

1 September 2025

The Hon Sonya Kilkeny MP
Attorney-General
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Dear Attorney

2024 Report on the Operation of the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities

On behalf of the Victorian Equal Opportunity and Human Rights Commission (the Commission), I am pleased to present our 18th report on the operation of the *Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006 (Vic)* (the Charter) for the 2024 calendar year.

The Charter report examines the operation of the Charter as required by section 41(a)(i) of the Charter. In this report, we focus primarily on the Charter's impact on law making, setting out how Parliament has contemplated the Charter in 2024 during the tabling and passage of laws.

Declarations of inconsistent interpretation

During 2024, the Supreme Court of Victoria did not make any declarations of inconsistent interpretation. It has therefore not been necessary for this report to examine matters under section 41(a)(ii) of the Charter.

Override declarations

In reference to section 41(a)(iii) of the Charter, one override declaration was tabled, however House Amendments removed the need for an override, so there was no override made during 2024.

The tabled [*State Civil Liability \(Police Informants\) Act 2024*](#) sought to enact Victoria's fifth override provision in an Act since the Charter's inception. The original Bill aimed to limit the financial liability of the state by extinguishing causes of action for damages or monetary compensation that relate to the provision of information or other assistance to Victoria Police by specified human sources, specifically, Ms Gobbo or Mr Joseph Acquaro.

The human rights dialogue on the Bill in Parliament highlighted that the legislation, while aiming to protect the functioning of the criminal justice system and confidentiality of police operations, could unjustifiably limit access to civil justice and redress for individuals affected by past Police misconduct.

In response to significant concerns raised in parliamentary debate, specifically the unprecedented nature of the legislation that some Members argued impacted equality before the law, the rule of law and administration of justice, then Attorney General Jaclyn Symes, commented that the Government was comfortable that, with an amendment, the override

could be removed from the Bill.¹ This amendment allows damages or monetary compensation to be awarded regarding claims but has capped it at a maximum of \$1,000,000 in actions involving the informants Nicola Gobbo or Joseph Acquaro.²

Human rights in courts and tribunals

In 2024, the Charter was raised in 177 cases in courts and tribunals in Victoria and other jurisdictions.³ A full list of cases is outlined in Appendix A.

Human rights in law making

Bills introduced into Parliament	59
Questions about rights referred to a member or minister by SARC	28
Responses received by SARC from a member or minister	26
Public submissions made to SARC	3 (All made regarding <i>Disability and Social Services Regulation Amendment Bill 2024</i>)
Questions about rights referred to parliament by SARC	None identified
Statements of incompatibility or partial incompatibility	0
Override declarations	0

One of the most significant human rights related Bills in 2024 was the [Justice Legislation Amendment \(Anti-vilification and Social Cohesion\) Bill 2024](#) which introduced stronger protections against harmful hate conduct. For an overview of more key human rights related 2024 Bills please see Appendix B.

The *Justice Legislation Amendment (Anti-vilification and Social Cohesion) Act 2025* repeals the *Racial and Religious Tolerance Act 2001*, a complex and under-utilised law, and moves serious vilification offences to the *Crimes Act 1958* and civil anti-vilification protections to the *Equal Opportunity Act 2010*. The Act substantially increases protections for people who are disproportionately targeted by hate speech and conduct in Victoria and promotes the right to equality under the Charter.

The Commission welcomes the strengthening of civil protections under the Act. The new law will provide protection against a broader range of hate conduct by making it easier to call out everyday forms of hate as unlawful under its new harm-based protection. The reform also creates criminal offences to respond to serious vilification under the *Crimes Act*.

The reform now protects people with a broader range of attributes – disability, gender identity, race, religious belief or activity, sex, sex characteristics, sexual orientation, and personal association with a person who has a protected attribute.

¹ (LC, 12 Sept 2025, 3443, 3450, 3484.) https://hansard.parliament.vic.gov.au/images/stories/daily-hansard/Council_2024/Legislative%20Council%202024-09-12.pdf

² (LC, 12 Sept 2025, 3491.) https://hansard.parliament.vic.gov.au/images/stories/daily-hansard/Council_2024/Legislative%20Council%202024-09-12.pdf

³ These cases include matters with a single sentence or referencing the Charter and interstate decisions.

The Commission is committed to its role in protecting and promoting human rights in Victoria, and I look forward to continuing to work with the Victorian Government and with the broader Victorian community to uphold human rights.

Yours sincerely



Ro Allen

Victorian Equal Opportunity and Human Rights Commissioner

cc. Matt Bolger-Hobson, Senior Manager, Courts Civil and Criminal Law

Belinda La Rocca, Manager, Courts Civil and Criminal Law

Appendix A: Bills tabled in Parliament in 2024

Legislation	Summary	Consideration of human rights by Parliament and SARC
Criminal Organisations Control Amendment Act 2024	<p>The Act expands police powers to prohibit persons aged over 18 years from associating with each other. It introduces a serious crime prevention order scheme enabling a court to impose conditions restricting the activities of the person subject to the order. People can be barred from leaving Victoria, using telecommunications devices, engaging in business activities or be required to notify the police about changes to vehicle ownership. There is no limit to renewal of Orders. An offence provision applies, deeming that an Order is proof of knowledge that the person knows an order is in effect. It also criminalises display of insignia of prescribed organisations.</p>	<p>SARC’s report stated that the legislation is compatible with the Charter but wrote to the Attorney-General regarding the effect of rolling renewal orders and whether these are necessary.</p> <p>The deeming provision (that an Order is proof of knowledge) is relevant to the presumption of innocence (s 25(k)) but SARC considered it necessary. The Chief Commissioner must serve an Order no later than 7 days after it is made, and the prosecution would need to prove service occurred. (SARC Alert Digest 12 of 2024, 9 – 10.)</p> <p>The Attorney General observed that a Court renewing an order must be satisfied that the grounds for an order exist. The purpose of the scheme cannot be achieved if a Court’s power to renew is capped. When there is a substantial change in circumstances, a person can apply for revocation or variation.</p> <p>(SARC Alert Digest 13 of 2024, 34 – 35.)</p>
Firearms and Control of Weapons (Machetes) Amendment Act 2024	<p>The Act amends the Firearms Act 1996 (the Act) to expand police powers to serve firearm prohibition orders. This empowers Victoria Police officers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • direct or detain an individual for the purposes of serving a firearm prohibition order; and • enter premises without consent for the purposes of serving a firearm prohibition order on an individual, subject to a service search warrant. 	<p>SARC’s report stated that the legislation is compatible with the Charter. (SARC Alert Digest 2 of 2024, 12.)</p>
Inquiries Amendment (Yoorrook Justice Commission)	<p>The Act empowers the Yoorrook Justice Commission to protect the confidentiality of First Peoples’ evidence in line with Indigenous Data Sovereignty principles. This enables the</p>	<p>SARC’s report stated that the legislation is compatible with the Charter. (SARC Alert Digest 16 of 2024, 4.)</p>

<p>Records and Other Matters) Act 2025</p>	<p>Yoorrook Justice Commission power to issue record orders over First Peoples' evidence as a special measure under section 8(4) of the Charter giving First Peoples control over access to and use of their data and protecting their confidentiality.</p>	
<p>Justice Legislation Amendment (Anti-vilification and Social Cohesion) Act 2025</p> <p>Repeals the Racial and Religious Tolerance Act 2001.</p> <p>Amends the EO Act, Crimes Act and other Acts to strengthen and reform anti-vilification laws.</p>	<p>The Act expands anti-vilification laws to cover a broader range of attributes: disability, gender identity, race, religious belief or activity, sex, sex characteristics, sexual orientation, and personal association (whether as a relative or otherwise) with a person who has a protected attribute.</p> <p>The Act introduces a harm-based test that harm be considered from the perspective of the target group, with a threshold of harm being “reasonably likely” to be considered harmful. Online conduct is explicitly covered, e.g. social media.</p> <p>The new definition clarifies that conduct may be public conduct even if it occurs on private property or land, or at a place not open to the general public. For example, conduct may be public conduct even if it occurs at a school or a workplace.</p> <p>The Act will allow intersectional claims to be made – claims based on a combination of attributes, rather than just on the basis of two or more attributes separately.</p> <p>The purpose of the Act makes it clear that it is intended to protect First Nations people and others experiencing systemic injustice and structural oppression.</p> <p>The Act creates criminal offences of serious vilification which will be placed in the Crimes Act.</p>	<p>The Bill was tabled in 2024, however SARC reporting occurred in 2025.</p> <p>SARC’s report stated that the tabled legislation was compatible with the Charter. The rights to freedom of expression (s 15) and religion (s 14) are not absolute and may be limited where it is reasonably necessary to respect the rights and reputations of others, or for the protection of national security, public order, public health or public morality.</p> <p>(SARC Alert Digest 1 of 2025, 23.)</p> <p>SARC’s report on a House amendment noted that it would write to the Attorney-General seeking information regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • whether removing a statutory defence of having a genuine political purpose to a charge of engaging in conduct likely to incite vilification is compatible with the implied freedom of political communication • whether the framing of an exception in similar terms to other jurisdictions may be a less restrictive means reasonably available to achieve the purpose in clause 4, of targeting egregious vilifying conduct. <p>SARC noted that other jurisdictions provide exemptions for fair comment, in the public interest or have narrower scope.</p> <p>(SARC Alert Digest 3 of 2025, 11 - 12, 14 - 16.)</p> <p>The Attorney-General’s response observed that the offence is intended to capture only extremely serious conduct promoting the strongest form of dislike</p>

		<p>towards a person or group. It is unlikely the offence would impose any burden on the implied freedom – most, if not all, communications protected by the implied freedom would likely be permitted. The overall risk of Constitutional invalidity remains low. In consultation on the Bill, stakeholders did not support including any exceptions. Exceptions may increase the risk of legitimising vilifying conduct under the guise of communications made in good faith or public interest.</p> <p>(Alert Digest 6 of 2025, 47 – 48.)</p>
<p>Parliamentary Workplace Standards and Integrity Act 2024</p>	<p>The Act establishes the Parliamentary Workplace Standards and Integrity Commission (Commission) to deal with alleged parliamentary misconduct by Members of Parliament (MPs) and Ministers (including Parliamentary Secretaries). The Commission can also receive and refer public interest disclosures to the Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission (IBAC) and investigate public interest complaints referred to it by IBAC. The Act also establishes the Parliamentary Integrity Adviser (PIA) to provide advice on ethical and integrity matters.</p>	<p>SARC’s report observed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that the Chair cannot be appointed on a part-time or sessional basis, unlike comparable positions in other bodies that allow part-time or sessional appointments • The offices of commissioner or PIA may become vacant on the basis of a finding of guilt where no conviction is recorded by a court • MPs must demonstrate respect for the Commission and PIA, and sanctions may apply for not demonstrating respect. <p>SARC noted that it would write to the Premier regarding the compatibility of these clauses with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the right against discrimination based on parental status or status as a carer (s8 and s3) • the right of an eligible person without discrimination based on spent conviction to have equal access to public office (s 8(3)) • the MPs’ Charter rights to hold an opinion without interference and to freedom of expression (s 15) <p>(SARC Alert Digest 8 of 2024, 24-25.)</p> <p>The Premier’s response observed that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chair's role provides continuous leadership serving as the public sector

		<p>body Head and must act as expeditiously when dealing with referrals and investigations. Flexible work practices can be made to accommodate caregiving responsibilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commissioners and the PIA must uphold the highest standards of integrity and conduct to maintain the full confidence of the public and parties to a Commission matter. There are also circumstances where a person with a spent conviction may still have the right to be appointed or reappointed without discrimination. • An MP may still disagree with or hold a different opinion to the Commission or PIA but must convey their opinions respectfully (SARC Alert Digest 10 of 2024, 27-28.)
<p>State Civil Liability (Police Informants) Act 2024</p>	<p>The tabled Bill limited the financial liability of the state is by extinguishing causes of action that relate to the provision of information or other assistance to Victoria Police by the specified human sources, Ms Gobbo or Mr Joseph Acquaro.</p> <p>The Statement of Compatibility observed that it may be open to argue that the Bill limits the property rights of persons with an accrued cause of action and that limitation is not justifiable under section 7(2) of the Charter. The exceptional circumstance posed to warrant an override was the “need to promote finality in relation to causes of action related to the royal commission and protect Victorian taxpayers and the state from further royal commission related expenditure.”</p>	<p>SARC’s report on the tabled Bill observed that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it extinguishes causes of action against the State in circumstances where the cause of action relates to, arises from, or is in connection with, the provision of information or other assistance or Victoria Police by a specified human source. • it may limit the right to a fair hearing (s 24), because, in instances where the Bill is applied to commenced proceedings, those proceedings may not be decided by ‘a competent, independent and impartial court or tribunal after a fair and public hearing’, but rather by the Parliament. • SARC sought clarification from the Attorney-General regarding whether: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ claims for costs in criminal proceedings are extinguished ○ less rights-restrictive alternatives could be considered. <p>(SARC Alert Digest 11 of 2024, 26, 28.)</p> <p>The Ministerial response stated that:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Bill does not affect the court’s discretion to award costs in criminal or civil proceedings. the legislation aims to limit the extent to which the State is required to devote further human and financial resources responding to matters that were subject to the Royal Commission into the Management of Police Informants and promote finality in those cases – this purpose would not be achieved if the Bill excluded proceedings that have already commenced in the courts and this would result in significant financial expenditure of the State. <p>(SARC Alert Digest 13 of 2024, 45.)</p>
<p>Terrorism (Community Protection) and Control of Weapons Amendment Act 2024</p>	<p>The Act seeks to combat weapons offending when and where there is heightened risk to community safety. It allows Victoria Police to publish a notice of a declaration of a planned designated area on its website rather than a daily newspaper. An event declaration operates during the event and during any time before and after the event that the Chief Commissioner considers reasonable, rather than the current coverage of operating strictly during the event itself. The Chief Commissioner can declare an area where an event is to be held if satisfied there is a likelihood that violence or disorder involving the use of weapons will occur in that area during the period of intended operation.</p> <p>At present, police are unable to conduct a planned operation in an area until a minimum of 10 days has elapsed from the end of a previous planned operation in the same area. The Act reduces this minimum 10-day gap to a minimum of 12 hours.</p>	<p>SARC’s report raised questions about extended search and seizure powers and Control of Weapons Act amendments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Chief Commissioner can authorise warrantless search powers where there is no evidence of previous violence or disorder involving weapons. The duration can be extended and rolling authorisations can occur with as little as 12 hours between them. Lowering the threshold for declaring designated areas where stop-and-search powers can be used and extend the duration of such declarations. <p>SARC wrote to the Minister seeking information regarding whether measures in comparable legislation could be a less restrictive means reasonably available to achieve the purpose of addressing violence or disorder involving weapons.</p> <p>(SARC Alert Digest 1 of 2025, 30-35.)</p> <p>The Ministerial Response observed that the legislation in other jurisdictions is not directly comparable to Victoria’s scheme. The interstate schemes appear limited to a range of locations defined according to a function or purpose (e.g. stations,</p>

		<p>shopping or sporting precincts), where there is previous offending at a location. Victoria’s scheme focuses on weapons related violence and disorder and does not leverage schemes for different purposes like alcohol fuelled violence. The provisions are reasonable and justified under s 7(2) and appropriately focused to detect and deter weapons related violence. (SARC Alert Digest 3 of 2025, 22-23.)</p>
<p>Youth Justice Act 2024</p>	<p>The Act raises the age of criminal responsibility from 10 years to 12 years of age and enacts procedures relevant to criminal matters regarding children and a scheme for alternative processes to courts, to respond to offending by children, e.g. warnings, cautions and diversion.</p> <p>The Bill was passed with amendment. These amendments included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • change to the unacceptable risk test in the Bail Act 1977 to clarify that a bail decision maker must consider whether there is an unacceptable risk a person may commit certain specified offences. • an offence of committing a schedule 1 or schedule 2 offence while on bail. • Youth Justice Commissioner publishing the number of unclothed searches carried out every 12 months and the number of isolations used and the reason for use, every 3 months. • Reading aloud victim impact statements in certain circumstances during diversion conferences. 	<p>SARC wrote to the Minister seeking further information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • whether a registered Aboriginal youth justice agency, authorised to exercise a power or function of the Secretary under the Bill, is a public authority under the Charter • whether the inadmissibility of evidence of a child’s alleged offending (that has been dealt with by a youth warning, caution or a finalised early diversion outcome plan) in a civil proceeding against the child engages the right of a person who seeks a civil remedy from a child to have that proceeding determined, SARC noted it may make it difficult to seek a civil remedy from the child like damages, a restorative order or an injunction (e.g. a FV protection order.) <p>(SARC Alert Digest 9 of 2024, 27-31.)</p> <p>The Ministerial response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • confirmed that an Aboriginal youth justice agency exercising a function or power under authorisation of the Secretary will perform a public function on behalf of the State, fall within the definition of a public authority and be subject to the duties imposed by section 38 of the Charter. • stated that any limitation on the right of a person to bring a civil claim against a child who has received a warning or caution is justified due to factors

		<p>including the minor nature of alleged offending and the low likelihood that legal action would be pursued regarding a child who was not charged and may have limited means to pay and the desirability of diverting a child from the justice system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stated that, regarding the admissibility of evidence of alleged offending for which an early diversion outcome plan has been finalised, any limitation on the right to a fair hearing in civil matters is justified to encourage candid participation in the early diversion group conference (EDGC) process. Given the more serious nature of offences that would be subject to an EDGC, evidence of the EDGC or the child's conduct can be admitted in proceedings with the consent of the court or the child, or for the purposes of a victim's financial compensation claim. (SARC Alert Digest 11 of 2024, 46-49.) <p>SARC reported on House Amendments. SARC wrote to the Minister seeking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanatory material about an offence provision that makes it an offence for a person to commit a specified offence while on bail – this makes a person liable to be tried and punished more than once for an offence arising out of the same act. • A bail decision maker must refuse bail if there is an unacceptable risk the accused would commit certain listed offences. The offences are primarily violence or sexual offences but may include certain drug offences. • SARC referred to its practice note highlighting that for house amendments unrelated to the tabled Bill's purpose, supplementary information should be provided to Parliament regarding Charter compatibility. (SARC Alert Digest 11 of 2024, 31, 34.)
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		<p>The Ministerial response stated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new offence will arise out of substantially the same conduct, but with the additional element of the accused having been on bail at the time of the alleged offending – intended as a deterrent against serious offending while on bail, by imposing consequences for serious offending while on bail. • To refuse bail, a bail decision-maker must consider the gravity and nature of any risk and be satisfied it is unacceptable. The provision does not unjustifiably limit Charter rights but sends clearer guidance to bail decision-makers, ensuring they consider the gravity of potential serious offending on bail without dictating the outcome of their bail decision. <p>(SARC Alert Digest 14 of 2024.)</p>
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Appendix B: Cases raising the Charter in 2024

1. [AFU \[2024\] VMHT 3 \(9 February 2024\)](#)
2. [Aleckson: Finding into death with inquest of Aleckson, Jayke Michael \(COR 2018 005190\) \[2024\] VicCorC 29736 \(12 December 2024\)](#)
3. [An & Ors v Australian Broadcasting Corporation \[2024\] VSC 518 \(30 August 2024\)](#)
4. [Anderson v Sharpe \[2024\] VSCA 166 \(19 July 2024\)](#)
5. [Anderson v Sharpe \(No 2\) \[2024\] VSC 279 \(29 May 2024\)](#)
6. [Application by the Chief Commissioner of Victoria Police under section 21B of Part 3A of the Terrorism \(Community Protection\) Act 2003 \[2024\] VSC 815 \(30 August 2024\)](#)
7. [AQO \[2024\] VMHT 15 \(24 May 2024\)](#)
8. [AQW \[2024\] VMHT 16 \(27 June 2024\)](#)
9. [Ascent Pty Ltd, Re \[2024\] QIRC 234 \(23 September 2024\)](#)
10. [Asif v The Secretary, Department of Health \(Review and Regulation\) \[2024\] VCAT 719 \(31 July 2024\)](#)
11. [Austin v Dwyer \[2024\] VSC 435 \(26 July 2024\)](#)
12. [A83 and Department of State Development and Infrastructure \(Office of Industrial Relations\) \[2024\] QICmr 3 \(12 February 2024\)](#)
13. [A34 and Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning \(Office of Industrial Relations\) \[2024\] QICmr 61 \(18 November 2024\)](#)
14. [BDV \[2024\] VMHT 8 \(14 March 2024\)](#)
15. [Berih v State of Victoria \(No 2\) \[2024\] VSC 230 \(10 May 2024\)](#)
16. [Berih v State of Victoria \[2024\] VSC 156 \(3 April 2024\)](#)

17. [Blewett v The Secretary, Department of Health \(Review and Regulation\) \[2024\] VCAT 725 \(31 July 2024\)](#)
18. [BNW \[2024\] VMHT 18 \(17 September 2024\)](#)
19. [Breen: Finding into death without inquest of Breen, Trevor Michael \(COR 2023 004848\) \[2024\] VicCorC 29643 \(21 November 2024\)](#)
20. [Breen: Finding into death without inquest of Breen, Lorraine Marie \(COR 2023 004849\) \[2024\] VicCorC 29644 \(21 November 2024\)](#)
21. [Brown v State of Victoria \[2024\] VSC 170 \(12 April 2024\)](#)
22. [Brown v State of Victoria \[2024\] VSC 783 \(17 December 2024\)](#)
23. [Brunswick Land Holding Pty Ltd v Merri-bek CC \[2024\] VCAT 1117 \(27 November 2024\)](#)
24. [B14 and Legal Services Commission \[2024\] QICmr 64 \(20 November 2024\)](#)
25. [B50 and Department of Justice and Attorney-General \[2024\] QICmr 33 \(7 August 2024\)](#)
26. [Capes: Finding into death without inquest of Capes, Noel Edwin \(COR 2023 004850\) \[2024\] VicCorC 29641 \(21 November 2024\)](#)
27. [Capes: Finding into death without inquest of Capes, Kerry Kathleen \(COR 2023 004851\) \[2024\] VicCorC 29642 \(21 November 2024\)](#)
28. [Chopra v Victorian Institute of Teaching \(Human Rights\) \[2024\] VCAT 136 \(30 January 2024\)](#)
29. [Curren: Finding into death without inquest of Curren, Bekkie-Rae \(COR 2019 006509\) \[2024\] VicCorC 29555 \(25 October 2024\)](#)
30. [C44 and Queensland Corrective Services \[2024\] QICmr 31 \(25 July 2024\)](#)
31. [C63 and Department of the Premier and Cabinet \[2024\] QICmr 18 \(15 May 2024\)](#)
32. [C81 and Griffith University \[2024\] QICmr 47 \(2 October 2024\)](#)
33. [DA \(a pseudonym\) v GA \(a pseudonym\) \(Ruling\) \[2024\] VCC 1307 \(30 August 2024\)](#)
34. [Dale v Wintringham \(Ruling No 2\) \[2024\] VCC 87 \(22 March 2024\)](#)
35. [Davis v Department of Health \(Review and Regulation\) \[2024\] VCAT 707 \(26 July 2024\)](#)
36. [Director of Public Prosecutions v Smith \[2024\] HCA 32 \(11 September 2024\)](#)
37. [Director of Public Prosecutions v Smith \[2024\] HCATrans 27 \(18 April 2024\)](#)
38. [DIZ \[2024\] VMHT 1 \(19 January 2024\)](#)
39. [DJB v Director-General, Department of Justice and Attorney General \(No 1\) \[2024\] QCAT 174 \(11 June 2024\)](#)
40. [Donohue v Attorney-General for Victoria \[2024\] VSC 339 \(20 June 2024\)](#)
41. [Donohue v Attorney-General for Victoria \(Vexatious Proceedings\) \[2024\] VSC 564 \(11 September 2024\)](#)
42. [DPP v DJD \[2024\] VSC 699 \(13 November 2024\)](#)
43. [DPP v ZZ \[2024\] VSC 762 \(10 December 2024\)](#)
44. [D34 and Department of Treaty, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships, Communities and Arts; U22 \(Third Party\) \[2024\] QICmr 27 \(20 June 2024\)](#)
45. [E92 and Crime and Corruption Commissioner \[2024\] QICmr 73 \(19 December 2024\)](#)
46. [Fahy v Administrative Appeals Tribunal \[2024\] FCA 170 \(4 March 2024\)](#)
47. [Fazal v Legal Services Board \(Legal Practice\) \[2024\] VCAT 980 \(13 October 2024\)](#)
48. [Fidge v Medical Board of Australia \[2024\] VSC 471 \(8 August 2024\)](#)
49. [Finding into death with inquest of ., Child 1, Child 2, Child 3, Child 4 \(COR 2015 004327\) \[2024\] VicCorC 29687 \(3 December 2024\)](#)
50. [Freeman v Maher \[2024\] VSC 682 \(6 November 2024\)](#)
51. [FT \(a pseudonym\) v The King \[2024\] VSCA 90 \(9 May 2024\)](#)
52. [F53 and Minister for Energy and Clean Energy Jobs \[2024\] QICmr 56 \(24 October 2024\)](#)

53. [GEC \[2024\] VMHT 5 \(28 February 2024\)](#)
54. [GT v Chief Commissioner of Police \[2024\] VSC 824 \(24 December 2024\)](#)
55. [G31 and Queensland Police Service \[2024\] QICmr 49 \(22 May 2024\)](#)
56. [G88 and Energy Queensland Limited \[2024\] QICmr 69 \(28 November 2024\)](#)
57. [G92 and Department of Education \[2024\] QICmr 5 \(15 February 2024\)](#)
58. [Haidary: Finding into death without inquest of Haidary, Zarif \(COR 2024 002762\) \[2024\] VicCorC 29657 \(27 November 2024\)](#)
59. [Head, Transport for Victoria v Kilpatrick & Anor \[2024\] VSC 686 \(8 November 2024\)](#)
60. [HHX \[2024\] VMHT 7 \(8 March 2024\)](#)
61. [Homes Victoria v Dador \(Residential Tenancies\) \[2024\] VCAT 36 \(10 January 2024\)](#)
62. [Homes Victoria v Huynh \(Residential Tenancies\) \[2024\] VCAT 653 \(15 July 2024\)](#)
63. [Hosking v Chief Commissioner of Police \(Review and Regulation\) \[2024\] VCAT 477 \(24 May 2024\)](#)
64. [Hussainpoor: Finding into death without inquest of Hussainpoor, Zamira \(COR 2024 002523\) \[2024\] VicCorC 29655 \(26 November 2024\)](#)
65. [H23 and Crime and Corruption Commission \[2024\] QICmr 11 \(20 March 2024\)](#)
66. [IYQ \[2024\] VMHT 14 \(21 May 2024\)](#)
67. [I13 and Queensland Police Service \[2024\] QICmr 15 \(18 April 2024\)](#)
68. [I63 and Queensland Police Service \[2024\] QICmr 34 \(8 August 2024\)](#)
69. [James v Darebin CC \[2024\] VCAT 805 \(23 August 2024\)](#)
70. [JGK \(Guardianship\) \[2024\] VCAT 424 \(28 March 2024\)](#)
71. [Johns: Finding into death without inquest of Johns, Judith Ann \(COR 2023 003591\) \[2024\] VicCorC 29549 \(24 October 2024\)](#)
72. [Johnston & Ors v Carroll \(APM, Commissioner of the Queensland Police Service\) & Anor; Ishiyama & Ors v Aitken & Ors; Hunt & Ors v Gerrard & Anor \[2024\] QSC 6 \(27 February 2024\)](#)
73. [Johnston & Ors v Carroll \(Commissioner of the Queensland Police Service\) & Anor; Witthahn & Ors v Wakefield \(Chief Executive of Hospital and Health Services and Director General of Queensland Health\); Sutton & Ors v Carroll \(Commissioner of the Queensland Police Service\) \[2024\] QSC 2 \(4 March 2024\)](#)
74. [JRP obo ADX v State of Victoria \(Department of Education and Training\) \(Human Rights\) \[2024\] VCAT 861 \(30 August 2024\)](#)
75. [JYN \[2024\] VMHT 22 \(30 September 2024\)](#)
76. [Kapeli v Secretary, Department of Home Affairs \[2024\] FCA 1246 \(29 October 2024\)](#)
77. [KDR Victoria Pty Ltd t/as Yarra Trams v Victorian Workcover Authority t/a WorkSafe Victoria \(Review and Regulation\) \[2024\] VCAT 659 \(15 July 2024\)](#)
78. [KGW \(Guardianship\) \[2024\] VCAT 1091 \(18 November 2024\)](#)
79. [Kuksal v State of Victoria \(Costs\) \[2024\] VSC 671 \(1 November 2024\)](#)
80. [Kuksal v Victorian Legal Services Board \(Recusal, Summons and Subpoena\) \[2024\] VSC 418 \(18 July 2024\)](#)
81. [K19 and Brisbane City Council \[2024\] QICmr 25 \(13 June 2024\)](#)
82. [K32 and Department of the Premier and Cabinet \[2024\] QICmr 72 \(18 December 2024\)](#)
83. [K61 and Department of Transport and Main Roads \[2024\] QICmr 55 \(23 October 2024\)](#)
84. [K75 and Department of Housing and Public Works \[2024\] QICmr 66 \(25 November 2024\)](#)
85. [LHB \[2024\] VMHT 25 \(29 November 2024\)](#)
86. [Louis: Finding into death without inquest of Louis, Jessica Nyla \(COR 2023 002788\) \[2024\] VicCorC 29494 \(30 September 2024\)](#)

87. [Lui: Finding into death without inquest of Lui, Martin Kok-Weng \(COR 2023 007080\) \[2024\] VicCorC 29730 \(16 December 2024\)](#)
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