

**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.

We aim 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 Commission 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 Commission in 2019. Part-time Commissioners are appointed by the Attorney-General for a period of up to four years. 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. For a current list of Commissioners, see <https://lawreform.vic.gov.au/about-us/who-we-are/commissioners>.

STAFF

The Commission has a small team 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 within government, in private practice, or the community sector.

Internships and work experience

As a small organisation the Commission does not have wide scope to accept interns. However, we often partner with educational organisations on internship programs. Unfortunately, we are unable to accept work experience students outside our existing partnerships.

FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSION



**Our functions 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 coordinate 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 Commission to do.

This means community law reform projects, which we choose.

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 Victorian Law Reform Commission is an independent agency whose job is to provide advice to the Victorian Government 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 Commission is the only permanent full-time law reform body in Victoria. Over more than 25 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 Commission to examine, report and make recommendations on a specific area of law**
- > **The Commission decides to begin a community law reform project.**

References from the Attorney-General of Victoria

Most of the Commission's work comes from references from the Attorney-General. Under section 5(1)(a) of the *Victorian Law Reform Commission Act 2000*, the Attorney-General can ask the Commission to review any area of Victorian law. The Attorney-General provides '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 list of completed inquiries. At any time, we are typically working on one or two references from the Attorney-General.

Recent examples of references include:

- > *Artificial Intelligence in Victoria's Courts and Tribunals*
- > *Stalking* (see page 10)
- > *Improving the Justice System Response to Sexual Offences.*

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 its own community law reform projects.

Anybody can suggest a community law reform project. Suggestions are received from individual members of the public and community organisations. The Commission 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.

*

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 Commission begins a project, the Chair appoints a group of Commissioners (called a ‘Division’) to oversee the project. The Division meets regularly during the life of the project.

Research and expert input

A research team 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.

The Commission may appoint a panel of experts or a person with special expertise to assist a project. For example, an expert panel including psychologists, psychiatrists and other mental health professionals was appointed to assist a project involving mental impairment.

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 our website. This paper describes the current law and the problems with it, asks questions for consideration and invites the public to respond.

We consult with community members affected by the law, taking care to include under-represented groups. The purpose of consultations is to help us 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 us. 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 Commission uses 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

If the project is a reference from the Attorney-General, the government must table 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 report is published on our website.

Community law reform project reports are usually tabled, but this is not required by law.

The Government decides whether to proceed with changes to the law based on the Commission'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 Commission has no control over this part of the process.

Overall, around 75 per cent of the Commission's recommendations have been implemented, in whole or in part.

Even where recommendations are not adopted, our inquiries foster community discussion and debate on important law reform topics. They are used by community groups, advocates, students, media and politicians to encourage change.

THE LAW REFORM PROCESS

Community input

Early stages

A problem with the law is identified



The project starts:

The Victorian Law Reform Commission (VLRC) 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 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 conducts an online survey to hear the views of more people.

Implementation— changing the law

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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 sent to the VLRC.

7

Report

Team members write drafts of the report for consideration by the Chair and Commissioners who make the final decisions on its content.

The report provides an overview of research findings, submissions and consultation outcomes.

These inform the conclusions and recommendations for reform. The VLRC delivers its report to the Attorney-General by the due date.

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Tabling

Reports of Attorney-General references are tabled in Parliament by the Attorney-General within 14 Parliamentary sitting days (which may be months later).

After tabling, the report is published on the Commission website and in hard copy. The VLRC's work on the project is now complete.

Community law reform reports do not have to be tabled by law, but in practice they often are.

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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 a report and there is no set timeline for action. Reforms may be implemented quickly, slowly or never.

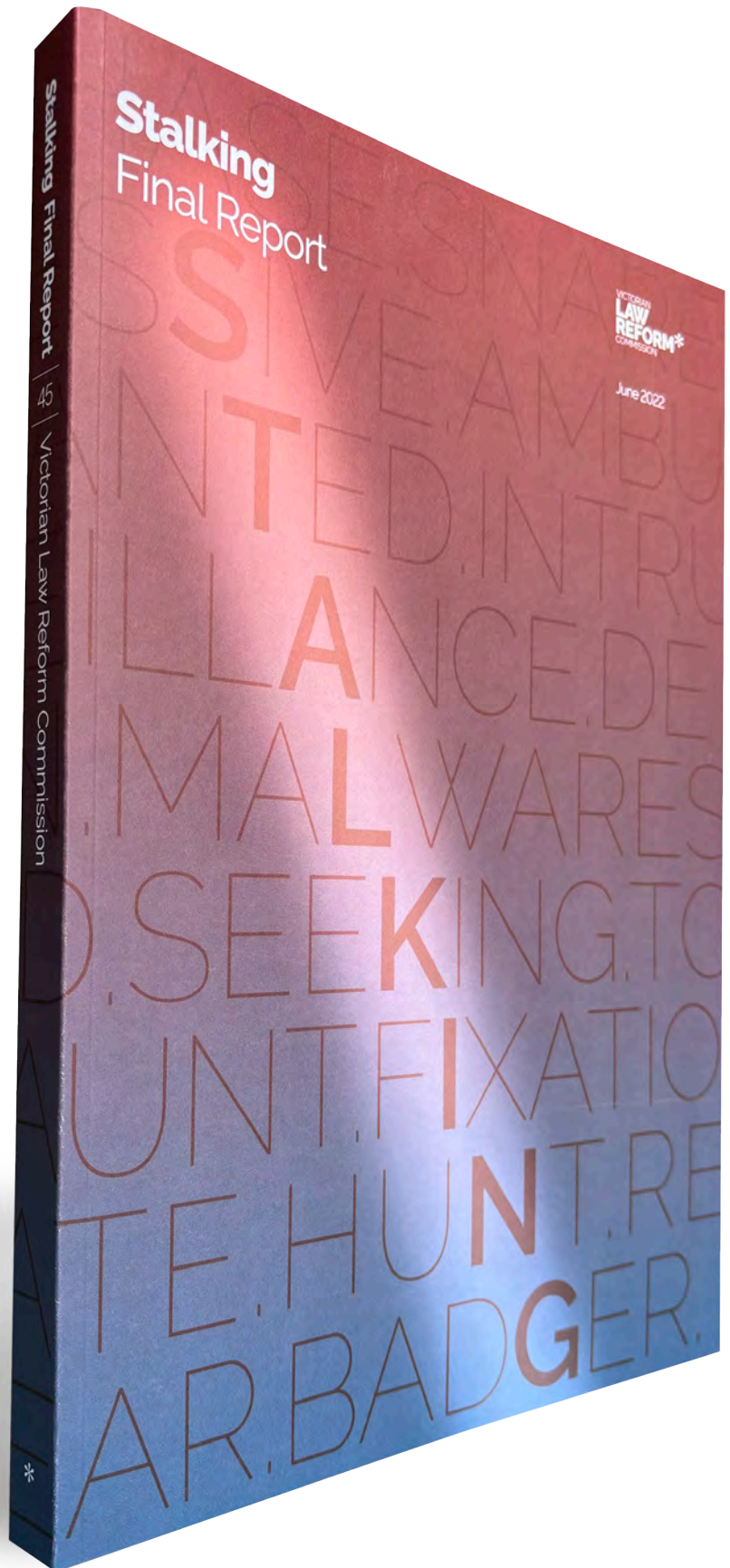
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Changes to the law

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
STALKING



Stalking is a criminal offence in Victoria, carrying a maximum penalty of 10 years' imprisonment. It involves repeated and targeted behaviours—such as persistent contact, monitoring or threats—that can cause fear, distress or harm.

Stalking can escalate into serious violence, homicide or suicide. Stalking is also grounds for a court to make a personal safety intervention order under civil law.

More than 25,000 stalking offences were recorded by police in Victoria in the 10 years to 2020. At least one in six women and around one in 15 men experience stalking.

The Commission was asked to review Victoria's stalking laws following the high-profile murder of a young woman by a man who had been obsessively stalking her for over a year. We examined how the justice system responds to stalking and recommended reforms to better protect and support victim survivors.

TIMELINE

17 February 2021 The Commission received the terms of reference from the Attorney-General and began the inquiry.	31 December 2021 The interim report, focused on the police response to stalking, was provided to the Attorney-General.	21 September 2022 The final report was tabled in Parliament and published.	amending section 21A of the <i>Crimes Act 1958</i> (Vic) to clarify the stalking offence.
24 June 2021 We published a consultation paper and invited people with lived experience of stalking to share their views. This included an online survey. We held 36 consultations and received 115 submissions.	6 April 2022 The interim report was tabled in Parliament.	30 May 2024 The Victorian Government announced it would make changes to the stalking offence in 2025.	10 February 2026 The <i>Justice Legislation Amendment (Family Violence, Stalking and Other Matters) Act 2026</i> (Vic) became law (and came into force on 26 April 2026).
	30 June 2022 The final report with 45 recommendations was delivered.	13 November 2025 The Government introduced a Bill to Parliament implementing two key recommendations from the Stalking report, including	

WHY DOES THE LAW NEED TO CHANGE?

Many people do not realise stalking is a crime, and those who seek help often face barriers within the justice system.

Stalking covers a range of behaviours, including persistent unwanted and intrusive contact, following a person, making threats, repeatedly messaging them, monitoring their social media activity or using technology to track them. It can involve actions that in isolation or another context would be legal but as a 'course of conduct' become a crime. However, a course of conduct is not clearly defined in the Crimes Act. This lack of clarity in the law makes it difficult to identify when stalking behaviour becomes a criminal offence, which affects how stalking is recognised, reported and prosecuted.

These problems were highlighted by the tragic death of Celeste Manno in 2020. Despite reporting the stalking to police on several occasions and obtaining a personal safety intervention order, she was murdered in her home. Her case exposed gaps in the justice system response to non-family violence stalking and demonstrated the need for law reform.

CASE STUDY 1

STALKING

Continued

The Commission's task

The Attorney-General asked the Commission to examine the Victoria's legal response to stalking, harassment and similar conduct, and the related use of Personal Safety Intervention Orders (PSIOs).

The terms of reference focused on non-family violence stalking and asked the Commission to consider:

- > what prevents the law from effectively responding to stalking
- > barriers to reporting for victim survivors
- > the operation of the PSIO system and how breaches are treated
- > how to improve the law and the justice system's response.
- > How the law can be strengthened to promote and enhance victim safety and wellbeing.

This inquiry was conducted in two parts.

The interim report focused on the role of Victoria Police in responding to reports of stalking.

The final report covered other aspects of the justice system, including intervention orders.

The Sentencing Advisory Council also produced three reports to inform the inquiry.

This was the first Australian inquiry into non-family violence stalking laws.

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

What did the community say?

Many people who had experienced stalking responded to our call to share their stories.

We heard that stalking is poorly understood by people experiencing it and those in the justice system that is meant to respond to it. Victim survivors often felt they were not taken seriously when they tried to report it. We heard that stalking behaviour gets charged as other offences, for example property or assault offences, which police might believe are easier to prove, or offences related to breaches of civil intervention orders.

We heard that stalking is often minimised or trivialised, and victim survivors are often expected to deal the situation on their own. This was especially common in cases of cyberstalking, where people were told to stop using their devices or get off social media.

We heard that the Personal Safety Intervention Order (PSIO) system was swamped with other cases, and non-family violence stalking matters often do not get enough attention. Many people felt unsafe, even after a PSIO was granted. We heard people who experience stalking need quick, practical and ongoing support which might be different to other victims of crime. For example, people experiencing cyberstalking may need help removing tracking software from their devices.

Overall, people said more public education about stalking is needed, and victims of stalking need to feel believed, supported and safe.

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

Report and recommendations

The interim report made nine recommendations to improve the capacity of police to identify investigate and effectively respond to stalking.

This included training for frontline and specialist police, making it easier to report stalking, setting up a specialist unit, and keeping better centralised systems for recording incidents and reports about stalking cases.

The final report made 45 recommendations aimed at strengthening the law and improving how the justice system responds to people who have experienced stalking outside family violence contexts.

Key recommendations include:

- > The *Crimes Act 1958* (Vic) should be amended to make the stalking offence clearer and easier to apply.
- > Victims should have easier access to financial and practical support, such as technology to prevent cyberstalking or funding for home security.
- > Victims should be supported by independent advocates to guide them through every stage, from reporting the stalking activity to accessing support services and any court actions.
- > The civil personal safety intervention order (PSIO) system should be improved, with guidance to help identify and prioritise stalking cases.
- > Courts should have the power to make interim intervention orders on behalf of victims during bail applications, similar to provisions in the Family Violence Act, where a need to safeguard the affected person was identified.
- > We need community education on stalking, and training about stalking for judicial officers and people who work in the justice system.

What happened next?

In May 2024, the Victorian Government announced that it would introduce changes to the stalking offence and improve the PSIO system.

In November 2025, the Government introduced legislation implementing two key recommendations of the Stalking report:

- > amending section 21A of the *Crimes Act 1958* (Vic) to better set out the elements of the stalking offence, and to clarify the meaning of 'course of conduct'* so that the offence of stalking is easier to understand and apply in practice (Recommendation 33). The amended definition applied the case law principle that a course of conduct is when a person engages in conduct on more than one occasion or conduct that that is protracted—and the conduct shows a continuity of purpose.
- > allowing interim Personal Safety Intervention Order to be made on the court's own motion. This will enable PSIOs to be made by the court, without requiring the person to make a separate application, increasing the court's ability to protect victim survivors. (Recommendation 26)

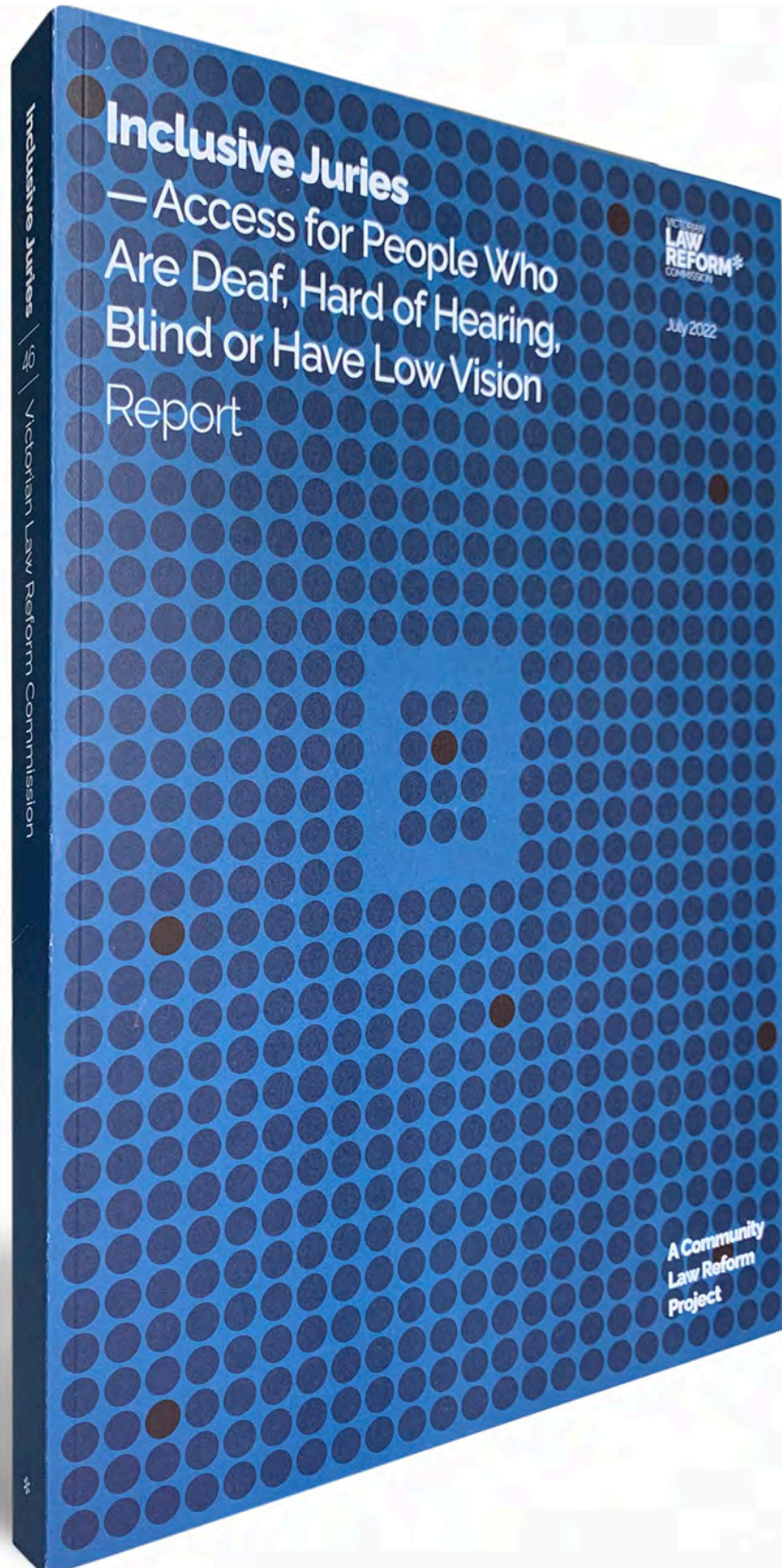
The *Justice Legislation Amendment (Family Violence, Stalking and Other Matters) Act 2026* was passed on 5 February 2026. The change to the stalking offence came into force on 26 April 2026.

*

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. We wrote the terms of reference.

August 2020

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

24 December 2020

We 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

We 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

We received 14 submissions and 27 survey responses.

March-July 2022

We 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 DID THE LAW HAVE 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

Our 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 can 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

We visit schools, TAFEs, universities, and 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 case studies and 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 Commission 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

We welcome 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 Engage in Law Reform menu). Please first make sure the law you want to change is a Victorian law (not a Commonwealth law).

Tell us what you think

To ensure our work is informed by the views and experiences of the community, we call for submissions and hold consultations for each project we undertake.

We hold consultation meetings with people and groups who have relevant experience, expertise or expertise in an area of law or an issue that we are examining. For some projects we may also hold public town hall meetings or release questionnaires or surveys. Check our website to find out which projects are currently open for submissions and how to make a submission.

Keep up to date with law reform

To stay in touch with the Commission's work, follow us on Linked In or Facebook, listen to our podcasts at vlrc.podbean.com, and subscribe to receive updates via lawreform.vic.gov.au/contact-us.

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

OUR REPORTS



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

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

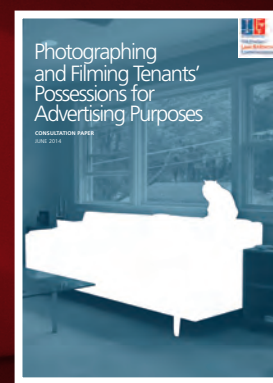
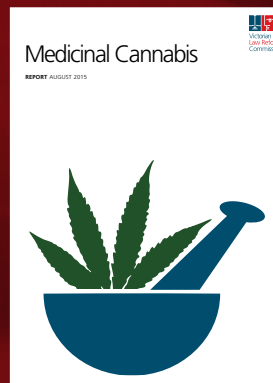
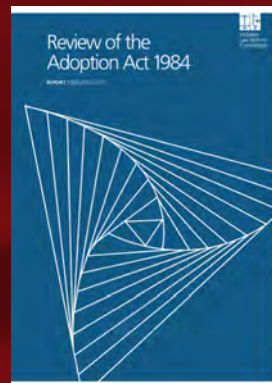
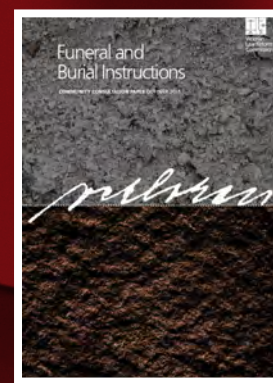
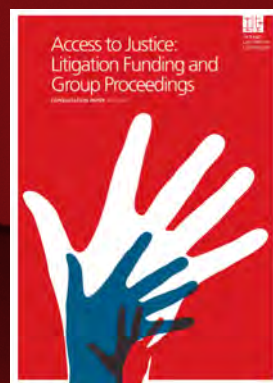
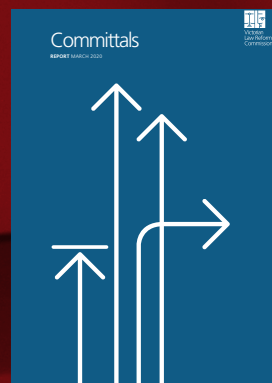
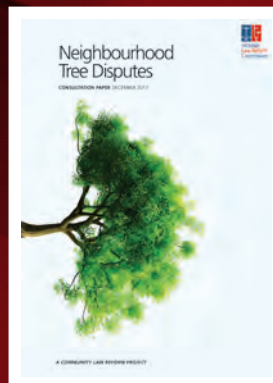
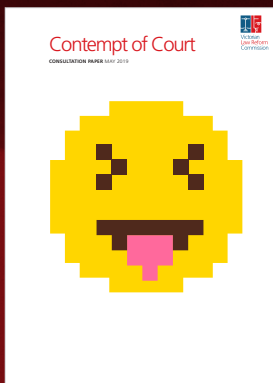
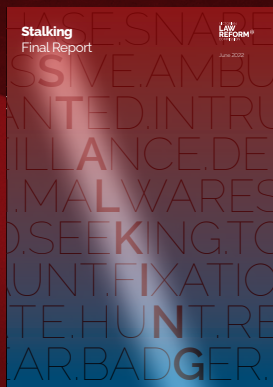
The date in brackets refers to the reporting date.

** 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 Justice System Response 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)
Examining Aspects of Family Violence Intervention Orders for Children and Young Adults: Stage 1 - Protection for Children Who Turn 18 While on a Family Violence Intervention Order (2025)
Artificial Intelligence in Victoria's Courts and Tribunals (2025)

Spotlight papers

*'I Want to Tell My Story': The Guardianship and Administration Confidentiality Law (2024)**





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