

VICTORIAN
**LAW
REFORM***

**IN
ACTION.**

ABOUT US



The Victorian Law Reform Commission (VLRC) provides independent advice to the Victorian Government on reforms to the law. The VLRC has been in operation since 2001 and is the central law reform agency in Victoria.

The Commission aims to improve the law for all Victorians. Our recommendations are based on extensive consultations and anyone can make a submission to our projects.

When we complete a project, we report to the Attorney-General of Victoria with practical recommendations to make the law fairer, up-to-date, and more inclusive and accessible. It is then up to the Government to decide whether to act on our recommendations, and Parliament decides whether to pass new laws.

THE CHAIR AND THE COMMISSIONERS

The VLRC has a full-time Chair, the Hon. Anthony North KC. Mr North was previously a judge of the Federal Court of Australia, and was appointed to lead the VLRC in 2019. The Commissioners are appointed by the Attorney-General for a period of up to four years each. They are people with broad experience and knowledge of different areas of the law. The Commissioners' role is to decide on the contents of reports, including recommendations, published by the Commission. For a current list of Commissioners, see <https://lawreform.vic.gov.au/about-us/who-we-are/commissioners>.

STAFF

The Commission has a small staff that supports the Commissioners. The staff usually comprises 15–20 people, depending on the number of projects. Research and policy staff are allocated specific projects to work on. They carry out consultations, conduct research, draft and develop consultation papers and reports, and generally advise the Commissioners.

Staff members who work on projects almost always have law degrees, and some have higher degrees including PhDs. Many have practised as lawyers with government, in private practice, or the community sector.

Internships and work experience

As a small organisation the VLRC does not have wide scope to accept interns. However, we sometimes partner with educational and community organisations on internship programs. Check our website for updates on when we are accepting applications. Unfortunately, we are unable to accept work experience students outside our partnerships.

FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSION



The functions of the VLRC are set out in the Victorian Law Reform Commission Act 2000.

Victorian Law Reform Commission Act 2000— Section 5

(1) The functions of the Commission are—

- (a) to examine, report and make recommendations to the Attorney-General on any proposal or matter relating to law reform in Victoria that is referred to the Commission by the Attorney-General;
- (b) to examine, report and make recommendations to the Attorney-General on any matter that the Commission considers raises relatively minor legal issues that are of general community concern if the Commission is satisfied that the examination of that matter will not require a significant deployment of the resources available to the Commission;
- (c) to suggest to the Attorney-General that a proposal or matter relating to law reform in Victoria be referred to the Commission by the Attorney-General;
- (d) to monitor and co-ordinate law reform activity in Victoria;
- (e) to undertake educational programs on any area of the law relevant to a reference, whether past or current.

This means inquiries that the Attorney-General has asked the VLRC to do.

This means the VLRC's community law reform projects, which it chooses for itself.

WHY HAVE A LAW REFORM COMMISSION?

Sometimes laws are out of date, too complex, not working well, or out of step with community values. The VLRC is an independent agency whose job is to provide advice to the Government of Victoria about how to reform state law.

The Commission does not change the law itself, rather it provides advice to the government. Other bodies which advise on law reform include royal commissions and parliamentary committees. However, the VLRC is the only permanent full-time law reform body in Victoria. Over 20 years we have built unique skills and expertise in research and community consultation.

WHY MIGHT LAWS NEED TO CHANGE?

Laws may need to change for many reasons, including:

- > Changing attitudes and values (for example, people today have different attitudes to sexual relationships than in the past, especially consent)
- > Changes in society (for example, the laws of wills and succession need to take into account that families are more complex today than in the past)
- > Changes in technology (for example, use of smartphones and social media affects the privacy of individuals and contempt of court)
- > Laws are unclear or too complex (for example, the laws about neighbourhood tree disputes are confusing and hard for people to understand)
- > Australia has signed international obligations and human rights treaties which affect our laws (for example the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities requires states to ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all rights and freedoms by people with disabilities).

WHERE DO OUR PROJECTS COME FROM?

Law reform projects begin in one of two ways:

- > **A reference from the Attorney-General of Victoria asking the VLRC to examine, report and make recommendations on a specific area of law**
- > **The VLRC decides to begin a community law reform project.**

References from the Attorney-General of Victoria

References from the Attorney-General are the majority of the work of the VLRC. The Attorney-General can ask the Commission to review any area of Victorian law in accordance with section 5(1)(a) of the *Victorian Law Reform Commission Act*.

The Attorney-General gives the Commission 'terms of reference' that state what issues the Commission is to consider, and a date by which the report must be ready. References may be large or small in scope. See the last page of this booklet for a complete list of the VLRC's inquiries. At any time, the VLRC is typically working on one or two references from the Attorney-General.

Recent examples of references include:

- > *Recklessness*
- > *Stalking*
- > *Improving the Response of the Justice System to Sexual Offences* (see page 10).

Community law reform projects

Community law reform projects usually begin with a suggestion from the community in accordance with section 5(1)(b) of the *Victorian Law Reform Commission Act*. Unlike references, the Commission chooses community law reform projects for itself.

Anybody can suggest a community law reform project. Suggestions are received from individual members of the public and community organisations. The VLRC considers all ideas, but it can only take on one new community law reform project approximately every two years.

Community law reform projects must meet the selection criteria. They must be 'relatively minor legal issues of general community concern' and 'not require a significant deployment of the resources available to the Commission', meaning the projects are limited in size and scope. These projects will benefit the general community and/or members of the community who face barriers.

Examples of community law reform projects include:

- > *Inclusive Juries* (see page 14)
- > *Neighbourhood Tree Disputes*
We recommended a new Act that would help people to resolve disputes with their neighbours about trees on private land.
- > *Funeral and Burial Instructions*
We recommended changes to reduce family disputes by making a person's instructions for their own funeral and burial legally binding.

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For detailed information about all our references and community law reform projects, and the reports and papers associated with them, see our website lawreform.vic.gov.au

HOW DO WE WORK?

For a flowchart illustrating this process, see overleaf.

When the VLRC begins a project, the Chair appoints a number of Commissioners (called a 'Division') to oversee the project. The Division meets regularly during the whole life of the project.

Research and expert input

A team of VLRC staff is assigned to work on the project. Usually the team comprises a team leader and a small number of policy and research officers and assistants. The team researches legislation and cases, considers similar laws throughout Australia and overseas, talks to people affected and identifies the issues.

A panel of experts may be appointed to provide assistance. For example, the Commission appointed an expert panel including psychologists, psychiatrists and other mental health professionals to a project involving mental impairment.

Sometimes a person with special expertise is appointed to help with the project. For the Inclusive Juries project (see page 14) Professor Ron McCallum, a law professor and expert on disability who has been blind since birth, was appointed as a special advisor.

Consultations and submissions

The team writes a consultation paper (or issues paper) for each project, which is published on the VLRC website. This paper describes the current law and the problems with it, asks questions for consideration and invites the public to respond.

The VLRC consults with community members affected by the law, taking care to include under-represented groups. The purpose of consultations is to help the VLRC know and understand people's views and experiences. Consultations can range from informal private conversations to public community meetings.

Our staff travel to many parts of Victoria to consult as widely as possible. Online consultations are an option and were used widely during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. We also seek information through online surveys.

Anyone can make a submission through our website, via email, or in documents sent to the Commission. A submission may include personal experiences that are relevant, and suggestions about how to change the law. Submissions are generally made public unless the person making the submission asks for it to be confidential.

Writing the report

The VLRC uses all of the information gathered via research, consultations, submissions and any appointed experts as the basis for its recommendations. Every opinion is considered, but the Commissioners make decisions about what to recommend. The recommendations are included in a report which explains the Commission's reasoning. The report is delivered to the Attorney-General by the required date.

How the law changes

As required by law, if the project is a reference from the Attorney-General then the government tables the Commission's report in Parliament within 14 parliamentary sitting days of receiving it. In practice that may be several months later because Parliament sits for only a few weeks every year. After the tabling, the VLRC publishes the report on its website.

Reports of community law reform projects are usually tabled, but this is not required by law.

The Government decides whether to proceed with changes to the law based on the VLRC's recommendations and other policy considerations. The law only changes if and when Parliament passes new legislation. This may happen within a few months or may take several years. The VLRC has no control over this part of the process.

Overall, around 75 per cent of the VLRC's recommendations have been implemented.

THE LAW REFORM PROCESS

Community input

Early stages

A problem with the law is identified



The project starts: research and scoping

The Commission receives a reference from the Attorney-General or begins a community law reform project based on a proposal from the community.

A 'Division' of Commissioners (the whole Commission or a part of it) begins work on the project. Staff members are allocated to the project – usually a team leader and up to three policy and research officers.



Initial research and consultations

Team members research the law in Australia and overseas, find relevant cases, talk to people affected by the law, and identify the problems and issues.



Expert advice

The Commission may appoint a panel of people or an individual with expert knowledge of the topic to provide advice.



Consultation paper and call for submissions

The consultation paper (or issues paper) provides relevant background, asks questions, and invites people to submit their opinions about whether the law should change and how.



Consultations

The Commission meets with people and organisations who have experience and knowledge of the issues, including under-represented voices. Often the VLRC publishes an online survey to hear the views of more people.

Implementation— changing the law

6

Submissions

Anyone can make a submission, which is a statement of a person or organisation's views about the law and how to improve it. Submissions can be made via an online form or in documents sent to the VLRC.

7

Report

Team members write drafts of the report. The Commissioners decide on the recommendations. The report includes recommendations for reform, along with evidence, quotes from submissions, and reasoning. The Commissioners put their names to the report as an official report of the VLRC. The VLRC delivers its report to the Attorney-General by the due date.

8

Tabling

Reports of Attorney-General references are tabled in Parliament by the Attorney-General within 14 Parliamentary sitting days (which may in fact be several months later). After tabling, the report is published by the Commission on its website and in hard copy. The VLRC's work on the project is now complete. Reports of community law reform projects do not have to be tabled by law, but in practice they are often tabled.

9

Government response

The government decides whether to implement the VLRC's recommendations in full, in part, or not at all. It does not have to provide a formal response to the report and there is no set timeline for action. Reforms may be implemented quickly, slowly or never.

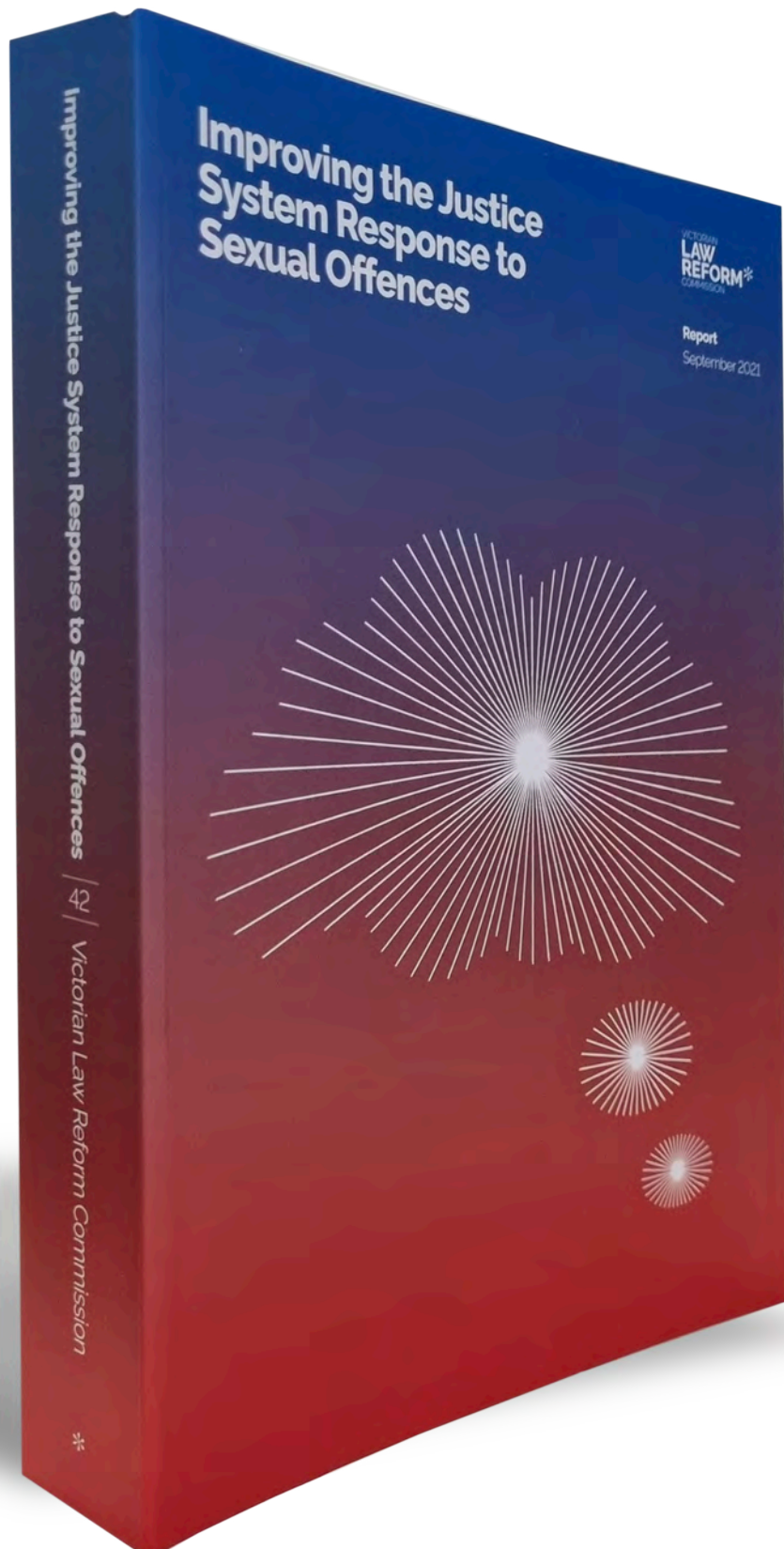
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Changes to the law

If the government decides to introduce new legislation, Parliament debates changes to the law, which may be accepted, amended or rejected. When new (or amended) legislation is passed by Parliament, and receives royal assent, the process is complete. The law changes on the date specified in the legislation, called the commencement date.

CASE STUDY 1

IMPROVING THE JUSTICE SYSTEM RESPONSE TO SEXUAL OFFENCES



Sexual violence is widespread in the community. It is estimated that almost one in five women (18%) in Australia have experienced sexual violence since they were 15 years old. For men, the figure is one in twenty (5%). Children and young people also experience high rates of sexual violence. A national study suggests that almost eight per cent of adults have experienced child sexual abuse.

The effects of sexual violence can be profound. Emotional and psychological distress, physical harm, and disruptions to work life are just some of the impacts sexual violence can have.

However, the justice system does not respond well to sexual violence. This inquiry was about how to improve the justice system's response to this serious and widespread harm.

TIMELINE

1 April 2020 The VLRC commenced the inquiry after receiving terms of reference from the Attorney-General.	an online questionnaire and a consultation paper encouraging people who had experienced sexual violence to provide input.	and 67 responses to the online questionnaire.
5 October 2020 The VLRC published eight short issues papers on topics such as the trial process and alternatives to criminal justice, and invited the public to make submissions. We also produced an animated video 'The justice system and sexual offences—tell us how to make things better'. We published	October 2020-July 2021 The Commission held 99 consultations with people and organisations including victim survivors, police, lawyers and the courts, academics, and community and victim advocacy and support organisations (see the VLRC website for complete list).	20 September 2021 The report was delivered to the Attorney-General.
	23 December 2020 We received 71 submissions	16 November 2021 The report was tabled in Parliament. The Victorian Government announced that it would use our recommendations to overhaul how sexual offences are reported and dealt with in Victoria.
		6 April 2022 An additional report on 'Grab and drag' offences was tabled and published.

WHY DOES THE LAW NEED TO CHANGE?

Even though sexual violence is common, it is one of the most under-reported crimes. About 87 per cent of people who experience sexual violence do not report it to the police. Only about half seek any support at all, usually from friends and family.

When sexual violence is reported, police lay charges in about a quarter of cases. A further ten per cent of incidents reported to police drop out of the criminal justice system at the prosecution stage. Features of our justice system make it hard for sexual offences to be proved in court, and traumatic for victim survivors to go through the process. Many misconceptions about rape and sexual assault still exist, which can affect the outcomes of trials.

Victoria needs better ways of dealing with sexual offences, and new approaches to supporting victims. The law relating to giving consent was outdated and needed to change to reflect the reality of sexual violence.

CASE STUDY 1

IMPROVING THE JUSTICE SYSTEM RESPONSE TO SEXUAL OFFENCES

Continued

The Commission's task

The Attorney-General gave the Commission these terms of reference:

The Victorian Law Reform Commission (VLRC) is asked to review and report on Victoria's laws relating to rape, sexual assault and associated adult and child sexual offences. The review should identify opportunities to embed and build upon previous reforms, identify the barriers to reporting and resolving sexual offences, and make recommendations to improve the justice system's response...

In particular, the terms of reference asked us to look at:

- > barriers to reporting sexual offences: what prevents people from reporting sexual violence
- > why reports of sexual violence may not proceed through the justice system
- > how to reduce the trauma of people who have experienced sexual violence, when they engage with the justice system
- > the best ways of responding to sexual offences—including alternatives to the justice system
- > how to build on previous reforms.

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For the complete terms of reference visit lawreform.vic.gov.au

What did the community say?

We asked for the community's views through consultations, submissions, and an anonymous online questionnaire, receiving hundreds of responses. This is some of what we heard.

A strong message the Commission heard from the community is that people who have experienced sexual violence have a range of justice needs. Some want the perpetrator charged, but some people think other options are preferable, such as restorative justice. Everyone needs information and support and wants to have their voice heard.

Several people spoke of the reasons they didn't report a sexual offence. Some spoke of the fear of being disbelieved and shamed. This was even more of a deterrent for people who experienced sexual abuse as a child. Some told us they didn't understand at the time that what had happened to them was wrong, or that it was sexual assault.

Some people found it difficult to report to police, while others told us they had positive experiences. There were more positive experiences with specialist police. People told us that they would have liked other ways of reporting, rather than going to the police.

We were told that people need more information about where to get support and how. We heard that it was difficult to find out what support was available, and how to access it. There are long waiting lists before people can access counselling and other support, especially in regional areas.

We heard that criminal trials are traumatic for victims. We also heard that victims often feel left in the dark and do not know how a prosecution is proceeding. It is particularly devastating when charges against a person are reduced or dropped.

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For more community responses, see the publication [Online Responses from People with Experience of Sexual Assault](#) on our website.

Report and recommendations

The Commission made 91 recommendations for reforms to the law. These were some of the key recommendations:

- > Restorative justice and other alternatives to the criminal trial should become a mainstream option.
- > Victims should not feel alone. They should be able to access support from a 'victim advocate' who walks with victims on their path through the justice system, providing counselling, emotional support, advice and advocacy.
- > Victoria needs a stronger model of 'affirmative consent', which requires a person to take steps to find out if there is consent, not just assume it.
- > The law should be clarified so that everyone knows that 'stealthing' is a crime.
- > A Commission for Sexual Safety should be established in Victoria.
- > Criminal trials should be less traumatic for victim survivors. Juries need better directions from the judge about rape myths, and more access to expert witnesses. The rules about cross-examination should be enforced so that improper questions are not asked.
- > There should be an enforceable duty on employers and others, such as universities, to take steps to eliminate sexual violence and harassment.
- > There should be stronger laws on image-based abuse.
- > Reporting sexual violence should be easier and there should be more options, including online options.

- > Police, lawyers, judges and magistrates should receive more training on dealing with sexual offences. Lawyers, magistrates and judges should require special accreditation before appearing in sex offence cases.
- > There should be more public education for the community about sexual offences and better sexuality education in schools.
- > There should be more support and funding for organisations that respond to sexual violence and work with victims.
- > It should be easier for victims to access financial assistance.

What happened next?

When the report was tabled in Parliament, the government immediately announced that it intended to implement the VLRC's recommendations about affirmative consent and stealthing.

It also announced that it would deliver a \$5.2 million funding boost to specialist sexual assault services.

It said that all the VLRC's recommendations would be considered and would shape the Government's 10-year strategy to address sexual violence and harm.

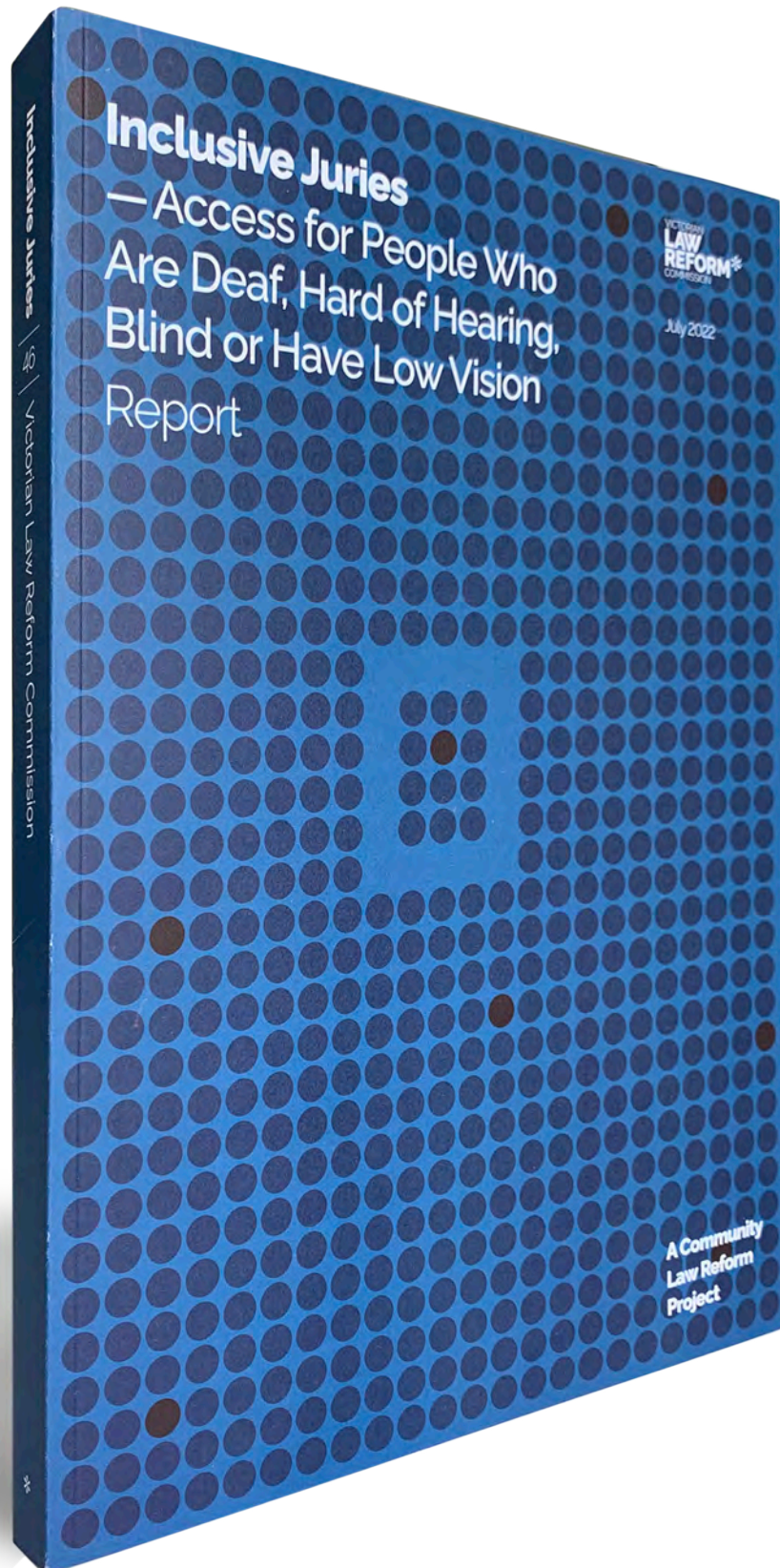
Legislation was passed by Parliament in August 2022 to implement:

- > our affirmative consent and stealthing recommendations
- > some of our recommendations to improve jury directions.

* Visit lawreform.vic.gov.au and look under All Projects for more about this reference.

CASE STUDY 2

INCLUSIVE JURIES—ACCESS FOR PEOPLE WHO ARE DEAF, HARD OF HEARING, BLIND OR HAVE LOW VISION



Juries are supposed to be representative of a broad cross-section of the community and serving on juries is an important civic responsibility. However, people who are deaf, hard of hearing, blind or have low vision are currently unable to serve on juries. The United Nations has found in several cases that Australia is in breach of its responsibilities under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. People with disabilities should be represented on juries because they are part of our community and should be able to participate in civic life on equal terms with others.

The Commission considered how to make juries more inclusive by changing legislation and practices to remove barriers for people who are deaf, hard of hearing, blind or have low vision to enable them to serve as jurors in Victoria.

TIMELINE

11 March 2020

The VLRC commenced this community law reform project in response to calls for change from advocacy groups and recent challenges to the law in the High Court and the United Nations. The VLRC wrote its own terms of reference.

August 2020

The VLRC held preliminary consultations with a small group of stakeholders including advocacy groups, the courts, legal professionals and academics.

24 December 2020

The VLRC published a consultation paper that explained the current law and why reform was needed, and invited the public to make submissions and answer a survey. Papers were made available in Auslan and audio versions.

March–July 2021

The VLRC held 29 consultations (over Zoom, because of the pandemic). We spoke to people who are deaf, hard of hearing, blind or have low vision and many other stakeholders

about issues raised in the consultation paper and their experiences.

February 2021

14 submissions and 27 survey responses were received.

March–July 2022

The VLRC wrote a report with 53 recommendations about how to enable people who are deaf, hard of hearing, blind or have low vision to serve on juries.

30 July 2022

The report was delivered to the Attorney-General.

WHY DOES THE LAW NEED TO CHANGE?

The *Juries Act 2000* (Vic) does not specifically exclude people who are deaf, hard of hearing, blind or who have low vision from serving as jurors. However, the Act specifies that a person is ineligible to serve if they are 'unable to communicate in or understand the English language adequately' or have 'a physical disability that renders the person incapable of performing the duties of jury service.'

Using 'reasonable adjustments'—for example an Auslan interpreter or screen reading program—may enable a person to meet the eligibility requirements in the Act. But there is no obligation on the courts or Juries Commissioner to provide reasonable adjustments.

A further legal barrier is the old common law rule that there must not be more than 12 jurors present in the jury room. This is known as the '13th person rule' and it means that a juror cannot be assisted by a non-juror in jury deliberations.

CASE STUDY 2

INCLUSIVE JURIES—ACCESS FOR PEOPLE WHO ARE DEAF, HARD OF HEARING, BLIND OR HAVE LOW VISION

Continued

The Commission's task

The VLRC's task was to 'examine the current legal framework to consider whether legislative change is required, what practical supports would be necessary, and whether there are specific circumstances in which such jury service should be limited.'

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For the complete terms of reference visit lawreform.vic.gov.au

What did the community say?

People who are deaf, hard of hearing, blind or have low vision told us about the barriers they face.

A blind person told us: 'We need to be assessed if we can do a task—not just subjected to people's views on what we can and cannot do.'

We heard that adjustments could enable a person who is deaf, hard of hearing, blind or has low vision to perform the role of juror.

We heard that making juries more inclusive would make them more representative of the community. A broader cross-section of the community on a jury would mean that a wider range of views would be included.

We heard from people involved in the justice system in the United States, United Kingdom and Ireland, where people with disabilities have served on juries, about how those systems work.

While supportive of reform, people in the legal profession told us that more inclusive juries must not affect the accused's right to a fair trial, and that in some cases the evidence in a particular trial might mean that a person with a specific disability cannot serve (for example, if the trial turns on a critical piece of visual or audio evidence).

Report and recommendations

The Commission made 53 recommendations for reforms to the law. These were some of the key recommendations:

- > The report provides examples of the adjustments that could enable people to serve, including Auslan interpreters and support persons, assistance animals, hearing loops, reading assistance software, Braille material and emerging technology.
- > The Juries Act should be amended to require that courts provide reasonable adjustments to enable jury service. The Act should also be amended to state that the '13th person rule' doesn't apply to Auslan interpreters and support persons, so that they can work alongside jurors in the jury room.
- > The final decision about whether a person is able to serve on a jury in a particular trial should be made by the judge, considering a range of factors including the evidence that will be important in that trial.
- > Auslan interpreters and support persons should undertake training to work with jurors. They should also sign up to standards and a code of conduct and provide an oath to the court.
- > Disability awareness training should be required for judges, lawyers and court staff who work with juries.

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Read the report, submissions and other relevant papers in various formats at lawreform.vic.gov.au.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND SCHOOL VISITS

Staff members from the Commission visit schools, TAFEs, universities, professional and community groups across Victoria to explain the work of the Commission. Sometimes presentations are delivered online. This is a free service.

We produce free educational resources for students and the community, including posters. Copies of posters and class sets of this booklet can be requested by phone or email or downloaded from the Teachers and Students section of our website, where you can also find videos explaining aspects of the legal system and law reform.

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We produce a podcast, 'Old Law, New Law' which you can find at <https://vlrc.podbean.com/>. Episodes provide more in-depth discussion of our recent inquiries.

Request a speaker

If you would like someone from the VLRC to present to your class or group, please complete the 'Request a speaker' online form in the Teachers and Students section of our website. If we cannot visit you in person, we may be able to organise an online presentation.

We also present at Law Talks events for schools organised by the Victoria Law Foundation.

HAVE YOUR SAY

The Commission welcomes community input.

Tell us your idea for changing the law

Do you have an idea for a Victorian law that you think needs to change? Contact our community law reform team or complete the online form on our website (look for 'About community law reform' under the Projects menu). Please first make sure the law you want to change is a Victorian law (not a Commonwealth law).

Tell us what you think

If you want to contribute to a project, you can participate in consultations or make a submission. We often gather the views of the community through online surveys. Check our website to find out which projects are currently open for submissions.

If you want to make a submission you can complete an online form on our website, send us an email or letter, speak to us in person or over the phone. We want to hear your opinions and experiences about the laws we are looking at.

Keep up to date with law reform

To stay in touch with the Commission's work, follow us on Facebook or Twitter (@VicLawReform) or LinkedIn, listen to our podcasts at vlrc.podbean.com, and subscribe to our e-newsletter via lawreform.vic.gov.au/contact-us.

Do you have a question for the Victorian Law Reform Commission? Email us at law.reform@lawreform.vic.gov.au



This is a list of projects the Commission has worked on.

For more information about our projects,
visit lawreform.vic.gov.au.

The date in brackets refers to the reporting date.

** denotes community law reform project*

Criminal Liability for Workplace Death and Serious Injury
in the Public Sector (2002)

Disputes between Co-owners (2002)

Failure to Appear in Court in Response to Bail* (2002)

Workplace Privacy (2005)

People with Intellectual Disabilities at Risk: a Legal
Framework for Compulsory Care (2003)

Sexual Offences (2004)

Defences to Homicide (2004)

Workplace Privacy (2005)

Uniform Evidence Law (2006)

Review of Family Violence Laws (2006)

Residential Tenancy Databases* (2006)

Assisted Reproductive Technology and Adoption (2007)

Review of the *Bail Act 1997* (2007)

Civil Justice Review (2008)

Abortion (2008)

Assistance Animals* (2009)

Jury Directions (2009)

Surveillance in Public Places (2010)

Protection Applications in the Children's Court (2010)

Review of the *Property Law Act 1958* (2010)

Easements and Covenants (2010)

Supporting Young People in Police Interviews* (2010)

Sex Offenders Registration (2011)

Guardianship (2012)

Birth Registration and Birth Certificates* (2013)

Succession Laws (2013)

Jury Empanelment (2014)

Review of the *Crimes (Mental Impairment and Unfitness to be Tried) Act
1997* (2014)

The Forfeiture Rule (2014)

Trading Trusts—Oppression Remedies (2015)

Photographing and Filming Tenants' Possessions for Advertising
Purposes* (2015)

Medicinal Cannabis (2015)

Use of Regulatory Regimes in Preventing the Infiltration of Organised
Crime into Lawful Occupations and Industries (2016)

The Role of Victims of Crime in the Criminal Trial Process (2016)

Funeral and Burial Instructions* (2016)

Adoption (2017)

Review of the *Victims of Crime Assistance Act 1996* (2018)

Access to Justice: Litigation Funding and Group Proceedings (2018)

Neighbourhood Tree Disputes* (2019)

Contempt of Court (2020)

Committals (2020)

Improving the Response of the Justice System to Sexual Offences
(2021)

Stalking (2022)

Inclusive Juries—Access for People Who Are Deaf, Hard of Hearing,
Blind or Have Low Vision* (2022)

Recklessness (2024)



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