



HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA

ANNUAL REPORT 2017–18





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HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA

High Court of Australia
Canberra ACT 2600

9 October 2018

Dear Attorney-General

In accordance with section 47 of the *High Court of Australia Act 1979* (Cth), I submit on behalf of the High Court and with its approval a report relating to the administration of the affairs of the Court under section 17 of the Act for the year ended 30 June 2018, together with financial statements in respect of the year in the form approved by the Minister for Finance.

Section 47(3) of the Act requires you to cause a copy of this report to be laid before each House of Parliament within 15 sitting days of that House after its receipt by you.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Philippa Lynch".

Philippa Lynch

Chief Executive and
Principal Registrar of the
High Court of Australia

The Honourable Christian Porter MP

Attorney-General
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600

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Victoria, South
Australia, New South Wales, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland
The Constitution hereby

be vested in a Federal Supreme Court, to be
other federal courts as the Parliament creates,
jurisdiction. The High Court shall consist
not less than two, as the Parliament prescribes.

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PART 1 PREAMBLE



Part 1

PREAMBLE

This is the 39th report prepared as required by the *High Court of Australia Act 1979* (Cth).

Enquiries or comments concerning this report may be directed to:

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Electronic publication

This report is published as a PDF on the High Court's website
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It may be downloaded from the site free-of-charge.

PART 2

CHIEF JUSTICE'S OVERVIEW



Part 2

CHIEF JUSTICE'S OVERVIEW

Section 71 of the Constitution vests the judicial power of the Commonwealth in the High Court of Australia, in such other federal courts as the Parliament creates, and in such other courts as it vests with federal jurisdiction. The High Court has original jurisdiction in matters defined by s 75 of the Constitution and original jurisdiction conferred by laws made by the Parliament under s 76 of the Constitution — including jurisdiction in any matter arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation, or in any matter arising under any laws made by the Parliament. The High Court is also the final court of appeal for all other Federal courts or courts exercising federal jurisdiction and for the Supreme Court of any State.

The High Court today consists of seven Justices, each appointed until the age of 70. The Justices administer the affairs of the Court pursuant to s 17 of the *High Court of Australia Act 1979* (Cth). The Justices are assisted in that task by the Chief Executive and Principal Registrar ('CE & PR'), Ms Philippa Lynch and by senior staff of the Court. The Justices hold a Court Business Meeting with the CE & PR in each sitting period. Committees made up of Justices and senior staff deal with matters such as Finance, Information Technology, Rules, Communications, Library, Security, Archives, Artworks and the production of the Annual Report, and make recommendations to the Court Business Meeting.

In 2017–18, the Full Court decided 495 Special Leave Applications, 56 appeals, five cases involving an application for constitutional writs, 10 Court of Disputed Returns References and 10 other cases, including applications for removal under s 40 of the *Judiciary Act 1903* (Cth). Ninety-five per cent of the applications for

leave or special leave to appeal were decided within six months of filing and 64 per cent of appeals decided by the Court during the reporting year were completed within nine months of filing, compared to 93 per cent in 2016–17. This change reflects the new appellate procedures coming into force on 1 January 2018 which expanded the time for parties to file submissions and materials from 10 to 18 weeks. It also reflects some matters received in the Court's original jurisdiction receiving prioritised hearing. All civil and criminal appeals decided by the Full Court in 2017–18 were decided within six months of the hearing of argument. Thirty-six per cent of the cases were decided within three months of hearing. All original jurisdiction matters (including electoral matters) were decided within six months of hearing argument. Eighty per cent of the cases were decided within three months of hearing. In the year in review, the Court heard 10 appeals from the Supreme Court of Nauru under the *Nauru (High Court Appeals) Act 1976* (Cth). On 28 February 2018, I was informed by the

Attorney-General that on 12 December 2017, the Government of Nauru provided formal notification to the Australian government of its desire to terminate the *Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Nauru relating to appeals to the High Court of Australia from the Supreme Court of Nauru*. Under article 6(1) of that Agreement, the Agreement terminates 90 days after the date on which either Government gives written notice of its desire to terminate the Agreement, as a result of which the Agreement terminated on 13 March 2018. However, the termination does not affect the hearing and determination of appeals instituted in the High Court before the date of termination.

Cases decided by the Court during the reporting period reflect the Court's functions as the final appellate and constitutional court of Australia and the variety of subject matters encompassed by its jurisdiction. They included cases about industrial relations, financial agreements under Pt VIIA of the *Family Law Act 1975* (Cth), the implied freedom of political communication, accident compensation, mining leases, bankruptcy, defamation, the powers of State Tribunals over residents of different states, equity, town planning, administrative law, and criminal law. The Court has considered a number of cases involving the judicial power of the Commonwealth.

A particular feature of the Court's work in 2017–18 has been a number of references under the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (Cth) concerning the validity of the election of several members of the Commonwealth Parliament. The Court has sought to accommodate these references by giving them prioritised hearings and in

most instances, was in a position to give orders at the conclusion of the hearing or shortly thereafter.

As the apex court in the Australian judicial system, the Court has judicial leadership functions within and beyond Australia. As Chief Justice of Australia, I chair the Council of Chief Justices of Australia and New Zealand, a body which, among other things, provides a mechanism for communication between the national judiciary and government on matters of common interest. The CE & PR of the Court administers and coordinates the work of the Council and provides secretariat services for meetings.

From October 2017, the Court introduced security screening for public visitors to the Court, which was later extended to legal practitioners and school groups. This was based on advice received as part of the review of Court security requirements foreshadowed in last year's Report.

During the year in review, further progress was made towards resolving the longstanding problems in Court funding referred to in previous years' reports. In the 2018–19 Budget, the Court was provided with \$10.7 million over five years for security measures, including \$4.514 million to finance capital works and approximately \$1.55 million in ongoing funding. The Court welcomes this funding and the government's recognition that it has a responsibility to ensure the security of the Court, including its Justices, staff and visitors.

On 5 December 2017, there was a ceremonial sitting of the Court in memory of the Right Honourable Sir Ninian Stephen KG AK GCMG GVC O KBE Privy Councillor QC to mark his death on 29 October 2017. Sir Ninian

“During the year in review, the Court’s administration continued its outstanding work in maintaining and upgrading the National and Commonwealth heritage listed building...”

was a Justice of the Court from 2 March 1972 until 1982, before being appointed as Governor-General. In my remarks on that occasion, I noted that he would be remembered as a great statesman and for his intellect, depth of knowledge of the law and his courtesy.

In April 2018, I opened the Australian Constitution Centre housed at the seat of the Court in Canberra. The opening of the Centre coincided with a meeting of the Council of Chief Justices of Australia and New Zealand. The idea for the Centre came from the Constitution Education Fund Australia which worked in conjunction with the Court to create a permanent exhibition of materials and memorabilia relating to our constitutional history. It seeks to illuminate central aspects of our Constitution, such as the separation of powers, the rule of law, nationhood, federalism and democracy. The Centre is directed principally to schoolchildren, but it is hoped that persons of all ages will benefit from it. In the first few months of its opening, some 10,000 school students have visited this innovative exhibition. The Court continues to welcome approximately 35,000 school students who visit each year.

During the year in review, the Court’s administration continued its outstanding work in maintaining and upgrading the National and Commonwealth heritage listed building, including the continuance of works commenced in 2016 to replace heating, ventilation and air-conditioning, an upgrade of the building façade lighting system, as well as

commencing a number of security upgrades throughout the Court, and the relocation of chambers to premises previously occupied by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal and the construction of a new courtroom in Brisbane, which has now been used on a number of occasions.

The Court has commenced a review into its case management system with a particular emphasis on current and future electronic needs.

In February 2018, following the retirement of Mr Andrew Phelan after 11 years of distinguished service to the Court, Ms Philippa Lynch PSM was appointed as the CE & PR of the Court. Prior to her appointment, Ms Lynch held senior positions with the Departments of Prime Minister and Cabinet and Attorney-General. The Manager of Corporate Services, Mr Jeff Smart also retired after 10 years of similarly distinguished service. Both Mr Phelan and Mr Smart made significant contributions to the administration of the Court and I take this opportunity to thank them both.

I also take this opportunity of thanking the Senior Officers of the Court and the members of the staff of the Court for the assistance that they have provided to the Justices in the year ended 30 June 2018.

PART 3

OVERVIEW OF THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA



Part 3

OVERVIEW OF THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA

Establishment

The High Court of Australia is the apex court in the Australian judicial system. It has its origins in section 71 of the Constitution. The *Judiciary Act 1903* (Cth) regulates the exercise of the Court's appellate and original jurisdiction. The Court was given the power to administer its own affairs in the *High Court of Australia Act 1979* (Cth).

Functions and powers

The functions of the High Court are to:

- interpret and apply the law of Australia
- decide cases of special federal significance, including challenges to the constitutional validity of laws
- hear appeals, by special leave, from federal, state and territory courts.

In addition to its appellate and original jurisdiction, the High Court also has jurisdiction to hear electoral disputes as the Court of Disputed Returns under the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (Cth).

Justices of the Court

As at 30 June 2018, the seven Justices of the Court were:



Chief Justice Susan Kiefel AC

Susan Mary Kiefel was appointed Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia in January 2017. She was appointed a Justice of the High Court of Australia in September 2007. At the time of her appointment as a Justice she was a judge of the Federal Court of Australia and the Supreme Court of Norfolk Island. She served as a judge of the Supreme Court of Queensland in 1993–94 before joining the Federal Court. She was admitted to the Queensland Bar in 1975 and was appointed Queen’s Counsel, in 1987. Justice Kiefel served as a part-time Commissioner of the Australian Law Reform Commission from 2003 to 2007. She has a Masters of Laws degree from the University of Cambridge. Chief Justice Kiefel was appointed a Companion in the General Division of the Order of Australia in 2011.



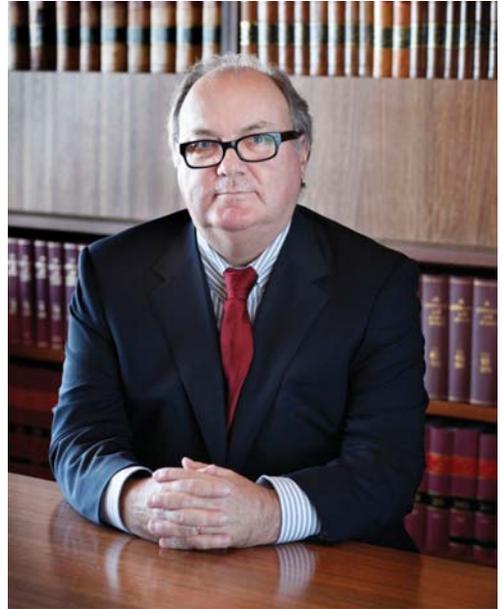
Justice Virginia Bell AC

Virginia Margaret Bell was appointed to the Court in February 2009. At the time of her appointment she was a judge of the New South Wales Court of Appeal. She graduated from the University of Sydney as a Bachelor of Laws in 1977. After seven years as a solicitor with the Redfern Legal Centre, she was admitted to the New South Wales Bar in 1984 and was appointed a Senior Counsel in 1997. Justice Bell practised as a public defender between 1986 and 1989 before returning to the private Bar. Between 1994 and 1997 she was a counsel assisting the Royal Commission into the New South Wales Police Service. Justice Bell was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales in March 1999. She served as president of the Australasian Institute of Judicial Administration from 2006 to 2008. Justice Bell was appointed a Companion in the General Division of the Order of Australia in 2012.



Justice Stephen Gageler AC

Stephen John Gageler was appointed to the Court in October 2012. At the time of his appointment he was Solicitor-General of Australia. He is a graduate of the Australian National University and has post-graduate qualifications from Harvard University. He was admitted as a barrister of the Supreme Court of New South Wales in 1989 and was appointed Senior Counsel in 2000. Before his appointment as Solicitor-General in 2008, he practised as a barrister extensively throughout Australia principally in constitutional law, administrative law and commercial law. Justice Gageler was appointed a Companion in the General Division of the Order of Australia in 2017.



Justice Patrick Keane AC

Patrick Anthony Keane was appointed to the Court in March 2013. At the time of his appointment he was Chief Justice of the Federal Court of Australia. He served as a judge of the Court of Appeal, Supreme Court of Queensland from 2005–2010 before joining the Federal Court. He is a graduate of the University of Queensland and the University of Oxford. He was admitted to the Queensland Bar in 1977 and in 1988 was appointed Queen’s Counsel. He was Solicitor-General for Queensland from 1992 to 2005. Justice Keane was appointed a Companion in the General Division of the Order of Australia in 2015.



Justice Geoffrey Nettle

Geoffrey Arthur Akeroyd Nettle was appointed to the Court in February 2015. At the time of his appointment, he was a judge of the Victorian Court of Appeal, to which he was appointed in June 2004. Before that he served as a judge of the Trial Division of the Supreme Court of Victoria, to which he had been appointed in July 2002. He graduated in economics from the Australian National University, in law from the University of Melbourne and as a Bachelor of Civil Law from the University of Oxford. He was admitted to practice in 1977 and joined the Victorian Bar in 1982. He was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1992. He practised in state and federal courts principally in commercial, equity, taxation and constitutional matters.



Justice Michelle Gordon

Michelle Marjorie Gordon was appointed to the Court in June 2015. At the time of her appointment, she was a judge of the Federal Court of Australia, to which she was appointed in April 2007. She graduated in law from the University of Western Australia. She was admitted to practice in Western Australia in 1987 and joined the Victorian Bar in 1992. She was appointed Senior Counsel in 2003. She practised in state and federal courts principally in commercial, equity, taxation and general civil matters. She was appointed a Professorial Fellow of the Melbourne Law School in July 2015.



Justice James Edelman

James Joshua Edelman was appointed to the Court in January 2017. From 2015 until the time of his appointment he was a judge of the Federal Court of Australia. From 2011 until 2015 he was a judge of the Supreme Court of Western Australia. He previously practised as a barrister in Western Australia from 2001–2011 in the areas of criminal law and commercial law and at One Essex Court Chambers from 2008–2011 in commercial law. He was a Fellow of Keble College, Oxford from 2005, and Professor of the Law of Obligations at the University of Oxford from 2008 until 2011.

Seat of the Court

Section 14 of the *High Court of Australia Act 1979* (Cth) provides that the seat of the High Court shall be at the seat of government in the Australian Capital Territory.

Sittings of the Court

Sittings of a Full Court (two or more Justices) are held at the places and on the days fixed by rule of Court. Most Full Court sittings are held in the seat of the Court in Canberra, but are also held in State capital cities if warranted by the amount of business. Sittings of a Full Court were held in Brisbane, Melbourne and Perth during the 2017–18 year.

A Justice may sit to hear and determine applications to a single Justice at the places and on the days that the Justice thinks fit. During the 2017–18 year, single Justice sittings were held in Canberra, Brisbane, Perth, Melbourne and Sydney.

Constitutional cases are heard by all seven Justices. Appeals are usually heard by five or seven Justices. Before an appeal is heard the Court must have granted leave or special leave to appeal. Special leave applications are first examined by a panel of Justices, usually two. If the panel decides that special leave should be granted or refused without oral argument, orders to that effect are published by the members of the panel, sitting in open court. If the panel considers that the application should be heard in court, it is so listed and proceeds to an oral hearing. Video-links are used extensively by the Court in hearings of special leave applications and in single Justice hearings.

Appointment of Justices of the Court

Under section 72 of the Constitution, Justices of the High Court:

- are appointed by the Governor-General in Council
- cannot be removed except by the Governor-General in Council on an address from both Houses of Parliament in the same session, praying for such removal on the grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity
- receive such remuneration as the Parliament may fix but the remuneration shall not be diminished during their continuance in office
- must retire on attaining the age of 70 years.

Part II of the *High Court of Australia Act 1979* (Cth) contains further provisions concerning the Court and the Justices, including:

- the Attorney-General shall, before an appointment is made to a vacant office of Justice of the Court, consult with the Attorneys-General of the States in relation to the appointment
- a person shall not be appointed as a Justice unless:
 - ◇ he or she has been a judge of a court created by the parliament or of a court of a State or Territory, or
 - ◇ he or she has been enrolled as a barrister or solicitor or as a legal practitioner of the High Court or of a Supreme Court of a State or Territory for not less than five years
- a Justice is not capable of accepting or holding any office of profit within Australia

- the Chief Justices and the other Justices shall receive salary and other allowances at such rates as are fixed from time to time by Parliament.

Chief Justices and Justices of the Court

There have been 13 Chief Justices and 47 Justices since the High Court was established in 1903, including the current members of the Court.

Three members of the Court – Sir Isaac Isaacs, Sir Ninian Stephen and Sir William Deane – resigned to be appointed to the office of Governor-General.

The name and years of service of each Chief Justice and High Court Justice are:

Chief Justices

Sir Samuel Walker Griffith 1903–1919
 Sir Adrian Knox 1919–1930
 Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs 1930–1931
 Sir Frank Gavan Duffy 1931–1935
 Sir John Greig Latham 1935–1952
 Sir Owen Dixon 1952–1964
 Sir Garfield Edward John Barwick 1964–1981
 Sir Harry Talbot Gibbs 1981–1987
 Sir Anthony Frank Mason 1987–1995
 Sir (Francis) Gerard Brennan 1995–1998
 (Anthony) Murray Gleeson 1998–2008
 Robert Shenton French 2008–2017
 Susan Mary Kiefel 2017–

Justices

Sir Edmund Barton 1903–1920
 Richard Edward O'Connor 1903–1912
 Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs 1906–1930
 Henry Bournes Higgins 1906–1929
 Sir Frank Gavan Duffy 1913–1931
 Sir Charles Powers 1913–1929
 Albert Bathurst Piddington 1913–1913
 Sir George Edward Rich 1913–1950
 Sir Hayden Erskine Starke 1920–1950
 Sir Owen Dixon 1929–1952
 Herbert Vere Evatt 1930–1940
 Sir Edward Aloysius McTiernan 1930–1976
 Sir Dudley Williams 1940–1958
 Sir William Flood Webb 1946–1958
 Sir Wilfred Kelsham Fullagar 1950–1961
 Sir Frank Walters Kitto 1950–1970
 Sir Alan Russell Taylor 1952–1969
 Sir Douglas Ian Menzies 1958–1974
 Sir Victor Windeyer 1958–1972
 Sir William Francis Langer Owen 1961–1972
 Sir Cyril Ambrose Walsh 1969–1973
 Sir Harry Talbot Gibbs 1970–1981
 Sir Ninian Martin Stephen 1972–1982
 Sir Anthony Frank Mason 1972–1987
 Sir Kenneth Sydney Jacobs 1974–1979
 Lionel Keith Murphy 1975–1986
 Sir Keith Arthur Aickin 1976–1982
 Sir Ronald Darling Wilson 1979–1989
 Sir (Francis) Gerard Brennan 1981–1995
 Sir William Patrick Deane 1982–1995
 Sir Daryl Michael Dawson 1982–1997
 John Leslie Toohey 1987–1998
 Mary Genevieve Gaudron 1987–2003
 Michael Hudson McHugh 1989–2005

William Montague Charles Gummow 1995–2012
Michael Donald Kirby 1996–2009
Kenneth Madison Hayne 1997–2015
Ian David Francis Callinan 1998–2007
(John) Dyson Heydon 2003–2013
Susan Maree Crennan 2005–2015
Susan Mary Kiefel 2007–
Virginia Margaret Bell 2009–
Stephen John Gageler 2012–
Patrick Anthony Keane 2013–
Geoffrey Arthur Akeroyd Nettle 2015–
Michelle Marjorie Gordon 2015–
James Joshua Edelman 2017–

Administration of the Court

In addition to the regular Court Business Meetings between the Justices and the CE & PR, the Court has a number of committees consisting of Justices and senior members of staff. As at 30 June 2018, they comprised the following Committees:

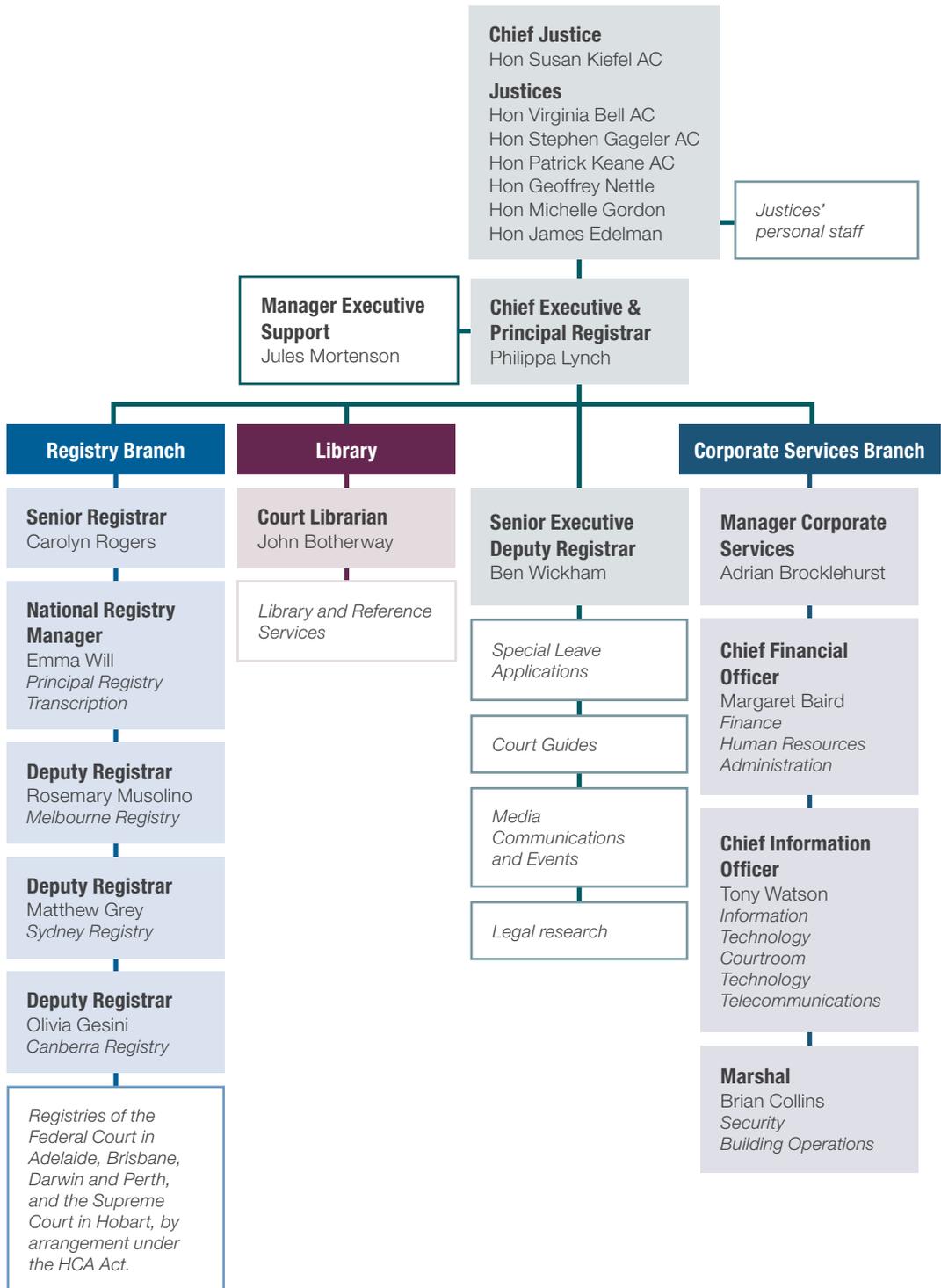
- Finance
- Rules
- Communications
- Audit
- Information Technology
- Security
- International
- Library
- Artworks
- Annual Report
- Archives

With the enactment of the *High Court of Australia Act 1979* (Cth), the Court was given responsibility for its own administration (section 17). The CE & PR has the function of ‘acting on behalf of, and assisting, the Justices in the administration of the affairs of the High Court under section 17 and has such other functions as are conferred on him or her by this Act or assigned to him or her by the Court’ (section 19(1)).

The CE & PR has power to ‘do all things that are necessary or convenient to be done for or in connection with the performance of his or her functions’ (section 19(2) of the *High Court of Australia Act 1979* (Cth)). The CE & PR may appoint such other officers and engage other employees as the Court considers necessary (sections 26(1) and (3)). The Court determines the terms and conditions of employment of employees, including remuneration and allowances (section 26(4)). Employees and officers of the High Court are not covered by the *Public Service Act 1999* (Cth). The Registry is under the control of the CE & PR (section 30(2)), assisted by the Senior Registrar.

The High Court’s executive team comprises the CE & PR, the Senior Registrar, the Manager Corporate Services, the Senior Executive Deputy Registrar, the High Court Librarian and the Manager, Executive Support. Employees are located primarily in Canberra but also in chambers and offices of the Registry in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane.

High Court of Australia organisational chart as at 30 June 2018



Appropriations and spending

The Court may spend moneys appropriated to it by Parliament (section 35 of the *High Court of Australia Act 1979* (Cth)) or other moneys (section 39)). Moneys paid to the Court under section 35 shall be applied only in payment or discharge of the costs and expenses of the administration of the affairs of the Court under section 17 and in payment of any remuneration and allowances payable under the Act to any person other than a Justice. Timings of the Court's draw-downs of its appropriated moneys are subject to directions from the Minister for Finance, but the Court is not otherwise subject to the financial controls exercised by the Minister over Commonwealth agencies and the federal courts. The Court is subject to the processes set by Cabinet for setting of the amounts of moneys to be appropriated, inclusive of the rules set by the Finance Minister for costing agency outputs and any proposed new initiatives. The Court may not expend its appropriated moneys otherwise than in accordance with estimates approved by the Attorney-General (section 36(2)). The Court therefore participates in the Annual and Additional Estimates processes, and the CE & PR and other officers appear, when called, before the Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs committee at Budget and Additional Estimates.

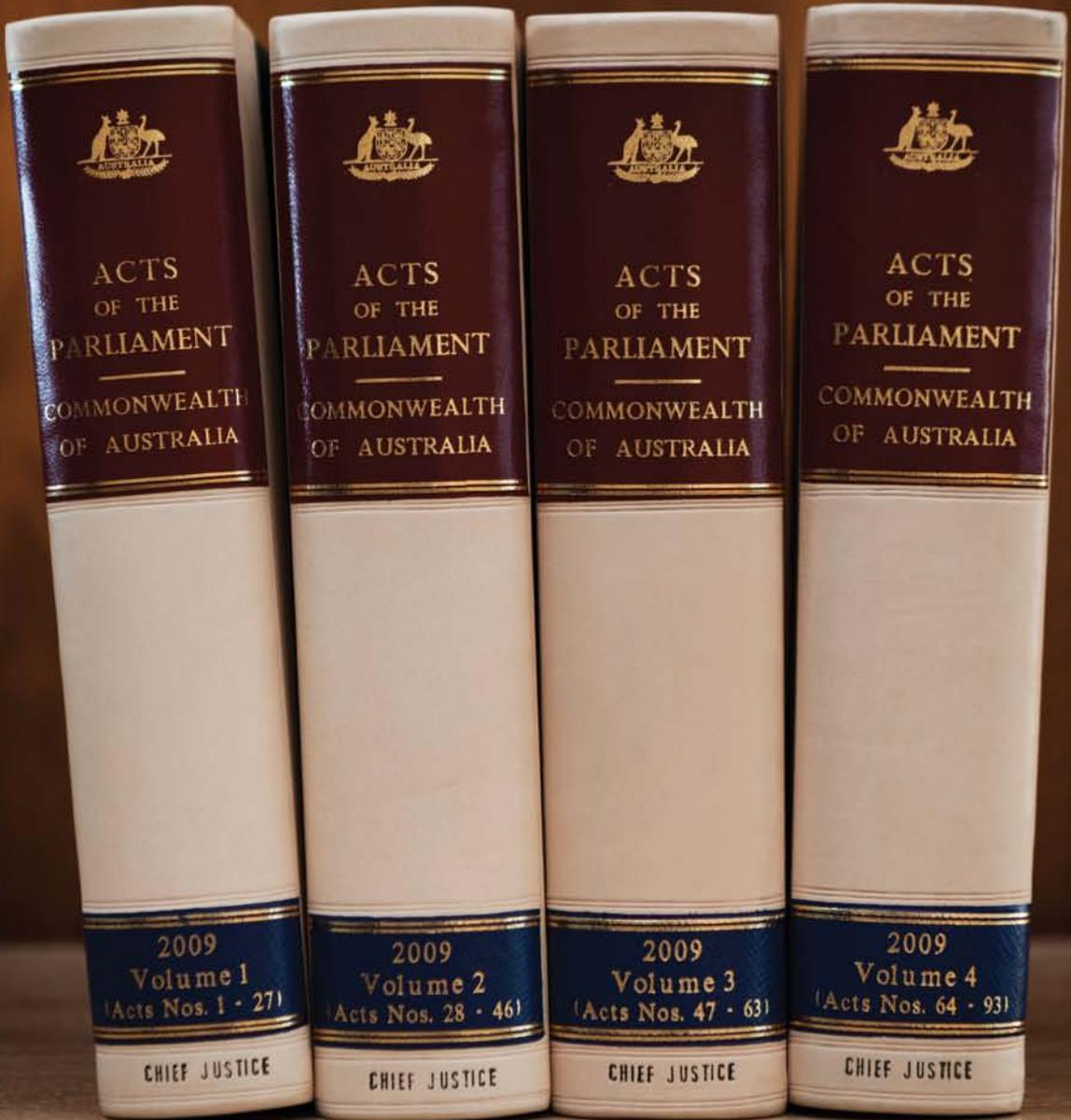
Section 42 of the *High Court of Australia Act 1979* (Cth) provides that the Court 'shall cause to be kept proper accounts and records of the transactions and affairs relating to the administration of the affairs of the Court under section 17 and shall do all things necessary to ensure that all payments out of the moneys held by the Court are correctly made and

properly authorised and that adequate control is maintained over the assets held by, or in the custody of, the Court and over the incurring of liabilities by the Court'.

Justices' remuneration and that of the CE & PR are drawn from the standing appropriation under the *Remuneration Tribunal Act 1973* (Cth).

The High Court building

The High Court building, situated in the Parliamentary Zone on the shores of Lake Burley Griffin, is one of Canberra's major national buildings. The building was opened by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on 26 May 1980. The building was designed by the architectural firm of Edwards Madigan Torzillo & Briggs Pty Ltd, the winners of a national competition. The 40-metre tall concrete and glass building comprises a number of major functional elements, namely the large Public Hall, three courtrooms, an administrative wing, and an area provided for the Justices. The forecourt and main entrance of the building are approached via a long ceremonial ramp. A waterfall designed by Robert Woodward and constructed of South Australian speckled granite runs the full length of one side of the ramp.



PART 4
THE WORK OF
THE COURT IN
2017–18



Part 4

THE WORK OF THE COURT IN 2017–18

A: Judicial workloads

Changes in Court Processes

During 2016–17, the Court undertook a review of the procedures governing the preparation for hearings of appeals and matters in the Court’s original jurisdiction. Following consultation with the legal profession, the *High Court Amendment (Appeals and Other Matters) Rules 2017* were signed on 9 October 2017.

The Amendment Rules expanded the timeline for the filing of material in advance of the hearing of appeals, and other matters referred to an enlarged bench, and the changed manner in which the material is provided by the parties.

Special leave applications

Comparisons of the number of special leave applications filed and determined for the last five years are provided in the following tables. The proportion of special leave applications filed by self-represented litigants during 2017–18 was 48 per cent (compared with 42 per cent in 2016–17).

The *High Court Rules 2004* provide that the Court may determine leave and special leave applications on the papers without an oral hearing. In those cases, the applications are not listed for hearing but for determination. Seventy-seven per cent of the applications decided in 2017–18 were finalised without an oral hearing, compared with 75 per cent in 2016–17.

Ninety-eight per cent of the applications for leave or special leave to appeal decided by the Court during the reporting year were completed within nine months of filing, the figure for 2016–17 was also 98 per cent.

Year of filing	Number of SLAs filed
2013/14	508
2014/15	470
2015/16	536
2016/17	498
2017/18	523

Year of determination	Granted	Refused	Other ¹
2013/14	54	418	46
2014/15	52	376	48
2015/16	53	402	59
2016/17	69	414	34
2017/18	65	430	47

¹ Includes matters deemed abandoned or discontinued

During the period three applications for leave to appeal from the Supreme Court of Nauru were granted and the appeals allowed instantly. The determination figures have been adjusted to include these as final outcomes.

Elapsed time for special leave applications from time of filing

Year of determination	Less Than 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Over 12 months
2013/14	7	345	91	18	11
2014/15	30	282	89	21	6
2015/16	58	294	81	18	4
2016/17	138	278	55	7	5
2017/18	183	288	15	6	3

NB: In cases over 9 or 12 months from filing, the length of time has been attributable to either delay by parties or applications awaiting the outcome of Full Court decisions in related cases

Appeals

Of the 77 appeals filed in 2017–18, 14 were appeals as of right from the Supreme Court of Nauru.

Sixty-four per cent of the appeals decided by the Court during the reporting year were completed within nine months of filing; the figure for 2016–17 was 93 per cent.

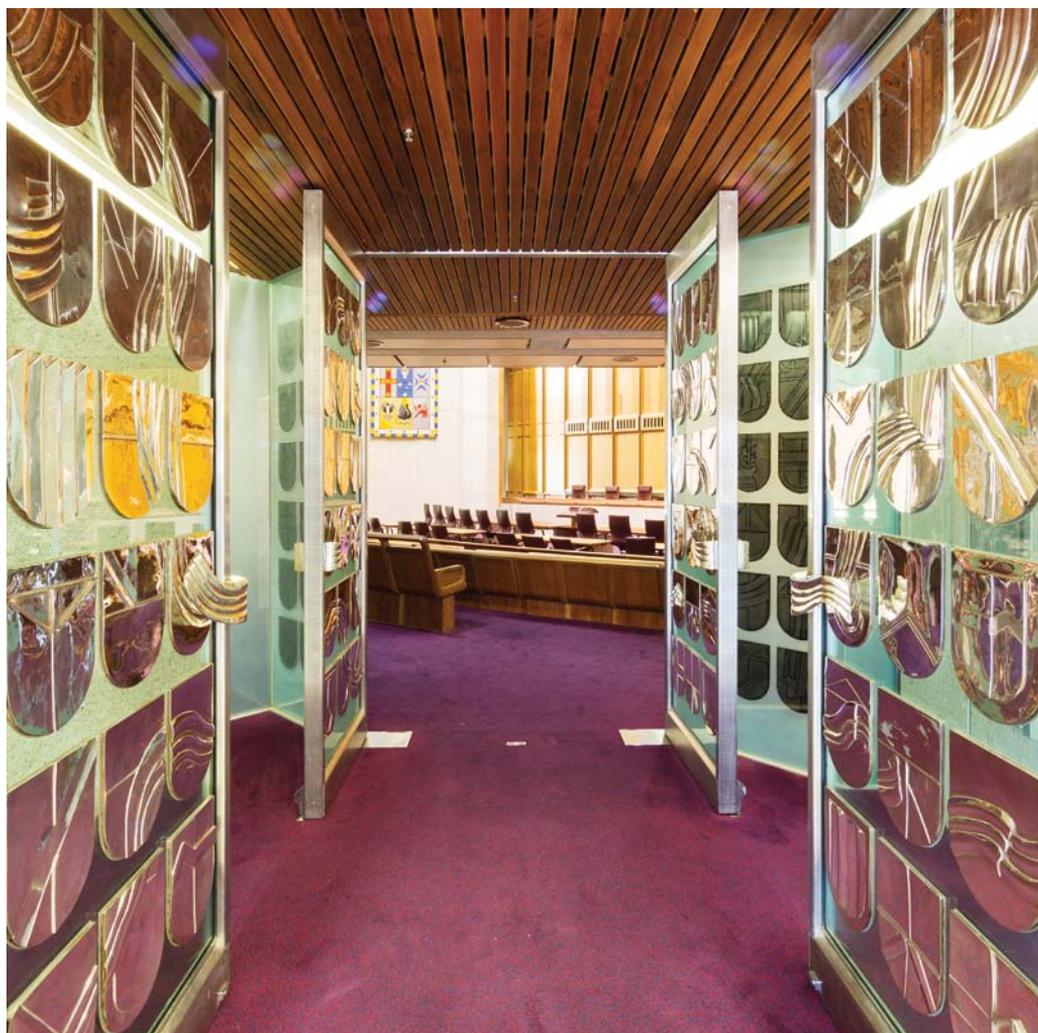
This change reflects the new appellate procedures coming into force on 1 January 2018 which expanded the time for parties to file submissions and materials from 10 to 18 weeks. It also reflects some matters received in the Court’s original jurisdiction receiving prioritised hearing. In the period one appeal was dismissed by consent. Two appeals were dismissed and two were allowed at the conclusion of the hearing with reasons to follow. In two appeals the Court revoked special leave. The determination figures have been adjusted to include these as final outcomes.

Year of filing	Number of Appeals filed
2013/14	45
2014/15	53
2015/16	51
2016/17	68
2017/18	77

Year of determination	Allowed	Dismissed	Other
2013/14	27	23	1
2014/15	33	13	0
2015/16	21	23	1
2016/17	34	23	0
2017/18	26	30	3

Elapsed time for appeals dealt with by the Full Court from time of filing

Year of determination	Less Than 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Over 12 months
2013/14	8	25	9	3	5
2014/15	2	27	16	1	0
2015/16	2	27	12	3	0
2016/17	5	32	16	4	0
2017/18	2	11	23	19	1



Original Jurisdiction

Cases commenced in the original jurisdiction are generally listed before a single Justice of the Court in the first instance. Not all cases filed in the original jurisdiction proceed to be considered by the Full Court. Some cases are remitted to another Court for trial pursuant to section 44 of the *Judiciary Act 1903* (Cth). In 2017–18, the Full Court published eight judgments dealing with 16 cases filed in the original jurisdiction.

The Court sits as the Court of Disputed Returns to try petitions disputing the validity of elections or returns of persons to the House of Representatives or the Senate. The Court considered 12 references by the Senate and the House of Representatives pursuant to s 376 of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (Cth) in the period. Two of the references were dealt with by a single Justice and have not been included in the elapsed time figures.

Year of filing	Writs of Summons	Constitutional Writs	Electoral	Removals	Cause Removed	Other
2013/14	20	31	4	8	3	11
2014/15	60	89	0	14	1	11
2015/16	12	168	0	13	1	14
2016/17	8	92	3	7	1	18
2017/18	23	99	12	12	2	18

Elapsed time for original jurisdiction matters dealt with by the Full Court from time of filing

Year of determination	Less than 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Over 12 months
2013/14	1	1	3	2	1
2014/15	0	0	7	4	3
2015/16	2	6	4	1	1
2016/17	3	2	1	1	1
2017/18	11	1	1	2	5

B: Judicial leadership activities

Council of Chief Justices of Australia and New Zealand

The Council of Chief Justices of Australia and New Zealand comprises the Chief Justices of the High Court, the Federal and Family Courts and the Supreme Courts of each of the States and Territories, together with the Chief Justice of New Zealand. The objects of the Council are to:

- provide a forum within which its members may discuss matters of common concern and exchange information and advice
- advance and maintain the rule of law and the independence of the judiciary in Australia and New Zealand
- advance and maintain the principle that Australian Courts together constitute a national judicial system operating within a federal framework
- ensure that its members are aware of proposals by and developments within governments and the legal profession relevant to the preceding objects.

Through reports it receives from the National Judicial College, the Judicial Council on Cultural Diversity and the Law Admissions Consultative Committee, it has an overview function in relation to judicial education, cultural diversity awareness relevant to access to justice and legal education, practical legal training and admission standards. It also promotes the harmonisation of court rules around Australia through its Harmonisation Committee.

Two meetings of the Council of Chief Justices of Australia and New Zealand were held during the year: in Adelaide in October 2017 and in Canberra in April 2018. Matters considered included international engagement, judicial training and education, court security, and judicial conduct.

International

In September 2017, the High Court facilitated a visit by a delegation from China, led by Mr Li Fei, Member and Deputy Secretary-General of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Congress and Chairman of the Committee for the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

In April 2017, the Council of Chief Justices of Australia and New Zealand decided to establish an International Working Group of the Council. Its role is to develop objectives and strategies for international judicial contact and exchange, as well as priorities, having regard to Australia's national interests. The Working Group chaired by Justice Bell AC, and the Council more broadly, is developing objectives and strategies for exchange and contact between the Australian judiciary and its regional counterparts.

On 8 March 2018, Chief Justice Kiefel AC, accompanied by Justice Gordon, gave an address on International Women's Day in Malaysia to an audience comprising representatives of government, politics, business, civil society, education, and the cultural and media spheres, also hosted by the Australian High Commission in Kuala

Lumpur. Justice Gordon gave a public lecture entitled “*The Rule of Law: What We Share and Must Defend*” to legal and business professionals, law students, and alumni. Her Honour hosted a round table with civil society representatives focused on “*Recognising Hidden Victims In Our Legal System.*”

Attendees included the Malaysian Bar Council, Sisters in Islam, the National Council of Women’s Organisation and the National Population and Family Development Board.

Chief Justice Kiefel AC has also given addresses on judicial independence at the International Bar Association Conference in Sydney in October 2017, on comparative responses by courts to executive and legislative action in controversial matters to the Anglo-Australian Lawyers Association, together with papers to the Australian Institute of Judicial Administration, and the Supreme and Federal Court Judges’ Conference. Her Honour also attended the Conference of the Chief Justices of Asia and the Pacific in Tokyo in September 2017.

During the year, the Court also welcomed a number of international visitors, including delegations of judges, senior lawyers, court administrators, parliamentarians, government officials, consular officials, lawyers and law students from Thailand, Japan, the United States, Qatar, the People’s Republic of China, and the Republic of Korea.

C: Public information and education

The Court’s public education and visitor programs have continued with a view to enhancing awareness of its constitutional role and the rule of law. The Court provides extensive information on its website, publishes summaries of its judgments and offers specialised educational programs and activities in the High Court building in Canberra.

The High Court makes available, via its website, comprehensive information about the work of the Court. This includes transcripts of hearings, judgments, case summaries, judgment summaries, special leave dispositions, the High Court Bulletin, business and court lists, speeches by present and former Justices, and information about the art and architecture of the building. The parties’ submissions in Full Court matters are also available on the Court’s website, as are audio-visual recordings of all Full Court hearings in Canberra.

In 2017–18, there were approximately 65,000 visitors to the Court, including 35,000 school students.

During 2017–18 the Court continued to improve the provision and availability of information about the work of the Court and to encourage the use of the High Court building as a civic space.

Activities included:

- The opening by Chief Justice Kiefel AC of the Australian Constitution Centre at the High Court. This innovative exhibition and education space, created together with the Constitution Education Fund

of Australia and \$650,000 funding from the Commonwealth government, seeks to trace the history and evolution of the Australian Constitution, to illuminate some of its fundamental principles, and to explore the role and history of the Court

- The continued recruitment, development and training of the Court Guide team, which conducts tours of the High Court building and its courtrooms, and provides information to visitors and school groups on the role, history and architecture of the Court. In 2017–18, the Court had approximately 790 school groups visit from around Australia
- Justice Edelman presided over the Jessup Moot Australian Grand Final in Courtroom 1, the pre-eminent moot for law students around Australia. Former Justice of the Court, the Hon William Gummow AC, presided over the Australian Law Student’s Association Moot, and Justices

Nettle and Gordon presided over the Sir Harry Gibbs moot in the High Court in Melbourne

- The Annual High Court Public Lecture was delivered by the Hon Justice Edwin Cameron of the Constitutional Court of South Africa, introduced by Justice Edelman, on 11 October 2017 on the topic “Judges, Justice and Public Power: The Constitution and the Rule of Law in South Africa”
- The Court hosted the official dinner for the National Schools Constitutional Convention
- Justice Gageler AC chaired the judging panel of the Governor-General’s prize, an annual essay competition open to all Australian citizens and permanent residents enrolled in an undergraduate degree at an Australian university



Opening of Australian Constitution Centre

- The Court has continued to make available the Public Hall for free Sunday concerts. These concerts take place on one or two Sundays of each month. Each concert has been attended at near or full capacity, and performances have ranged across chamber, choral and solo works. In addition, the Court hosted two concerts in the Flowers of War Series, curated by Mr Chris Latham.

The High Court's website is the primary source of information concerning the work of the Court. In 2017–18, there were approximately 2 million visitors to the website. Commencing in late-2013, the Court has published audio-visual recordings of Full Court hearings, ordinarily at the end of each sitting day. There has been a significant uptake of this service with almost 32,000 hits during 2017–18. There has also been significant interest in the written submissions of parties in Full Court matters, published on the Court's website, with approximately 140,000 hits. The Court's subscription services alert subscribers to upcoming judgments, case summaries, judgment summaries and publications. At the end of 2017–18 there were approximately 28,000 subscribers to these services. This has been particularly useful for the media in staying abreast of the business of the Court.

D: Administrative outcomes and activities

Fees

Regulation 11 of the *High Court of Australia (Fees) Regulation 2012* provides that persons in receipt of legal aid, persons who hold a concession card issued by the Commonwealth, persons in public detention, persons under the age of 18, persons in receipt of youth allowance, an Austudy payment or in receipt of benefits under the ABSTUDY scheme and persons granted assistance under Part 11 of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) are eligible for a full exemption from paying filing and hearing fees associated with the proceedings in the High Court.

Where, in the opinion of a Registrar, the payment of the fee payable by an individual would cause financial hardship to the individual, the Registrar may determine that the person may instead pay a reduced fee (specified in Schedule 1 as the financial hardship fee). A refusal by a Registrar to make such a determination may be reviewed by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal. There was one refusal during the reporting period.

During the reporting year 734 cases attracting a filing fee and/or hearing fees were filed in the Court. In 228 of these, or 31 per cent of cases, the person liable to pay the fee was exempt from paying fees. In addition, financial hardship determinations were made in another 244, or 33 per cent, of the cases. The filing and hearing fees foregone in these 472 cases for the entire period amounted to \$930,200. The composition of this total is shown in the following table.

Record of fees foregone 2017–18

Reasons for non-payment	Regulation	No.	Amount (\$)
Legal Aid (exemption)	11(1)(a)	20	\$29,990
Holder of a concession card (exemption)	11(1)(b)	116	\$290,235
Person in public detention (exemption)	11(1)(c)	85	\$142,375
Person under the age of 18 years (exemption)	11(1)(d)	0	0
Youth allowance, Austudy payment recipient or ABSTUDY recipient (exemption)	11(1)(e)	0	0
Recipient of assistance under Native Title Act (exemption)	11(1)(f)	7	\$20,855
Financial hardship fee	12	244	\$446,745
TOTAL		472	\$930,200

Register of Practitioners

All legal practitioners in Australia who wish to practise in federal courts or state or territory courts exercising federal jurisdiction are required to have their names entered in the Register of Practitioners maintained by the CE & PR in Canberra. The Registry provides an information service to practitioners advising them of their entitlement to practise in federal courts, the procedure for having their name entered on the register and, if required, providing them with certificates of good standing to enable them to seek admission in other jurisdictions. The names of 2,929 new practitioners were added to the register in 2017–18.

Resource management

The Court's budget estimates for 2017–18 were reported in the Attorney-General's Portfolio Budget Statements. The audited financial results for 2017–18 are in Part 5. In 2017–18, income including revenue from appropriations, amounted to \$17.704m, and operating expenses were \$25.730m, resulting in a deficit of \$8.026m. The Court's underlying

operating result (excluding unfunded depreciation) was a deficit of \$0.307m. In 2017–18 the Court received an equity injection of \$4.312m including departmental capital budget.

The Court has a small administration. Its total staff as at 30 June 2018 (not including Justices), comprised 107 employees, about a third of whom were ongoing employees (of the others, 39 were non-ongoing and 35 were casual employees). The full time equivalent number of employees in 2017–18 was 73. Court staff not only provide the administrative and registry services necessary for the operation of the Court, but also manage a large public building which receives tens of thousands of visitors from around Australia each year. The Court also maintains public registry counters in Sydney and Melbourne and staffs chambers in three States. Further details are set out in Part 6.

Section 43 of the *High Court of Australia Act 1979* (Cth) provides for the Auditor-General annually to inspect and audit the accounts and records of the financial transactions of the Court and to draw the attention of the

Attorney-General to any irregularity disclosed by that inspection and audit. During 2017–18 the Auditor-General did not conduct any performance audits involving the Court. Results of the Auditor-General’s audit of the Court’s 2017–18 financial statements, which can be found at Part 5 of this report, were reported to the Auditor-General on 27 August 2018. The report was unqualified and there were no significant issues arising from the audit.

Section 47 of the Act requires the Court, as soon as practicable after 30 June in each year, to prepare and submit to the Attorney-General a report relating to the administration

of the affairs of the Court under section 17 during the year that ended on that 30 June, together with financial statements in respect of that year in such form as the Finance Minister approves. The Court’s *Annual Report 2016–2017* was submitted to the Attorney-General on 1 December 2017 and it was presented to the Parliament on 20 December 2017.

The Court’s internal audits are performed by a contracted auditor. During 2017–18 the internal auditor conducted reviews of:

- WHS Governance
- Risk Management

During 2017–18 the Court entered into 18 consultancy contracts with a total value of \$159,231 (including GST). Contracts with a total value of \$10,000 or more (including GST) were:

Name	Description	Contract Price(\$)
Daryl Jackson Alastair Swayn Pty Ltd	Design and documentation for carpet replacement	\$36,190
AON Risk Services Australia Ltd	Valuation of artwork and heritage assets	\$10,340
Forcefield Services Pty Ltd	Advice on physical security measures	\$16,915
GHD Pty Ltd	Design and documentation for exit and emergency light upgrade	\$18,920
O’Connor Marsden	Internal audit services	\$ 26,085

In April 2016 the Court entered into a contract with a head contractor to upgrade the Court’s heating, ventilation and air conditioning system in Canberra. Work commenced on the upgrade in July 2016. Part way through this project asbestos containing material was discovered. The consequential remedial works required a significant variation to the contract. Due to budgetary constraints, and to accommodate the variation to the contract, the Court removed some of the original scope of works.

During 2017–18 the Court entered into one contract to complete the remaining scope of works. As the contract value was greater than \$1m, the Court sought and received approval from the Attorney-General to enter into the contract.

Human resources management

During 2017–18 the Court provided training in the following areas:

- communication
- privacy and FOI
- cyber security
- work, health and safety
- first aid.

During 2017–18 the Work, Health and Safety (WH&S) Committee met four times. This Committee provides an opportunity for employees to raise any issues they have about personal and workplace safety. Designated Workplace Representatives are encouraged to consult within their areas prior to and after Committee meetings. Information about the Court's health and safety arrangements, WH&S Committee minutes and a register of issues can be accessed by employees from the Court's intranet.

The Court provides a comprehensive first day induction program with a focus on behaviours, conduct and work health and safety.

Initiatives undertaken during 2017–18 to promote the health, safety and welfare at work of employees, contractors and visitors included:

- influenza vaccinations
- workstation assessments
- wellbeing information sessions covering mental health and injury prevention in the workplace
- encouraging staff to use services provided by the Court's employee assistance provider.

During 2017–18 there were no incidents that required notification to the Regulator with respect to the Court's statutory obligations under section 38 of the *Work, Health and Safety Act 2011* (Cth). As at 30 June 2018, there were two accepted workers compensation claims for an injury reported in 2017–18.

Asset management

During 2017–18 the Court:

- continued with the major heating, ventilation and air-conditioning upgrade to improve the buildings air conditioning services
- completed capital works associated with the Australian Constitution Centre exhibition space
- completed the upgrade of the external building façade lighting system
- continued the upgrade of exit and emergency lighting
- continued the replacement of CCTV cameras and electronic access control systems
- updated the Asbestos-Containing Material Register
- completed the conservation works on key heritage timber elements within the court rooms, including the timber coat of arms and the states tapestry wall hanging
- continued the replacement programme of sprinkler system sprinkler heads.

The Court building is included in the National and Commonwealth Heritage Lists for its outstanding heritage value to the nation. The Court seeks heritage impact assessments before undertaking works that affect the heritage values of the Court building and precinct.

During 2017–18, a number of conservation activities were undertaken to ensure that the Court's art collection is kept in appropriate condition.

Risk, security and emergency management

During 2017–18 the Finance Committee approved a risk policy. The Court:

- conducted risk assessments in relation to various events
- assessed risks for building projects.

The Court's Fraud Risk Assessment and Fraud Control Plan are undertaken and updated in accordance with the *Commonwealth Fraud Control Framework* 2017. There was no reported allegation of fraud during 2017–18.

The Court has a Memorandum of Understanding with the Australian Federal Police for Protective Security Officers to be present in the Court building when the Court building is open to the public.

During 2017–18 the Court:

- received a security vulnerability assessment of the High Court. The assessment was underpinned by the Terrorist and Violent Protest threat levels as determined by the National Threat Assessment Centre
- reviewed and updated the security risk assessment and security management plan
- continued the installation of additional CCTV cameras.

Other building and security projects in 2017–18 included:

- completion of the relocation of the Brisbane Chambers and construction of a new courtroom
- commencement of the building wide fire damper upgrade

- commencement of the upgrading security of the courtroom doors
- commencement of designing a major upgrade to the Court's security control room
- commencement of the stage three upgrade to the Court's public area ramp and stair balustrades to improve safety
- commencement of a LED upgrade to lighting of Court's Public Hall.

Information management

During 2017–18 the Court:

- transitioned its email and calendaring system to Exchange and Outlook 2016
- initiated planning and testing of a new desktop operating environment using Windows 10 and Office 2016
- upgraded and expanded its server and storage infrastructure
- implemented ICT and Court technology for new accommodation and courtroom in Brisbane
- initiated and tested performance upgrades on the web server and initiated trials on new Intranet systems
- used whole of government contracts to achieve cost savings for computers, contractors, national long distance calls, mobile charges, multifunction devices, and printers.

Knowledge management

Library staff members assist with reference and research queries from the Justices and their staff. These can range from providing a case or early colonial act to researching

legislative history. Reference assistance is also provided to counsel when they appear before the Court. During 2017–18, Library staff completed 454 reference and research requests.

From 1 January 2018, parties became responsible for the preparation of a joint book of authorities to which reference would be made during the course of oral argument. However, the Library continued to be responsible for the coordination, production and distribution of authorities for matters filed prior to this date. During 2017–18, the Library provided authorities to the Justices for 56 hearings, in addition to discontinued matters where work had been done prior to discontinuance. Library staff continued to provide fully searchable and paginated electronic copies of all authorities for use by the Justices and their associates, together with printed copies of material not held in chambers. Four hundred and thirty-four inter-library loans were processed by the Library during 2017–18.

The Court continues to use the SirsiDynix Integrated Library System (ILS) as a partner in a consortium with the Federal Court of Australia, the NSW Law Courts Library, the Supreme Court of Victoria, and the South Australian Courts Administration Authority Library.

The Court's library holdings in Canberra total 149,764 volumes with 1,103 volumes added in 2017–18.

The Library makes the following publications available online:

- High Court Bulletin with its full archive published on AustLII and BarNet
- New Library Books, published on the Court's website
- Overseas Decisions Bulletin, which includes decisions of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom, the Supreme Court of Canada, the Supreme Court of the United States, the Constitutional Court of South Africa, the Supreme Court of New Zealand and the Hong Kong Court of Final Appeal. Admiralty, arbitration and constitutional decisions of the Court of Appeal of Singapore are also included.

These bulletins are published on the Court's website and alerts are available enabling the legal profession and wider public to subscribe.

The High Court Judgments Database continues to be well used with a 34% increase in sessions recorded over the previous year. Work continues in preparing judicial papers such as speeches, articles and biographical material to be added to the historical resources section of the database.

PART 5
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
STATEMENTS





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Attorney-General

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the High Court of Australia for the year ended 30 June 2018:

- (a) are based on proper accounts and records;
- (b) are in the form approved by the Finance Minister under the *High Court of Australia Act 1979*, including:
 - (i) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015*; and
 - (ii) presenting fairly the financial position of the High Court of Australia as at 30 June 2018 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Further, in my opinion, the receipt, expenditure and investment of moneys, and the acquisition and disposal of assets by the High Court of Australia during the year ended 30 June 2018 have been, in all material respects, in accordance with the *High Court of Australia Act 1979*.

The financial statements of the High Court of Australia, which I have audited, comprise the following statements as at 30 June 2018 and for the year then ended:

- Statement by the Chief Executive & Principal Registrar and Chief Financial Officer;
- Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- Statement of Financial Position;
- Statement of Changes in Equity;
- Cash Flow Statement;
- Administered Schedule of Comprehensive Income;
- Administered Schedule of Assets and Liabilities;
- Administered Reconciliation Schedule;
- Administered Cash Flow Statement; and
- Notes to and forming part of the financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the High Court of Australia in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements for financial statement audits conducted by the Auditor-General and his delegates. These include the relevant independence requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) to the extent that they are not in conflict with the *Auditor-General Act 1997*. I have also fulfilled my other responsibilities in accordance with the Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Chief Executive & Principal Registrar's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Chief Executive & Principal Registrar of the High Court of Australia is responsible under the *High Court of Australia Act 1979* for the preparation and fair presentation of annual financial statements that comply with the form approved by the Finance Minister, being the *Public Governance, Performance*

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and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015 which incorporates the Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements. The Chief Executive & Principal Registrar is also responsible for keeping proper accounts and records of the transactions and affairs relating to the administration of the affairs of the High Court of Australia and for such internal control as the Chief Executive & Principal Registrar 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 Chief Executive & Principal Registrar is responsible for assessing the High Court of Australia's ability to continue as a going concern, taking into account whether the entity's operations will cease as a result of an administrative restructure or for any other reason. The Chief Executive & Principal Registrar is also responsible for disclosing matters related to going concern as applicable and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the assessment indicates that it is not appropriate.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Chief Executive & Principal Registrar;
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Chief Executive & Principal Registrar's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Australian National Audit Office



Rebecca Reilly
Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra
27 August 2018

High Court of Australia

Financial Statements

for the period ended 30 June 2018

High Court of Australia
STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE & PRINCIPAL REGISTRAR AND
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018 are based on properly maintained financial records and are in the form approved by the Finance Minister under section 47(1) of the *High Court of Australia Act 1979*. The statements comply with the Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015*.

In our opinion, at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Court will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Signed.....

Philippa Lynch
Chief Executive & Principal Registrar
High Court of Australia
27 August 2018

Signed.....

Margaret Baird
Chief Financial Officer
High Court of Australia
27 August 2018

High Court of Australia
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the period ended 30 June 2018

	Notes	2018 \$	2017 \$	Original Budget 2018 \$
NET COST OF SERVICES				
Expenses				
Employee benefits	1.1A	9,092,463	8,279,050	8,792,000
Suppliers	1.1B	8,880,470	7,982,245	7,902,000
Depreciation and amortisation	3.2A	7,718,656	6,365,357	5,900,000
Write-down and impairment of assets	1.1C	37,181	92,347	-
Losses from asset sales		793	371	-
Total expenses		25,729,563	22,719,370	22,594,000
Own-Source Income				
Own-source revenue				
Sale of goods and rendering of services	1.2A	266,406	288,336	270,000
Interest		139,722	258,614	260,000
Resources received free of charge	1.2B	2,765,486	2,307,928	2,205,000
Other revenue	1.2C	510,138	1,135,599	100,000
Total own-source revenue		3,681,752	3,990,477	2,835,000
Gains				
Other gains	1.2D	27,255	1,380,986	-
Total gains		27,255	1,380,986	-
Total own-source income		3,709,007	5,371,463	2,835,000
Net cost of services		(22,020,556)	(17,347,907)	(19,759,000)
Revenue from Government	1.2E	13,995,000	13,372,000	13,859,000
Deficit		(8,025,556)	(3,975,907)	(5,900,000)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Changes in asset revaluation surplus		10,700,531	7,556,982	-
Total other comprehensive income		10,700,531	7,556,982	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		2,674,975	3,581,075	(5,900,000)

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
For budget reporting information refer to page 6.

High Court of Australia
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 30 June 2018

	Notes	2018 \$	2017 \$	Original Budget 2018 \$
ASSETS				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	3.1A	2,058,466	1,956,580	1,011,000
Trade and other receivables	3.1B	111,302	399,968	222,000
Other investments	3.1C	1,500,000	6,000,000	4,035,000
Total financial assets		<u>3,669,768</u>	<u>8,356,548</u>	<u>5,268,000</u>
Non-financial assets				
Land and buildings	3.2A	210,409,265	198,993,010	190,585,000
Property, plant and equipment	3.2A	17,216,075	17,103,341	18,159,000
Heritage and cultural	3.2A	4,694,425	4,467,817	4,424,000
Intangibles	3.2A	300,745	120,178	358,000
Other non-financial assets	3.2B	146,981	208,200	110,000
Total non-financial assets		<u>232,767,491</u>	<u>220,892,546</u>	<u>213,636,000</u>
Total assets		<u>236,437,259</u>	<u>229,249,094</u>	<u>218,904,000</u>
LIABILITIES				
Payables				
Suppliers	3.3A	456,283	634,126	224,000
Other payables	3.3B	224,175	221,939	156,000
Total payables		<u>680,458</u>	<u>856,065</u>	<u>380,000</u>
Provisions				
Employee provisions	6.1	2,724,934	2,348,137	2,629,000
Total provisions		<u>2,724,934</u>	<u>2,348,137</u>	<u>2,629,000</u>
Total liabilities		<u>3,405,392</u>	<u>3,204,202</u>	<u>3,009,000</u>
Net assets		<u>233,031,867</u>	<u>226,044,892</u>	<u>215,895,000</u>
EQUITY				
Contributed equity		95,814,598	91,502,598	95,574,000
Reserves		187,475,527	176,774,996	169,217,000
Accumulated deficit		(50,258,258)	(42,232,702)	(48,896,000)
Total equity		<u>233,031,867</u>	<u>226,044,892</u>	<u>215,895,000</u>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
For budget reporting information refer to page 6.

High Court of Australia
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the period ended 30 June 2018

	2018	2017	Original Budget 2018
	\$	\$	\$
CONTRIBUTED EQUITY			
Opening balance			
Balance carried forward from previous period	91,502,598	87,530,598	91,503,000
Transactions with owners			
Contributions by owners			
Equity injection - appropriation	1,691,000	1,450,000	1,450,000
Departmental capital budget	2,621,000	2,522,000	2,621,000
Total transactions with owners	4,312,000	3,972,000	4,071,000
Closing balances as at 30 June	95,814,598	91,502,598	95,574,000
ACCUMULATED DEFICIT			
Opening balance			
Balance carried forward from previous period	(42,232,702)	(38,256,795)	(42,996,000)
Comprehensive income			
Surplus / (Deficit) for the period	(8,025,556)	(3,975,907)	(5,900,000)
Total comprehensive income	(8,025,556)	(3,975,907)	(5,900,000)
Closing balances as at 30 June	(50,258,258)	(42,232,702)	(48,896,000)
ASSET REVALUATION RESERVE			
Opening balance			
Balance carried forward from previous period	176,774,996	169,218,014	169,217,000
Comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income	10,700,531	7,556,982	-
Total comprehensive income	10,700,531	7,556,982	-
Closing balances as at 30 June	187,475,527	176,774,996	169,217,000
TOTAL EQUITY			
Opening balance			
Balance carried forward from previous period	226,044,892	218,491,817	217,724,000
Comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income	10,700,531	7,556,982	-
Surplus / (Deficit) for the period	(8,025,556)	(3,975,907)	(5,900,000)
Total comprehensive income	2,674,975	3,581,075	(5,900,000)
Transactions with owners			
Contributions by owners			
Equity injection - appropriation	1,691,000	1,450,000	1,450,000
Departmental capital budget	2,621,000	2,522,000	2,621,000
Sub-total transactions with owners	4,312,000	3,972,000	4,071,000
Closing balances as at 30 June	233,031,867	226,044,892	215,895,000

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
For budget reporting information refer to page 6.

Accounting Policy

Equity Injections

Amounts appropriated which are designated as 'equity injections' for a year and Departmental Capital Budgets (DCBs) are recognised directly in contributed equity in that year.

High Court of Australia
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the period ended 30 June 2018

	Notes	2018 \$	2017 \$	Original Budget 2018 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received				
Appropriations		13,995,000	13,372,000	13,859,000
Sale of goods and rendering of services		286,699	322,305	270,000
Interest		212,771	268,014	260,000
GST received		1,403,110	1,250,821	800,000
Other		335,138	560,599	100,000
Total cash received		16,232,718	15,773,739	15,289,000
Cash used				
Employees		8,754,130	8,494,750	8,792,000
Suppliers		7,475,048	6,955,769	6,497,000
Total cash used		16,229,178	15,450,519	15,289,000
Net cash from/(used by) operating activities	5.3	3,540	323,220	-
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received				
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		776	9,275	-
Investments		4,500,000	3,500,000	2,465,000
Total cash received		4,500,776	3,509,275	2,465,000
Cash used				
Purchase of infrastructure, plant and equipment		9,089,430	8,646,187	7,036,000
Total cash used		9,089,430	8,646,187	7,036,000
Net cash from/(used by) investing activities		(4,588,654)	(5,136,912)	(4,571,000)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received				
Capital injection		4,312,000	3,972,000	4,071,000
Other		375,000	375,000	-
Total cash received		4,687,000	4,347,000	4,071,000
Net cash from/(used by) financing activities				
		4,687,000	4,347,000	4,071,000
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held				
		101,886	(466,692)	(500,000)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period				
		1,956,580	2,423,272	1,511,000
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	5.3	2,058,466	1,956,580	1,011,000

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
For budget reporting information refer to page 6.

High Court of Australia
BUDGET VARIANCES COMMENTARY
for the period ended 30 June 2018

Explanation of Major Variances	Affected line item
<p>Suppliers expenses are higher than the original budget, with a variation of \$978,470 or 12%. The two key contributing factors are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the implementation of recommendations from a security review resulting in additional security costs of \$126k; and the rent expense recognised in respect of resources received free of charge increased by \$560,486. This increase is driven by a rise in property values and the Court's premises in Brisbane has expanded to accommodate an increase in the number of Brisbane based High Court Justices and to provide more capacity to undertake hearings in Brisbane. 	<p>Supplier expenses and resources received free of charge income (statement of comprehensive income)</p>
<p>Depreciation and amortisation expenses are higher than the original budget, with a variation of \$1,818,656 or 31%. This variation is as a consequence of a number of factors including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the increase in the value of the Court's building assets following revaluation as at 30 June 2017; a higher level of capital expenditure in 2017-18 than budgeted; and the reduction in the remaining useful life for leasehold improvements and components of the library collection to reflect the impact changing market conditions are having on these asset values. 	<p>Depreciation and amortisation expense (statement of comprehensive income)</p>
<p>Other revenue is higher than the original budget, with a variance of \$410,138. The variance is primarily as a consequence of a \$375,000 contribution received from the Department of Finance for refurbishment works in Brisbane. This funding commitment was made after the original budget was finalised.</p>	<p>Other revenue (statement of comprehensive income) Other cash received (cash flow statement)</p>
<p>The Court choose to hold more funds in a shorter term at call facility at 30 June 2018 to meet expenditure commitments due early July 2018 and as a result the Court's cash holdings at 30 June 2018 were \$1,047,466 greater than budget and other investments were lower than the original budget, with a variation of \$2,535,000. The variance in the investment balance is also a result of a higher level of capital expenditure than budgeted. Capital expenditure was higher due to a number of factors including the discovery of asbestos during the replacement of heating, ventilation and air-conditioning system resulting in the expansion of the scope of works and the decision to relocate Brisbane Chambers was made after the budget was finalised.</p>	<p>Cash and cash equivalents, Other investments, Property, plant and equipment (statement of financial position)</p> <p>Cash received from investments, Purchase of infrastructure, plant and equipment (cash flow statement)</p>
<p>Land and Buildings are higher than original budget with a variation of \$19,824,265 or 10.4%. The Court commissioned two revaluations since the original budget was finalised. The first valuation in June 2017 resulted in increment of \$7,691,970 and the second in June 2018 resulted in an increment of \$10,499,143.</p>	<p>Land and buildings, Reserves (statement of financial position) Asset revaluation reserve (statement of changes in equity)</p>

High Court of Australia
ADMINISTERED SCHEDULE OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the period ended 30 June 2018

	Notes	2018 \$	2017 \$	Original Budget 2018 \$
Income				
Revenue				
Non-taxation revenue				
Rendering of services	2.1	<u>2,049,546</u>	<u>2,000,850</u>	<u>1,854,000</u>
Total non-taxation revenue		<u>2,049,546</u>	<u>2,000,850</u>	<u>1,854,000</u>
Total income		<u>2,049,546</u>	<u>2,000,850</u>	<u>1,854,000</u>
Total comprehensive income		<u>2,049,546</u>	<u>2,000,850</u>	<u>1,854,000</u>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

ADMINISTERED SCHEDULE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
as at 30 June 2018

	Notes	2018 \$	2017 \$	Original Budget 2018 \$
ASSETS				
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	4.1A	<u>4,569</u>	<u>2,737</u>	<u>-</u>
Total financial assets		<u>4,569</u>	<u>2,737</u>	<u>-</u>
Net assets		<u>4,569</u>	<u>2,737</u>	<u>-</u>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

High Court of Australia
ADMINISTERED RECONCILIATION SCHEDULE
for the period ended 30 June 2018

	2018	2017	Original Budget 2018
	\$	\$	\$
Opening assets less liabilities as at 1 July	2,737	39,937	-
Net (cost of)/contribution by services			
Income	2,049,546	2,000,850	-
Transfers (to)/from the Australian Government			
Appropriation transfers to OPA			
Transfers to OPA	<u>(2,047,714)</u>	<u>(2,038,050)</u>	-
Closing assets less liabilities as at 30 June	<u>4,569</u>	<u>2,737</u>	-

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Accounting Policy

Administered Cash Transfers to and from the Official Public Account

Revenue collected by the Court for use by the Government rather than the Court is administered revenue. Collections are transferred to the Official Public Account (OPA) maintained by the Department of Finance. These transfers to and from the OPA are adjustments to the administered cash held by the Court on behalf of the Government and reported as such in the schedule of administered cash flows and in the administered reconciliation schedule.

ADMINISTERED CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the period ended 30 June 2018

	2018	2017	Original Budget 2017
Notes	\$	\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Fees and charges	<u>2,049,546</u>	2,000,850	1,854,000
Total cash received	<u>2,049,546</u>	<u>2,000,850</u>	<u>1,854,000</u>
Net cash from/ (used by) operating activities	<u>2,049,546</u>	<u>2,000,850</u>	<u>1,854,000</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash held	<u>2,049,546</u>	<u>2,000,850</u>	<u>1,854,000</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	2,737	39,937	-
Cash to Official Public Account			
Cash to OPA - other	<u>(2,047,714)</u>	<u>(2,038,050)</u>	(1,854,000)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	<u>4,569</u>	<u>2,737</u>	-

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

No variances require budget commentary.

High Court of Australia
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High Court of Australia

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Overview

The Basis of Preparation

The financial statements and notes are required by section 47 (1) of the *High Court of Australia Act 1979* (Cth) and are general purpose financial statements. Under section 47 (1) the financial statements are required to be in such a form as the Minister of Finance approves.

On that basis, the financial statements and notes have been prepared in accordance with:

- Financial Reporting Rule (FRR) for reporting periods ending on or after 1 July 2015, as amended for reporting periods ending on or after 01 July 2017; and
- Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations – Reduced Disclosure Requirements issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities at fair value. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position.

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and values are rounded to the nearest dollar unless otherwise specified. Unless alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard or the FRR's, assets and liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Court or a future sacrifice of economic benefit will be required and the amounts of the assets or liabilities can be reliably measured. However, assets and liabilities arising under executor contracts are not recognised unless required by an accounting standard.

Unless alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard, income and expenses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when and only when the flow, consumption or loss of economic benefits has occurred and can be reliably measured.

Significant Accounting Judgement and Estimates

In the process of applying the accounting policies listed in this note, the Court has made the following judgements that have the most significant impact on the amounts recorded in the financial statements:

- The fair value of land and buildings has been taken to be the written down replacement cost as determined by an independent valuer. The Court's building is purpose-built and may in fact realise more or less in the market.

No accounting assumptions or estimates have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next accounting period.

Accounting Policy

Sale of Assets

Gains from disposal of assets are recognised when control of the asset has passed to the buyer.

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method as set out in AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

Taxation

The Court is exempt from all forms of taxation except Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) and the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of GST except:

- where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office; and
- for receivables and payables.

Reporting of Administered activities

Administered revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and cash flows are disclosed in the schedule of administered items and related notes.

Except where otherwise stated, administered items are accounted for on the same basis and using the same policies as for departmental items, including the application of Australian Accounting Standards.

Events After the Reporting Period

No events have occurred after the reporting period that affect the Financial Statements.

High Court of Australia
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Financial Performance

This section analyses the financial performance of the High Court of Australia for the year ended 2018.

1.1. Expenses

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Note 1.1A: Employee Benefits		
Wages and salaries	6,652,934	6,206,760
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	573,877	532,295
Defined benefit plans	621,763	645,987
Leave and other entitlements	971,159	562,196
Fringe Benefits Tax	272,730	331,812
Total employee benefits	9,092,463	8,279,050

Accounting Policy

Accounting policies for employee related expenses is contained in section 6. People and Relationships.

The salaries and allowances paid to the Chief Justice and other Justices of the Court are administered by the Attorney-General's Department through a special appropriation held by the Australian Public Service Commission. The Justices' salary and allowances are set by the Remuneration Tribunal and are not paid by the Court.

Note 1.1B: Suppliers

Goods and services supplied or rendered

Property	3,936,905	3,499,041
Travel	1,000,293	1,047,561
Security	1,183,823	942,366
Information technology and communications	542,918	561,300
Electronic library subscriptions	442,795	427,291
Contractors and other consultants	307,889	319,430
Courier and freight charges	119,442	118,751
General insurance	105,982	96,731
External audit fees	55,000	55,000
Other	988,691	646,737
Total goods and services supplied or rendered	8,683,738	7,714,208

Goods supplied	550,965	390,972
Services rendered	8,132,773	7,323,236
Total goods and services supplied or rendered	8,683,738	7,714,208

Other suppliers expenses

Operating lease rentals	116,446	126,707
Workers compensation expenses	80,286	141,330
Total other suppliers	196,732	268,037
Total suppliers	8,880,470	7,982,245

Leasing commitments

The Court in its capacity as lessee under terms of a contract leases motor vehicles.

Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:

Within 1 year	79,267	80,070
Between 1 to 5 years	124,592	22,302
Total operating lease commitments	203,859	102,372

High Court of Australia
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Accounting Policy

A distinction is made between finance leases and operating leases. Finance leases effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of leased assets. An operating lease is a lease that is not a finance lease. In operating leases, the lessor effectively retains substantially all such risks and benefits.

Where an asset is acquired by means of a finance lease, the asset is capitalised at either the fair value of the lease property or, if lower, the present value of minimum lease payments at the inception of the contract and a liability is recognised at the same time and for the same amount.

The discount rate used is the interest rate implicit in the lease. Leased assets are amortised over the period of the lease. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component and the interest expense.

Operating lease payments are expensed on a straight-line basis which is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets.

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
<u>Note 1.1C: Write-Down and Impairment of Assets</u>		
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	19,008	89,510
Impairment of buildings	3,210	2,504
Impairment of trade and other receivables	-	170
Impairment of intangibles	14,963	163
Total write-down and impairment of assets	37,181	92,347

High Court of Australia
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.2. Own-Source Revenue and Gains

	2018	2017
Own-Source Revenue	\$	\$

Note 1.2A: Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services

Sale of goods	52,969	48,210
Rendering of services	<u>213,437</u>	<u>240,126</u>
Total sale of goods and rendering of services	<u>266,406</u>	<u>288,336</u>

Accounting Policy

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when:

- the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer;
- the Court retains no managerial involvement nor effective control over the goods;
- the revenue and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated from the transaction will flow to the Court.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date. The revenue is recognised when:

- the amount of revenue, stage of completion and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- the probable economic benefits with the transaction will flow to the Court.

The stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date is determined by reference to the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of the transaction.

Note 1.2B: Resources Received Free of Charge

Resources received free of charge

Remuneration of auditors	55,000	55,000
Property operating cost	<u>2,710,486</u>	<u>2,252,928</u>
Total resources received free of charge	<u>2,765,486</u>	<u>2,307,928</u>

Accounting Policy

Resources Received Free of Charge

Resources received free of charge are recognised as revenue when, and only when a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. Use of those resources is recognised as an expense. Resources received free of charge are recorded as either revenue or gains depending on their nature.

Note 1.2C: Other Revenue

Practitioner certificates	124,377	108,610
Other	<u>385,761</u>	<u>1,026,989</u>
Total other revenue	<u>510,138</u>	<u>1,135,599</u>

Gains

Note 1.2D: Other Gains

Assets recognised for the first time	15,220	1,341,777
Other	<u>12,035</u>	<u>39,209</u>
Total other gains	<u>27,255</u>	<u>1,380,986</u>

Accounting Policy

Gains

Contributions of assets at no cost of acquisition or for nominal consideration are recognised as gains at their fair value when the asset qualifies for recognition, unless received from another Government entity as a consequence of a restructuring of administrative arrangements.

High Court of Australia
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Revenue from Government

2018	2017
\$	\$

Note 1.2E: Revenue from Government

Appropriations

Departmental appropriation	<u>13,995,000</u>	<u>13,372,000</u>
Total revenue from Government	<u>13,995,000</u>	<u>13,372,000</u>

Accounting Policy

Revenue from Government

Amounts appropriated for departmental appropriations for the year (adjusted for any formal additions and reductions) are recognised as Revenue from Government when the Court gains control of the appropriation, except for certain amounts that relate to activities that are reciprocal in nature, in which case revenue is recognised only when it has been earned.

2. Income and Expenses Administered on Behalf of Government

This section analyses the activities that the High Court of Australia does not control but administers on behalf of the Government. Unless otherwise noted, the accounting policies adopted are consistent with those applied for departmental reporting.

2.1. Administered – Income

	2018	2017
Non-Taxation Revenue	\$	\$
Rendering of Services		
Rendering of services in connection with		
Filing and other hearing fees	1,933,400	1,943,550
Other	116,146	57,300
Total rendering of services	2,049,546	2,000,850

High Court of Australia
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. Financial Position

This section analyses the High Court of Australia's assets used to generate financial performance and the operating liabilities incurred as a result.

Employee related information is disclosed in the People and Relationships section.

3.1. Financial Assets

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Note 3.1A: Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on hand or on deposit	<u>2,058,466</u>	1,956,580
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>2,058,466</u>	<u>1,956,580</u>

Accounting Policy

Cash is recognised at its nominal amount. Cash and cash equivalents includes:

- a) cash on hand
- b) demand deposits in bank accounts with an original maturity of 3 months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Note 3.1B: Trade and Other Receivables

Goods and services receivables

Goods and services	<u>18,919</u>	212,582
Total goods and services receivables	<u>18,919</u>	<u>212,582</u>

Other receivables

Statutory receivables - goods & services tax ATO	48,357	110,286
Interest	5,161	78,210
Other - leave liabilities	<u>39,975</u>	-
Total other receivables	<u>93,493</u>	188,496
Total trade and other receivables (gross)	<u>112,412</u>	<u>401,078</u>

Less impairment allowance

	<u>(1,110)</u>	<u>(1,110)</u>
Total trade and other receivables (net)	<u>111,302</u>	<u>399,968</u>

Credit terms for goods and services were within 30 days (2017: 30 days).

Reconciliation of the Impairment Allowance

Movements in relation to 2018

	Goods and services	Total
	\$	\$
As at July 2017	1,110	1,110
Increase/(Decrease) recognised in net cost of services	-	-
Total as at 30 June 2018	<u>1,110</u>	<u>1,110</u>

Movements in relation to 2017

	Goods and services	Total
	\$	\$
As at July 2016	1,110	1,110
Increase/(Decrease) recognised in net cost of services	-	-
Total as at 30 June 2017	<u>1,110</u>	<u>1,110</u>

High Court of Australia

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Accounting Policy

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at the end of the reporting period.

Receivables for goods and services, which have 30 day terms, are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any impairment allowance account. Collectability of debts is reviewed at end of reporting period. Allowances are made when collectability of the debt is no longer probable.

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
<u>Note 3.1C: Other Investment</u>		
Deposits ¹	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>6,000,000</u>
Total other investments	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>6,000,000</u>

¹ Deposits held with financial institutions as authorised by the CE&PR under Section 41 of the *High Court of Australia Act* 1979.

High Court of Australia NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.2. Non-Financial Assets

Note 3.2A: Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangibles (2018)

	Land	Buildings	Library holdings	Other PP&E	Heritage and cultural ¹	Computer software	Other intangibles	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
As at 1 July 2017								
Gross book value	8,500,000	190,707,052	13,341,470	4,307,068	4,467,817	954,398	2,127	222,279,932
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(214,042)	-	(545,197)	-	(836,134)	(213)	(1,595,586)
Total as at 1 July 2017	8,500,000	190,493,010	13,341,470	3,761,871	4,467,817	118,264	1,914	220,684,346
Additions:								
By purchase	-	7,060,934	840,264	794,955	15,000	233,635	20,996	8,965,784
By other movements	-	-	-	-	15,220	12,035	-	27,255
Revaluations and impairments recognised in other comprehensive income	-	10,499,143	-	-	201,388	-	-	10,700,531
Impairments recognised in the operating result	-	(3,210)	(8,256)	(5,752)	(5,000)	(14,963)	-	(37,181)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	(6,140,615)	(849,205)	(657,702)	-	(70,125)	(1,009)	(7,718,656)
Disposals:								
Other disposals	-	-	-	(1,569)	-	-	-	(1,569)
Total as at 30 June 2018	8,500,000	201,909,262	13,324,273	3,891,803	4,694,425	278,846	21,901	232,620,510
Total as at 30 June 2018 represented by:								
Gross book value	8,500,000	202,049,341	14,173,077	5,088,993	4,694,425	1,185,105	23,123	235,714,064
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(140,079)	(848,804)	(1,197,190)	-	(906,259)	(1,222)	(3,093,554)
Total as at 30 June 2018	8,500,000	201,909,262	13,324,273	3,891,803	4,694,425	278,846	21,901	232,620,510

¹Land, buildings and other property, plant and equipment that met the definition of a heritage and cultural item were disclosed in the heritage and cultural asset class. No indicators of impairment were found. No property, plant and equipment or intangibles are expected to be sold or disposed of within the next 12 months.

High Court of Australia
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Accounting Policy

Asset Recognition Threshold

Purchases of property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the statement of financial position, except for purchases costing less than \$3,000 (or building improvements less than \$10,000), which are expensed in the year of acquisition (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total).

Revaluations

Following initial recognition at cost, property, plant and equipment are carried at fair value less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Valuations are conducted with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amounts of assets do not differ materially from the assets' fair values as at the reporting date. The regularity of independent valuations depends upon the volatility of movements in market values for the relevant assets.

Revaluation adjustments are made on a class basis. Any revaluation increment is credited to equity under the heading of asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that it reverses a previous revaluation decrement of the same asset class that was previously recognised in the surplus/deficit. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly in the surplus/deficit except to the extent that they reverse a previous revaluation increment for that class. Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the asset restated to the revalued amount.

Depreciation

Depreciable property, plant and equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to the Court using, in all cases, the straight-line method of depreciation.

Depreciation rates (useful lives), residual values and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

Depreciation rates applying to each class of depreciable asset are based on the following useful lives:

	2018	2017
Building assets	8 to 165 years	8 to 165 years
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	0 to 50 years	0 to 50 years
Library holdings	15 to 25 years	20 to 30 years

All heritage and cultural assets have indefinite useful lives and are not depreciated.

Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2018. Where indications of impairment exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment adjustment made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Where the future economic benefit of an asset is not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate future cash flows, and the asset would be replaced if the Court were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Heritage and Cultural Assets

The Court has a small collection of heritage assets which includes rare books, works of art and antique furniture. The Court has classified them as heritage and cultural assets as they are primarily used for purposes that relate to their cultural significance. The aims of the Court's preservation activities are to preserve collection items and to maintain access to them, consistent with their significance to the collection, usage requirements and current condition. The Court's preservation activities include documenting the collection, providing appropriate storage arrangements, adopting adequate security measures and undertaking conservation treatments when material is at risk or damaged.

Intangibles

The Court's intangibles comprise externally acquired software for internal use, electronic library materials and artwork licence agreement. These assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

All intangibles are amortised on a straight-line basis over their anticipated useful life. The useful lives of the Court's software is 3 years (2016-17: 3 years), other intangibles is 10 years.

All intangible assets were assessed for indications of impairment as at 30 June 2018.

High Court of Australia

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Revaluations of non-financial assets

All revaluations were conducted in accordance with the revaluation policy. On 30 June 2018, independent valuers conducted valuations on land and buildings, and heritage classes.

Contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets

The Court has contracts for capital projects in progress for the replacement of the building's heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems (HVAC), security upgrades and other minor building works.

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Commitments are payable as follows:		
Within 1 year	<u>1,180,998</u>	<u>6,292,904</u>
Total commitments¹	<u>1,180,998</u>	<u>6,292,904</u>

¹ Including GST.

Note 3.2B: Other Non-Financial Assets

Prepayments	<u>146,981</u>	<u>208,200</u>
Total other non-financial assets	<u>146,981</u>	<u>208,200</u>

No indicators of impairment were found for other non-financial assets.

3.3. Payables

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
<u>Note 3.3A: Suppliers</u>		
Trade creditors	64,147	58,579
Accruals	<u>392,136</u>	<u>575,547</u>
Total suppliers	<u>456,283</u>	<u>634,126</u>

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

Note 3.3B: Other Payables

Wages and salaries	189,552	188,655
Superannuation	9,670	9,056
Unearned revenue	<u>24,953</u>	<u>24,228</u>
Total other payables	<u>224,175</u>	<u>221,939</u>

High Court of Australia

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. Assets and Liabilities Administered on Behalf of Government

This section analyses assets used to generate financial performance and the operating liabilities incurred as a result the High Court of Australia does not control but administers on behalf of the Government. Unless otherwise noted, the accounting policies adopted are consistent with those applied for departmental reporting.

4.1. Administered – Financial Assets

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
<u>Note 4.1A: Cash and Cash Equivalents</u>		
Cash on hand or on deposit	4,569	2,737
Total cash and cash equivalents	4,569	2,737

High Court of Australia
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. Funding

This section identifies the High Court of Australia funding structure.

5.1. Appropriations

Annual Appropriations ('Recoverable GST exclusive')

Annual Appropriations for 2018

	<i>Appropriation Act</i>	Appropriation applied in 2017-18 (current and prior years) \$	Variance \$
	Annual Appropriation \$		
Departmental			
Ordinary annual services	13,995,000	13,995,000	-
Capital Budget (DCB) ¹	2,621,000	2,621,000	-
Other services			
Equity Injections	1,691,000	1,691,000	-
Total departmental	18,307,000	18,307,000	-

Annual Appropriations for 2017

	<i>Appropriation Act</i>	Appropriation applied in 2016-17 (current and prior years) \$	Variance \$
	Annual Appropriation \$		
Departmental			
Ordinary annual services	13,372,000	13,372,000	-
Capital Budget (DCB)	2,522,000	2,522,000	-
Other services			
Equity Injections	1,450,000	1,450,000	-
Total departmental	17,344,000	17,344,000	-

The amounts are appropriated directly to the High Court of Australia in the Appropriations Acts. The appropriations are applied when amounts are paid to the High Court of Australia.

¹Departmental Capital Budgets are appropriated through Appropriation Acts (No.1,3,5). They form part of ordinary annual services, and are not separately identified in the Appropriation Acts.

High Court of Australia
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5.2. Net Cash Appropriation Arrangements

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Total comprehensive income/(loss) less depreciation/amortisation expenses previously funded through revenue appropriations	10,393,631	9,946,432
Plus: depreciation/amortisation expenses previously funded through revenue appropriation	<u>(7,718,656)</u>	<u>(6,365,357)</u>
Total comprehensive income/(loss) - as per the Statement of Comprehensive Income	<u>2,674,975</u>	<u>3,581,075</u>

5.3. Cash Flow Reconciliation

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per statement of financial position to cash flow statement

Cash and cash equivalents as per		
Cash flow statement	2,058,466	1,956,580
Statement of financial position	<u>2,058,466</u>	<u>1,956,580</u>
Discrepancy	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash from/(used by) operating activities

Net (cost of)/contribution by services	(22,020,556)	(17,347,907)
Revenue from Government	13,995,000	13,372,000

Adjustments for non-cash items/other capital

Depreciation / amortisation	7,718,656	6,365,357
Gain - other, assets recognised for the first time	(27,255)	(1,341,777)
Net write down of non-financial assets	37,181	92,177
Losses from sale of assets	793	371
Contributions received for capital project Brisbane	(375,000)	(375,000)

Movements in assets and liabilities

Assets

(Increase) / decrease in net receivables	288,666	(178,481)
(Increase) / decrease in prepayments	61,219	(98,081)

Liabilities

Increase / (decrease) in employee provisions	376,797	(281,053)
Increase / (decrease) in supplier payables	(54,197)	50,014
Increase / (decrease) in other payable	<u>2,236</u>	<u>65,600</u>

Net cash from/(used by) operating activities	<u>3,540</u>	<u>323,220</u>
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High Court of Australia
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. People and Relationships

This section describes a range of employment and post-employment benefits provided to our people and our relationships with other key people.

6.1. Employee Provisions

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Note 6.1: Employee Provisions		
Annual Leave	784,978	594,460
Long Service Leave	<u>1,939,956</u>	<u>1,753,677</u>
Total employee provisions	<u>2,724,934</u>	<u>2,348,137</u>

Accounting Policy

Liabilities for 'short-term employee benefits' (as defined in AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*) and termination benefits expected within twelve months of the end of the reporting period are measured at their nominal amounts.

The nominal amount is calculated with regard to the rates expected to be paid on settlement of the liability.

Other long term employee benefit liabilities are measured as the net total of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period minus the fair value at the end of the reporting period of plan assets (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled directly.

Leave

The liability for employee benefits includes provision for annual leave and long service leave. No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees of the Court is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement for sick leave.

The leave liabilities are calculated on the basis of employees' remuneration at the estimated salary rates that will be applied at the time the leave is taken, including the Court's employer superannuation contribution rates to the extent that the leave is likely to be taken during service rather than paid out on termination.

The liability for long service leave has been determined by reference to the short hand method standard factors as at 30 June 2018. The estimate of the present value of the liability takes into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

Superannuation

Staff of the Court are members of the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS), the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS), the PSS accumulation plan (PSSap) or other complying accumulation superannuation funds.

The CSS and PSS are defined benefit schemes for the Australian Government. The PSSap is a defined contribution scheme.

The liability for defined benefits is recognised in the financial statements of the Australian Government and is settled by the Australian Government in due course. This liability is reported in the Department of Finance's administered schedules and notes.

The Court makes employer contributions to the employees' superannuation scheme at rates determined by an actuary to be sufficient to meet the current cost to the Government. The Court accounts for the contributions as if they were contributions to defined contribution plans.

The liability for superannuation recognised as at 30 June represents outstanding contributions.

High Court of Australia

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6.2. Key Management Personnel Remuneration

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Court, directly or indirectly. The Court has determined the key management personnel to be the Chief Justice, the Justices, the Chief Executive and Principal Registrar, the Senior Registrar, the Manager Corporate Services and the Senior Executive Deputy Registrar.

Key management personnel remuneration is reported in the table below:

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	1,072,892	961,699
Post-employment benefits	187,604	185,505
Other long-term employee benefits	363,349	89,718
Total key management personnel remuneration expenses¹	1,623,845	1,236,922

The total number of key management personnel that are included in the above table are 7 with the corresponding full time equivalent of 4 (2017: 4 and corresponding full time equivalent of 4). During the 2017-18 financial year a new Chief Executive and Principal Registrar and Manager, Corporate Services were appointed.

¹The above key management personnel remuneration excludes the remuneration and other benefits of the Chief Justice and the Justices. The salaries and allowances paid to the Chief Justice and other Justices of the Court are paid from a special appropriation held by the Australian Public Service Commission. The Justices' salary and allowances are set by the Remuneration Tribunal and are not paid by the Court.

On leaving the Court the Chief Justice and the other Justices of the Court receive payments in accordance with the *High Court Justices (Long Leave Payments) Act 1979* and the *Judges' Pensions Act 1968*. These payments are made from special appropriations held by the Attorney General's Department and the Department of Finance respectively.

In 2017-18 the Court spent \$364,642 (2016-17: \$471,084) in the provision of benefits to the Chief Justice and the other Justices. These benefits include the provision of a private plated vehicle, spouse/partner travel and the fringe benefits tax paid on the benefits provided.

6.3. Related Party Disclosures

Related party relationships:

The High Court is a Commonwealth entity within the General Government Sector for the consolidated financial statements of the Australian government. Related parties to the High Court are other Government entities and the Court's Key Management Personnel.

Transactions with related parties:

Giving consideration to relationships with related parties, and transactions entered into during the reporting period by the Court, it has been determined that there are no related party transactions to be separately disclosed.

High Court of Australia
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. Managing Uncertainties

This section analyses how the High Court of Australia manages financial risks within its operating environment.

7.1. Contingent Assets and Liabilities

At 30 June 2018, the Court had no quantifiable or unquantifiable contingencies. (2017: nil).

Accounting Policy

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised in the statement of financial position but are reported in the relevant schedules and notes. They may arise from uncertainty as to the existence of a liability or asset or represent an asset or liability in respect of which the amount cannot be reliably measured. Contingent assets are disclosed when settlement is probable but not virtually certain and contingent liabilities are disclosed when settlement is greater than remote.

7.2. Financial Instruments

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Note 7.2A: Categories of Financial Instruments		
Financial Assets		
Held-to-maturity investments		
Term deposits	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>6,000,000</u>
Total held-to-maturity investments	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>6,000,000</u>
Loans and receivables		
Cash at bank	<u>2,058,466</u>	<u>1,956,580</u>
Receivable for goods and services	<u>18,919</u>	<u>212,582</u>
Total loans and receivables	<u>2,077,385</u>	<u>2,169,162</u>
Total financial assets	<u>3,577,385</u>	<u>8,169,162</u>
Financial Liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Supplier payables	<u>64,147</u>	<u>58,579</u>
Accrued expenses	<u>392,136</u>	<u>575,547</u>
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>456,283</u>	<u>634,126</u>
Total financial liabilities	<u>456,283</u>	<u>634,126</u>
Note 7.2B: Net Gains or Losses on Financial Assets		
Held-to-maturity investments		
Interest revenue	<u>117,209</u>	<u>240,198</u>
Net gains/(losses) held-to-maturity investments	<u>117,209</u>	<u>240,198</u>
Loans and receivables		
Interest revenue	<u>22,513</u>	<u>18,416</u>
Net gains/(losses) loans and receivables	<u>22,513</u>	<u>18,416</u>
Net gains/(losses) from financial assets	<u>139,722</u>	<u>258,614</u>

High Court of Australia

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Accounting Policy

Financial Assets

The Court classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- (a) held-to-maturity investments; and
- (b) loans and receivables.

The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. Financial assets are recognised and derecognised upon trade date.

Effective Interest Method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period. Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis except for financial assets that are recognised at fair value through profit or loss.

Held-to-Maturity Investments

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates that the Court has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity investments. Held-to-maturity investments are recorded at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment, with revenue recognised on an effective yield basis.

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 impairment. Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate.

Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period.

Financial assets held at amortised cost - if there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred for loans and receivables or held to maturity investments held at amortised cost, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount is reduced by way of an allowance account. The loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

Other Financial Liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. These liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period. Supplier and other payables are recognised at amortised cost. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced).

High Court of Australia

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7.3. Fair Value Measurement

The following tables provide an analysis of assets that are measured at fair value. The remaining assets and liabilities disclosed in the statement of financial position do not apply the fair value measurements.

Accounting Policy

The Court's policy is to revalue the land and buildings asset classes annually. The Court tests the procedures of the valuation model of all other asset classes as an internal management review at least once every 12 months (with a formal revaluation undertaken once every three years). If a particular asset class experiences significant and volatile changes in fair value (i.e. where indicators suggest that the value of the class has changed materially since the previous reporting period), that class is subject to specific valuation in the reporting period, where practicable, regardless of the timing of the last specific valuation.

Note 7.3A: Fair value measurement

	Fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period	
	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Non-financial assets		
Land	8,500,000	8,500,000
Buildings on freehold land	201,909,262	190,493,010
Heritage and cultural	4,694,425	4,467,817
Property, plant and equipment	3,891,803	3,753,607
Library holdings	13,324,273	13,349,734
Total non-financial assets	232,319,763	220,564,168
Total fair value measurements of assets in the statement of financial position	232,319,763	226,564,168

Fair value measurements – highest and best use differs from current use for non-financial assets (NFAs)

The Courts assets are held to meet the operational requirements of the Court and not held for the purposes of deriving a profit. The current use of all NFAs is considered their highest and best use.

Accounting Policy

Assets are recorded at cost on acquisition except as stated below. The cost of acquisition includes the fair value of assets transferred in exchange and liabilities undertaken. Financial assets are initially measured at their fair value plus transaction costs where appropriate.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised as assets and income at their fair value at the date of acquisition, unless acquired as a consequence of restructuring of administrative arrangements. In the latter case, assets are initially recognised as contributions by owners at the amounts at which they were recognised in the transferor accounts immediately prior to the restructuring.

High Court of Australia
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. Other Information

This section provides other disclosures relevant to the High Court of Australia financial information environment for the year.

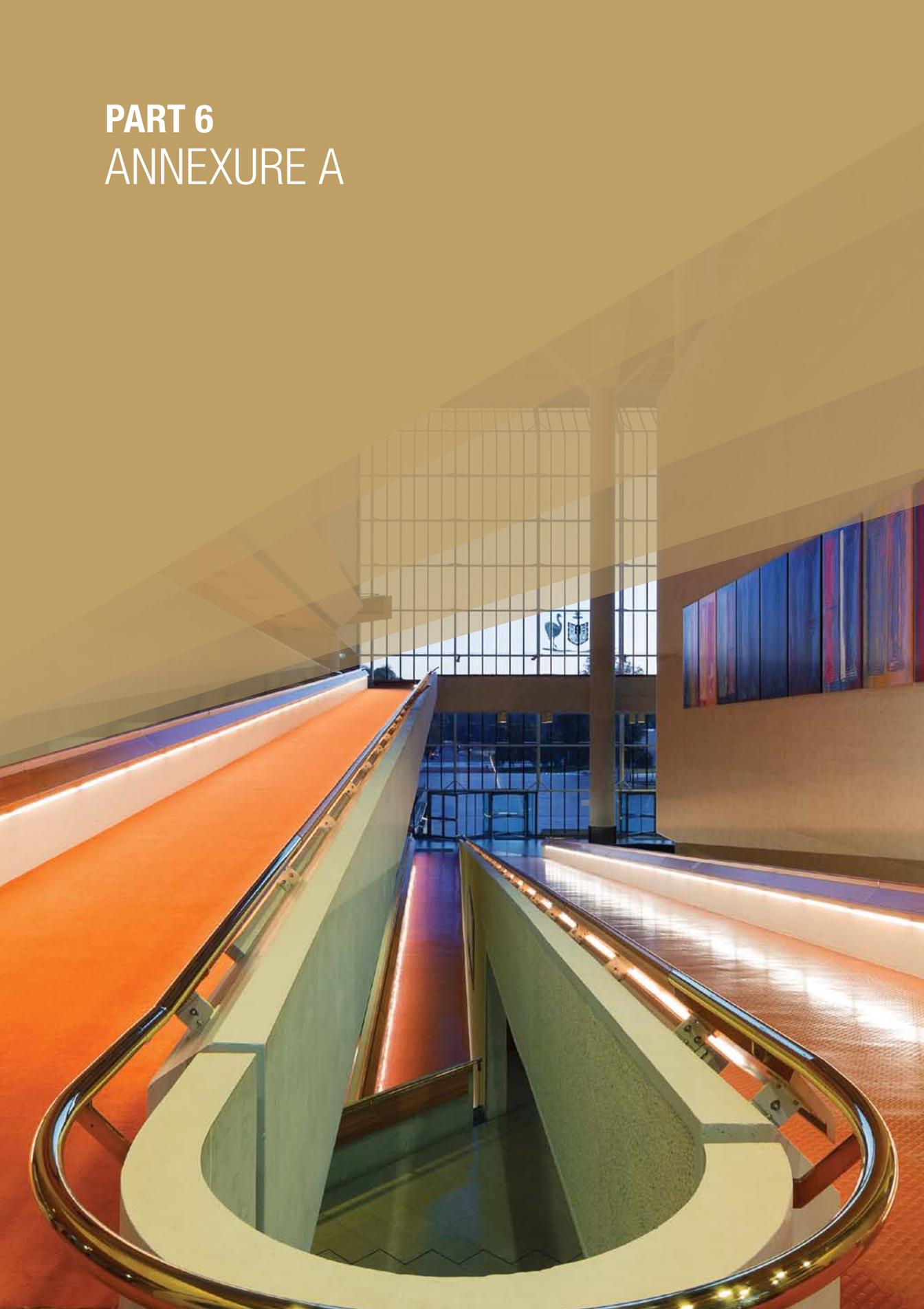
8.1. Public Money in the Custody of the Court

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Suitor's Fund		
Balances as at July 2017	18,750	14,500
Amounts received	7,500	63,000
Amounts deducted/paid out	<u>(1,750)</u>	<u>(58,750)</u>
Balance as at 30 June 2018	<u>24,500</u>	<u>18,750</u>

These are funds paid into the Court under an order of the Court or a Justice of the Court.



PART 6
ANNEXURE A



PART 6

ANNEXURE A

Freedom of information

The High Court administration routinely includes information in its annual and financial reports consistent with the reporting requirements of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (Cth) (FOI Act). The FOI Act applies only to administrative documents held by the Court, and does not apply to the holder of a judicial office or other office pertaining to the Court. The officers of the Court who are not a “prescribed agency” under the Act include:

- the Justices of the Court
- the Chief Executive and Principal Registrar of the High Court
- the officers performing the duties of Senior Registrar, Senior Executive Deputy Registrar, Deputy Registrars, and the Court Marshal.

As noted above, the Act does not apply to documents that are not of an administrative nature. However, the case files of the Court are accessible to members of the public under the procedures in Rule 4.07.4 of the *High Court Rules 2004*.

The primary source of public information available to the public is via the Court’s website. It provides a wide range of information related to the core business of the Court, its history, structure and administration. The Court has also published an Information Publication Plan as required under section 8 of the FOI Act.

The website provides access to documents related to legal matters filed at the High Court Registry, such as parties’ initiating documents and submissions, short particulars of appeals and original jurisdiction matters, the results of applications for special leave, and judgment summaries. Some of these documents are

published on both the Court, AustLII, and Jade websites and are also distributed through subscription email lists. Transcripts of all Court hearings are also accessible on the website, as are audio-visual recordings of Full Bench hearings in Canberra. The website provides links to relevant legislation, the *High Court Rules* and Forms, the library catalogue, and the library’s current year’s new books notification service. The website also provides information about fees for filing, issuing or sealing a document or obtaining a service, pursuant to Schedule 1 of the *High Court of Australia (Fees) Regulations*, and the Scale of Professional Costs, pursuant to Schedule 2 of the *High Court Rules*.

The website provides access to many of the speeches delivered by the Justices of the Court, and to speeches of former Chief Justices and Justices.

The website also provides information about the Court building in Canberra – the competition for its design, the materials used in its construction, its heritage listing and the features of each courtroom. It also provides information about visiting the Court and the art collection.

The website also includes a site map and search function to assist individuals to access information from the site, and includes a ‘contact us’ webpage and dedicated email address for enquiries, including a link for making FOI enquiries and lodging requests for information.

An email based subscription service is available to the public, media and legal profession which allows for notification of upcoming judgments, judgment summaries and case summaries.

Other information that the Court makes available includes:

- the *High Court Bulletin*, produced by the High Court Library. This provides a record of recent High Court cases: decided, reserved for judgment, awaiting hearing in the Court’s original jurisdiction, granted special leave to appeal, and refused special leave to appeal. It is published in hard copy and is also available via the website, on a link to the AustLII website
- the Conservation Management Plan for the Court consistent with the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth)

- the Court sitting calendar, business lists and daily court lists
- venue and safety information for school excursions
- information given by Court Guides stationed in the Public Hall and courtrooms to pre-booked school groups, other groups and visitors at large. Visitors are given an overview of the history, role and powers of the High Court and an explanation of the workings of each courtroom they visit. If the Court is sitting, school groups watch proceedings for a short time and debrief in another courtroom about what they have observed
- case summaries handed out for hearings in sitting courts
- tailored guided tours for official visitors
- information about functions such as Sunday concerts, moots and public lectures.

The Court works with other institutions in the Parliamentary Zone to facilitate public access to information about the Court. For example, the Court has an established partnership with the National Archives of Australia (NAA).

The Court maintains appropriate channels of communication with the media, relevant agencies and the public about the operations of the Court.

FOI procedures and initial contact points

Enquiries concerning access to documents or other matters relating to freedom of information should be directed to:

High Court of Australia
PO Box 6309
Kingston ACT 2604

Telephone: (02) 6270 6819
Fax: (02) 6270 6868
Email: enquiries@hcourt.gov.au

Facilities for access

Facilities for examining documents and obtaining copies are available at the addresses shown below. Information about the facilities available to assist people with disabilities to obtain access to documents can be obtained from the offices of the Court Registry.

The Principal Registry of the High Court of Australia is located at the seat of the Court in Canberra. There are offices of the Registry at the capital city of each State and in Darwin.

The Registry services in Adelaide, Brisbane, Darwin and Perth are provided by staff of the Federal Court of Australia. Registry services in Hobart are provided by the Supreme Court of Tasmania.

Canberra

Parkes Place, Parkes ACT 2600
Postal Address: PO Box 6309
Kingston ACT 2604

Registry telephone: (02) 6270 6857
Registry facsimile: (02) 6273 3025

Offices around Australia

Sydney

Level 23, Law Courts Building
Queens Square, Sydney NSW 2000
Registry telephone: (02) 9230 8369
Registry facsimile: (02) 9230 8376

Melbourne

Level 17, Law Courts Building
305 William Street
Melbourne VIC 3000
Registry telephone: (03) 8600 3001
Registry facsimile: (03) 8600 3007

Brisbane

Federal Court of Australia
Level 6, Commonwealth Law Courts Building
119 North Quay, Brisbane QLD 4000
Registry telephone: (07) 3248 1100
Registry facsimile: (07) 3248 1260

Perth

Federal Court of Australia
Level 6, Commonwealth Law Courts Building
1 Victoria Avenue, Perth WA 6000
Registry telephone: (08) 9268 7100
Registry facsimile: (08) 9221 3261

Adelaide

Federal Court of Australia
Level 5, Commonwealth Law Courts 3
Angas Street, Adelaide SA 5000
Registry telephone: (08) 8219 1000
Registry facsimile: (08) 8219 1001

Hobart

Supreme Court of Tasmania
Salamanca Place, Hobart TAS 7000
Registry telephone: (03) 6233 6245
Registry facsimile: (03) 6223 7816

Darwin

Federal Court of Australia
Level 3, Supreme Court Building
State Square, Darwin NT 0800
Registry telephone: (08) 8941 2333
Registry facsimile: (08) 8941 4941

Staffing overview

This Annexure comprises two tables which provide a profile of the Court administration's staff as at 30 June 2018.

All High Court staff are employed under *the High Court of Australia Act 1979* (Cth). Conditions of employment for staff below the senior executive level are contained in the Determination under section 26(4) of that Act. As at 30 June 2018 the High Court employed 33 full-time and part-time ongoing staff; 39 full-time and part-time non-ongoing staff and 35 casual staff.

Staff distribution by branch, as at 30 June 2018

Branch	Ongoing		Non-ongoing		Casual	Total 2018	Total 2017
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time			
CE & PR	1	-	1	-	1	3	2
Chambers	2	-	22	2	-	26	25
Corporate Services	10	3	3	1	1	18	18
Library	4	3	-	1	-	8	8
Public Information	-	1	2	-	22	25	20
Registry	6	3	4	3	11	27	29
TOTAL	23	10	32	7	35	107	102

Ongoing and non-ongoing full-time, part-time and casual staff by classification and gender, as at 30 June 2018.

Classification	Ongoing				Non-ongoing				Casual		Total 2018		Total 2017	
	Full time		Part time		Full time		Part time		F	M	F	M	F	M
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M						
HCE1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HCE2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	11	12	8	10
HCE3	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	10	1	13	2	14	2
HCE4	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	6	2
HCE5	3	1	2	-	8	7	-	-	-	-	13	8	14	7
HCE6	1	2	-	-	9	-	2	-	1	-	13	2	11	3
EL1	3	3	3	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	8	5	8	5
EL2	1	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	4	3	5
Senior Executive	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	2
Office Holder	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
TOTAL	12	11	10	0	20	12	5	2	23	12	70	37	65	37
GRAND TOTAL	23		10		32		7		35		107		102	





