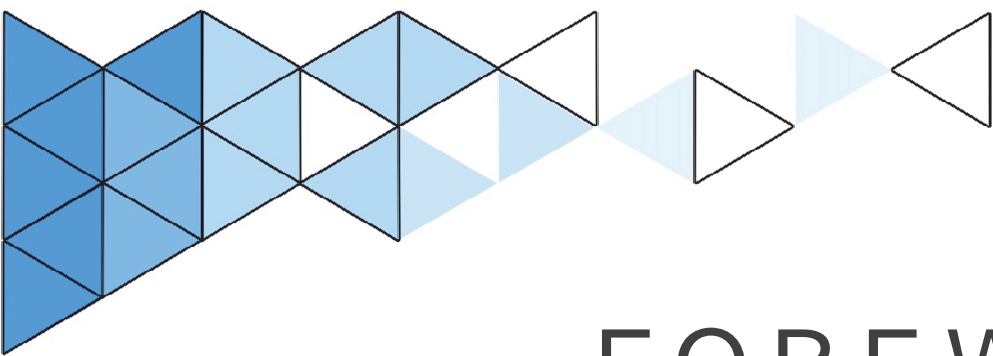




PRISONERS
REVIEW
BOARD

ANNUAL REPORT 2017/18





FOREWORD

THE HON. JOHN ROBERT QUIGLEY MLA ATTORNEY GENERAL

To the Attorney General,
The Honourable John Robert Quigley, MLA

In accordance with section 112 of the *Sentence Administration Act 2003* (WA), I present to you the Annual Report of the Prisoners Review Board for the year ended 30 June 2018.

His Honour Allan Fenbury
Chairperson
Prisoners Review Board

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ABOUT OUR ANNUAL REPORT

The Annual Report is the major publication produced by the Prisoners Review Board (the Board). It complies with the requirements of the *Sentence Administration Act 2003* (WA) and is used to inform Parliament, Government, other agencies, the media and members of the community about the activities and achievements of the Board.

As well as fulfilling our statutory responsibilities, the Annual Report is an opportunity to explain the work and function of the Board.

Once tabled in Parliament, the Annual Report is available from our website at www.prisonersreviewboard.wa.gov.au

CHAIRPERSON'S OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION



I was appointed to the role of Chairperson, Prisoners Review Board (the Board) on 1 April 2018 following the retirement of Judge Cock on 27 March 2018, after six years of service.

During his time as Chair, Judge Cock was unfailingly approachable, obliging and consistent in his dealings with others. His time was marked by a significant increase in the release rate of prisoners on parole and the extent and warmth of contact the Board has with other related agencies including many of the States' prisons. The Board wish His Honour well in his retirement.

As Chairperson of the Prisoners Review Board in Western Australia I am responsible for chairing some of the Board meetings including most of the meetings which review life and indefinitely sentenced prisoners, writing the life and indefinitely sentenced prisoners' statutory reports for the Attorney General as well as the continuing education, training and professional development of Members of the Board.

The 2017/18 period has seen the workload of the Board increase, with a 12.6% increase in the number of cases considered, and a 5% increase in number of meetings held.

As the number of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment increases, with most eligible for parole, so too does the workload of the Board. Achieving the Board's statutory obligations to consider eligible prisoners in a timely manner and provide everyone considered with a decision and written reasons remains challenging.

In considering whether to release a prisoner to parole, the Board must give paramount consideration to the risk to the safety of any member of the community posed by each prisoner prior to his or her release to parole. When imposing conditions, we must endeavour to

minimise that risk to the full extent to which that is possible. This risk can never be completely eliminated. If the Board is unable to formulate suitable conditions to sufficiently reduce the risk to the safety of the community to what the Board regards as an acceptable level, we have no alternative but to deny that prisoner the opportunity of release on parole at that time.

The Board is charged with the responsibility of balancing the safety of the community and the management of the risk posed by the prisoner. Once the Board authorises the release of a prisoner, by making a parole order, we continue to monitor their progress on parole. We take immediate action to suspend or cancel parole should we believe that the risk to the safety of the community is ever increased to a level incompatible with our paramount responsibility to ensure the safety of the community.



MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD

There have been a number of changes in the membership of the Board during the 17/18 year.

Two new sessional members were appointed to the Board. These members were appointed after identifying them from a previous expression of interest process. Additionally, a member whose appointment had previously expired was re-appointed on a sessional dual basis as both a Deputy Chairperson and as a Community Member. Two of these new appointments replaced members whose terms expired during the 16/17 financial year without being renewed and the returning member replaced one of two resigning members during the 17/18 financial year.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOR BOARD MEMBERS



In accordance with section 104(1) of the *Sentence Administration Act 2003* (WA) (the Act), I am required to provide on-going professional development to the members of the Board. An invitation to attend these sessions is also given to Members of the Supervised Release Review Board (SRRB) and the Mentally Impaired Accused Review Board (MIARB).

I am very pleased with the responses received from these sessions which during the past year have included presentations from mental health services, START Court, a parolee, Ebenezer Home, Wungening Aboriginal Corporation, a PHD student from the University of Western Australia, 360 Health + Community, Edith Cowan University, the Sex Offender Management Squad, staff from the Corrective Services division of the Department of Justice, and a visit to Pathwest.

In addition to invited external presenters, the members also received several presentations from Board staff covering changes in legislation and on strategies to assist members improve the clarity and consistency of decision making and the preparation of reasons.



THE ADMINISTRATION TEAM

The administrative team is responsible for ensuring that all prisoners eligible for parole are listed for consideration at a meeting of the Board prior to the prisoner's earliest eligible date for release. Administration staff ensure that the prisoners' files are up to date and that all relevant reports have been

received by the Board in a timely manner and available to be read by the Board members rostered for the particular meeting.

Although I have not been the Chairperson for long, I am most impressed with the quality of the staff. They are a group of particularly dedicated, hard-working, obliging and caring people. It is a pleasure to share the work place with them.

RELATIONSHIPS & NETWORKING



Since my appointment I have done my best to maintain relationships with the Corrective Services division of the Department of Justice, Western Australian Police Force, Department of Communities – Disability Services, the Commissioner for Victims of Crime, as well as numerous non-government agencies involved in offering support, assistance, training, programmes and accommodation to offenders.

LIFE SENTENCED PRISONERS

On 13 April 2018, the operative components of the amending Sentence Administration Amendment Bill 2018 (WA) commenced. This legislation, colloquially referred to as 'No Body, No Parole', amended the Act such that offenders convicted of a homicide or homicide related offence must now cooperate with Police in revealing the location, or last known location, of the remains of the deceased victim(s) of their offence in order to become eligible to be released to parole.

The Board will make a determination regarding a relevant offender's level of cooperation by examining a report submitted to it by the Commissioner of Police which will indicate, in addition to whether a member of the Police Force knows the location of the remains of the deceased victim; the nature and extent of the prisoner's cooperation; the timeliness of the cooperation (although the Board may be satisfied an offender has cooperated even if they did not cooperate before being sentenced for the offence, or before the determination of an appeal against the conviction or sentence for the offence); the truthfulness, completeness and reliability of any information or evidence provided by the offender; the significance and usefulness of the prisoner's cooperation; and, to the extent known to the Commissioner of Police, the prisoner's mental capacity to provide relevant information or evidence.

Where it is determined that the location of the remains of a deceased victim are not known to a member of the Police Force and the Board finds that the offender failed to cooperate with Police in identifying the location, or last known location, of the victim's remains, the Board is not permitted to make a release decision or take release action in respect of the offender.

As at 30 June 2018, no prisoners have been considered by the Board pursuant to these new requirements.

POST SENTENCE SUPERVISION ORDERS



Post-sentence supervision orders (PSSOs) came into operation from and including 1 July 2017 as a result of amendments to the Act. A PSSO is an order made by the Board that imposes community supervision obligations on certain offenders for a period of two years from the expiry of their term of imprisonment or parole period.

A PSSO does not extend the prisoner's original sentence and its only purpose is to provide protection to the community by supervising the prisoner following the completion of his or her sentence. A PSSO is not part of the punishment for the offence for which the prisoner has just completed a prison sentence.

The Board must consider whether a PSSO should be made in respect of each eligible prisoner before the end of the prisoner's term of imprisonment or period of parole. The Board is required to consider every prisoner serving a term of imprisonment for a serious violent offence. A serious violent offence is defined as being:

- a. an offence specified in Schedule 4 of the Act.
- b. an offence declared by a court under section 97A(3) of the *Sentencing Act 1995* (WA) to be a serious violent offence.

The many factors the Prisoners Review Board will consider when deciding whether to impose a PSSO are set out in section 74B of the Act. Above all, however, the Board must regard the safety of the community as the paramount consideration.

Rumours abound that legislation may someday be planned that will lighten the workload of the Board. Any return of a system of automatic parole, say for terms of three years or less, would be heartily welcomed.

In conclusion, I wish to mention the work of the members. The Board has considered 7,846 cases this year. It has never before done so many. Board decisions are the product of careful consideration and cooperative discussions between Board members at meetings. Naturally we do not always produce a unanimous outcome and at times the discussions are vigorous, however members have maintained their respect for the views of others, despite their differences. To have considered so many cases and to have done so without any animosity is testimony to the professionalism and commitment of every member and I thank them for their service to the community.



His Honour Allan Fenbury
Chairperson
Prisoners Review Board

14 September 2018



PROFILE



THE PRISONERS REVIEW BOARD

The Board was established in January 2007, under section 102 of the Act, as an independent statutory body, following the recommendations of the Mahoney Inquiry for the purpose of improving the management of parole.

One of the key recommendations of the Mahoney Inquiry was that the safety of the community must be the paramount consideration in granting parole. The Mahoney recommendations therefore focus the Board's decision making on the release considerations set out in section 5A and 5B of the Act. These are the factors that Parliament has identified as being relevant to the exercise of the power to release a prisoner on parole and the Board is required to regard the safety of the community as the paramount consideration.

The Board convenes upwards of 8 meetings every week to consider approximately 100 parole applications, reports of breaches of parole and requests to amend parole orders. Each meeting is chaired by either the Chairperson or a Deputy Chairperson and includes one or two Community Members, a representative from the Corrective Services division, Department of Justice and a representative from the Western Australia Police.

The Board has jurisdiction over the following prisoner groups:

- A prisoner serving less than two years where the court has determined a period of parole may apply;
- Prisoners serving two years or more where the court has determined that a period of parole may apply; and
- Prisoners sentenced to indefinite or life imprisonment. These prisoners are first eligible for parole after the completion of the minimum non-parole period of their sentence which is set by the court or by statute.



FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD

The Board's functions are conferred by the Act. The Board considers prisoners for release from custody on parole, sets or varies conditions of release and considers applications for the suspension and/or cancellation of orders.

The Board also considers re-entry release orders and makes recommendations about re-socialisation programmes for various categories of prisoners. As previously mentioned, it now also considers PSSOs and assesses the level of cooperation exhibited by a murderer in cases where the location of the remains of the deceased victim(s) remain unknown.

In relation to prisoners serving life or indefinite sentences, the Board only has the power to make a recommendation to the Attorney General and Governor in Executive Council either for release on parole or for approval to participate in a re-socialisation programme.

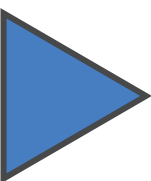


STATISTICAL REQUIREMENTS

PURSUANT TO SECTION 112 OF THE ACT, THE BOARD IS REQUIRED TO PROVIDE THE MINISTER WITH A WRITTEN REPORT ON THE FOLLOWING:



A SNAPSHOT OF FACTS

- 
- a. THE PERFORMANCE OF THE BOARD'S FUNCTIONS DURING THE PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR;

During 2017/18 the Board held 596 meetings, including Registrar and Deputy Chair meetings, and considered 7846 matters. This represents an increase of 4.9% in the number of meetings held compared with the previous financial year with a 12.7% increase in the number of cases.

FINANCIAL YEAR	CASES CONSIDERED	NO. OF BOARD MEETINGS
2017/18	7846	596
2016/17	6964	568
2015/16	6338	531
2014/15	5907	540

“Cases Considered” includes all matters listed before the Board including listings in relation to the administration of parole orders. Individual prisoners can have more than one listing over a 12 month period.

	2017/18	2016/17	CHANGE (%)
PRISONERS WHO BECAME ELIGIBLE FOR PAROLE IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR	3377 ¹	3537	4.5% ↓
PAROLE ORDERS MADE BY THE BOARD AND GOVERNOR	1684	1518	10.9% ↑
PAROLE ORDERS COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR	925	820	12.8% ↑
PAROLE ORDERS CANCELLED OR SUSPENDED	424	503	15.7% ↓
PAROLE APPLICATIONS DENIED BY THE BOARD AND GOVERNOR	2338	2363	1.1% ↓

- b. THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO BECAME ELIGIBLE TO BE RELEASED UNDER A PAROLE ORDER DURING THE PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR;

	2017/18	2016/17	CHANGE (%)
TOTAL NUMBER	3377 ²	3537	4.5% ↓

A prisoner's eligibility for parole is determined by the Court as part of their sentence.

- c. THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO APPLIED TO BE RELEASED UNDER A RE-ENTRY RELEASE ORDER DURING THE PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR;

	2017/18	2016/17	CHANGE (%)
TOTAL NUMBER	0	0	0%

¹ Previous Prisoners Eligible figures have been over reported in previous years due to the utilisation of an erroneous data source.

² Previous Prisoners Eligible figures have been over reported in previous years due to the utilisation of an erroneous data source.

Prior to 2007, prisoners eligible for parole could also apply for early release under a Re-entry Release Order, pursuant to Part 4 of the Act. Those prisoners sentenced after 2007 may only be released via a Re-Entry Release Order if the sentencing court determined not to make an order than an offender was eligible for parole.

- d. THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO WERE REFUSED AN EARLY RELEASE ORDER BY THE BOARD OR THE GOVERNOR DURING THE PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR;

	2017/18	2016/17	CHANGE (%)
TOTAL	2114	2193	3.6% ↓

- e. THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS RELEASED UNDER AN EARLY RELEASE ORDER BY THE BOARD OR THE GOVERNOR DURING THE PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR;

	2017/18	2016/17	CHANGE (%)
TOTAL	1638	1409	16.3% ↑

BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL PRISONERS RELEASED UNDER AN EARLY RELEASE ORDER :

TYPE OF EARLY RELEASE ORDER GRANTED	2017/18	2016/17	CHANGE (%)
PAROLE	1533	966	58.7% ↑
RE-ENTRY RELEASE ORDER	0	0	0% ⇔
SHORT-TERM PAROLE (SUPERVISED)	105	441	76.2% ↓
SHORT-TERM PAROLE (UNSUPERVISED)	0	2	100% ↓
TOTAL	1638	1409	

The number of prisoners released by the Board and Governor has dramatically increased, and the number of prisoners being released to short term parole has dramatically decreased due to the removal of mandatory parole from the Act.

The Board takes into account the individual merits of each case to determine whether to release a prisoner to parole. Before making its decision, the Board may review reports from Community Corrections Officers, Custodial Staff, Treatment Programme Facilitators, Victim Support Organisations, Medical Practitioners, Psychologists and Psychiatrists. In addition, the Board examines the prisoner's criminal history, any comments made by the sentencing court, and any victim submissions, statements and reports from the Victim-Offender Mediation Unit. In making decisions to grant, deny, suspend or cancel parole the Board gives paramount consideration to the safety of the community.

ea. THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHOSE COOPERATION WAS CONSIDERED BY THE BOARD FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 66B(1)(A) OF THE *SENTENCE ADMINISTRATION ACT 2003*:

	2017/18	2016/17	CHANGE (%)
TOTAL	0	N/A	N/A

The 'No Body, No Parole' legislation referred to in section 66B(1)(a) of the Act only came into effect on 13 April 2018. As at 30 June 2018, no prisoners have been considered by the Board pursuant to these new requirements.

eb. THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH (EA) WHO WERE RELEASED UNDER AN EARLY RELEASE ORDER BY THE BOARD OR THE GOVERNOR DURING THE PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR:

	2017/18	2016/17	CHANGE (%)
TOTAL	0	N/A	N/A

f. THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO COMPLETED AN EARLY RELEASE ORDER DURING THE PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR;

	2017/18	2016/17	CHANGE (%)
TOTAL	922	820	12.4% ↑

"Completed" means the prisoner's parole order was neither suspended nor cancelled during the parole period.

BREAKDOWN OF PAROLE COMPLETION FOR PAROLE ORDERS EXPIRING IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2017/18



TYPE OF PAROLE	2017/18	2016/17	CHANGE (%)
DISCRETIONARY PAROLE COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY	798	575	38.8% ↑
DISCRETIONARY PAROLE CANCELLED OR SUSPENDED PRIOR TO EXPIRY	339	258	31.4% ↑
MANDATORY PAROLE COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY	124	245	49.4% ↓
MANDATORY PAROLE CANCELLED OR SUSPENDED PRIOR TO EXPIRY	65	207	68.6% ↓
TOTAL	1326	1285	

Parole Orders expiring in 2017/18 totalled 1326 of which 69.5% were completed successfully and 30.5% were cancelled or suspended prior to expiry. Of the 1137 Parole orders made by the Board (discretionary), 70.2% were completed successfully while 29.8% were cancelled or suspended prior to expiry. Of the 189 releases to mandatory parole, 65.6% were completed successfully while 34.4% were cancelled or suspended prior to expiry.

- g. THE NUMBER OF EARLY RELEASE ORDERS SUSPENDED OR CANCELLED DURING THE PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR AND THE REASONS FOR SUSPENSION OR CANCELLATION;

	2017/18	2016/17	CHANGE (%)
PAROLE ³ ORDERS CANCELLED	318	424	25% ↓
PAROLE ORDERS SUSPENDED	106	79	34.2% ↑
TOTAL	424	503	

³ Decisions to Suspend/Cancel Parole should not be compared to the number of prisoners released on parole for the same reporting period as the decision to suspend/cancel can relate to an offender who was granted parole in a previous reporting period.

Pursuant to section 39(1) of the Act, the Board may at any time during the parole period, suspend a Parole Order. Pursuant to section 44(1) of the Act, the Board may cancel a Parole Order at any time during the parole period. The Board can determine to suspend for a fixed term or cancel if the prisoner either re-offends or breaches the conditions of their Parole Order or behaves in any way that poses an additional risk to the safety of the community.

- ga. THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO WERE THE SUBJECT OF A REPORT UNDER SECTION 74C OF THE *SENTENCE ADMINISTRATION ACT 2003*:

	2017/18	2016/17	CHANGE (%)
TOTAL	368	0	N/A

Post-sentence supervision orders only came into effect on 1 July 2017, therefore data from previous years is not available.

- gb. THE NUMBER OF PERSONS RELEASED SUBJECT TO PSSOS DURING THE PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR.

	2017/18	2016/17	CHANGE (%)
TOTAL	64	0	N/A

- h. THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS FOR WHOM PARTICIPATION IN A RE-SOCIALISATION PROGRAMME WAS APPROVED BY THE BOARD OR THE GOVERNOR DURING THE PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR;

	2017/18	2016/17
TOTAL	13	4

A re-socialisation programme is designed to allow long term prisoners the opportunity to be gradually reintegrated into the community in preparation for release from prison. The purpose of a re-socialisation programme is to equip a prisoner for re-entry into the general community by addressing their education, employment, family and community support networks. The aim is to improve the prisoner's ability to pursue and maintain a pro-social and law abiding lifestyle.

- i. THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO COMPLETED RE-SOCIALISATION PROGRAMMES DURING THE PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR;

	2017/18	2016/17
TOTAL	9	7

Re-socialisation programmes can run for varying durations of time, from six months to two years and can encompass multiple stages. As such, not all re-socialisation programmes commenced in a financial period will end in that same financial period.

OTHER BOARD FUNCTIONS

LIFE AND INDEFINITE TERM PRISONERS

On 1 July 2018 there were a total of 318 life and indefinite sentenced prisoners, including those who were participating in re-socialisation programmes or released to parole in the community.

In 2017/18 the Board met on 21 occasions to consider 181 matters relating to life and indefinite term prisoners.

FINANCIAL YEAR	2017/18	2016/17	CHANGE (%)
CASES CONSIDERED	181	174	4% ↑
LIFE/INDEFINITE BOARD MEETINGS	21	24	12.5% ↓

STATUTORY REPORTS



During 2017/18 the Board determined to prepare a statutory report for the Attorney General on 55 occasions.

	2017/18	2016/17	CHANGE (%)
TOTAL NO. OF STATUTORY REPORTS COMPLETED⁴	54	53	1.9% ↑



INTERSTATE TRANSFERS OF PAROLE

On 18 August 2010, the Minister delegated in writing his duties and powers under sections 5, 6 and 7 of the *Parole Orders (Transfer Act) 1984* (WA) to the Registrar of the Board. The Registrar assumes the title of Minister's Delegate for Interstate Transfers of Parole when considering any applications for interstate transfers of parole.

In 2017/18, the Minister's Delegate for Interstate Transfers considered 23 incoming applications and 32 outgoing applications. A total of 55 applications were considered which overall represents a 37.5% increase compared with the previous financial year.

INCOMING APPLICATIONS FOR INTERSTATE TRANSFER OF PAROLE INTO WA



	2017/18	2016/17	CHANGE (%)
INCOMING APPLICATIONS RECEIVED	23	22	4.5% ↑
CONDITIONAL APPROVAL OR APPROVAL BY THE MINISTER'S DELEGATE	13	15	13.3% ↓
DECLINED BY THE MINISTER'S DELEGATE	6	4	50% ↑
APPLICATIONS WITHDRAWN	5	5	0% ⇌
ONGOING APPLICATIONS	6	1	500% ↑

⁴ The number of statutory reports completed in a financial year may differ to the number of times the Board determined to prepare a statutory report for the Attorney General, as some statutory reports may be in draft.



OUTGOING APPLICATIONS FOR INTERSTATE TRANSFER OF PAROLE OUT OF WA

	2017/18	2016/17	CHANGE (%)
OUTGOING APPLICATIONS RECEIVED	32	18	77.8% ↑
CONDITIONAL APPROVAL OR APPROVED BY THE MINISTER'S DELEGATE	28	13	115.4% ↑
DECLINED BY THE MINISTER'S DELEGATE	0	0	0% ↔
APPROVED BY RECEIVING JURISDICTION	20	15	33.3% ↑
DECLINED BY RECEIVING JURISDICTION	4	1	300% ↑
WITHDRAWN BY PAROLEE OR DISCONTINUED DUE TO THE PRISONER BEING DENIED RELEASE ON PAROLE	3	3	0% ↔
ONGOING APPLICATIONS	11	3	266.7% ↑

Interstate Transfer of Parole Applications can be active for a number of months from the date of application. Decisions regarding Interstate Transfers of Parole may occur outside of the financial year in which the application was made.

MINISTERIALS



Ministerials are required to be completed by the Board when a member of the public, a prisoner, not-for-profit organisation, local Government representative, member of the media or other individual writes to the Attorney General in relation to a matter of parole or a prisoner's eligibility for parole.

	2017/18	2016/17	CHANGE (%)
MINISTERIALS ALLOCATED TO THE BOARD	67	46	45.7% ↑



REMUNERATION

The Chairperson is a retired District Court Judge and is remunerated on the basis of three days per week as a DCJ. This includes remuneration for the MIARB.



DEPUTY CHAIRPERSONS

The full time Deputy Chairperson is appointed by Executive Council (EXCO) and is paid a salary of \$134,362 as determined by EXCO. The sessional Deputy Chairperson remuneration rate when chairing a meeting is currently \$619. Below is a breakdown of remuneration payments to sessional Deputy Chairpersons during 2017/18.

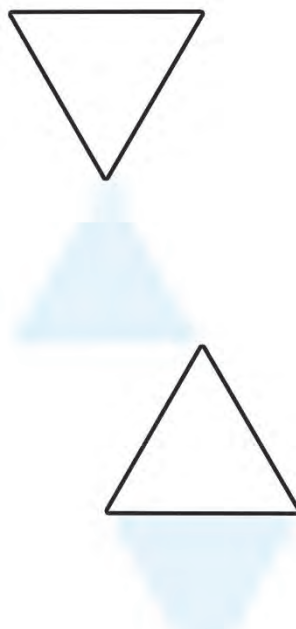
Deputy Chair	A	\$54,146
Deputy Chair	B	\$46,672
Deputy Chair	C	\$37,137
Deputy Chair	D	\$21,912
Deputy Chair	E	\$15,350
Deputy Chair	F	\$12,999
Deputy Chair	G	\$7,303
Deputy Chair	H	\$1,485
TOTAL		<u>\$197,004</u>



COMMUNITY MEMBERS



The sessional Community Member remuneration rate for a meeting is currently \$497, an increase from \$490 on 27 May 2016. Below is a breakdown of remuneration payments to sessional Community Members in 2017/18.



Community Member J	\$51,954
Community Member K	\$44,730
Community Member L	\$43,141
Community Member M	\$39,364
Community Member N	\$33,698
Community Member O	\$30,481
Community Member P	\$27,501
Community Member Q	\$27,336
Community Member R	\$27,136
Community Member S	\$24,454
Community Member T	\$19,782
Community Member U	\$15,282
Community Member V	\$11,829
Community Member W	\$6,925
Community Member X	\$1,988
Community Member Y	\$1,889
Community Member Z	\$1,193
TOTAL	<u>\$408,683</u>

The Public Sector Commission's annual reporting framework for the 2017/18 financial year requires board memberships to be reported in the Annual Report. This requirement includes the naming of board members and listing the remuneration that each board member received from the respective board during the financial year. The reporting framework further acknowledges that for security reasons, or reasons of sensitivity, these disclosures may be withheld. The names of Prisoners Review Board members have been withheld for security reasons.

