

FAMILY COURT OF
AUSTRALIA

Section 1: Overview, appropriations and budget measures summary

OVERVIEW

The Family Court of Australia is a Superior Court of record, which has been operating since 5 January 1976. The Court consists of the Chief Justice and 47 judges. The Court maintains registries in all capital cities and some major centres except in Western Australia, which has a State Court. The Chief Justice is responsible for the management of the Court, assisted by a Chief Executive Officer. The purpose of the Family Court of Australia is to resolve or determine family disputes. To achieve this outcome, the Court provides a range of services, integrated within a case management environment, and encompassing:

- information about family law and Court services;
- dispute resolution services (mediation); and
- Judicial determination of litigated matters.

Accordingly, the Court has identified two key outputs (“resolution” and “determination”) necessary to achieve the outcome under the accrual budgeting framework. In so doing the Court is able to focus on specific services in order to deliver them in the most efficient and effective manner.

The Court also has administered revenue items, which include court filing fees and fines received on behalf of the Commonwealth Government. However, the Court has no material administered expense items. Therefore, administered items are not recognised in Section 2 of the Budget Statements.

APPROPRIATIONS

The total appropriation for the Family Court of Australia in the 2001–02 Budget is \$106.499m. Table 1.1 shows the total appropriations for the Court for 2001–02 by outcome and by price of departmental outputs.

ADMINISTERED CAPITAL AND DEPARTMENTAL EQUITY INJECTIONS AND LOANS

The Family Court of Australia does not have an appropriation for an equity injection or loan or an appropriation for administered capital.

Family Court of Australia — Appropriations 2001–02

Table 1.1: Appropriations and other revenue (\$'000)

Outcome	Departmental (price of outputs)					Administered			Total appropriations	
	Revenue from government (appropriations)			Revenue from other sources	Price of outputs	Annual appropriations	Special approps	Total administered appropriations		
	Bill 1	Special approps	Total			Bill 1	Bill 2 (SPPs & NAOs)			
	(A)	(B)	(C=A+B)	(D)	(E=C+D)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I=F+G+H)	(J=C+I)
Serving the interest of the Australian community by ensuring families and children in need can access high quality services	106,499	-	106,499 93.2%	7,767	114,266	-	-	-	-	106,499
Total	106,499		106,499	7,767	114,266	-	-	-	-	106,499
Departmental capital (equity injections and loans)									-	
Administered capital									-	
Total appropriations									106,499	

Notes:

- Columns C, D, E and I refer to information provided in Table 2.1.1.
- Under the appropriation structure, Bill 2 includes Specific Purpose Payments (SPP)'s, New Agency Outcomes (NAO's), administered capital and departmental capital via departmental injections and loans.
- Refer to Budgeted Departmental Statement of Financial Performance for application of agency revenue.
- Revenue from other sources includes other revenue from government (eg resources free of charge) and revenue from other sources (eg sales of goods and services). Non-appropriated departmental and administered revenues are detailed in Appendix 1.
- Percentage figure in column C indicates the percentage contribution of revenue from government (departmental appropriations) to the total price of outputs, by outcome.

Section 2: Outcomes and outputs information

OUTCOMES AND OUTPUT GROUPS

The Family Court of Australia has one outcome:

Serving the interests of the Australian community by ensuring families and children in need can access high quality services

As part of this overall outcome there are two output groups which are then split into a number of individual outputs:

- Resolution
 - Mediated Agreements
 - Consent Orders
- Determination
 - Divorces
 - Interim Orders
 - Final Orders
 - Appeals

Financial and non-financial information is provided as follows:

Map 2.1 - details outcome and output resourcing and illustrates the relationship between the outcomes and contributing outputs.

Table 2.1.1 - details changes to the outcome and outputs structure.

Table 2.2.1 - details financial information for outcome 1.

Table 2.3.1 - details non-financial information for outcome 1.

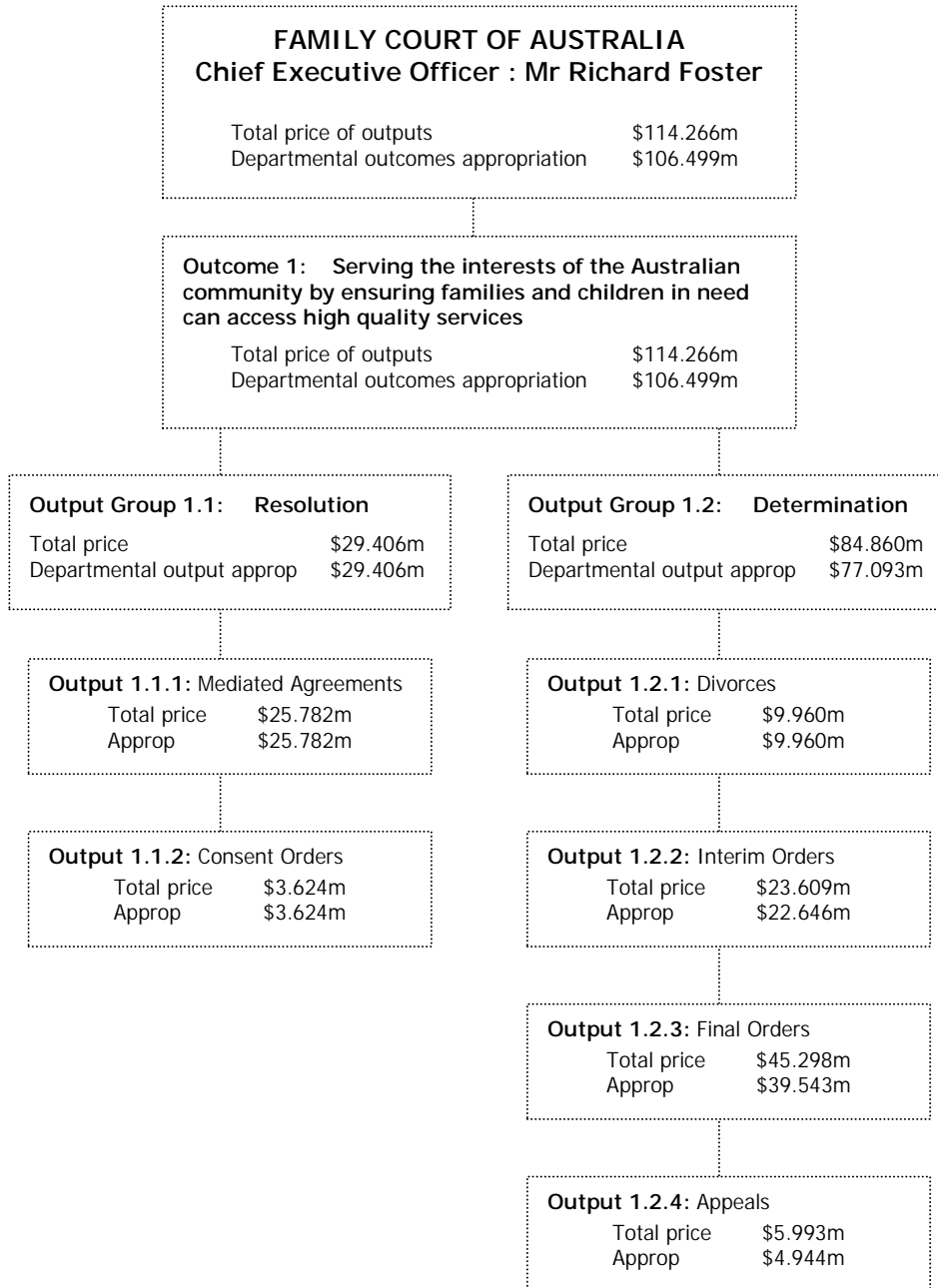
CHANGES TO OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

The Court's output structure has been revised since the 2000–01 Budget. The table below maps the current output structure for the 2001–02 Budget to the previous output structure.

Table 2.1.1: Changes to the outcome and outputs structure

Current outputs	Previous outputs
Output 1.1.1 Mediated agreements	Output 1.2.2 Mediation Output 1.2.3 Counselling Conferences Output 1.2.1 Case Conferences Output 1.2.4 Conciliation Conferences
Output 1.1.2 Consent orders	Output 1.1.1 Case Litigation
Output 1.2.1 Divorces	Output 1.1.2 Divorces
Output 1.2.2 Interim Orders	Output 1.1.1 Case Litigation
Output 1.2.3 Final Orders	Output 1.1.1 Case Litigation
Output 1.2.4 Appeals	Output 1.1.1 Case Litigation
Now allocated as part of Corporate Overheads to Outputs 1.1.1 through 1.2.4	Output 1.3.1 Publications Output 1.3.2 Information sessions

Map 2.1: Outcome and output groups



OUTCOME 1 — SERVING THE INTERESTS OF THE AUSTRALIAN COMMUNITY BY ENSURING FAMILIES AND CHILDREN IN NEED CAN ACCESS HIGH QUALITY SERVICES

The Family Court of Australia puts children and families first in the design and delivery of its services.

The Court aims to provide cost-effective dispute resolution for families in conflict and to help its clients reach agreements which are in the best interests of all parties, especially children, and which promote functional family relationships after separation. When parties cannot reach agreement themselves, the Court provides an independent and impartial judicial process to determine family disputes.

The Court also strives to make the community aware of its purpose and the services it can provide, and to develop alliances with community organisations to ensure that families who need to can access appropriate services.

The Family Court of Australia also provides a range of services in support of the Federal Magistrates Service under a Memorandum of Understanding between the two courts.

OUTCOME 1 — RESOURCING

Table 2.2.1 shows how the 2001–02 appropriations translate to total resourcing for the Court for outcome 1: revenue from government (appropriations), revenue from other sources and the total price of the outputs.

Table 2.2.1: Total resources for outcome 1 (\$'000)

	Estimated Actual 2000–01 (\$'000)	Budget Estimate 2001–02 (\$'000)
DEPARTMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS		
Output 1.1: Resolution		
Output 1.1.1 – Mediated Agreements	25,464	25,782
Output 1.1.2 – Consent Orders	3,579	3,624
Subtotal output group 1	29,043	29,406
Output 1.2: Determination		
Output 1.2.1 – Divorces	9,838	9,960
Output 1.2.2 – Interim Orders	22,368	22,646
Output 1.2.3 – Final Orders	39,057	39,543
Output 1.2.4 – Appeals	4,883	4,944
Subtotal output group 2	76,146	77,093
Total revenue from government (appropriations) contributing to price of departmental outputs	105,189 93.0%	106,499 93.2%
REVENUE FROM OTHER SOURCES		
Output 1.2.2 - Interim Orders	963	963
Output 1.2.3 - Final orders	5,756	5,755
Output 1.2.4 - Appeals	1,049	1,049
Total revenue from other sources	7,768	7,767
Total price of departmental outputs <i>(Total revenue from government and other sources)</i>	112,957	114,266
Total estimated resourcing for outcome 1 <i>(Total price of outputs and administered expenses)</i>	112,957	114,266
AVERAGE STAFFING LEVEL	715	705

OUTCOME 1 — PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Family Court of Australia's outputs of *resolution* and *determination* reflect the Government's commitment to helping families to resolve their disputes by agreement rather than proceeding to trial and having their disputes determined by a judge.

Output group 1.1 - Resolution

The provision of services to assist clients to resolve their family disputes without proceeding to determination, ie to resolve disputes without commencing a hearing before a Judge, Judicial Registrar or Registrar. Services include mediation in children's matters by Court Counsellors and in property matters by Deputy Registrars. Pre filing mediation is available in some Court locations primarily in rural and regional locations. Pre filing mediation is available prior to filing a formal application with the Court. Case Assessment Conferences are provided where possible as the first Court event after filing of a final application in children or property matters. The Case Assessment Conference is designed to assess the needs of the clients and match them with the most suitable resolution service available within or external to the Court. The Case Assessment Conference is followed immediately by a Directions Hearing.

The Court also provides information sessions designed to present early in the Court process the full range of options available to assist in the resolution of their dispute.

The development of parenting plans and consideration of consent orders also assist separated families to reach and formalise agreements without proceeding to a judicial determination.

At all events along the Court's case management pathway there is an attempt made to resolve the issues in dispute. Events in this category include directions hearings and pre hearing conferences. Registry services include filing of applications, listing of resolution events and provision of information to clients in person and by phone.

Output 1.1.1 Mediated Agreements

Clients may seek pre-filing mediation services (voluntary counselling) without filing a formal application with the Family Court. Some of these clients subsequently reach a private agreement which is never formalised by the Family Court, others submit consent orders and others proceed to file an application for interim and/or final orders. Mediation is conducted in children's matters by Court Counsellors who are trained in social work or psychology. In financial matters, conciliation conferences are conducted by legally trained Deputy Registrars. Where there are combined children's and financial matters a joint session is organised, where possible.

Clients may file an application for final orders (form 7) but resolve their dispute at some point between filing the application and the commencing a final hearing before a Judge or Judicial Registrar, for example, after mediation, a conciliation conference or even after the pre- hearing conference.

Output 1.1.2 Consent Orders

Clients may file an application for consent orders (form 12A) for approval by a Registrar in chambers, without seeking recourse to any other Family Court services including pre filing mediation.

Strategies to achieve proposed outputs:

- at a case assessment conference assess clients' concerns to ascertain which primary dispute resolution option offers the best chance of resolving their problems;
- provide integrated primary dispute resolution services staffed by trained personnel;
- emphasise the best interests of children in resolving disputes at all mediation and conciliation events;
- evaluate the effectiveness of the Court's services and customers' satisfaction with them at timely intervals;
- provide a range of strategies and programs to ensure that the court's services are accessible to people from diverse ethnic background;
- provide a range of strategies and programs to ensure that the court's services are accessible to indigenous people;
- review court processes and information strategies to better meet the needs of self-represented litigants;
- provide specific material for children to assist them to adjust to the consequences of separation;
- undertake community liaison and education designed to inform the community about the Court and its services;
- undertake and sponsor research programs and publish outcomes;
- assess and utilise emerging technologies including the Internet that can meet the needs of customers for information;
- to improve knowledge in the area of family law, establish an information network regarding family law issues through the use of libraries, the Internet and innovative technology at court registries;
- ensure that current and relevant information is available to family law practitioners, and liaise regularly with professional bodies to improve service delivery; and
- establish and maintain links with other organisations involved in family-related issues including community based counselling organisations in relation to provision of resolution services.

Output group 1.2 - Determination

Matters determined by Judges and Registrars include divorces, applications for interim orders, applications for final orders and appeals. These matters mostly include, but are not limited to, those involving property disputes between separated married couples and disputes involving residence, contact and specific issues related to children where parties are married or in defacto relationships. Although many parties commence litigation in the Court by filing an application seeking final orders, the vast majority of matters settle before reaching a hearing. In addition, a very large number of parties file applications seeking interim orders. Fewer than 2% of interim orders made by Registrars are sent on review to a Judge.

Output 1.2.1 Divorces

The divorce application is a separate procedure from any application relating to the matrimonial property or the residence, contact or specific issues relating to children. Divorces are usually dealt with by Registrars, although in certain circumstances they will come before a Judge and Deputy Registrars.

Output 1.2.2 Interim Orders

Clients may seek to have their family dispute determined by a Judge or Judicial Registrar on an interim basis pending progress of their application for final orders. Disputes may include financial, children or other matters. Activities undertaken by Court staff include services to assist judicial decision making such as: provision of registry services to process applications for court proceedings and listing of matters for trial.

Output 1.2.3 Final Orders

The resolution of family disputes, including children, financial and other matters required to be decided by a judicial officer on a final basis. Activities undertaken by Family Court staff include services to assist judicial decision making on cases which come to trial, such as: provision of registry services to process applications for court proceedings, listing of matters for trial, provision of pre-hearing conferences, provision of family reports, and resolving taxation of costs.

Output 1.2.4 Appeals

The Family Law Act allows an appeal against the decision of an individual Judge to the Full Court. Decisions by Registrars and Judicial Registrars are appealed to a single Judge and are treated as an event contributing the outputs *Interim Orders* or *Final Orders*, not to the *Appeals* output.

Strategies to achieve proposed outputs:

- streamline management of the litigation process, using consistent practices which minimise delay and cost to litigants and the Court;
- ensure that paramount consideration is given to the best interests of children according to law;
- ensure independence of judicial officers and others exercising delegated judicial power;
- integrate the Court's case management technology from initial contact through to final outcome;
- evaluate the effectiveness of the litigation process and customer satisfaction, at timely intervals;
- emphasise professional standards and ethics and awareness of customer needs;
- ensure that the litigation process is flexible to allow for individual needs to be met; and
- provide information, publications and educational material as described under output group 1.1.

Table 2.3.1 provides information on the strategies chosen to deliver outcome 1, and shows the links between the outputs and the outcome.

Table 2.3.1 Performance information for outcome 1

Effectiveness – overall achievement of the outcome	
<i>Effectiveness indicators</i>	<i>Measures</i>
Credibility of the Family Court of Australia's contribution to the resolution of family disputes fairly and justly.	Level of community awareness and satisfaction as measured by client feedback.
Performance information for departmental outputs	
<i>Output description</i>	<i>Performance measure</i>
Output Group 1.1: Resolution	
Output 1.1.1 Mediated Agreements	<p><i>Price:</i> Average cost of achieving mediated agreements: \$1,172</p> <p><i>Quality:</i> Proportion of total matters filed which are resolved through mediated agreement between the parties – target 75%</p> <p>Timeliness of Court events – target 90% of the matters resolved through mediated agreement are resolved within 6 months of filing</p> <p>Client satisfaction – target 75% of clients are satisfied with Court resolution processes</p> <p><i>Quantity:</i> Number of mediated agreements reached: 22,000</p>
Output 1.1.2 Consent Orders	<p><i>Price:</i> Average cost of Consent orders processed: \$377</p> <p><i>Quality:</i> Timeliness of Court events – target 90% of compliant consent orders filed are finalised within 4 weeks of filing</p> <p><i>Quantity:</i> Total number of Consent Orders processed: 9,600</p>
Output Group 1.2: Determination	
Output 1.2.1 Divorces	<p><i>Price:</i> Average cost: \$205</p> <p><i>Quality:</i> Timeliness – target 90% of divorces filed are determined within three months</p> <p>Client satisfaction – target 75% of clients are satisfied with Court divorce processes</p> <p><i>Quantity:</i> Total number of divorces (form 4) finalised: 48,500</p>

Table 2.3.1 Performance information for outcome 1 (continued)

<i>(Output Group 1.2 continued)</i>	
Output 1.2.2 Interim Orders	<p><i>Price:</i> Average cost: \$944</p> <p><i>Quality:</i> Timeliness – target 90% of applications for interim orders are finalised within three months. Client satisfaction – target 75% of clients are satisfied with Court processes</p> <p><i>Quantity:</i> Total number of applications for interim orders finalised: 25,000</p>
Output 1.2.3 Final Orders	<p><i>Price:</i> Average cost: \$9,437</p> <p><i>Quality:</i> Timeliness – target 75% of applications which have not been resolved are finalised within six months of issue of trial notice. Client satisfaction – target 75% of clients are satisfied with litigation processes</p> <p><i>Quantity:</i> Number of final orders determined: 4,800</p>
Output 1.2.4 Appeals	<p><i>Price:</i> Average cost: \$18,728</p> <p><i>Quality:</i> Timeliness.- target 75% of appeals are finalised within six months</p> <p><i>Quantity:</i> Number of appeals finalised: 320</p>

EVALUATIONS

Information on planned evaluation activity is included in Table 2.3.1. The results will be reported on in the Annual Report and will include details of operational audits undertaken by the Court's internal auditor Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu.

COMPETITIVE TENDERING AND CONTRACTING

In recognising the importance of the Government's key reform initiatives namely Competitive Tendering and Contracting the Family Court of Australia has undertaken a number of reviews to identify the most appropriate, efficient and effective ways to carry out a number of its activities.

A number of non-core functions have been outsourced to specialist organisations. They include:

- file archiving, including sentencing and storage provided by Recall;
- bureau services for delivery of financial management information system (FMIS) functions provided by Computer Sciences Corporation (CSC);
- Court reporting services, including recording and transcription have been outsourced for many years and the Court is currently engaged in a market process for future services;
- the Court's substantial building portfolio managed by Knight Frank Price Waterhouse; this includes payment of rent and other accounts associated with operating the buildings as well as active management in maintenance and support services;
- internal audit services undertaken by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu;
- professional accounting and financial management advisory and support services by PricewaterhouseCoopers;
- payroll processing and full human resource management system (HRMS) bureau service from Interim HR Solutions/CITEC/Aurion; and
- production and distribution of Court forms provided by Moore Business Systems.

The Court is currently reviewing the following activities to either market test or prepare for market testing:

- provision of IT equipment and support services;
- provision of office equipment including fax machines and photocopying equipment;
- telecommunications infrastructure, including voice and data communications jointly or separately; and
- accounts and purchasing processing activities.

Implementation of a new FMIS is to occur on 1 July 2001, enabling the Court to improve its accounts and purchasing activities with a view to market testing.

There are a number of expected benefits associated with these activities which will assist the Court to achieve its outcome more efficiently and effectively. The benefits may include improved cost effectiveness, better access to up to date technology and specialised knowledge, and streamlined processes especially with respect to core business.

One of the other key initiatives has been a strategic Resource Planning Model designed in conjunction with KPMG to be a simple, yet robust, high level model that allows the Family Court of Australia to:

- effectively manage the finite resources available within the Court;
- appropriately allocate resources internally and enable future planning of staffing levels across Registries based on workload;
- report the cost of Court outputs to Government;
- help drive process improvement.

This high level tool was derived from process mapping exercises and is being used as the driver of an activity based costing program for the entire Family Court, with the information expected to provide a clearer picture of the costs and cost structures within the organisation.

Two other major programs being implemented simultaneously are Case Flow Management and Casetrack. While they are separate programs, they are closely integrated and interdependent.

One of the major opportunities for improvement identified by the KPMG process mapping study was the need to reach consent between the parties early in the process. The program to help achieve that is called CaseFlow Management and it is the supervision of cases by teams that provide administrative support to professionals based on managing and scheduling all resources and improving the overall flow of cases. The program has many elements including a review and streamlining of case management processes, a review of property and accommodation strategies and standards, and a review and restructure of the Court's clerical grades. Implementation is almost complete and an evaluation of the initiative will be included in the annual Report.

A major initiative was a review of mediation services undertaken by consultants Sankey and Associates. One of the recommendations of the review is that the Court continue to offer in house pre filing mediation services but at the same time, the process of some of the services being undertaken by Community based organisations be further developed.

"Casetrack" is the registered title of the Court's case management software to replace the legacy system "Blackstone". The Court has entered into a contract with Oracle to introduce the new system.

Section 3: Budgeted Financial Statements

Table 3.1: Budgeted Departmental Statement of Financial Performance
for the period ended 30 June

	Note	Estimated Actual 2000–01 \$'000	Budget Estimate 2001–02 \$'000	Forward Estimate 2002–03 \$'000	Forward Estimate 2003–04 \$'000	Forward Estimate 2004–05 \$'000
Revenues from ordinary activities						
Revenue from government	1	105,189	106,499	108,298	106,690	108,459
Sales of goods and services	2	995	994	995	995	995
Interest		686	686	686	686	686
Other	3	6,087	6,087	6,087	6,087	6,087
Total revenues from ordinary activities		112,957	114,266	116,066	114,458	116,227
Expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs expense)						
Employees		62,038	60,896	61,888	60,173	61,058
Suppliers		47,713	47,513	47,865	47,516	47,944
Depreciation and amortisation		4,117	4,859	5,315	5,771	6,227
Total expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs expense)		113,868	113,268	115,068	113,460	115,229
Borrowing cost expense		-	-	-	-	-
Net surplus or (deficit) from ordinary activities	4	(911)	998	998	998	998
Gain or loss on extraordinary items		-	-	-	-	-
Net surplus or (deficit)		(911)	998	998	998	998
Capital use charge		(1,089)	(998)	(998)	(998)	(998)
Net surplus or (deficit) after capital use charge		(2,000)	-	-	-	-

**Table 3.2: Budgeted Departmental Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June**

	Note	Estimated Actual 2000–01 \$'000	Budget Estimate 2001–02 \$'000	Forward Estimate 2002–03 \$'000	Forward Estimate 2003–04 \$'000	Forward Estimate 2004–05 \$'000
ASSETS						
Financial assets						
Cash	5	6,021	6,269	6,395	6,467	6,495
Receivables		166	47	47	47	47
Investments	6	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued revenues		-	-	-	-	-
Other		3,052	3,052	3,052	3,052	3,052
Total financial assets		9,239	9,368	9,494	9,566	9,594
Non-financial assets						
Land and buildings		5,273	5,630	5,831	5,876	5,746
Infrastructure, plant and equipment		5,624	5,599	5,824	6,299	7,049
Inventories		142	142	142	142	142
Intangibles		5,696	5,505	5,264	4,973	4,626
Total non-financial assets		16,735	16,876	17,061	17,290	17,563
Total assets		16,735	16,876	17,061	17,290	17,563
LIABILITIES						
Debt						
Leases		-	-	-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	-	-
Total debt		-	-	-	-	-
Provisions and payables						
Employees		16,332	16,633	16,934	17,235	17,536
Suppliers		567	536	546	546	546
Other		-	-	-	-	-
Total provisions and payables		16,899	17,169	17,480	17,781	18,082
Total liabilities		16,899	17,169	17,480	17,781	18,082
EQUITY						
Capital		2,753	2,753	2,753	2,753	2,753
Reserves		-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated surpluses or (deficits)		6,322	6,322	6,322	6,322	6,322
Total equity		9,075	9,075	9,075	9,075	9,075
Current liabilities		1,384	1,368	1,393	1,408	1,423
Non-current liabilities		15,515	15,801	16,087	16,373	16,659
Current assets		6,329	6,458	6,584	6,656	6,684
Non-current assets		10,406	10,418	10,477	10,634	10,879

**Table 3.3: Budgeted Departmental Statement of Cash Flows
for the period ended 30 June**

	Estimated Actual 2000-01 \$'000	Budget Estimate 2001-02 \$'000	Forward Estimate 2002-03 \$'000	Forward Estimate 2003-04 \$'000	Forward Estimate 2004-05 \$'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Cash received					
Appropriations for outputs	105,189	106,499	108,298	106,690	108,459
Sales of goods and services	3,394	1,113	995	995	995
Interest	1,043	1,043	1,043	1,043	1,043
Other	3,201	4,002	4,066	4,034	4,033
Total cash received	112,827	112,657	114,402	112,762	114,530
Cash used					
Employees	57,523	54,955	55,947	54,233	55,117
Suppliers	41,813	47,454	47,765	47,426	47,854
Interest	-	-	-	-	-
Other	3,201	4,002	4,066	4,033	4,033
Total cash used	102,537	106,411	107,778	105,692	107,004
Net cash from operating activities	10,290	6,246	6,624	7,070	7,526
INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Cash received					
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total cash received	-	-	-	-	-
Cash used					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	6,300	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500
Total cash used	6,300	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500
Net cash from investing activities	(6,300)	(5,000)	(5,500)	(6,000)	(6,500)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Cash Received					
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total cash received	-	-	-	-	-
Cash used					
Capital use and dividends paid	1,538	998	998	998	998
Total cash used	1,538	998	998	998	998
Net cash from financing activities	(1538)	(998)	(998)	(998)	(998)
Net increase in cash held	2,452	248	126	72	28
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period	3,569	6,021	6,269	6,395	6,467
Cash at the end of the reporting period	6,021	6,269	6,395	6,467	6,495

Table 3.4: Departmental Capital Budget Statement

	Estimated Actual 2000-01 \$'000	Budget Estimate 2001-02 \$'000	Forward Estimate 2002-03 \$'000	Forward Estimate 2003-04 \$'000	Forward Estimate 2004-05 \$'000
CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS					
Total equity injections	-	-	-	-	-
Total loans	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation of previous year's carryover	-	-	-	-	-
Represented by:					
Purchase of non-current assets	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-
PURCHASE OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Funded by capital appropriations	-	-	-	-	-
Funded internally by departmental resources	6,300	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500
Total	6,300	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500

Table 3.5: Departmental Non-financial Assets — Summary of Movement (Budget Year 2001–02)

	Land	Buildings	Total land and buildings	Other infrastructure plant and equipment	Total infrastructure plant and equipment	Intangibles	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
GROSS VALUE							
<i>As at 1 July 2001 (opening)</i>	-	18,711	18,711	15,129	15,129	6,412	40,252
Additions	-	2,500	2,500	2,000	2,000	500	5,000
Disposals	-	-	-	150	150	-	150
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>As at 30 June 2002 (closing)</i>	-	21,211	21,211	16,979	16,979	6,912	45,102
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION							
<i>As at 1 July 2001 (opening)</i>	-	13,438	13,438	9,505	9,505	716	23,659
Disposals	-	-	-	150	150	-	150
Charge for the reporting period	-	2,143	2,143	2,025	2,025	691	4,859
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>As at 30 June 2002 (closing)</i>	-	15,581	15,581	11,380	11,380	1,407	28,368
Net book value as at 30 June 2002 (closing book value)	-	5,630	5,630	5,599	5,599	5,505	16,734
Net book value as at 1 July 2001 (opening book value)	-	5,273	5,273	5,624	5,624	5,696	16,593
TOTAL ADDITIONS							
Self funded	-	2,500	2,500	2,000	2,000	500	5,000
Appropriations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	2,500	2,500	2,000	2,000	500	5,000

**Table 3.6: Note of Budgeted Administered Financial Performance
for the period ended 30 June**

	Estimated Actual 2000-01 \$'000	Budget Estimate 2001-02 \$'000	Forward Estimate 2002-03 \$'000	Forward Estimate 2003-04 \$'000	Forward Estimate 2004-05 \$'000
REVENUES					
Non-taxation					
Revenues from government	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Other sources of non-taxation revenues	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Total non-taxation	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Total revenues administered on behalf of the Government	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
EXPENSES					
Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-
Personal Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenses administered on behalf of the Government	-	-	-	-	-
Extraordinary items	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 3.7: Note of Budgeted Administered Financial Position
as at 30 June**

	Estimated Actual 2000–01 \$'000	Budget Estimate 2001–02 \$'000	Forward Estimate 2002–03 \$'000	Forward Estimate 2003–04 \$'000	Forward Estimate 2004–05 \$'000
ASSETS					
Financial assets					
Cash	32	40	49	58	67
Receivables	22	22	22	22	22
Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	54	62	71	80	89
Non-financial assets					
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets administered on behalf of the Government	54	62	71	80	89
LIABILITIES					
Provisions and payables					
Grants	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total provisions and payables	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities administered on behalf of the Government	-	-	-	-	-
Current liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Non-current liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Current assets	54	62	71	80	89
Non-current assets	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 3.8: Note of Budgeted Administered Cash Flows
for the period ended 30 June**

	Estimated Actual 2000–01 \$'000	Budget Estimate 2001–02 \$'000	Forward Estimate 2002–03 \$'000	Forward Estimate 2003–04 \$'000	Forward Estimate 2004–05 \$'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Cash received					
Appropriations	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-
Other	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Total cash received	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Cash used					
Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-
Cash to Official Public Account	5,992	5,992	5,991	5,991	5,991
Total cash used	5,992	5,992	5,991	5,991	5,991
Net cash from operating activities	8	8	9	9	9
Net increase in cash held	8	8	9	9	9
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period	24	32	40	49	58
Cash at the end of the reporting period	32	40	49	58	67

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Family Court of Australia is funded by way of Departmental appropriations of which a significant amount is expended on employee and related costs. Other large cost areas include property operating expenses in relation to the Court and Registries located throughout Australia with the exception of Western Australia.

Departmental and Administered Financial Statements

Under the Commonwealth's accrual budgeting framework, and consistent with Australian Accounting Standards, transactions that agencies control (departmental transactions) are separately budgeted for and reported for from transactions agencies do not have control over (Administered transactions). This ensures that agencies are only held fully accountable for the transactions over which they have control.

Departmental assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses in relation to an agency or authority are those which are controlled by the agency. Departmental expenses include employee and supplier expenses and other administrative costs which are incurred by the agency in providing its goods and services.

Administered items are revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities which are managed by an agency or authority on behalf of the Government according to set Government directions. Administered expenses include subsidies, grants and personal benefit payments and administered revenues include taxes, fees, fines and excises.

Appropriations in the accrual budgeting framework

Under the Commonwealth's accrual budgeting framework, separate annual appropriations are provided for:

- departmental price of outputs appropriations: representing the Government's purchase of outputs from agencies,
- departmental capital appropriations: for investments by the Government for either additional equity or loans in agencies,
- administered expense appropriations: for the estimated administered expenses relating to an existing outcome, a new outcome or a Specific Purpose Payment to the states; and
- administered capital appropriations: for increases in administered equity through funding non-expense Administered payments.

Special appropriations continue under the accrual appropriation framework, and fund the majority of payments from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Capital use charge

A capital use charge is levied on agencies and authorities to reflect the cost of the Commonwealth's investment in those entities. It is levied on those agencies closing Departmental net assets (equity) at a rate of 11%.

Funding for the capital use charge is included in agencies and authorities Departmental price of outputs appropriations. The capital use charge is accounted for as a 'below Operating Result line' dividend payment.

Cash transfers to Official Public Account (OPA)

Administered revenues, such as taxes, fees and fines, which are collected by agencies and authorities, are passed onto the Commonwealth's Official Public Account (OPA). These transfers are shown in the Administered Operating Statement as 'Cash transfers to OPA', which is a 'below Operating Result line' expense.

Asset Valuation

Commonwealth agencies and authorities are required to value property, plant and equipment and other infrastructure assets using the deprival method of valuation. This essentially reflects the current cost the entity would face in replacing that asset.

Appendix 1

Non-Appropriation Departmental and Administered Revenue

	Estimated Revenue 2000-01 \$'000	Estimated Revenue 2001-02 \$'000
DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE		
Sales of goods and services	995	994
Interest	686	686
Resources received free of charge	5,730	5,730
Other revenue	357	357
Total Estimated Departmental Revenue	7,768	7,767
ADMINISTERED REVENUE		
Other non taxation revenue - fees & fines	6,000	6,000
Total Estimated Administered Revenue	6,000	6,000