

Community Justice Centre
2021-22 ANNUAL REPORT



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Attorney-General and Minister for Justice
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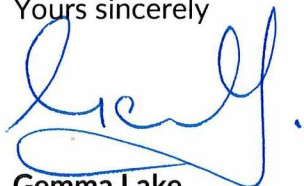
Dear Attorney-General

COMMUNITY JUSTICE CENTRE 2021-22 ANNUAL REPORT

I am pleased to provide you with the Annual Report of the Community Justice Centre for 2021-22, in accordance with section 39 of the *Community Justice Centre Act 2005*.

Section 39(3) of the Act requires that you table a copy of this Annual Report in the Legislative Assembly within six (6) sitting days after you have received the report.

Yours sincerely



Gemma Lake
Chief Executive Officer

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September 2022

Acknowledgement of Country

The Community Justice Centre (NT) acknowledges the Larrakia people as the Traditional Owners of the Darwin region in which the Centre operates, and pays respect to Elders past, present and emerging from across the Northern Territory. The Community Justice Centre stands alongside Aboriginal Elders, leaders and mediators who are working for peace in their families and communities.

Interpreter Services

The Northern Territory Government is committed to providing accessible services for Territorians. If language is a barrier to understanding this annual report, you can contact us on 1800 000 473 and we will arrange an interpreter to assist you.

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Director's Foreword

I am pleased to present the Annual Report of the Community Justice Centre (CJC, or "the Centre") for the year ended 30 June 2022.

The 2021-22 reporting period was a significant year in the CJC's history. While ending on a high, the CJC operated under the threat of closure for most of the year. In early 2021, there was a decision to reduce the functions of the CJC to only mediating court-referred matters under the *Personal Violence Restraining Orders Act 2016* and to operate out of the Darwin Local Court. In late 2021, following strong opposition from a range of stakeholders, the decision was put on hold and a review was undertaken to further assess the service impact.

In June 2022, the Hon Minister Paech announced that CJC services would continue and the Centre would remain open. The news thrilled everyone who fought hard to save the CJC and who recognise the high social and economic value of community mediation services. Importantly, the review process helped to rekindle the CJC's service relationships and identified new referral pathways and opportunities to increase access to dispute resolution services across the Territory. While the past 18 months of uncertainty has been undeniably difficult, the Review reconfirmed the importance of CJC services and helped to reset the Centre's vision and strategic direction.

The CJC continued to deliver effective dispute resolution services and managed an increase in enquiries and open cases over the reporting period. Among the caseload were a number of large and complex mediations that spanned several months and involved multiple communities, alongside a number of particularly sensitive and volatile cases requiring intensive participant support and service liaison. The Centre also recommenced a program of Continuing Professional Development workshops for accredited mediators, and delivered the Practical Mediation Skills course in Alice Springs for the first time in many years.

I would like to thank everyone who offered support to the CJC and helped to keep the Centre open. The threat to the CJC brought people together who believe in peace and the importance of supporting people to find their own way forward. It is important to acknowledge the time and effort of organisations and individuals who responded to the Review, and the value of the feedback we received. I would also like to thank those who came together to campaign for the CJC's future, and in particular, Justine Davis whose leadership, vision and steadfast belief in peacemaking inspired so many to action. Finally, my sincere thanks to CJC staff, practitioners and others in the Department who stayed focused, hopeful and good humoured while providing the best service we could in trying times. Your support and commitment to the work of the CJC made a difference.

Yours sincerely,



Melinda Tew
Director

The Community Justice Centre

The CJC provides mediation, training and accreditation services across the Northern Territory. Since commencing as a pilot program in 2003, the Centre has promoted and provided mediation services as a cost effective means of resolving disputes without legal action.

The CJC is as a statutory body pursuant to the *Community Justice Centre Act 2005*, and a Recognised Mediator Accreditation Body under the National Mediator Accreditation System (NMAS). The Centre is a funded output within the Northern Territory Department of the Attorney-General and Justice budget. In 2021-22, the allocation was \$509,000.

A small administrative team manage the day-to-day operations and engage a panel of accredited practitioners to provide mediation and training services. The Centre is located in Casuarina.

Community Justice Centre Services

The CJC's mission is to provide fair, accessible and effective dispute resolution services that meet the diverse needs of Territorians. The Centre's scope of services include:

- facilitative mediation for civil disputes and personal violence matters;
- practical training, assessment and national accreditation of mediators;
- community peacemaking;
- restorative conferencing¹; and
- adjudication pursuant to the *Construction Contracts (Security of Payments) Act 2004*.

Corporate Planning

The CJC sits within the Courts and Tribunal Division of the Department of the Attorney-General and Justice and contributes to the design and delivery of the Department's strategic plan. The CJC usually develops a standalone business plan each year to set clear service goals and create alignment with the Department's overarching strategic commitments; however, this did not occur due to the uncertainty surrounding the CJC's future. The CJC intends to complete a strategic planning process with key stakeholders in the next reporting period.

Achievements 2021-2022

The CJC continued to deliver high quality dispute resolution services for Territorians during a time of considerable instability. Highlights include:

- completing a comprehensive review of the CJC that showed strong and broad support for CJC services;
- responding to an increased number of enquiries;
- managing an increased number mediation cases and with a greater level of complexity;
- maintaining an agreement rate over 70% for civil matters;

¹ Restorative conferencing has not been offered over recent years, but remains within the CJC's overarching operational framework.

- achieving a 93% client satisfaction score from mediation participants;
- identifying new opportunities for service collaboration with Aboriginal organisations and other government departments; and
- resuming training services in Alice Springs.

Community Justice Centre 2021-22 Review

The CJC completed a public consultation in the final months of 2021 that examined the impact of a service reduction and the opportunities that may be lost with a decision to close. Stakeholder engagement in the consultation was high considering the short consultation period, time of year and the added pressures of COVID-19. Twenty (20) organisations and 46 individuals responded to a Have Your Say survey, in addition to 17 letters of support and submissions from a range of government departments, independent offices, organisations and individuals.

The consultation confirmed strong and broad support for the services that the CJC has historically delivered and made a strong case for expansion. Stakeholders raised significant concerns about reducing CJC services, including:

- removing an early intervention option in high demand;
- creating additional service gaps;
- increasing contact with the justice system;
- increasing pressure on NT Police, community legal services, public authorities and courts and tribunals; and
- limiting the dispute resolution options available to Territorians to adversarial processes that are costly, lengthy, and culturally inappropriate.



The consistent feedback was that reducing CJC services would have a domino effect through other sectors and result in increased expenditure across the justice system. The consultation found that alternative dispute resolution (ADR) processes are widely considered to have an important role in the NT justice system and that the CJC's history in on-country peacemaking and training with Aboriginal communities is highly valued.

The broad recommendations from the CJC 2021 Review were:

- maintaining civil mediation services, with a greater focus on NT-wide service delivery;
- expanding community peacemaking services in partnership with Aboriginal-controlled organisations;
- resuming restorative conferencing in the adult criminal justice jurisdiction and education system; and
- continuing national mediation training and accreditation functions, including on-country programs.

These findings will provide the basis for future strategic and service development.

Service Limitations

Prior to 2021, multiple changes in leadership and extended periods without a Director weakened the Centre's service foundations. Rebuilding these foundations will take time. During the reporting period, CJC staff redeveloped participant resources and established new intake and case management processes, but the uncertainty made it difficult to make substantial changes. One example is the CJC's client management system that requires upgrade to reflect current practices and ensure the Centre can accurately capture the extent of CJC service activity.

An ongoing challenge for the CJC has been how to deliver services across the Territory with a limited budget. The CJC historically had accredited mediators from Katherine, Tennant Creek and Alice Springs working on the CJC practitioner panel, but leadership changes led to a consolidation of panel membership in Darwin. Rebuilding the panel in all urban centres and developing partnerships with Aboriginal organisations and place-based mediation programs will be a focus of the upcoming reporting period.

COVID-19 Response

Managing the interruptions and absenteeism caused by the COVID-19 pandemic was challenging. For most of the reporting period, the Centre had two full time staff and two part time Intake and Administration Officers in a job share arrangement, resulting in limited coverage when one or two staff went into lockdown. There were also frequent interruptions to scheduled mediations with practitioners and participants unwell or in lockdown, leading to increased scheduling work for staff who were often managing multiple roles.

Performance

The following section provides an overview of service performance.

Referrals

The CJC receives referrals from the NT Local Court, NT Police, local councils, legal services and a range of government departments and community organisations. Clients also self-refer.

Dispute Assistance

The CJC manages enquiries through a helpline, emails and a drop-in centre. In 2021-22, the CJC responded to 190 enquiries for dispute assistance. During these initial contacts, CJC staff discuss the nature of the dispute and provide an overview of the mediation process. The team also explore options for resolution outside of the mediation process, assist people to navigate the justice system and actively link people to support services. Some enquiries are brief, referral-based interventions and others involve multiple contacts; however, it is currently not possible to extract this data from the CJC client management system.

Table 1. Enquiries by referral source

Referral source	2021-22
NT Police	56
Courts and Tribunals	6
Local Council	41

Legal Services	19
Government Departments	16
Self-referred	48
Other	4
Total	190

The CJC also received and responded to 121 additional police referrals via SupportLink. On receiving the referral, the CJC reaches out to the client to determine their interest in initiating a mediation process. These calls regularly involve referrals to other services. The team established contact with 84 referred clients.

Table 2. NT Police referrals via SupportLink

Referral outcome	2021-22
Established Contact	84
Attempted Contact – closed after 3 attempts	37
Total	121

Of the referrals and contact calls above, 54 converted to open cases.

Mediation Services

The CJC delivers two distinct streams of mediation services: court-annexed and a general stream. The dispute types within both streams are very broad. Regardless of the stream, mediation is voluntary, confidential and impartial. Services are free.

Case Management

The Centre managed 166 open cases over the reporting period, up from 151 open cases in 2020-21. Of these, 61 were for court-annexed mediation services and 105 were for general civil disputes. Cases can involve a dispute between two participants or be complex, multi-party disputes. The table below shows a breakdown of these cases by referral source.

Table 3. Opened cases by referral source

Referral source	2021-22
NT Police	33
Courts and Tribunals ²	61
Local Council	7
Legal Services	11
Government Departments	12
Self-Referred	37
Other	5
Total	166

Dispute Types

The following table highlights the scope of matters accepted by the Centre.

² The CJC received 86 referrals under the *PVRO Act 2016*; however, only 61 cases were opened as 25 referrals were either cross-applications or for a related matter.

Table 4. All cases by dispute type

Dispute types	2021-22
Antisocial Behaviour / Bullying (Schools)	4%
Court Annexed	37%
Family	5%
Business/Consumer	2%
Minor Civil Disputes	14%
Neighbourhood / Community	27%
Organisational / Association / Service Provider / Schools	3%
Remote Indigenous Intra-Family/Community Conflict	2%
Workplace / Contractors	1%
Tenancy/Body Corporate	5%

Court-Annexed Stream

The CJC provides mediation in accordance with section 14 of the *Personal Violence Restraining Orders (PVRO) Act 2016*. The Centre received and accepted 86 referrals, making up 61 cases. Referrals can travel in bundles involving multiple parties and cross-applications.

The table below shows a breakdown of court-annexed mediation disputes by sub-type.

Table 5. Court annexed dispute sub-types

Dispute types	2021-22
Antisocial Behaviour / Bullying (Schools)	7%
Family/ Interpersonal Relationships	43%
Business/Consumer	3%
Minor Civil Disputes	2%
Neighbourhood	23%
Organisational / Association / Service Provider	3%
Remote Indigenous Intra-Family/Community Conflict	3%
Workplace / Contractors	13%
Tenancy/Body Corporate	3%

Forty-three (43) per cent of court-annexed matters were extended family or interpersonal disputes. Closer analysis of this data showed these cases generally involved a former intimate partner relationship, and were between the current and ex-partner of a third party.

General Mediation Stream

The general mediation stream is particularly broad and includes neighbourhood, minor civil, workplace, association, commercial, housing, anti-social behaviour, school, family and remote community disputes.

Neighbourhood disputes

Neighbourhood disputes represent 27% of all matters handled by the CJC, and just over 23% of personal violence matters. Submissions to the CJC Review highlighted how adversarial processes can create further animosity in disputes where there is to be a continuing relationship between parties (like that between neighbours), and emphasised the potential for mediation to deescalate the situation and find solutions everyone can live with.

The following table provides a further breakdown of neighbourhood dispute types.

Table 6. Neighbourhood dispute sub-types

Dispute sub-type	2021-22
Dogs / Animals	7%
Fence / Boundary	18%
Noise	16%
Nuisance	21%
Trees / Overhanging Branches	27%
Water / Drainage	11%

Burial disputes

Burial disputes are contained within the 'family' dispute type. Of six (6) referrals, two (2) progressed to mediation and reached agreement and one was resolved through CJC assistance outside of joint mediation session. These cases were culturally complex, multi-party disputes. One case was co-mediated and case managed with ARDS Aboriginal Corporation, and the other CJC mediators facilitated via video conference from Darwin with families from different remote communities.

Tenancy disputes

Tenancy or body corporate disputes made up five (5) per cent of disputes. The CJC Review identified an opportunity to work proactively with the Department of Territory Families, Housing and Communities in the resolution of public housing disputes. During the reporting period, the CJC facilitated two mediations that involved a Territory Housing representative. Participants reached an agreement in both cases.

Regions

As reported above, CJC services have been largely Darwin-focused for many years, despite being a Territory-wide service. In 2021-22, eighty-one (81) per cent of mediation cases were from Darwin. With the future of the CJC now assured, the aim will be to increase access to dispute resolution services outside of Darwin and to establish an office in Alice Springs.

Table 7. All cases by NT region

Region	2021-22
Alice Springs	9
Central Australia	2
Darwin	134
Katherine	8
Tennant Creek	4

Top End

9

Total 166

Facilitative Mediations

Fifty-seven (57) cases progressed to mediation with sixty-seven (67) mediation sessions held. The agreement rate for civil mediation matters increased slightly, with 78% of all cases in the general stream reaching agreement, however, the agreement rate for court-annexed matters dropped to 41% from 65% in 2020-21. This returned the court-annexed rate to a similar level to 2019-20.

Table 8. Three-year comparison of mediation agreement rates

Case type	Mediated cases	Agreement rate 2021-22	Variance 2020-21	Variance 2019-20
Civil Mediation	23	78%	+3%	+3%
Court Annexed	34	41%	-24%	-5%

The decline in the court-annexed rate brought the Centre's overall agreement rate down. Fifty-six (56) per cent of all mediated cases reached agreement compared with 69 per cent the year prior. Interestingly, international evidence identified in the CJC Review shows that mediation is a cost effective tool, even with a mediation agreement rate as low as 24 per cent³.

Table 9. All case outcomes

Case type	Mediated cases	Centre assisted	Currently Open	No response	Declined	Unsuitable	Withdrawn	Scheduling issues
Civil Mediation	23	22	8	29	11		9	3
Court Annexed	34		4	8	6	5	4	

Forty-three (43) cases progressed beyond the initial intake and were in the advanced stages of mediation preparation, but did not proceed. Staff and mediators provide substantial coaching and support in the preparation for mediation that can lead to a resolution of the conflict. Of these, twenty-two (22) cases reached a resolution or no longer required mediation after assistance from the CJC. Other reasons were that a participant withdrew late in the process, there were scheduling issues or the Director assessed the case as unsuitable.

Case Complexity

As reported last financial year, the CJC often works with participants who are distressed and without service support. The dispute is often arising from other life stressors, or is the trigger for their vulnerability. The CJC maintained a strong focus on referrals, actively linking people to the NT service system through warm referrals or detailed service information.

The CJC assesses each case against a range of criteria to determine a complexity score. Criteria include the volatility of the dispute and vulnerability of participants, the need for support person or interpreters, remoteness, cultural factors, the need for specialised

³ European Parliament 2011, 'Quantifying the cost of not using mediation – a data analysis', Directorate-General for Internal Policies, Policy Department, Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs, online [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/note/join/2011/453180/IPOL-JURI_NT\(2011\)453180_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/note/join/2011/453180/IPOL-JURI_NT(2011)453180_EN.pdf)

mediators and the number of people involved in the dispute. This score allows the CJC to implement the most appropriate case management plan, and to allocate sufficient resources to action cases effectively and safely.

Over half of the cases (54 per cent) were 'moderate' or 'complex', and many of the cases in the 'moderate' category were at the upper end of the range.

Table 10. Complexity of opened cases

Level of complexity	2021-22
Minor	46%
Moderate	45%
Complex	9%

The CJC continued to offer shuttle mediation as well as teleconferencing and video conferencing to reduce risk, address power imbalances and increase confidence among participants.

Case Time

The CJC invests substantial time in identifying and engaging the right people and ensuring appropriate supports are in place for all participants. This work is time intensive yet essential for creating safety for participants, and for increasing the likelihood of sustainable outcomes. It is currently not possible to extract data on the number of people involved in CJC cases, or provide an accurate measure of the time spent on each case. This conceals the work that happens as part of the preparation phase and means that a substantial amount of CJC activity goes unreported. The planned upgrade of the Resolve client management system will address this blind spot in the data set.

Adjudication

Section 11(A) of the *Construction Contracts (Security of Payments) Act 2004* interacts with Part 4 of the *CJC Act 2005* that provides for adjudication of a payment dispute by written application to the Director of the CJC. There were no applications in the reporting period.

Client Satisfaction

The CJC strives to provide high quality mediation services, and seeks feedback through client surveys provided at mediation sessions. In 2021-22, the Centre received 61 surveys and achieved an overall client satisfaction score of 93%.

Among the most highly ranked indicators were that the mediators were impartial and that staff were helpful and proficient at explaining the steps of mediation. Over ninety-three (93%) either agreed or strongly agreed that they would recommend the service to others with a similar issue, or would return if another issue arose.

Similar to the previous year, locating the Centre was the primary issue identified for improvement. The CJC's signage at the CASCOM Centre is poor, but the likelihood of closure prevented action on this. The other indicators with minor flags were 'the CJC was easy to contact', and 'my dispute was processed in a timely manner', which relate to the staffing disruptions noted earlier.

Table 11. Client survey outcomes

Survey questions 2021-22	Strongly Agree (%)	Agree (%)	Neutral (%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly Disagree (%)	No Response (%)
The staff were helpful in processing my dispute	75	23		2		
The CJC was easy to contact	75	15	2	3	2	3
The CJC was easy to locate	61	25	8	5	1	
I was treated fairly throughout the process	79	18	2			1
My dispute was processed in a timely manner	69	21	2			8
The staff were proficient at explaining the steps of mediation	79	20				1
The service has been beneficial for me	70	20	7	2	1	
The mediators were impartial	85	13		2		
I would recommend this service to others who have a similar issue	79	16	3		2	
I am now aware of the process of raising a dispute with the CJC	75	23		2		
I will be in contact with the CJC if any other issues arise	77	16	5		2	

Complaints

There were three (3) formal complaints to the Director during the reporting period. The Director responded to each complaint immediately and resolved the situation without needing to escalate the matter. The CJC treats complaints seriously and each complaint prompted case reviews, external supervision for mediators and staff, and a review of service guidelines and procedures.

Community Peacemaking

The CJC has a long history of working with Aboriginal Territorians in the design and delivery of peacemaking programs that support communities to resolve their own disputes. In submissions to the CJC Review, Aboriginal organisations emphasised the need to invest in processes that prioritise Aboriginal culture and knowledge, and that provide meaningful justice for Aboriginal people. The Review highlighted the role the CJC has had in linking and promoting Aboriginal peacemaking work, and the importance of continuing and expanding this function in partnership with Aboriginal organisations and communities.

During the reporting period, a Memorandum of Understanding between the Aboriginal Resource and Development Services (ARDS Aboriginal Corporation) and the CJC was prepared to formalise the service partnership that started in 2020-21. While most cases referred out to ARDS were managed within their own program, the CJC worked with Yolngu peacemakers to mediate a large and protracted dispute in late 2021. The CJC’s role was largely at the interface between the community and the western system, and as a support to ARDS peacemakers who ran most of the process in their first language. The case demonstrated the value in the two-way approach, and of the utility in deferring to an external (non-Indigenous) mediator at certain points to protect community relationships.

Discussions about similar partnership arrangements with the North Australian Aboriginal Justice Agency (NAAJA) and Tangentyere Council also started during the year, but the CJC’s uncertain future made it difficult to move ahead. Establishing strong and strategic partnerships will be a major focus of the CJC’s work upcoming.

The CJC also worked with the Department of Chief Minister and Cabinet and the Burial and Cremation Bill Steering Committee to include a mediation provision, which may result in an increase in referrals from remote communities in the future.

Restorative Services

In May 2022, the CJC travelled to Yuendumu to meet with family groups, community leaders and the Southern Tanami Kurdiji Indigenous Corporation (STKIC) mediators to

explore a restorative approach to the coronial inquest into the death of Kumanjayi Walker - the aim being to defuse tensions, reduce harm and repair relationships among all affected parties. There was interest in restorative processes from within the community and other key stakeholders; however, external factors restricted the CJC's involvement for the remainder of the reporting period.

Referrals for restorative justice conferencing were also received from the Parole Board and Community Corrections, but were unable to be progressed while the future of the CJC was unknown. The CJC Review showed clear support from key stakeholders to reinstate victim-offender conferencing and use restorative justice conferences as a community-based sentencing option. The Review also identified the role the CJC could play in schools to support school reengagement and conflict resolution.

Resuming restorative conferencing services will require the development of a specific practice framework and increasing the number of convenors available to deliver services. Securing funding to rebuild this service stream is another priority for the upcoming period.

National Mediator Training, Accreditation and Professional Pathways

The CJC is a Recognised Mediator Accreditation Body (RMAB) that delivers nationally recognised training and accreditation for mediators in accordance with the National Mediator Accreditation System (NMAS). The CJC is the longest serving RMAB in the NT and one of two local accreditation services.

Mediation Training

The Practical Mediation Skills (PMS) course is an intensive five-day program that blends the theory and practice of mediation. Participants develop foundational knowledge, skills and tools for managing and actively resolving conflict in a range of dispute contexts, and qualify for accreditation assessment. The course underpins and supports the delivery of the other CJC services, and increases access to qualified dispute resolution practitioners in the Territory.

In May 2022, the CJC delivered the PMS course in Alice Springs for the first time in a number of years. The course attracted participants from Aboriginal-Controlled Community Organisations, NGOs and government who shared a strong interest in peacemaking in Central Australia. During the course, a reporter from ABC Radio in Alice Springs learned of the CJC's likely closure, resulting in a national radio story on the issue.

Ongoing Professional Development

The CJC resumed its Continuing Professional Development (CPD) Program for mediators that included a guest presentation by ARDS on their Mediation and Dispute Resolution Service, as well as sessions on working with high conflict behaviours and mediating personal violence matters. The sessions are a forum for ADR practitioners to meet one another, stretch their practice and accrue points required to maintain their accreditation status. The Centre also introduced a bi-monthly program of group supervision for panel members and staff as a forum for practice reflection, debriefing and peer support.

During the reporting period, the CJC also hosted the Top End Peacemaker Community of Practice - a network of people working in mediation, restorative justice, conflict management and peacemaking.

Assessment of Candidates for National Accreditation

The CJC continued to provide assessment and accreditation services for participants of an intercultural mediation course delivered by the Charles Darwin University and Mawul Rom Peacemaking Indigenous Corporation in partnership with the College of Indigenous Futures, Education, Arts and Society (CDU), alongside candidates from the CJC PMS course.

Eight (8) candidates completed assessments during the reporting period, and attended free practice sessions prior. External assessors found half of the candidates competent and eligible for accreditation. The centre offered small group coaching sessions for those who did not pass but wished to pursue accreditation.

National Accreditation

As an RMAB, the CJC assesses applicants for accreditation and reaccreditation under the NMAS Approval Standards, and maintains an internal register of accredited mediators. As part of the service, the CJC oversees the accreditation status of registered mediators and reaches out near the expiry of their accreditation period to ensure they meet the requirements for renewal.

Table 12. Number of accreditations by application type

Application type	2021-22
New Accreditation	6
Reaccreditation	9
Existing (not due for renewal in reporting period)	20
Total as at 30 June 2022	35

The number of accredited mediators on the CJC's register increased by four (4) in the financial year. Reviewing and processing accreditations has a high administrative load and the CJC currently does not charge fees for the service. While it is possible for people to maintain their accreditation through an RMAB from another jurisdiction, the findings from the Review were that mediators prefer a local provider.

Practitioner Panel

The CJC engages a panel of sessional mediators to deliver high quality mediation services, and provides an employment pathway for mediators entering the field. During 2021-22, five (5) experienced mediators were appointed and two (2) entry-level mediators. Most are Darwin-based, with one mediator newly appointed in Alice Springs and another in Katherine.

Establishing a skilled and diverse practitioner panel across the Territory will be a major focus in 2022-23.

Table 13. CJC Practitioner Panel

Status	2021-22
Appointed in 2021-22	7
Existing	8
Total as at 30 June 2022	15

Organisational Structure and Staffing

The CJC is a business unit within the Department of the Attorney-General and Justice Courts and Tribunals Division. The organisational structure and staffing level at the Centre as at 30 June 2022 was as follows:

Figure 1. Organisational chart (CJC)

