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COURT OPERATIONS



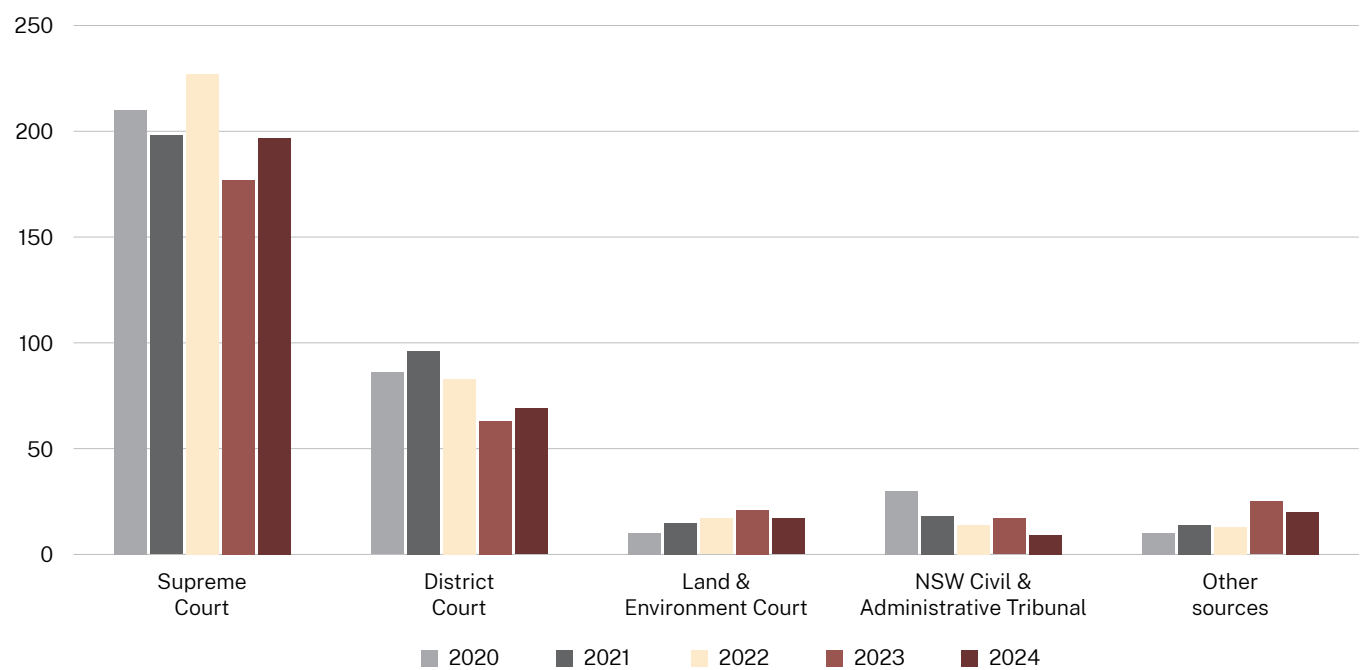
Court of Appeal

Statistics

	2023	2024	Variance
Filings	303	312	3%
Disposals	363	320	-12%
Pending	148	140	-5%

Figure 1 illustrates the sources of filings between 2020 and 2024.

FIGURE 1: Court of Appeal Referral Sources



Of the 312 new cases, the majority were commenced by a notice of appeal, totalling 158 cases. In addition, 116 cases were initiated by a summons seeking leave to appeal while 42 cases were brought forth by a summons for the Court of Appeal to exercise its original jurisdiction.

There were 320 final disposals in 2024, which occurred by the following methods:

- **judgment** following hearing of either an appeal, an original jurisdiction summons or a concurrent hearing¹ – 74 percent
- **refusal** of the appeal, original jurisdiction summons or leave application – 16 percent
- **settlement** of the appeal, original jurisdiction summons or leave application – one percent
- **discontinuance or other final disposal** of the appeal, original jurisdiction summons or leave application – nine percent

1 A concurrent hearing enables the application for leave to appeal and, where leave is granted, the consequent appeal to be determined in a single hearing.

Figures 2 and 3 illustrate the Court of Appeal's achievements against national benchmarks for age of cases at finalisation. In 2024, 90 percent of cases were finalised within 12 months, achieving the national benchmark of 90 percent. 99.7 percent of cases were finalised within 24 months, falling a fraction short of the national benchmark of 100 percent.²

FIGURE 2: Court of Appeal – cases finalised in less than 12 months

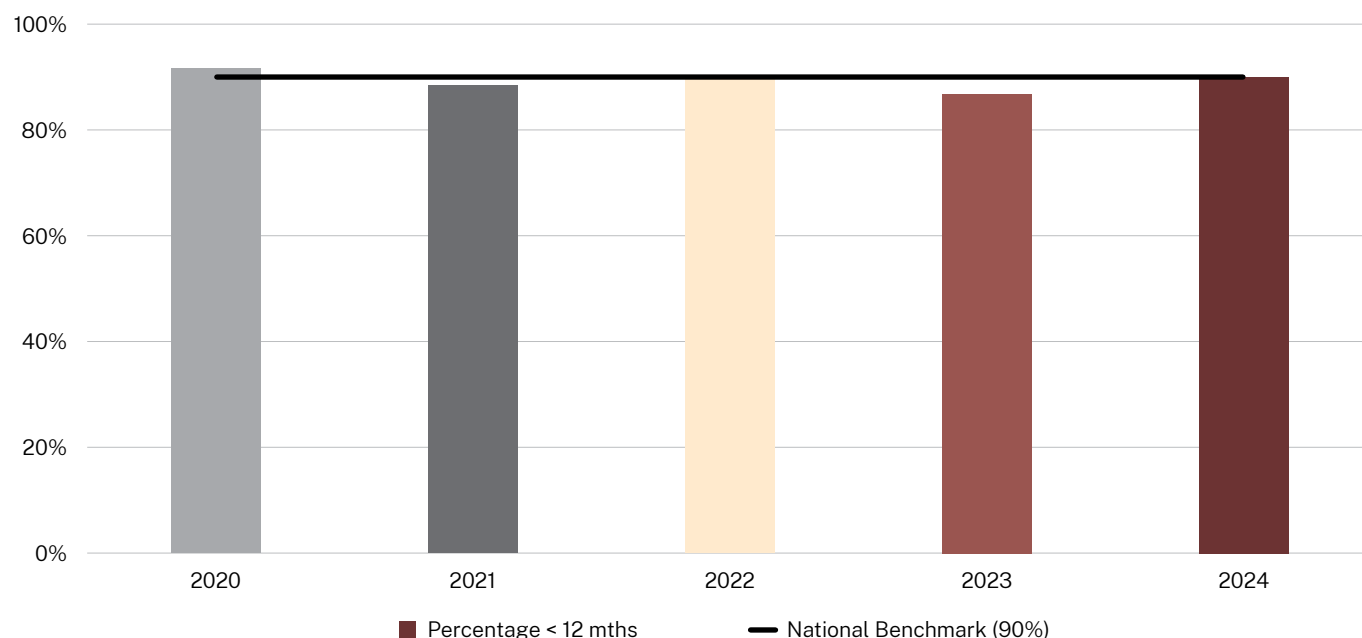
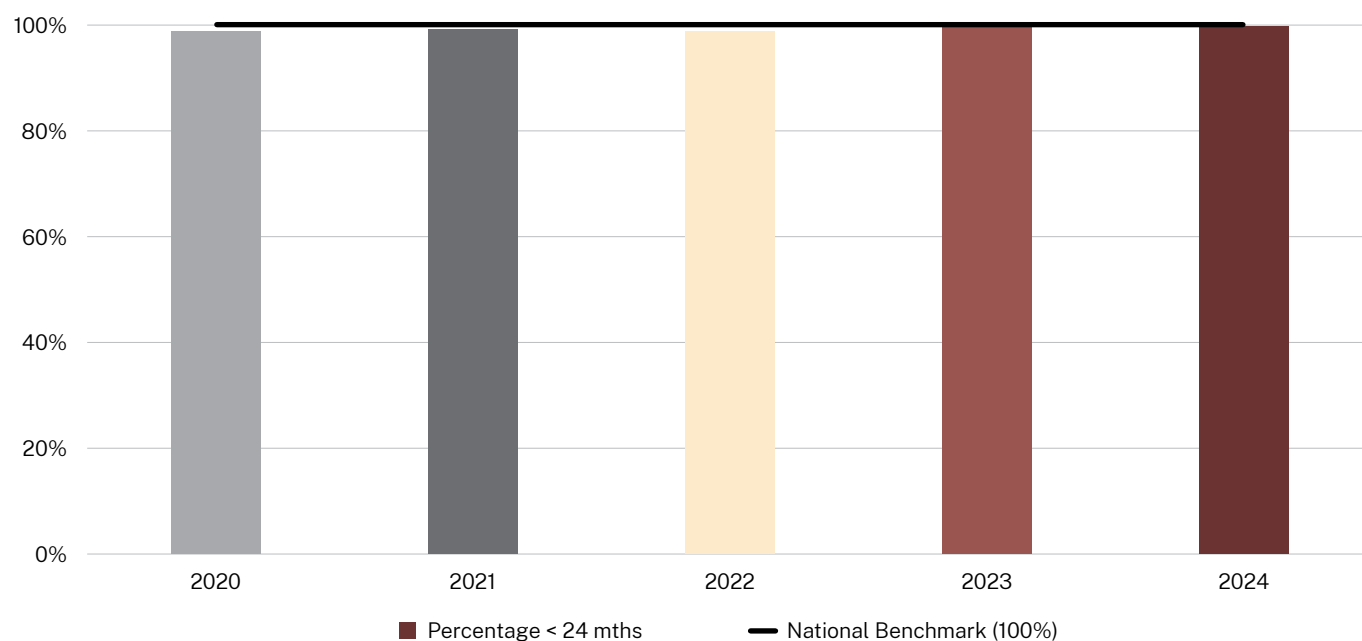


FIGURE 3: Court of Appeal – cases finalised in less than 24 months



² National standards are derived from the 'backlog' performance indicator within the Report on Government Services (published annually by the Productivity Commission). Note that the national standards apply to district/county courts as well as to supreme courts; consequently, the national standards apply to a large range of indictments, criminality and civil case types. For civil non-appeal cases, all supreme courts in Australia continue to have difficulty achieving the national standards.

		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
COURT OF APPEAL³						
Filings (net new cases)		346	341	354	303	312
Filings of appeals / applications for relief		214	223	236	202	196
Filings of applications for leave to appeal ⁴		132	118	118	101	116
Disposals (final disposals)		381	346	311	363	320
Disposals of appeals / applications for relief		232	231	207	247	227
Disposals of applications for leave to appeal		149	115	104	116	93
Pending cases at 31 December		170	165	208	148	140
Appeals / applications for relief		124	124	157	114	85
Applications for leave to appeal		46	41	51	34	55
Number pending (% of total)	National standard⁵	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
TIMELINESS – AGE OF PENDING CASES AT 31 DECEMBER⁶						
Cases within 12 months of age	90%	157 (92%)	152 (92%)	199 (96%)	136 (92%)	134 (96%)
Cases within 24 months of age	100%	168 (99%)	163 (99%)	207 (99%)	148 (100%)	138 (99%)

3 These statistics exclude notices of intention to appeal, as notices do not commence a substantive appeal or application. Statistics cover Court of Appeal cases only, which are not comparable with 'civil appeal' statistics reported within the Productivity Commission's Report on Government Services (which count all civil cases of an appellate nature, including appeals and reviews dealt with in the Common Law and Equity Divisions).

4 This includes leave applications and applications where parties have elected to have a concurrent hearing of both the leave application and the appeal (if leave is granted).

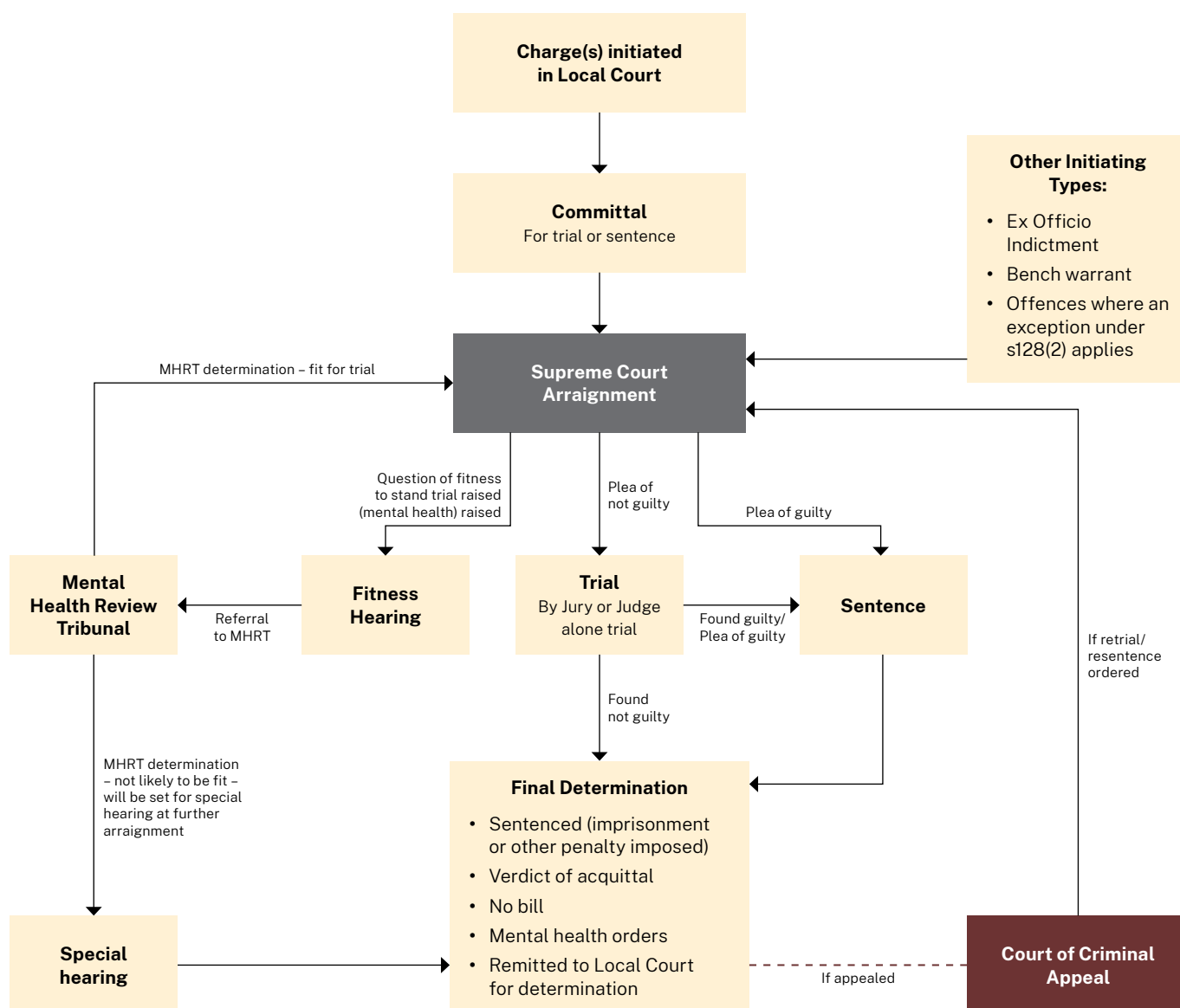
5 National standards are derived from the 'backlog' performance indicator within the Report on Government Services (published annually by the Productivity Commission). Note that the national standards apply to district/county courts as well as to supreme courts; consequently, the national standards apply to a large range of indictments, criminality and civil case types. For civil non-appeal cases, all supreme courts in Australia continue to have difficulty achieving the national standards.

6 Age of cases includes time taken to deal with any associated application for leave to appeal. The age of cases is impacted by factors outside of the Court's control, such as the time taken to complete relevant cases in other courts/tribunals or interlocutory appeals, time taken by external agencies/individuals to prepare essential reports, and time occupied by trials that result in a hung jury.

How criminal matters are dealt with at the Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of NSW deals with the following offences on Indictment:

- Murder
- Terrorism
- Treason / Treachery
- Any offence for which the maximum penalty is life imprisonment, and the Director has formed the opinion that the imposition of a life sentence may be appropriate.
- Offences where an exception under s 128(2) of the *Criminal Procedure Act 1986* is approved by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court



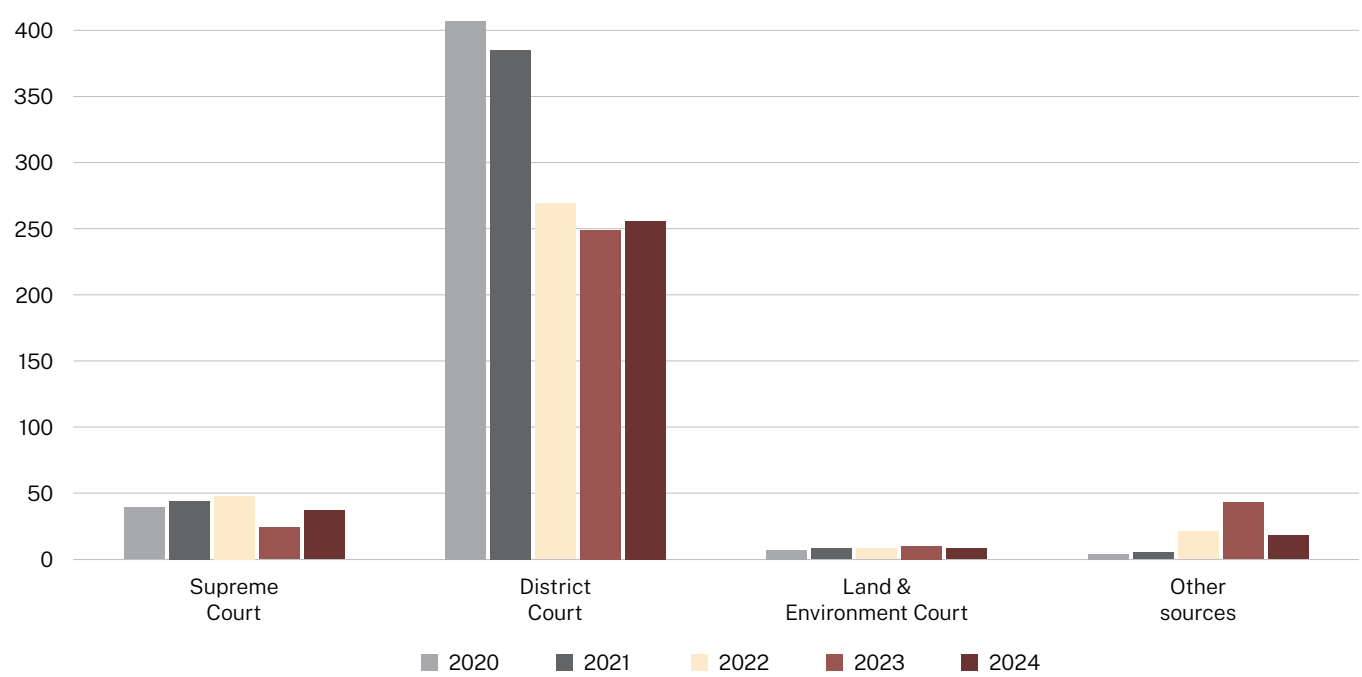
Court of Criminal Appeal

Statistics

	2023	2024	Variance
Filings	326	319	-2%
Disposals	416	329	-21%
Pending	101	91	-10%

Figure 4 illustrates the sources of new filings between 2020 and 2024.

FIGURE 4: Court of Criminal Appeal referral sources



Out of the 319 new cases, the majority were appeals against severity of sentence, totalling 162 cases (19 of which were filed by the Crown), 97 were appeals against conviction, 26 were appeals against interlocutory judgments, 9 were bail reviews and 25 were cases of other types.

In 2024, the percentage of conviction appeals increased to 30 percent, up from 26 percent in 2023. Conviction appeals are generally more intricate and require lengthier hearings compared to appeals against severity of sentence alone.

There were 329 final disposals in 2024, which occurred by the following methods:

- **Judgment** following a substantive hearing – 85 percent
- **Abandonment or Withdrawal** of an appeal prior to hearing – 12 percent
- **Dismissal or other** disposal methods – three percent

Figures 5 and 6 demonstrate the Court of Criminal Appeal's performance relative to national benchmarks for case finalisation timelines. The Court of Criminal Appeal consistently excels in swiftly finalising cases, maintaining a reputation as one of the most efficient appeal courts nationally. By the end of 2024, 98 percent of cases were concluded within 12 months, surpassing the national benchmark of 90 percent. Additionally, 99.7 percent of cases were finalised within 24 months, just shy of the national benchmark of 100 percent.

FIGURE 5: Court of Criminal Appeal – cases finalised in less than 12 months

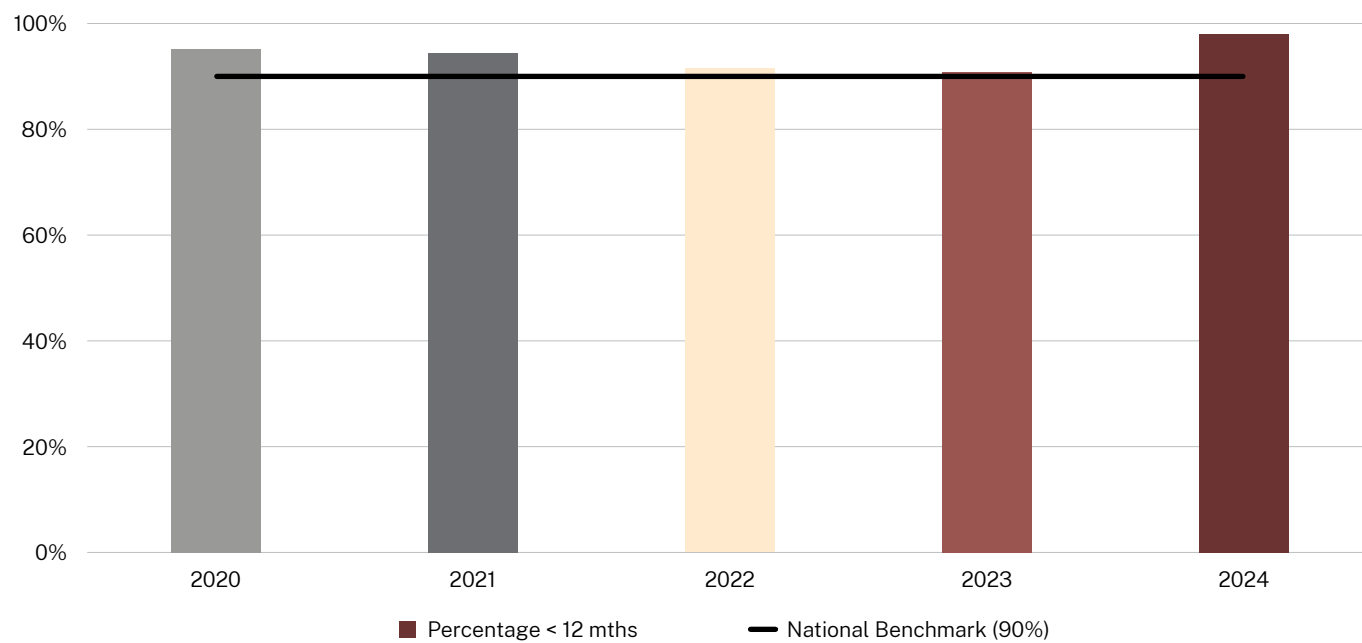
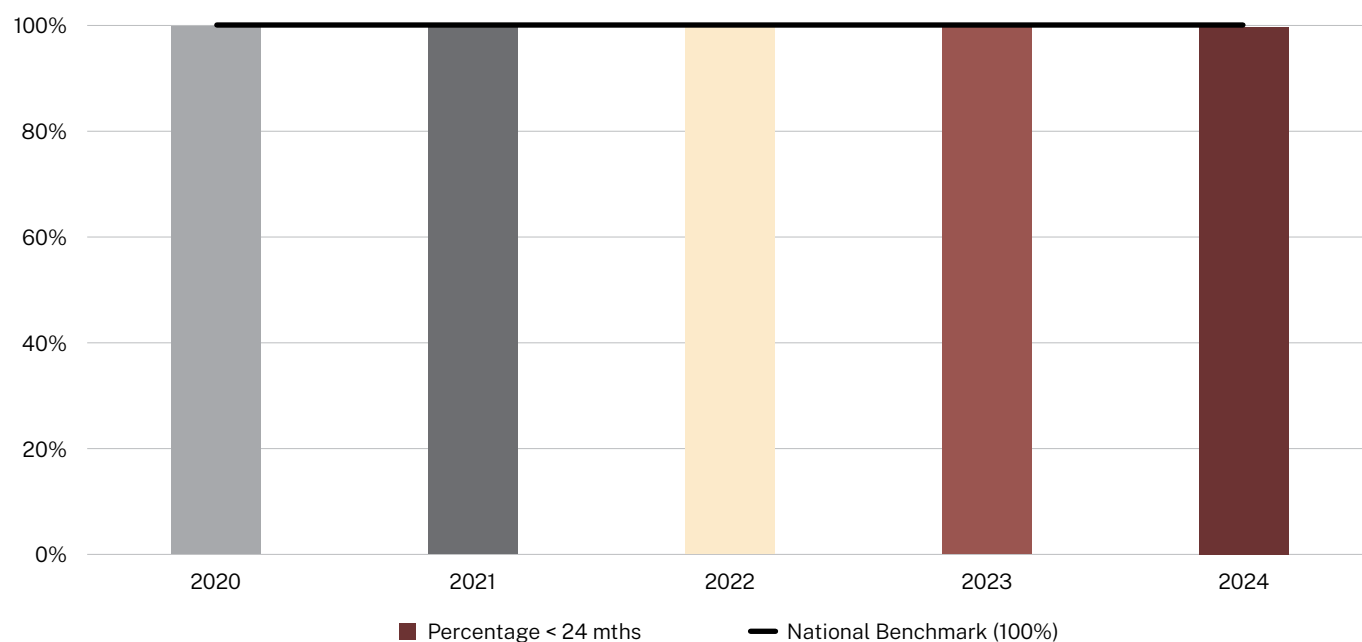


FIGURE 6: Court of Criminal Appeal – cases finalised in less than 24 months



	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL⁷					
Filings (net new cases)	457	442	346	326	319
Appeals against conviction	126	114	116	86	97
Appeals against sentence ⁸	289	253	157	146	162
Appeals against interlocutory judgments	24	35	33	31	26
Bail reviews	9	19	12	11	9
Other Appeals	9	21	28	52	25
Disposals (final disposals)	417	416	376	416	329
Appeals against conviction	109	118	105	138	100
Appeals against sentence	266	232	197	191	159
Appeals against interlocutory judgments	28	29	38	22	34
Bail reviews	12	20	18	11	10
Other Appeals	2	17	18	54	26
Pending cases at 31 December	195	221	191	101	91
Appeals against conviction	78	75	87	35	32
Appeals against sentence	108	129	86	46	50
Appeals against interlocutory judgments	4	10	7	14	6
Bail reviews	2	2	3	0	0
Other Appeals	3	5	8	6	3

Number pending (% of total)	National standard ⁹	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
TIMELINESS – AGE OF PENDING CASES AT 31 DECEMBER¹⁰						
Cases within 12 months of age	90%	189 (97%)	215 (97%)	182 (95%)	98 (97%)	91 (100%)
Cases within 24 months of age	100%	194 (99%)	221 (100%)	191 (100%)	101 (100%)	91 (100%)

⁷ These statistics exclude appeals from decisions of the NSW State Parole Authority.

⁸ Includes Crown Appeals.

⁹ National standards are derived from the 'backlog' performance indicator within the Report on Government Services (published annually by the Productivity Commission). Note that the national standards apply to district/county courts as well as to supreme courts; consequently, the national standards apply to a large range of indictments, criminality and civil case types. For civil non-appeal cases, all supreme courts in Australia continue to have difficulty achieving the national standards.

¹⁰ Age of cases includes time taken to deal with any associated application for leave to appeal. The age of cases is impacted by factors outside of the Court's control, such as the time taken to complete relevant cases in other courts/tribunals or interlocutory appeals, time taken by external agencies/individuals to prepare essential reports, and time occupied by trials that result in a hung jury.

Common Law: Criminal Division

Statistics

	2023	2024	Variance
Filings	70	61	-13%
Disposals	97	95	-2%
Pending	97	63	-35%

The majority of filings in 2024 were initiated by the NSW Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (60), with 57 of these cases relating to homicide offences. Of these filings:

- 36 matters were scheduled for trial, with 4 additional matters awaiting the allocation of trial dates.
- Six matters were listed for fitness or special hearings with 1 additional matter awaiting listing (to deal with the question of the defendant’s capacity to stand trial).¹¹
- 11 defendants entered a guilty plea at arraignment, and one defendant pleaded guilty during trial. These defendants have either been sentenced or are awaiting sentencing.
- One matter resulted in a ‘No Bill’ and was discontinued.

In 2024, 40 trials took place, a slight decrease from the 41 trials held in 2023. These trials involved a total of 59 defendants, an increase from the 52 defendants in 2023. Additionally, four Fitness Hearings, four Section 31 Hearings, and two Special Hearings were held in 2024.

The longest trial to commence in 2024 ran for 26 weeks. The average trial length during 2024 was 4 weeks, on par with the average trial times in 2023. It is important to note that these statistics pertain to the duration of the trial alone and do not include other stages of the criminal process, such as arraignment, pre-trial hearings and sentencing.

The Court prepared and handed down 63 sentences during 2024, a decrease of 14 percent from 2023, where 72 sentences were handed down.

There were 95 final disposals in 2024, which occurred by the following methods:

- **Judgment** following hearing (sentence/acquittal) – 98 percent
- **Referral/transfer** to other court/tribunal – 1 percent
- **Other** disposal methods – 1 percent

¹¹ Includes Section 31 Hearings.

Figures 7 and 8 illustrate the Criminal Division's performance against national benchmarks for age of cases at finalisation. In 2024, 29 percent of cases were finalised within 12 months, falling below the national benchmark of 90 percent. 80 percent of cases were finalised within 24 months, falling short of the national benchmark of 100 percent.

FIGURE 7: Criminal Division – cases finalised in less than 12 months

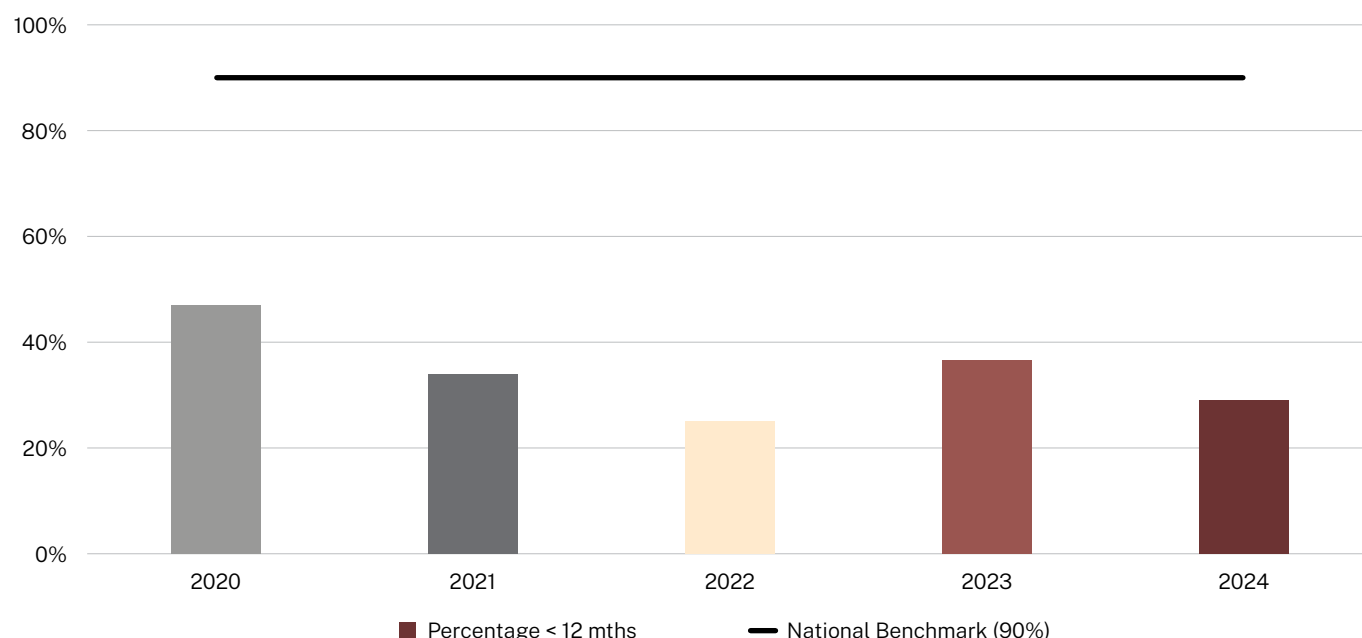
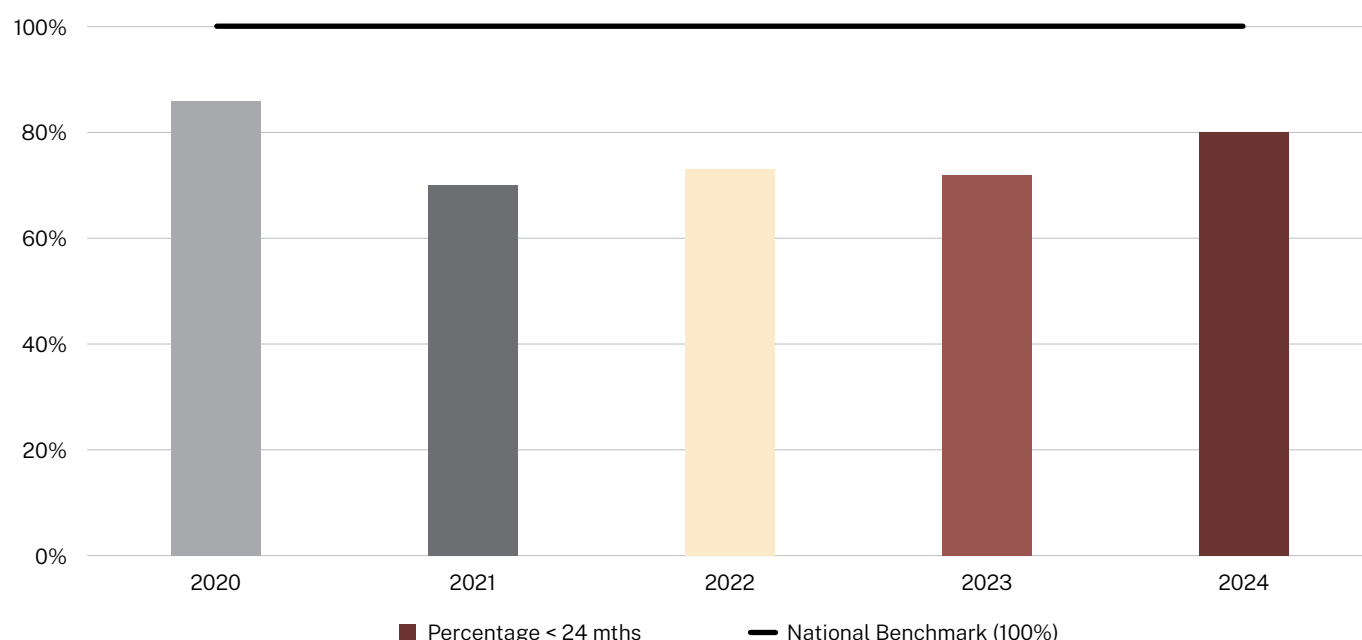


FIGURE 8: Criminal Division – cases finalised in less than 24 months



When considering the Court's performance against the national benchmarks it is important to note that almost all matters presented to this Court are for the most serious category of indictable offences, whereby a life sentence may be imposed. In contrast, the criminal lists of other Australian supreme courts routinely deal with a broader range of offences that include shorter maximum sentences. Consequently, the national timeliness benchmark of 12 months from committal to sentencing is a challenging target for this Court.

Bails

Under the *Bail Act 2013*, the Supreme Court may hear release, variation and detention applications if a bail decision has been made by the lower courts. Once an application is received, it is scheduled for a call-over or, if deemed appropriate by the Court, listed by the Registrar in chambers.

	2023	2024	Variance
Filings	2,536	3,124	23%
Disposals	2,521	2,948	17%
Pending	188	361	92%

Release applications made up 73 percent of bail applications lodged in 2023, as compared to 92 percent in 2022. The remaining applications were for variation of bail and detention applications, including those lodged by the Crown.

In 2024, 26 percent of disposals resulted from applicants withdrawing their applications before or at the scheduled hearing, a slight increase from 25 percent in 2023. For cases finalised through a determinative outcome (bail granted, refused, or varied) during 2024, the following trends were observed:

- 24 percent of cases were finalised within 20 days of application lodgment, showing a small decrease compared to 2023 (25 percent).
- 27 percent were finalised within 25 days, down from 32 percent in 2023.
- 34 percent were finalised within 32 days, a decline from 49 percent in 2023.

These delays can be attributed in part to the significant increase in filings, leading to higher case volumes and longer processing times. As a result, the Court has experienced extended finalisation timeframes despite its ongoing efforts to manage cases efficiently.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
COMMON LAW – CRIMINAL DIVISION ¹²						
Filings (net new cases) ¹³	103	112	82	85	70	
Disposals (final disposals) ¹⁴	106	88	88	90	97	
Pending cases at 31 December	110	134	128	124	97	
BAILS LIST ¹⁵						
Filings (net new cases)	2,643	2,034	2,173	2,235	2,536	
Disposals (final disposals)	3,418	1,999	2,126	2,276	2,521	
Pending cases at 31 December	144	179	226	163	188	
Number pending (% of total)	National standard ¹⁶	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
TIMELINESS – AGE OF PENDING CRIMINAL CASES AT 31 DECEMBER ¹⁷						
Cases within 12 months of age	90%	74 (67%)	82 (61%)	69 (54%)	70 (56%)	52 (54%)
Cases within 24 months of age	100%	97 (88%)	119 (89%)	115 (90%)	104 (84%)	83 (86%)

¹² Figures exclude matters under Part 7 of the *Crimes (Appeal and Review) Act 2001*, applications for re-determination of a life sentence, and summary jurisdiction cases. Summary jurisdiction cases are included within Common Law General List Contested statistics. The Court uses counting rules that align with national counting rules, except concerning referrals from and to the Mental Health Review Tribunal (MHRT). When the Court determines that an accused person is unfit to plead, it refers that person to the MHRT – the Court records that event as a case disposal. If the MHRT subsequently determines that the person is fit to stand trial, the Court records that event as a new case commencement.

¹³ The figures include committals for trial/sentence, *ex officio* indictments, re-trials ordered by the Court of Criminal Appeal or High Court, matters referred from the Mental Health Review Tribunal, transfers from the District Court, and re-activated matters (for example, where a bench warrant is executed).

¹⁴ Disposals are counted at sentence, acquittal or other final disposal. Other final disposal includes referral to the Mental Health Tribunal, no bill, death of the accused, order for issue of a bench warrant and transfer to another court.

¹⁵ The figures for Bails List cases count the number of applicants, not the number of applications. At a Bails List hearing, the Court may deal concurrently with multiple applications for the same applicant.

¹⁶ National standards are derived from the 'backlog' performance indicator within the *Report on Government Services* (published annually by the Productivity Commission). Note that the national standards apply to district/county courts as well as to supreme courts; consequently, the national standards apply to a large range of indictments, criminality and civil case types. For civil non-appeal cases, all supreme courts in Australia continue to have difficulty achieving the national standards.

¹⁷ Statistics exclude bail applications.

Common Law: Civil Division

Statistics

	2023	2024	Variance
Filings	4,295	4,316	0.5%
Disposals	3,783	3,860	2%
Pending	4,314	4,766	10%

Overall filings in the Common Law Division experienced minor growth in 2024, with the most considerable increases noted in the Possession list (15 percent) and the Common Law General Default List (20 percent). There was an 11 percent decrease in contested case filings from 2023, with the most significant decreases in the Common Law General Contested List (12 percent) and Proceeds of Crime List (41 percent). As shown in the statistics below, the Common Law General Division has seen significant growth in filings over the past few years, with a 55 percent increase since 2020.

Disposals in the Division included 1,955 contested cases, a minor increase from 2023 (1,944). Mirroring filing numbers, disposals in the Possession list significantly increased by 30 percent.

Excluding Miscellaneous applications, uncontested cases in the Common Law division were disposed of by the following methods:

- **Administrative Dismissal** due to inactivity – 46 percent
- **Dismissal** by Registrar – 4 percent
- **Default judgment** – 39 percent
- **Discontinuance** and other disposal methods – 11 percent

At the end of December 2024, there were 3,175 contested pending cases, reflecting a slight decrease from the 3,191 cases reported in December 2023. Since 2020, the number of contested pending cases has risen by 32 percent, driving an increase in demand for case management directions and hearings throughout 2024. The volume of pending uncontested cases has also continued to grow, with an 11 percent rise from 1,133 cases in 2023 to 1,257 cases in 2024, largely due to the expanding numbers within the Possession List.

Figures 9 and 10 illustrate the Common Law Civil Division's performance against national benchmarks for age of cases at finalisation. In 2024, 67 percent of cases were finalised within 12 months, falling below the national benchmark of 90 percent. Additionally, 88 percent of cases were finalised within 24 months, falling short of the national benchmark of 100 percent.

FIGURE 9: Common Law Civil Division – cases finalised in less than 12 months

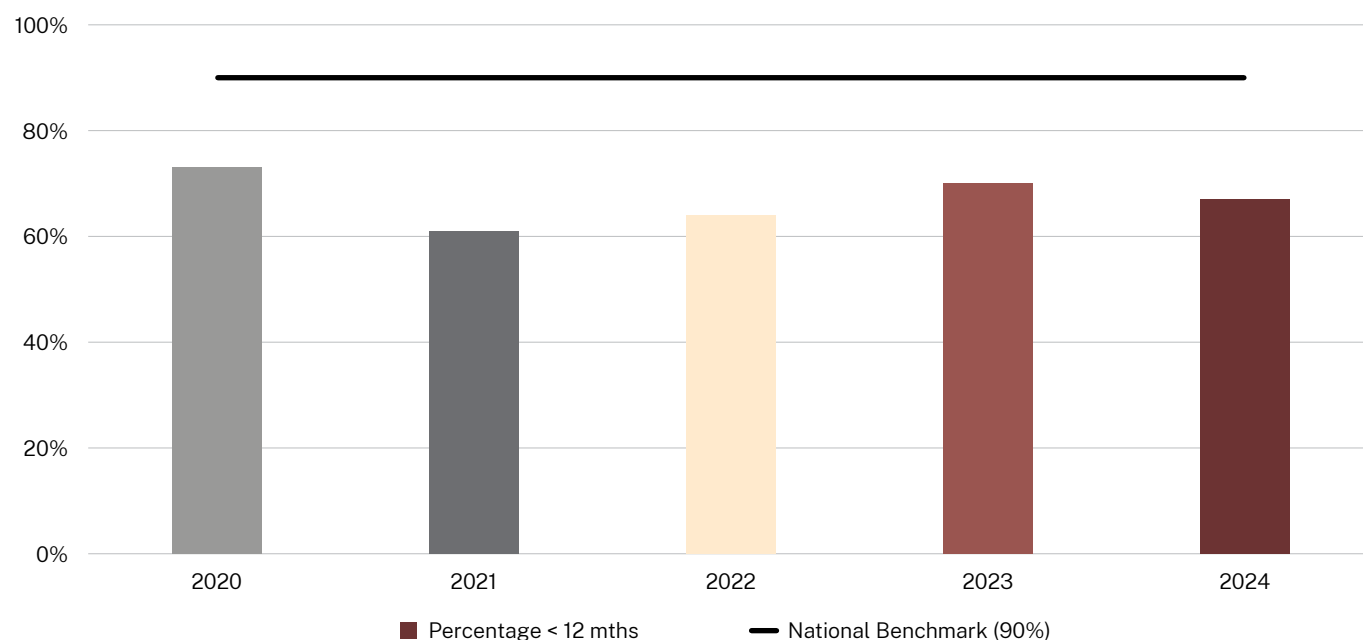
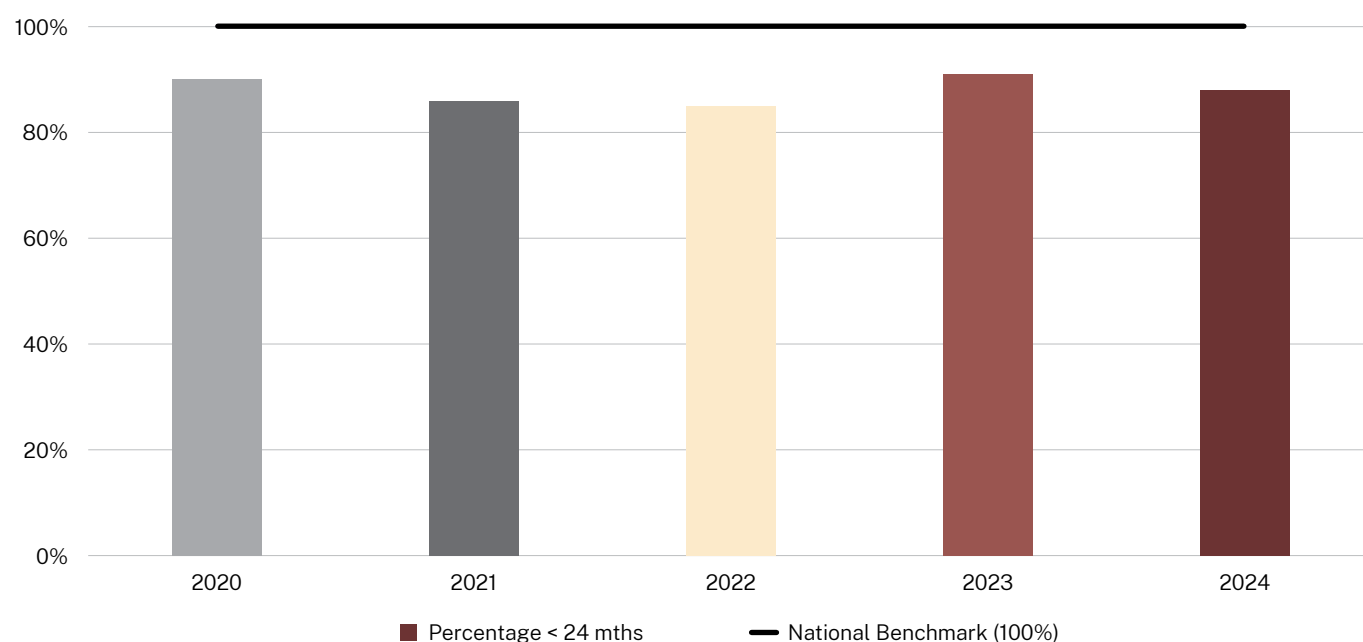
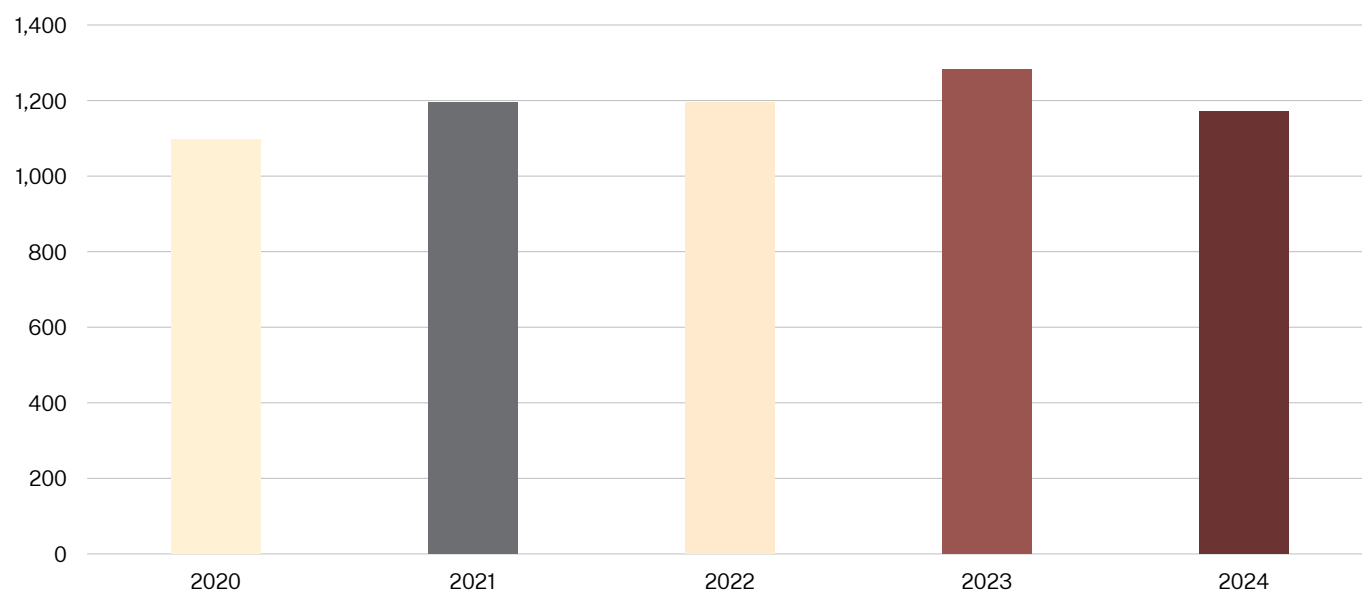


FIGURE 10: Common Law Civil Division – cases finalised in less than 24 months



There were 1,170 matters listed during 2024 for a hearing of either the substantive issues or lengthy interlocutory issues (see **Figure 11**). Of the matters listed, 746 proceeded to hearing, 301 settled after being listed for hearing and 123 matters were vacated.¹⁸

FIGURE 11: Common Law Civil Division – cases listed for hearing



	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
COMMON LAW CIVIL DIVISION					
Administrative Law List					
Filings	97	142	99	108	110
Disposals	129	102	121	119	103
Pending cases at 31 December	46	90	68	63	78
Common Law General List (Contested)					
Filings	1,061	1,229	1,532	1,609	1,409
Disposals	975	1,017	1,214	1,362	1,426
Pending cases at 31 December	1,370	1,617	1,914	2,152	2,123
Common Law General List (Default)					
Filings	131	93	147	173	207
Disposals	121	164	60	121	133
Pending cases at 31 December	40	31	68	79	111

¹⁸ This information is collected manually, independent from the JusticeLink system.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Defamation List					
Filings	14	11	7	6	6
Disposals	24	13	11	7	4
Pending cases at 31 December	14	11	8	10	12
High Risk Offender List					
Filings	47	52	50	41	45
Disposals	37	51	55	55	33
Pending cases at 31 December	32	33	28	15	27
Possession List¹⁹					
Filings	616	710	1,059	1,413	1,632
Disposals	1,088	664	859	1,169	1,524
Contested	70	82	54	61	83
Uncontested	1,018	582	805	1,108	1,441
Pending cases at 31 December	574	627	827	1,071	1,216
Contested	78	45	52	62	70
Uncontested	496	582	775	1,009	1,146
COMMON LAW CIVIL DIVISION					
Proceeds of Crime List					
Filings	124	117	123	94	55
Disposals	112	95	81	71	74
Pending cases at 31 December	267	289	330	354	328
Professional Negligence List					
Filings	263	266	232	232	247
Disposals	244	217	249	264	232
Pending cases at 31 December	465	516	551	529	537

19 All Possession List cases are assumed to be uncontested at the time of filing. If a subsequent defence or cross-claim is filed, the case is listed for case management and counted as a contested case.

		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Miscellaneous List						
Filings		445	360	335	619	605
Disposals		401	404	371	615	331
Pending cases at 31 December		92	39	19	41	334
COMMON LAW CIVIL DIVISION TOTALS						
Filings		2,780	2,980	3,585	4,295	4,316
Disposals		3,131	2,627	3,018	3,783	3,860
Pending cases at 31 December		2,900	3,253	3,813	4,314	4,766
Number pending (% of total)	National standard²⁰	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
TIMELINESS – AGE OF PENDING CASES AT 31 DECEMBER						
Cases within 12 months of age	90%	1,638 (56%)	1,917 (59%)	2,435 (64%)	2,760 (64%)	3,018 (63%)
Cases within 24 months of age	100%	2,374 (82%)	2,643 (81%)	3,196 (84%)	3,607 (84%)	3,959 (83%)

²⁰ National standards are derived from the 'backlog' performance indicator within the *Report on Government Services* (published annually by the Productivity Commission). Note that the national standards apply to district/county courts as well as to supreme courts; consequently, the national standards apply to a large range of indictments, criminality and civil case types. For civil non-appeal cases, all supreme courts in Australia continue to have difficulty achieving the national standards.

Equity Division

Statistics²¹

	2023	2024	Variance
Filings	4,061	4,334	7%
Disposals	3,855	4,010	4%
Pending	3,253	3,569	10%

The number of filings in the Equity Division rose by 7 percent in 2024. While most lists experienced filing numbers similar to 2023, there were significant increases in the Succession and Probate List (Probate) (9 percent), Real Property List (15 percent), and Corporations List (37 percent). However, filings in the Equity General List and Succession and Probate List (Family Provision) saw decreases of 12 percent and 6 percent, respectively.

In line with the rise in filings, there were notable increases in disposals, particularly in the Corporations List (23 percent) and Real Property List (13 percent). Conversely, disposals in the Succession and Probate List (Family Provision) decreased by 11 percent. Of the 4,010 disposals in 2024, 576 had at least one listing for hearing.

In line with the increases in filings and disposals, the pending caseload grew by 10 percent in 2024, with significant rises in the Succession and Probate List. Family Provision matters grew by 24 percent, while Contentious Probate matters saw a 42 percent increase. Since 2020, pending numbers in the Succession and Probate List have surged by 62 percent.

21 These statistics exclude uncontested Probate matters, which are discussed further below.

Figures 12 and 13 illustrate the Equity Division's performance against national benchmarks for age of cases at finalisation. In 2024, 76 percent of cases were finalised within 12 months, falling below the national benchmark of 90 percent. 90 percent of cases were finalised within 24 months, falling below the national benchmark of 100 percent. Timeliness of finalisation has remained consistent with 2023, where 76 percent of cases were finalised under 12 months and 90 percent of cases were finalised under 24 months.

FIGURE 12: Equity Division – cases finalised in less than 12 months

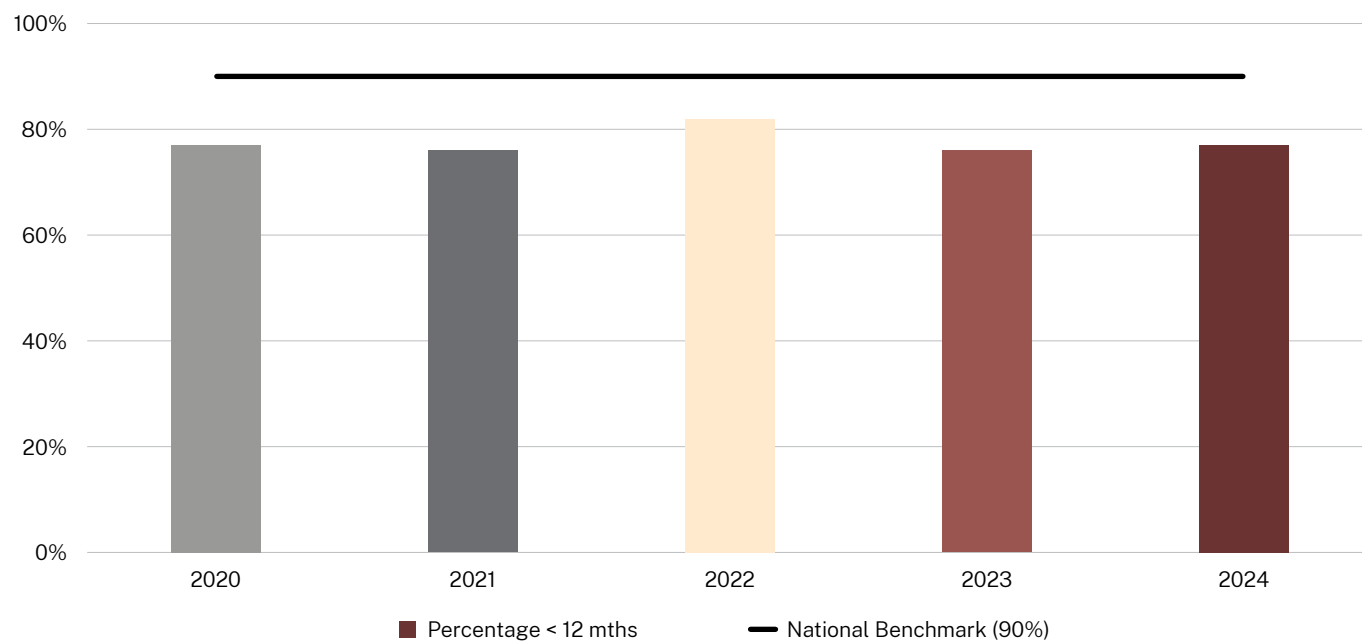
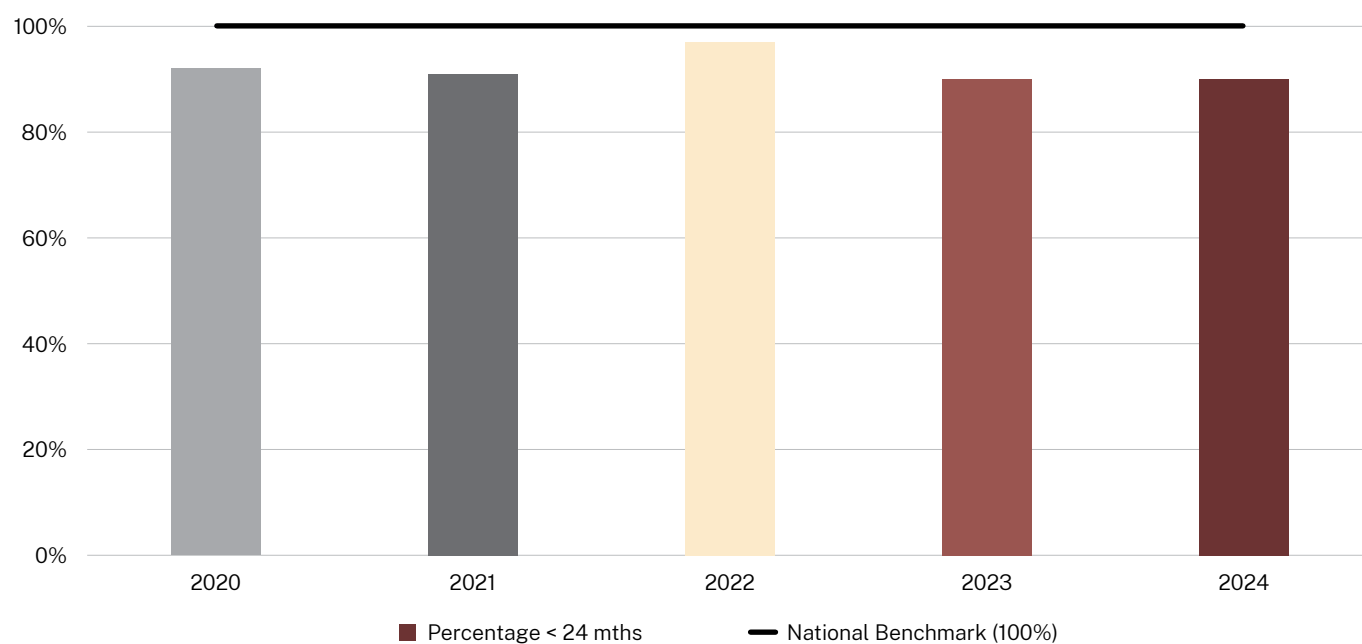


FIGURE 13: Equity Division – cases finalised in less than 24 months



Uncontested Probate

Uncontested probate applications are handled by the Court's registrars. These include applications for grants of probate, letters of administration and reseal of probate grants made outside NSW.

	2023	2024	Variance
Filings	30,691	30,801	0.5%
Disposals	31,767	29,936	-6%
Pending	10,290	11,162	8%

Filings of uncontested probate applications were at the highest rate in over 10 years. Of the 30,801 filings in 2023:

- 27,349 were for grants of probate
- 3,037 were for grants of administration
- 415 were for reseals of probate granted elsewhere

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
EQUITY DIVISION²²					
Admiralty List					
Filings	3	0	0	0	0
Disposals	0	1	1	2	0
Pending cases at 31 December	5	3	1	0	1
Adoptions List²³					
Filings	185	178	159	168	156
Disposals	178	175	161	175	169
Pending cases at 31 December	67	70	68	61	49
Commercial List					
Filings	213	168	147	179	188
Disposals	189	166	171	160	172
Pending cases at 31 December	248	247	230	259	280
Commercial Arbitration List					
Filings	2	2	7	7	4
Disposals	1	3	4	8	8
Pending cases at 31 December	1	0	3	5	1

²² Statistics for the Equity Division have been extracted from the JusticeLink system, excluding the figures for the Adoptions List, Contentious Probate List and Protective List, which are obtained from manually collated data.

²³ All application types are counted in the Adoptions List, including information applications.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Corporations List					
Filings	651	769	699	855	1,174
Judges' list	232	215	185	185	218
Registrar's list	419	554	514	670	956
Disposals	759	762	641	913	1,121
Judges' list	231	262	211	252	228
Registrar's list	528	500	430	661	893
Pending cases at 31 December	260	272	346	298	368
Judges' list	171	157	165	129	159
Registrar's list	89	115	181	169	209
Equity General List					
Filings	829	736	741	720	636
Disposals	831	785	717	674	634
Pending cases at 31 December	923	883	862	801	739
Protective List					
Filings	91	88	102	103	105
Disposals	98	74	113	92	93
Pending cases at 31 December	48	62	47	62	74
EQUITY DIVISION					
Real Property List					
Filings	404	403	314	334	384
Disposals	356	382	325	371	421
Pending cases at 31 December	369	385	397	386	379
Revenue List					
Filings	10	9	11	13	18
Disposals	16	13	8	6	13
Pending cases at 31 December	14	10	13	22	28
Technology and Construction List					
Filings	249	221	195	200	209
Disposals	134	155	161	192	194
Pending cases at 31 December	388	459	504	521	541

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Succession and Probate List					
Filings	1,171	1,168	1,245	1,485	1,460
Family Provision	880	872	897	1,064	996
Contentious Probate	291	296	348	348	464
Disposals	1,260	1,202	1,203	1,262	1,182
Family Provision	886	895	866	914	814
Contentious Probate	374	307	337	348	371
Pending cases at 31 December	587	545	595	838	1,112
Family Provision	412	381	419	592	763
Contentious Probate	175	164	176	246	346
EQUITY DIVISION TOTALS					
Filings	3,808	3,742	3,620	4,061	4,334
Disposals	3,822	3,718	3,505	3,855	4,010
Pending cases at 31 December	2,910	2,936	3,066	3,253	3,569

Number pending (% of total)	National standard ²⁴	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
TIMELINESS – AGE OF PENDING CASES AT 31 DECEMBER²⁵						
Total number of cases pending		2,910	2,936	3,066	3,253	3,569
Cases within 12 months of age	90%	1,859 (64%)	1,742 (59%)	1,848 (60%)	2,024 (71%)	2,242 (63%)
Cases within 24 months of age	100%	2,444 (84%)	2,415 (82%)	2,493 (81%)	2,649 (84%)	2,934 (82%)

UNCONTESTED PROBATE²⁶						
Probate (Grant Applications)						
Filings		26,661	26,663	30,305	30,692	30,801
Disposals		27,845	25,250	25,945	31,767	29,936
Pending cases at 31 December		2,401	3,180	9,108	10,290	11,165

²⁴ National standards are derived from the 'backlog' performance indicator within the *Report on Government Services* (published annually by the Productivity Commission). Note that the national standards apply to district/county courts as well as to supreme courts; consequently, the national standards apply to a large range of indictments, criminality and civil case types. For civil non-appeal cases, all supreme courts in Australia continue to have difficulty achieving the national standards.

²⁵ Statistics exclude uncontested probate matters.

²⁶ These statistics include all probate applications that are lodged as uncontested applications for a grant of probate or letters of administration, or for reseal of a probate grant. Registrars deal with uncontested applications. Only a small proportion of these applications become contested. Contested applications are transferred to the Probate (Contentious Matters) List and are counted additionally as filings there. The figures here do not include other probate-related matters handled by the registry, such as probate accounts matters, caveats, deposited wills, and elections to administer estates.