at the World Indigenous Peoples Conference on Education	\$5,000.00
Ms Consuelo Cavaniglia	NSW Visual Arts Fellowship (Emerging)	Expanded plastics – international research, new collaboration and material explorations	\$30,000.00
Ms Elizabeth Thomson	Artist Support Round 1	A professional development program in Europe	\$5,000.00
Ms Ghenoa Gela	Arts & Cultural Projects	My Urrwai (My Style)	\$42,620.00
Ms Hayley Scrivenor	Artist Support Round 1	A Hungarian residency, Wollongong workshop presentation and 2016 World Writers' Festival.	\$4,500.00
Ms Imogen McKenzie	2016 Young Regional Artist Scholarships Round 2	Creation and Development of a Manuscript for First Novel	\$10,000.00
Ms Jo Clancy	Artist Support Round 2	A secondment to YDance, Scotland	\$4,850.00
Ms Julie Lynch	Artist Support Round 1	A digital fabrication residency	\$5,000.00
Ms Justine Varga	Artist Support Round 1	Professional development and research in the United Kingdom	\$5,000.00
Ms Lee Pemberton	Regional Arts Fellowship	Heritage, Lineage and Future – Research the Far South East	\$50,000.00
Ms Lindy Hume	Arts & Cultural Projects	The Candelo Project	\$18,193.00
Ms Miranda Wheen	Artist Support Round 1	A research and professional development program in Vienna and Berlin	\$4,500.00
Ms Rachael Swain	Arts & Cultural Projects	The Burrangong Affair	\$50,000.00
Ms Rachel Roberts	Artist Support Round 1	A residency with the Australian Theatre for Young People	\$5,000.00
Ms Rafaela Pandolfini	Artist Support Round 2	A professional development program in the USA and Western Australia	\$5,000.00
Ms Rhiannon Newton	Arts & Cultural Projects	Development and presentation of Bodied Assemblies at Dance Massive 2017	\$34,140.00
Ms Rhiannon Newton	Artist Support Round 1	An international reciprocal choreographic residency program in Switzerland and Australia	\$4,800.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Ms Rosie Dennis	360 Vision:Virtual Reality Development Initiative for the Arts 2017	VR research in California, Tokyo, Beijing and Shanghai	\$19,151.00
Ms Salote Tawale	NSW Visual Artist Fellowship	Expanding my practice, developing international networks, research and new work	\$30,000.00
Ms Sue Healey	Arts & Cultural Projects	The Seeing Space	\$30,000.00
Ms Susan Fell	Artist Support Round 2	A professional development program in Madagascar	\$5,000.00
Ms Tammy Brennan	Arts & Cultural Projects	Second stage development of intercultural opera, Daughters	\$60,000.00
Ms Tessa Rapaport	Artist Support Round 2	A professional development program: collaborative exhibitions in Stuttgart and Mexico City	\$4,992.00
Ms Vanessa Berry	Artist Support Round 2	Participation in the NonfictioNOW Conference, Reykjavik	\$2,300.00
Ms Yukino McHugh	360 Vision:Virtual Reality Development Initiative for the Arts 2017	Mx.Red	\$20,000.00
Mt Pritchard Primary School	Anzac Community Grants Program	Build wooden poppies to be displayed in School's Memorial garden on Anzac Day and Remembrance Day	\$253.00
Mudgee RSL Sub-Branch	Anzac Community Grants Program	Purchase and install commemorative plaques	\$1,350.00
Murray Arts Inc	Regional Arts Boards 2017 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016 – 2018) Year 2	\$140,000.00
Murray Arts Inc	Request for Proposals – Employment	Emerging Aboriginal Curator for Murray Arts Burrinja Arts Enterprise & Gallery	\$54,531.00
Murray High School	Anzac Community Grants Program	Create a memorial garden and mural	\$1,000.00
Museum of Contemporary Art Australia	State Significant	Multiyear Program Funding (2016 – 2018) + (2019 – 2021) Year 2	\$4,068,000.00
Museums and Galleries of NSW Ltd	Service Organisation Multiyear Program 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018 \$895,000) Devolved (2016-2018 \$300,000) Year 2	\$1,195,000.00
Music NSW Incorporated	Service Organisation Multiyear Program 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018 \$355,000) Devolved (2016-2018 \$100,000) Year 2	\$455,000.00
Music NSW Incorporated	Strategic Funds	To establish a pilot contemporary music regional touring devolved funding program	\$50,000.00
Musica Viva Australia	Major Performing Arts Company	Year 2 of Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018)	\$545,317.00
Nabiac Memorial Neighbourhood Centre	Anzac Community Grants Program	Install descriptive signage	\$1,000.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
NAISDA Ltd	Aboriginal Negotiated	Garabara Ngurra 17	\$70,000.00
Namatjira Haven	Transitional Support	Operates a residential-based rehabilitation project for male Aboriginal offenders with alcohol and other drug dependence in the NSW north coast region	\$183,862.00
Nambucca District Rescue Association Inc	Emergency Volunteer Support System (EVSS)	Your Valley, Your Team: Development and implementation of a multimedia strategy to attract young volunteers to boost declining volunteer numbers, and to raise awareness and the profile of the organisation	\$12,500.00
Narooma School of Arts and Soldiers War Memorial Hall	CDF War Memorials projects 2016	Narooma Soldiers' Memorial School of Arts	\$53,964.00
Narooma School of Arts and Soldiers War Memorial Hall Inc	Regional Capital	Enhancing the School of Arts Hall for the performing arts	\$47,655.00
Narrabri Shire Council	CDF War Memorials projects 2016	Narrabri West War Memorial	\$5,599.00
Narromine RSL Sub-Branch	Community War Memorials Fund	The addition of the Late Private Bermingham's name to the Narromine War Memorial because it is incorrectly spelt	\$1,920.00
National Association for the Visual Arts Ltd	Service Organisation Multiyear Program 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018 \$50,000) Devolved (2016-2018 \$50,000) Year 2	\$100,000.00
National Servicemen's Association of Australia (NSAA) – mid state branch	Anzac Community Grants Program	Pave the area surrounding the existing Lone Pine Memorial	\$1,000.00
National Young Writers' Festival Inc	Arts & Cultural Projects	The 2017 National Young Writers' Festival, Newcastle	\$35,000.00
New England Regional Art Museum	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$60,000.00
New England Regional Art Museum Ltd	Regional Capital	The recladding project	\$60,000.00
New England Writers' Centre Inc	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$22,000.00
New Horizon Films Pty Limited	Strategic Opportunities Program	Winda Film Festival	\$15,000.00
Newcastle and Hunter Combined Schools Anzac Service	Anzac Community Grants Program	Produce a commemorative service attended by 1400 of the region's school children	\$2,000.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Newcastle City Council	Community War Memorials Fund	All stonework of the Lambton Memorial Gates shall be cleaned professionally without the use of adverse chemicals; left hand wing post shall be reinstalled and realigned; all bad joints shall be made good and repointed; right hand kerbing return stone shall be lifted and reinstalled; wrought iron brackets shall be reinstated into stonework; all engraved lettering shall be cleaned and old paint removed; superior black oil based enamel shall be used to repaint all inscriptions; all polished trachyte surfaces shall be repolished; security barrier drying activities is included	\$8,500.00
Newcastle City Council	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program funding for Newcastle Art Gallery	\$70,000.00
Newcastle Historic Reserve Trust	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$144,780.00
Newcastle Writers Festival Incorporated	Arts & Cultural Projects	The 2017 Newcastle Writers Festival and children's program	\$60,000.00
North Albury Rotary Club	Anzac Community Grants Program	Commemorate the April 1917 Battle of Noreuil and install signage to tell the story of the origins of the Noreuil Park and the returned soldiers who built it	\$2,000.00
Northern Rivers Performing Arts Inc	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$300,000.00
Northern Rivers Performing Arts Inc	Request for Proposals – Employment	Associate Director	\$35,000.00
Northern Rivers Screenworks INC	Industry Development Program	ID Program-Year 1	\$121,500.00
Northern Rivers Social Development Fund (Coffs Clarence site)	Youth on Track	Youth on Track is an early intervention scheme for 10 – 17 year olds at risk of long-term involvement in the criminal justice system. The scheme aims to address the underlying causes of participants' offending, including family function, alcohol and other drug use, education and employment. It also aims to reduce formal contact with police.	\$528,750.00
Northern Rivers Writers' Centre	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$125,000.00
Northern Settlement Services Ltd	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Natural Disasters Resilience Strategy for the CALD Community in the Hunter and the Central Coast: The partnership with the SES and RFS will build disaster resilience of CALD communities in the Hunter and Central Coast by developing and implementing a training program for CALD agencies, a multi-lingual toolkit including a DVD, and an independent evaluation. The resources produced by the project are portable and can be utilised by other community service sectors in NSW.	\$38,100.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Northern Sydney Local Health District	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the Coastal Sydney Region	\$309,965.00
Northern Sydney Local Health District – Chinese	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the Coastal Sydney Region	\$83,211.00
Nowendoc Memorial Hall	CDF War Memorials projects 2016	Nowendoc Memorial Hall	\$12,000.00
NSW Aboriginal Culture Heritage & Arts Association Inc	Arts & Cultural Projects	From Our Place ACHAA exhibition tour	\$35,000.00
NSW State Emergency Service – Copmanhurst	Emergency Preparedness Infrastructure Grants 2016/17	Copmanhurst Boat Shed extension	\$16,000.00
NSW State Emergency Service – Forbes	Emergency Preparedness Infrastructure Grants 2016/17	Building the Capacity of the Forbes SES to Manage Flooding	\$128,430.00
NSW State Emergency Service – Port Macquarie	Emergency Preparedness Infrastructure Grants 2016/17	Multipurpose Outdoor Shelter	\$34,900.00
NSW State Emergency Service – Shellharbour	Emergency Preparedness Infrastructure Grants 2016/17	NSW SES Shellharbour – Emergency Operations Centre	\$250,000.00
NSW Volunteer Rescue Association	Emergency Volunteer Support System (EVSS)	Swift Water Training: Build capability and skills sets for Volunteer Rescue Association volunteers as VRA squads are typically the primary accredited rescue unit at these incidents..	\$13,452.30
NSW Writers' Centre Inc	Service Organisation Multiyear Program 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018 \$175,000) Devolved (2016-2018 \$30,000) Year 2	\$205,000.00
Octapod Association Inc	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$50,000.00
Octapod Association Inc	Service Organisation Multiyear Program 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Strategic Multiyear Funding (2016-2018)	\$50,000.00
Office of Environment and Heritage	Strategic Funds	Endangered Species Project Multiyear funding	\$10,000.00
Opera Australia	Major Performing Arts Company	Year 2 of Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018)	\$3,434,427.00
Orana Arts Inc	Regional Arts Boards 2017 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016 – 2018) Year 2	\$140,000.00
Orana Arts Inc	Aboriginal Regional Arts Fund	CETA: Creative Environment Technology Arts	\$20,000.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Orana Arts Inc (Dubbo Filmmakers)	Industry Development Program	Orana region emerging filmmaker's development program	\$5,000.00
Orange City Council	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program funding for Orange Regional Museum	\$80,000.00
Orange City Council	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding for Orange Regional Gallery (2016-2018) Year 2	\$63,700.00
Orange City Council	Regional Capital	Internal refurbishment of Orange Regional Gallery, Stage 2	\$54,500.00
Oura Progress Association	Emergency Preparedness Infrastructure Grants 2016/17	Oura Community Evacuation Centre purchase and refurbishment	\$187,000.00
Outback Arts	Regional Arts Boards 2017 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016 – 2018) Year 2	\$140,000.00
Outback Theatre for Young People	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$130,000.00
Outback Theatre for Young People	Regional Partnerships	Regional Arts Connect	\$140,000.00
PACT Centre for Emerging Artists Inc	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$99,000.00
Palangi Productions Pty Ltd	Audience Development Program	Persian International Film Festival	\$5,000.00
Parramatta Female Factory Precinct Memory Project	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$98,000.00
Pasifika Film Fest	Audience Development Program	Pasifika Film Fest	\$4,000.00
Penrith City Council	Western Sydney Making Spaces Initiative	Digi Space – (Penrith Creative Digital Making Space)	\$60,000.00
Penrith Performing & Visual Arts Ltd	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$375,000.00
Penrith Symphony Orchestra Inc	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$30,000.00
Performing Lines Limited	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$100,000.00
Performing Lines Limited	Performing Arts Touring Round 1	A tour of 'Saltbush'	\$20,917.00
Performing Lines Limited	Aboriginal Quick Response	Blak Lines New Works Platform	\$9,216.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Platform Youth Services	Bail Assistance Line Program	The program provides a state-wide after hours bail assessment service for children and young people when police are considering remand following arrest.	\$56,498.00
Playwriting Australia	Service Organisation Multiyear Program 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$101,800.00
Plumpton Public School	Anzac Community Grants Program	Create a peace garden in the school grounds	\$900.00
Port Macquarie-Hastings Council	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program funding for Glasshouse Regional Gallery	\$70,000.00
Port of Yamba Historical Society Inc	Regional Capital	A roofing upgrade for the Yamba Museum	\$10,000.00
Positive Care Solutions	Bail Assistance Line Program	The program provides a state-wide after hours bail assessment service for children and young people when police are considering remand following arrest.	\$552,927.00
post'	Arts & Cultural Projects	The 2017 premiere of That's Life at Campbelltown Arts Centre	\$25,000.00
post'	Artist Support Round 2	Professional and market development opportunities in Canada, Chile and NZ	\$4,980.00
Pottsville & District RSL Sub-Branch	Anzac Community Grants Program	Install a display cabinet to feature Pottsville specific military memorabilia	\$2,000.00
Powerhouse Youth Theatre Inc	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$130,000.00
Precarious Inc	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$50,000.00
Prisoners Aid Association	Inmate Property Service	Provides property storage to offenders in custody who have no contact with family or friends	\$170,004.00
Quadrant Magazine	Strategic Funds	Quadrant Magazine	\$75,000.00
Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council	Arts & Culture Infrastructure projects 2015/16	Rusten House Arts Centre	\$250,000.00
Queer Screen	Audience Development Program	Looking to Sustainability and Asia	& 16,000
Randwick City Council	Community War Memorials Fund	Hand clean all sandstone and bronze elements of the Bob Clarke Memorial with water and soft bristle brushes; light machine clean of granite to remove biological growth; corrosion treatment of bronze wreath and insignia where necessary and coating with a microcrystalline wax. The hand cleaning of the adjacent cannons and stonework with water and soft bristle brushes; local corrosion treatment of exposed metal to passivate surface; patch paint where necessary with zinc anode primer and compatible exterior grade paint to match existing colour	\$6,014.55

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Rankins Springs War Memorial Hall	CDF War Memorials projects 2016	Rankins Springs War Memorial Hall	\$28,000.00
Readymade Works Inc	Arts & Cultural Projects	2017 projects: Happy Hour, First Run, Moving Ideas dance residency	\$40,620.00
Rebel Waltz Films Pty Ltd	Strategic Opportunities Program	Director's Placement – Thor – Taika Waititi	\$5,000.00
Regional Arts NSW Ltd	Service Organisation Multiyear Program 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (\$455,000) and Devolved Country Arts Support Program Funding (\$250,000) (2016-2018) Year 2	\$705,000.00
Regional Arts NSW Ltd	Strategic Funds	Artstate Lismore	\$200,000.00
Regional Shorts	Strategic Opportunities Program	Regional Shorts	\$40,000.00
Regional Youth Support Services Inc	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$55,000.00
Returned and Services League of Australia Scone Sub-Branch	CDF War Memorials projects 2016	Scone War Memorial – Barwick House – Transcare Building	\$3,000.00
Riverwood Public School P&C	Anzac Community Grants Program	Create a memorial garden	\$1,000.00
Robertson School Of Arts	Arts & Culture Infrastructure projects 2015/16	Robertson School of Arts Toilet Renovation and Disabled Access	\$217,672.00
Royal Australian Historical Society	Service Organisation Multiyear Program 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018 \$10,000) Devolved (2016-2018 \$55,000) Year 2	\$65,000.00
Royal Life Saving Society New Branch	Water Safety Fund	Respect The River: Implement strategies to reduce drowning deaths in rivers, creeks and urban waterways targeting Hawkesbury, Nepean, Murrumbidgee and Macquarie Rivers .	\$97,500.00
Royal Life Saving Society NSW Branch	Water Safety Fund	Alcohol & Drugs – Young men & drowning: Investigate, evaluate and report on the role of alcohol in drowning amongst young males, develop a media and communication strategy on alcohol and drug use around aquatic environments, and work collaboratively with maritime/boating agencies and the alcohol industry to raise awareness and develop strategies and activities.	\$72,500.00
Royal Life Saving Society NSW Branch	Water Safety Fund	Young Children and Swimming Pools: Strengthen child drowning prevention strategies for swimming pools and spas with a targeted advertising campaign, provision of resources to identified target groups, and research reports identifying child drowning patterns and capturing parent and carers behaviour and attitudes toward pool safety.	\$62,500.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Royal Life Saving Society NSW Branch	Water Safety Fund	Risk Taking Males – 15-24 years: Increase aquatic participation in lifesaving programs amongst secondary school students and promote dangers of risk-taking activities to 18-24 year olds.	\$60,000.00
Safe Pathways	Casework Support	The JSP Casework Support Service provides a broad range of activities that support a young person under the supervision of Juvenile Justice within the community	\$321,602.00
Safe Pathways	Long term accommodation support (12 month program)	The Long Term Accommodation Support Program provides long term, stable accommodation for homeless clients 16-18 years of age, along with individual case management support to successfully transition clients towards independent living.	\$218,061.00
Salvation Army	Long term accommodation support (12 month program)	The Long Term Accommodation Support Program provides long term, stable accommodation for homeless clients 16-18 years of age, along with individual case management support to successfully transition clients towards independent living.	\$145,063.00
Salvation Army (Metro North)	Casework Support	The JSP Casework Support Service provides a broad range of activities that support a young person under the supervision of Juvenile Justice within the community	\$122,092.00
Salvation Army (Metro Southern)	Casework Support	The JSP Casework Support Service provides a broad range of activities that support a young person under the supervision of Juvenile Justice within the community	\$122,092.00
Salvation Army, Newcastle	Transitional Support	Provides initial transitional support services to recently released offenders	\$93,765.00
Salvation Army, Tamworth	Transitional Support	Provides initial transitional support services to recently released offenders	\$46,882.00
Samaritans Foundation – Hunter	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the Hunter Region	\$106,666.00
Samaritans Foundation – North Coast	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the North Coast Region	\$121,632.00
Sarah-Vyne Vassallo – Murmuration	Arts & Cultural Projects	Days Like These	\$60,000.00
Satu Bulan Theatre Company	Arts & Cultural Projects	The Age of Bones (Jaman Belulang)	\$15,420.00
Sawtell RSL Sub Branch	CDF War Memorials projects 2016	Lyle Rose, RSL Memorial Park	\$60,000.00
Scone RSL Sub-Branch	Community War Memorials Fund	Conservation assessment of the Scone Pool Memorial (and conservation works)	\$3,000.00
Screen Culture Association Inc	Audience Development Program	Audience Development	\$10,000.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Screen Culture Association Inc.	Industry Development Program	Antenna DocTalk	\$17,000.00
Screen Hunter	Audience Development Program	Real Film Festival	\$5,000.00
Screen Producers Association of Australia	Industry Development Program	Screen Forever	\$10,000.00
Screenwave Inc.	Audience Development Program	Screenwave Annual Film Festival Program	\$10,000.00
Sculpture by the Sea Incorporated	Strategic Funds (Program) Multiyear	Multiyear Program Funding (2015-2018) Year 3	\$300,000.00
Seven Network (Operations) Limited	Strategic Opportunities Program	She Shoots ATTACHMENTS	\$3,400.00
Shaun Parker & Company	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$180,000.00
Shaun Parker & Company Ltd	Performing Arts Touring Round 2	A tour of Blue Love	\$19,064.00
SHINE for Kids	Mentoring program (12 month)	The Program provides one on one mentoring for young people under the supervision of Juvenile Justice in the community, transitioning into the community from custody and exiting from Juvenile Justice supervision to assist with community support on exit. The program is being provided in Riverina Murray and the Central Coast.	\$132,777.00
SHINE for Kids	Veteran's Young Offender Mentoring Program (Demonstration Project)	The Program provides one on one mentoring by veterans for young people under the supervision of Juvenile Justice in the community, transitioning into the community from custody and exiting from Juvenile Justice supervision to assist with community support on exit. The program will be provided for young people in the Sydney Metropolitan area and the Mid North Coast.	\$103,434.00
SHINE for Kids	Offenders' Children and Family	Supports children and families of offenders	\$585,000.00
Shopfront Arts Co. Op. Ltd	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$105,000.00
Shopfront Arts Co-op Ltd	Western Sydney Making Spaces Initiative	Lomandra Storytime	\$30,000.00
Sirens Big Band	Arts & Cultural Projects	The Bridge of Dreams intercultural music project	\$27,700.00
Snowy Monaro Regional Council	CDF War Memorials projects 2016	Nimmitabel Cenotaph	\$10,817.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
South Coast Medical Service Aboriginal Corporation	Casework Support	The JSP Casework Support Service provides a broad range of activities that support a young person under the supervision of Juvenile Justice within the community	\$81,424.00
South Coast Medical Service Aboriginal Corporation	Relationship Intervention (12 weeks)	The Relationship Intervention Service is a short-term intervention model focusing on strategies to improve relationships between young people and their significant others by reducing conflict, mediating solutions and encouraging collaborative problem solving	\$57,442.00
South Coast Medical Service Aboriginal Corporation	Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander Reintegration and Transition Program (Demonstration Project)	The program provides support for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people (from the Shoalhaven and Far South Coast areas) to reintegrate into their community when leaving Juvenile Justice custody or when transitioning from Juvenile Justice community supervision to reduce the risk of re-offending.	\$219,138.00
South Coast Writers' Centre Inc	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$80,000.00
South East Arts (NSW) Inc	Regional Arts Boards 2017 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016 – 2018) Year 2	\$140,000.00
South East Arts (NSW) Inc	Regional Partnerships	The Yuin Festival	\$135,000.00
South East Arts (NSW) Inc	Aboriginal Regional Arts Fund	Koori Music Activation	\$20,000.00
South East Arts(NSW) Inc	Industry Development Program	SEA SCREEN Industry Development Strategy	\$15,450.00
South West Arts Inc	Regional Arts Boards 2017 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016 – 2018) Year 2	\$140,000.00
South West Sydney Legal Service	Victim Support	Provides support services to female partners of domestic violent offenders, undertaking CSNSW accredited programs	\$26,920.00
South Western Sydney Local Health District	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the South West Sydney Region	\$133,598.00
Southern Tablelands Arts	Regional Arts Boards 2017 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016 – 2018) Year 2	\$140,000.00
Southern Youth and Family Services	Crisis Accommodation (28 Days)	Short term crisis accommodation is provided for clients who do not have access to stable or safe accommodation. The service will aim to transition clients from Crisis Accommodation as soon as is appropriate.	\$115,269.00
Southern Youth and Family Services	Bail Assistance Line Program	The program provides a state-wide after hours bail assessment service for children and young people when police are considering remand following arrest.	\$129,456.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Southlake Community Services Inc	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Activating Local Networks for Disaster Preparedness and Resilience: Establish a local disaster resilience network which brings together formal and informal networks in the south Lake Macquarie area.	\$14,000.00
Souths Cares	Job Readiness, Employment Placement and Support (26 week program)	Employment Placement and Support provides assistance in obtaining and retaining paid employment in the open labour market, generally with full award wages and conditions.	\$114,020.00
Spaghetti Circus Inc	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$75,000.00
St Joseph's Primary School East Maitland	Anzac Community Grants Program	Create a commemoration garden, with installation of two flagpoles	\$750.00
St Marys North Public School	Anzac Community Grants Program	Create a memorial wall and garden	\$950.00
St Vincent De Paul Society	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the Western Sydney Region	\$149,386.00
St Vincent de Paul, Nowra	Transitional Support	Provides transitional supported accommodation services to male offenders who reside in the NSW south coast region	\$125,512.00
St Vincents Hospital	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the Coastal Sydney Region	\$448,284.00
Stalker Theatre Inc	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year2	\$95,000.00
Studio ARTES Northside Inc	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$65,000.00
Studio ARTES Northside Inc	Strategic Funds	Strategic funding to enable studio relocation and fit out	\$33,500.00
Sugarvalley Neighbourhood Centre	Anzac Community Grants Program	Enhance the West Wallsend Anzac Day March	\$1,000.00
Supported Accommodation and Homelessness Services Shoalhaven and Illawarra aka Wollongong Women's Refuge (WWR)	Victim Support	Provides domestic violence support services to female partners of offenders, undertaking CSNSW accredited programs	\$58,328.00
Surf Life Saving Central Coast Inc	Election Commitment	Community Education and Technology Advances Projects: Improve and increase awareness of beach and surf safety, reduce surf related injuries and drowning, improve rescue capabilities and communication processes for volunteers, and development of a website.	\$172,500.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Surf Life Saving NSW	Emergency Volunteer Support System (EVSS)	Develop State-wide Internal Training Capacity through Provision of Face to Face Support for Existing and New Training Assessors at each SLSNSW Branch: Deliver a training road show to expand training and assessor capabilities throughout the State.	\$2,425.00
Surf Life Saving NSW	Water Safety Fund	Coastal Public Safety Risk Assessment – Year 4: Continued beach and rock platform risk assessments for Kempsey, Pt Macquarie, Pt Stephens, Newcastle, Greater Taree, Great Lakes and Lake Macquarie LGAs including swimming and rock fishing locations at a minimum of 355 locations.	\$87,475.00
Surf Life Saving NSW	Water Safety Fund	Surf Life Saving NSW Enhanced Rescue Capabilities Grant: Improve emergency response and provision of new rescue equipment in black spot locations and lifesaving equipment in surf clubs.	\$1,196,000.00
Surf Life Saving NSW	Water Safety Fund	Surf Life Saving NSW Emergency Marker Pilot Program: Establish emergency marker implementation procedures, guidelines, training and undertake evaluation of the program, create promotion and education materials, and implementation of emergency markers and CAD data for selected regions within the upper north coast, Munmorah State Conversation Area and eastern and southern Sydney.	\$32,000.00
Surf Life Saving NSW	Operational Funding Agreement	Surf Life Saving Cooperative Agreement 2017-2019: State-wide delivery of the Surf Life Saving Strategic Plan, including administration costs and salaries, purchase and maintenance of appropriate equipment, provision of lifesaving services, training, development, recruitment and retention of SLS employees and volunteers.	\$1,700,000.00
Surfing NSW	Water Safety Fund	Surfers Rescue 24/7 – Stage 3: Training in board rescue techniques and a nationally accredited CPR course, free of charge, in targeted high risk geographical locations identified in the SLSNSW Coastal Safety Report 2016.	\$95,750.00
Survivors and Mates Support Network	Victim Services	Victim support services for adult male survivors of child sexual assault	\$470,000.00
Sutherland Shire Council	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding for Hazelhurst Regional Gallery and Arts Centre (2016-2018) Year 2	\$100,000.00
Swimming NSW Ltd	Water Safety Fund	Swimming NSW Indigenous Participation Program: Provide a subsidised structured swimming and water safety program for young Indigenous people, children and adults.	\$50,000.00
Sydney Arts Management Advisory Group	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$25,000.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Sydney Chamber Opera Incorporated	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$63,000.00
Sydney Coastal Council Group Inc	State Emergency Management Fund (SEMP)	Implementing and Embedding an Emergency Management Health Check for Local Government: Enhance, implement and embed the pilot Health Check into a fully functional emergency management assessment process for local governments. Includes design and implementation of a training and engagement program with support materials and tools.	\$70,000.00
Sydney Dance Company	Major Performing Arts Company	Year 2 of Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018)	\$273,898.00
Sydney Dance Company	Performing Arts Touring Multiyear	Multiyear Year 3 – Sydney Dance Company Regional NSW Touring Program (2016-2017)	\$143,919.00
Sydney Improvised Music Association Inc	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$90,000.00
Sydney Non Objective Group Inc	Arts & Cultural Projects	Exhibition and performance projects	\$35,000.00
Sydney Philharmonia Ltd	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$80,000.00
Sydney Symphony Orchestra Holdings Pty Ltd	Major Performing Arts Company	Year 2 of Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018)	\$3,292,969.00
Sydney Symphony Orchestra Holdings Pty Ltd	Performing Arts Touring Multiyear	Multiyear Year 3 – NSW Touring Organisation Regional Touring Program (2015-2017)	\$101,840.00
Sydney Theatre Company Ltd	Major Performing Arts Company	Year 2 of Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018)	\$524,153.00
Sydney Women's Centre	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the Coastal Sydney Region	\$103,010.00
Sydney Writers' Festival	Key Festivals	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) + (2019-2021) Year 2	\$500,000.00
Sydney Youth Orchestra Inc	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$100,000.00
Synergy & Taikoz Ltd	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$130,000.00
Tamara Penniket	Strategic Opportunities Program	She Shoots Travel	\$3,900.00
Tamworth Regional Council	CDF special project grant 2016	Woolomin Water Supply	\$200,000.00
Tamworth Regional Council	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding for Tamworth Regional Gallery (2016-2018) Year 2	\$65,000.00
Tamworth Regional Council	Arts & Cultural Projects	Tamworth Powerstation Museum's Light up the Night	\$32,400.00
Tamworth Regional Council	Regional Partnerships	Tamworth Regional Gallery's Re-Stitching Culture project	\$37,100.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Tantrum Theatre Co-operative	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$85,000.00
Tea Gardens RSL Sub-Branch	Community War Memorials Fund	The restoration of the Anzac Park mural and the replacement of Lone Pine trees in	\$800.00
Ted Noffs Foundation	Casework Support	The JSP Casework Support Service provides a broad range of activities that support a young person under the supervision of Juvenile Justice within the community	\$122,092.00
Temora RSL Sub-Branch	Community War Memorials Fund	A heritage led design solution for the addition of names and pathways to the Callaghan Park Cenotaph	\$3,000.00
Temora RSL Sub-Branch	Community War Memorials Fund	To have a letter written by Private Roy Harvey to his mother reproduced as a bronze plaque adjacent to the Springdale Anzac Memorial	\$3,636.36
The Army Republic of Vietnam Veterans Association of Australia	Anzac Community Grants Program	Anzac Day commemorative activities	\$200.00
The Australian Ballet	Major Performing Arts Company	Year 2 of Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018)	\$692,946.00
The Bardic Studio	Audience Development Program	Access All Areas Film Festival	\$4,000.00
The Bell Shakespeare Company	Major Performing Arts Company (Projects)	Rental Subsidy for the Argyle Stores (2016-2018) Year 2	\$116,667.00
The Bell Shakespeare Company	Major Performing Arts Company	Year 2 of Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018)	\$779,703.00
The Big Fix Inc	Arts & Cultural Projects	Changing the Story	\$60,000.00
The British Council	Aboriginal Negotiated	Marram-nganjinu biik-gurrin	\$15,000.00
The Buttery (Northern River Gambling Service)	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the North Coast Region	\$309,332.00
The Cad Factory	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$70,000.00
The Cad Factory	Regional Partnerships	Shadows and Consequence	\$125,099.00
The Council of Camden	Western Sydney Making Spaces Initiative	Creative Camden Hub	\$15,000.00
The Eleanor Dark Foundation Ltd	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding for Varuna (2016-2018) Year 2	\$175,000.00
The Embroiderers' Guild NSW	Arts & Culture Infrastructure projects 2015/16	Fit-out of Embroiderers' Guild NSW Headquarters	\$177,298.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
The English Association Sydney	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program for Southerly journal	\$25,000.00
The Invisible Inc	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$47,500.00
The Lysicrates Foundation Limited	Strategic Funds	Multiyear Project Funding (2017-2018)	\$75,000.00
The Optimism Association Inc	Arts & Cultural Projects	The Ghost Project	\$26,962.00
The Performance Space Ltd	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$450,000.00
The Performance Space Ltd	Aboriginal Negotiated	The Aboriginal Arts Leadership Program	\$35,000.00
The Performance Space Ltd	Request for Proposals – Employment	Aboriginal Employment Program	\$22,600.00
The Red Room Company Ltd	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$85,000.00
The Red Room Company Ltd	Request for Proposals – Employment	Aboriginal Arts Manager	\$80,000.00
The Salvation Army (NSW) Property Trust	Community Partner Volunteer Training Scheme (CPVTS)	Supports retention and training of volunteers including Emergency Services accreditation training to 365 volunteers and emergency catering practical training to 150 volunteers. Promotion to increase volunteer numbers will be undertaken.	\$22,500.00
The Salvation Army (NSW) Property Trust	Community Partner Volunteer Training Scheme (CPVTS)	Recruit, retain and train volunteers in operational processes, emergency catering, culture, and leadership, plus a forum to target recruitment of 18-35 year old volunteers and attendance for 25 Salvation Army volunteers at the Divisional Leaders and Training Facilitators Conference to discuss training material, recruitment and retention of volunteers.	\$25,000.00
The Song Company	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$150,000.00
The Sydney Festival Ltd	Key Festivals	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) + (2019-2021) Year 2	\$5,089,940.00
The Sydney Festival Ltd	Aboriginal Negotiated	Bayala – Let's Speak Sydney Language	\$25,000.00
The Uniting Church in Australia Property Trust (NSW)	Community Partner Volunteer Training Scheme (CPVTS)	Supports recruitment, retention and training of volunteers including training for 90 new and current chaplains across NSW in disaster recovery chaplaincy and a train the trainer course to build the agencies capability.	\$4,296.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
The Uniting Church in Australia Property Trust (NSW)	Community Partner Volunteer Training Scheme (CPVTS)	Continuation of the 2015-16 Uniting program to recruit, retain and train 150 new and existing chaplains in disaster recovery, team leadership, logistics, and training accreditation.	\$25,000.00
The Vintage Clothing Shop	Strategic Opportunities Program	Relocation of costume hire collection	\$10,000.00
The Windmill Trust	Arts & Cultural Projects	The Windmill Trust Scholarship's 20th Anniversary exhibition	\$24,325.00
The Wired Lab	CDF War Memorials projects 2016	Muttama Hall and Recreation Ground War Memorials	\$14,290.00
The Wired Lab Ltd	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$64,000.00
Theatre 4a Inc	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$65,000.00
Theatre Network NSW	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$82,000.00
Theatre of Image Ltd	Arts & Cultural Projects	Brett & Wendy, A Love Story Bound by Art	\$35,000.00
Think & Do Tank Foundation Limited	Arts & Cultural Projects	Lost in Books: The Art of Giving Creative Program	\$60,000.00
Think & Do Tank Foundation Limited	Western Sydney Making Spaces Initiative	In Other Words at Lost In Books	\$60,000.00
Tia Union Church Inc.	Community War Memorials Fund	The addition of signage and plaques to indicate the presence of the honour boards in the Tia Union Church and soldiers in cemetery; repairs and restoration to the church and fences	\$10,000.00
Tocumwal War Memorial Hall	Community War Memorials Fund	Conservation assessment of the Tocumwal War Memorial Hall and adjoining buildings (and conservation works if they are able to get conservation advice from the local council)	\$4,000.00
Torrington War Memorial and Recreation Reserve Trust	Community War Memorials Fund	Conservation assessment of WW1 Torrington War Memorial	\$2,365.00
Tottenham Late Notes	Anzac Community Grants Program	Purchase four junior marching drums and conduct run music workshops to support the Tottenham Anzac Day March and service	\$860.00
Tropfest Australia Ltd	Strategic Opportunities Program	Tropfest	\$20,000.00
Tumbarumba RSL Sub Branch	Anzac Community Grants Program	Frame & display a Centenary of Anzac quilt in the Memorial Hall	\$1,200.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Tweed Shire Council	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding for Tweed Regional Gallery and Margaret Olley Art Centre (2016-2018) Year 2	\$100,000.00
Uniting (Hunter, Blacktown, Mid North Coast until 30/10/2016)	Youth on Track	Youth on Track is an early intervention scheme for 10 – 17 year olds at risk of long-term involvement in the criminal justice system. The scheme aims to address the underlying causes of participants' offending, including family function, alcohol and other drug use, education and employment. It also aims to reduce formal contact with police.	\$825,000.00
Uniting (Hunter, Blacktown, Mid North Coast until 30/10/2016)	Casework Support	The JSP Casework Support Service provides a broad range of activities that support a young person under the supervision of Juvenile Justice within the community	\$366,276.00
UnitingCare Goulburn – St David's Care	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the Riverina Region	\$191,121.00
UnitingCare Mental Health – Central Coast	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the Central Coast Region	\$95,394.00
UnitingCare Mental Health – Coastal Sydney	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the Coastal Sydney Region	\$98,052.00
UnitingCare Mental Health – South West Sydney	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the South West Sydney Region	\$162,204.00
UnitingCare Mental Health – Western Sydney	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the Western Sydney Region	\$200,097.00
UnitingCare Unifam – Central Coast	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the South West Sydney Region	\$145,781.00
UnitingCare Unifam – Illawarra	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the Illawarra Region	\$102,394.00
University of Melbourne – Asialink	Service Organisation Multiyear Program 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Asialink Arts Residency Program 2016 – 2018	\$50,000.00
University of Newcastle	State Emergency Management Fund (SEMP)	Tsunami Evacuation in Estuaries and Coastal Rivers – Improved Guidelines and Attenuation Rules: Improve NSW capacity to warn and evacuate communities surrounding estuarine and coastal riverine environments under threat of inundation from tsunami, by developing an evidence base to update tsunami evacuation guidelines in NSW.	\$82,382.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
University of Newcastle	State Emergency Management Fund (SEMP)	Understanding the submarine landslide hazard to NSW: Improve understanding of submarine landslide (SMLS) generated tsunami threat to NSW to educate the community, plan and respond, and inform the Australian Tsunami Advisory Group land tsunami action statements .	\$88,713.50
University of NSW Australia	State Emergency Management Fund (SEMP)	Community Understanding of Coastal Erosion – Improving Resiliency and Preparedness to Coastal Storms and Sea Level Rise: Inform and improve ability of NSW coastal communities respond to ongoing and future coastal erosion due to coastal storms and sea level rise.	\$77,224.00
University of Sydney – Coastal Sydney (Darlington)	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the Coastal Sydney Region	\$467,536.00
University of Sydney – South Western Sydney (Camden)	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the South West Sydney Region	\$219,094.00
University of Sydney – Western Sydney (Cumberland)	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the Western Sydney Region	\$382,636.00
University of Sydney -Aboriginal Specific Western Sydney (Cumberland)	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services to the Aboriginal Community in the Western Sydney Region	\$124,793.00
University of Wollongong	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Resilient Together- Engaging the Knowledge and Capacities of Refugees for a Disaster Resilient Illawarra: Develop a participatory research methodology to engage, facilitate and map the culturally diverse narratives, beliefs, knowledge, experiences and capacities for disaster resilience among refugee communities in the Illawarra.	\$20,447.00
Urban Theatre Projects	Request for Proposals – Employment	First Nations Curator	\$63,514.00
Urban Theatre Projects Ltd	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$315,000.00
Urbenville Progress Association	Emergency Preparedness Infrastructure Grants 2016/17	Urbenville Memorial Hall refurbishment	\$254,000.00
Veritas House	Bail Assistance Line Program	The program provides a state-wide after hours bail assessment service for children and young people when police are considering remand following arrest.	\$24,751.00
Victims of Crime Assistance League	Victim Services	Victim support services and programs in the Hunter region, Sydney metropolitan areas and Wollongong	\$600,000.00
Vietnamese Community in Australia	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the Vietnamese Community	\$160,268.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Volunteer Marine Rescue NSW	Emergency Volunteer Support System (EVSS)	Emergency Response Volunteer Training Enhancement: Purchase replacement firefighting simulation, sea survival and first aid equipment which meet current safety standard. Delivery of first aid training activities to all volunteers.	\$238,069.00
Volunteer Marine Rescue NSW	Water Safety Fund	Mid North Coast Marine Radio Communications Blackspot Project: Involves the installation of new marine radio infrastructure, including new VHF radios and aerials and microwave links, at the strategically positioned locations of Clarence Peak, south-west of Iluka Yamba, Whoota Lookout, south of Forster, Middle Brother, south of Port Macquarie and Yarrahappini, north-west of South West Rocks.	\$250,000.00
Volunteer Marine Rescue NSW	State Emergency Management Fund (SEMP)	Marine Rescue Risk Management App: The first software-based and centralised application will provide quality and real time reporting of risk assessment to officers and databases, enhance post-incident/accident review with greater opportunity to identify improvements and reduce repeat occurrences, and educate personnel about risk management requirements and best practice.	\$14,940.00
Wagga Family Support Service Inc	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the Riverina Region	\$186,666.00
Wagga Wagga City Council	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding for Wagga Wagga Art Gallery (2016-2018) Year 2	\$65,000.00
Wagga Wagga City Council	Multiyear 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding for Wagga Regional Museum (2016-2018) Year 2	\$75,000.00
Wagga Wagga City Council	Regional Capital	Wagga Wagga Civic Theatre auditorium refurbishment	\$60,000.00
Wagga Wagga Writers Writers Inc	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$46,500.00
Walcha and District Historical Society	Anzac Community Grants Program	Refurbish the Walcha Museum's "War Room" which houses military artefacts	\$1,600.00
Weddin Shire Council	Anzac Community Grants Program	Improve the quality and safety of the Bofors Anti-Aircraft Gun Mark II displayed in Vaughn Park	\$2,000.00
Wellington Soldiers' Memorial Club	Emergency Preparedness Infrastructure Grants 2016/17	Community Emergency Evacuation Upgrade – Wellington Soldiers' Memorial Club	\$250,000.00
Werris Creek RSL Sub-Branch	Community War Memorials Fund	Conservation assessment of the Anzac Parade Cenotaph guns (and conservation works)	\$3,000.00
Wesley Community Services – Hunter	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the Hunter Region	\$238,634.00
Wesley Community Services – Central Coast	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the Central Coast Region	\$149,632.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Wesley Community Services – Coastal Sydney	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the Coastal Sydney Region	\$661,803.00
Wesley Community Services – Illawarra	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the Illawarra Region	\$146,348.00
Wesley Community Services – South West Sydney	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the South West Sydney Region	\$49,005.00
Wesley Community Services – Western Sydney	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the Western Sydney Region	\$319,074.00
Wesley Community Services Legal Service	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services Statewide	\$277,159.00
West Darling Arts Inc	Regional Arts Boards 2017 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016 – 2018) Year 2	\$144,000.00
West Darling Arts Inc	Aboriginal Regional Arts Fund	Where Contemporary and Traditional Collide	\$18,790.00
Western Riverina Arts Inc	Regional Arts Boards 2017 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016 – 2018) Year 2	\$140,000.00
Western Sydney Local Health District – Chinese	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services to the Chinese Community in the Western Sydney Region	\$213,332.00
Western Sydney Local Health District – MPGS	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services Statewide	\$552,950.00
West's Nelson Bay Diggers Bowls Club	Anzac Community Grants Program	Club excursion via coach to Sydney's Maritime Museum on or around Anzac Day 2017	\$1,470.00
WestWords Ltd	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program	\$200,000.00
WestWords Ltd	Western Sydney Making Spaces Initiative	Western Sydney Writing Rooms	\$60,000.00
Wild Rumpus Incorporated	Service Organisation Multiyear Program 2016-2018 (Year 2)	Multiyear Program Funding (2016-2018) Year 2	\$50,000.00
Winifred West Schools Ltd	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	Sturt Craft Centre's 2017 program	\$25,000.00
Wollondilly Shire Council	Anzac Community Grants Program	Commemorative banner competition of 2015 – install winning banner design on banner poles in the LGA	\$1,000.00
Wollondilly Shire Council	Arts & Cultural Projects	IlluminARTE Wollondilly	\$40,000.00

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Wollongong City Council	Annual Program (inc. Service Organisations)	2017 Annual Program funding for Wollongong Art Gallery	\$70,000.00
Wollongong International Writers Festival	Arts & Cultural Projects	The 2017 Wollongong Writers Festival panel program	\$52,356.00
Women in Film and Television (NSW) Inc	Strategic Opportunities Program	Strat Ops for WIFT NSW	\$7,279.00
Wonboyn Lake Rural Fire Service	Emergency Preparedness Infrastructure Grants 2016/17	Wonboyn Lake Neighbourhood Safer Place (NSP) Expansion	\$10,500.00
Wonderbabes	Artist Support Round 1	A NORPA residency and mentorship	\$5,000.00
Woodrising Neighbourhood Centre Inc	RGF – Gambling Help Services Grants	Provide problem gambling counselling services in the Hunter Region	\$102,910.00
Woodstock Memorial Show Inc	Community War Memorials Fund	The painting of the Walli Memorial Hall's exterior wall with colours recommended by the Cowra Shire Council's Heritage Advisor	\$4,035.10
Worldwide Production Services Pty Ltd	Strategic Opportunities Program	Muslims like Us	\$8,882.50
Yeoval & District Men's Shed	Emergency Preparedness Infrastructure Grants 2016/17	Emergency shelter and kitchen for Yeoval District	\$10,400.00
YouKu Production Company	CDF special project grant 2016	Jackie Chan film	\$850,000.00
Youth Off The Streets	Bail Assistance Line Program	The program provides a state-wide after hours bail assessment service for children and young people when police are considering remand following arrest.	\$10,028.00
TOTAL			\$97,244,449.41

Appendix 9: *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009*

In 2016-17, the Office of General Counsel (OGC) dealt with 879 formal applications for information under the Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009. The volume of requests received this year was a 60 per cent increase from 2015-16. The OGC also dealt with 1,196 subpoenas, summonses and other requests for access to information. The volume of requests received this year was a 12 per cent increase from 2015-16

1. Review of proactive release program – Clause 7(a)

- ▲ Under section 7 of the GIPA Act, agencies must review their programs for the release of government information to identify the kinds of information that can be made publicly available. This review must be undertaken at least every 12 months.
- ▲ During the reporting period, a fact sheet was developed in relation to proactive release obligations and client seminars were held with divisions encouraging a review of information that can be proactively released. As a result of the review, a number of documents were proactively released under section 7 of the GIPA Act.
- ▲ A work program in relation to proactive release is being championed by the Office of General Counsel across the Department, encouraging the ongoing review and release of government documents/information. The documents released include Operating procedure manuals, statistical information and a revised disclosure log and agency information guide.

2. Number of access applications received – Clause 7(b)

- ▲ During the reporting period, the Department received 879 formal access applications. This includes withdrawn but not invalid applications.

3. Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information– Clause 7(c)

- ▲ During the reporting period, the Department refused a total of 14 formal access applications on the basis that it was conclusively presumed that there was an overriding public interest against disclosure of information.

4. Statistical information about access applications for period 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 (Schedule 2)

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm / deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn	Total	% of Total
Media	6	8	4	4				5	27	
Members of Parliament	6							1	7	
Private sector business	23	4	7	6		1		3	44	
Not for profit organisations or community groups	4		2	1				2	9	
Members of the public (application by legal representative)	192	164	9	38	1	2		34	440	
Members of the public (other)	79	67	7	18		1		22	194	
Total	310	243	29	67	1	4		67	721	
% of Total	43%	34%	4%	9%	0.10%	0.90%	0%	9%		

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Table B: Number of Applications by type of application and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm / deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn	Total	% of Total
Personal information applications*	260	223	16	52	1	1		39	592	82
Access applications (other than personal information applications)	48	18	13	13		3		27	122	17

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm / deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn	Total	% of Total
Access applications that are partly personal information applications and partly other	2	2		2				1	7	1
Total	310	243	29	67	1	4	0	67	721	
% of Total	43	34%	4%	9%	0.1%	0.9%	0	9%		

* A personal information application is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

Table C: Invalid applications

Reasons for invalidity	No of applications	% of Total
Application does not comply with formal requirement (Section 41 of the Act)	304	100
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	2	
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0	0
Total number of invalid applications received	304	100
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	180	

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 to Act

	Number of times consideration used*	% of Total
Overriding secrecy laws	6	43
Cabinet information	3	21.5
Executive Council information	0	0
Contempt	0	0
Legal professional privilege	0	0
Excluded information	2	14
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	3	21.5
Transport safety	0	0
Adoption	0	0
Care and protection of children	0	0
Ministerial code of conduct	0	0
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	0	0
Total	14	

* More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of Act

	Number of times consideration used*	% of Total
Responsible and effective government	39	13
Law enforcement and security	26	9
Individual rights, judicial processes and natural justice	223	75.6
Business interests of agencies and other persons	6	2
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	1	0.4
Secrecy provisions	0	0
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	0	0
Total	295	

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications	
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	510	71
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	39	5
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	172	24
Total	721	

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total	% of Total
Internal Review	4	7	11	44
Review by Information Commissioner*	6	0	6	24
Internal Review following recommendations under section 93 of Act	3	2	5	20
Review by NCAT	2	1	3	12
Total	15	10	25	
% of Total	60	40		

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendations to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made by the Information Commissioner.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review	% of Total;
Application by access applicants	24	96
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	1	4
Total	25	

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies

	Number of transferred	% of Total
Agency – Initiated Transfers	58	100
Applicant – Initiated Transfers	0	0
Total	58	

5. Each agency referred to in Schedule 3 of the Regulation (subsidiary agency) is declared to be part of and included in the parent agency specified in Schedule 3

New administrative arrangements following the reallocation of Ministerial responsibilities came into effect on 1 April 2017. The Arts portfolio moved to the Planning Cluster while the Liquor, Gaming and Racing portfolio moved to the Industry Cluster. At the same time Veterans' Affairs joined the Department of Justice.

As of July 1 2017, Schedule 3 to the Government Information (Public Access) Regulation 2009 is yet to be updated with the new administrative arrangements.

NSW Ministers

A minister's office is classified as a separate agency under the GIPA Act, and under S125(2) of the Act, is required to comply with GIPA reporting requirements. Statistics for formal applications received by these agencies are provided below.

These statistics cover the period 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017*. They were provided to the NSW Department of Justice and collated for publication in the Department's annual report as required by S125(3) of the GIPA Act.

**note: Premier Mike Baird's term ended with his resignation on 23 January 2017 and his Ministry was dissolved on that date. Premier Berejiklian's term started the same day. Premier Berejiklian's Ministry was sworn in on 30 January 2017. This means that two GIPA reports (1 June 2016 to 23 January 2017 and 30 January 2017 to 30 June 2017) have been provided for each current Minister; except those who only entered the Ministry from 30 January 2017.*

Part 1: 1 July 2016 – 23 January 2017

The following table relates only to GIPA Act applications received by the Minister or his/her office in his/her capacity as Minister and NOT the Department.

Part 1: GIPA applications received: 1 July 2016 – 23 January 2017

Name	Position	
The Hon Stuart Ayres MP	Minister for Trade, Tourism and Major Events	Nil report
The Hon John Barilaro MP	Deputy Premier (from 15 November 2016) Minister for Regional Development/Regional NSW Premier, Minister for Western Sydney	Nil report
The Hon Gladys Berejiklian MP	Treasurer, Minister for Industrial Relations	Entries recorded
The Hon Niall Blair MLC	Minister for Primary Industries Minister for Lands and Waters	Entries recorded
The Hon Andrew Constance MP	Minister for Transport and Infrastructure	*
The Hon Victor Dominello MP	Minister for Innovation and Better Regulation	Entries recorded
The Hon David Elliott MP	Minister for Corrections, Minister for Veterans Affairs Minister for Emergency Services	Nil report
The Hon Pru Goward MP	Minister for Mental Health Minister for Medical Research Assistant Minister for Health, Minister for Women, Minister for the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	Nil report
The Hon Troy Grant MP	Deputy Premier (ended 15 November 2016) Minister for Racing, Minister for the Arts, Minister for Justice and Policy	Entries recorded
The Hon Brad Hazzard MP	Minister for Family and Community Services Minister for Social Housing	Nil report
The Hon Dominic Perrottet MP	Minister for Finance, Services and Property	Entries recorded
The Hon Anthony Roberts MP	Minister for Industry, Resources and Energy	Entries recorded
The Hon Mark Speakman MP	Minister for the Environment Minister for Heritage, Assistant Minister for Planning	Nil report
The Hon Rob Stokes MP	Minister for Planning	Entries recorded
The Hon Paul Toole MP	Minister for Local Government	Nil report
The Hon Gabrielle Upton MP	Attorney General	Nil report

* entries recorded for the entire reporting period – under Part 2

** (the Treasurer commenced as Acting Premier on 23 January 2017 until 30 January 2017)

Treasurer, Minister for Industrial Relations (The Hon Gladys Berejiklian MP) PART 1 – 1 July 2016 to 23 January 2017

Number of access applications received	1
Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2016 and 23 January 2017 is:	
Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information	0
Total number of access applications that were refused, either wholly or partly, because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is:	
• Of the applications refused, the number that were refused <u>wholly</u> on that basis is:	N/A
• Of the applications refused, the number that were refused <u>partly</u> on that basis is:	N/A

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media				1				
Members of Parliament								
Private sector business								
Not for profit organisations or community groups								
Members of the public (application by legal representative)								
Members of the public (other)								

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*								
Access applications (other than Personal information applications)				1				
Access applications that are partly Personal information applications and partly other								

*A **Personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	
Cabinet information	
Executive Council information	
Contempt	
Legal professional privilege	
Excluded information	
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	
Transport safety	
Adoption	

	Number of times consideration used*
Care and protection of children	
Ministerial code of conduct	
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	

*More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	
Law enforcement and security	
Individual rights, judicial processes and Otural justice	
Business interests of agencies and other persons	
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	
Secrecy provisions	
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	0
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	0
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	1
Total	1

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by ADT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications transferred
Agent-initiated transfers	
Applicant-initiated transfers	

**Minister for Primary Industries, Minister for Lands and Water
(The Hon Niall Blair MLC) PART 1 – 1 July 2016 to 23 January 2017**

Number of access applications received	1
Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2016 and 23 January 2017 is:	
Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information	0
Total number of access applications that were refused, either wholly or partly, because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is:	
• Of the applications refused, the number that were refused <u>wholly</u> on that basis is:	N/A
• Of the applications refused, the number that were refused <u>partly</u> on that basis is:	N/A

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media								
Members of Parliament								
Private sector business		1						
Not for profit organisations or community groups								
Members of the public (application by legal representative)								
Members of the public (other)								

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*								
Access applications (other than Personal information applications)		1						
Access applications that are partly Personal information applications and partly other								

*A **Personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	
Cabinet information	
Executive Council information	
Contempt	
Legal professional privilege	
Excluded information	
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	
Transport safety	
Adoption	

	Number of times consideration used*
Care and protection of children	
Ministerial code of conduct	
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	

*More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	0
Law enforcement and security	0
Individual rights, judicial processes and Otural justice	0
Business interests of agencies and other persons	1
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	0
Secrecy provisions	0
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	0

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	1
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	0
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	1

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by ADT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications transferred
Agent-initiated transfers	
Applicant-initiated transfers	

**Minister for Innovation and Better Regulation
(Minister Dominello) PART 1 – 1 July 2016 to 23 January 2017**

Number of access applications received	2
Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2016 and 23 January 2017 is:	
Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information	0
Total number of access applications that were refused, either wholly or partly, because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is:	
• Of the applications refused, the number that were refused <u>wholly</u> on that basis is:	N/A
• Of the applications refused, the number that were refused <u>partly</u> on that basis is:	N/A

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media								
Members of Parliament				1				
Private sector business								
Not for profit organisations or community groups								
Members of the public (application by legal representative)								
Members of the public (other)	1							

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*								
Access applications (other than Personal information applications)				1				
Access applications that are partly Personal information applications and partly other	1							

*A **Personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	
Cabinet information	
Executive Council information	
Contempt	
Legal professional privilege	
Excluded information	
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	
Transport safety	
Adoption	

	Number of times consideration used*
Care and protection of children	
Ministerial code of conduct	
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	

*More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	
Law enforcement and security	
Individual rights, judicial processes and Otural justice	
Business interests of agencies and other persons	
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	
Secrecy provisions	
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	2
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	0
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	2

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by ADT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications for review
Agent-initiated transfers	
Applicant-initiated transfers	

**Deputy Premier (ended 15 November 2016), Minister for Racing, Minister for the Arts, Minister for Justice and Police (The Hon Troy Grant MP)
PART 1 – 1 July 2016 to 23 January 2017**

Number of access applications received	2
Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2016 and 23 January 2017 is:	
Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information	0
Total number of access applications that were refused, either wholly or partly, because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is:	
• Of the applications refused, the number that were refused <u>wholly</u> on that basis is:	N/A
• Of the applications refused, the number that were refused <u>partly</u> on that basis is:	N/A

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media								
Members of Parliament	1							
Private sector business								
Not for profit organisations or community groups	1							
Members of the public (application by legal representative)								
Members of the public (other)								

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*								
Access applications (other than Personal information applications)	2							
Access applications that are partly Personal information applications and partly other								

*A **Personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	
Cabinet information	
Executive Council information	
Contempt	
Legal professional privilege	
Excluded information	
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	
Transport safety	
Adoption	

	Number of times consideration used*
Care and protection of children	
Ministerial code of conduct	
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	

*More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	
Law enforcement and security	
Individual rights, judicial processes and Otural justice	
Business interests of agencies and other persons	
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	
Secrecy provisions	
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	1
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	0
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	1 (late decision)
Total	2

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by ADT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications for review
Agent-initiated transfers	
Applicant-initiated transfers	

**Minister for Finance Services and Property
(The Hon Dominic Perrottet MP)
PART 1 – 1 July 2016 to 23 January 2017**

Number of access applications received	1
Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2016 and 23 January 2017 is:	
Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information	0
Total number of access applications that were refused, either wholly or partly, because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is:	
• Of the applications refused, the number that were refused <u>wholly</u> on that basis is:	N/A
• Of the applications refused, the number that were refused <u>partly</u> on that basis is:	N/A

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media								1
Members of Parliament								
Private sector business								
Not for profit organisations or community groups								
Members of the public (application by legal representative)								
Members of the public (other)								

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*								
Access applications (other than Personal information applications)								1
Access applications that are partly Personal information applications and partly other								

*A **Personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	
Cabinet information	
Executive Council information	
Contempt	
Legal professional privilege	
Excluded information	
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	
Transport safety	
Adoption	

	Number of times consideration used*
Care and protection of children	
Ministerial code of conduct	
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	

*More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	
Law enforcement and security	
Individual rights, judicial processes and Otural justice	
Business interests of agencies and other persons	
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	
Secrecy provisions	
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	
Total	

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by ADT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications for review
Agent-initiated transfers	
Applicant-initiated transfers	

**Minister for Industry, Resources and Energy
(The Hon Anthony Roberts MP)
PART 1 – 1 July 2016 to 23 January 2017**

Number of access applications received	1
Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2016 and 23 January 2017 is:	
Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information	0
Total number of access applications that were refused, either wholly or partly, because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is:	
• Of the applications refused, the number that were refused <u>wholly</u> on that basis is:	0
• Of the applications refused, the number that were refused <u>partly</u> on that basis is:	0

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media								
Members of Parliament								
Private sector business	1							
Not for profit organisations or community groups								
Members of the public (application by legal representative)								
Members of the public (other)								

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*								
Access applications (other than Personal information applications)	1							
Access applications that are partly Personal information applications and partly other								

*A **Personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	1
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	1
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	
Cabinet information	
Executive Council information	
Contempt	
Legal professional privilege	
Excluded information	
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	
Transport safety	
Adoption	

	Number of times consideration used*
Care and protection of children	
Ministerial code of conduct	
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	

*More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	
Law enforcement and security	
Individual rights, judicial processes and Otural justice	
Business interests of agencies and other persons	
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	
Secrecy provisions	
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	0
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	0
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	1
Total	1

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by ADT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications for review
Agent-initiated transfers	
Applicant-initiated transfers	

**Minister for Planning
(The Hon Rob Stokes MP)
PART 1 – 1 July 2016 to 23 January 2017**

Number of access applications received	4
Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2016 and 23 January 2017 is:	
Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information	0
Total number of access applications that were refused, either wholly or partly, because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is:	
• Of the applications refused, the number that were refused <u>wholly</u> on that basis is:	N/A
• Of the applications refused, the number that were refused <u>partly</u> on that basis is:	N/A

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media								
Members of Parliament				1				
Private sector business		2						
Not for profit organisations or community groups								
Members of the public (application by legal representative)				1				
Members of the public (other)								

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*								
Access applications (other than Personal information applications)		2		2				
Access applications that are partly Personal information applications and partly other								

*A **Personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	
Cabinet information	
Executive Council information	
Contempt	
Legal professional privilege	
Excluded information	
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	
Transport safety	
Adoption	

	Number of times consideration used*
Care and protection of children	
Ministerial code of conduct	
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	

*More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	
Law enforcement and security	
Individual rights, judicial processes and Otural justice	
Business interests of agencies and other persons	
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	
Secrecy provisions	
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	2
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	2
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	4

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by ADT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications for review
Agent-initiated transfers	1
Applicant-initiated transfers	0

Part 2: 30 January 2017 – 30 June 2017**GIPA applications received: 30 January 2017 – 30 June 2017**

Name	Position	
The Hon Stuart Ayres MP	Minister for Western Sydney Minister for WestConnex, Minister for Sport	Entries recorded
The Hon John Barilaro MP	Deputy Premier (from 15 November 2016) Minister for Regional Development/Regional NSW Minister for Skills, Minister for Small Business	Nil report
The Hon Gladys Berejiklian MP	Premier of NSW (from 23 January 2017)	Entries recorded
The Hon Niall Blair MLC	Minister for Primary Industries Minister for Trade and Industry, Minister for Regional Water	Entries recorded
The Hon Andrew Constance MP	Minister for Transport and Infrastructure	Entries recorded
The Hon Tanya Davies MP	Minister for Mental Health, Minister for Women, Minister for Ageing	Nil report
The Hon Victor Dominello MP	Minister for Finance, Services and Property	Nil report
The Hon David Elliott MP	Minister for Corrections, Minister for Veterans Affairs Minister for Counter Terrorism	Nil report
The Hon Pru Goward MP	Minister for Family and Community Services Minister for Social Housing Minister for the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	Nil report
The Hon Troy Grant MP	Minister for Police Minister for Emergency Services	Entries recorded
The Hon Don Harwin MLC	Minister for Resources Minister for Energy and Utilities, Minister for the Arts	Nil report
The Hon Brad Hazzard MP	Minister for Health, Minister for Medical Research	Nil report
The Hon Matt Kean MP	Minister for Innovation and Better Regulation	Nil report
The Hon Adam Marshall MP	Minister for Tourism and Major Events Assistant Minister for Skills	Nil report
The Hon Sarah Mitchell MLC	Minister for Aboriginal Affairs Minister for Early Childhood Education Assistant Minister for Health	Nil report
The Hon Melinda Pavey MP	Minister for Roads, Maritime and Freight	Entries recorded
The Hon Dominic Perrottet MP	Treasurer, Minister for Industrial Relations	Nil report
The Hon Anthony Roberts MP	Minister for Planning, Minister for Housing, Special Minister of State	Entries recorded
The Hon Mark Speakman MP	Attorney General	Nil report
The Hon Rob Stokes MP	Minister for Education	Entries recorded
The Hon Paul Toole MP	Minister for Lands and Forestry, Minister for Racing	Entries recorded

Name	Position	
The Hon Gabrielle Upton MP	Minister for the Environment Minister for Local Government, Minister for Heritage	Entries recorded
The Hon Ray Williams MP	Minister for Multiculturalism Minister for Disability Services	Nil report

** (the Treasurer commenced as Acting Premier on 23 January 2017 until 30 January 2017)

Premier (The Hon Gladys Berejiklian)
PART 2 – 30 January 2017 to 30 June 2017
NOTE: Premier commenced on 23 January 2017

Number of access applications received	1
Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 30 January 2017 and 30 June 2017 is:	
Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information	0
Total number of access applications that were refused, either wholly or partly, because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is:	
• Of the applications refused, the number that were refused <u>wholly</u> on that basis is:	N/A
• Of the applications refused, the number that were refused <u>partly</u> on that basis is:	N/A

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media								
Members of Parliament				1				
Private sector business								
Not for profit organisations or community groups								
Members of the public (application by legal representative)								
Members of the public (other)								

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*								
Access applications (other than Personal information applications)				1				
Access applications that are partly Personal information applications and partly other								

*A **Personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	1
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	
Cabinet information	
Executive Council information	
Contempt	
Legal professional privilege	
Excluded information	
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	
Transport safety	
Adoption	

	Number of times consideration used*
Care and protection of children	
Ministerial code of conduct	
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	

*More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	
Law enforcement and security	
Individual rights, judicial processes and Otural justice	
Business interests of agencies and other persons	
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	
Secrecy provisions	
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	1
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	1
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	2

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by ADT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications for review
Agent-initiated transfers	1
Applicant-initiated transfers	0

**Minister for Western Sydney, Minister for WestConnex, Minister for Sport
(The Hon Stuart Ayres MP)
PART 2 – 30 January 2017 to 30 June 2017**

Number of access applications received	2
Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 30 January 2017 and 30 June 2017 is:	
Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information	0
Total number of access applications that were refused, either wholly or partly, because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is:	
• Of the applications refused, the number that were refused <u>wholly</u> on that basis is:	N/A
• Of the applications refused, the number that were refused <u>partly</u> on that basis is:	N/A

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media								
Members of Parliament				1				
Private sector business								
Not for profit organisations or community groups								
Members of the public (application by legal representative)								
Members of the public (other)	1							

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*								
Access applications (other than Personal information applications)	1			1				
Access applications that are partly Personal information applications and partly other								

*A **Personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	1
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	
Cabinet information	
Executive Council information	
Contempt	
Legal professional privilege	
Excluded information	
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	
Transport safety	
Adoption	

	Number of times consideration used*
Care and protection of children	
Ministerial code of conduct	
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	

*More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	
Law enforcement and security	
Individual rights, judicial processes and Otural justice	
Business interests of agencies and other persons	
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	
Secrecy provisions	
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	1
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	1
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	2

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by ADT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications for review
Agent-initiated transfers	1
Applicant-initiated transfers	0

**Minister for Primary Industries, Minister for Trade and Industry, Minister for Regional Water (The Hon Niall Blair MLC)
PART 2 – 30 January 2017 to 30 June 2017**

Number of access applications received	1
Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 30 January 2017 and 30 June 2017 is:	
Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information	0
Total number of access applications that were refused, either wholly or partly, because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is:	
• Of the applications refused, the number that were refused <u>wholly</u> on that basis is:	N/A
• Of the applications refused, the number that were refused <u>partly</u> on that basis is:	N/A

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media	1							
Members of Parliament								
Private sector business								
Not for profit organisations or community groups								
Members of the public (application by legal representative)								
Members of the public (other)								

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*								
Access applications (other than Personal information applications)	1							
Access applications that are partly Personal information applications and partly other								

*A **Personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	
Cabinet information	
Executive Council information	
Contempt	
Legal professional privilege	
Excluded information	
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	
Transport safety	
Adoption	

	Number of times consideration used*
Care and protection of children	
Ministerial code of conduct	
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	

*More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	
Law enforcement and security	
Individual rights, judicial processes and Otural justice	
Business interests of agencies and other persons	
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	
Secrecy provisions	
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	1
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	0
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	1

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by ADT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications for review
Agent-initiated transfers	1
Applicant-initiated transfers	0

**Minister for Transport and Infrastructure (ended 23 January 2017 and commenced 30 January 2017)
(The Hon Andrew Constance MP)**

Number of access applications received	1
Total number of applications (including withdrawn applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 30 January 2017 and 30 June 2017 is:	
Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information	0
<u>Total number</u> of access applications that were <u>refused, either wholly or partly</u> , because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is:	
• Of the applications refused, the number that were refused <u>wholly</u> on that basis is:	N/A
• Of the applications refused, the number that were refused <u>partly</u> on that basis is:	N/A

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media								
Members of Parliament				1				
Private sector business								
Not for profit organisations or community groups								
Members of the public (application by legal representative)								
Members of the public (other)								

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*								
Access applications (other than Personal information applications)				1				
Access applications that are partly Personal information applications and partly other								

*A **Personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	
Cabinet information	
Executive Council information	
Contempt	
Legal professional privilege	
Excluded information	
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	
Transport safety	
Adoption	

	Number of times consideration used*
Care and protection of children	
Ministerial code of conduct	
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	

*More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	
Law enforcement and security	
Individual rights, judicial processes and Otural justice	
Business interests of agencies and other persons	
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	
Secrecy provisions	
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	1
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	0
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	1

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by ADT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications for review
Agent-initiated transfers	
Applicant-initiated transfers	

**Minister for Police, Minister for Emergency Services
(The Hon Troy Grant MP)**

Number of access applications received	2
Total number of applications (including withdrawn applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 30 January 2017 and 30 June 2017 is:	
Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information	0
Total number of access applications that were <u>refused, either wholly or partly</u> , because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is:	
• Of the applications refused, the number that were refused <u>wholly</u> on that basis is:	N/A
• Of the applications refused, the number that were refused <u>partly</u> on that basis is:	N/A

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media								
Members of Parliament				1				
Private sector business								
Not for profit organisations or community groups								
Members of the public (application by legal representative)								
Members of the public (other)				1				

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*								
Access applications (other than Personal information applications)				2				
Access applications that are partly Personal information applications and partly other								

*A **Personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	
Cabinet information	
Executive Council information	
Contempt	
Legal professional privilege	
Excluded information	
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	
Transport safety	
Adoption	

	Number of times consideration used*
Care and protection of children	
Ministerial code of conduct	
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	

*More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	
Law enforcement and security	
Individual rights, judicial processes and Otural justice	
Business interests of agencies and other persons	
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	
Secrecy provisions	
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	1
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	0
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	1 (late decision)
Total	2

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by ADT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	0
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	0

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications for review
Agent-initiated transfers	
Applicant-initiated transfers	

**Minister for Roads, Maritime and Freight
from 30 January 2017 to 30 June 2017.
(The Hon Melinda Pavey MP)**

Number of access applications received	3
Total number of applications (including withdrawn applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 30 January 2017 and 30 June 2017 is:	
Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information	3
Total number of access applications that were <u>refused</u> , either <u>wholly</u> or <u>partly</u> , because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is:	
• Of the applications refused, the number that were refused <u>wholly</u> on that basis is:	1
• Of the applications refused, the number that were refused <u>partly</u> on that basis is:	2

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media								
Members of Parliament								
Private sector business								
Not for profit organisations or community groups		1						
Members of the public (application by legal representative)		1	1					
Members of the public (other)								

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*								
Access applications (other than Personal information applications)		2	1					
Access applications that are partly Personal information applications and partly other								

*A **Personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	
Cabinet information	3
Executive Council information	
Contempt	
Legal professional privilege	
Excluded information	
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	
Transport safety	
Adoption	

	Number of times consideration used*
Care and protection of children	
Ministerial code of conduct	
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	

*More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	
Law enforcement and security	
Individual rights, judicial processes and Otural justice	2
Business interests of agencies and other persons	1
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	
Secrecy provisions	
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	3
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	0
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	3

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by ADT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications for review
Agent-initiated transfers	
Applicant-initiated transfers	

**Minister for Planning, Minister for Housing, Special Minister of State
(The Hon Anthony Roberts MP)**

Number of access applications received	3
Total number of applications (including withdrawn applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 30 January 2017 and 30 June 2017 is:	
Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information	0
<i>Total number</i> of access applications that were <i>refused, either wholly or partly</i> , because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is:	
• Of the applications refused, the number that were refused <i>wholly</i> on that basis is:	0
• Of the applications refused, the number that were refused <i>partly</i> on that basis is:	0

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media		1						
Members of Parliament		1						
Private sector business		1						
Not for profit organisations or community groups								
Members of the public (application by legal representative)								
Members of the public (other)								

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*		1						
Access applications (other than Personal information applications)		2						
Access applications that are partly Personal information applications and partly other								

*A **Personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	1
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	1
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	
Cabinet information	
Executive Council information	
Contempt	
Legal professional privilege	
Excluded information	
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	
Transport safety	
Adoption	

	Number of times consideration used*
Care and protection of children	
Ministerial code of conduct	
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	

*More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	
Law enforcement and security	
Individual rights, judicial processes and Otural justice	
Business interests of agencies and other persons	
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	
Secrecy provisions	
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	2
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	1
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	3

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by ADT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications for review
Agent-initiated transfers	
Applicant-initiated transfers	

Minister for Education (The Hon Rob Stokes MP)

Number of access applications received	2
Total number of applications (including withdrawn applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 30 January 2017 and 30 June 2017 is:	
Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information	0
Total number of access applications that were <u>refused, either wholly or partly</u> , because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is:	
• Of the applications refused, the number that were refused <u>wholly</u> on that basis is:	N/A
• Of the applications refused, the number that were refused <u>partly</u> on that basis is:	N/A

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media								
Members of Parliament								
Private sector business								
Not for profit organisations or community groups				1				
Members of the public (application by legal representative)				1				
Members of the public (other)								

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*								
Access applications (other than Personal information applications)				2				
Access applications that are partly Personal information applications and partly other								

*A **Personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	
Cabinet information	
Executive Council information	
Contempt	
Legal professional privilege	
Excluded information	
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	
Transport safety	
Adoption	

	Number of times consideration used*
Care and protection of children	
Ministerial code of conduct	
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	

*More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	
Law enforcement and security	
Individual rights, judicial processes and Otural justice	
Business interests of agencies and other persons	
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	
Secrecy provisions	
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	0
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	2
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	2

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by ADT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	0
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	0

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications for review
Agent-initiated transfers	
Applicant-initiated transfers	

**Minister for Lands and Forestry, Minister for Racing
(The Hon Paul Toole MP)**

Number of access applications received	4
Total number of applications (including withdrawn applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 30 January 2017 and 30 June 2017 is:	
Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information	0
Total number of access applications that were <u>refused, either wholly or partly</u> , because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is:	
• Of the applications refused, the number that were refused <u>wholly</u> on that basis is:	N/A
• Of the applications refused, the number that were refused <u>partly</u> on that basis is:	N/A

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media			1					
Members of Parliament				2				
Private sector business								
Not for profit organisations or community groups								
Members of the public (application by legal representative)				1				
Members of the public (other)								

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*								
Access applications (other than Personal information applications)			1	3				
Access applications that are partly Personal information applications and partly other								

*A **Personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	
Cabinet information	
Executive Council information	
Contempt	
Legal professional privilege	
Excluded information	1
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	
Transport safety	
Adoption	
Care and protection of children	

	Number of times consideration used*
Ministerial code of conduct	
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	

*More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	
Law enforcement and security	
Individual rights, judicial processes and Otural justice	
Business interests of agencies and other persons	
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	
Secrecy provisions	
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	4
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	0
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	4

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by ADT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications for review
Agent-initiated transfers	
Applicant-initiated transfers	

The Hon Gabrielle Upton MP
Minister for the Environment, Minister for Local Government, Minister for Heritage

Number of access applications received	2
Total number of applications (including withdrawn applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 30 January 2017 and 30 June 2017 is:	
Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information	0
<u>Total number</u> of access applications that were <u>refused, either wholly or partly</u> , because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is:	
• Of the applications refused, the number that were refused <u>wholly</u> on that basis is:	N/A
• Of the applications refused, the number that were refused <u>partly</u> on that basis is:	N/A

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media								
Members of Parliament				1				
Private sector business								
Not for profit organisations or community groups								
Members of the public (application by legal representative)								
Members of the public (other)					1			

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*					1			
Access applications (other than Personal information applications)				1				
Access applications that are partly Personal information applications and partly other								

*A **Personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	
Cabinet information	
Executive Council information	
Contempt	
Legal professional privilege	
Excluded information	
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	
Transport safety	
Adoption	

	Number of times consideration used*
Care and protection of children	
Ministerial code of conduct	
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	

*More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act

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Business interests of agencies and other persons	
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	
Secrecy provisions	
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	

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Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by ADT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications for review
Agent-initiated transfers	1
Applicant-initiated transfers	0

Appendix 10: Human resources

Number of employees by category and comparison to prior three years

The following table contains human resources information for the Department of Justice from 2013-14 to 2016-17. All information provided for 2016-17 is an estimate compiled for the Department analysing information from the Annual Workforce Profile.

Occupation Classification	2013-14*	2014-15*	2015-16*	2016-17*
Managers	876.98	866.86	973.11	1073.69
Professionals	1751.60	1878.80	1778.88	1766.27
Technicians and Trades Workers	473.33	478.48	507.71	550.01
Community and Personal Services Workers	4588.15	4389.24	5020.94	5306.43
Clerical and Administrative Workers	3564.12	3434.23	3491.23	3550.19
Sales Workers	14.40	17.40	17.91	12
Machinery Operators and Drivers	44.00	49.00	46.82	45
Labourers	13.79	13.24	13.86	11.33

*Non-casual FTE at census period based on information derived from workforce profile submission to PSC.

Exceptional movements in wages, salaries or allowances

There were no exceptional employee salary movements in the 2016-17 financial year.

Employees of the Department are covered by the Crown Employees (Public Sector – Salaries 2008) Award. The Award provided for a 2.50 per cent salary increase from the first full pay period on or after 1 July 2016. The majority of staff are covered by the Crown Employees (Public Service Conditions of Employment) Reviewed Award 2009, and the Crown Employees (Public Sector – Salaries 2008) Award.

Public Service Senior Executives are employed under the Government Sector Employment Act. Section 13 of the *Statutory and Other Offices Remuneration Act 1975* (SOOR Act), requires the Statutory and Other Offices Remuneration Tribunal (SOORT) to make a determination of the remuneration to be paid to judicial officers on and from 1 July (formerly 1 October)

Personnel policies and practices

Strategic Human Resources continues to review policies in accordance with its Policy review schedule or as required sooner

Industrial relations policies & practices

There were no new industrial relations policies or practices implemented during 2016-17.

Appendix 11: Insurance activities

Major insurance risks for the Department are the security of its staff, property and other assets, and the risk of work-related injuries, which may result in workers' compensation insurance claims. Accordingly, the Department has full workers' compensation, motor vehicle accident, property, liability and miscellaneous insurance cover provided by the Treasury Managed Fund (TMF). The TMF is a government-wide self-insurance scheme that provides a systematic and coordinated approach to the practice of risk management. Under this scheme, benchmarking was introduced to gauge risk management performance with insurance premiums determined by a combination of benchmarks and the Department's claims' experience.

A comprehensive insurance program covers workers' compensation, public liability, motor vehicle, property and miscellaneous liability.

QBE Insurance manages the Department's workers' compensation insurance and GIO General Ltd manages the Department's other insurances. To reduce the number and value of workers' compensation insurance claims, the Department monitors its claims experience on an ongoing basis, with a focus on occupational health and safety and claims management.

Risk management policies and procedures are also continually being reviewed, with the aim of enhancing the Department's risk management profile, thereby reducing future premiums.

Motor vehicle accident claims

Year	No of accidents	Frequency of accidents per 100 vehicles	Total costs of accidents	Average cost
2012-13	344	67	\$1,040,823	\$3,026
2013-14	372	91	\$848,405	\$2,281
2014-15	368	73	\$566,267	\$1,539
2015-16	443	73	\$1,386,898	\$3,131
2016-17	295	51	\$1,122,650	\$3,806

Public liability claims

The estimated outstanding value of potential claims against the current public liability policy (subject to Treasury Managed Fund actuarial assessment) is \$1,337,556.

Property claims

Year	No of accidents	Total cost of accidents	Average cost
2012-13	127	\$1,861,659	\$14,659
2013-14	98	\$1,039,592	\$10,608
2014-15	175	\$2,201,688	\$12,581
2015-16	259	\$2,882,475	\$11,129
2016-17	91	\$3,122,882	\$34,317

Miscellaneous claims

Year	No of accidents	Total cost of accidents	Average cost
2012-13	7	\$37,942	\$5,420
2013-14	12	\$13,847	\$1,154
2014-15	14	\$200,266	\$14,305
2015-16	13	\$2,652	\$204
2016-17	7	\$77,465	\$11,066

Note: Juvenile Justice has no miscellaneous claims for the above financial years.

Appendix 12: Intensive Correction Order Management Committee

The Intensive Correction Order Management Committee (ICOMC) was established under section 92 of the *Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999*.

The ICOMC oversees administration and governance to promote consistency and fairness in the operational application of Intensive Correction Orders (ICOs), pursuant to Part 3 and Schedule 3 of the *Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999*.

In 2016-17, no matters were referred to the ICOMC. This is the result of significant structural and policy changes to Community Corrections in 2013 which resulted in all ICO matters being directly referred to the State Parole Authority.

Appendix 13: Internal audit and risk management

Internal Audit and Risk Management Attestation Statement for the 2016-17 Financial Year for the Department of Justice

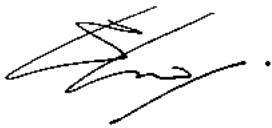
I, Andrew Cappie-Wood am of the opinion that the Department of Justice has internal audit and risk management processes in operation that are, excluding the exceptions or transitional arrangements described below, compliant with the eight (8) core requirements set out in the *Internal Audit and Risk Management Policy for the NSW Public Sector*, specifically:

Core Requirements	For each requirement, please specify whether compliant, non-compliant, or in transition
Risk Management Framework	
1.1 The agency head is ultimately responsible and accountable for risk management in the agency	Compliant
1.2 A risk management framework that is appropriate to the agency has been established and maintained and the framework is consistent with AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009	Compliant
Internal Audit Function	
2.1 An internal audit function has been established and maintained	Compliant
2.2 The operation of the internal audit function is consistent with the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing	Compliant
2.3 The agency has an Internal Audit Charter that is consistent with the content of the 'model charter'	Compliant
Audit and Risk Committee	
3.1 An independent and Audit and Risk Committee with appropriate expertise has been established	Compliant
3.2 The Audit and Risk Committee is an advisory committee providing assistance to the agency head on the agency's governance processes, risk management and control frameworks, and its external accountability obligations	Compliant
3.3 The Audit and Risk Committee has a Charter that is consistent with the content of the 'model charter'	Compliant
Exceptions or Transitional Arrangements	
Nil.	

Membership

The current chair and members of the Audit and Risk Committee are:

- ▲ Chair, Carolyn Burlew, October 2015 – October 2020
- ▲ Independent Member 1, David Antaw, November 2015 – November 2018
- ▲ Independent Member 2, Leah Fricke, November 2015 – November 2018
- ▲ Independent Member 3, Ralph Kelly, November 2015 – November 2018
- ▲ Independent Member 4, John Pearson, March 2016 – March 2019



Andrew Cappie-Wood
Secretary

Appendix 14: Land disposal

- ▲ The Newcastle Courthouse (address: 9 George Street, Newcastle) was sold at public auction on 15 December 2016 for \$6.6 million and settlement occurred on 15 March 2017.
 - The Property was sold by Property NSW and acquired by a Japanese University Group.
 - The Property was sold as a result of the completion of the new Newcastle Justice Precinct completed on 11 April 2016.
 - Proceeds were retained by Property NSW, to disperse as per an agreement between Department of Justice and Department of Industry, Lands and Forestry.
 - Documents in relation to the sale can be obtained through Property NSW.

Appendix 15: Legal change

Changes in Acts allocated to the Attorney General

Bail Act 2013
Bail Amendment Act 2015
Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act 1987
Child Protection (Offenders Prohibition Orders) Act 2004
Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2013
Crimes Act 1900
Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007
Crimes (Forensic Procedures) Act 2000
Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999
Criminal Procedure Act 1986
Criminal Appeal Act 1912
Co-operative Schemes (Administrative Actions) Act 2001
Confiscation of Proceeds of Crime Act 1989
Coroners Act 2009
Corporations (Administrative Actions) Act 2001
Court Information Act 2010
Court Suppression and Non-Publication Orders Act 2010
Defamation Act 2005
District Court Act 1973
Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985
Evidence on Commission Act 1995
Judicial Officers Act 1986
Land and Environment Court Act 1979
Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002
Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1946
Legal Profession Uniform Law Application Act 2014
Local Court Act 2007
Professional Standards Act 1994

Succession Act 2006

Statutory and Other Offices Remuneration Act 1975

Strata Schemes Management Act 2015

Supreme Court Act 1970

Surveillance Devices Act 2007

Terrorism (Police Powers) Act 2002

Vexatious Proceedings Act 2008

Victims' Rights and Support Act 2013

Workplace Surveillance Act 2005

Changes to regulations allocated to the Attorney General

Bail Amendment (Exceptional Circumstances) Regulation 2016 (2016 No 723)

Bail Amendment (Detention Application) Regulation 2016 (2016 No 393)

Civil and Administrative Tribunal Regulation 2013

Civil Procedure Regulation 2012

Child Protection (Offenders Prohibition Orders) Amendment (Corresponding Laws) Regulation 2017 (2017 No 80)

Children (Criminal Proceedings) Regulation 2011

Criminal Procedure Regulation 2010

Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Regulation 2014

Confiscation of Proceeds of Crime Regulation 2015

Charitable Trusts Regulation 2017 (2017 No 285)

Criminal Records Amendment (Historical Homosexual Offences) Regulation 2017 (2017 No 149)

Court Security Regulation 2011

Civil and Administrative Tribunal Amendment (Fees) Regulation 2016 (2016 No 394)

Civil Procedure Regulation 2012

Criminal Procedure Amendment (Fees) Regulation 2016 (2016 No 398)

Coroners Amendment (Domestic Violence Death Review Team) Regulation 2016 (2016 No 514)

Dust Diseases Tribunal Amendment (Fees) Regulation 2016 (2016 No 399)

Dust Diseases Tribunal Regulation 2013

Drug Misuse and Trafficking Regulation 2011

Evidence (Audio and Audio Visual Links) Amendment (Bail Matters) Regulation 2016 (2016 No 769)

Guardianship Regulation 2010

Jury Regulation 2015

Legal Profession Uniform Law Application Regulation 2015

Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Regulation 2016

Legal Aid Commission Regulation 2011

Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Regulation 2005

Legal Profession Uniform Law Application Amendment (Fees) Regulation 2016 (2016 No 407)

NSW Trustee and Guardian Regulation 2008

Powers of Attorney Regulation 2016 (2016 No 548)

Relationships Register Regulation 2015

Succession Amendment (Will Deposit Fee) Regulation 2017

Surveillance Devices Regulation 2014

Surveillance Devices Amendment (Police Body-Worn Video) Regulation 2016 (2016 No 796)

Strata Schemes Development Regulation 2016 (2016 No 659)

Surrogacy Regulation 2011

Succession Amendment (Will Deposit Fee) Regulation 2016 (2016 No 416)

Sheriff Regulation 2011

Terrorism (Police Powers) Regulation 2011

Trustee Companies Regulation 2011

Young Offenders Regulation 2016

New Acts allocated to the Minister for Police

Law Enforcement Conduct Commission Act 2016 (new legislation)

Scrap Metal Industry Act 2016 (new legislation)

Changes in Acts allocated to the Minister for Police

Fines Amendment (Electronic Penalty Notices) Act 2016

Security Industry Amendment (Private Investigators) Act 2016 – amended the Security Industry Act 1997

Firearms and Weapons Legislation Amendment Act 2017 – amended the Firearms Act 1996, the Weapons Prohibition Act 1998 and the Criminal Procedure Act 1986.

Security Industry Amendment Act 2017 – amended the Security Industry Act 1997

Tattoo Parlours Amendment Act 2017 – amended the Tattoo Parlours Act 2012

Amendments to regulations allocated to the Minister for Police

Security Industry Regulation 2016 re-made

Changes in Acts allocated to the Minister for Racing

Greyhound Racing Prohibition Act 2016 (2016 No 36)

New Regulations allocated to the Minister for Racing

Betting and Racing Amendment (Fees) Regulation 2016 (commenced 15 July 2016)

- ▲ A regulation that provided for an increase in the fee that a racing controlling body may require a person who holds a race fields information use approval to pay for the use of race field information.

Public Lotteries Regulation 2016 (commenced 1 September 2016)

- ▲ A regulation that remade, with minor amendments, the provisions of the Public Lotteries Regulation 2016, which was repealed by the *Subordinate Legislation Act 1989* on 1 September 2016.

Gaming and Liquor Administration Regulation 2016 (commenced 1 September 2016)

- ▲ A regulation that remade, with minor amendments, the provisions of the Gaming and Liquor Administration Regulation 2008, which was repealed by the *Subordinate Legislation Act 1989* on 1 September 2016.

Amendments to regulations allocated to the Minister for Racing

Liquor Amendment (Special Events Extended Trading) Regulation (No 2) 2016 – (2016 No 496) LW 12 August 2016

Liquor Amendment (Special Licence Conditions) Regulation (No 2) 2016 – (2016 No 697) LW 25 November 2016

Liquor Amendment Regulation 2016 – (2016 No 774) LW 16 December 2016

Liquor Amendment Regulation 2017 – (2017 No 29) LW 17 February 2017

Liquor (Adjustable Fee Amounts) Amendment Notice 2017 – (2017 No 77) LW 14 March 2017

Appendix 16: Major works in progress

Project	Estimated cost (\$million)	Cost up to 30 June 2017 (\$m)	Expected Completion date
Wagga Wagga Courthouse redevelopment	20.6	20.5	Dec-16
New Children's Court Surry Hills	37.8	21.5	Jan-18
Decade of Decentralisation	14.8	12.1	Jun-18
Cook Freeze	12.8	7.5	Aug-17
NCAT Fit Out	9.6	8.9	Jan-17
Walsh Bay Arts Precinct – Major upgrade	207	10.17	Dec-19
Additional District Courts:	15.7	7.2	
Lvl 5 – Downing Centre			May-17
Lvl 6 – Downing Centre			Oct-17
New SPA Hearing Room, Sydney West Trial Courts			Dec-17
Relocation of court staff out of Downing Centre			May-17
Justice Infrastructure			
Rapid Build Projects			
Macquarie RBP at Wellington	188.1	167.8	Aug-17
Hunter RBP at Cessnock	199.9	111.7	Oct-17
Total RB Projects	388	279.5	
Medium Term Projects			
Parklea 150	37.3	25.3	Oct-17
Parklea 500	152.7	13.5	Mar-19
SCCC (Nowra)	166.6	13.9	Jun-19
Junee	220.6	19.5	Dec-19
Cessnock 320 Max	219	4.2	Jun-19
Cessnock 280 Min	171.3	0.1	TBA
Dawn De Loas	36.8	0.1	TBA
OMMPCC (Windsor)	50.3	0.1	TBA
MNCCC (Kempsey)	177.5	1.4	Jul-19
Bathurst	110.7	0	TBA
Total MT Projects	1342.8	78	
Immediate Future Needs (IFN) Projects			
Mary Wade (Juniperina)	12.9	4	Sep-17
Long Bay	4.5	0.1	Dec-17
John Morony	7.9	1.8	Sep-17
Illawarra RC (Wollongong)	5.1	4.2	Project Complete
Other upgrades	37.3	6.7	TBA
Total IFN Projects	68.6	16.7	
TOTAL	2117.7	462.07	

Appendix 17: Multicultural Policies and Services Program

- ▲ In 2016-17, the Department of Justice continued to expand its community engagement, with a focus on refugees and humanitarian entrants.
- ▲ The Justice Multicultural Advisory Council meets quarterly to provide advice to the department on best practice for working with multicultural communities.
- ▲ Data is maintained on interpreter usage and languages, as well as cultural background of people accessing services.
- ▲ Information about multicultural communities in NSW, communication strategies and working with interpreters is available on the Department's website.
- ▲ The Department's Multicultural Steering Committee meets regularly to monitor progress against the Multicultural Plan and work collaboratively on issues affecting multicultural communities.
- ▲ The Anti-Discrimination Board continues to consult with its Multicultural Advisory Committee.
- ▲ Registrars from Local Courts regularly engage with local multicultural communities, including inviting agencies to court user forums and attending meetings with local community networks.
- ▲ Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Services (CLAS) officers provide basic language assistance to staff when communicating with clients, community members or offenders who have difficulty communicating in English. New CLAS guidelines were launched in 2016-17.
- ▲ In 2016-17, the Department employed nine new staff from a refugee background, as part of the Refugee Employment Scheme.
- ▲ Inmates from a culturally and linguistically diverse background (CALD) continue to access programs and appropriate meals in custody are available. Services funded by Corrective Services NSW are required to have good knowledge of issues for CALD communities and tailor their services to the needs of offenders from CALD backgrounds.
- ▲ Juvenile Justice is developing partnerships with local religious leaders and community organisations to support young people from multicultural communities.
- ▲ Community engagement with multicultural communities has expanded over the last year, including Law Expos, court open days, workshops, information sessions and stalls at community events.
- ▲ NCAT has produced some new videos about its services, including versions in community languages.

Agreements with Multicultural NSW

The Department of Justice has an ongoing Memorandum of Understanding with Multicultural NSW, for the provision of interpreting services in all NSW courts.

Appendix 18: Work Health and Safety

The Department is committed to providing a safe, equitable and productive working environment that supports the requirements of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*, as well as providing a supportive environment for employees injured at work, ensuring effective treatment and management of the return to work process.

Key achievements in 2016-17:

- ▲ The Department undertook an extensive review of its Work Health and Safety Management Framework and associated policies, procedures and related processes. Key findings of this review will be implemented in 2017-18.
- ▲ The Department has continued to deliver WHS compliance training, risk management and incident investigations to employees, with 109 Health and Safety Representatives trained in 2016-17.
- ▲ The Department introduced a three year 'Get Healthy at Work' program, comprising of health checks for workers in its first year. The results from this first phase will inform Workplace Health Programs focusing on priority health issues over 2017-2019. The aim of this program is to improve the health of workers and reduce the prevalence of chronic disease.

Work related injuries

- ▲ There were 697 workers compensation claims reported in the 2016-17 financial year, down from 725 in the previous year. This represents a decrease of 4 per cent in claims reported.
- ▲ The three most prevalent mechanisms of injury across Justice were: Muscular Stress while handling objects other than lifting; carrying or putting down; Falls on the same level and Assaulted by person or persons.
- ▲ There were 631 open claims at 30 June 2017.
- ▲ There were nil WorkCover prosecutions in 2016-17.

Key Divisional WHS achievements have included:

- ▲ Corrective Services:
 - 6.1 per cent reduction in FY Workers' Compensation claim volumes;
 - Promotion of Safework NSW's Take Forking Safety Seriously across the Division;
 - 1 to 3 day WHS Management System modular training package rolled out across Corrective Services Industries;
 - Information sessions covering alcohol, tobacco and other drugs (ATOD), emotional survival, mental health, resilience, get healthy support and critical incident supports;
 - Peer Support Program continues to operate across 38 workplaces.
- ▲ Juvenile Justice:
 - 3.7 per cent reduction in FY Workers' Compensation claim volumes;

- “Pass Through” security drawers being installed at Cobham in collaboration with Safework NSW;
- 147 Get Healthy at Work Brief Health Checks undertaken in May-June 2017;
- Dangerous goods and chemical training for Juvenile Justice workers approved and currently being rolled out.

▲ Courts and Tribunal Services:

- 9.8 per cent reduction in FY claim volumes;
- Developed and promoted Body Safe Program;
- Workplace risk assessments for all physical or psychological claims when an employee has been absent for a period of time or determined a whole of person impairment percentage.

▲ Corporate Services, Trustee and Guardian, OOS, JCIU, JI, Finance:

- 222 Get Healthy at Work Brief Health Checks in May-June 2017;
- TAG Fit – NSW Trustee and Guardian established a Wellbeing Working Party to focus on physical and mental wellbeing.

Appendix 19: Promotion / Overseas visits

Officer	Destination	Purpose
Natasha Mann, Executive Director, Regulatory Policy and Strategy	London, UK 6-9 February 2017	Attendance at World Regulatory Assembly, a seminar program for international gaming regulators – invitation only
Malcolm Schyvens, Deputy President and Division Head, Guardianship Division, NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal	Hong Kong 17-21 February 2017	Invited Keynote Speaker at the Second Guardianship Conference of <i>Hong Kong Respecting Will and Wishes</i>
Vithiyani Jayanandarajah, A/ Manager Revenue Assurance & Integrity	International Centre for Gaming Regulation, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, USA 24 Feb – 5 March 2017	Casino Auditing for Gaming Regulators – Course
Dimitri Argeres, Compliance Program Coordinator	International Centre for Gaming Regulation, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, USA 11-21 March 2017	Probity Investigation Training – Course
Peter Severin, Commissioner of Corrective Services NSW	New York, United States 24 April – 1 May 2017	International Counter-Terrorism Conference
Luke Grant, Assistant Commissioner, Corrections Strategy and Policy	Prague, Czech Republic 15-17 May 2017	International Corrections and Prisons Association – Technology in Corrections Conference
Peter Severin, Commissioner of Corrective Services NSW	Wellington, New Zealand 2-10 July 2016	Corrective Services Council Meeting
Rachel Nibbs	Singapore 10-15 July 2016	Executive Master of Public Administration
Amanda Ianna, the NSW Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages (BDM)	England 23-30 July 2016	Accompanied a representative of the Victorian BDM to approve final designs for the supply of security paper on behalf of the Registrars in all Australian States and Territories.
* The costs involved were shared by all States and Territories.		
Grainne Brundson, Head of Engagement and Strategy, Screen NSW	Ostersund, Sweden 13-16 September 2016	Represent Sydney City of Film at annual meeting of global UNESCO Creative Cities Network
Steve Thorpe, Group Director, CSI Industries and Educations	Tianjin, China 16-21 October 2016	Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators
Courtney Gibson, Chief Executive, Screen NSW	Los Angeles, USA 15-21 October 2016	Represent NSW at AusFilm Week to promote <i>Made in NSW Fund</i>

Officer	Destination	Purpose
Peter Severin, Commissioner of Corrective Services NSW	Bucharest, Romania 23-28 October 2016	International Corrections and Prison Association (ICPA) Conference
Phillip Snoyman, Director, Statewide Services Offender Management and Programs	Bucharest, Romania 23-28 October 2016	International Corrections and Prison Association (ICPA) Conference

Appendix 20: Privacy and personal information

Internal reviews

In 2016-17, the Office of the General Counsel received 13 applications for internal review under section 53 of the Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998 (PPIP Act).

Out of the 13 applications:

- ▲ Five were determined within the statutory period permitted for completion of internal reviews;
- ▲ Four were completed outside the statutory timeframe;
- ▲ One was withdrawn;
- ▲ Contact was lost with the applicant for one review; and
- ▲ Two are due for completion in 2017-18 financial year.

Out of the nine applications for internal review that were completed in 2016-17, five were resulted in a finding of a breach of the PPIP Act by the Department.

Requests for access and amendment

The Office of the General Counsel received three requests for access to personal information under section 14 of the PPIP Act. The Department received five requests for amendment of personal information under section 15 of the PPIP Act, compared to just one request for amendment received in 2015-16.

Section 45 complaints

The office of the General Counsel received no complaints under section 45 of the PPIP Act.

Privacy Management Plan, policies and practices

The Department has a privacy management plan, which is reviewed on an ongoing basis. The Department has a number of policies and written practices available to staff that provide advice on how to handle personal and health information held by the Department in accordance with the PPIP Act and the HRIP Act. The Department has internet and intranet sites that provide information on privacy issues.

Appendix 21: Public interest disclosures (PIDs)

The *Public Interest Disclosures Act 1994* (PID Act) sets out the system under which people working within the NSW public sector, including individuals who are engaged as contractors, can come forward with important information about the functioning of the public sector in a way that minimises the risk of reprisal.

The Department of Justice has a PID policy which provides detailed information about how staff can provide information regarding corrupt conduct, maladministration of a serious nature, serious and substantial waste, and government information contraventions

Requirements	PIDs made by public officials performing their day to day functions	PIDs made under a statutory or other legal obligation	All other PIDs
No. of public officials who made public interest disclosures to your public authority	17	0	2
No. of public interest disclosures received by your public authority	19	0	0
Of public interest disclosures received how many were primarily about:			
Corrupt conduct	19	0	0
Maladministration	0	0	0
Serious and Substantial Waste	0	0	0
Government information contravention	0	0	0
Local government pecuniary interest contravention	N/A	N/A	N/A
No. of public interest disclosures (received since 1 Jan 2012) that have been finalised in this reporting period	9		2
Have you established an internal reporting policy			Yes
Has the head of your public authority taken action to meet their staff awareness obligations			Yes

Appendix 21: Public interest disclosures (PIDs)

Requirements	PIDs made by public officials performing their day to day functions	PIDs made under a statutory or other legal obligation	All other PIDs
If so, please select how staff have been made aware			<p>Information, nominated roles & Templates placed on Intranet</p> <p>Policy available to staff via Intranet.</p> <p>Forms, checklist and Risk assessment available via intranet for nominated officers and Coordinators.</p> <p>Briefing to new Department of Justice employees through "face to face" Induction.</p> <p>All CSNSW recruits for Custodial Corrections and Community Corrections receive a briefing in respect of PID's through induction training.</p>

Data includes: Corrective Services NSW, Juvenile Justice, Courts & Tribunals, NSW Trustee & Guardian, Justice Policy & Strategy, Corporate Services , Strategic Finance and Procurement, Justice Infrastructure, Justice Cluster Implementation unit, Justice Services, Office of Emergency Management, and Office of the Secretary .

Please note: Arts and Culture and Liquor and Gaming are included in this report until 1 April 2017 when Machinery of Government changes moved Liquor and Gaming Divisions to Department of Industry and Arts and Culture to Department of Planning.

Appendix 22: Research and Development

Veterans Affairs

Strategic Workforce Planning Project

The Veterans Employment Program is engaged in work to identify opportunities to link NSW Government workforce planning with the Defence talent pipeline of approximately 1,500 ADF personnel exiting into NSW each year. To deliver the project, the Program team is working with Noetic, a consulting company with Defence and HR planning expertise.

Research undertaken has provided an understanding of the skills, experience and qualifications of the Defence talent pipeline and an understanding of the demand across NSW Government workforce. Analysis has focused on the opportunities to link skills of transitioning Defence personnel with careers in the NSW public sector. Collaboration with agencies, such as TAFE NSW, provides input to identify and address skills gaps through recognition of prior learning, up-skilling or on-the-job training.

Work has progressed with the Justice cluster to identify a pilot project to enable a transition mechanism for aligning the skill sets of former Defence personnel to the needs of Justice. It is intended that this pilot will provide a scalable model for use across NSW Government more broadly.

Arts NSW

Sydney Culture Pass

An action under Create in NSW: the NSW Arts and Cultural Policy Framework is to investigate a Sydney Culture Pass. In late 2016, Create NSW commissioned the development a Strategic Business Case to investigate future implementation of the proposed Sydney Culture Pass. The Strategic Business Case was to support continued investigation, research and options development to inform government decision making.

International engagement investigation survey

Bailey & Yang was engaged by Create NSW to undertake a research study investigating the breadth of international arts and cultural activity, capacity and opportunities for exchanges and cultural exports to Asia (focus on South Korea, China, India and Indonesia). The reports were completed in December 2016, with the evidence forming a baseline to inform future international engagement, investments and programs.

Western Sydney and Regional Mapping

Create in NSW identified a policy action to map the arts and cultural landscape in Western Sydney and Regional NSW to build an evidence base to inform policies, strategies, investment and infrastructure development decision-making.

To build on this evidence base and refine the findings, further literature review and stakeholder engagement were initiated in 2016-17, to provide a better understanding of the arts and cultural precincts within these regions, and to identify opportunities to further develop the arts, screen, and cultural sector.

Justice Strategy and Policy

Title	Type	Description	Date completed
The determinants of trial duration: A preliminary study	Bureau Brief:Issue paper no.127	An exploratory analysis of the factors influencing trial duration in the NSW District Criminal Court	Published May 2017
Recent Trends in Arrests for Drug Driving	Bureau Brief:Issue paper no.125	In 2015 the NSW government announced it would significantly increase the number of roadside drug tests conducted. This paper examines the impact of increased drug driving detections on the New South Wales Criminal Courts.	Published March 2017
NSW court user experience survey: Results from two metropolitan courthouses	Bureau Brief:Issue paper no.124	Examines the experience of court users of two metropolitan courthouses in New South Wales.	Published March 2017
Changing age profile of NSW offenders	Bureau Brief:Issue paper no.123	A report on the age profile of the NSW offender population with particular attention given to older offenders.	Published March 2017
Forecasting trial delay in the NSW District Criminal Court: An update	Bureau Brief:Issue paper no.122	Develops a statistical model which enables court administrators to determine the future impact on trial court delay of changes in the backlog of pending trials.	Published April 2017
Reporting rates of assaults at The Star casino by licensed premises staff	Bureau Brief:Issue paper no.121	Determines whether there has been any change in the rate of reporting of assaults at The Star casino by staff before and after the lockout reforms were introduced in February 2014. This paper also briefly examines the characteristics of both offenders and victims of assaults occurring at The Star casino.	Published November 2016
The NSW Rolling List Court Evaluation: Preliminary Report	Bureau Brief:Issue paper no.120	Determines whether greater efficiency can be achieved through application of the Rolling List Court (RLC) model to NSW District Criminal Court matters.	Published September 2016
Breach rate of Apprehended Domestic Violence Orders in NSW	Bureau Brief:Issue paper no.119	Estimates the proportion of ADVOs breached and identify factors associated with a breach of a final order.	Published September 2016
What's causing the growth in Indigenous Imprisonment in NSW?	Bureau Brief:Issue paper no.118	Examines the rise in the NSW Indigenous prison population.	Published August 2016
Trends in Indigenous offending NSW: 2001-2015	Bureau Brief:Issue paper no.117	Describes trends in Indigenous arrest rates in New South Wales for property and violent offences.	Published August 2016

Title	Type	Description	Date completed
A follow-up on the impact of the Bail Act 2013 (NSW) on trends in bail	Bureau Brief: Issue paper no.116	Examines the effect of the Bail Act 2013 (NSW) and subsequent 'show-cause' amendments on trends in the number and proportion of defendants being refused bail.	Published August 2016
The NSW Prison Population Simulation Model: A policy analysis tool	Crime & Justice Bulletin: no. 203	Describes a simulation model of the NSW prison system and demonstrate its utility as a tool for examining the effects of changes to the criminal justice system that influence the number of prisoners in custody.	Published February 2017
Outcome evaluation of NSW's Safer Pathway Program: Victims' Experiences	Crime & Justice Bulletin: no. 202	Examines whether the Safer Pathway program is more effective in reducing domestic violence related offences (e.g. physical assault, threats of physical assault, intimidation) than the conventional response to such offences. The secondary aim was to describe key features of the program's operation and the response of domestic violence victims to the services provided.	Published March 2017
The effect of lockout and last drinks laws on non-domestic assaults in Sydney: An update to September 2016	Crime & Justice Bulletin: no. 201	Assesses the longer-term effects of the 2014 NSW liquor law reforms on levels of violence in the inner Sydney area.	Published February 2017
Intimate partner violence against women in Australia: related factors and help-seeking behaviours	Crime & Justice Bulletin: no. 200	Determines which factors were associated with (1) female experiences of intimate partner violence (IPV), (2) female reporting of physical or sexual assault by an intimate partner to the police and (3) females seeking help and support after experiencing IPV.	Published November 2016
Adult prison population size in New South Wales: Comparative Forecasts	Crime & Justice Bulletin: no. 199	Compares the accuracy of Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) model and Holt-Winters additive exponential smoothing method for forecasting the size of the total NSW adult prison population.	Published September 2016
Violent Criminal Careers: A retrospective longitudinal study	Crime & Justice Bulletin: no. 198	Determines: (1) the long-term risk that someone charged with a violent offence will commit another violent offence (2) what factors influence the likelihood of desistance and the length of time to the next violent offence for those who do re-offend.	Published September 2016
The revised Group Risk Assessment Model (GRAM 2): Assessing risk of reoffending among adults given non-custodial sanctions	Crime & Justice Bulletin: no. 197	Re-examines the Group Risk Assessment Model (GRAM) for predicting reoffending in adults given non-custodial sentences and to assess the accuracy of the model.	Published August 2016

Appendix 22: Research and Development

Title	Type	Description	Date completed
Trends in conditional discharges in NSW Local Courts: 2004-2015	Crime & Justice Bulletin:no. 196	Examines trends in the use of conditional discharges in New South Wales Local Courts between 2004 and 2015.	Published August 2016
Willingness to pay a fine	Crime & Justice Bulletin:no. 195	Determines whether the fine amount, the fine detection mode and the socioeconomic status of the offender influence the willingness to pay a fine.	Published August 2016
Parole release authority and re-offending	Crime & Justice Bulletin:no. 194	Determines whether recidivism was associated with parole release authority; and to determine whether re-offending was also related to being under supervision or not.	Published July 2016
Does the Custody-based Intensive Treatment (CUBIT) program for sex offenders reduce re-offending?	Crime & Justice Bulletin:no. 193	Investigates whether completing the Custody-based Intensive Treatment (CUBIT) program for moderate to high risk/needs sex offenders reduces re-offending.	Published July 2016
The NSW Intensive Drug and Alcohol Treatment Program (IDATP) and recidivism: An early look at outcomes for referrals	Crime & Justice Bulletin:no. 192	To investigate whether referral to the Intensive Drug and Alcohol Treatment Program (IDATP) reduces re-offending and/or returns to custody.	Published July 2016
NSW Custody Statistics: Quarterly Update March 2017	Quarterly Update	Examines trends in the number of adults and juveniles in prison in NSW.	Published May 2017
NSW Custody Statistics: Quarterly Update December 2016	Quarterly Update	Examines trends in the number of adults and juveniles in prison in NSW.	Published January 2017
NSW Custody Statistics: Quarterly Update September 2016	Quarterly Update	Examines trends in the number of adults and juveniles in prison in NSW..	
NSW Custody Statistics: Quarterly Update June 2016	Quarterly Update	Examines trends in the number of adults and juveniles in prison in NSW.	Published January 2017
NSW Recorded Crime Statistics 2016	Annual Report	Annual report series examines trends in crime reported to, or by the NSW Police Force.	Published April 2017

Title	Type	Description	Date completed
NSW Recorded Crime Statistics: Quarterly Update March 2017	Quarterly Update	Quarterly report series examines trends in crime reported to, or by the NSW Police Force.	
NSW Recorded Crime Statistics: Quarterly Update December 2016	Quarterly Update	Quarterly report series examines trends in crime reported to, or by the NSW Police Force.	
NSW Recorded Crime Statistics: Quarterly Update September 2016	Quarterly Update	Quarterly report series examines trends in crime reported to, or by the NSW Police Force.	
NSW Recorded Crime Statistics: Quarterly Update June 2016	Quarterly Update	Quarterly report series examines trends in crime reported to, or by the NSW Police Force.	
NSW Criminal Courts Statistics 2016		Information on the characteristics of defendants dealt with by NSW criminal courts. Including information on the offences, case outcomes and sentences associated with those defendants.	Published May 2017
NSW Criminal Courts Statistics 2015		Information on the characteristics of defendants dealt with by NSW criminal courts. Including information on the offences, case outcomes and sentences associated with those defendants.	Published July 2016

Liquor and Gaming

Research commissioned by Liquor & Gaming NSW and the Responsible Gambling Fund, to provide thought leadership and better inform the development of innovative responsible gambling policy, initiatives and regulatory approaches and evaluations continued in 2016-17.

A longitudinal study of clients and gambling help services research commenced in October 2013 and will be completed in December 2018. This project is being undertaken in partnership with the ACT Government. In addition to research undertaken by the NSW Government, research was commissioned by Gambling Research Australia, a national gambling research program funded by all State, Territory and Commonwealth Governments. The innovations in traditional gambling products research project was completed and published in August 2016.

The following new and continuing research in 2016-17 included:

Organisation	Funding	Project
Schottler Consulting	\$79,300	Separation of ATMs and gaming machine research project. Completed April 2017.
Schottler Consulting	\$49,727	Harm minimisation impact of third party exclusion schemes and possible future directions for NSW
Instinct and Reason	\$27,150 (total cost of 54,300)*	Responsible Gambling Fund, You're Stronger Than You Think advertising campaign mid and post campaign research
Taverner Research	\$22,443 (total cost of 56,108)*	Responsible Gambling Fund evaluation of problem gambling prevention program in NSW Aboriginal communities

*Note these payments were split over the two reporting periods, so the relevant expenditure is reflected in the Department of Justice and Department of Industry annual reports.

Corrective Services NSW

Subject	Description
Understanding and preventing gun violence: A qualitative study of crime gun acquisition and use in two Australian states	The study is being conducted by Professor Andrew Goldsmith from Flinders University in South Australia. The research aims to advance the knowledge of why guns are used in a criminal context by a nuanced analysis of the instrumental, cultural and symbolic value of guns and why they hold an attraction for particular users. The researchers will undertake interviews with inmates convicted of offences in which guns were involved across two states NSW and South Australia. The interviews will try to elicit the factors (instrumental, symbolic, emotional) which influence a decision to acquire, display or use a gun.
How do changes to CUBIT affect program completion rates and reoffending outcomes?	This study is being conducted by Dr Mark Howard from CSNSW in tandem with an outcomes evaluation of the CUBIT program by the Bureau of Crimes Statistics and Research (BoCSAR). Dr Howard will be assessing whether the operational changes to the program in 2005 are associated with differences in participants likelihood of program completion and whether attrition rates within each programs cohort are associated with reoffending rates.
Indigenous offender and community experiences of NSW Intensive Correction Orders (ICO's)	The study is being conducted by Professor Elena Marchetti from the University of Wollongong. The study will examine how ICO's , a custodial sentencing alternative, affect Indigenous offenders and communities to explore whether their sentencing needs are met by the current legislative structure of the order.
Recidivism, health and social functioning following releases to the community of NSW prisoners with problematic drug use: An evaluation of the Connections program	This study is being conducted by Professor Elizabeth Sullivan from the University of Technology Sydney. The study aims to evaluate the Connection program to determine whether this model of intervention reduces recidivism and improves the health and social functioning of patients in the program. The Connection program is a public sector state-wide intervention program providing pre-release planning and post-release support for inmates with a history of problematic drug use.

Subject	Description
Patients' Experiences and Perceptions Study – PEaPS	This study is being conducted by Ms Rhonda Halpin from the Justice Health & Forensic Mental Health Network (Justice Health). Justice Health has previously collected patient satisfaction data on their services through Patient Snapshot surveys. The Patients Experiences and Perceptions Survey (PEaPS) is being trialled as a more focused investigation to gain meaningful feedback from inmate 'patients' to improve healthcare services for them.
Feasibility and acceptability of post-release naloxone in NSW	This study is being conducted by Dr Sarah Larney from the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre at the UNSW. The research is examining the feasibility and acceptability of take home naloxone for opioid users recently released from CSNSW correctional centres. The study is exploratory only and does not involve the provision of naloxone to offenders but interviews with relevant stakeholders for their views on introduction of such a program.
Health outcomes and service utilisation in a cohort of people who inject drugs, sex workers and 'at risk' young people – A data linkage study	This study is being conducted by Dr Bradley Mathers from the Kirby Institute at the UNSW. The research is a data linkage study consisting of the client cohort of two health care clinics in Sydney with CSNSW records to help understand patterns of health care service used by the client cohort by mapping times in custody and therefore not accessing community services.
Do smoking bans change the nature of risk factors associated with inmate misconduct	This study is being conducted by Dr Mark Howard from CSNSW. The research is examining if the risk factors leading to inmate misconduct charges within correctional centres has changed prior to and after implementation of the CSNSW Smoke Free policy. In August 2015 CSNSW implemented a total ban on smoking in its correctional centres.
Treatment change on measures of antisocial attitudes and risk of reoffending	This study is being conducted by Dr Mark Howard from CSNSW. The research is examining whether pre and post-treatment change on the Measure of Criminal Attitudes and Associates (MCAA) can predict reoffending. The study will also aim to examine the psychometric validity of the MCAA. The MCAA is a tool routinely administered by CSNSW as an indicator of treatment change or progress.
Examining the long-term effects of the 2001 heroin shortage	This is a data study being conducted by Dr Timothy Moore from the University of Melbourne. In 2001 a large reduction in the supply of heroin led to a substantial decline in its use in NSW and other States. This study will examine the long term health and criminal outcomes of offenders convicted of heroin-related offences pre 2001. The offenders' conviction records will be reviewed to determine if the shortage caused their offence history to change, switch to other illicit drugs or participate in treatment programs.
Opioid Dependence: candidate genes and GxE effects	This study is being conducted by Professor Louise Degenhardt from the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre in the UNSW. The research will expand upon data previously collected by the Comorbidity and Trauma Study (CATS) conducted between 2004 and 2008. It will examine causes and predictors of death, illness, offending, incarceration, mortality and patterns of engagement with opioid substitution therapies among the CATS cohort. Importantly a major aim is to examine the impact of treatment on offending and incarceration among opioid dependent offenders.
Evaluation of the Black Wallaby Dreaming Inside Program at Junee Correctional Centre	The evaluation is being conducted by Professor Elena Marchetti from Griffith University. The program is a workshop developed for Indigenous inmates by the South Coast Writers Centre which visits Junee twice yearly to conduct creative writing workshops in the centre. Interviews will be conducted with program participants to identify the cultural or emotional impacts the writing course may have on participants.

Juvenile Justice – Ongoing Research Projects for 2016-17

Subject	Description
Effective Methods of Challenging Pro-criminal Attitudes and Behaviour of Juvenile Offenders	This project is being conducted by a PhD student with Monash University. The project explores the specific skills workers employ in confronting anti-social attitudes in juvenile offenders in the context of a supervision relationship. This research will further explore which styles of challenging are more effective with different client groups.
Case Management in NSW Juvenile Justice: Client Perspectives	This project is being conducted by a PhD student with Monash University. This research aims to examine and describe clients' understanding and experiences of case management as it occurs in the Juvenile Justice system in order to contribute to and improve effective case management theory and practice.
Collaborative Family Work in Youth Justice: A Model for Reducing Recidivism in Young Offenders	This project is being conducted by Dr Chris Trotter from Monash University. The project is evaluating the effects of collaborative family work (Act Now, Together Strong program) on juvenile offenders and their families.
The Stages of Psychosis in the Prison Population	This project is being conducted by Associate Professor Kimberlie Dean of the University of NSW. The aim of this project is to establish the prevalence of ultra-high risk, first episode psychosis and established psychosis within the population of incarcerated young people. The study will examine the relationship between different stages of psychosis and offending.
Exploring the Subjectivities of the Transitions Between Offending and Desistance	This project is being conducted by a PhD student with the University of Western Sydney. The aim of the study is to explore the transitional stage between desistance and offending. The project will explore prospective strategies to sustain desistance within the Australia context.
Correlates of Oral Language Skills of Young Offenders	This project is being conducted by a PhD student with the University of Sydney. The aim of the project is to examine the association between oral language skills, social cognition and emotional reactivity, and the severity of antisocial and offender behaviour.
Reducing Incarceration Using Justice Reinvestment: An Exploratory Study	This project is being conducted by Dr Jill Guthrie of the Australian National University. This is a community-driven research project which will explore the theory and research methodology of Justice Reinvestment as a way of reducing incarceration of juveniles and adults.
Investigating Recidivism in Primary and Secondary Variants of Psychopathy in Incarcerated Youth	This project is being conducted by a University of NSW student and Dr Eva Kimonis. The study aims to investigate whether the callous unemotional scores and conduct disorder symptoms predict non-violent and violent recidivism post-release.
Comparative Youth Penalty Project	This project is being conducted by Professor Chris Cunneen from James Cook University and Professor Eileen Baldry of the University of NSW. The project aims to analysis developments in the punishment of children and young people over last 30 years. The project will compare across four Australian jurisdictions and internationally with England and Wales.
Policing Young People in Care – Impacts of Not-For-Profit Carer Decision Making on Sentencing and Bail	This project is being conducted by Dr Alison Gerard, Dr Andrew McGrath and Dr Emma Colvin of Charles Sturt University. This project seeks to expand on research by McFarlane (2010) which has shown that young people in out of home care are 68 times more likely to appear in Children's Court than young people not in care. In particular, the project seeks to examine the role that out-of-home carers play in policing young people.
Transition of Young People From Within a Custodial Environment to the Community	This project is being conducted by Dr Sue O'Neill, Dr Terry Cummings, and Associate Professor Iva Strnadova of the University of NSW. This project seeks to establish what transition planning processes exist for young people who are on a control order in NSW.

Subject	Description
Assessing Juvenile Offenders for the Risk of Program Attrition From a Community Based Program and the Implications for Responsivity and Pre-Treatment Intervention	This project is being conducted by a Masters student from UNSW. The aim of this project is to compare differences between juvenile offender program completers and non-completers, examine factors that predict attrition for those participating in the community-based CHART program, and to examine the association between attrition and recidivism over 12 months.
Young People in Custody Health Survey 2015	This project is being conducted by Juvenile Justice NSW in collaboration with Justice Health. This project aims to provide an up to date physical and mental health profile of all young people in custody. An assessment of oral language competency and reading comprehension will also be conducted.
Under-Utilising Youth Diversion: Exploring Multiple Perspectives	This project is being conducted by a PhD student with the University of Western Sydney. The aims of this research project are to; explore police attitudes and understanding of diversion, explore magistrates attitudes and understanding of diversion, identify the political and policy constraints and opportunities surrounding the pursuit of existing forms of diversion for Indigenous youth from the perspective of key practitioners, and gather information and suggestions on the reforms in the child welfare and juvenile justice system that practitioners believe are necessary to maximise access to diversion.
The Development of Core Effective Practice Skills in Juvenile Justice	This project is being conducted with Monash University. It aims to examine the extent to which the practices of case workers changes as a result of the coaching and practice supervision program and to examine whether some of the core effective practice skills develop more than others.
Youth Justice Conferencing for Youth Misuse of Fire. A Research-Oriented Evaluation	This project is being conducted by a PhD student with Queensland University of Technology. The aim of this project is to examine the impact of fire-fighter involvement on the processes and outcomes of YJC for youth misuse of fire (YMF)
The Fundamental Characteristics and Functional Underpinnings of Juvenile Offending: Are Deliberate Firesetters a Specific Problematic Group?	This project is being conducted by a PhD student with Bond University. The aim of the project is to determine whether there is a functional difference between pathways towards deliberate fire-setting and non-fire-setting offenders.
Positive Pathways for Vulnerable Adolescents: The Role of a Life Management Program Approach	This project is being conducted by Dr Sally Nathan of the University of NSW. This project seeks to examine the short and longer term outcomes and pathways of young people who participate in the Ted Noffs' Program for Adolescent Life Management (PALM).
Understanding and Developing Appropriate Service Responses for Aboriginal Youth Involved in the Juvenile Justice System	This project is being conducted by PhD student with Deakin University. The aim of this project is to examine the relationship between youth offending and involvement in the children protection system. The research involves linking Family and Community Services data on the number and nature of mandatory reports recorded to the criminal histories of young people engaged in juvenile justice, for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal offenders, who resided in the 2830 postcode (Dubbo) between 2009 and 2014.
Patients' Experiences and Perceptions Study (PEaPS)	This project is being conducted by Justice Health and Forensic Mental Health Network. It aims to gain an understanding of young persons' experiences and perceptions when accessing healthcare services in detention.
Equine Assisted Learning (EAL) and "At Risk" Youth: Australian Case Studies	This project is being conducted by PhD student with Sydney University. It aims to determine the extent to which an equine assisted intervention program influences the psychosocial functioning of 'at risk' Australian youth.

Subject	Description
Juvenile Justice and Education Equity in the Hunter Region	This project is being conducted by Dr Tamara Blakemore of Newcastle University. The project aims to scope the professional awareness and insights about educational disengagement and involvement with the children's court for young people in the Lower and Upper Hunter Region.
The NSW Young People in Custody Health Survey (YPICHS) 2015: Profiling language, literacy and comorbidity	This project is being conducted by Dr Pamela Snow of La Trobe University. The research aims to provide a detailed profile of the context in which language and literacy difficulties occur, as well as identifying their major comorbidities
Criminal Identity Formation – The Aspects of Identity Development Amongst Adolescent Males in the NSW Juvenile Justice System	This project is being conducted by a PhD student with Monash University. It aims to thematically examine how such criminal identities may be developed, how they are defined, and how they are maintained.

Juvenile Justice – Research Projects Finalised in 2016-17

Subject	Description
Do Incarcerated Boys with Callous Unemotional Traits Benefit from Cognitive Behavioural Therapy?	This project is being conducted by a University of NSW student and Dr Eva Kimonis. The research will provide insight into whether or not cognitive behavioural therapy-based programs are appropriate and beneficial for young people who display levels of callous and unemotional traits. <i>This project was finalised in July 2016.</i>
Oral Language Deficits in Young Incarcerated Offenders in NSW: Prevalence and Response to Intervention	This project is being conducted by Dr Pamela Snow of Monash University. The study aims to describe the incidence and profile of oral language impairment in incarcerated young people. The study also aims to describe the incidence and profile in two specific groups: incarcerated indigenous young male offenders and incarcerated young female offenders. <i>This project was finalised in March 2017.</i>
Evaluation of Victims Counselling Service	This project is being conducted by Victims Services, Department of Justice. The research is evaluating the Victims Counselling in Juvenile Justice Centres Trial. <i>This project was finalised in May 2017.</i>

Appendix 23: Senior executives

Band	2016		2017	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Band 4 (Secretary)	0	1	0	1
Band 3 (Deputy Secretary)*	3	7	1	3
Band 2 (Executive Director)	12	18	10	16
Band 1 (Director)	65	59	68	65
Totals	80	85	79	85
		165		164

Band	Range \$	Average remuneration 2015 \$**	Average remuneration 2016 \$***
Band 4 (Secretary)	\$430,451 +	469,241	509,714
Band 3 (Deputy Secretary)	\$320,901 - \$409,435	312,911	410,322
Band 2 (Executive Director)	\$255,051 - \$288,789	262,475	284,315
Band 1 (Director)	\$178,850 – \$233,643	185,295	207,006

* Data for 2017 details substantive occupants to role compared to 2016 where both substantive and temporary occupants were included.

** No on-cost was applied to average remuneration.

*** 2017 annual remuneration includes discretionary salary component

Information in both tables above are based on 4a of the workforce profile relating to Annual Base Remuneration.

Appendix 24: Workforce diversity

In 2016-17, the Department continued to implement a broad range of employment initiatives aimed at attracting, recruiting and developing more people from workforce diversity groups, under its four principal programs/strategies:

- ▲ Workforce Diversity Program 2015-2018
- ▲ Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Employment Strategy 2015-2018
- ▲ Disability Inclusion Action Plan 2015-2018 (Outcome 3: Employment)
- ▲ Multicultural Plan 2015-2018 (Outcome 4: Human Resources)

The Department has further achieved:

- ▲ In March 2017, the Department launched the 'Valuing Diversity' e-learning module and completed three additional modules (Aboriginal Cultural Inclusion, Cultural Awareness and LGBTI Inclusion) for release in 2017-18.
- ▲ Strategic HR also participated in a PSC Disability Awareness Reference Group to develop a whole-of-government disability awareness e-learning course.
- ▲ In April 2017, the Department developed and launched the *'Women and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders in Leadership Strategy'* to support the 'Driving public sector diversity' Premier's Priority, and develop a pipeline of talented women and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders aspiring to senior leadership roles.
- ▲ The Department's Diversity Staff Networks expanded their memberships and organised a range of events and activities to celebrate significant diversity dates, such as NAIDOC week, Mardi Gras, International Women's Day, Harmony Day and International Day for People with a Disability.
- ▲ In May 2017, the Department re-launched the Multicultural NSW *Community Language Allowance Scheme* (CLAS). The scheme helps the Department provide language assistance services to its clients in 36 community languages.
- ▲ The Department established the *Justice Aboriginal Staff Advisory Committee* (JASAC), which held its inaugural planning meeting, also in May 2017.
- ▲ Strategic HR worked with TAFE NSW and CSNSW to develop a pilot *Justice Aboriginal Pre-Employment Program* for up to 20 students. TAFE NSW will begin marketing the program in August 2017.
- ▲ The number of Aboriginal school-based traineeships increased to ten, and the Department will offer an additional five traineeships in 2017-18.
- ▲ The Department employed nine eligible refugees under the NSW Government's Refugee Employment Program in a range of ongoing and temporary roles. Targeted recruitment activities are currently underway for an additional three roles.

Statistical Information on Workforce Diversity Target Groups – Department of Justice

Table 1 – Trends in the representation of workforce diversity groups¹

Workforce Diversity Group	Benchmark or target	% of Total Staff ²			
		2014	2015	2016	2017
Women	50%	49%	48%	49%	50%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	3.3% ³	5.1%	4.8%	5.4%	5.6%
People whose first language was not English	23.2% ⁴	16.4%	15.7%	14.9%	17.4%
People with a disability	N/A ⁵	6.6%	6.6%	6.5%	6.5%
People with a disability requiring work-related adjustment	N/A	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%

Table 2 – Trends in the distribution of workforce diversity groups⁶

Workforce Diversity Group	Benchmark or target	Distribution Index ⁷			
		2014	2015	2016	2017
Women	100	99	99	102	103
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	100	92	94	94	94
People whose first language was not English	100	95	95	97	96
People with a disability	100	98	99	100	98
People with a disability requiring work-related adjustment	100	98	101	99	96

NOTE: Information for the above tables is provided by the Workforce Information Unit, NSW Public Service Commission.

1. Based on staff numbers as at 30 June
2. Excludes casual staff
3. The NSW Public Sector Aboriginal Employment Strategy 2014 – 17 introduced an aspirational target of 1.8% by 2021 for each of the sector's salary bands. If the aspirational target of 1.8% is achieved in salary bands not currently at or above 1.8%, the cumulative representation of Aboriginal employees in the sector is expected to reach 3.3%.
4. A benchmark from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Census of Population and Housing has been included for People whose First Language Spoken as a Child was not English. The ABS Census does not provide information about first language, but does provide information about country of birth. The benchmark of 23.2% is the percentage of the NSW general population born in a country where English is not the predominant language.
5. Work is underway to improve the reporting of disability information in the sector to enable comparisons with population data. For this reason, no benchmark has been provided for People with a Disability or for People with a Disability Requiring Work-Related Adjustment.
6. A Distribution Index of 100 indicates that the centre of the distribution of the workforce diversity group across salary levels is equivalent to that of other staff. Values less than 100 mean that the workforce diversity group tends to be more concentrated at lower salary levels than is the case for other staff. The more pronounced this tendency is, the lower the index will be. In some cases the index may be more than 100, indicating that the workforce diversity group is less concentrated at lower salary levels. The Distribution Index is not calculated where workforce diversity group or non-workforce diversity group numbers are less than 20.
7. Excludes casual staff

Appendix 25: Section 242(6) of the Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999

Junee Correctional Centre

The information below is for the most recent contract year and mandatory reporting period for Junee Correctional Centre, which is 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017.

KPI Performance Assessment Report

It was determined that 100 per cent of the Performance Linked Fees (PLF) funds would be paid to the GEO Group for the 2016-17 contract year for the operation of Junee Correctional Centre.

Operating Specification – Minimum Standards

The Junee Correctional Centre was assessed as meeting the stated performance outcomes of the Operating Specifications that were reviewed during the contract year.

Overall Assessment

GEO Group met its contractual obligations for the operation of Junee Correctional Centre for the contract year 2016-17.

Parklea Correctional Centre

The information below is for the most recent contract year and mandatory reporting period for Parklea Correctional Centre, which is 1 November 2015 to 31 October 2016.

1. KPI Performance Assessment Report

It was determined that 93 per cent of the PLF funds would be paid to the GEO Group for the operation of Parklea Correctional Centre for the 2015-16 contract year. The PLF payment for the current contract year of 2016-17 is yet to be determined.

2. Operating Specifications – Minimum Standards

The Parklea Correctional Centre was assessed as meeting most performance outcomes of the Operating Specifications that were reviewed during the contract year with the exception of a few operational functions that required remedial action to address identified deficiencies.

3. Overall Assessment

GEO Group met most of their contractual obligations for the operation of Parklea Correctional Centre for the contract year 2015–16. Note: In July 2017 CSNSW commenced a review into the prison's operations following reports of contraband.

Appendix 26: Compliance with *NSW Carers (Recognition) Act 2010*

1. Educational Strategies

Office of Public Guardian

The Office of Public Guardian undertook community education sessions for carers of people with disability in 2016-17:

Date	Agency	Audience
10/05/17	Carers NSW (audience)	Carers for people with mental health issues
27/03/17	The Vietnamese Parents With Disabled Children Support Group In NSW Inc.	Carers of children with disability
12/08/16	Transcultural Mental Health Service	(Audience: bilingual group leaders who run support groups for carers of people living with a mental illness across Sydney)
17/08/16	3 Bridges Community	Carers for frail-aged with dementia, disability and mental health issues
13/10/16	TRANSITION FOR CARERS Seminar, Westmead Children's Hospital	Carers of young people transitioning to adult services
Nov 16	Uniting Care Mental Health	Carers for people with mental health issues

2. Consultation and liaison with Carers

NSW Trustee and Guardian

The legislative framework for both the NSW Trustee and Guardian and the Public Guardian makes it mandatory to consider the views of those involved in clients' lives when making decisions.

This enshrines the role of carers in all decision making processes for substitute decisions. The role of carers in the decision making process has been reinforced by the decision making frameworks used by NSW Trustee and Guardian.

NSW Trustee and Guardian maintains an Engagement of Carers Policy and Procedure on its intranet for all staff.

Staff who are carers

The Department of Justice is very supportive of staff with carer's responsibility.

The Department maintains two intranet pages providing information on different aspects for carers:

- ▲ the workforce diversity carers intranet pages, detail a range of information including access to the Department's current flexible working hour agreements and the Carers' Charter. In addition, there are a range of links to resources issued by the Department of Family and Community Services
- ▲ the Pay and Conditions intranet pages detail information specifically related to Carers' leave.

Other strategies designed to support Carers include:

- ▲ the Staff with Disability Network which has extended an invitation to all carers to be members of this important Departmental network
- ▲ the Department commenced negotiations in 2016 to create a single Flex Agreement for staff who work under Flexible working arrangements. The new single Flex Agreement is due for release on or around April 2018.

These two strategies are a positive outcome for all employees, including those with carers responsibilities. The single Flex Agreement will provide consistent working conditions, while still allowing for existing operational differences particular to certain areas of work and by participating in network, such as the Disability Network.

Appendix 27: Department's response to Auditor-General's report

During 2016-17, the department completed the implementation of a new version of Justice SAP across the department and continued establishing a Business Support Centre (BSC) for centralised Finance and Human Resources operations.

The Statutory Audit, as required by the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983* (PF&A Act), was completed and noted the implementation of SAP and establishment of the BSC as a significant audit issue.

The department undertook substantial work during April to June 2017 to rectify issues relating to financial reporting in advance of the end of the financial year. Throughout the financial year, the department continued to improve the skills and capabilities within the BSC to ensure the delivery of quality services and operations. This included the establishment of an SAP and BSC stabilisation team with dedicated Finance resources.

The department also continued to work with the Audit Office to provide updates on progress of implementation.

Appendix 28: The Serious Young Offenders Review Panel

Pursuant to Part 4B of the Children (Detention Centres) Act 1987, the Serious Young Offenders Review Panel provides independent advice to the Minister responsible for juvenile justice and the Executive Director, Juvenile Justice on issues relating to serious violent offenders detained in juvenile justice centres.

In 2016-17, the review panel met on 10 occasions and dealt with 43 cases. On one occasion, the review panel did not meet as scheduled. As there was only one application for this meeting, the Executive Director made the decision about that application.

The review panel considered 19 applications for reclassification, resulting in 14 (74%) of the juvenile offenders being reclassified. The Executive Director adopted 18 (94%) of the review panel's recommendations for reclassification.

The review panel considered 24 cases for leave, all from metropolitan centres. The Executive Director adopted 24 (100 %) of the review panel's recommendations for leave.

The Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority Annual Report 2016-17

Independent Liquor & Gaming Authority

Promoting fair and transparent decision making under the *Gaming and Liquor Administration Act 2007*

The Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority (the Authority) is an independent statutory authority established under the *Gaming and Liquor Administration Act 2007*. The Authority holds a number of functions under liquor and gaming legislation, including:

- ▲ determining contentious licensing proposals
- ▲ determining disciplinary action taken against licensees and others, and
- ▲ reviewing certain delegated decisions made on its behalf by Liquor & Gaming NSW.

The Authority is responsible for licensing approval and other regulatory functions under the *Liquor Act 2007*, *Gaming Machines Act 2001*, *Registered Clubs Act 1976* and related legislation. Under the *Casino Control Act 1992*, the Authority is responsible for licensing of gaming and liquor matters for NSW casinos and also disciplinary complaints relating to the casinos.

In undertaking its statutory functions, the Authority must:

- ▲ promote fair and transparent decision making
- ▲ deal with matters in an informal and expeditious manner, and
- ▲ promote public confidence in its decision making and the conduct of its members.

Chairperson's report

This past year for the Authority has been shaped by further growth and transformation as the first full year of reforms to liquor and gaming regulation in NSW have been in operation. In line with these reforms the Authority has implemented a number of improvements to provide greater certainty for industry and the community in relation to licensing matters.

To ensure the delivery of fast and efficient decision-making the Authority met twice per month for the majority of 2016-17, instead of the usual monthly arrangement. The success of this arrangement is a credit to the adaptable and committed members of the Authority and the staff who support it.

The Authority has also been working closely with Liquor & Gaming NSW to ensure decisions are made in a timely manner and in accordance with the determination timeframes outlined in the ministerial directions.

There have also been improvements to the transparency of decision making by the Authority, with a range of documents relating to the Authority's decision making being published on the Liquor & Gaming NSW website. For example, this included:

- ▲ a notice listing the matters to be considered at each meeting, which the Authority aims to publish five business days prior to the Authority meeting
- ▲ outcomes from the meeting, which the Authority aims to publish within five business days of the meeting
- ▲ statements of reasons in relation to certain decisions made by the Authority that are published as soon as possible after they are finalised
- ▲ where certain decision timeframes have not been met, the reasons for this are published each month.

To begin the 2016-17 financial year, the NSW Government undertook a rigorous recruitment process to fill two additional board positions. This included relevant considerations of a person's honesty, general reputation in the community, ability to be trusted to perform the relevant functions and the existence of any adverse findings or convictions.

As a result of this process the Authority welcomed two new members, Ms Sarah Dinning and Ms Samantha Zouroudis, both of whom come from relevant professional backgrounds and bring with them a wide range of diverse knowledge and experience to the Authority.

I would like to express my thanks to the staff of Liquor & Gaming NSW who are a committed and professional team. I would also like to thank the Authority members for their hard work and dedication throughout the year and I look forward to working together in the year ahead. The Authority will continue to work closely with key stakeholders and members of the community to ensure the continuation of efficient, transparent and balanced decision making.



Philip Crawford
Chairperson

Significant activities

In 2016-17 the Authority continued to determine a large volume of high-risk liquor licence applications, review applications, disciplinary complaints, casino licensing and gaming machine entitlements.

The Authority determined and granted, either directly or under delegation by Liquor & Gaming NSW in accordance with the Authority's Regulatory Delegations Manual:

- ▲ 2,617 new liquor licences, and
- ▲ 803 applications under section 51 of the Liquor Act 2007, which includes licence-related authorisations, such as extended trading and primary service.

The Authority took disciplinary action in relation to 17 complaints, including:

- ▲ ten complaints lodged under the Liquor Act 2007
- ▲ two complaints lodged under the Gaming Machines Act 2001
- ▲ three complaints lodged under the Registered Clubs Act 1976, and
- ▲ two complaints lodged under the Casino Control Act 1992.

In addition, the Authority determined one short-term closure order under section 82 of the Liquor Act 2007.

A number of decisions were made under Part 9 of the Liquor Act 2007 to disqualify operators from holding a liquor licence, being an approved manager of a licensed premises or being the close associate of a licensee, with respect to any licensed premises in NSW for a particular period. This notably included:

- ▲ a life ban for two former operators of the Dreamgirls strip club in Kings Cross.
- ▲ a life ban for the licensee of Queen KTV in Ashfield and a 10-year ban for the business manager of that venue.

- ▲ a ten-year ban for the licensee of The Pier on Clarence in Port Macquarie.
- ▲ a seven-year ban for the licensee and business owner of Hotel Orange in Orange.

Under section 82 of the Liquor Act 2007 the Authority can order a short-term closure order for a venue when a serious breach of the Act has occurred, or is likely to occur, on the licensed premises; and if the closure of the premises is necessary to prevent or reduce a significant threat or risk to the public interest. During 2016-17 the Authority ordered one short-term closure order against Replay Karaoke in Bankstown, as serious breaches of section 9(1)(b), 11(2) and 73 of the Liquor Act 2007 had occurred and/or was likely to occur.

In 2016-17 the Authority commenced consideration of an investigation Liquor & Gaming NSW conducted into the fitness and propriety of the former directors of the Parramatta Leagues Club board to hold key positions of a registered club. The Authority issued show cause notices to the Parramatta Leagues Club and four of its former directors. This matter will continue to be considered by the Authority in 2017-18.

The Authority also resolved to replace the Parramatta Leagues Club board with a temporary administrator under section 41A of the Registered Clubs Act 1976, as they were of the opinion the governing body had ceased to be effective as a governing body.

During 2016-17 the Authority conducted its inquiry of The Star Pty Ltd under section 31 of the Casino Control Act 1992. The extensive review, which was conducted by Mr Jonathan Horton QC considered a number of matters including improvements to recording and reporting violent incidents, liaison with Police, probity and the way junkets are operated. The review made several recommendations to improve regulatory oversight of the casino and aspects of its business.

The review concluded that:

- ▲ the casino operator is a suitable person to continue to give effect to the casino licence, and
- ▲ it is in the public interest that the casino licence should continue in force.

The review report is available on the Liquor & Gaming NSW website.

As part of its casino responsibilities and as owner/lessor of The Star Casino Sydney property, the Authority approved two requests from The Star Casino to provide owners consent, for development applications relating to proposed alterations and upgrades to the property.

In January 2017, it was announced Mr James Packer was to be re-appointed as Director of Crown Resorts subject to regulatory approvals, including a probity assessment by the Authority. Following a probity investigation conducted by Liquor & Gaming NSW, the Authority made a final determination that Mr Packer was a suitable person to be associated with the management and operation of Crown Resorts Limited.

Management and structure

Authority membership

The *Gaming and Liquor Administration Act 2007* provides that the Authority consists of members that are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Minister for Racing.

Authority Board Members 2016-17

Two new board members were welcomed to the Authority in 2016-17. Ms Samantha Zouroudis and Ms Sarah Dinning were both appointed from 1 January 2017.

Authority member	Date of first appointment	Appointment date of current term	Expiry of term	Qualifications
Mr Philip Crawford, Chairperson	17 March 2016	8 June 2016	7 June 2019	Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws
Mr David Armati, Deputy Chairperson	31 August 2011 (Casino Control Authority)	31 August 2014	30 August 2018	Bachelor of Laws
Mr Craig Sahlin	17 March 2016	17 March 2016	16 March 2019	Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws (Honours)
Dr Nicky McWilliam	26 May 2016	26 May 2016	25 May 2019	Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Law, Master of Laws, PhD(Law), Family Dispute Resolution Practitioner, Nationally Accredited Mediator
Mr Stephen Parbery	26 May 2016	26 May 2016	25 May 2019	Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Registered Liquidator
Mr Murray Smith	26 May 2016	26 May 2016	25 May 2019	Bachelor of Business, Registered and official liquidator, Chartered Accountant
Ms Sarah Dinning	1 January 2017	1 January 2017	1 January 2020	Executive Masters in Public Administration, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science,
Ms Samantha Zouroudis	1 January 2017	1 January 2017	1 January 2020	Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws (Honours)
Ms Helen Morgan	11 October 2013	11 October 2011	10 October 2016*	Diploma of Laws

* Ms Morgan resigned from the Board on 27 July 2016.

Meetings held

The Authority held 19 ordinary meetings during the reporting period to transact business relating to the casino, liquor and gaming. Meetings were held twice a month between 1 July 2016 and 31 March 2017 and monthly meetings were held between 1 April 2017 and 30 June 2017.

Other face-to-face meetings and a number of hearings were held by the Authority members as required and attendance was structured depending on the assignment of responsibilities among members. Several other meetings were conducted whenever required by telephone and email.

Ordinary meetings attended by Authority board members 2016-17

Name	Position	No of meetings whilst member	Authority meetings attended
Current Authority board members 2016-17			
Philip Crawford	Chairperson	19	18
David Armati	Deputy Chairperson	19	16
Craig Sahlin	Member	19	16
Nicky McWilliam	Member	19	15
Murray Smith	Member	19	17
Steve Parbery	Member	19	17
Samantha Zouroudis	Member	8	8
Sarah Dinning	Member	8	8
Former Authority board members 2016-17			
Helen Morgan	Member	1	1

Liquor operations

The Authority's principal liquor regulatory activities during the 2016-17 reporting period included:

- ▲ determining and granting 2,617 new liquor licences either directly or under delegation by Liquor & Gaming NSW, including:
 - 118 packaged liquor licence applications
 - Six hotel general bar licence applications
 - Six full hotel licence applications
 - 751 on-premises licence applications
 - Two club licence application
 - 1,563 limited licence applications
 - 146 producer wholesaler licence, and
 - 25 small bar licence applications.
- ▲ determining and granting 803 applications under section 51 of the *Liquor Act 2007*, either directly or under delegation by Liquor & Gaming NSW, which includes licence-related authorisations, such as extended trading and primary service.
- ▲ determining three requests for review of certain delegated decisions made on its behalf by Liquor & Gaming NSW.

A number of routine licensing functions are delegated to senior staff in Liquor & Gaming NSW. The full list of the Authority's decision making functions, including delegated functions, are contained in the Authority's **Regulatory Delegations Manual**. The numbers contained in this report include decisions made directly by the Authority, as well as those decisions made under delegation by Liquor & Gaming NSW.

Reporting under the Liquor Act 2007

Section 156(a) – the number of licences in force in each Statistical Local Area determined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (along with the total state-wide number of Licences) during the financial year

As at 30 June 2017 the total number of liquor licences in force in NSW was 15,838. Table 1 at Attachment E provides a breakdown of the number of licences in each local government area, including the total number of licences in NSW. Note, this excludes limited licences.

Section 156 (b) – the number of new licences granted by the Authority during the year

The Authority granted a total of 2,617 new liquor licences in the reporting period. Table 2 at Attachment E details the numbers of new liquor licences granted since the 2014-15 financial year.

Section 156 (c) – the number of licences suspended or cancelled by the Authority during that year

In 2016-17 the Authority cancelled 516 liquor licences and 10 licences were suspended under section 144F(3)(a) of the *Liquor Act 2007*. In addition, 28 applications were refused and 366 were withdrawn by applicants.

The number of licences cancelled, relate to cancellations that occur annually as part of the Annual Liquor Licence Fee Scheme which commenced in 2015-2016. As part of this scheme, licensees that had not paid their periodic fees by a specified date were cancelled.

Table 3 in Attachment E presents data since the 2014-15 reporting period.

Section 156 (d) – the number of authorisations, to which section 51 applies, granted by the Authority during that year

The Authority granted a total of 803 section 51 applications in the 2016-17 reporting period. Section 51 applications are licence-related authorisations, such as extended trading and primary service. Table 4 at Attachment E details the numbers of new liquor authorisations granted since the 2014-2015 financial year.

Section 156 (e) – the number of licences for which disciplinary action was taken by the Authority during that year and the nature of the disciplinary action taken

There were 10 disciplinary complaints determined under the *Liquor Act 2007* during 2016-17:

- ▲ six involved complaints made by a delegate of the Secretary Department of Justice (now a function within the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Department of Industry) under Part 9 of the *Liquor Act 2007*.
- ▲ three involved complaints made by Police under Part 9 of the *Liquor Act 2007*.
- ▲ one involved a complaint made by a delegate of the Secretary Department of Justice (now a function within the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Department of Industry) under Part 9A of the *Liquor Act 2007*.

In addition, there was one determination for a short-term closure order under section 82 of the *Liquor Act 2007*.

For the outcomes of all abovementioned complaints refer to:

<http://www.liquorandgaming.nsw.gov.au/Pages/ilga/decisions-of-interest/liquor-decisions/disciplinary-decisions.aspx>

Review applications under section 36A of the Gaming and Liquor Administration Act 2007

During 2016/17 the Authority determined three review applications under section 36A of the *Gaming and Liquor Administration Act 2007*:

- ▲ two applicants sought the review of a decision made by the Secretary, Department of Justice in relation to a disturbance complaint under section 81 of the *Liquor Act 2007*. The reviews resulted in the decisions being varied by the Authority.
- ▲ one applicant sought the review of a decision made by a delegate of the Secretary Department of Justice to impose a second strike under section 144D (2) of the *Liquor Act 2007*. The Authority determined to confirm the delegate's decision to impose a second strike on the licence.

Gaming operations – casino

The Star at Pyrmont is currently the only casino in NSW. The Barangaroo Restricted Gaming Facility has been granted a licence to commence gaming operations from November 2019 and is expected to open in 2021. The Authority's principal casino regulatory activities during the 2016-17 reporting period, either directly or under delegation by Liquor & Gaming NSW included:

- ▲ approving gaming equipment, rules of games and new games
- ▲ monitoring compliance with the conditions of the casino licence and related legal agreements
- ▲ licensing special employees through rigorous probity assessment procedures
- ▲ taking disciplinary action against licensees under the *Casino Control Act 1992* when the prerequisite legislative grounds exist
- ▲ investigating, monitoring and reviewing controlled contracts for the provision of goods and services to the casino and reviewing contract notifications
- ▲ investigating close associates of the casino operator
- ▲ determining applications for review of exclusion orders issued against patrons of the casino
- ▲ consenting to and monitoring building and development works in the casino complex.

As covered on page 10, the Authority conducted the 5-yearly review into the casino, and also conducted a probity review in relation to the reappointment of Mr James Packer as Director of Crown resorts, as covered on page 4.

A number of routine gaming operations functions are delegated to senior staff in Liquor & Gaming NSW. The full list of the Authority's decision making functions, including delegated functions,

are contained in the Authority's **Regulatory Delegations Manual**. The numbers contained in the Gaming Operations – Casino section of this report include decisions made directly by the Authority, as well as those decisions made under delegation by Liquor & Gaming NSW.

It is noted that as part of the reforms to the Authority that took effect in 2015-16, Liquor & Gaming NSW is responsible for supervising the operations and integrity of those licensed casinos in accordance with the provisions of the *Casino Control Act 1992*.

Reporting under the Casino Control Act 1992

Section 154 (a) – details of any casino licence granted during the year

No casino licences were granted in 2016-17.

Section 154 (b) – number of licences granted under Part 4 of the Casino Control Act 1992 ('Licensing of casino employees')

The Authority renewed 488 casino special employee licences. The Authority also granted 466 provisional and 611 full casino special employee licences. Three applications were refused. Two provisional licences were surrendered because the applicants did not wish to proceed further with their application.

Section 154 (c) – details of any changes to the conditions of a licence made by the Authority during the year

No changes were made to the licence conditions during 2016-17.

Section 154 (d) – details of any disciplinary action taken by the Authority against the casino operator during the year

Where significant incidents of non-compliance of the approved games rules and procedures occur, recommendations are made for the Authority to institute prosecution or disciplinary action against the casino operator, special employee licence-holders, or other relevant individuals.

During the 2016-17 reporting period two matters resulted in disciplinary action being taken against the casino operator under section 23 of the *Casino Control Act 1992*, with both matters resulting in a monetary penalty.

One incident related to intoxication of a VIP patron who was able to access the gaming room and bet on an active game. In this matter, the Authority ordered The Star to pay a penalty of \$2,500.

The other related to an underage patron who was able to enter and leave the premises on three separate occasions and enter the nightclub. Although the minor gained entry using a driver licence bearing the image and name of another with similar features, it was not enough to establish a defence. The Authority ordered The Star to pay a penalty of \$3,300 for this matter.

Section 154 (e) – summary of any disciplinary action taken by the Authority against persons licensed under Part 4 of *Casino Control Act 1992* ('Licensing of casino employees')

During the 2016–17 reporting period no disciplinary matters relating to special employees were dealt with by the Authority.

Section 154 (f) – details of any directions given by the Minister under section 5 ('Directions by the Minister to protect integrity of casino gaming')

No relevant directions were given during 2016-17.

Section 154 (g) – summary of outcome of any investigation or inquiry

It is a legislative requirement under section 31 of the *Casino Control Act 1992* that the Authority undertake regular investigations into the casino operator's suitability. The Authority must investigate and form an opinion, at least every five years, as to whether or not:

- ▲ the casino operator is suitable to continue to give effect to the casino licence and the Act, and
- ▲ it is in the public interest that the casino licence should continue in force.

Mr Jonathan Horton QC was appointed under section 143(1) of the *Casino Control Act 1992* to preside over an inquiry for the purpose of exercising the Authority's functions under section 31 of that Act. Mr Caspar Conde of Counsel was appointed to assist.

The final report concluded that The Star is a suitable person to continue to give effect to the casino licence and the *Casino Control Act 1992*, and that it is in the public interest that the casino licence continues in force.

The review considered a number of matters including improvements to recording and reporting violent incidents, liaison with Police, probity and the way junkets are operated. The review also made several recommendations to improve regulatory oversight of the casino and aspects of its business.

The review report is available on the Liquor & Gaming NSW website.

Gaming-related approvals (casino)

Approved games

During the 2016-17 reporting period the Authority approved , either directly or under delegation by Liquor & Gaming NSW:

- ▲ one new casino table game
- ▲ two new multi terminal table games
- ▲ seven amendments to various rules of games
- ▲ thirty-eight gaming machines including new gaming machine games
- ▲ six software upgrades for the casino's gaming management system
- ▲ twenty items of gaming equipment
- ▲ one 'How to Play' brochure
- ▲ fifteen casino floor layout and table configurations.

Approved operational arrangements

A new general standard casino floor and table game layout configuration was established in 2016-2017 that allows The Star to move gaming equipment within specified boundaries without approval. However, notification must be given to Liquor & Gaming NSW in the event there are any requirements to be adopted associated with surveillance.

Penalty Infringement Notices and prosecutions

In 2016-17, Liquor & Gaming NSW inspectors under delegation investigated eight incidents of individuals allegedly breaching section 87 of the Casino Control Act 1992 (cheating in the casino) issuing one Penalty Infringement Notice and seven warning letters.

One penalty infringement notice was issued by inspectors for a minor using a false evidence of age document to attempt to enter the casino licensed area.

Disciplinary Complaints

During 2016-17 Liquor & Gaming NSW inspectors under delegation investigated:

- ▲ two incidents of intoxication under Schedule 6, clause 73 of the Casino Control Regulation 2009
- ▲ one incident of a minor entering the casino under section 94(1) of the Casino Control Act 1992,
- ▲ two incidents of the casino failing to ensure that the approved systems were implemented under section 124(4) of the Casino Control Act 1992, and
- ▲ one incident of permitting an intoxicated person to gamble under section 163(1)(c) of the *Casino Control Act 1992*.

The investigations resulted in Liquor & Gaming NSW submitting four disciplinary complaints to the Authority for consideration under section 23(2) of the *Casino Control Act 1992*. The Authority determined two of these complaints, see section 154(d) for details. Two complaints were still being considered at the end of the reporting period.

Excluded persons entering the casino

In 2016-17 Liquor & Gaming NSW inspectors under delegation investigated 410 incidents of persons contravening their non-voluntary exclusion orders in the casino. Two penalty infringement notices and 357 warning letters were issued to non-voluntarily excluded patrons in 2016-17, and 53 incidents remain under investigation.

Reviews of exclusion orders

During 2016-17 the Authority received 94 requests from persons seeking to have their exclusion orders reviewed. The Authority determined:

- ▲ fifty exclusion orders were to stand
- ▲ one exclusion order was overruled
- ▲ nineteen applications for review of exclusion orders were received outside the 28-day time limit
- ▲ two applications were withdrawn by the applicants
- ▲ twenty-two remain under investigation.

Casino-related licensing

Controlled contracts

During the 2016-17 reporting period, four variations to controlled contracts were lodged and two new controlled contracts were lodged. No associates of parties entering into a controlled contract needed to apply for a special employee licence.

Liquor licensing applications

The Casino Control Act 1992 effectively deems the casino complex to 'stand-alone' in relation to the operation of the *Liquor Act 2007*, as modified to apply under the Casino Control Regulation 2009. During the 2016-17 reporting period one application for approval for a liquor licensed premises was approved.

Casino and liquor licence boundaries

During the 2016-17 reporting period four applications to redefine the casino boundary were approved.

Gaming Operations – Clubs and Hotels

The Authority's principal club and hotel gaming related regulatory activities, either directly or under delegation by Liquor & Gaming NSW included:

- ▲ considering applications in relation to gaming machine entitlements and gaming machines, including gaming machine entitlement transfers, gaming machine threshold increase applications, and Class 1 and Class 2 Local Impact Assessments
- ▲ approving gaming machines and games following a thorough technical assessment
- ▲ supervising field trials of gaming systems
- ▲ Ensuring that faulty equipment is removed from venues.

In accordance with the objects of the *Gaming Machine Act 2001*, the Authority has had due regard to the need for gambling harm minimisation and fostering responsible conduct in relation to gambling when exercising functions under this Act.

A number of routine gaming operations functions are delegated to senior staff in Liquor & Gaming NSW. The full list of the Authority's decision making functions, including delegated functions, are contained in the Authority's Regulatory Delegations Manual. The numbers contained in the Gaming Operations – Clubs and Hotels section of this report include decisions made directly by the Authority, as well as those decisions made under delegation by Liquor & Gaming NSW.

Gaming machines

In accordance with the Gaming Machines Act 2001, a hotel or registered club is required to have a gaming machine entitlement for each gaming machine operated on the premises. There is an overall State cap on gaming machine

entitlements which is set at 99,000. In addition, there is a limit on the number of gaming machines a hotel can operate at a venue, which is set at a maximum of 30.

The number of gaming machine entitlements that a hotel or registered club can hold in respect of a licence cannot exceed the gaming machine threshold for the venue. These measures assist to minimise gambling harm.

Gaming machine statistics

As at 30 June 2017 there were 97,252 gaming entitlements authorised. This includes:

- ▲ club licences – 73,707 entitlements, and
- ▲ hotel licences – 23,545 entitlements.

The total number of gaming machines authorised as at 30 June 2017 was 92,803. This includes:

- ▲ club licences – 69,885 gaming machines, and
- ▲ hotel licences – 22,918 gaming machines.

Attachment F presents data by Local Government Area for the 2016-17 reporting period.

Gaming machine applications

Under the *Gaming Machines Act 2001*, a hotel or registered club can apply to transfer gaming machine entitlements. This may occur, for example, when one hotel buys gaming machine entitlements from another hotel, or a registered club buys gaming machine entitlements from another registered club. To be approved, the hotel or registered club must have a sufficient gaming machine threshold for the venue to which entitlements are being transferred.

During 2016-17, a total of 249 applications were approved to transfer gaming machine entitlements. Seven applications were withdrawn during the reporting period.

A hotel or registered club can also apply to the Authority to increase the gaming machine threshold for the venue. There are circumstances

where a hotel or registered club is required to submit a Local Impact Assessment with the gaming machine threshold increase application. The purpose of a Local Impact Assessment is to inform and support a community consultation process to enable the Authority to determine whether approving a gaming machine threshold at a particular hotel or registered club will have an overall positive impact on the community.

During 2016-17 the Authority approved 11 gaming machine threshold increases. Each of these increases was subject to a Class 1 Local Impact Assessment. Three additional gaming machine threshold applications were withdrawn in the reporting period.

Gaming technology

Under the *Gaming Machines Act 2001*, the Authority may declare a device to be an approved gaming machine for use in hotels and registered clubs.

During 2016-17 the Authority granted the following approvals for gaming technology in hotels and registered clubs:

- ▲ one hundred and sixty new game approvals to operate on gaming machines
- ▲ nine new technology gaming machine platforms
- ▲ one hundred and nine gaming machine software upgrades
- ▲ one hundred and thirty-two gaming machine hardware upgrades
- ▲ five new technology gaming system field trials.

Gaming-related licences

In order to manufacture, sell, service or test a gaming machine a person must hold an appropriate gaming-related licence.

During 2016-17 following a rigorous probity assessment process the Authority granted the following gaming-related licences:

- ▲ two gaming machine manufacturers dealer's licenses
- ▲ twenty gaming machine seller's licenses, and
- ▲ ninety-eight gaming machine technician licenses (with two refused).

Disciplinary action

Disciplinary action under the *Gaming Machines Act 2001*

In 2016-17 the Authority took disciplinary action for two complaints made under Part 8 of the *Gaming Machines Act 2001*. The Authority determined that two persons were not considered to be a fit and proper person to hold a gaming-related licence.

For the outcomes of the abovementioned complaints refer to:

<http://www.liquorandgaming.nsw.gov.au/Pages/ilga/decisions-of-interest/liquor-decisions/disciplinary-decisions.aspx>

Disciplinary action under the *Registered Clubs Act 1976*

During 2016-17 a total of three disciplinary complaints were determined by the Authority under the *Registered Clubs Act 1976*.

This included the Authority taking action under Part 6A of the *Registered Clubs Act 1976* to determine that three persons would be ineligible to stand for election, or to be appointed to, or hold office in, the position of secretary or member of a governing body for the registered club for a determined period of time. The Authority also cancelled the licence for the Wentworth Services Sporting Club, as a result of a complaint lodged by Liquor & Gaming NSW.

For the outcomes of all abovementioned complaints refer to:

<http://www.liquorandgaming.nsw.gov.au/Pages/ilga/decisions-of-interest/liquor-decisions/disciplinary-decisions.aspx>

In 2016-17 the Authority also commenced consideration of an investigation Liquor & Gaming NSW conducted into the fitness and propriety of the former directors of the Parramatta Leagues Club board to hold key positions of a registered club. The Authority issued 'show cause' notices to the Parramatta Leagues Club and four of its former directors. This matter will continue to be considered by the Authority in 2017-18.

Under section 41A of the *Registered Clubs Act 1976*, the Authority may appoint a person to administer the affairs of the registered club if they are of the opinion the governing body has ceased to be effective as a governing body.

In 2016-17 the Authority approved the appointment of a voluntary administrator to three registered clubs. In addition, and most notably, in July 2016 the Authority resolved to replace the Parramatta Leagues Club board with a temporary administrator, Max Donnelly of Ferrier Hodgson, under this section of the *Registered Clubs Act 1976*. The decision followed an application by Liquor & Gaming NSW.

Attachments: Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority

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Attachment A

Land disposal

There was no land disposal during the 2016-17 reporting period. The Authority, on behalf of the State, holds title over the parcels of land bound by Pymont Street, Jones Bay Road, Pirrama Road, Edward Street and Union Street, Pymont. This is the site of The Star Casino and the adjacent switching station. In respect of both, the Authority is the lessor in respect of long-term leases to the casino, which run to 2093.

Attachment B

Promotion and overseas travel

No overseas travel was undertaken by Board members of the Authority during 2016-17.

Attachment C

Consultants

The Authority engages consultants to assist in undertaking certain specialist and most of its non-core functions such as legal services, internal audit, risk management and system development. The table below shows consultants equal to or more than \$50,000.

Company name	Amount	Description	Nature of services
HC Law Pty Ltd	459,317	Legal services and advice on liquor and gaming related matters, including advising the Authority in the exercise of its primary decision making, review and disciplinary functions.	Legal Services
Jonathan Horton QC	257,600	Legal Services and advice on the Section 31 casino review process.	Legal Services
Caspar Conde	157,675	Legal Services and advice on the Section 31 casino review process.	Legal Services
NSW Police Force	130,825	Contracted to provide management and intelligence services to the Authority to assist the Authority in proper administration of gaming and liquor legislation.	Management Services

There were two consultancies with expenditure under \$50,000, for management services totaling \$20,487.

Attachment D

Budget review and plan

The Authority's actual revenue and expenses in 2016-17 compared to the relevant budget is summarised in the table below:

Item	2016-17 Actual \$'000	2016-17 Budget \$'000	Variance \$'000
Expenses			
Personnel services	8,381	9,194	813
Other operating expenses	2,028	3,700	1,672
Depreciation and amortization	7	30	23
Total expenses	10,416	12,924	2,508
Revenue			
Sale of goods and services	1,109	450	659
Investment revenue	402	0	402
Retained taxes, fees and fines	2,662	2,750	(88)
Grants and contributions	1,526	1,526	0
Other Income	762	0	762
Acceptance by the Crown Entity of personnel benefits and other liabilities	0	0	0
Total revenues	6,461	4,726	1,735
Operating Profit/(Loss)	(3,955)	(8,198)	4,243
Other losses	(2,296)	0	(2,296)
Net surplus / (deficit) for the year	(6,251)	(8,198)	1,947

The net result for the year ended 30 June 2017 is a deficit of \$6,251,000 significantly below the budgeted deficit of \$8,198,000. This deficit result was primarily due to total expenses being under budget. Total expenses of \$10,416,000 were \$2,508,000 below budget due to:

- ▲ Personnel services costs were below budget by \$813,000. The Authority has no staff and these costs included a charge of \$7,342,000 for personnel services provided by Liquor & Gaming NSW.
- ▲ Other operating expenses were \$1,672,000 below budget. This is mainly reflected in the reduction of legal and consulting costs from the prior year.

In addition, total revenue for 2016-17 was \$6,461,000,000 which was \$1,735,000 above budget mainly due to increased licensing, compliance and administration fees.

2016-17 was the first full reporting year following the 2015 Liquor and Gaming reforms. Legislative changes to revenue administration during the year and a proposed change to the accounting treatment for personnel services provided to the Authority will result in significant modifications to the Authority's budgeting and financial reporting for 2017-18.

Budget for 2017-18

The operating budget below includes Board remuneration and the Authority's actual expenditure. It does not include the cost of personnel services provided to the Authority by Liquor & Gaming NSW.

Operating Budget	2017-18 Budget '\$000
Expenses	
Board remuneration	778
Other operating expenses	2,004
Depreciation and amortization	0
Total expenses	2,782
Revenue	
Sale of goods and services	0
Retained regulatory fees	0
Grants and contributions	0
Other revenue	0
Acceptance by the Crown Entity of personnel benefits and other liabilities	
Total revenues	0
Net surplus / (deficit) for the year	(2,782)

Under the Liquor Amendment (Reviews) Act 2017, from 1 July 2017 revenue and fee income under gaming and liquor legislation that was previously payable to the Authority, and recognised as revenue of the Authority, is now payable to the Secretary and recorded as revenue of Liquor and Gaming. Revenue is therefore expected to be nil.

It is also proposed that the cost of personnel services provided by Liquor & Gaming NSW to enable the Authority to carry out its statutory and administrative functions no longer be included in the Authority's budget and financial statements as a personnel services charge. For 2017-18, these costs were estimated to be \$8,057,000.

Final approval of the Operating Budget in the above table is pending confirmation of Treasury and Audit Office agreement to the proposed alternative accounting treatment of the cost of personnel services provided to the Authority.

The 2017-18 Budget estimate shows a Net Cost of Service of \$2,782,000. In the event that personnel services costs are reinstated to the Authority's budget, the Net Cost of Service would be \$10,839,000.

Attachment E

Liquor operations statistics

Table 1: Number of licences in force in each Local Government Area as at 30 June 2016

Main Premises LGA	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Albury City Council	148	130	130
Armidale Dumaresq Council**	65	63	N/A
Armidale Regional Council*	N/A	N/A	74
Ashfield Council**	72	62	N/A
Auburn City Council**	156	130	N/A
Ballina Shire Council	98	87	93
Balranald Shire Council	15	10	10
Bankstown City Council**	194	155	N/A
Bathurst Regional Council	116	103	103
Bayside Council*	N/A	N/A	214
Bega Valley Shire Council	132	121	123
Bellingen Shire Council	43	37	36
Berrigan Shire Council	43	39	36
Blacktown City Council	193	165	178
Bland Shire Council	31	28	28
Blayney Shire Council	39	34	32
Blue Mountains City Council	161	143	149
Bogan Shire Council	17	15	15
Bombala Council**	12	11	N/A
Boorowa Council**	10	7	N/A
Bourke Shire Council	20	18	17
Brewarrina Shire Council	7	6	6
Broken Hill City Council	65	61	60
Burwood Council	83	69	77
Byron Shire Council	133	118	131
Cabonne Council	89	80	81
Camden Council	97	88	101
Campbelltown City Council	137	116	116
Canterbury City Council**	149	118	N/A
Canterbury-Bankstown Council*	N/A	N/A	277
Carrathool Shire Council	13	12	11
Central Coast Council*	N/A	N/A	446
Central Darling Shire Council	12	12	11
Cessnock City Council	439	402	402
City of Botany Bay Council**	106	89	N/A
City of Canada Bay Council	213	183	195
City of Parramatta Council*	N/A	N/A	304

Main Premises LGA	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
City of Ryde Council	212	210	223
City of Sydney Council	2510	2163	2282
Clarence Valley Council	119	113	116
Cobar Shire Council	17	14	14
Coffs Harbour City Council	164	130	132
Conargo Shire Council**	5	4	N/A
Coolamon Shire Council	16	14	14
Cooma-Monaro Shire Council**	48	38	N/A
Coonamble Shire Council	18	16	17
Cootamundra Shire Council**	21	19	N/A
Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional Council*	N/A	N/A	44
Corowa Shire Council**	39	36	N/A
Cowra Council	50	45	45
Cumberland Council*	N/A	N/A	162
Deniliquin Council**	27	27	N/A
Dubbo City Council**	85	77	N/A
Dubbo Regional Council*	N/A	N/A	103
Dungog Shire Council	30	32	32
Edward River Council*	N/A	N/A	31
Eurobodalla Shire Council	113	102	100
Fairfield City Council	217	187	194
Federation Council*	N/A	N/A	45
Forbes Shire Council	33	21	20
Georges River Council*	N/A	N/A	178
Gilgandra Shire Council	16	16	15
Glen Innes Severn Council	30	24	24
Gloucester Shire Council**	18	17	N/A
Gosford City Council**	291	256	N/A
Goulburn Mulwaree Council	73	64	65
Great Lakes Council**	107	97	N/A
Greater Hume Shire Council	33	29	29
Greater Taree City Council**	95	93	N/A
Griffith City Council	174	155	157
Gundagai Shire Council**	28	23	N/A
Gunnedah Shire Council	36	31	29
Guyra Shire Council**	12	12	N/A
Gwydir Shire Council	16	15	16
Harden Shire Council**	26	24	N/A
Hawkesbury City Council	152	123	128
Hay Shire Council	19	17	16
Hilltops Council*	N/A	N/A	76
Holroyd City Council**	69	57	N/A

Main Premises LGA	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Hornsby Shire Council***	175	160	N/A
Hornsby Shire Council****	N/A	N/A	151
Hunter's Hill Council	35	29	32
Hurstville City Council**	115	106	N/A
Inner West Council*	N/A	N/A	516
Inverell Shire Council	44	41	44
Jerilderie Shire Council**	7	7	N/A
Junee Shire Council	19	17	17
Kempsey Shire Council	61	58	57
Kiama Municipal Council	59	51	54
Kogarah City Council**	87	66	N/A
Ku-ring-gai Council	178	148	154
Kyogle Council	17	15	15
Lachlan Shire Council	26	26	26
Lake Macquarie City Council	212	190	193
Lane Cove Council	69	62	67
Leeton Shire Council	33	32	32
Leichhardt Municipal Council**	250	212	N/A
Lismore City Council	89	81	86
Lithgow City Council	61	56	57
Liverpool City Council	156	133	142
Liverpool Plains Shire Council	33	28	28
Lockhart Shire Council	15	14	14
Maitland City Council	116	105	106
Manly Council**	170	149	N/A
Marrickville Council**	246	230	N/A
MidCoast Council*	N/A	N/A	204
Mid-Western Regional Council	202	164	164
Moree Plains Shire Council	42	37	40
Mosman Municipal Council	82	65	70
Murray River Council*	N/A	N/A	68
Murray Shire Council**	56	48	N/A
Murrumbidgee Council*	N/A	N/A	14
Murrumbidgee Shire Council**	7	7	N/A
Muswellbrook Shire Council	63	49	50
Nambucca Shire Council	37	35	35
Narrabri Shire Council	43	40	39
Narrandera Shire Council	23	19	19
Narromine Shire Council	23	23	22
Newcastle City Council	421	392	392
Northern Beaches Council*	N/A	N/A	552
North Sydney Council	448	365	368

Main Premises LGA	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Oberon Council	17	16	15
Orange City Council	134	119	124
Palerang Council**	52	45	N/A
Parkes Shire Council	49	47	47
Parramatta City Council**	290	226	N/A
Penrith City Council	189	165	174
Pittwater Council**	158	136	N/A
Port Macquarie-Hastings Council	149	141	150
Port Stephens Council	156	132	129
Queanbeyan City Council**	49	43	N/A
Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council*	N/A	N/A	87
Randwick City Council	262	232	245
Richmond Valley Council	38	34	34
Rockdale City Council**	139	116	N/A
Shellharbour City Council	75	67	70
Shoalhaven City Council	238	212	221
Singleton Council	136	100	103
Snowy Monaro Regional Council*	N/A	N/A	161
Snowy River Shire Council**	119	111	N/A
Snowy Valleys Council*	N/A	N/A	64
Strathfield Council	87	70	70
Sutherland Shire Council	333	316	325
Tamworth Regional Council	157	144	144
Temora Shire Council	19	18	19
Tenterfield Shire Council	35	29	31
The Hills Shire Council***	232	215	N/A
The Hills Shire Council****	N/A	N/A	199
Tumbarumba Shire Council**	30	26	N/A
Tumut Shire Council**	41	38	N/A
Tweed Shire Council	168	156	163
Unincorporated Far West	8	8	7
Upper Hunter Shire Council	54	47	46
Upper Lachlan Shire Council	33	33	32
Uralla Shire Council	22	21	21
Urana Shire Council**	10	10	N/A
Wagga Wagga City Council	158	139	137
Wakool Shire Council**	19	21	N/A
Walcha Council	15	14	14
Walgett Shire Council	28	26	25
Warren Shire Council	13	12	12
Warringah Council**	262	232	N/A
Warrumbungle Shire Council	37	34	32

Main Premises LGA	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Waverley Council	290	248	244
Weddin Shire Council	16	14	14
Wellington Council**	26	24	N/A
Wentworth Shire Council	34	27	28
Willoughby City Council	246	207	214
Wingecarribee Shire Council	180	161	173
Wollondilly Shire Council	55	54	53
Wollongong City Council	340	310	323
Woollahra Municipal Council	212	190	201
Wyong Shire Council**	198	176	N/A
Yass Valley Council	98	92	96
Young Shire Council**	46	42	N/A
Total	17,499	15,369	15,838

Notes:

*Councils commenced in 2016.

**Councils amalgamated into new Councils in 2016.

Hornsby Shire Council and The Hills Shire Council still exist, however they were partly merged into City of Parramatta Council.

Refers to Hornsby Shire Council and The Hills Shire Council pre council amalgamations and *refers to them post amalgamations.

Licences are grouped by the current LGA recorded for each licence. Counts do not include limited licences.

Table 2: Total number of liquor licences granted between the 2014-15 and 2016-17 financial years

Licence Type	30 June 2015	30 June 2016	30 June 2017
Liquor – club licence	0	0	2
Liquor – hotel licence : Full hotel	8	4	6
Liquor – hotel licence : General bar	6	3	6
Liquor – limited licence	1,732	1,535	1,563
Liquor – on-premises licence	504	518	751
Liquor – packaged liquor licence	110	97	118
Liquor – producer wholesaler licence	95	88	146
Liquor – small bar licence	20	19	25
Total	2,475	2,264	2,617

Table 3: Total number of liquor licence applications refused and withdrawn and total number of liquor licences suspended or cancelled between the 2014-15 and 2016-17 financial years

	30 June 2015	30 June 2016	30 June 2017
Refused	15	36	28
Suspended	4	8	10
Cancelled	1	3,010*	516
Withdrawn	309	345	366

*The large number of liquor licences cancelled is due to cancellations that occurred as part of the inaugural Annual Liquor Licence Fee Scheme commenced in 2015-2016. As part of this scheme, licensees that had not paid their periodic fees by a specified date were cancelled and this program continued in 2016-17.

Table 4: Total number of authorisations, to which section 51 applies, granted by the Authority

	30 June 2015	30 June 2016	30 June 2017
Club functions authorisation	16	16	25
Drink on-premises permanent authorisation	10	22	30
Extended trading authorisation	145	115	114
Function on other premises authorisation	308	316	258
Junior members authorisation	0	2	3
Minors area authorisation	118	88	114
Minors functions authorisation	2	1	2
Non-restricted area authorisation	61	62	81
Primary service authorisation	82	79	117
Sale on other premises authorisation	54	51	59
Take away sales authorisation	2	2	0
Vessel trading	1	0	0
Total	799	754	803

Attachment F Gaming operations statistics

Table 1: Numbers of entitlements, gaming machines authorised as at 30 June 2017 and net profit for the 2016-17 financial year

*Net profit is the combined profit from gaming machines for all venues with gaming machines within an LGA. It is not exactly the same as player losses because it includes factors such as the paying of jackpots across multiple venues and LGAs. Changes have been made to reporting on gaming machine data and net profit has replaced turnover as the main data category on the financial impacts of gaming machine activity. This change has been made as net profit is the closest indicator of how much communities have lost on gaming machines. Turnover has commonly been misinterpreted and led to wrong assumptions about the amount of money lost on gaming machines. This change is in line with other jurisdictions.

Local Government Area (LGA)	Clubs		Hotels		*Net profit (\$)
	No. of entitlements	No. of machines authorised as at 30 June 2017	No. of entitlements	No. of machines authorised as at 30 June 2017	
Albury City Council	1,100	1,039	245	245	67,399,509.30
Armidale Regional Council	194	194	125	125	11,893,371.36
Ballina Shire Council	426	424	168	165	25,248,313.73
Balranald Shire Council	134	134	6	6	8,189,427.89
Bathurst Regional Council	313	290	144	144	20,997,553.76
Bayside Council	1,259	1,187	422	417	128,217,967.17
Bega Valley Shire Council	628	600	121	97	24,130,928.99
Bellingen Shire Council	130	128	48	47	4,892,898.99
Berrigan Shire Council	392	353	32	29	13,984,754.75
Blacktown City Council	2,184	2,141	688	688	264,178,474.07
Bland Shire Council	84	84	25	25	1,840,461.43
Blayney Shire Council	25	23	22	22	933,457.85
Blue Mountains City Council	377	268	182	179	18,544,240.78
Bogan Shire Council	43	42	6	6	1,054,131.67
Bourke Shire Council	30	30	0	0	1,633,176.46
Brewarrina Shire Council	12	12	7	7	1,175,769.55
Broken Hill City Council	301	296	40	36	13,187,480.47
Burwood Council	474	468	160	160	82,926,364.15
Byron Shire Council	271	271	158	158	12,728,126.57
Cabonne Council	90	90	19	15	2,198,275.14
Camden Council	422	376	199	199	39,162,743.28
Campbelltown City Council	1,728	1,594	324	324	153,111,922.69
Canterbury-Bankstown Council	4,147	4,023	856	829	538,991,328.13
Carrathool Shire Council	22	22	8	8	642,282.42

Local Government Area (LGA)	Clubs		Hotels		*Net profit (\$)
	No. of entitlements	No. of machines authorised as at 30 June 2017	No. of entitlements	No. of machines authorised as at 30 June 2017	
Central Coast Council	4,148	4,060	657	626	263,082,548.73
Central Darling Shire Council	22	22	21	21	1,704,776.31
Cessnock City Council	641	639	197	194	27,750,012.48
City of Canada Bay Council	664	653	205	205	61,423,541.70
City of Parramatta Council	1,365	1,330	587	521	176,544,994.05
City of Ryde Council	1,023	940	196	196	98,999,511.95
City of Sydney Council	977	691	3,442	3,246	320,970,804.43
Clarence Valley Council	568	559	251	250	27,060,418.35
Cobar Shire Council	65	65	36	30	3,277,524.61
Coffs Harbour City Council	659	642	189	187	44,927,156.11
Coolamon Shire Council	38	37	23	23	667,889.61
Coonamble Shire Council	62	62	17	17	2,380,327.31
Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional Council	114	112	43	42	5,338,535.74
Cowra Council	146	142	29	29	5,283,036.51
Cumberland Council	2,243	2,178	552	552	348,975,240.13
Dubbo Regional Council	496	496	240	240	34,638,349.19
Dungog Shire Council	63	63	33	33	1,534,249.14
Edward River Council	137	137	27	27	4,558,505.61
Eurobodalla Shire Council	759	725	98	98	34,453,685.91
Fairfield City Council	3,363	3,362	479	479	484,687,885.34
Federation Council	818	802	30	30	33,216,365.17
Forbes Shire Council	97	97	49	49	5,670,539.80
Georges River Council	1,635	1,561	418	418	191,342,196.70
Gilgandra Shire Council	48	48	15	15	1,870,542.39
Glen Innes Severn Council	83	83	22	22	4,031,145.34
Goulburn Mulwaree Council	342	341	108	105	20,418,975.47
Greater Hume Shire Council	70	65	41	41	1,852,672.35
Griffith City Council	380	376	92	92	21,952,549.68
Gunnedah Shire Council	122	113	66	66	7,211,789.60
Gwydir Shire Council	49	49	13	13	1,413,181.53
Hawkesbury City Council	589	570	277	262	42,310,717.24
Hay Shire Council	50	50	27	26	1,855,298.09
Hilltops Council	148	148	65	61	7,423,669.99
Hornsby Shire Council	913	893	162	162	54,438,121.59

Attachments: Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority

Local Government Area (LGA)	Clubs		Hotels		*Net profit (\$)
	No. of entitlements	No. of machines authorised as at 30 June 2017	No. of entitlements	No. of machines authorised as at 30 June 2017	
Hunter's Hill Council	13	13	33	33	1,727,154.90
Inner West Council	1,366	1,120	957	945	140,579,600.27
Inverell Shire Council	122	122	55	54	7,132,041.31
Junee Shire Council	52	52	17	17	2,000,081.64
Kempsey Shire Council	352	352	114	114	19,665,554.04
Kiama Municipal Council	242	224	48	48	8,084,271.22
Ku-ring-gai Council	59	58	47	47	6,284,991.77
Kyogle Council	42	42	38	38	1,845,326.67
Lachlan Shire Council	77	77	47	45	3,327,890.07
Lake Macquarie City Council	2,120	1,994	450	448	102,724,717.44
Lane Cove Council	60	60	27	27	4,494,280.13
Leeton Shire Council	104	104	30	30	4,890,031.61
Lismore City Council	310	302	157	157	17,252,252.28
Lithgow City Council	220	220	88	88	12,211,003.39
Liverpool City Council	1,129	1,092	367	365	151,706,164.53
Liverpool Plains Shire Council	77	74	23	23	3,454,889.31
Lockhart Shire Council	44	44	2	2	578,120.61
Maitland City Council	499	498	271	270	37,458,231.02
MidCoast Council	1,175	1,108	272	272	55,175,541.15
Mid-Western Regional Council	246	229	152	151	11,921,844.11
Moree Plains Shire Council	152	148	83	82	10,281,071.05
Mosman Municipal Council	75	75	33	33	6,296,495.25
Murray River Council	979	957	59	59	55,148,271.54
Murrumbidgee Council	46	44	15	15	1,342,123.37
Muswellbrook Shire Council	198	198	72	72	10,661,106.30
Nambucca Shire Council	267	267	70	70	11,885,940.95
Narrabri Shire Council	164	154	67	66	6,798,341.56
Narrandera Shire Council	83	83	24	24	3,096,322.39
Narromine Shire Council	81	79	21	21	2,453,717.01
Newcastle City Council	2,266	2,144	929	929	144,035,182.68
Northern Beaches Council	2,190	1,816	412	412	135,553,600.16
North Sydney Council	377	320	311	296	55,154,992.95
Oberon Council	45	45	20	20	1,289,689.22

Local Government Area (LGA)	Clubs		Hotels		*Net profit (\$)
	No. of entitlements	No. of machines authorised as at 30 June 2017	No. of entitlements	No. of machines authorised as at 30 June 2017	
Orange City Council	319	309	176	170	24,732,260.27
Parkes Shire Council	187	187	57	57	7,669,809.99
Penrith City Council	2,338	2,133	458	443	178,844,734.62
Port Macquarie-Hastings Council	1,028	1,013	198	190	56,589,072.07
Port Stephens Council	769	742	213	213	43,544,720.32
Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council	658	626	126	125	42,167,746.04
Randwick City Council	1,212	1,162	373	373	110,458,714.43
Richmond Valley Council	266	266	94	94	13,020,885.16
Shellharbour City Council	816	776	121	121	51,868,554.52
Shoalhaven City Council	1,418	1,392	236	236	72,784,503.50
Singleton Council	224	216	95	92	10,962,774.61
Snowy Monaro Regional Council	166	165	106	106	7,286,546.91
Snowy Valleys Council	154	154	79	79	5,971,742.56
Strathfield Council	159	132	132	104	28,621,240.59
Sutherland Shire Council	1,901	1,725	336	310	120,493,343.46
Tamworth Regional Council	539	539	245	222	29,980,882.09
Temora Shire Council	68	68	12	12	2,679,233.73
Tenterfield Shire Council	66	64	29	29	2,205,772.41
The Hills Shire Council	699	686	179	179	74,633,421.46
Tweed Shire Council	2,034	1,847	241	209	97,146,107.83
Unincorporated Far West	0	0	1	1	38,013.31
Upper Hunter Shire Council	159	158	53	52	5,406,085.11
Upper Lachlan Shire Council	38	38	16	15	953,007.70
Uralla Shire Council	36	36	21	21	910,973.48
Wagga Wagga City Council	436	423	334	334	35,150,305.88
Walcha Council	26	26	7	7	382,859.79
Walgett Shire Council	169	169	17	17	7,236,264.12
Warren Shire Council	41	41	11	11	1,271,279.11
Warrumbungle Shire Council	63	63	32	32	2,414,267.71
Waverley Council	663	471	228	191	50,089,415.69
Weddin Shire Council	27	27	11	11	1,052,151.19
Wentworth Shire Council	202	182	54	54	11,909,358.58
Willoughby City Council	494	458	204	204	61,168,173.20

Local Government Area (LGA)	Clubs		Hotels		*Net profit (\$)
	No. of entitlements	No. of machines authorised as at 30 June 2017	No. of entitlements	No. of machines authorised as at 30 June 2017	
Wingecarribee Shire Council	326	313	137	137	19,876,174.52
Wollondilly Shire Council	129	129	123	123	9,724,168.15
Wollongong City Council	2,732	2,622	545	543	159,279,597.60
Woollahra Municipal Council	136	118	166	163	21,597,183.51
Yass Valley Council	94	94	56	56	5,405,617.04

Notes: In keeping with past Annual Reports, entitlements numbers represent the sum of Gaming Machine Entitlements and Poker Machine Permits for current, suspended, cancelled and surrendered licences.

Attachment G Internal audit and risk management statement

Risk management, insurance and internal audit

The Authority's insurance cover is arranged under the Treasury Managed Fund for workers' compensation and public property liabilities. The Authority's Internal Audit Charter provides the framework for internal audit, in compliance with section 11(2) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983*. See below for a copy of the Internal Audit and Risk Management Statement.

Internal Audit and Risk Management Attestation Statement for the 2016-2017 Financial Year for the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority

I, David Armati, Deputy Chairperson am of the opinion that the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority has internal audit and risk management processes in operation that are, excluding the exceptions or transitional arrangements described below, compliant with the eight (8) core requirements set out in the *Internal Audit and Risk Management Policy for the NSW Public Sector*,

Core Requirements	For each requirement, please specify whether compliant, non-compliant, or in transition
Risk Management Framework	
1.1 The agency head is ultimately responsible and accountable for risk management in the agency	Compliant
1.2 A risk management framework that is appropriate to the agency has been established and maintained and the framework is consistent with AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009	Compliant
Internal Audit Function	
2.1 An internal audit function has been established and maintained	Compliant

Core Requirements	For each requirement, please specify whether compliant, non-compliant, or in transition
2.2 The operation of the internal audit function is consistent with the International	Compliant
2.3 The agency has an Internal Audit Charter that is consistent with the content of the 'model charter'	Compliant
Audit and Risk Committee	
3.1 An independent Audit and Risk Committee with appropriate expertise has been established	In transition Compliant as at December 2016
3.2 The Audit and Risk Committee is an advisory committee providing assistance to the agency head on the agency's governance processes, risk management and control frameworks, and its external accountability obligations	Compliant
3.3 The Audit and Risk Committee has a Charter that is consistent with the content of the 'model charter'	Compliant

Exceptions or Transitional Arrangements

Treasury approved a Principal-led shared arrangement for oversight of the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority with the Department of Justice effective December 2016.

Membership

The chair and members of the Audit and Risk Committee are:

- ▲ Chair, Carolyn Burlew, October 2015 – October 2020
- ▲ Independent Member 1, David Antaw, November 2015 – November 2018
- ▲ Independent Member 2, Leah Fricke, November 2015 – November 2018
- ▲ Independent Member 3, Ralph Kelly, November 2015 – November 2018
- ▲ Independent Member 4, John Pearson, March 2016 – March 2019



David Armati

Deputy Chairperson
Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority

Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority Financial Statements 2016-17

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Statement in accordance with Section 41C (1B) of the Public Finance and Audit Act, 1983

Pursuant to Section 41C (1B) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983*, I state that:

- (a) the accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable Australian Accounting Standards (which include Australian Accounting Interpretations), the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983*, the applicable clauses of the *Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2015*, and the Financial Reporting Directions issued by the Treasurer;
- (b) the accompanying financial statements exhibit a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2017 and financial performance of the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority for the year then ended; and
- (c) at the date of signing we are not aware of any circumstances which would render any particulars included in the financial statements to be misleading or inaccurate.



Philip Crawford



Craig Sahlin

30 October 2017



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority

To Members of the New South Wales Parliament

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority (the Authority), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority as at 30 June 2017, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards
- are in accordance with section 41B of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983* (PF&A Act) and the Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2015.

My opinion should be read in conjunction with the rest of this report.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under the standards are described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section of my report.

I am independent of the Authority in accordance with the requirements of the:

- Australian Auditing Standards
- Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 'Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants' (APES 110).

I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with APES 110.

Parliament promotes independence by ensuring the Auditor-General and the Audit Office of New South Wales are not compromised in their roles by:

- providing that only Parliament, and not the executive government, can remove an Auditor-General
- mandating the Auditor-General as auditor of public sector agencies
- precluding the Auditor-General from providing non-audit services.

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

The Board's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The members of the Board are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the PF&A Act, and for such internal control as the members of the Board determine is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the members of the Board must assess the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern except where the Authority will be dissolved by an Act of Parliament or otherwise cease operations. The assessment must disclose, as applicable, matters related to going concern and the appropriateness of using the going concern basis of accounting.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to:

- obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
- issue an Independent Auditor's Report including my opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect material misstatements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions users take based on the financial statements.

A description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. The description forms part of my auditor's report.

My opinion does *not* provide assurance:

- that the Authority carried out its activities effectively, efficiently and economically
- about the assumptions used in formulating the budget figures disclosed in the financial statements
- about the security and controls over the electronic publication of the audited financial statements on any website where they may be presented
- about any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the financial statements.



David Daniels
Director, Financial Audit Services

30 October 2017
SYDNEY

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2017

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	Parent Entity ¹			Consolidated Entity
		Actual 2017 \$'000	Budget 2017 \$'000	Restated* 2016 \$'000	Restated* 2016 \$'000
EXPENSES excluding losses					
Personnel services	2(a)	8,381	9,194	13,963	10,918
Employee related	2(b)	–	–	–	3,045
Operating expenses	2(c)	2,028	3,700	2,848	2,848
Depreciation and amortisation	2(d)	7	30	17	17
TOTAL EXPENSES excluding losses					
		10,416	12,924	16,828	16,828
REVENUE					
Sale of goods and services	3(a)	1,109	450	1,141	1,141
Retained taxes, fees and fines	3(b)	2,662	2,750	3,066	3,066
Grants and contributions	3(c)	1,526	1,526	14,079	12,816
Acceptance by the Crown Entity of personnel benefits and other liabilities	3(d)	–	–	–	1,263
Interest income	3(e)	402	–	390	390
Other income		762	–	–	–
TOTAL REVENUE		6,461	4,726	18,676	18,676
NET RESULT					
		(3,955)	(8,198)	1,848	1,848
Other comprehensive income					
		–	–	–	–
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
		(6,251)	(8,198)	1,848	1,848

1. The Parent entity is the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority (ILGA). The Consolidated entity in the prior year was the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority and the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority (ILGA) Staff Agency. The ILGA Staff Agency was abolished from 30 October 2015.

* Certain amounts do not correspond to the 2016 financial statements. See note 22 for details regarding the restatement.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2017

	Notes	Parent Entity				Consolidated Entity	
		Actual 2017 \$'000	Budget 2017 \$'000	Restated* 2016 \$'000	Restated* 1 July 2015 \$'000	Restated* 2016 \$'000	Restated* 1 July 2015 \$'000
ASSETS							
Current Assets							
Cash and cash equivalent	4	11,569	254	5,177	8,566	5,177	8,566
Receivables	5	5,347	3,006	6,287	1,087	6,287	1,087
Total Current Assets		16,916	3,260	11,464	9,653	11,464	9,653
Non-Current Assets							
Plant and equipment	6	29	353	36	32	36	32
Lease receivable	7	4,620		4,468	4,329	4,468	4,329
Intangible assets	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Non-Current Assets		4,649	353	4,504	4,361	4,504	4,361
Total Assets		21,565	3,613	15,968	14,014	15,968	14,014
LIABILITIES							
Current Liabilities							
Payables	9	11,958	1,821	2,851	2,057	2,851	2,057
Provisions	10	–	1,130	–	–	–	–
Other	11	2,755	110	14	702	14	702
Total Current Liabilities		14,713	3,061	2,865	2,759	2,865	2,759
Non-Current Liabilities							
Provisions	10	–	34	–	–	–	–
Total Non-Current Liabilities		–	34	–	–	–	–
Total Liabilities		14,713	3,095	2,865	2,759	2,865	2,759
NET ASSETS		6,852	518	13,103	11,255	13,103	11,255
EQUITY							
Accumulated funds		6,852	518	13,103	11,255	13,103	11,255
Total Equity		6,852	518	13,103	11,255	13,103	11,255

* Certain amounts do not correspond to the 2016 financial statements. See note 22 for details regarding the restatement. The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes	Accumulated Funds \$'000	Total \$'000
Parent Entity		
Balance at 1 July 2016 *	8,385	8,385
Correction of errors	(4,718)	(4,718)
Restated balance as at 1 July 2016	13,103	13,103
Net result for the year	(6,251)	(6,251)
Total comprehensive income for the year	6,852	6,852
Balance at 30 June 2017	6,852	6,852
Parent Entity and Consolidated Entity		
Balance at 1 July 2015 *	6,676	6,676
Correction of errors	(4,579)	(4,579)
Restated balance as at 1 July 2015	11,255	11,255
Net result for the year	1,848	1,848
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,848	1,848
Balance at 30 June 2016	13,103	13,103

* Certain amounts do not correspond to the 2016 financial statements. See note 22 for details regarding the restatement.
The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	Parent Entity		Consolidated Entity	
		Actual 2017 \$'000	Budget 2017 \$'000	Actual 2016 \$'000	Actual 2016 \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Payments					
Personnel services		(1,039)	(77)	(14,007)	(14,007)
Other ¹		(4,323)	(13,060)	(2,209)	(2,209)
Total Payments		(5,362)	(13,137)	(16,216)	(16,216)
Receipts					
Sale of goods and services		1,701	450	(430)	(430)
Grants and contributions		1,526	1,526	9,225	9,225
Other		8,527	2,916	4,053	4,053
Total Receipts		11,754	4,892	12,848	12,848
Net Cash Flows From Operating Activities	14	6,392	(8,245)	(3,368)	(3,368)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Purchases of plant, equipment & intangible assets		-	-	(21)	(21)
Net Cash Flows From Investing Activities		-	-	(21)	(21)
Net Cash Flows From Financing Activities		-	-	-	-
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		6,392	(8,245)	(3,389)	(3,389)
Opening cash and cash equivalents		5,177	8,499	8,566	8,566
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	11,569	254	5,177	5,177

1. Budget amount includes personnel services and was not aligned at the time preparing the budget. The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a. Reporting entity

The Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority ("Authority") is a reporting entity and is a NSW statutory body established under the *Gaming and Liquor Administration Act 2007* which constitutes the Authority as the licensing and regulatory authority for the purposes of the *Liquor Act 2007*, the *Casino Control Act 1992*, the *Gaming Machines Act 2001* and the *Registered Clubs Act 1976*.

The Authority as a reporting entity comprises all the entities under its control. The Authority controlled the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority Staff Agency (the Staff Agency) until it was abolished by Administrative Arrangements (Administrative Changes – Liquor and Gaming) Order 2015 effective from 30 October 2015. The sole objective of the Staff Agency was to provide personnel services to the Authority. After the Staff Agency was abolished, the Authority ceased to be a consolidated entity. As such consolidated entity figures for the 2016-17 financial year are not presented in the financial statements.

In the process of preparing consolidated financial statements for the comparative period, all inter-entity transactions and balances between the parent entity and the Staff Agency were eliminated, and uniform accounting policies were applied.

The Authority's services, and the operational support provided to it, are described in note 20.

The Authority is a not-for-profit entity, and is controlled by the State of New South Wales which is the ultimate parent. Liquor and Gaming NSW, a Division of the Department of Industry, provides personnel services to the Authority.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017 have been authorised for issue by the Board on 30 October 2017.

b. Basis of preparation

The Authority's financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with:

- applicable Australian Accounting Standards (which include Australian Accounting Interpretations)
- the requirements of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983* and *Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2015* and
- the Financial Reporting Directions mandated by the Treasurer.

Plant and equipment are measured at fair value. Other financial statement items are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention.

Judgements, key assumptions and estimations management has made are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

All amounts are rounded to the nearest one thousand dollars and are expressed in Australian currency.

c. Statement of compliance

The financial statements and notes comply with Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian Accounting Interpretations.

d. Administered activities

The Authority administers, but does not control, certain activities on behalf of the Crown Entity. It is accountable for the transactions relating to those administered activities but does not have the discretion, for example, to deploy the resources for the achievement of the Authority's own objectives.

Transactions and balances relating to the administered activities are not recognised as the Authority's income, expenses, assets and liabilities, but are disclosed in Notes 15, 16 and 17 as 'Administered Income', 'Administered Expenses', 'Administered Assets' and 'Administered Liabilities'.

e. Insurance

The Authority's insurance activities are conducted through the NSW Treasury Managed Fund Scheme of self insurance for Government entities. The expense (premium) is determined by the Fund Manager based on past claim experience.

f. Accounting for the Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except that:

- The amount of GST incurred by the Authority as a purchaser that is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense; and
- Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. However, the GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office are classified as operating cash flows.

g. Income recognition

Income is measured at the fair value of the consideration or contribution received or receivable. Additional comments regarding the accounting policies for the recognition of income are discussed below.

i) Grants and contributions

Contributions from other bodies, including grants and donations, are recognised as income when the Authority obtains control over the assets comprising the contributions. Control over contributions is normally obtained upon the receipt of cash.

ii) Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised as revenue when the Authority transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods, usually on delivery of goods.

iii) Rendering of services

Revenue is recognised when the service is provided or by reference to the stage of completion.

iv) Retained taxes, fees and fines

Liquor licensing and gaming revenue other than those relating to the casino precinct were managed and collected by Liquor and Gaming NSW (L&G NSW) which was part of the Department of Justice to 31 March 2017 then part of the Department of Industry. Revenue is recognised when the service is provided.

v) Grants

Grants for recurrent and capital expenditure purposes were received from the Department of Justice in accordance with the approved amount indicated in the Budget Papers for the financial year. Grants were recognised as income of the Authority upon receipt of the grants in cash.

h. Plant and Equipment

i) Acquisition of Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are initially measured at cost. Cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other consideration given to acquire the asset at the time of its acquisition or construction or, where applicable, the amount attributed to that asset when initially recognised in accordance with the requirements of other Australian Accounting Standards.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised at their fair value at the date of acquisition.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at measurement date.

Where payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal credit terms, its cost is the cash price equivalent, i.e. deferred payment amount is effectively discounted at an asset-specific rate.

ii) Capitalisation thresholds

Plant and equipment and intangible assets costing \$5,000 and above individually (or forming part of a network or group costing more than \$5,000) are capitalised.

iii) Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment

Physical non-current assets are valued in accordance with the "Valuation of Physical Non-Current Assets at Fair Value" Policy and Guidelines Paper (TPP 14-01). This policy adopts fair value in accordance with AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* and AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment*.

The fair value of plant and equipment equates to the highest and best use by market participants that is physically possible, legally permissible and financially feasible. The highest and best use must be available at a period that is not remote and take into account the

characteristics of the asset being measured, including any socio-political restrictions imposed by government. In most cases, after taking into account these considerations, the highest and best use is the existing use. In limited circumstances, the highest and best use may be a feasible alternative use, where there are no restrictions on use or where there is a feasible higher restricted alternative use.

Fair value of plant and equipment is based on a market participants' perspective, using valuation techniques (market approach, cost approach, income approach) that maximise relevant observable inputs and minimise unobservable inputs. Also refer to Note 6 for further information regarding fair value.

The Authority's plant and equipment comprises non-specialised assets with short useful lives, which are measured at depreciated cost as a surrogate for fair value. As the Authority does not own buildings and infrastructure assets, revaluations of plant and equipment are not required.

iv) Impairment of plant and equipment

As a not-for-profit entity with no cash generating units, impairment under AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets* is unlikely to arise. As plant and equipment is carried at fair value or an amount that approximates fair value impairment can only arise in the rare circumstances where the costs of disposal are material. Specifically, impairment is unlikely for not-for-profit entities given that AASB 136 modifies the recoverable amount test for non-generating assets of not-for-profit entities to the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and depreciated replacement cost, where depreciated replacement cost is also fair value.

v) Depreciation of plant and equipment

Depreciation is provided for on a straight line basis for all depreciable assets so as to write off the depreciable amount of each asset as it is consumed over its useful life to the Authority.

Depreciation rates by class of assets are:

- computer equipment 25% pa
- office equipment 25% pa
- office furniture and fitting 10% pa

vi) Maintenance

Day-to-day servicing costs or maintenance are charged as expenses as incurred, except where they relate to the replacement of a part or component of an asset, in which case the costs are capitalised and depreciated.

vii) Leased assets

A distinction is made between finance leases which effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased assets, and operating leases under which the lessor effectively retains all such risks and benefits.

Where a non-current asset is acquired by means of a finance lease, at the commencement of the lease term, the asset is recognised at its fair value or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments, at the inception of the lease. The corresponding liability is established at the same amount. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component and the interest expense.

Finance lease accounting requires the Authority to recognise its finance leased asset as a receivable equal to the net investment in the lease at inception, which is defined as the gross investment in the lease discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease.

The gross investment in the lease is the aggregate of the minimum lease payments receivable by the Authority and any unguaranteed residual value accruing to the Authority. The unguaranteed residual value represents the amount the Authority expects to recover from the value of the leased asset at the end of the lease term that is not guaranteed in any way by either the lessee or third parties unrelated to the Authority.

The interest rate implicit in the lease is the discount rate that, at inception of the lease, causes the aggregate present value of the minimum lease payments and the unguaranteed residual value to be equal to the sum of the fair value of the leased asset and any initial direct costs of the Authority.

The Authority's unguaranteed residual interest in the leased asset will be regularly re-assessed for impairment in future periods. If there is a reduction in the estimated unguaranteed residual value, the income allocation over the lease term will be revised and any reduction in respect of amounts accrued will be recognised immediately. The expected residual value will depend upon specific factors such as, volatility of land values, the rate of technological change and competitive conditions. Refer to note 7 for further details.

i) Intangible assets

The Authority recognises intangible assets only if it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Authority and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Where an asset is acquired at no or nominal cost, the cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

The Authority's intangible assets consisted of computer software only.

Intangible assets are subsequently measured at fair value only if there is an active market. As there is no active market for the Authority's intangible assets, the assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation.

The Authority's intangible assets are amortised using the straight line method over a period of four years (i.e. 25% pa).

Intangible assets are tested for impairment where an indicator of impairment exists. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to recoverable amount and the reduction is recognised as an impairment loss.

i. Liabilities

Personnel services

Due to the Machinery of Government changes detailed in Note 1 (o) below, the Department of Justice and the Department of Industry (the Departments) have provided personnel services to the Authority to enable it to carry out its functions. The expense and liabilities arising from the Departments provision of these services are classified as “Personnel Services” in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and the Statement of Financial Position respectively.

From 1 July 2016, personnel services costs are based on a fee for services arrangement. Under this arrangement the personnel services payment from the Authority includes the settlement of all employee benefit obligations as they accrue. Following the fee for service payment, the liability for all employee benefits provisions such as annual leave, long service leave and superannuation, reside with the employer Department.

In 2015-16 personnel services liabilities included all applicable employee benefits such as salaries and wages, recreation leave, long service leave, superannuation, workers’ compensation insurance and payroll tax.

j. Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in net result.

The Authority’s principal financial instruments are outlined below (refer note 18). These financial instruments arise directly from the entity’s operations or are required to finance the entity’s operations. The Authority does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

Further quantitative and qualitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

i) Impairment of financial assets

All financial assets, except those measured at fair value through profit and loss, are subject to an annual review for impairment. An allowance for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the entity will not be able to collect all amounts due.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the allowance is the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the impairment loss is recognised in the net results for the year.

Any reversals of impairment losses are reversed through the net results for the year, where there is objective evidence, except reversals of impairment losses on an investment in an equity instrument classified as “available for sale” which must be made through a reserve. Reversals of impairment losses of financial assets carried at amortised cost cannot result in a carrying amount that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had there not been an impairment loss

ii) De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire; or if the Authority transfers the financial asset:

- where substantially all the risks and rewards have been transferred or
- where the Authority has not transferred substantially all the risks and rewards, if it has not retained control.

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

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

k. Fair value hierarchy

A number of the Authority’s accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Authority does not hold financial assets and liabilities that are valued at fair value using valuation techniques. The entity determines the classification of its financial assets and liabilities after initial recognition and, when allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this at each financial year end.

Refer Note 6 and Note 18 for further disclosures regarding fair value measurements of financial and non-financial assets.

l. Equity and reserves

The category ‘Accumulated Funds’ includes all current and prior period retained funds.

m. Budgeted amounts

The budgeted amounts are drawn from the original budgeted financial statements presented to Parliament in respect of the reporting period. Subsequent amendments to the original budget (e.g. adjustment for transfer of functions between entities as a result of Administrative Arrangements Orders) are not reflected in the budgeted amounts. Major variances between the original budgeted amounts and the actual amounts disclosed in the financial statements are explained in Note 19.

n. Comparative information

Except when an Australian Accounting Standard permits or requires otherwise, comparative information is disclosed in respect of the previous period for all amounts reported in the financial statements. The Consolidated entity in the prior year was the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority and the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority (ILGA) Staff Agency. The ILGA Staff Agency was abolished from 30 October 2015.

o. Machinery of Government Changes

At the commencement of the 2016-17 year, ILGA was supported by the Department of Justice. As at 1 April 2017, the NSW Government under Administrative Arrangements (Administrative Changes – Public Services Agencies), Order 2017, transferred ILGA's support to the Department of Industry. References to Departments refer to both the Department of Justice and the Department of Industry.

p. Changes in Accounting Policies, Including New or Revised Australian Accounting Standards**i) Effective for the first time in 2016-17**

The accounting policies applied in 2016-17 are consistent with those of the previous financial year except as a result of AASB 2015-16 Amendments to Australia Accounting Standards – Extending Related Party Disclosures to Not for – Profit Public Sector Entities which has been applied for the first time in 2016-17. The required disclosures are made at Note 21.

ii) Issued but not yet effective

NSW public sector entities are not permitted to early adopt new AAS, unless Treasury determines otherwise. The following new AAS's have not been applied and are not yet effective:

AASB 9 Financial Instruments.

AASB 15, AASB 2014-5, AASB 2015-8 and 2016-3 regarding Revenue from Contracts with Customers AASB 16 Leases.

AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-profit Entities.

AASB 2016-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 107.

AASB 2016-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Deferral of AASB 15 for Not-for-Profit Entities.

AASB 2016-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Australian Implementation Guidance for Not-for-Profit Entities.

AASB 2017-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Transfer of investment Property, Annual Improvements 2014-2016 Cycle and Other Amendments.

AASB 2017-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Further Annual Improvements 2014-2016 Cycle.

While the impact of these standards in the period of initial application has not been specifically quantified, they are not expected to materially impact the financial statements.

2. Expenses (excluding losses)

	Parent Entity		Consolidated Entity
	Actual 2017 \$'000	Restated 2016 \$'000	Restated 2016 \$'000
(a) Personnel services expenses			
Salaries and wages (including annual leave)	975	7,982	5,429
Superannuation – defined benefit plan	–	134	88
Superannuation – defined contribution plans	45	398	261
Long service leave	–	1,259	1,082
Redundancy payments	–	3,591	3,591
Workers' compensation insurance	–	16	16
Payroll tax	19	581	453
Fringe benefit tax	–	2	(2)
Personnel Service Charge	7,342	–	–
	8,381	13,963	10,918
(b) Employee related expenses			
Salaries and wages (including annual leave)	–	–	2,553
Superannuation – defined benefit plan	–	–	46
Superannuation – defined contribution plans	–	–	137
Long service leave	–	–	177
Workers' compensation insurance	–	–	–
Payroll tax	–	–	128
Fringe benefit tax	–	–	4
	–	–	3,045
(c) Other operating expenses include the following:			
Auditor's remuneration – audit of the financial statements	123	100	100
Operating lease rental expense - minimum lease payments	90	246	246
Insurance	–	4	4
Contractors [Note (c)(1)]	235	131	131
Consultants			
Genting Hong Kong Ltd review	–	391	391
Crown Sydney Ltd review	–	124	124
Section 31 investigation [Note (c)(2)]	502	–	–
Other	2	301	301
Casino Project	–	43	43
Maintenance	1	25	25
Other – Casino licensing expenses	3	91	91
Legal fees	440	631	631
Rents remitted to Treasury	250	250	250
Travelling	3	54	54
Information technology	40	24	24
Other administration expenses	339	433	433
	2,028	2,848	2,848
Bad debts*	2,296	–	–

* Noted in other losses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(c)(1) A contractor is any individual who is engaged to undertake operational work that would or could be regarded as normally undertaken by an employee, but internal expertise is not available. Contractors are free to decide the manner in which they will complete the task and achieve the desired result. Contractors are distinct from employees as they are engaged under a different set of legal arrangements.

Contractor costs of \$235,938 in 2017 relate to charges by the Department of Justice for providing corporate services to the Authority (\$131,448 in 2016).

(c)(2) Under section 31 of the Casino Control Act 1992, the Authority, not later than 3 years after the grant of a casino licence and thereafter at intervals not exceeding 5 years, must investigate and form an opinion as to whether or not (a) the casino operator is a suitable person to continue to give effect to the casino licence and the Act, and (b) it is in the public interest that the casino licence should continue in force.

The last section 31 investigation was completed and reported to the Minister in late 2016.

	Parent Entity		Consolidated Entity
	Actual 2017 \$'000	Restated 2016 \$'000	Restated 2016 \$'000
(d) Depreciation and amortisation expense:			
Computer equipment	6	15	15
Office equipment	1	1	1
Office furniture and fittings	–	1	1
Depreciation	7	17	17
Amortisation – intangible assets	–	–	–
	7	17	17

3. Revenue

	Parent Entity		Consolidated Entity
	Actual 2017 \$'000	Restated 2016 \$'000	Restated 2016 \$'000
(a) Sale of goods and services			
Recovery of expenses from Genting Hong Kong Limited in connection with the review on Genting Hong Kong Limited	–	389	389
Recovery of expenses from Crown Sydney Limited in connection with a review of Crown Sydney Limited as a result of the Crown Sydney's application for a restricted gaming licence	–	123	123
Recovery of expenses from Central Monitoring System Licence	–	207	207
Gaming Technology Unit Revenue	1,109	422	422
	1,109	1,141	1,141
(b) Retained taxes, fees and fines			
Casino Special Employee License fees [see Note 1 (d) and Note 17 (vii)]	622	1,363	1,363
Licensing – Liquor revenue	2,033	1,703	1,703
Miscellaneous revenue	7	–	–
	2,662	3,066	3,066
(c) Grants and contributions			
Grants (recurrent) from the Department of Justice	1,526	14,079	12,816
(d) Acceptance by the Crown Entity of personnel benefits and other liabilities			
The following liabilities and / or expenses have been assumed by the Crown Entity			
Superannuation – defined benefit	–	–	135
Long service leave	–	–	1,121
Payroll tax	–	–	7
	–	–	1,263
(e) Interest Income			
Interest on Finance Lease	402	390	390

4. Current Assets – Cash and Cash Equivalents

	Parent Entity		Consolidated Entity
	Actual	Restated	Restated
	2017	2016	2016
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cash at bank and on hand	11,569	5,177	5,177

For the purposes of the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank and cash on hand.

Cash and cash equivalent assets recognised in the statement of financial position are reconciled at the end of the financial year to the statement of cash flows as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents (per statement of financial position)	11,569	5,177	5,177
Closing cash and cash equivalents (per statement of cash flows)	11,569	5,177	5,177

Refer Note 18 for details regarding credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk arising from financial instruments.

5. Current Assets – Receivables

	Parent Entity		Consolidated Entity
	Actual	Restated	Restated
	2017	2016	2016
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Finance Lease (refer Note 7)	250	250	250
Other debtors	7,414	6,058	6,058
Less allowance for impairment	(2,316)	(21)	(21)
	5,348	6,287	6,287
Movement in the allowance for Impairment:			
Balance at 1 July	21	–	–
Amounts written off during the year	–	–	–
Amounts recovered during the year	–	–	–
Increase / (Decrease) in allowance			
Recognised in profit or loss	2,295	21	21
Balance at 30 June	2,316	21	21

Details regarding credit risk of trade debtors that are neither past due nor impaired, are disclosed in note 18.

6. Non-Current Assets – Plant and Equipment

	Computer Equipment \$'000	Office Equipment '\$000	Office Furniture & Fittings \$'000	Total \$000
Parent Entity and Consolidated Entity				
At 1 July 2016 – fair value				
Gross carrying amount	121	98	39	258
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(108)	(93)	(21)	(222)
Net carrying amount	13	5	18	36

Parent Entity				
At 30 June 2017 – fair value				
Gross carrying amount	121	98	39	258
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(115)	(93)	(21)	(229)
Net carrying amount	6	5	18	29

Parent Entity and Consolidated Entity				
At 1 July 2015 – fair value				
Gross carrying amount	367	98	39	504
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(360)	(92)	(20)	(472)
Net carrying amount	7	6	19	32

Parent Entity				
At 30 June 2016 – fair value				
Gross carrying amount	121	98	39	258
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(108)	(93)	(21)	(222)
Net carrying amount	13	5	18	36

Reconciliation

A reconciliation of the carrying amount of each class of plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current and previous reporting period is set out below:

Parent Entity				
Year ended 30 June 2017				
Net carrying amount at start of year	13	5	18	36
Additions	–	–	–	–
Disposals/written off	–	–	–	–
Reclassification of intangibles	–	–	–	–
Depreciation expense	(7)	–	–	(7)
Net carrying amount at 30 June 2017	6	5	18	29

	Computer Equipment \$'000	Office Equipment \$'000	Office Furniture & Fittings \$'000	Total \$000
Parent Entity and Consolidated Entity				
Year ended 30 June 2016				
Net carrying amount at start of year	7	6	19	32
Additions	21	–	–	21
Disposals/written off	–	–	–	–
Reclassification of intangibles	–	–	–	–
Depreciation expense	(15)	(1)	(1)	(17)
Net carrying amount at 30 June 2016	13	5	18	36

7. Lease Receivable

	Parent Entity 30 June 2017 \$'000	Parent and Consolidated Entity 30 June 2016 \$'000
Current – Finance lease receivable (note 5)	250	250
Non-current – Finance lease receivable	4,620	4,468
	4,870	4,718
Amounts receivable under finance lease:		
Minimum lease payments		
Not later than one year	250	250
Later than one year and not later than five years	1,000	1,000
Later than 5 years	17,750	18,000
	19,000	19,250
Add: Unguaranteed residual value of land	1,046,882	1,046,882
	1,065,882	1,066,132
Less: unearned finance income	(1,061,012)	(1,061,414)
Present value of minimum lease payments receivable and unguaranteed residual value	4,870	4,718

On 5 May 1994, City West Development Corporation transferred the Star Casino Land to the Authority (then known as Casino Control Authority) at a nominal value of \$1, to be leased to the holder of the Sydney casino licence to facilitate the development of the casino complex. The Authority entered into the finance lease arrangement with the Star Pty Ltd for the land at 20-80 Pyrmont Street, Pyrmont, NSW, 2009 (Star Casino Land). The remaining term of the finance lease is for 76.5 years at 30 June 2017. As the lease receivable had not been recorded in prior years, the entry is also shown in Note 22 as a Prior period error.

The land is described as Lot 500 DP 11611507, and Lots 301 & 302 DP 873212 located in the Parish of St Andrew, Locality of Pyrmont, in the Local Government Area of Sydney.

The implicit interest rate inherent in the lease is estimated at approximately 8.5% at the inception date for the entire lease term. The finance lease receivables at the end of the reporting period are neither past due nor impaired.

8. Intangibles

	Software \$'000	Total \$'000
Parent Entity and Consolidated Entity		
At 1 July 2016 – fair value		
Gross carrying amount	224	224
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(224)	(224)
Net carrying amount	-	-
Parent Entity		
At 30 June 2017 – fair value		
Gross carrying amount	224	224
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(224)	(224)
Net carrying amount	-	-
Parent Entity and Consolidated Entity		
At 1 July 2015 – fair value		
Gross carrying amount	224	224
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(224)	(224)
Net carrying amount	-	-
Reconciliation		
A reconciliation of the carrying amount of each class of intangibles at the beginning and end of the current and previous reporting period is set out below:		
Parent Entity		
Year ended 30 June 2017		
Net carrying amount at the start of year	-	-
Amortisation	-	-
Net carrying amount at 30 June 2017	-	-
Parent Entity and Consolidated Entity		
Year ended 30 June 2016		
Net carrying amount at the start of year	-	-
Amortisation	-	-
Net carrying amount at 30 June 2016	-	-

9. Current Liabilities – Payables

	Parent Entity		Consolidated Entity
	Actual 2017 \$'000	Actual 2016 \$'000	Actual 2016 \$'000
	Creditors	3,014	56
Department of Justice / Industry – Personnel Services / Grant payable	8,235	–	–
Net GST payable	411	411	411
Accruals and personnel services			
Accrued liabilities – personnel services	(14)	1,621	1,621
Accruals	312	763	763
	11,958	2,851	2,851

10. Provisions

	Parent Entity		Consolidated Entity
	Actual 2017 \$'000	Actual 2016 \$'000	Actual 2016 \$'000
	Current Provisions	–	–
Non-current Provisions	–	–	–
Aggregate employee benefits and related on-costs			
Current Provisions	–	–	–
Non-current Provisions	–	–	–
Accrued personnel services liability [note 9]	(14)	1,621	1,621
	(14)	1,621	1,621

11. Current Liabilities – Other

	Parent Entity		Consolidated Entity
	Actual 2017 \$'000	Actual 2016 \$'000	Actual 2016 \$'000
	Deposits held for Casino Special Employee Licensing application	–	40
Deposits from Genting Hong Kong Limited held for covering expenses in connection with the Authority's review of Genting Hong Kong Limited.	–	(26)	(26)
Liabilities to the Crown	2,755	–	–
	2,755	14	14

Details regarding credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, including financial assets that are either past due or impaired, are disclosed in Note 18.

12. Commitments for Expenditure

a. Capital Commitments

The Authority did not have any capital commitments as at 30 June 2017 (2016: \$0).

b. Operating Lease Commitments

The Authority did not have any operating lease commitments as at 30 June 2017 (2016: \$0).

c. Finance Lease Commitments

The Authority did not have any finance lease commitments as at 30 June 2017 (2016: \$0).

13. Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent liabilities

The Authority has contingent liabilities of \$38,300 as at 30 June 2017 (2016: \$0).

Contingent Assets

The Authority has contingent assets of \$15,000 as at 30 June 2017 (2016: \$0).

14. Reconciliation of Cash Flows from Operating Activities to Net Result

	Parent Entity		Consolidated Entity
	Actual 2017 \$'000	Actual 2016 \$'000	Actual 2016 \$'000
Net cash used on operating activities	6,392	(3,368)	(3,368)
Depreciation and amortisation	(7)	(17)	(17)
(Increase)/Decrease in provisions	–	5,199	5,199
Increase/(Decrease) in receivables	(788)	1,124	1,124
(Increase)/Decrease in creditors	(11,848)	(1,090)	(1,090)
Net result	(6,251)	1,848	1,848

15. Administered Assets and Liabilities¹

	Parent Entity		Consolidated Entity
	Actual 2017	Actual 2016	Actual 2016
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Administered assets			
Receivable – Casino duty	9,441	12,165	12,165
Receivable – Responsible Gambling Levy	129	195	195
Total Administered assets	9,570	12,360	12,360
Administered liabilities			
Deferred income – current	8,300	8,330	8,330
Deferred income – non current	11,560	19,860	19,860
Total Administered liabilities	19,860	28,190	28,190

1. Administered Assets and Liabilities are excluded from the Statement of Financial Position.

16. Administered Revenue – Schedule of Uncollected Amounts

	Less than 30 days \$'000	30-90 days \$'000	Greater than 90 days \$'000	Total \$'000
2017 (Parent Entity)				
Casino Duty	9,441	–	–	9,441
Responsible Gambling Levy	129	–	–	129
Total	9,570	–	–	9,570
2016 (Parent Entity and Consolidated entity)				
Casino Duty	12,165	–	–	12,165
Responsible Gambling Levy	195	–	–	195
Total	12,360	–	–	12,360

17. Administered Revenues

The Authority administered the undermentioned Crown revenues to NSW Treasury. These revenues were not recorded in the financial statements of the Authority.

	Parent Entity		Consolidated Entity
	Actual 2017 \$'000	Actual 2016 \$'000	Actual 2016 \$'000
Administered revenues			
i) Casino Duty	202,811	193,145	193,145
ii) Rebate player duty	61,870	60,834	60,834
iii) Responsible gambling levy	19,067	18,513	18,513
iv) Casino Regulatory and Compliance Deed payment	8,330	8,330	8,330
v) Casino Supervisory Levy	7,344	7,165	7,165
vi) Casino Rent	250	250	250
vii) Casino special employee licence fees	475	337	337
viii) Controlled contracts fees	10	8	8
ix) Fees for granting of liquor licences (casino precinct)	–	–	–
x) Others	23	90	90
xi) Liquor application/grant fees	1,830	883	883
xii) Gaming machine fees	205	648	648
Total Administered revenues	302,215	290,203	290,203

(i) Casino Duty

Pursuant to section 114 of the *Casino Control Act 1992*, a casino duty is to be paid to the Authority in respect of the casino licence. Duty is calculated and paid on a weekly basis. The Authority audited the weekly casino duty paid by The Star Pty Ltd. The duty was, at Treasury's direction, remitted directly to Treasury each week.

(ii) Rebate Player Duty

The amount shown above comprises the Rebate Player Duty \$61.9 million (2016: \$60.8 million) including Rebate Instalments of \$6.0 million (2016: \$6.0 million). All the amounts were remitted to Treasury during the year.

Rebate player duty means casino duty calculated at the Rebate Player Duty Rate on non-NSW Gross Revenue in accordance with clause 4 of schedule 5 of the Amended and Restated Casino Duty and Responsible Gambling Levy Agreement.

Rebate Player Duty Rate is 10%.

Duty above the instalment amounts becomes payable when Rebate Player Gross Revenue exceeds \$60.0 million in a Calendar Year.

Rebate Player Instalment Amounts

Subject to clause 3 of schedule 5 of the Amended and Restated Casino Duty and Responsible Gambling Levy Agreement dated 26 June 2008, the Licensee (The Star Pty Ltd) must pay to the Authority, at the discretion of the Treasurer, \$6.0 million in each Calendar Year.

The Licensee must pay this amount via instalments on the following dates:

- (a) \$3.0 million on 1 January; and
- (b) \$3.0 million on 1 July.

The amounts were not refundable in whole or in part. The above revenues were remitted to Treasury for the year ending 30 June 2017.

GST Offset

Under clause 7 of schedule 5 of the Amended and Restated Casino Duty and Responsible Gambling Levy Agreement, the Treasurer must rebate GST offset payments to the casino licensee (The Star Pty Ltd).

(iii) Responsible Gambling Levy

Section 115 of the *Casino Control Act 1992* requires a responsible gambling levy to be paid by the casino licensee.

The Authority validated the weekly responsible gambling levy paid by The Star Pty Ltd which was remitted by the casino operator direct to NSW Treasury.

The money derived from payment of the responsible gambling levy is subject to the operation of a trust deed appointing trustees and containing provisions approved by the Minister to the expenditure of that money for the benefit of the community. Responsibility for providing administrative support and assistance to the trustees and the Minister in relation to the administration of the Fund and the operation of the trustees lies with the Departments.

(iv) Casino Regulatory and Compliance Deed Payment

On 14 December 1994, in accordance with the *Casino Control Act 1992*, the Authority granted the Licensee (The Star Pty Ltd) a licence to operate a casino in NSW. On the same date, the Licensee also entered into an Exclusivity Agreement where damages were payable by the State of NSW if certain regulatory events occurred during the Exclusivity Period. The Original Exclusivity Agreement expired on or about 14 September 2007.

Following negotiations the State of NSW agreed to grant the Licensee a new Exclusivity Period and protection rights that apply from 14 November 2007 to 13 November 2019 for which The Licensee agreed to pay \$100 million. Pursuant to the Casino Regulatory and Compliance Deed, this payment is required in two lump sums of \$50 million (plus GST).

The first instalment was received and remitted to Treasury in July 2009. The second instalment was received and remitted to Treasury in July 2010.

The total amount of \$100 million was considered as administered revenue over a period of 12 years commencing from 14 November 2007. Hence, there was administered revenue of \$8,330,000 for year ended 30 June 2017.

(v) Casino Supervisory Levy

Section 115A of the *Casino Control Act 1992*, requires a casino supervisory levy to be paid by the casino licensee. The amount of the levy is fixed by the *Casino Control Agreement (Supervisory Levy) Regulation 2013*. The regulation requires the casino operator (The Star Ltd) to pay a casino supervisory levy of \$7,344,443 in 2016-17 (2015-16: \$7,165,310). The levy, which is paid to the Authority, is treated as Consolidated Revenue and is passed onto NSW Treasury.

(vi) Casino Rent

In accordance with the Permanent Site Lease, The Star Pty Ltd has to pay \$250,000 to the Authority being annual rent of the permanent casino site commencing from 14 December 1996. The money was received from The Star Pty Ltd on 29 January 2017 and was then remitted to Treasury.

(vii) Casino Special Employee Licensing Fees

Section 44 of the *Casino Control Act 1992* provides that a person must not exercise in or in relation to a casino any of the functions of a special employee except in accordance with the authority conferred on the person by a licence.

Staff of The Star Pty Ltd who are "Special Employees" under Section 43 of the *Casino Control Act 1992* must be licensed by the Authority. With effect from 1 May 2013 the licence application fee is \$1,000 for each casino special employee.

Under Section 55 of the *Casino Control Act 1992* these licences expire 5 years after being granted. The licensee may, under Section 56 of the Act, apply to the Authority for the licence to be renewed. With effect from 1 May 2013 the fee for a renewal of licence is \$1,000.

In the year ended 30 June 2017, the Authority collected and remitted to Treasury \$475,450 (2016: \$336,710) in respect of Casino Special Employee Licence application fees (including fees for renewal of licences).

(viii) Controlled Contracts Fees

Under Section 36 of the *Casino Control Act 1992*, a "controlled contract" means:

- (a) a contract that relates to the supply or servicing of gaming equipment that has been approved by the Authority under section 68 (1), or
- (b) a contract or class of contracts, that, in the opinion of the Authority, is materially significant to the integrity of the operation of a casino and that the Authority declares, by notice in writing to the casino operator, to be a controlled contract.

Section 37 of the *Casino Control Act 1992* provides that the casino operator must not enter into or become a party to a controlled contract, or the variation of a controlled contract, relating to the casino until the operator has given the Authority written notice of the details of the proposed contract or variation of contract and the investigation time that the Authority is allowed by this section has elapsed. The contract notice must be accompanied by the prescribed fee of \$2,500.

In the year ended 30 June 2017, there was \$10,000 collected and remitted of controlled contract fees (2016: \$7,500).

(ix) Fees for Granting of Liquor Licences (casino precinct)

The fees for liquor licensing and associated matters are prescribed in the *Liquor Regulation 2008*.

In the year ended 30 June 2017, there were no fees for granting of liquor licences (casino precinct), also (2016: \$0).

(x) Others

In the year ended 30 June 2017, other revenues received included:

(a) A total of \$1,500 in infringement notices (2016: \$40,000) were issued to the Star during the year. These relate to breaches of the Casino Control Act 1992:

Section 94(1) \$0 (2016: \$40,000);

Section 163 \$1,500 (2016: \$0);

(b) A total of \$22,596 (2016: \$49,512) in connection with infringement notices issued to persons for breaches of the Casino Control Act or Regulation.

The above revenues were remitted to Treasury.

(xi) Liquor Application/Grant Fees

In accordance with the *Liquor Act 2007* and *Liquor Regulation 2008* the Authority received fees for the granting of a new liquor licence and for a change to an existing liquor licences. The fees were collected by the Department of Justice (Liquor and Gaming Division) on behalf of the Authority. They included:

Liquor – Club Licence fees

Liquor – Hotel Licence fees

Liquor – Limited Licence fees

Liquor – On Premises Licence fees

Liquor – Packaged Liquor Licence fees

Liquor – Producer Wholesaler Licence fees

(xii) Gaming machine fees

In accordance with the Gaming Machines Act 2001 and Gaming Machines Regulation 2010, the Authority received fees for the granting and renewal of gaming-related licences and work permits. The fees were collected by the Department of Justice (Liquor and Gaming Division) on behalf of the Authority. They included:

Gaming Machine Licence fees

Gaming Machine Technicians fees

18. Financial Instruments

The Authority's Board has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of risk management and reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the entity, to set risk limits and controls and to monitor risks.

a. Financial instrument categories

	Note	Category	Parent Entity		Consolidated Entity
			Actual 2017 \$'000	Actual 2016 \$'000	Actual 2016 \$'000
			Carrying amount	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Financial Assets					
Class:					
Cash and cash equivalents	4	N/A	11,569	5,177	5,177
Receivables	5	Loans and receivables (at amortised cost)			
	272	2,385		5,967	
Financial Liabilities					
Class:					
Payables	9	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	11,546	2,440	2,440
Other	11	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2,755	12	12

The financial instruments excluded statutory receivables and payables, prepayment and unearned revenues as these were not within the scope of AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*.

b. Credit Risk

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility of the Authority's debtors defaulting on their contractual obligations, resulting in a financial loss to the Authority. The maximum exposure to credit risk is generally represented by the carrying amount of the financial assets (net of any allowance for impairment).

Credit risk arises from the financial assets of the Authority, including cash and receivables. No collateral is held by the Authority. The Authority has not granted any financial guarantees.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise cash on hand and bank balances within the NSW Treasury Banking System.

Receivables

All trade debtors are recognised at the amounts receivable at balance date. Collectability of trade debtors is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off. An allowance for impairment is raised when there is objective evidence that the Authority will not be able to collect all amounts due. This evidence includes past experience, and current and expected changes in economic conditions. No interest is earned on trade debtors.

Receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These financial assets are recognised initially at fair value, usually based on the transaction cost or face value. Subsequent measurement is at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less an allowance for any impairment of receivables. Any changes are recognised in the net results for the year when impaired, derecognised or through the amortisation process.

Short-term receivables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

All the receivables of the Authority are short-term.

	As at 30 June	
	Past due but not impaired \$'000	Considered Impaired \$'000
Parent Entity		
2017		
<3 months overdue	–	–
3 months – 6 months overdue	–	–
>6 months overdue	10	–
Parent Entity and Consolidated Entity		
2016		
<3 months overdue	8	–
3 months – 6 months overdue	–	–
> 6 months overdue	–	21

Payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Authority and other amounts. Payables are recognised initially at fair value, usually based on the transaction cost or face value. Subsequent measurement is at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Short-term payables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Investments

The Authority has no investments other than the Authority's bank balance within the Treasury Banking System which earns interest.

c. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Authority will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due. The Authority continuously manages risk through monitoring future cash flows to ensure adequate holding of high quality liquid assets.

The Authority's exposure to liquidity risk is deemed insignificant based on prior periods' data and current assessment of risk.

The liabilities are recognised for amounts due to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether or not invoiced. Amounts owing to suppliers (which are unsecured) are settled in accordance with the policy set out in NSW TC11/12. For small business suppliers, where terms are not specified, payment is made not later than 30 days from date of receipt of a correctly rendered invoice. For other suppliers, if trade terms are not specified, payment is made no later than the end of the month following the month in which an invoice or a statement is received. For small business suppliers, where payment is not made within the specified time period, simple interest must be paid automatically unless an existing contract specifies otherwise. For payments to other suppliers, the Authority may automatically pay the supplier simple interest.

In the year ended 30 June 2017 the Authority was not required to pay any interest for late payment (2016: \$0).

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Authority's financial liabilities:

	Maturity Dates		
	<1 year \$'000	1-5 years \$'000	>5 years \$'000
Parent Entity			
2017			
Payables	11,546	-	-
Other Liabilities	2,755	-	-
Total	14,301	-	-
Parent Entity and Consolidated Entity			
2016			
Payables	2,440	-	-
Other Liabilities	12	-	-
Total	2,452	-	-

All the above financial liabilities are non-interest bearing.

d. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Authority's exposure to market risk is primarily through interest rate risk on the Authority's bank balances within the NSW TCorp.

The effect on profit and equity due to a reasonably possible change in risk variable is outlined in the information below, for interest rate risk. A reasonably possible change in risk variable has been determined after taking into account the economic environment in which the Authority operates

and the time frame for the assessment. The sensitivity analysis is based on risk exposures in existence at the statement of financial position date. The analysis is performed on the same basis as for 2016. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

The Authority is not materially exposed to interest rate risk.

Other Price Risk

The Authority has no financial assets and liabilities exposed to other price risk.

e. Fair Value Compared to Carrying Amount

Financial instruments are generally recognised at amortised cost. The amortised cost of the financial instruments recognised in the statement of financial position approximates the fair value, because of the short-term nature of the financial instruments.

19. Budget Review

Net Result

The net result for the year ended 30 June 2017 is a deficit of \$6,251,000 (2016: \$1,848,000). The change in net results has been driven by a number of significant legislative changes and the resulting operational changes as a consequence.

Whilst 2017 was the first full reporting year following the reforms to Liquor and Gaming regulations in NSW, the regulatory support provided to the Authority and revenue alignments have also changed in this period.

Most importantly, the Authority ceased to have any staff when the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority Staff Agency was abolished from 30 October 2015 and all staff and employment-related liabilities were transferred to Liquor and Gaming. Since that date, the Authority has relied on personnel services provided by Liquor and Gaming to enable it to carry out its statutory functions. The Authority has incurred a personnel services charge for the provision of these services.

In addition, the administrative, processing and corporate support provided to the Authority has been significantly affected by Machinery of Government changes that moved the Authority from the Department of Industry to the Department of Justice from 1 July 2016 and then back to the Department of Industry from 1 April 2017.

Personnel Services expenses

- The 2017 personnel services charge (note 2(a)) of \$7,342,000 (2016: \$0) is a flat fee for service from Liquor and Gaming reflecting the administrative, compliance and processing services provided and does not include or reflect employee-related leave provisions or commitments.
- The total personnel services expenses of \$8,381,000 are \$813,000 under the budgeted amount of \$9,194,000 and \$5,582,000 under the 2016 actuals of \$13,963,000.

Other operating expenses of \$2,028,000 is \$1,672,000 below the budgeted amount of \$3,700,000 primarily due to lower than anticipated legal and consultancy investigations costs required in addressing licensing and disciplinary matters.

Other losses of \$2,296,000 reflect the impairment of a revenue-related receivable for the year ended 30 June 2016.

Total revenue of \$6,461,000 is \$1,735,000 above budget of \$4,726,000 with \$402,000 related to unbudgeted interest income.

Assets and Liabilities

Total assets of \$21,566,000 are significantly above budget. This is due to the funding and banking arrangements with the Departments resulting in increases in cash holdings that are attributable to personnel services costs of \$8,235,000 (note 9) being unpaid to the Department of Justice and Department of Industry at 30 June 2017.

Total liabilities were \$14,713,000 as reflected in payables and other liabilities due to the Department of Justice and Treasury.

Cash Flows

Net cash flows from operating activities is a surplus of \$6,392,000. This is a function of cash receipts of \$11,754,000 that are \$1,094,000 below prior year of 2016 of \$12,848,000 while payments of \$5,362,000 are \$10,854,000 below the 2016 payments of \$16,216,000 which is reflected in the closing cash balances of \$11,569,00.

20. Services of the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority

Service Description

The Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority comprises of one service group called 'Casino Supervision and Liquor and Gaming Related Services'. This service group covers administration of systems for the licensing, supervision, control and monitoring of legal casino gaming in New South Wales and also the licensing and approval functions for liquor, gaming machines and registered clubs.

This service group contributes to protecting the integrity of casino gaming in New South Wales and minimising harm to individuals and families by working towards a range of intermediate results that include the following:

- compliant casino operator who respects the public interest;
- only suitable employees and companies are associated with the Casino;
- illegal and undesirable activities precluded from the Casino; and
- licensed entities and staff conduct authorised gambling and liquor activities in a responsible manner.

Operational services relating to liquor licensing are provided by Liquor & Gaming NSW, a Division of the Department of Justice, now the Department of Industry. The Department of Justice provided financial support services in this area to 31 March 2017. Due to the Machinery of Government Changes as at 1 April 2017, this support was moved to the Department of Industry and Industry continues to provide this support as needed.

The expenses, revenues, assets and liabilities of the service group are presented in the primary financial statements.

21. Related Party Disclosures

The Department's key management personnel compensation is as follows:

	30 June 2017 \$'000
Short-term employee benefits:	–
Salaries	449
Other monetary allowances	–
Non-monetary benefits	–
Other long-term employee benefits	–
Post-employment benefits	–
Termination benefits	449

There were no transactions entered into during the year with key management personnel, their close family members and controlled or jointly controlled entities thereof.

During the year, the Authority entered into transactions on arm's length terms and conditions with other entities that are controlled/jointly controlled/significantly influenced by the NSW Government. These transactions in aggregate are a significant portion of the Authority's rendering of services and receiving of services. These transactions include:

- Grants and contributions received from the Department of Justice;
- Transactions relating to the Treasury Banking System;
- Personnel and corporate service received from the Department of Justice and the Department of Industry;
- Payments into the Treasury Managed Fund for workers' compensation insurance and other insurances.

22. Prior Period Errors

The Authority has identified the following prior period errors and the necessary corrections have been made as required by AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors as following:

- The amount of the correction for each financial line affected
- The amount of the correction at the beginning of the earliest prior period presented

In May 1994, City West Development Corporation transferred the Star Casino Land to the Authority (then known as Casino Control Authority). On 14 December 1994, the Star Casino Land was leased to The Star Pty Ltd (then known as Sydney Harbour Casino Properties Pty Ltd) for 99 years to facilitate the development of the casino complex.

From financial reporting periods commencing 1 July 2010 onwards, Australian Accounting Standards required long-term land leases to be classified as finance leases, if they transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the land. According to Treasury Policy Paper 11-01 'Accounting policy: Lessor classification of long-term land leases' this would typically occur where the lease term is 50 years or more.

In the current period, it was decided that a 'finance lease' classification would appropriately reflect the substance of this lease arrangement. Accordingly a finance lease receivable has been recognised for the Star Casino Land as described in Note 7. The amount of rent that was previously considered as administered revenue and remitted to NSW Treasury as Crown Revenue has been reflected as an expense in the current year and in previous years. This will in future be retained by the Authority, as lessor under the 99 year finance lease.

The following tables disclose the restatement of line items in the statement of comprehensive income and statement of financial position, impacted by the prior period error for the year ended 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2015.

	30 June 2016		
	Previously reported \$'000	Prior period error \$'000	Restated \$'000
Statement of comprehensive income			
Interest income	–	390	390
Operating expenses	2,598	250	2,848
Net result	1,708	140	1,848
Total comprehensive income	1,708	140	1,848

	30 June 2016			30 June 2015		
	Previously reported \$'000	Prior period error \$'000	Restated \$'000	Previously reported \$'000	Prior period error \$'000	Restated \$'000
Statement of financial position						
<i>Current Assets</i>						
Receivables	6,037	250	6,287	837	250	1,087
<i>Non-current Assets</i>						
Receivable	–	4,468	4,468	–	4,329	4,329
Total assets	11,250	4,718	15,968	9,435	4,579	14,014
Accumulated funds	8,385	4,718	13,103	6,676	4,579	11,255
Total equity	8,385	4,718	13,103	6,676	4,579	11,255

23. Event after Reporting Period

The Authority was not aware of any events after the reporting period that would have a significant impact to the financial statements and the notes to the financial statements.

END OF AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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