

Study design dot point - (Unit 1)	Topic	Level of newness
An overview of the roles of the parliament and the courts and their relationship in law-making	Legal foundations	Medium - 'The roles' has been added to this dot point. The relationship between the parliament and the courts has been retained.
<p>Two criminal offences and for each offence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the elements of the offence possible defences possible sanctions trends and statistics in relation to the offence in Victoria and in one other <p>Australian jurisdiction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the possible impact of the offence on individuals and society. 	Proving guilt	Medium - The previous third sub-dot point, 'the role of statute law and common law in developing the elements of the offence and the defences', has been simplified to 'possible sanctions'. The 'trends and statistics' sub-dot point now specifies that is must be an other 'Australian' jurisdiction to be studied.
The difficulties faced by different groups in the criminal justice system, such as First Nations people, young people, culturally and linguistically diverse people, people with mental health issues, and people with disabilities	Sanctions	High - This is a brand new dot point
Sentencing practices in one other Australian jurisdiction	Sanctions	Low - 'Australian' added to make this dot point more specific.
Factors considered in sentencing	Sanctions	Low - Rephrased from "factors considered by judges in sentencing"

Study design dot point - (Unit 2)	Topic	Level of newness
<p>Two areas of civil law and for each area of law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the rights protected by the law the elements required to establish liability the limitation of actions possible defences possible remedies 	Civil liability	Low - The previous third sub dot-point, 'the role of statute law and common law in developing the elements and defences', has been altered to 'possible remedies'.
The difficulties faced by different groups in the civil justice system, such as First Nations people, people of low socioeconomic status, young people, and people in regional, rural and remote areas	Remedies	High - Brand new dot point
The meaning and development of human rights, including the significance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights	Human rights	High - Brand new dot point, but somewhat similar to the old dot point 'the influence of international declarations and treaties on the protection of rights in Australia'
<p>One human rights issue in Australia and in relation to that human rights issue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the nature and development of the human right the laws that apply to the human right in Australia possible conflicting attitudes possible reforms to the protection of the human right in Australia one case study in relation to the human rights issue, in which an individual or group has influenced the protection of the right. 	Human rights	High - Brand new dot point, however last sub-dot point is similar to old and removed dot point, "one Australian case that has had an impact on the protection of rights in Australia".


Removed study design dot points	Topic	Context
(Unit 1 - AOS 3) Two recent criminal cases and for each case: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an overview of the charges and the central facts of the case courts that may be or were involved sanctions that could be or were imposed and their appropriateness factors that may be or were taken into consideration in sentencing possible avenues of appeal the extent to which the principles of justice could be or were achieved 	Sanctions	This dot point has been removed, however, there is still a mention of 'criminal cases from the past four years' in the blurb of the AOS as well as in the key skills so it is likely that VCAA still expects students to have some form of knowledge but this knowledge is no longer as prescribed and specific.
(Unit 2 - AOS 2) Two recent civil cases and for each case: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an overview of the claim and the central facts of the case dispute resolution bodies that may be or were involved methods of dispute resolution and their appropriateness remedies that could be or were awarded and their appropriateness possible avenues of appeal the extent to which the principles of justice were or could be achieved 	Remedies	This dot point has been removed, however, there is still a mention of 'civil cases from the past four years' in the blurb of the AOS as well as in the key skills so it is likely that VCAA still expects students to have some form of knowledge but this knowledge is no longer as prescribed and specific.
(Unit 2 - AOS 3) The influence of international declarations and treaties on the protection of rights in Australia	Rights	Removed, but now covered somewhat by 'the meaning and development of human rights, including the significance of the <i>'Universal Declaration of Human Rights'</i>
(Unit 2 - AOS 3) The approach adopted by one other country in protecting rights	Rights	Removed and not replaced
(Unit 2 - AOS 3) Possible reforms to the protection of rights in Australia	Rights	Removed but somewhat replaced by the new and more specific sub-dot point "possible reforms to the protection of the human right in Australia".

Study design dot point - (Unit 3 AOS 1)	Edrolo & VCAA topic	Level of newness
The rights of an accused, including the right to be tried without unreasonable delay, the right to silence and the right to trial by jury	Key Concepts	Medium - The 'right to silence' has replaced the 'right to a fair hearing'
The rights of victims, including the right to give evidence using alternative arrangements , the right to be informed about the proceedings, and the right to be informed of the likely release date of the offender	Key Concepts	Low - The right to give evidence using alternative arrangements' has replaced 'the right to give evidence as a vulnerable witness' to reflect changes to legislation. 'Offender' has replaced 'accused', for accuracy.
The role of Victoria Legal Aid and Victorian community legal centres in assisting an accused and victims of crime	The principles of justice during a criminal case	Low - Victims of crime added
The roles of key personnel in a criminal trial, including the judge or magistrate , the jury, and the parties	The principles of justice during a criminal case	Low - Roles ' has replaced 'responsibilities' and magistrates explicitly listed
The need for legal practitioners in a criminal case	The principles of justice during a criminal case	Medium - Responsibilities of legal practitioners in a criminal case used to be covered in earlier dot point. This is now it's own standalone dot point



Study design dot point - (Unit 3 AOS 2)	Edrolo & VCAA topic	Level of newness
The roles of key personnel in a civil trial, including the judge or magistrate (including the role of case management) , the jury, and the parties	The principles of justice during a civil case	Low - Roles' has replaced 'responsibilities' and magistrates explicitly listed. The role of case management is included in this dot point but removed as its own dot point.
The need for legal practitioners in a civil case (new)	The principles of justice during a civil case	Medium - Responsibilities of legal practitioners in a civil trial used to be covered in earlier dot point. This is now it's own standalone dot point
The purposes and appropriateness of institutions used to resolve disputes, including Consumer Affairs Victoria, the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal and the courts	The principles of justice during a civil case	Low - Courts explicitly added as institutions



Study design dot point - (Unit 4 AOS 1)	Edrolo & VCAA topic	Level of newness
The law-making powers of the state and Commonwealth parliaments, including exclusive, concurrent and residual powers	Parliament and the Australian Constitution	Low - Rephrase to combine two dot points
<p>Factors that affect the ability of parliament to make law, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the bicameral structure of parliament - international pressures - the representative nature of parliament 	Parliament and the Australian Constitution	Medium - The factors that affect the ability of parliament to make law has been moved from AOS2 to AOS1 of Unit 4. Bicameral structure of parliament used to be examined as a means by which the Australian Constitution acts as a check on parliament. International pressures is new phrasing, but presumably similar to the old dot point on international treaties. The representative nature of parliament has moved from AOS 2.
<p>The means by which the Australian Constitution acts as a check on parliament in law-making, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -the role of the High Court in protecting the principle of representative government - the separation of the legislative, executive and judicial powers - the express protection of rights 	Parliament and the Australian Constitution	Medium - In protecting the principle of representative government' has replaced 'in interpreting the Australian Constitution', indicating the scope of the sub-dot-point is now narrower, and limited to focus on sections 7 and 24 of the Constitution. Similar to the old dot point 'the significance of one High Court case interpreting sections 7 and 24 of the Australian Constitution' in AOS 1 of Unit 4
<p>Features of the doctrine of precedent including binding precedent, persuasive precedent, and the reversing, overruling, distinguishing, and disapproving of precedent</p> 	The Victorian courts and the High Court in law-making	High - The doctrine of precedent was and still is covered under factors that affect the ability of court to make law (moved from AOS2 to AOS1 though). This particular dot point about types of precedent is brand new though.

Study design dot point - (Unit 4 AOS 2)	Edrolo & VCAA topic	Level of newness
One recent Victorian Law Reform Commission inquiry relating to law reform in the civil or criminal justice system	Law reform	Medium - Inquiry' now specified, indicating the focus should be on the inquiry rather than the reform. Also, 'in the civil or criminal justice system' now specified, indicating that the inquiry must be related to law reform in the system rather than law reform in general.
Reasons for constitutional reform	Constitutional reform	Brand new dot point
The requirement for the approval of the Commonwealth houses of parliament and a double majority in a referendum	Constitutional reform	Medium - Dot point moved from AOS1 and 'the approval of the Commonwealth houses of parliament' added as a requirement to consider in relation to referendums
Factors affecting the success of a referendum	Constitutional reform	Brand new dot point
The significance of the 1967 referendum about First Nations people	Constitutional reform	High - Similar to the old dot point 'the significance of one referendum in which the Australian people have protected or changed the Australian Constitution' but now explicitly needs to be the 1967 referendum, and explicitly the question re First Nations people
Possible future constitutional reform, including reform to establish a First Nations Voice in the Australian Constitution	Constitutional reform	Brand new dot point

