



# **Veterans' Review Board**

Annual Report

2005-06

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## Veterans' Review Board Principal Registry

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The Hon Bruce Billson MP  
Minister for Veterans' Affairs  
Minister Assisting the Minister for Defence  
Parliament House  
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Minister

In accordance with subsection 215(4) of the *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986*, I present my report on the operations of the Veterans' Review Board for the year ending 30 June 2006.

Yours sincerely

W D ROLFE  
Brigadier (Rtd)  
Principal Member

26 October 2006



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# 2005-06 AND THE VRB – AN OVERVIEW

The year was marked by the sad passing of our former Senior Member in Perth, Denyse Phillips. Denyse resigned from the Veterans' Review Board (the VRB) on 20 June 2005 to better deal with the terminal illness that confronted her. She died on 5 November 2005, still maintaining the composure and dignity that was a feature of her professional demeanour. Denyse was a knowledgeable, thoughtful, caring and committed woman and is sadly missed.

The work of the VRB continues and in 2005 commemorated 20 years of operations in small gatherings of former and current members, staff and representatives in the registries in state capitals prior to Christmas. A ball-point pen marked with the 20 years of service was provided to attendees as a small token of appreciation of the work devoted to consideration of some 120 000 applications during that period.

The number of applications made to the VRB during the year continued its slow decline with 4 497 applications lodged as against 4 676 the previous year. The figure was made up of 4 486 applications under the *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986* (the VEA) and 11 under the *Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2004* (the MRCA). It is clear on these bald figures that the transition to the MRCA will be a slow process. Nevertheless the VRB is bound to undertake detailed preparation and to that end has published a hard copy *Handbook* aimed at providing assistance to applicants and representatives at the VRB in both the VEA and MRCA. The *Handbook* is published as a special issue of *VeRBosity*, the quarterly journal of the VRB and is located among other issues of that journal on the VRB website at [www.vrb.gov.au](http://www.vrb.gov.au).

This *Handbook* also offers a ready reference for members of the VRB and is intended as a precursor publication to a revitalised *Handbook* for members to assist in their induction and conduct of duties. This latter publication will be developed for induction and refresher training of members in October 2006.

It is pertinent to note at this point that considerable effort has been devoted by the staff of the VRB during the period of this report to the conduct of a Veterans' Law Conference at Surfers Paradise on 27-28 July 2006. As a matter of timing the conference is properly a matter for the Annual Report next year (2006-07) but it bears mention here for the considerable preliminary work undertaken by VRB staff, in conjunction with staff from Southern Cross University. The joint effort in developing the conference reflects the sound relationship resulting from the efforts of the Executive Officer of the VRB, Mr Bruce Topperwien, and Southern Cross

University in the conduct of a Veterans' Law course at the University. That relationship and VRB control of materials produced for its purposes, has provided the basis for the Handbooks developed, and in course of development, to aid representatives and members and has further aided in the conduct of the VRB conference. The conference draws together a wide variety of participants in the veteran and military compensation determining systems and promotes transparency and general understanding.

I turn to the functioning of the VRB during the 2005-06 reporting period. There were 3 440 applications heard involving some 6 107 entitlement issues and over 1 667 assessments. The general trend is towards an increase in the number of entitlement claims per application and of increased complexity in those claims. This is reflected to a certain extent in the slight increase in the number of adjournments to obtain further information (principally medical information). The increased claims per application, and complexity, impacts the method of operation of the VRB so that where once we could plan to conduct 15 applications per panel per week, that number is now reduced. A great deal of care must be exercised in assessing the period of time necessary to reasonably consider the materials raised by an applicant. This situation is manageable by committed staff and flexible members but it points to future difficulties in managing VRB operations. Further careful assessment of data will be undertaken in the future to establish the most effective way to manage this issue.

Similar types of issues are raised in the area of timeliness. The VRB has primary control of 3 areas; in making contact with an applicant; in listing the matter for review once an applicant has indicated that he/she is ready; and in publishing the decision. These areas are effectively managed although there is an average of 85 days from readiness to a hearing. It is proving difficult to substantially reduce this figure but further effort will be devoted to it. The significant area of delay remains the period between reply by an applicant to certification that the applicant is ready to proceed (some 280 days). Further assessment of measures to improve on this delay will be undertaken in the coming year.

The above issues, combined with the slowly declining number of cases, places some pressure on the efficiency measures of the VRB. There is a balance to be made in efficiency and effectiveness. There are fewer cases in some states than in others with a need, for example, to travel members interstate to promote both expertise and consistency. Travel adds to costs and reduces efficiency, but promotes effectiveness. This balance is under constant review. The VRB seeks to replace 'postponed' cases (due to illness of applicant or unavailability of representative) with cases where an applicant does not wish to attend. In other cases, provision for video hearing is available. In general terms the VRB is able to maintain a strong and flexible service which appropriately balances effectiveness and efficiency.

Overall the VRB continues to provide a service that is valued by veterans, members and widows. Staff often develop sound working relationships with individual applicants and long serving representatives. The members of the VRB are widely respected for their informal and reflective style and approach. That is not to say that there are no complaints but they can generally be dealt with quickly. In spite of the difficult nature of its role the VRB holds a valued place in the compensation determining system.

It remains to thank the many participants in this review system. I particularly single out Mr Bruce Topperwien, Executive Officer of the VRB and Ms Trina McConnell, Director (Legal Services) of the VRB for the work they have done and continue to do in the publication of Handbooks and the preparation of the Veterans' Law Conference. The members and staff of the VRB continue in our core function in a manner that earns general respect in the veteran community. The representatives regularly seek to assist the VRB in consideration of applications as do the Departmental staff necessarily involved in the administration of claims. We obtain much assistance in promoting our transparency from the Department of Veterans' Affairs (the Department) under Mr Mark Sullivan, from the Repatriation Medical Authority under Professor Ken Donald and from the Administrative Appeals Tribunal under Mr Justice Downes. All are committed to the responsibility of independent review, and to preserving the place of the VRB in that system.

We offer our continued respect and appreciation for the help we receive.

# OBJECTIVES, FUNCTION AND POWERS

## Objectives

The VRB was established to implement the Government's decision to adopt the recommendations of the Administrative Review Council that a statutory review body be established to review on the merits of the case primary decisions made by delegates of the Repatriation Commission on claims for pension. On 1 July 2004 the VRB's jurisdiction was extended to review original determinations made by delegates of the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission. To this end the VRB aims to:

- (a) finalise high numbers of applications for review;
- (b) do so at a quality level that affords a high assurance that review decisions are correct;
- (c) complete all process stages subject to the VRB's control on a timely basis;
- (d) undertake reviews in a manner that is efficient to resource usage; and
- (e) be accessible and responsive to veteran community stakeholders;

These objectives are directly reflected in the VRB's five outcomes.

## Function

The VRB was established by the *Repatriation Legislation Amendment Act 1984* and began operations on 1 January 1985. It was continued in existence by the *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986* (the VEA), which came into effect on 22 May 1986. Since then the VRB's operations have been governed by the VEA.

In conferring additional jurisdiction on the VRB, the *Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2004* (the MRCA) applies provisions of the VEA with some modifications. This means that the VRB operates under the VEA, as modified, when deciding matters under the MRCA or the *Military Rehabilitation and Compensation (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 2004*.

The VRB is a part of the governmental machinery for the delivery of Repatriation benefits to veterans and their dependants, and rehabilitation and compensation to members and former members of the Australian Defence Force (ADF) and their dependants. The principal components of the system are:

- the Department of Veterans' Affairs;
- the Repatriation Commission;
- the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission;
- the VRB; and
- the Administrative Appeals Tribunal.

Although the VRB comes within the Minister for Veterans' Affairs portfolio and for administrative purposes is included as a sub-program in the Department of Veterans' Affairs, it is an independent statutory authority. The Minister has no statutory power of direction over the VRB.

The VRB's function is to review decisions or determinations of:

- the Repatriation Commission on such matters as:
  - claims for the acceptance of injury or disease as war/defence-caused;
  - claims for war widows'/widowers'/orphans' pensions;
  - assessment of the rate of pension paid for incapacity from war/defence-caused injury or disease; and
  - claims for the grant or assessment of attendant allowance; and
- the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission on such matters as:
  - liability for compensation for injury, disease or death;
  - compensation for permanent impairment;
  - compensation for incapacity for work or incapacity for service;
  - treatment;
  - rehabilitation programs; and
  - allowances and other benefits; and
- the Service Chiefs of the Army, Navy, and Air Force in relation to rehabilitation programs for members of the Forces.

## Powers

The powers of the VRB are set out in Part IX of the VEA. For the purposes of reviewing determinations under the MRCA and the *Military Rehabilitation and Compensation (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 2004*, the VRB's powers in Part IX of the VEA are modified by s 353 of the MRCA.

Appendix 6 briefly describes each of the powers of the VRB, the Principal Member and presiding members. Decisions of the VRB must be made under and in accordance with the Act.

Claims are lodged with and investigated by the Department of Veterans' Affairs. They are then decided by the Repatriation Commission or the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission (the MRCC). In most cases, this decision is made by an officer of the Department of Veterans' Affairs to whom the relevant Commission has delegated its decision-making power.

In conducting a review of a decision or determination, the VRB may, by s 139(3) of the VEA, exercise all the powers and discretions of the primary decision-maker. It may affirm, vary or set aside the decision under review and, where appropriate, substitute its own decision. The VRB does not have a general power to remit matters to the Repatriation Commission or the MRCC. This means that it must make a decision or determination itself using the same powers that the relevant Commission could use if it were deciding the matter again. The only limited power of remittal that the VRB possesses is in relation to the assessment of a rate of pension upon the acceptance of an injury or disease as war-caused or defence-caused under the VEA, or the assessment of an amount of compensation if the VRB has granted compensation under the MRCA.

Decisions of the VRB are, in turn, reviewable by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT) upon application to that Tribunal. Appeals from decisions of the AAT may be made, but only on a question of law, to the Federal Court of Australia.

The VRB aims to do all it can to ensure that those seeking a review quickly receive their proper entitlement under veterans' law and military rehabilitation and compensation law.

# ORGANISATION

The VRB performs its adjudicative functions by the allocation of members to the hearing of particular cases. Details of membership during the year are provided under Outcome 4 at p 33 and in Appendix 4 at p 57 and Appendix 5 at p 59.

Membership of the VRB is in a number of categories – the Principal Member, Senior Members, Services Members (selected from lists of candidates submitted to the Minister by ex-service and related organisations), and Members.

The Principal Member is responsible for the efficient operation of the VRB and the arrangement of its business, including its procedures and the constitution of its panels. The Principal Member cannot direct any member on the law or on the decision to be made in a particular case.

For the purpose of conducting a review, a VRB panel is usually constituted by:

- the Principal Member or a Senior Member, who presides;
- a Services Member; and
- a Member.

A VRB panel may also be constituted by the Principal Member, a Senior Member and a Services Member.

A quorum of two members may sit if one of the three members who was to constitute the panel becomes unavailable. As a matter of practice, every reasonable effort is made to replace an unavailable member to avoid the need for the remaining two members to sit as a quorum.

With the consent of the Minister for Veterans' Affairs, the VRB may be constituted by one member sitting alone.

Depending on the number of cases available for hearing, panels generally sit for most weeks of the year in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane. As the need arises and subject to availability of resources, panels also sit in the other capital cities and in various regional centres.

In performing its adjudicative functions, members of the VRB are assisted by a number of administrative staff (see under Outcome 4 at p 33 for further details).

The VRB has its Principal Registry in Canberra and a Registry in each State capital. The Executive Officer acts as chief legal counsel to the Principal Member and is responsible to the Principal Member for the direction and coordination of the activities of the staff. The Executive Officer is assisted by two Directors: one is responsible for the VRB's corporate services and the other for the VRB's legal services. A Registrar in each State is responsible to the Executive Officer for the administrative operations of the VRB in each State.

The Registry addresses and the names of VRB officers, including the information officer, who can provide further details about the VRB, are set out at Appendix 10 at p 78.

## **Membership**

All members of the VRB are appointed by the Governor-General and hold office for such period, not exceeding five years, as is specified in the instrument of appointment. They are eligible for reappointment.

The only circumstances in which VRB members can be removed from office are those set out in section 164 of the VEA. They are:

- proved misbehaviour;
- physical or mental incapacity;
- bankruptcy;
- engagement in outside employment without approval (if a full-time member);
- absence without leave for 14 consecutive days, or 28 days in any 12 months (if a full-time member).

# OPERATIONS

## VRB Procedures

The VEA sets out the broad procedural requirements to be followed by the VRB in dealing with applications under that Act, and as modified by the MRCA for applications for review of determinations made under that Act or the *Military Rehabilitation and Compensation (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 2004*. In implementing these requirements, the VRB has supplemented and built upon them with additional procedures designed to meet the principles of procedural fairness and sound management practices.

In most cases, the procedures that govern the processing of an application are quite straightforward. The following paragraphs provide an outline of those processes.

### **Parties to the review**

The parties to a review by the VRB are the applicant and:

- the Repatriation Commission (for a matter under the VEA); or
- the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission (for a matter under the MRCA); and
- if the matter concerns rehabilitation of a serving member of the ADF under the MRCA, the relevant service chief may choose to be a party.

Each party may be represented at the hearing, but only by a person who does not have legal qualifications (s 147(2) of the VEA).

### **Lodgement of applications**

An application to the VRB has to be in writing and lodged at an office of the Department of Veterans' Affairs. An application under the MRCA or an application concerning an entitlement matter under the VEA must be received by the Department within 12 months of notice to the applicant of advice of the decision he or she wishes to challenge. An application under the VEA concerning an assessment matter or an attendant allowance must be lodged within three months of notice of the decision.

The Department registers new applications, giving them sequential State-based registration numbers. That registration number is then used by the VRB as its reference number and is used as the VRB's file number for each application.

### **Section 137 Report**

Within six weeks of receiving an application, the Department or the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission must provide the applicant with a report prepared in accordance with s 137 of the VEA. That report contains a copy of those documents from the Department's files that Departmental staff have identified as relevant to the decision or determination under review. The applicant then has 28 days, or such further period as he or she may request, to provide the Department or the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission with written comments on the report. At the end of that period the Department or the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission formally transmits the relevant documents to the VRB. The documents comprise:

- the s 137 report;
- any comments or further evidence submitted by the applicant in response to the s 137 report; and
- any further evidence obtained by the Department or the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission as a result of the applicant's response.

Under s 31 of the VEA, the Repatriation Commission can review its initial decision in the light of the applicant's comments, or any further evidence submitted by the applicant or obtained by the Department.

Similarly, under s 347 of the MRCA, the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission can reconsider its original determination in light of the applicant's comments, or any further evidence submitted by the applicant or obtained by the Commission.

### **Section 148 Notice**

On receiving these documents from the Department or the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission, the VRB, in accordance with s 148 of the VEA, writes to the applicant and the relevant Commission or service chief requesting written advice about whether they intend to be represented at the hearing. In addition, the applicant is asked whether he or she wishes to:

- attend the hearing of the application;
- discuss the application with the VRB by telephone or video link during the hearing; or
- have the VRB deal with the application in his or her absence.

If neither party wishes to be represented at or participate in a hearing ('in absentia' cases), the application is normally placed before a VRB panel for a decision without further correspondence with the parties. Such applications, where available, are also listed under the system of 'stand-by cases' in substitution for hearings postponed on notice too short to enable the hearing of another case to be arranged. Under s 148(4) of the VEA, cases can also be listed 'in absentia' if an applicant fails to respond to the VRB's request to advise whether the applicant wishes to appear at the hearing.

The parties are notified of the hearing if they wish to be represented or participate. A hearing is arranged as soon as possible, except if a party has advised that they are not ready to proceed.

### **Certificate of Readiness for Hearing**

The general practice is to list cases for hearing in the chronological order in which they become available to list – that is, when the applicant and/or representative certify that they have submitted all the documentary material on which they intend to rely and they are ready to proceed to hearing. This is done by lodging a Certificate of Readiness for Hearing with the VRB.

The cases are usually listed for hearing in the order in which certificates are received by the VRB. However, the late withdrawal of cases, or late requests for postponements often mean that substitution of another application is not possible. This means that available hearing slots are wasted.

### **Case management**

As part of the procedures to achieve effective case management:

- cases are examined by case managers with a view to clarifying the issues, ensuring jurisdiction and standing, and checking sufficiency of information;
- at certain intervals, case managers contact applicants or their representatives to discuss progress and preparation of applications with a view to listing for hearing;
- in certain circumstances, Registrars, as delegates of the Principal Member, may ask the Secretary of the Department or the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission, under s 148(6A) of the VEA, to conduct further investigations or obtain further information essential to the application being finalised but not necessarily supportive to either party;
- while the Certificate of Readiness for Hearing system still operates:
  - applications may be listed at the Registrar's direction in certain circumstances; and
  - the Registrar can dismiss an application in certain circumstances.

## **Case appraisal**

Registrars and Case Appraisal Officers conduct detailed examination of unrepresented applications to assist applicants in understanding the legislation, the evidentiary situation, and the legal and medical issues in their cases. In a number of instances, applicants are assisted in the evidentiary development of their cases and in others they are assisted in obtaining representation.

## **Urgent hearings**

The VRB recognises that there may be circumstances in which some cases should be afforded an urgent listing priority. An early hearing may be arranged if medical certification indicates that a delay in hearing may cause prejudice to an applicant's mental or physical health or that deterioration in an applicant's health over time may prejudice the effectiveness of a later hearing, or if an applicant is in severe financial distress that might be alleviated by a successful outcome to an application.

In these circumstances, and with cooperation between applicants, their representatives, the relevant Commission and the Department of Veterans' Affairs, hearings can be arranged at very short notice.

## **Hearings**

The VRB is not bound by technicalities or the rules of evidence. Hearings are informal and normally conducted in private. The presiding member determines who may be present and, if requested by the applicant, may permit a hearing to take place in public. Although not usual, witnesses may be summoned and evidence may be taken on oath or affirmation.

Apart from 'in absentia' cases, all hearings are recorded on audiotape to provide an accurate record of what is said. Copies of these tapes are made available free of charge to the parties on request, or the original tape recording may be listened to at the VRB's premises. The tape is retained for two years and then destroyed in accordance with the *Archives Act 1983*.

Issues are decided according to the opinion of the majority of members constituting the VRB panel. A copy of the decision and reasons of the VRB is mailed to each party, the applicant's representative and the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

The VRB decision may affirm, vary or set aside the decision under review. If the decision is to set aside, the VRB must substitute its own decision – it cannot generally remit the decision-making to the relevant Commission.

The VRB may adjourn the hearing of a review, either at the request of the parties or of its own volition. Upon an adjournment the VRB may also request the Secretary

of the Department of Veterans' Affairs or the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission to seek additional information, reports or evidence for consideration by the VRB.

The above paragraphs reflect the procedures followed in most cases. In some cases, however, an application will raise different considerations – for example, questions may arise whether an application comes within the scope of VRB review as set out in s 135 of the VEA or s 352 of the MRCA, or whether there is some statutory bar in that legislation to the VRB reviewing the decision in question, or there might be information provided to the VRB which may cause physical or mental detriment to the applicant if directly disclosed. Procedures governing these limited circumstances are set out in the VRB's *Operations Manual*, a copy of which is available from the VRB's Internet site at [www.vrb.gov.au](http://www.vrb.gov.au).

The VRB offers each applicant the choice of having his or her application heard in a variety of ways:

- an applicant may attend and be represented;
- an applicant may be represented but not attend;
- an applicant may attend but not be represented;
- an applicant may discuss the matter with the VRB members by telephone during the course of the hearing and, in doing so, may or may not be represented;
- an applicant may request the VRB to deal with the case in his or her absence ('in absentia'); or
- a hearing may be conducted by video link.

### **Further review rights**

The applicant, the Repatriation Commission, the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission, or a service chief may apply to the AAT for a review of a VRB decision affirming, varying or setting aside the decision under review. Applications can also be made to the AAT for review of decisions taken by the Principal Member or his delegate under the dismissal legislation (s 155AA and s 155AB of the VEA). From a decision of the AAT, a party may appeal to the Federal Court of Australia on a question of law.

Under the *Administrative Decisions (Judicial Review) Act 1977* (the AD(JR) Act) the Federal Magistrates Court or the Federal Court of Australia may review any VRB decision on the basis that the VRB has erred in law, on a ground set out in that Act, but the Court may exercise its discretion not to review on the basis that the person has an alternative review right to the AAT (s 10, AD(JR) Act). An application for judicial review may also be brought under s 39B of the *Judiciary Act 1903*.

# Outcome 1: Finalise high numbers of applications for review

In the course of the year, 4497 new applications were lodged: 4486 under the VEA and 11 under the MRCA.

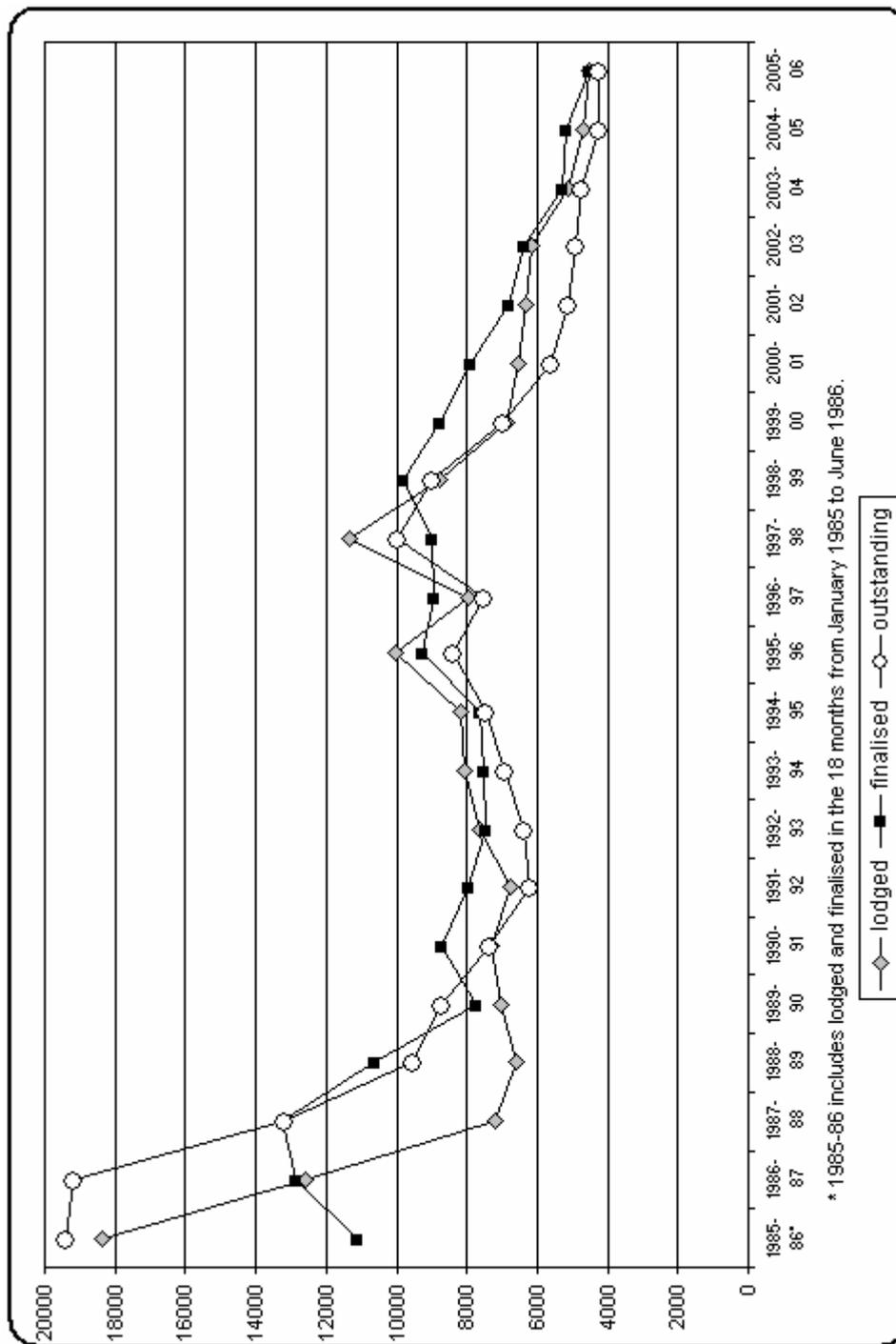
There were 4536 applications finalised in the year: 4532 under the VEA and 4 under the MRCA.

At year end, 4224 applications were outstanding: 4215 under the VEA and 9 under the MRCA. Overall, this was a reduction over the previous year of 33.

The geographic distribution of applications lodged, total applications finalised, applications finalised by decision, and applications outstanding, and the comparison with 2004-05 figures are shown in the following graphs and tables.

Graph 1 shows the lodgements and finalisations for each year of the VRB's operations since 1985, together with the number of outstanding applications at the end of each financial year. For the last eight financial years the VRB has finalised more applications than it has received new lodgements, resulting in a reducing number of outstanding applications.

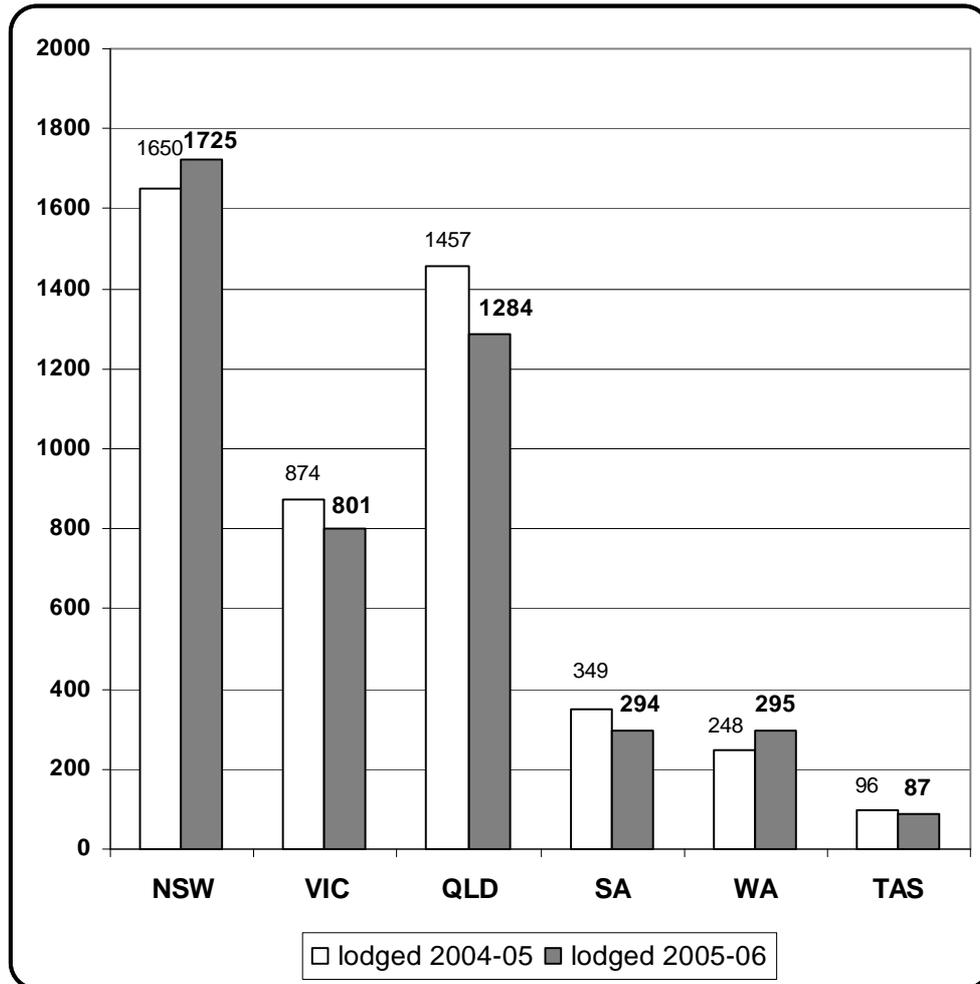
**Graph 1 – Applications Lodged, Finalised and Outstanding, 1985-2006**



## Applications Lodged

During 2005-06, a total of 4 497 new applications were notified to the VRB compared to a total of 4 676 new applications during 2004-05. Of the new applications notified, 11 were under the MRCA, this figure was 2 in 2004-05.

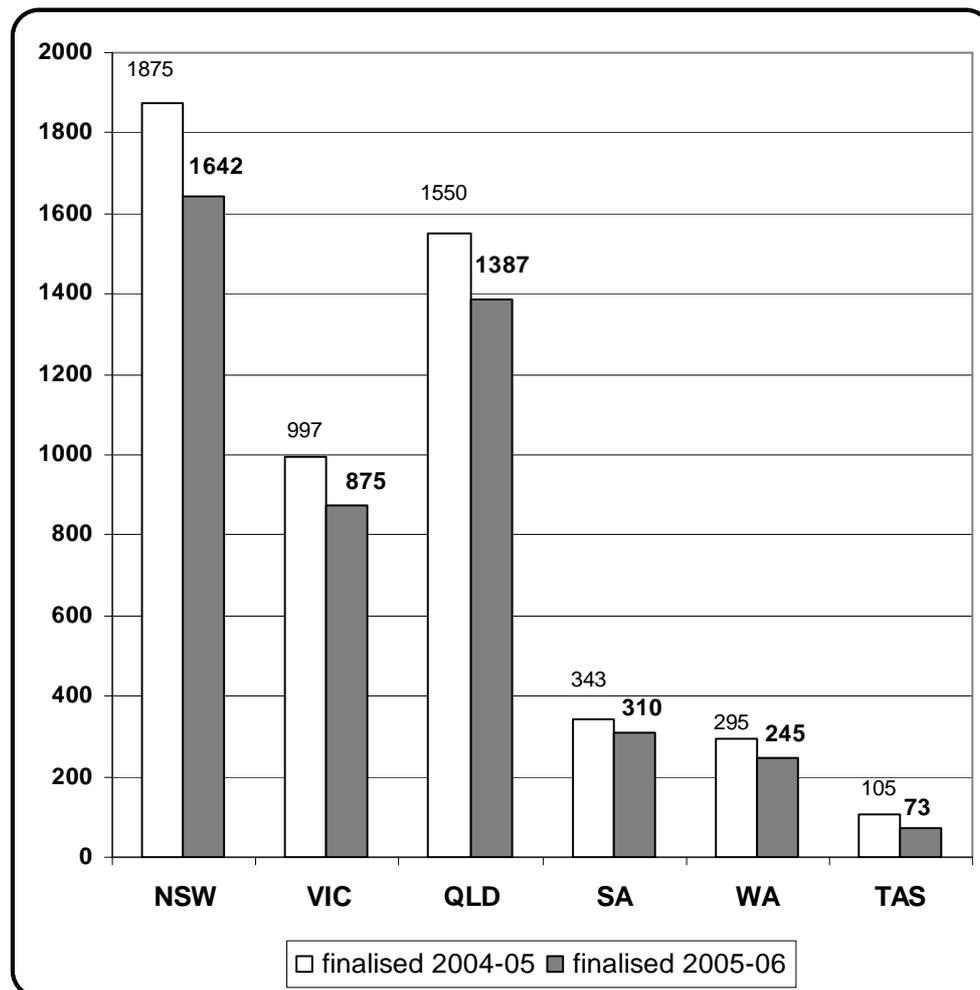
**Graph 2 – Applications Lodged**



## Applications Finalised

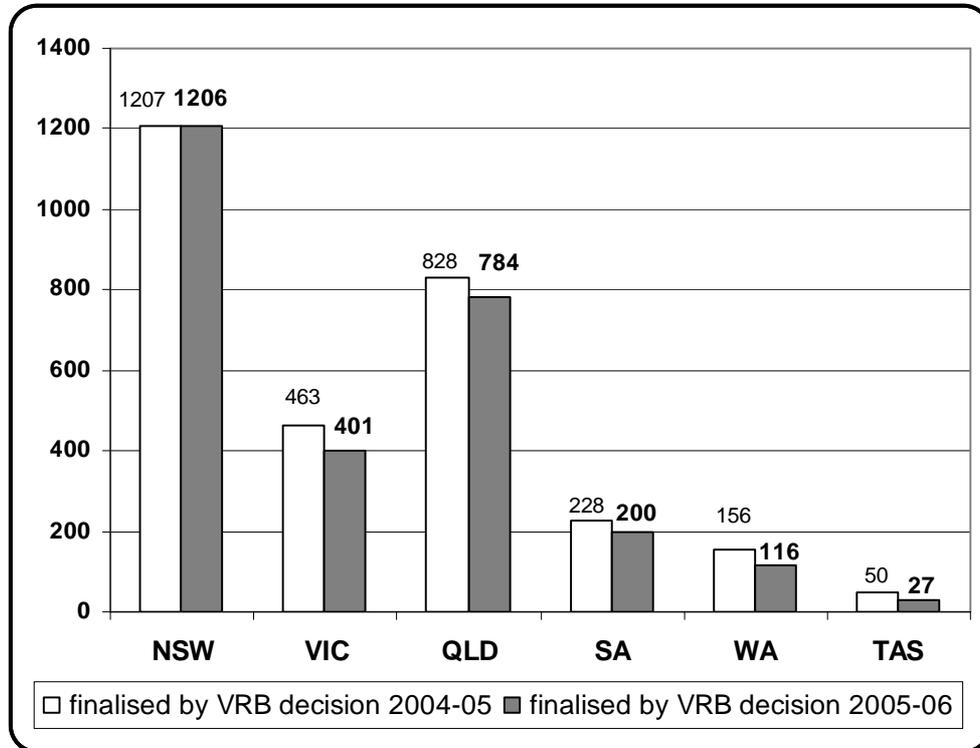
During 2005-06, a total of 4 536 applications to the VRB were finalised compared to a total of 5 165 applications during 2004-05. Of the applications finalised, 4 were under the MRCA, this figures was nil in 2004-05. Applications may be finalised by dismissal (see p 35), lapsing (see p 36), withdrawal (see p 36), and by decision of the VRB following a hearing (see p 26).

**Graph 3 – Applications Finalised**



During 2005-06, a total of 2 737 applications were finalised by VRB decision following a hearing compared to a total of 2 932 in 2004-05. Of the applications finalised by hearing 3 were finalised under the MRCA, this figure was nil in 2004-05.

**Graph 4 – Applications Finalised by Decision of the VRB**



An application may include more than one ‘matter’ to be decided. The following table sets out the numbers of matters decided in applications finalised by VRB decision (see also Tables 7 to 9 at pp 27-29).

**Table 1 – Matters Finalised under the VEA by Decision of the VRB**

	Entitlement		Assessment		Attendant Allowance	
	2004-05	2005-06	2004-05	2005-06	2004-05	2005-06
<b>NSW</b>	1 639	<b>1 934</b>	431	<b>428</b>	3	<b>1</b>
<b>VIC</b>	611	<b>541</b>	145	<b>112</b>	1	<b>1</b>
<b>QLD</b>	1 205	<b>1 066</b>	316	<b>297</b>	1	<b>1</b>
<b>SA</b>	222	<b>232</b>	77	<b>73</b>	1	–
<b>WA</b>	217	<b>133</b>	40	<b>53</b>	1	<b>1</b>
<b>TAS</b>	32	<b>27</b>	21	<b>16</b>	–	–
<b>Aust</b>	3 926	<b>3 933</b>	1 030	<b>979</b>	7	<b>4</b>

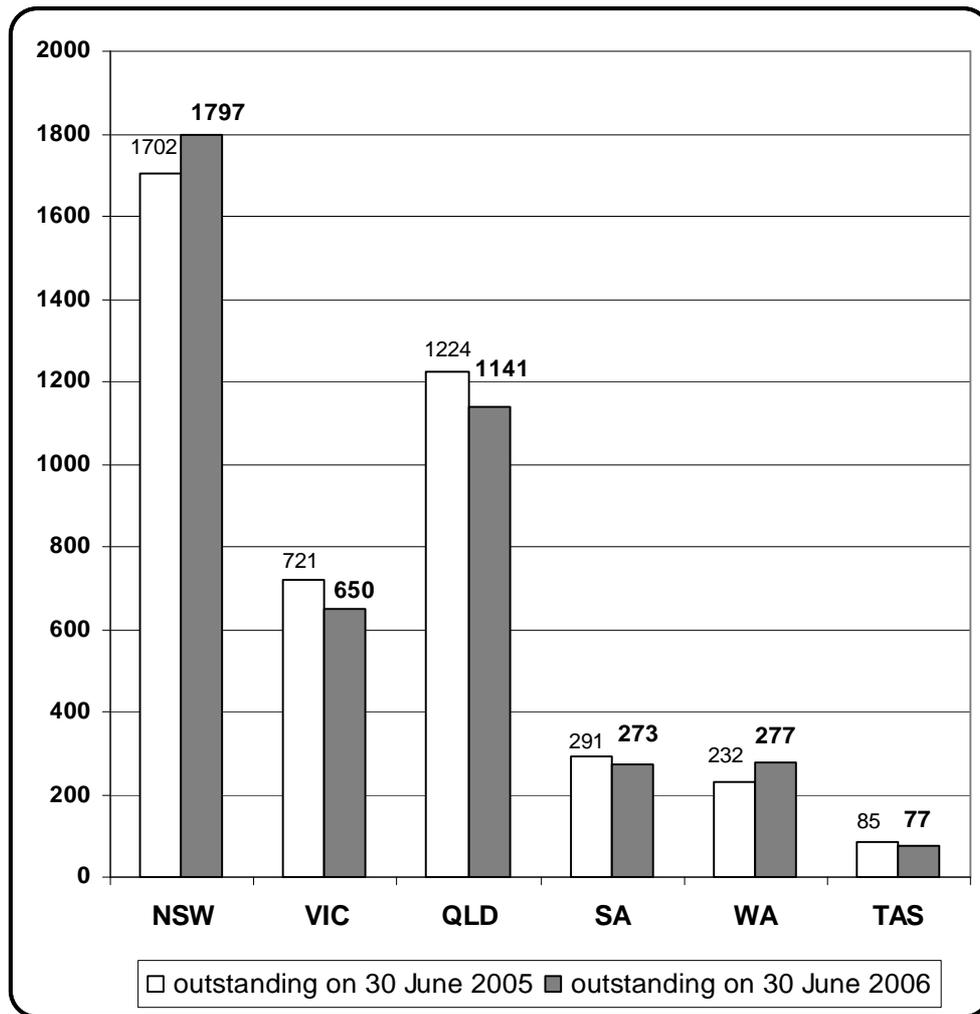
**Table 2 – Matters Finalised under the MRCA by Determination of the VRB**

	Liability		Compensation		Treatment		Rehabilitation		Other	
	2004-05	2005-06	2004-05	2005-06	2004-05	2005-06	2004-05	2005-06	2004-05	2005-06
<b>NSW</b>	–	<b>1</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>VIC</b>	–	<b>1</b>	–	–	–	<b>1</b>	–	–	–	–
<b>QLD</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>SA</b>	–	<b>1</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>WA</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>TAS</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Aust</b>	–	<b>3</b>	–	–	–	<b>1</b>	–	–	–	–

# Applications Outstanding

At the end of 2005-06, a total of 4 224 applications were outstanding at the VRB (included in this number were 9 applications under the MRCA). This compares with a total of 4 257 applications outstanding at the end of 2004-05, which included 2 MRCA applications.

**Graph 5 – Applications Outstanding**



## Distribution of Applications Outstanding

Not all of the 4 224 applications outstanding are in the hands of the VRB, the following table shows the distribution of responsibility as at the end of 2005-06. The outstanding applications can be either in the hands of the applicants and/or their representative (and not ready to proceed), or in the hands of the Department (awaiting action under s 31, s 137, s 148(6A), s 152 or other administrative action) and the remainder are in the hands of the VRB.

Although the VRB is not directly responsible for applications that are not in its hands, Case Managers regularly follow-up those matters by seeking information from the applicant, representative, or the Department about the progress of the matters within their control.

**Table 3 – Distribution of Applications Outstanding**

	MRCA	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	AUST
Department	–	218*	83	236	26*	48	15	626
Applicant	8	1 019	449	633	213	189	49	2 560
VRB	1	560	118	272	34	40	13	1 038
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1 797</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>1 141</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>4 224</b>
% in VRB control	11%	31%	18%	24%	12%	14%	17%	25%

\* The numbers of applications with the Department in NSW and SA (and thus the Australian total) are actually higher than the figures, above, indicate. In those States, the VRB is not notified of new applications until the Department has prepared and forwarded the s 137 reports to the VRB.

## Age of Applications Outstanding

In 2005-06, the average time to process each of the stages of an application totalled 385 days. This compares with 420 in 2004-05. (See Table 10 at p 32 for further detail.) Table 4 shows that at 30 June 2006, 10% of outstanding applications were more than 2 years old. This figure was also 10% at 30 June 2005. As noted above, these cases are regularly followed-up and nearly all of them are either with the Department for further investigation, or with applicants who are actively seeking further evidence, or are in the process of being listed for hearing, or dismissal action is being taken by the VRB. The VRB has an active program in place to seek to bring older cases to hearing as soon as possible.

**Table 4 – Age and Distribution of Outstanding Applications**

	MRCA	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	AUST June 2006	AUST June 2005
< 1 year old	9 (100%)	1 188 (66%)	458 (70%)	774 (68%)	155 (57%)	181 (65%)	51 (66%)	<b>2 816</b> <b>(67%)</b>	2 717 (64%)
1-2 years old	–	429 (24%)	145 (22%)	266 (23%)	78 (29%)	64 (23%)	18 (23%)	<b>1 000</b> <b>(24%)</b>	1 114 (26%)
2-3 years old	–	136 (8%)	29 (5%)	82 (7%)	25 (9%)	25 (9%)	6 (8%)	<b>303</b> <b>(7%)</b>	351 (8%)
3-4 years old	–	36 (2%)	15 (2%)	15 (1%)	13 (5%)	6 (2%)	1 (1%)	<b>86</b> <b>(2%)</b>	62 (2%)
> 4 years old	–	8	3	4	2	1	1	<b>19</b>	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1 797</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>1 141</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>4 224</b>	<b>4 257</b>

## Statistical Summary

The following table summarises the VRB's major actions in processing applications during 2005-06:

**Table 5 – Summary**

	MRCA	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	AUST
Outstanding Year End 2004-05	2	1 702	721	1 224	291	232	85	4 257
Lodged 2005-06	11	1 725	801	1 284	294	295	87	4 497
Heard 2005-06	5	1 445	537	989	261	176	32	3 445
Adjourned 2005-06	2	290	72	150	58	40	7	619
Finalised 2005-06	4	1 642	875	1 387	310	245	73	4 536
Withdrawn 2005-06	–	374	453	560	101	124	43	1 655
Dismissed 2005-06	–	51	20	28	7	–	3	109
Lapsed 2005-06	1	11	1	15	2	5	–	35
<b>Outstanding Year End 2005-06</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1 797</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>1 141</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>4 224</b>

This table does not include the following actions undertaken by the VRB: transfer of applications between States, restoration of old applications (eg, applications that had been lapsed due to loss of contact with the applicant), deletion of duplicate applications, and follow-up of cases with applicants, their representatives, and the Department.

## **Outcome 2: Complete reviews at a quality level that affords a high assurance that review decisions are correct**

For the VRB to make the correct or preferable decision in each case it must have a proper understanding of the law and sufficient material on which to make a careful decision about the merits.

VRB members are kept well informed of changes in the law and recent court and tribunal decisions by the VRB's Legal Services Section, a comprehensive Intranet site, members' meetings, and a training program for new members.

To ensure the VRB has adequate material upon which to consider the merits of each case, the Secretary of the Department provides copies of relevant material to the VRB under s 137 of the VEA. Under s 148(6A) of the VEA the Principal Member (or a Registrar to whom the power has been delegated) may request the Secretary or the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission to conduct a further investigation and provide further material. VRB Case Managers inspect the material provided by the Department to conduct a preliminary assessment of its adequacy and relevance to the matters under review. As a consequence of this assessment, Registrars refer a number of cases to the Department or the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission under s 148(6A) for further development of the material.

If a VRB panel reviews an application and receives further oral evidence during a hearing, issues might need clarification or further investigation, or the applicant might need a further opportunity, consistent with procedural fairness, to assess his or her position. In light of these considerations, the VRB might adjourn the hearing of a review.

## Adjournments

The VEA confers two powers of adjournment. The first (s 151) is a general power exercisable at the VRB's discretion; the second (s 152) must be exercised if the VRB decides to seek further information from the Secretary of the Department or the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission.

Broadly speaking, the VRB will adjourn a hearing in either of two situations – if it believes in the interests of procedural fairness that either or both of the parties to the hearing should have an opportunity to obtain further evidence in relation to issues or material before the VRB (s 151 cases); or if it considers that there is or may be other evidence not then available to it which is relevant to and necessary for a proper determination of the points in issue (s 152 cases).

It is accepted that some adjournments will inevitably occur. On occasions, issues previously not recognised by the parties will only become apparent during the course of a hearing, or a witness may cast his or her evidence in a way that places quite a different complexion on the probative nature of the material. But the aim of the VRB, and equally of the parties to the hearings, must be to confine adjournments to those that are inevitable – that is, the only hearings that should be adjourned are those where, with adequate case preparation, the representative could not reasonably have foreseen the eventual necessity for such an adjournment. This is particularly important where a representative has signed a Certificate of Readiness for Hearing or where a case is certified as ready for hearing following correspondence pursuant to the dismissal legislation. A request for hearing should only be made if a party is genuinely ready to proceed to a hearing. Any subsequent request for an adjournment may suggest in some circumstances that the certification of readiness for a hearing was not genuine. This would be an unacceptable practice.

If an applicant or representative is experiencing difficulties in obtaining relevant material they may approach a Registrar who, if he or she considers it appropriate, might exercise their power under s 148(6A) of the VEA to request the Secretary of the Department or the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission to conduct an investigation to obtain the relevant material. This is a preferable course to asking the VRB to adjourn under s 152 and seek the information – which the VRB may or may not agree to do.

The VRB has adopted procedures designed to address unnecessary adjournments that result from the above circumstances, including the non-attendance of applicants at a scheduled hearing without adequate explanation.

The geographic distribution of adjournments during the year is shown in Table 6:

**Table 6 – Section 151 and 152 Adjournments**

	MRCA	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	AUST
Applications Heard	5	1 445	537	989	261	176	32	3 445
<b>Adjourned s151</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>173</b>
s151 as % of Heard	20%	6%	4%	4%	7%	3%	6%	5%
<b>Adjourned s152</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>446</b>
s152 as % of Heard	20%	14%	10%	11%	16%	19%	16%	13%
<b>Total Adj % 2005-06</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>18%</b>
Total Adj % 2004-05	–	20%	9%	14%	19%	19%	12%	16%

## Outcome of VRB Decisions and Determinations

The review of a Repatriation Commission decision may involve deciding more than one substantive matter of entitlement and/or assessment. On average during 2005-06, there were 2.3 matters decided by the VRB for each VEA application heard. During 2005-06, 5 352 decisions were published relating to 2 734 VEA applications.

The review of a Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission determination may involve determining more than one substantive matter of liability, compensation, treatment, rehabilitation or other matter. During 2005-06, determinations concerning 5 matters were published relating to 3 MRCA applications.

The outcome of the published decisions under the VEA and determinations under the MRCA is shown in the tables 7, 8 and 9.

**Table 7 – Outcome of Published Decisions Concerning Reviews under the VEA**

<b>ENTITLEMENT</b>	
Veteran's death accepted as war/defence-caused and a war widows'/widowers' pension granted	214
Injury or disease accepted as war/defence-caused and remitted to the Repatriation Commission to assess applicable pension rate	744
Injury or disease accepted as war/defence-caused and VRB assessed the rate of pension to be paid	154
<b>Total Set Aside</b>	<b>1 112</b>
Veteran's death NOT war/defence-caused	451
Injury or disease NOT war/defence-caused	2 367
No power to review	3
<b>Total Affirmed</b>	<b>2 821</b>
<b>TOTAL ENTITLEMENT</b>	<b>3 933</b>
<b>ASSESSMENT</b>	
Set aside and rate of pension increased	470
Set aside and rate of pension reduced	7
<b>Total Set Aside</b>	<b>477</b>
Assessment decisions affirmed	498
No power to review	4
<b>Total Affirmed</b>	<b>502</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSESSMENT</b>	<b>979</b>
<b>ATTENDANT ALLOWANCE</b>	
<b>Total Set Aside</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total Affirmed</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>TOTAL ATTENDANT ALLOWANCE</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Entitlement – description of injury or disease varied<sup>†</sup></b>	<b>296</b>
<b>Assessment – remitted<sup>‡</sup></b>	<b>140</b>
<b>TOTAL DECISIONS PUBLISHED</b>	<b>5 352</b>

† The VRB may vary the description of the injury or disease that was determined by the Repatriation Commission. For example, after examining the medical evidence, the VRB might vary the description of a disease from post traumatic stress disorder to post traumatic stress disorder with depressive features. If so, it will then go on to determine whether or not that differently described injury or disease is war-caused or defence-caused by setting aside or affirming the decision ‘as varied’.

‡ If an entitlement matter is set aside, and a decision substituted determining the injury or disease to be war-caused or defence-caused, the pension assessment may be remitted to the Commission. If this happens, any assessment matter that was also the subject of that application for review is not determined by the VRB but is also remitted to the Commission.

In summary:

- 28.3% of entitlement decisions reviewed by the VRB were set aside; this figure was 27.4% for 2004-05.
- 48.7% of assessment decisions reviewed by the VRB were set aside; this figure was 43.6% for 2004-05.

Percentage VEA entitlement and assessment ‘set aside’ rates, by State, are shown in the following table:

**Table 8 – Entitlement and Assessment Decisions Reviewed and Set Aside under the VEA**

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	AUST
<b>Total Entitlement</b>	1 934	541	1 066	232	133	27	3 933
<b>Set Aside</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1 112</b>
<b>% Set Aside 05-06</b>	<b>31.0%</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	<b>26.9%</b>	<b>28.9%</b>	<b>27.1%</b>	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>28.3%</b>
% Set Aside 2004-05	33.7%	20.1%	22.3%	27.5%	27.6%	34.4%	27.4%
<b>Total Assessment</b>	428	112	297	73	53	16	979
<b>Set Aside</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>477</b>
<b>% Set Aside 05-06</b>	<b>53.0%</b>	<b>37.5%</b>	<b>51.9%</b>	<b>32.9%</b>	<b>49.1%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>48.7%</b>
% Set Aside 2004-05	46.9%	32.4%	45.9%	37.7%	42.5%	42.9%	43.6%

**Table 9 – Outcomes of Published Determinations of the VRB on Review under the MRCA**

<b>LIABILITY</b>	
Affirmed	1
Set aside and accepted liability	2
Varied description	1
<b>TOTAL LIABILITY</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>TREATMENT</b>	
Affirmed	1
<b>TOTAL TREATMENT</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>TOTAL DETERMINATIONS PUBLISHED</b>	<b>5</b>

Set aside and affirmation rates may vary for a wide variety of reasons. Some of the factors that may have influenced these results would include:

- the approach taken by applicants and representatives as to the matters on which review will be sought;
- the extent to which intervention occurs by the Repatriation Commission under s 31 of the VEA or the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission under s 347 of the MRCA;
- the adequacy of information presented to primary decision-makers;
- the nature and extent of new material presented on review; and
- changes in an applicant's degree of incapacity between the date of the decision under review and the date of the VRB's final hearing in an assessment matter.

# **Outcome 3: Complete all process stages subject to the VRB's control on a timely basis**

## **Processing Times**

There are three processing stages over which the VRB has primary control:

- from receipt of the s 137 report from the Department until a s148 notice is sent to the applicant;
- from receipt of a Certificate of Readiness until the hearing; and
- from the hearing until publication of the decision and reasons.

### **From Receipt of s 137 Report to s 148 Notice**

When the s 137 Report is received, a VRB Case Manager examines the documents in the report for completeness and accuracy. If it appears that relevant documents are missing or incomplete, the Report is returned to the Department for rectification. Following this preliminary check, a s 148 Notice is sent to the applicant seeking advice about whether the applicant wishes to attend the hearing, whether the applicant wishes to be represented, and whether the applicant is ready to proceed at a hearing.

During 2005-06 the average time for the VRB to undertake this stage was 11 days, this compares with 14 days in 2004-05.

### **From Receipt of Certificate of Readiness to Hearing**

When the VRB receives a Certificate of Readiness from an applicant or representative, the s 137 Report is again checked for completeness and DVA records are examined to determine whether there is further material that should be added to the Report. Depending on the availability of the applicant and his or her representative, the application is listed for hearing in the next available hearing slot, based on order of receipt of the Certificate of Readiness. Generally, the VRB seeks to give applicants and their representatives three or four weeks' notice of their hearing date and time.

In a significant number of cases there are restrictions on the availability of representatives, with the result that many cases are not available for listing for some weeks from when the Certificate of Readiness is received.

The average time for the VRB to undertake this stage was 85 days in 2005-06. This compares with 72 days in 2004-05.

### **From Hearing to Publication of Decision and Reasons**

The VRB aims to publish its decisions and reasons as soon as possible, and at least within 28 days, after the hearing. Each VRB panel usually hears three cases each day. After each hearing the panel discusses the merits of the case and allocates one member to draft the reasons. All members type their own drafts. When the reasons have been drafted they are circulated to the other two members for comment and discussion. After each member is satisfied with the decision and reasons, the document is signed and given to the VRB staff for publication.

In finalising an application, the VRB seeks to ensure not only that the applicant receives his or her proper entitlement, but also that the decision is advised as soon as possible after the VRB hearing. VRB records are examined each week for all cases heard for which a decision has not been published. Each case more than three weeks old is then followed-up by the Principal Member to effect early publication of the decision and reasons.

During 2005-06 the average time from the date of hearing to the publication of the decision was 11 days, this compares with 9 days in 2004-05.

**Table 10 – Mean Times Taken to Process (in Days)**

Figures in brackets in this table represent figures for 2004-05.

<b>STAGE</b>	<b>Primarily under DVA control</b>	<b>Primarily under applicants' control</b>	<b>Primarily under VRB control</b>
<b>Lodgement to Receipt of s137 Report</b>	<b>43 (38)</b>		
<b>Receipt of s137 Report to s148 Notice sent</b>			<b>11 (14)</b>
<b>s148 Notice sent to s148 Reply received</b>		<b>31 (33)</b>	
<b>s148 Reply to Certificate of Readiness received</b>		<b>282 (254)</b>	
<b>Certificate of Readiness to Hearing</b>			<b>85 (72)</b>
<b>Hearing to Publication of decision &amp; reasons</b>			<b>11 (9)</b>
<b>Total Average Time with DVA, applicants or VRB</b>	<b>43 (38)</b>	<b>313 (287)</b>	<b>107 (95)</b>
<b>Average % of Time with DVA, applicants or VRB</b>	<b>9.3% (9.0)</b>	<b>67.6% (68.3)</b>	<b>23.1% (22.6)</b>

Not included in Table 10 are those times when applications are referred to the Department for further investigation or development of the material. The Department completed 2 674 requests for further investigation or development of the material in 2005-06 at an average time of 66 days. Of these, 2 195 requests were made by Registrars (at an average time of 45 days) and 479 following s 152 adjournments (at an average time of 166 days).

These figures compare with 1 583 requests in 2004-05 at an average time of 97 days, of which 1 133 requests were made by Registrars and 450 followed s 152 adjournments.

## **Outcome 4: Undertake reviews in a manner that is efficient in resource usage**

During 2005-06, 4 497 new applications were lodged, 3 445 hearings were held, and 4 536 applications were finalised.

At 1 July 2005, 19% of outstanding applications were with the VRB, 67% were with applicants or their representatives and not ready to be heard, and 14% were with the Department for action under s 137, s 148(6A), s 152 or s 31 (ie for the preparation of a s 137 report, obtaining further evidence at the request of the Principal Member (delegated to Registrars) or a panel of the VRB, or review by the Repatriation Commission).

The total number of applications outstanding as at the 30 June 2006 was 4 224. A total of 1 038 applications (25%) were with the VRB, 2 560 applications (60%) were with the applicant or their representatives and not ready to be heard, 626 applications (15%) were with the Department for action under s 137, s 148(6A), s 152 or s 31 (this figure, as previously explained, is probably understated in NSW and SA because of the Department's working practice in those States of not advising the VRB of new applications until the s 137 report is forwarded to the VRB).

### **Listing**

During the year, the VRB aimed to list 15 hearing times per panel per week and those applications thought to be particularly complex or lengthy were allocated two or more hearing times. If an applicant had more than one application they were heard, where possible, during the one hearing time slot.

A feature of the year has been the increased difficulty in listing cases. This arises from an increasing complexity of applications and the volume of material associated with matters such as 'special rate'. In many cases the time allocated for hearing is simply insufficient so that delay occurs for subsequent cases in a ripple effect. Increased effort by Registrars and staff is being applied to identification of issues that may lengthen a hearing and therefore require more time. At the same time the smaller number of cases (relative to recent years) in the smaller states and regional centres creates management difficulty in ensuring matters are dealt with quickly. There is no 'quick fix' to this problem and solutions are developed as the issues arise.

Of the 1 038 (25%) applications outstanding with the VRB, 346 had already been allocated a hearing date and time. Although a further 394 were ready to proceed to hearing, a proportion of these applications were in the hands of a relatively small number of representatives who maintain their own listing queues. Such representatives may only present one or two cases each week. This places limits on the capacity of the VRB to list such cases for hearing.

## **Postponements**

A vital factor in the VRB's capacity to finalise applications is the effectiveness of its listing operations. If the VRB lists applications for hearing at times that subsequently become unsuitable to applicants or their representatives and the VRB does not receive timely advice of that unsuitability, the allocated hearing time may be wasted. Obviously there will always be some postponements – a sudden illness or other mishap cannot be avoided. However, it must be the aim of the VRB and those who regularly deal with it to ensure that the adverse effect of postponements is offset wherever possible by the substitution of another application. To this end, the VRB's procedures provide that requests for postponement on the day of a scheduled hearing will not be granted. In such cases, the hearing will commence as scheduled and the VRB panel will determine, after considering all the circumstances and the material before it, whether it will proceed with the hearing or adjourn the matter to a date to be fixed by the Registrar.

During the year, 327 applications listed for hearing were postponed prior to the commencement of the hearing. Substitute applications were found for 259 postponements. This resulted in 68 hearing slots not being able to be used (the equivalent of nearly five weeks of hearings for a VRB panel). The VRB continues to seek the cooperation of all parties in ensuring the effectiveness of its listing procedures – the lower the effective postponement rate, the higher the finalisation rate and, obviously, the shorter the waiting time for other applications in the system. In particular, advocacy organisations should realise that, where they have signed a Certificate of Readiness for Hearing, or have certified that a case is ready for hearing as a result of letters sent pursuant to the dismissal legislation, a subsequent request for a postponement would, apart from exceptional circumstances, be unlikely to be granted.

The following table shows the geographic distribution of postponements during the year and the number and percentages of cases substituted for such postponements:

**Table 11 – Hearings Postponed**

	MRCA	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	AUST
Applications Heard	5	1 445	537	989	261	176	32	3 445
<b>Postponed</b>	–	<b>179</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>327</b>
Substituted	–	162	21	62	9	4	1	259
<b>% substituted 2005-06</b>	–	<b>91%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>79%</b>
% substituted 2004-05	–	88%	56%	92%	67%	73%	63%	83%

## Applications Dismissed

During 2005-06, the VRB sent out a total of 432 letters asking for a written statement from applicants as to why they were not ready to proceed at a hearing. It is pleasing to note that this is a reduction of 241 on the previous year. These letters resulted in a total of 109 applications being dismissed, 67 being withdrawn and 97 requests for a hearing. The remainder provided reasonable explanations or were still being followed up in accordance with the legislation. There were 3 appeals concerning dismissals lodged with the AAT. For more information concerning AAT appeals see Appendix 2 at p 54. No dismissal action has yet begun in relation to any MRCA matters.

**Table 12 – Dismissal Action**

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	AUST
Letters Sent	228	62	108	22	2	10	432
Reasonable Answer	76	15	24	11	4	2	132
Withdrawn	33	8	19	5	–	2	67
Hearing Requested	56	10	27	4	–	–	97
<b>Dismissed 2005-06</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>109</b>
Dismissed 2004-05	97	26	57	6	5	–	191

## Applications Lapsed

Most applications lapse because an applicant dies and the legal personal representative does not wish to pursue the matter. An application, once registered, might also be disposed of if it is found to be a duplicate registration, or more properly regarded as a new claim for pension or an application for increase.

If an application for review has been made to the VRB of an original determination under the MRCA and the MRCC reconsiders that determination under s 347 and varies or revokes it, the original determination of which review had been sought no longer exists and the application to the VRB concerning that determination lapses. Under s 345 of the MRCA, a determination made under s 347 is a new 'original determination', and so if the applicant is dissatisfied with the s 347 reconsideration by the MRCC, a fresh application may be made to the VRB for review of that new determination.

During 2005-06, a total of 35 applications (including 1 MRCA application) were lapsed. The figure for 2004-05 was 46.

## Applications Withdrawn

During 2005-06, 1 655 applications were withdrawn by applicants; this represents 37% of applications finalised during the year. This compares with 1 996 withdrawals (39%) for the previous year. The VRB is usually not advised of the reasons for withdrawal, but it appears likely that a substantial proportion of withdrawals are the consequence of intervention by the Repatriation Commission under s 31 of the VEA. The geographic distribution of applications withdrawn during the year is shown in the following table:

**Table 13 – Applications Withdrawn**

	MRCA	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	AUST
Finalised	4	1 642	875	1 387	310	245	73	4 536
<b>Withdrawn</b>	–	<b>374</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1 655</b>
<b>% Withdrawn 2005-06</b>	–	<b>23%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>37%</b>
% Withdrawn 2004-05	–	30%	51%	41%	32%	45%	51%	39%

# Members

As at 1 July 2005, the membership of the VRB was 39.

From 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 the following changes in membership occurred:

- 1 part-time member resigned:
  - Charles Jeremy Ward, Senior Member, Brisbane, from 26 May 2006
- 1 part-time member's term of office expired from 30 September 2005:
  - Patrick Thomas Francis Gowans, Services Member, Sydney
- 20 part-time members were reappointed from 1 October 2005 to 30 September 2006:
  - David Caryl Blaikie, Member, Adelaide
  - Frank Edward Burt, Services Member, Sydney
  - Peter John Cappe, Member, Sydney
  - Anthony Michael Carwardine, Services Member, Canberra
  - John Charles Cooke, Senior Member, Sydney
  - Julie Cowdroy, Senior Member, Brisbane
  - James Stewart Dickson, Services Member, Melbourne
  - Robert Eadie, Senior Member, Melbourne
  - Deirdre Ann FitzGerald, Senior Member, Melbourne
  - Andrea Marilyn Hall-Brown, Senior Member, Brisbane
  - Jonathon Scott Hamwood, Services Member, Brisbane
  - Naida Isenberg, Senior Member, Sydney
  - Hilary Lorraine Kramer, Member, Sydney
  - Laurence John Lewis, Services Member, Adelaide
  - Morag Angus McColm, Member, Brisbane
  - Derek Alan Purcell, Member, Perth
  - Kathleen Adair Sanders, Member, Melbourne
  - Alan Leslie Thompson, Senior Member, Melbourne

- Anthony James Wales, Member, Adelaide
- Leslie James Young, Senior Member, Sydney

At 30 June 2006, there were 37 members of the VRB: the Principal Member, 11 Senior Members, 13 Services Members and 12 Members. Of these, only the Principal Member was a full-time appointee and all others were part-time. The number of women holding appointments was 14.

The break-up of membership as at 30 June 2006 is set out in the following table:

**Table 14 – Members**

<b>Class of Member</b>	<b>Full-time</b>	<b>Part-time (women)</b>	<b>Total (women)</b>
Principal Member	1	–	1
Senior Member	–	11 (6)	11 (6)
Services Member	–	13	13
Member	–	12 (8)	12 (8)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>36 (14)</b>	<b>37 (14)</b>

Full details of the VRB membership as at 30 June 2006 are set out in Appendices 4 and 5.

## Staff

Under section 172 of the VEA, the Secretary of the Department is required to make available any staff required to assist the VRB in the performance of its statutory functions.

At 1 July 2005, there were 41 staff employed by the VRB. That figure was 38 at the end of the financial year. There is one Senior Executive Service staff position at the VRB – that of the Executive Officer.

The break-up of staff as at 30 June 2006 is set out in the following table, number of women are shown in brackets:

**Table 15 – Staff**

	SES 1	EL 1	APS 6	APS 5	APS 4	APS 3	Total 30 June 2006	Total 30 June 2005
<b>ACT</b>	1	2 (2)	1 (1)		2 (2)		<b>6 (5)</b>	6 (4)
<b>NSW</b>		1	1 (1)		1 (1)	8 (3)	<b>11 (5)</b>	11 (7)
<b>VIC</b>					2 (1)	3 (2)	<b>5 (3)</b>	7 (4)
<b>QLD</b>		1 (1)	1		4 (4*)	4 (4 <sup>†</sup> )	<b>10 (9)</b>	11 (9)
<b>SA</b>			1		1 (1)	1 (1)	<b>3 (2)</b>	3 (2)
<b>WA</b>				1 (1)		1 (1)	<b>2 (2)</b>	2 (2)
<b>TAS</b>		1 <sup>‡</sup>					<b>1</b>	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5 (3)</b>	<b>4 (2)</b>	<b>1 (1)</b>	<b>10 (9)</b>	<b>17 (11)</b>	<b>38 (26)</b>	41 (28)

\* 1 part-time, <sup>†</sup> 2 part-time, <sup>‡</sup> This position acts as Registrar for Vic & Tas.

## Resources

Table 16 outlines estimated expenditure for the VRB for the 2004-05 and 2005-06 financial years. Expenditure is said to be estimated rather than actual because some corporate costs directly attributable to the VRB are in fact borne by the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

Total estimated expenditure for the VRB in the financial year 2005-06 was \$7 091 000 compared to \$7 223 000 in 2004-05. Average expenditure on each application finalised by the VRB during the year was \$1 563. In 2004-05 the figure was \$1 398.

The difficulty in this situation is that fixed costs remain constant while being apportioned against reduced numbers of cases. The result is increasing costs per case despite the reducing workload.

Additional expenditure was incurred in respect of travel of members to hearings interstate. This occurs as a deliberate matter of policy to ensure consistent levels of expertise and practice across the membership and increases the cost to the VRB from time to time as the workload declines or fluctuates in individual States. The VRB expenditure is kept under careful and constant review.

**Table 16 – Veterans’ Review Board – Expenditure (\$000s)**

	1 July 04 – 30 June 05		1 July 05 – 30 June 06	
<b>Salaries</b> (includes superannuation)				
Members	2 309		2 365	
Staff (includes o/time & temps)	2 470	<b>4 779</b>	2 664	<b>5 029</b>
<b>Rental of Premises</b> (includes outgoings)	1 126	<b>1 126</b>	891	<b>891</b>
<b>Applicants’ Expenses</b>	19	<b>19</b>	35	<b>35</b>
<b>Fares</b>				
Members	217		181	
Staff	53		49	
Cars (includes parking)	61	<b>331</b>	52	<b>282</b>
<b>Travelling Allowance</b>				
Members	319		275	
Staff	46	<b>365</b>	34	<b>309</b>
<b>Office Requisites</b>				
Stationery and office requisites	29		28	
Library	76		38	
Printing	18		27	
Equipment	33	<b>156</b>	30	<b>123</b>
<b>Postage and Telephones</b>				
Postage	27		28	
Telephones/fax	38	<b>65</b>	28	<b>56</b>
<b>Office Services</b>				
Furniture	21		–	
Plant hire	4	<b>25</b>	4	<b>4</b>
<b>Computer Equipment</b> (includes services)				
vrbSAM (System for Application Management) development	223	<b>223</b>	214	<b>214</b>
<b>Incidental Expenditure</b>				
Freight & cartage	45		44	
Advertising	2		7	
Training	19		17	
Miscellaneous	3	<b>69</b>	8	<b>76</b>
<b>Comcare Premium</b>	53	<b>53</b>	60	<b>60</b>
<b>Archiving</b>	9	<b>9</b>	12	<b>12</b>
<b>Legal</b>	3	<b>3</b>	–	–
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7 223</b>		<b>7 091</b>

## Outcome 5: Accessible and responsive to veteran community stakeholders

### Representation for Applicants

Representation for applicants at VRB hearings is provided by a number of ex-service and related organisations and by some private individuals.

The geographic distribution and numbers of applications heard where the applicants were represented, compared with 2004-05 figures, are shown in the following table:

**Table 17 – Representation at VRB Hearings**

	MRCA	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	AUST
<b>Unrepresented</b>	1	104	45	60	9	12	1	232
<b>In absentia / unrepresented</b>	–	115	47	36	7	11	2	218
<b>In absentia / represented</b>	1	83	30	38	–	4	–	156
<b>Represented at hearing</b>	3	1 143	415	855	245	149	29	2 839
<b>Total</b>	5	1 445	537	989	261	176	32	3 445
<b>% Represented 2005-06</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>87%</b>
% Represented 2004-05	–	85%	80%	86%	92%	84%	81%	85%

A substantial proportion (42%) of applicants who have ‘in absentia’ hearings are represented, but both the applicant and the representative have chosen not to appear at the hearing. The representatives in those cases sometimes provide written submissions to the VRB.

## Regional Hearings

During 2005-06 regional hearings were again arranged in Bundaberg, Cairns, Canberra, Launceston, Mackay, Townsville and Tweed-Gold Coast Region.

Table 18 shows the number of days hearings held in the above locations. The figures in brackets indicate the number of applications heard in those locations.

**Table 18 – Number of Days Hearings Held in Regional Locations**

<b>Location</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>
Bundaberg, Qld	10 (28)	13 (36)
Cairns, Qld	3 (9)	4 (13)
Canberra, ACT	27 (81)	21 (53)
Launceston, Tas	13 (36)	5 (13)
Mackay, Qld	3 (8)	4 (13)
Townsville, Qld	17 (50)	10 (28)
Tweed-Gold Coast Region, Qld	54 (148)	59 (151)
<b>Total days of hearings</b>	<b>127 (360)</b>	<b>116 (307)</b>

In 2000-01, the VRB undertook a trial of video hearings to enhance its service to applicants in regional areas. The number of video hearings has varied but has become a popular method of hearing cases with some representatives. The provision of video hearings is a useful additional means of providing hearings on a timely basis for applicants in regional areas. The VRB remains committed to conducting regional hearings while there are sufficient cases available in those areas. However, video conferencing enables some applications to be heard sooner as the VRB does not have to wait for other applications in that region to be ready for hearing. The following table shows the location and number of applications heard by video in 2005-06.

**Table 19 – Applications heard by video hearing**

VRB Brisbane			VRB Melbourne		
Remote location	2004-05	2005-06	Remote location	2004-05	2005-06
Bundaberg, Qld	2	–	Albury, NSW	2	5
Cairns, Qld	22	9	Bairnsdale, Vic	1	–
Gladstone, Qld	–	2	Benalla, Vic	1	3
Hervey Bay, Qld	2	7	Burnie, Tas	2	4
Launceston, Tas	2	–	Geelong, Vic	3	–
Mackay, Qld	12	1	Heywood, Vic	–	1
Port Macquarie, NSW	–	1	Hobart, Tas	4	2
Rockhampton, Qld	13	11	Korumburra, Vic	1	–
Townsville, Qld	10	18	Mildura, Vic	2	1
VRB Melbourne, Vic	1	–	Rosebud, Vic	2	–
			Sale, Vic	2	1
			Sea Lake, Vic	1	–
			Traralgon, Vic	1	–
			Wonthaggi, Vic	9	1
<b>Total Applications</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>Total Applications</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>18</b>

## **Representation at VRB Hearings by the Repatriation Commission, Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission, and Service Chiefs**

The Repatriation Commission and the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission are formally parties to all proceedings before the VRB for matters arising under the VEA and MRCA respectively. Additionally, the service chiefs may choose to be a party in applications concerning the MRCA. As a matter of practice, however, they have seldom been represented at VRB hearings. During 2005-06 neither of the Commissions nor a service chief were represented in any VRB hearings.

## Other Activities

The VRB worked closely during the year with ex-service and related organisations and the parties to its hearings with a view to ensuring that its procedures worked effectively. Senior VRB staff participated in various workshops and seminars conducted by the VRB, ex-service organisations and the Department.

The Principal Member and other members and staff attended a number of military history and administrative law conferences and contributed to the Training and Information Program (TIP) managed by the Department and ex-service organisations for the training of pension and welfare officers and representatives. The Principal Member and Executive Officer attended and addressed a number of State and national ex-service organisation meetings and maintained close contact with the larger advocacy organisations within the veteran community.

### Research and information services

The VRB's intermediate role and high-volume jurisdiction mean that members have to deal with their caseload as expeditiously as possible. At the same time, both parties expect the VRB to consistently reach the correct or preferable decision in accordance with the facts and relevant law. In order to accommodate these competing requirements, the VRB has developed research and information services to provide members with a research service on particular problems that arise from time to time, and to speedily provide them with:

- the relevant law as interpreted by the courts and the Administrative Appeals Tribunal;
- legislative amendments;
- relevant research papers; and
- details of significant or interesting VRB decisions.

An internal legal and information bulletin and a comprehensive Intranet assists in providing members with this material.

The VRB publishes a quarterly journal called *VeRBosity*. This journal includes information about Statements of Principles, legislative amendments, and decisions by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal and courts in the Repatriation field together with other items of interest. It is distributed on request to people involved in the Repatriation jurisdiction. During the year, four regular editions of *VeRBosity* were published as well as a special edition published as a *Handbook* for representatives at the VRB.

The VRB also publishes:

- an information brochure, which is sent to all applicants prior to their hearing;
- an *Operations Manual*, which sets out details of the administrative processing of applications to the VRB; and
- a monthly summary of statistics relating to the operations of the VRB.

In order to optimise the quality of VRB decisions, it is important that members, applicants and advocates have access to appropriate library resources to enable research on material not contained in sources such as *VeRBosity*. Some library and source material is maintained in each Registry with the larger concentrations in Canberra, Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane. These materials can be provided overnight between Registries.

### **Internet site**

The VRB also maintains a comprehensive Internet site ([www.vrb.gov.au](http://www.vrb.gov.au)) with detailed information and publications for applicants and their representatives, including material and links concerning jurisdiction and procedures, relevant legislation, case law, and guidance for practitioners.

### **Veterans' law course**

In 2005-06, the VRB continued its association with the School of Law and Justice at Southern Cross University. The VRB's Executive Officer, Mr Bruce Topperwien updated the course materials for the Veterans' Law units and the Law & Government Decision-Making unit of the University's Short Course in Veterans' Law. Mr Topperwien is the unit assessor for these units and runs workshops for students in those subjects. The Course has proved very successful, and a number of VRB staff, ex-service representatives, and Departmental staff have now successfully completed the course.

The VRB sees this association with the University as an opportunity to develop the knowledge and skills of veterans' representatives beyond the basic level provided by the Training and Information Program funded by the Department. It is also an opportunity to update and enhance the in-house training materials for VRB members and provide a well structured, university accredited, training program for VRB staff.

This short external course, completion of which can count as credit for degree and diploma courses in legal studies at the university, consists of the following four units: Veterans' Law 1, Veterans' Law 2, Legal Research and Writing, and Law & Government Decision-Making. These units are given over two semesters. The course will be offered again in 2007.

The VRB, through the cooperation of the University, has been able to invite veterans' representatives not enrolled in the Course to attend the Veterans' Law workshops as part of its outreach program to assist representatives in gaining a more detailed understanding of veterans' law.

### **Telephone advisory service**

The VRB has a national 1300 number telephone advisory service (1300 135 574) to assist veterans' representatives in technical legal or advocacy issues. While only a few representatives take advantage of this service, which is advertised in the VRB's journal, *VeRBosity*, the VRB considers it a useful adjunct to its technical assistance programs for representatives.

### **Access and equity**

In conjunction with the Department of Veterans' Affairs strategy to comply with the Government's social justice policy, the VRB observes the requirements of access, equity, equality and participation.

The VRB serves an identifiable segment of the community. The VRB is aware of its obligations in dealing with elderly persons, people with non-English speaking backgrounds and persons with disabilities. The VRB holds hearings and video hearings in some regional areas to ensure easier access for applicants. All applicants are advised of their right of appeal to the AAT on receiving advice of a VRB decision. Senior VRB staff speak on a regular basis at pensions seminars run by ex-service organisations and the Department of Veterans' Affairs, and visit regional areas to discuss the VRB's operations with ex-service organisation representatives.

In recognition of the fact that its staff are made available by the Department of Veterans' Affairs and operate in a comparable environment, the VRB acts consistently with Departmental policies and initiatives in such matters as occupational health and safety, enterprise bargaining, industrial democracy and equal employment opportunity.

## Complaints

In the course of the year the VRB received 6 letters of appreciation and 18 letters of complaint. The former were particularly welcomed by staff and members who are genuinely concerned to place all veterans and widows at ease, to protect their dignity and to ensure a fair and comprehensive hearing. Such letters are not solicited.

Five of the 18 complaints were referred for comment from the Minister's office and involved the following issues: concern over the conduct of a hearing, the decision or aspects of the decision (3); and concern over length of appeal processes (2). The Executive Officer or the Principal Member investigated each of these matters and responses were provided.

Other complaints sent to the VRB were: concern at the decision or aspects of the decision (7); concern over the conduct of the hearing (2); concern over VRB procedures (4).

Each of these concerns was examined in detail and responses were provided in a timely manner. In some cases personal contact by telephone was initiated by the Principal Member in order to confirm or add to any explanation offered.

The VRB is gratified that the complaints are few relative to the total of matters dealt with. Nevertheless it is clear that the issues raised were significant to the individuals concerned. The VRB continues to aim at reducing the possibility of complaint.

# APPENDIX 1

## Court Decisions

Under the VEA, the MRCA and the *Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act 1975*, decisions of the VRB are subject to review on the merits by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT). Parties to proceedings before the AAT may appeal to the Federal Court on questions of law from decisions of the AAT.

There is no direct right of appeal to the Federal Court against VRB decisions under the VEA. However, decisions of the VRB or conduct relating to the making of decisions are subject to review by the Federal Court under the *Administrative Decisions (Judicial Review) Act 1977* (the AD(JR) Act), on the grounds set out in that Act, or alternatively by way of judicial review under the *Judiciary Act 1903*. Certain matters may also be heard in the Federal Magistrates Court, either in its original jurisdiction under the AD(JR) Act or upon transfer from the Federal Court.

## High Court of Australia

During the year, the High Court handed down its judgment in *Roncevich v Repatriation Commission* [2005] HCA 40. This case concerned the meaning of 'rendering defence service' for the purpose of the 'arose out of, or was attributable to' liability provisions in s 70 of the VEA.

The Court held that whether an activity falls within the scope of service rendered by a person depends on the nature of the person's service and the circumstances under which the person served. It involves not only what the person was required to do but includes those activities that the person was reasonably expected or authorised to undertake in order to carry out the person's duties. It also includes activities that were reasonably incidental to the performance of duty.

## **Federal Court of Australia**

### ***Administrative Decisions (Judicial Review) Act 1977 and Judiciary Act 1903***

No applications concerning the VEA were decided under either the *Administrative Decisions (Judicial Review) Act 1977* or the *Judiciary Act 1903* during the year.

### ***Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act 1975***

During the year, the Federal Court handed down 10 decisions, including 2 decisions of the Full Court, concerning matters related to VRB decisions on cases that were appealed from decisions of the AAT. The AAT decisions were set aside in 3 cases (an appeal to the Full Court by the Commission from one of these was dismissed) and those matters were remitted to the AAT for re-hearing. The Federal Court decisions were (in chronological order) as follows:

*Constable v Repatriation Commission* [2005] FCA 928  
*Blair v Repatriation Commission* [2005] FCA 1076  
*Vock v Repatriation Commission* [2005] FCA 967  
*Somerset v Repatriation Commission* [2005] FCA 1399  
*Collins v Repatriation Commission* [2005] FCA 1566  
*Johnson v Veterans' Review Board* [2006] FCAFC 15  
*Leigh v Repatriation Commission* [2006] FCA 395  
*Patterson v Repatriation Commission* [2006] FCA 538  
*Repatriation Commission v Constable* [2006] FCAFC 102  
*Repatriation Commission v Butcher* [2006] FCA 811

## **Federal Magistrates Court of Australia**

During the year, the Federal Magistrates Court handed down three decisions that concerned matters related to VRB decisions:

*Hackett v Repatriation Commission* [2005] FMCA 1698  
*Repatriation Commission v Richardson* [2006] FMCA 478  
*Finger v Repatriation Commission* [2006] FMCA 1075

These matters had been remitted to the Court from the Federal Court on appeal from a decision of the AAT. The appeals in all three cases were dismissed.

# Issues Dealt with by Court Decisions

## **Application of *Deledio* steps and the nature of evidence required to raise a reasonable hypothesis**

A number of cases concerned the application of the four steps set out in *Repatriation Commission v Deledio* (1998) 83 FCR 82. In summary, the four steps are: (1) After consideration of all the material, is a hypothesis of a connection to service raised? (2) Has the Repatriation Medical Authority made a Statement of Principles (SoP) concerning the kind of injury, disease or death claimed? (3) Is the hypothesis reasonable? Does it fit the template of the Statement of Principles? (4) Has the reasonable hypothesis been disproved beyond reasonable doubt.

In *Blair*, the Court upheld the rejection of a claim at step 3 on the basis that a hypothesis was not reasonable because essential elements of the hypothesis were speculative rather than based upon evidence.

In *Patterson*, the Court found that the AAT had engaged in fact-finding at step 3 when it used expressions in its reasons that were indicative of fact-finding and imposing an onus of proof on the applicant.

## **Application of Statements of Principles in psychiatric matters**

A number of cases concerned the application of Statements of Principles for psychiatric disorders that the Repatriation Medical Authority has determined can be related to eligible service through 'experiencing a severe stressor'.

In *Constable*, the Full Federal Court considered the Statement of Principles concerning alcohol dependence or abuse and held that in relation to a claim of witnessing casualties or casualty clearance, the Statement of Principles does not require that the event that caused the casualties be close in time to when the casualties or casualty clearance is observed. If the evidence points to the veteran experiencing an event specified in any of subparagraphs (i), (ii), or (iii) of the definition of 'experiencing a severe stressor' in clause 8 of the Statement of Principles such an event will meet the definition regardless of whether it 'might evoke intense fear, helplessness or horror'. However, for cases in which the evidence points to the veteran experiencing other kinds of events not listed in those paragraphs, the evidence would need to point to the event evoking 'intense fear, helplessness or horror'. This is a combined subjective and objective test similar to the test in *Stoddart's case* [2003] FCAFC 300 and *Woodward's case* [2003] FCAFC 160: it must be 'judged objectively from the point of view of a reasonable person in the position of the applicant experiencing it' to decide whether it 'was capable of conveying, and did convey' feelings of intense fear, helplessness or horror.

In *Hackett*, the Federal Magistrates Court upheld a decision of the AAT to affirm the rejection of a claim on the basis that the alleged stressors were not 'severe stressors' as required by the relevant Statement of Principles.

In *Richardson*, the Federal Magistrates Court upheld a decision of the AAT to accept a claim on the basis that Mr Richardson's post traumatic stress disorder was attributable to an incident when he was required to fire a Bofors gun in Vietnam and feeling responsible for harm done to some people.

In *Finger*, the Federal Magistrates Court upheld a decision of the AAT to affirm the refusal of a claim on the basis that there was no evidence that the veteran suffered a severe psychosocial stressor while he was in Vietnam.

### **Inability to obtain appropriate clinical management**

In *Somerset*, the Court upheld a decision to reject a claim on the basis that the 'inability to obtain appropriate clinical management' factor did not apply. The Court held that while a failure to diagnose might cause an inability to obtain appropriate clinical management, a failure to diagnose does not mean that there in fact was an inability to obtain appropriate clinical management. There must be evidence of such an inability occurring in the particular case. In this case, there was no such evidence.

In *Collins*, the Court effectively held that if the only factor in a SoP is the 'inability to obtain appropriate clinical management', a claim cannot succeed if it is based on causation of the injury or disease by service. The only claim that may succeed is one based on aggravation or material contribution to a pre-existing injury or disease because of inability to obtain appropriate clinical management due to service.

### **Special rate of pension**

In *Leigh*, the Federal Court upheld a decision of the AAT that had assessed pension at the temporary special rate. The Court noted that the AAT had concluded that the word, 'permanent', as used in s 24 of the VEA meant 'for a period longer than just a few years hence', and that this implied that a demonstrated incapacity for a few years would not, at least in Mr Leigh's case, be a basis for assessing pension at the special rate under s 24. The Court said that it was open to the AAT to prefer the evidence of a specialist that there was a 50% chance that Mr Leigh would be able to re-enter the workforce over the next four or five years, although in a limited or part-time capacity, exceeding 8 hours per week. The Court endorsed the observations in *McDonald's case* (1984) 6 ALD 6, that 'the true test of a permanent, as distinct from temporary, incapacity is whether in the light of the available evidence, it is more likely than not that the incapacity will persist in the foreseeable future'.

In *Butcher*, the Federal Court considered the meaning of ‘remunerative work that the veteran was undertaking’ as used in s 24(1)(c) of the VEA. The court noted that the provision requires that the remunerative work be substantial or substantive. The court noted that the characterisation of the type of remunerative work that the veteran was undertaking must be made with an ‘eye to reality’.

### **Dismissal of VRB application**

In *Johnson*, the Full Federal Court dismissed an appeal from a single judge of the Federal Court, who had dismissed an appeal from the AAT that had dismissed an application on the ground that it was frivolous or vexatious. Mr Johnson’s VRB application had been dismissed in 1999. That dismissal had been the subject of an unsuccessful AAT application, and a number of unsuccessful Federal Court cases.

### **Reasons for decision**

In *Vock*, the Federal Court upheld an appeal from a decision of the AAT on the ground that the AAT had not given reasons for its decision to prefer the opinion of one expert over that of another on the question of diagnosis of the claimed condition.

## ***VeRBosity***

All Court decisions concerning veterans’ entitlements and relevant military rehabilitation and compensation matters are noted and summarised in the VRB’s publication, *VeRBosity*, which is published four times a year.

# APPENDIX 2

## Administrative Appeals Tribunal

### Review of VRB Decisions

All parties to a VRB application (including the applicant and, when relevant, the Repatriation Commission, the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission, or a service chief) are entitled to apply to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT) for review of a VRB decision to affirm, vary or set aside a decision reviewed by the VRB. However, the VRB is not a party to these subsequent proceedings before the AAT.

Following notification of the lodgement of an application for review by the AAT, the decision-maker must lodge with the AAT, within 28 days, a statement and associated documentation pursuant to s 37 of the *Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act 1975*. Where the decision of the VRB relating to a matter under the VEA was to set aside the decision reviewed by it, the s 37 statement is prepared by the VRB. Where the VRB has reviewed and affirmed or varied a decision or it is a matter under the MRCA, the s 37 statement is prepared by the Department of Veterans' Affairs on behalf of the Repatriation Commission or the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission. During 2005-06, the VRB was notified of the lodgement of 801 applications for review by the AAT of matters involving VRB decisions. During the same period, the VRB lodged 89 s 37 statements with the AAT. The average time taken for preparation and lodgement of those statements was 15 days.

While it is not possible to determine the appeal rate accurately, it can be estimated by comparing the number of applications lodged with the AAT with the number of applications finalised by VRB decisions. This is not an accurate measure because applicants have up to 12 months from notice of the VRB decision to apply to the AAT. Nevertheless this method of estimation is the best available. During 2005-06, there were 801 AAT applications and the VRB finalised 2 737 applications by decisions made at hearings. This represents an estimated appeal rate of 29.3%. The estimated appeal rate for 2004-05 was 28.5%.

The Repatriation Commission lodged one appeal in relation to a VRB decision during 2005-06. The Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission and the service chiefs lodged no appeals in relation to a VRB decision during 2005-06.

Statistics obtained from the Administrative Appeals Tribunal indicate that, of applications finalised by the Veterans' Appeals Division of the AAT during the year:

- 34% were withdrawn by the applicants; and
- 39% were conceded in some respect by the Repatriation Commission.

Of the remaining 27% that were finalised by decisions formally published with reasons:

- 155 (60%) involved an affirmation of the decision under review; and
- 103 (40%) led to some part or all of the decision under review being varied or set aside.

In virtually every published case where the VRB's decision was set aside or varied by the AAT, there appears to have been evidence before the AAT that was not put at the VRB.

There were no matters finalised in the AAT concerning appeals from the VRB under the MRCA.

Selected decisions of the AAT relating to VRB decisions are noted and summarised in the VRB publication *VeRBosity*.

### **Review of Dismissals**

Applications can also be made to the AAT for review of decisions taken under the dismissal provisions of the VEA. Unlike the position with other appeals, the Principal Member of the VRB is a party to those proceedings.

During 2005-06, there were 3 new applications concerning dismissal decisions lodged with the AAT. There were 5 dismissal cases finalised at the AAT, 3 were withdrawn by the applicant and 2 were affirmed on review by the AAT. One of these cases was the subject of a Federal Court appeal, which had been heard but not decided by the end of the financial year.

# APPENDIX 3

## Other Forms of Administrative Review

Decisions and actions of the VRB may be the subject of complaints to the Ombudsman. In addition, access to documents held by the VRB may be sought under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*.

### **Ombudsman**

During 2005-06, the Ombudsman did not notify the VRB of any complaints.

### **Freedom of Information Act 1982**

There was one request to the VRB for access to documents under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* during 2005-06. It was granted in full.

## APPENDIX 4

### Membership of the Veterans' Review Board – By Category

	Commencement of Appointment	Expiration of Appointment
<b>PRINCIPAL MEMBER</b>		
Brigadier William Douglas Rolfe (Rtd)	8 April 1997	7 April 2008
<b>PART-TIME SENIOR MEMBERS</b>		
Mr John Charles Cooke	1 January 1990	30 September 2006
Ms Julie Cowdroy	1 January 1993*	30 September 2006
Ms Jennifer D'Arcy	1 June 2001	30 March 2008
Mr Robert Eadie	1 October 1997	30 September 2006
Ms Deirdre Ann FitzGerald	1 January 1985*	30 September 2006
Ms Andrea Marilyn Hall-Brown	1 October 1997*	30 September 2006
Ms Naida Isenberg	30 July 1998	30 September 2006
Mr William Bennett Lane	29 May 1990*	30 March 2008
Commodore Alan Leslie Thompson AM (Rtd)	1 January 1998	30 September 2006
Ms Andrea Michelle Treble	1 June 2001	30 March 2008
Colonel Leslie James Young (Rtd)	1 October 1997	30 September 2006

- \* Ms Cowdroy – Resigned 12 July 1996, reappointed 30 July 1998  
Ms FitzGerald – Resigned 22 February 1989, reappointed 1 January 1998  
Ms Hall-Brown – Changed category: Member to Senior Member from 30 July 1998  
Mr Lane – Changed category: Member to Senior Member from 1 October 1997

## **PART-TIME SERVICES MEMBERS**

Mr Francis Harding Benfield	28 May 1999	30 March 2008
Major General Murray Phillip Blake AO MC (Rtd)	28 May 1999	30 March 2008
Lieutenant Colonel Francis Brown (Rtd)	1 June 2001	30 March 2008
Wing Commander Stuart Alexander Bryce (Rtd)	25 November 1991	30 March 2008
Air Commodore Frank Edward Burt OBE (Rtd)	1 January 1998	30 September 2006
Rear Admiral Anthony Michael Carwardine AO (Rtd)	1 January 1998	30 September 2006
Commodore James Stewart Dickson AM MBE (Rtd)	1 January 1998	30 September 2006
Group Captain Collins Joseph Fagan (Rtd)	1 January 1985	30 March 2008
Captain Allan John Farquhar RAN (Rtd)	1 June 2001	30 March 2008
Group Captain Jonathon Scott Hamwood AM (Rtd)	1 January 1998	30 September 2006
Brigadier Laurence John Lewis (Rtd)	1 January 1998	30 September 2006
Major Gregory Mawkes (Rtd)	1 January 1993	30 March 2008
Colonel Robin Terence Regan CSC (Rtd)	28 May 1999	30 March 2008

## **PART-TIME MEMBERS**

Ms Zita Rose Antonios	1 June 2001	30 March 2008
Dr David Caryl Blaikie	1 October 1997	30 September 2006
Mr Peter John Cappe	28 May 1999	30 September 2006
Dr Marella Louise Denovan	1 June 2001	30 March 2008
Ms Jackie Miriana Fristacky	1 October 1997	30 March 2008
Ms Janet Ann Hartmann	1 June 2001	30 March 2008
Ms Hilary Lorraine Kramer	30 July 1998	30 September 2006
Ms Kerrie Ellen Laurence	1 June 2001	30 March 2008
Ms Morag Angus McColm	1 January 1998	30 September 2006
Dr Derek Alan Purcell	1 January 1998	30 September 2006
Ms Kathleen Adair Sanders	1 October 1997	30 September 2006
Colonel Anthony James Wales (Rtd)	1 October 1997	30 September 2006

# APPENDIX 5

## Membership of the Veterans' Review Board – By State

### AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

#### Principal Member

Brigadier William Douglas Rolfe (Rtd)

#### Part-Time Services Member

Rear Admiral Anthony Michael Carwardine AO (Rtd)

### NEW SOUTH WALES

#### Part-Time Senior Members

Mr John Charles Cooke

Ms Jennifer D'Arcy

Ms Naida Isenberg

Colonel Leslie James Young (Rtd)

#### Part-Time Services Members

Lieutenant Colonel Francis Brown (Rtd)

Air Commodore Frank Edward Burtt OBE (Rtd)

#### Part-Time Members

Ms Zita Rose Antonios

Mr Peter John Cappe

Ms Janet Ann Hartmann

Ms Hilary Lorraine Kramer

Ms Kerrie Ellen Laurence

## **VICTORIA**

### **Part-Time Senior Members**

Mr Robert Eadie  
Ms Deirdre Ann FitzGerald  
Commodore Alan Leslie Thompson AM (Rtd)  
Ms Andrea Michelle Treble

### **Part-Time Services Members**

Commodore James Stewart Dickson AM MBE (Rtd)  
Group Captain Collins Joseph Fagan (Rtd)  
Colonel Robin Terence Regan CSC (Rtd)

### **Part-Time Members**

Ms Jackie Miriana Fristacky  
Ms Kathleen Adair Sanders

## **QUEENSLAND**

### **Part-Time Senior Members**

Ms Julie Cowdroy  
Ms Andrea Marilyn Hall-Brown  
Mr William Bennett Lane

### **Part-Time Services Members**

Mr Francis Harding Benfield  
Major General Murray Phillip Blake AO MC (Rtd)  
Captain Allan John Farquhar RAN (Rtd)  
Group Captain Jonathon Scott Hamwood AM (Rtd)

### **Part-Time Members**

Dr Marella Louise Denovan  
Ms Morag Angus McColm

## **SOUTH AUSTRALIA**

### **Part-Time Services Member**

Brigadier Laurence John Lewis (Rtd)

### **Part-Time Members**

Dr David Caryl Blaikie

Colonel Anthony James Wales (Rtd)

## **WESTERN AUSTRALIA**

### **Part-Time Services Members**

Major Gregory Mawkes (Rtd)

### **Part-Time Member**

Dr Derek Alan Purcell

## **TASMANIA**

### **Part-Time Services Member**

Wing Commander Stuart Alexander Bryce (Rtd)

# APPENDIX 6

## FOI Statement

Section 8 of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* requires the VRB to include within its Annual Report certain information relating to its organisation and function, powers, document holdings and procedures for access thereto, and any arrangements that may exist for persons outside the Commonwealth to participate in policy making or administration of the VRB.

Details of the organisation of the VRB are set out in the body of this Report – see under Outcome 4 at p 33, Appendix 4 at p 57 and Appendix 5 at p 59. Details of the function of the VRB are set out under Objectives, Function and Powers at p 4.

The following provides the additional details required by section 8 of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*.

### **Powers of the VRB**

The powers of the VRB are set out in the VEA, and are modified by s353 of the MRCA when the VRB conducts reviews under that Act or the *Military Rehabilitation and Compensation (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 2004*. In conducting a review of a decision, the VRB may, by s139(3) of the VEA, exercise all the powers and discretions of the primary decision-maker. For the purpose of the conduct of a review, the VRB also has the following specific powers conferred on it by the VEA:

- subsection 139(3) – the VRB may affirm, vary or set aside a decision or determination and, if it sets aside the decision or determination under review, it may substitute its own decision or determination;
- subsection 139(4) – if the VRB sets aside a decision and substitutes its own decision to grant a pension, it can assess the rate at which pension is to be paid or remit the matter to the Repatriation Commission
- subsection 139(4) – if the VRB sets aside a determination and substitutes its own determination to grant compensation, it can assess an amount of compensation to be paid or remit the matter to the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission;

- subsection 140A(1) – the VRB may give directions to a Registrar or Deputy Registrar to alter the text of a decision or determination or statement of reasons if it is satisfied that there has been an obvious error in the text;
- subsection 140A(4) – the Principal Member or a presiding member may exercise the powers of the VRB in subsection 140A(1);
- subsection 142(2) – the Principal Member may give directions for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the operations of the VRB and as to the arrangement of its business;
- sections 143 and 144 – the Principal Member may give directions in writing as to the members who are to constitute the VRB for the purposes of reviews to be conducted by it;
- subsection 148(3) – the Principal Member may defer the hearing of a review until the parties advise that they are ready to proceed;
- subsection 148(4) – where a party fails to advise, within the time specified in the notice served on the party, whether they wish to appear at the hearing of a review, the VRB may determine the application in the absence of that party;
- subsection 148(5) – the Principal Member may give general directions as to the procedure of the VRB with respect to reviews, including reviews the hearings of which have not been commenced;
- subsection 148(6) – the presiding member may give directions as to the procedure of the VRB with respect to a particular review, whether or not the hearing of that review has commenced;
- subsection 148(6A) – the Principal Member may request the Secretary of the Department of Veterans’ Affairs or the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission to conduct an investigation, arrange a medical examination, or provide additional documents in relation to a review;
- subsection 150(2) – the presiding member may give directions as to the persons who may be present at any hearing of a review;
- subsection 150(3) – the presiding member may permit a hearing, or part of a hearing, of a review to take place in public;
- subsection 151(1) – the VRB may take evidence on oath or affirmation and may adjourn the hearing of a review from time to time;
- subsection 151(2) – the presiding member may summon a person to appear at the hearing of a review, to give evidence or produce documents, and to take an oath or make an affirmation;
- subsection 151(5) – the VRB may take evidence by a person authorised by the presiding member, and may do so within or outside Australia;

- section 152 – the VRB may request the Secretary of the Department of Veterans’ Affairs or the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission to conduct an investigation, arrange a medical examination, or provide additional documents that the VRB thinks necessary for the conduct of a review;
- section 153 – the VRB may make additional evidence in its possession available to the parties to the hearing of a review;
- subsection 155(1) – the VRB may consent to the withdrawal of an application the hearing of which has commenced but has not been completed;
- subsection 155AA(5) – the Principal Member must dismiss an application if a written statement has not been provided within 28 days;
- subsection 155AA(7) – the Principal Member must dismiss an application if he considers that no reasonable explanation has been provided;
- subsection 155AB(5) – the Principal Member must dismiss an application if a written statement has not been provided within 28 days;
- subsection 155AB(7) – the Principal Member must dismiss an application if he considers that no reasonable explanation has been provided;
- section 157 – the VRB may set the date from which its decision is to operate;
- subsection 165(2) – if the Principal Member becomes aware that a member has a pecuniary or other interest in relation to a particular review, the Principal Member can direct that the member not take part in the review or disclose the interest of the member to both parties;
- subsection 166(1) – the Principal Member may delegate his powers under Part IX to a Senior Member or acting Senior Member;
- subsection 166(2) – the Principal Member may delegate his powers under subsection 148(6A) or section 155AA or 155AB to a Registrar or Deputy Registrar; and
- subsection 171(3) – the VRB may order that the Commonwealth shall pay the fees and allowances of a witness summoned to appear at a hearing before the VRB.

### **Arrangements for Outside Participation**

The only statutory arrangement for external participation exists in the right of organisations representing ex-servicemen and women throughout Australia to submit, when requested to do so by the Minister, lists of names of candidates they recommend be considered for appointment as Services Members. Once appointed, members so selected have the same obligations and take the same oath or affirmation of office as other members.

The Principal Member seeks, through meetings and correspondence, the views of the Department of Veterans' Affairs, the Repatriation Commission, the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission, and ex-service and related organisations on administrative matters of concern to the VRB.

### **Categories of Documents**

The following provides the details required by section 9 of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*.

The following are the categories of documents maintained by the VRB in its Principal Registry and in Registries in each State:

#### ***Operations Manual***

This is issued by the Principal Member and includes directions and guidelines from the Principal Member for members and staff concerning the processing of applications to the VRB. The Manual is supplemented from time to time by memoranda issued by the Principal Member or senior staff of the VRB.

#### ***Members' Manual***

This is issued by the VRB's Director (Legal Services) and concerns technical and legal matters relating to the functions of VRB members.

#### ***vrbsAM User Manual***

This is issued by the VRB's National Training Officer and concerns the procedures for the use and operation of vrbsAM the computerised System for Application Management used by VRB staff to track and manage applications for review.

#### ***Files***

Individual VRB files are held for each application for review by the VRB. Policy and operational files are held for various areas of the VRB's administration and include files on staffing, procedures, accommodation and furniture, stores, publications, meetings, etc.

#### ***Discussion Papers and Legal and Information Bulletins***

These are prepared by the Executive Officer and the Director (Legal Services) to inform and to promote discussion among members and staff concerning topical legal and operational issues.

## **Facilities for FOI Access and Initial Contact Points**

Requests under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* for access to or copies of documents held by the VRB may be made to the Executive Officer or a Registrar of the VRB. General information about freedom of information matters and facilities for physical access are available at any VRB Registry.

Registry addresses and the names of those who can assist with enquiries or requests for information, including the name of the information officer, are listed in Appendix 10 at p 78.

# APPENDIX 7

## Occupational Health and Safety and Commonwealth Disability Strategy

The VRB is within the Veterans' Affairs portfolio and although it is an independent body from the Department of Veterans' Affairs, it generally follows Departmental guidelines concerning access and equity issues. The VRB is included within the Department's occupational health and safety strategy, which is outlined in the Department's Annual Report.

Of the 5 roles specified in the Commonwealth Disability Strategy's Performance Reporting Framework (Policy Adviser, Regulator, Purchaser, Provider and Employer), the VRB performs 2 – Provider and Employer. Accessibility to VRB hearings by applicants and representatives with disabilities is covered by the Provider role. Accessibility issues for VRB employees and job applicants with disabilities are covered by the Employer role.

### **Our commitment to people with a disability**

- The VRB's Service Charter states the VRB's commitment to ensuring access to services for people in the veteran community with a disability. The VRB's policies and practices take into account the physical, mental and social well-being of applicants and representatives; and
- VRB staff are provided by the Department of Veterans' Affairs and are covered by the Department's employment policies, procedures and practices. The Department's Enterprise Agreements, Workplace Diversity Strategic Plan, Equal Employment Opportunity Plan, Disability Discrimination Action Plan, People Policies and Managers' Guide indicate the commitment to employees with disabilities and ensure employment practices that do not discriminate against people with disabilities. The same disability strategy policies apply to VRB members.

The following information covers the VRB's current level of performance against the Commonwealth Disability Strategy's Performance Reporting Framework for the Provider role. The VRB's Employer role is included within the Department's performance reporting in the Department's Annual Report.

**Performance indicator 1 — Providers have established mechanisms for quality improvement and assurance**

*Performance measure*

Evidence of quality improvement and assurance systems in operation

*Current level of performance*

The VRB liaises with veterans' representatives in relation to access issues. We are able to provide hearings for all applicants. The VRB endeavours to provide a better service by reviewing complaints as they arise to identify priority areas for improvement in meeting the needs of the veteran community. The VRB provides telephone and video hearings, which give easier access for disabled and/or remote locality veterans.

**Performance indicator 2 — Providers have an established service charter that specifies the roles of the provider and consumer and service standards, which address accessibility for people with disabilities**

*Performance measure*

Established service charter that adequately reflects the needs of people with disabilities in operation

*Current level of performance*

The VRB has a Service Charter, which specifies the provision of equitable access. The Charter also identifies an avenue for comments, suggestions or complaints.

**Performance indicator 3 — Complaints/grievance mechanism, including access to external mechanisms, in place to address issues and concerns raised about performance**

*Performance measure*

Established complaints/grievance mechanisms, including access to external mechanisms, in operation

*Current level of performance*

The VRB has a Feedback Management System in which complaints and grievances are recorded. We use this mechanism to assist in assessing our performance.

# APPENDIX 8

## Service Charter

This Charter sets out our commitment of service to you. It is a public statement regarding the type and quality of services that the veteran community can expect to receive from the VRB.

The VRB is committed to maintaining and improving the quality of its services. We monitor our performance in meeting the commitments set out in this Charter. Your suggestions for improvements are welcome.

The VRB's Annual Report details our performance against the standards we set in this Charter.

### ABOUT THE VRB

The Veterans' Review Board (VRB) is part of the Repatriation determining system but is independent of the Repatriation Commission, the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission and the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

The VRB is a tribunal created by Parliament to review:

- decisions about pensions (other than service pensions) and attendant allowance under the *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986* (the VEA); and
- determinations about liability, compensation, rehabilitation and other benefits under the *Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2004* (the MRCA). It aims to provide correct, high quality, impartial decisions in a timely and efficient manner.

The VRB is made up of staff who manage its affairs and assist members, and panels of members who hear and decide applications for review. A panel consists of up to three persons with a wide range of skills, including service experience and legal qualifications. All panel members are independent persons appointed by the Governor-General.

## **OUR COMMITMENTS**

The VRB will:

### ***1. Treat you with courtesy and respect***

When you visit us, we will acknowledge your arrival and attend to you promptly. We will ensure our office is tidy and functional and that you are made to feel as comfortable as possible.

We will answer your telephone call promptly during normal office hours. We will identify ourselves to you and give you accurate and helpful information. We will return your call if a more detailed answer is necessary.

When you write to us, we will reply to your letter within 14 days. We will answer fully the questions or issues you raise. If a full reply is not possible within 14 days we will indicate when it will be available. We will use language that is clear and easy to understand. All letters will include the name and telephone number of the person who wrote to you.

We will listen to and carefully consider the matters you put to us.

### ***2. Provide equitable access***

We hold hearings in all capital cities and in some regional centres.

Wheelchair access is available to all our offices.

If you let us know your needs, we will assist you with special access or other requirements.

If you are telephoning from outside the metropolitan area, we can return your call to save you some of the cost of a STD call. We also have 1300 and 1800 phone numbers available for your convenience.

### ***3. Provide appropriate explanatory material***

We will send you pamphlets that will help you to prepare your case.

We will provide, on request, a *Handbook* designed to assist representatives appearing at the VRB.

We will tell you about organisations that may be able to assist you to prepare your case.

We have a VRB web site which provides details of our processes, contacts and general information to assist you. The address is [www.vrb.gov.au](http://www.vrb.gov.au). You can also email the VRB on [contact@vrb.gov.au](mailto:contact@vrb.gov.au).

#### ***4. Give you an opportunity to be heard***

You or your representative will have the opportunity to present your case to a VRB panel.

You may choose to appear in person and/or be represented at a hearing (refer to 6. Allow representation). Alternatively, you may choose to have a telephone hearing.

You may choose to have your case considered in your absence by reference to your application and all relevant files.

You or your representative may make written submissions to be considered in your absence.

We will arrange a hearing as soon as possible after you or your representative advise us that you are ready.

We will conduct hearings in an informal atmosphere but with due regard to the importance of the matter and your dignity.

Hearings with you and/or your representative present, or telephone hearings, are tape recorded and retained for two years. We will provide a copy of the tape on your request at any time up to two years after the hearing.

#### ***5. Provide confidentiality, where appropriate***

VRB hearings are held in private.

Information about your case will not be given to other people unless authorised by law or with your consent.

#### ***6. Allow representation***

You can conduct your own case at the VRB or you may choose to be represented by an advocate from one of a number of ex-service organisations which provide such a service free of charge.

You are entitled to seek any assistance you want in preparing your case but this will be at your own expense if you do not wish to use the free services available to you.

You may be represented by anyone, at your own expense, other than a legal practitioner (precluded under the *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986*).

We will always allow you to bring a friend or relative to your VRB hearing, whether or not you are represented.

### ***7. Provide reasons for our decision***

We will give our decision and reasons in writing as soon as possible after the hearing and usually within 28 days.

We will let you know of your rights of appeal if you are dissatisfied with our decision.

### ***8. Listen to any comments or complaints***

We welcome your comments or suggestions about our operations.

We will respond quickly to complaints.

If you have a complaint, it is best first directed to the local Registrar. If the complaint cannot be resolved by the Registrar, we will let you know of further avenues available to you.

### ***9. Cooperation and Independence***

We will cooperate with all persons interested in assisting us in furthering our aims of providing correct, high quality, impartial decisions in a timely and efficient manner.

We will guard our independence in the interests of all parties.

## **YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES**

To enable the VRB to meet its commitments you need to:

1. Respond to requests from VRB Registry staff in the way we ask you to.
2. Give us complete and accurate information within required time limits.
3. Treat VRB Registry staff and members in the way you would wish to be treated, that is with courtesy and respect.
4. Keep hearing or other appointments, or tell us beforehand if you cannot keep an appointment.
5. Let us know of any change of circumstances which might affect your VRB application for review, including any change of address.

# APPENDIX 9

## Business Plan

### ROLE

The Veterans' Review Board (VRB) is an independent statutory tribunal established under the *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986* to provide merits review of decisions or determinations of:

- the Repatriation Commission on such matters as:
  - claims for the acceptance of injury or disease as war/defence-caused;
  - claims for war widows'/widowers'/orphans' pensions;
  - assessment of the rate of pension paid for incapacity from war/defence-caused injury or disease; and
  - claims for the grant or assessment of attendant allowance; and
- the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission on such matters as:
  - liability for compensation for injury, disease or death;
  - compensation for permanent impairment;
  - compensation for incapacity for work or incapacity for service;
  - rehabilitation programs;
  - treatment; and
  - allowances and other benefits; and
- the Service Chiefs of the Army, Navy, and Air Force in relation to rehabilitation programs for members of the Forces.

### FUNCTION

On application for review the VRB is to:

- have regard to the evidence before the Repatriation Commission, the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission or a service chief when the decision or determination was made and any further relevant evidence;

- satisfy itself with respect to or determine all matters relevant to the review in reaching the correct or preferable administrative decision; and
- record its decision and reasons for that decision in writing, indicating in its reasons its findings on any material questions of fact and referring to evidence on which the findings were based.

## **METHOD OF OPERATION**

### The VRB

- is headed by the Principal Member who is:
  - appointed by the Governor-General (s 158);
  - responsible for its efficient operation (s 142); and
  - required to report annually to the Minister on operations (s 215).
- comprises staff provided by the Secretary of the Department of Veterans' Affairs (the Department) to the Principal Member to support the functions of the VRB and members appointed by the Governor-General to hear and determine applications for review;
- is funded as a sub-program in the Veterans' Affairs portfolio;
- is managed centrally from a Principal Registry in Canberra through Registries in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart;
- conducts hearings before three member panels convened by the Principal Member in hearing rooms at Registries and in ad hoc hearing rooms in regional centres or by video as the occasion requires;
- promotes cooperation and liaison to the fullest extent possible in its relations with stakeholders in the review process.

## **AIM**

The VRB aims to provide a means of review that is fair, just, economical, informal and quick in an environment, which ensures respect for the service of applicants and dignity in the conduct of proceedings.

## **VALUES**

The VRB seeks to integrate administrative law values of lawfulness, fairness, openness, participation and rationality with high standards of personal conduct reflecting independent and impartial minds, respect for the dignity of others, personal integrity and diligence.

## **OUTCOMES SOUGHT**

### **Outcome 1 – Finalise high numbers of applications for review**

Achieved by:

- promoting accessibility
- effective case management
- flexibility in modes of hearing and locations.

Performance assessed by:

- measuring numbers finalised and hearing rate
- user satisfaction with modes and location of hearings.

### **Outcome 2 – Complete reviews at a quality level that affords a high assurance that review decisions are correct.**

Achieved by:

- making appropriate and relevant findings of fact and correctly applying legal principle in concise well written reasons for decision
- internal consideration of general issues, AAT and Federal and High Court decisions to promote accuracy and consistency in the application of principles.

Performance assessed by:

- internal review and discussion of issues and principles
- general level of satisfaction in veteran community with decision and reasons
- reference to cases reviewed in AAT and Federal and High Courts.

### **Outcome 3 – Complete all process stages subject to the VRB's control on a timely basis.**

Achieved by:

- identifying impact on stakeholders of timeliness issues
- paying due regard to qualitative issues in setting timeliness objectives
- establishing time based performance objectives for process stages.

Performance assessed by:

- measuring achievement in relation to timeliness objectives

- general level of satisfaction among veteran community stakeholders with performance in relation to timeliness.

**Outcome 4 – Undertake reviews in a manner that is efficient in resource usage.**

Achieved by:

- effective management and regular review of utilisation of human and material resources
- effective application of technology to support role and functions
- promoting skills and development in available workforce.

Performance assessed by:

- cost effectiveness in human (morale and efficiency) and monetary terms.

**Outcome 5 – Accessible and responsive to the veteran community stakeholders.**

Achieved by:

- effective cooperation and liaison with stakeholders consistent with independent role and function
- frank and forthright communication of aims and performance data to stakeholders.

Performance assessed by:

- general level of satisfaction among veteran community stakeholders.

**STRATEGIES**

**Strategy 1 – Management**

- Maintain centralised management to promote national approach, to allow Registries to focus on core function, and to allow oversight of flexible management by Registries of devolved functional responsibilities.

***Priorities 2006-07***

- Assess staffing levels in Registries in light of changing workloads.
- Assess adequacy of Case Appraisal method.
- Conduct Registrar Meeting.

### **Strategy 2 – Utilise Information Technology**

- Employ effective IT based measurable systems to register, assess and list applications and to prepare, track, complete and publish written decisions and reasons.

#### ***Priorities 2006-07***

- Continue enhancement of vrbSAM.
- Continue project to incorporate decision writing with vrbSAM.

### **Strategy 3 – Continuous Training**

- Promote continuous training and professional development focused on high quality processing, hearing and determination of applications

#### ***Priorities 2006-07***

- Maintain register of staff training and relate to performance assessments.
- Implement standard documentation for decision writing in relation to the VEA and MRCA.
- Assess adequacy of in house publications *Bulletin* and *VeRBosity* and possible extension of *Bulletin* to representatives.
- Promote ‘workshops’ for all staff.
- Conduct workshops for members on the MRCA.

### **Strategy 4 – Communication**

- Employ effective communications at all levels of processing and determination to promote education in the role and functions of the VRB and transparent participation and cooperation.

#### ***Priorities 2006-07***

- Establish effective VRB personal links in States and at national level with the Department and ex-service organisations.
- Review all published documents and materials and identify changes necessary to recognise jurisdiction under the MRCA.
- Promote Veterans’ Law Workshops as opportunities for staff to establish working relationships with veteran community.

# APPENDIX 10

## VRB Contact Information

The Principal Member is responsible for the VRB's operations. The Registrar in each State is responsible to the Executive Officer for arranging the VRB's day to day business. Registry addresses and the names of those who can assist with enquiries or requests for information are:

### **Principal Registry**

10th Floor  
13 Keltie Street  
Woden ACT 2606

*Executive Officer*  
Bruce Topperwien

*Director (Corporate Services)*  
Narelle Peck

*Director (Legal Services)*  
Trina McConnell

*National Training Officer*  
Ian Hunt

*Information Officer*  
Narelle Peck

Phone: (02) 6285 1911 Fax: (02) 6289 4848

Information about the VRB is available on the Internet. The VRB's Internet address is: < <http://www.vrb.gov.au> >

VRB email: [contact@vrb.gov.au](mailto:contact@vrb.gov.au)

### **New South Wales Registry**

Level 2, Building B  
Centennial Plaza  
280 Elizabeth Street  
Surry Hills NSW 2010

*Registrar*  
Peter Godwin

Phone: Local: (02) 9211 3090  
Phone: City: 1300 550 460  
Phone: Country: 1800 550 460  
Fax: (02) 9211 3074

### **Victorian Registry**

14th Floor  
300 La Trobe Street  
Melbourne VIC 3000

*Registrar*  
Ian Hunt (acting)

Phone: Local: (03) 9602 8000  
Phone: City: 1300 550 460  
Phone: Country: 1800 550 460  
Fax: (03) 9602 1496

### **Queensland Registry**

Level 8, Bank of Queensland Building  
259 Queen Street  
Brisbane QLD 4000

*Registrar*  
Joedy Bauer

Phone: Local: (07) 3221 3772  
Phone: City: 1300 550 460  
Phone: Country: 1800 550 460  
Fax: (07) 3220 0041

### **South Australian Registry**

7th Floor  
44 Waymouth Street  
Adelaide SA 5000

*Registrar*  
David Smith

Phone: Local: (08) 8231 5801  
Phone: City: 1300 550 460  
Phone: Country: 1800 550 460  
Fax: (08) 8231 2031

### **Western Australian Registry**

7th Floor, AMP Building  
140 St Georges Terrace  
Perth WA 6000

*Registrar*  
Robyn Davis

Phone: Local: (08) 9366 8580  
Phone: City: 1300 550 460  
Phone: Country: 1800 550 460  
Fax: (08) 9366 8583

### **Tasmanian Registry**

3rd Floor, Montpelier Building  
21 Kirksway Place  
Battery Point TAS 7004

*Registrar*  
Ian Hunt

Phone: Local: (03) 6221 6646  
Phone: City: 1300 550 460  
Phone: Country: 1800 550 460  
Fax: (03) 6221 6637

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