



ANNUAL REPORT 2014 - 2015



SOUTH AUSTRALIA POLICE
KEEPING SA SAFE



**Government
of South Australia**

ABN 93 799 021 552

ISSN 1833-850X

South Australia Police

GPO Box 1539
Adelaide SA 5001

Commissioner's Support Branch

Telephone (08) 7322 3833
Facsimile (08) 7322 3831
Internet www.police.sa.gov.au

This report may contain names or images of people who are now deceased. Some Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander communities may be distressed by seeing names or images of a community member who have passed away.

COMMISSIONER'S FOREWORD	3
STRATEGIC DIRECTION	4
POLICING ACTIVITIES.....	6
ORGANISATIONAL CHART	7
LOCAL SERVICE AREA MAP	8
CRIME TRENDS	9
PUBLIC SAFETY.....	13
CRIME & CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES	17
ROAD SAFETY	23
APPENDICES.....	26

The 2014-15 year has been my last as Commissioner of Police. As I wrote in the last Annual Report, the time since 2012 has passed very quickly.

Preventing and reducing crime is one of SAPOL's core functions and a key focus of police activity. While in this 2014-15 reporting period there was a small increase of 2.4% (2537 offences), this should be viewed in the context of an increased emphasis on encouraging and supporting reporting of those offences associated with family and domestic violence.

Overall, in the three years from 2011-12, during my tenure as Commissioner, there has been a decrease in crime of -8.6% (10 084 offences).

In the 10 years from 2005-06 to 2014-15, a steady decrease in reported crime of -29.7% (45 180 offences) has been achieved, an important result directly underpinning a peaceful and prosperous community. The tangible and intangible benefits to the community cannot be understated, and reflect the hard work and 24/7 effort of SAPOL members throughout this time.

As police, we take pride in serving our community in different ways, often putting ourselves in difficult or dangerous situations as part of a demanding yet very satisfying job. State-wide, the work of each individual police officer or staff member also makes a difference to the lives of many South Australians involved in emergencies and road safety issues.

In response, South Australians continually demonstrate their high levels of trust and confidence in SAPOL, with ratings of 86.8% for community confidence, 84.4% for community satisfaction and 87.2% for professionalism, in 2014-15.

The police family is diverse, and on 28 April 2015, Police Foundation Day commemorated the establishment of SAPOL in 1838 and celebrated the 100-year anniversary of women in policing in South Australia. We have come a long way since the first two women were sworn in as police officers in 1915, with nearly 2000 women currently in positions ranging from executive, senior management specialist positions, and on the frontline.

I am proud of our achievements in 2014-15 and over the last three years, and with my retirement in July 2015, I welcome SAPOL's new Commissioner, Grant Stevens, into the role.

Grant is an experienced and innovative leader and former Deputy Commissioner. I am confident that under his guidance, South Australia will continue to receive responsive and innovative policing services that meet the needs and expectations of the state.

SAPOL STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2012-15

Throughout 2014-15, SAPOL worked to achieve the community based focus of the goals in the *SAPOL Strategic Direction 2012-15*, the state targets in *South Australia's Strategic Plan 2011*, and the seven key government priorities, in particular *Safe Communities, Healthy Neighbourhoods* and *Creating a Vibrant City*.

Reforming the delivery of policing and wider criminal justice services for improved efficiency and community focus continued throughout 2014-15 as a priority.

SAPOL is a major partner in the government's Criminal Justice Sector Reform Council (CJSRC), established in 2013 to drive substantial community service improvements across the sector. In August 2014, SAPOL established an internal Criminal Justice Sector Reform Project group to monitor and coordinate Council reform initiatives involving police activity and responsibility. SAPOL's current initiative involves investigating options for an expedient and fair alternative resolution to minor offending, avoiding the need to prosecute.

SAPOL also introduced in 2014-15 a new innovative Court Attendance Notification (CAN+) method, refining the process for those members of the community required to attend court. Defendants were notified of their court date by telephone, later confirmed by email, replacing the more onerous process of a personal service of summons. With the email containing both the details of the court date and a summary of evidence, those charged with offences were then able to more quickly and efficiently respond to all allegations at their first court appearance, reducing adjournments and resource impacts on SAPOL and the courts.

Another CJSRC initiative aimed at a more efficient criminal justice system, an Early Resolution Project, commenced in February 2015 based on the early provision of evidence to accused persons and victims of crime involved in criminal proceedings. Early evidence provision has enabled more effective discussions between the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and defendant's counsel, resulting in more early guilty pleas and a less lengthy committal process.

SAPOL is also a leading contributor to the government's service based reform partnership agenda *Change@SA*. Following on from an earlier 90 day change project, in the next reporting period SAPOL will purchase up to 1000 body worn video devices with deployment commencing in late 2016. Body worn video is used extensively overseas and has been trialled across Australia, supporting crime prevention and reduction as well as public accountability, creating efficiencies in criminal court processes and the investigation of police complaints.

Internally, SAPOL began its own major Organisational Reform Program in 2014-15, to identify strategic and operational enhancements to the delivery of services. Implementation of new service models is planned for 2016, to ensure SAPOL best meets current and future service delivery expectations and needs in a challenging and complex policing environment.

Partnerships and community engagement are an important part of how SAPOL works with others to ensure communities at state, local and regional levels are kept safe and reassured that any issues of concern are cared about and dealt with. It is the willingness of many different individuals throughout the state who work closely in their community with local or specialist officers and staff on a wide range of issues that makes policing unique.

Community engagement for police takes many forms. One key example is SAPOL's Police and Community Engagement (PACE) forums that continued to be popular in 2014-15 with 12 forums held locally across the state with over 700 people attending.

PACE forums allow direct communication and feedback between SAPOL and the local community on any neighbourhood safety, crime and road safety issue that is raised. Often these issues apply to other areas, satisfying local concerns while also promoting better information sharing between local communities. For example, during a Hills Fleurieu PACE forum in March 2015, concerns were raised by the local Kangaroo Island community about youth road safety. SAPOL responded by conducting an operational road crash rescue exercise on Kangaroo Island, followed by a highly successful interactive open panel discussion between local and specialist police and young drivers.

Other specialised and well attended PACE forums responded to wider community concerns on the impact of the illicit drug, ice, were 'Understanding the Ice Factor' PACE forum held in Mount Gambier on 12 February 2015 and an 'ICE – The Cold Hard Facts' forum conducted on 27 May 2015 in Murray Bridge. In partnership with local business, councils and state government, panels of guest speakers included a Magistrate, police experts, representatives from Drug and Alcohol Services of South Australia and local medical clinics.

Information about services and support available to addicts, friends, family and professionals involved in ice use attracted widespread interest from commercial media and other Local Service Areas (LSA). Footage has since been presented to other groups, with a targeted illicit drug awareness program offered to year 11 and 12 students. Active community engagement is a key part of achieving the government's strategic priority of Safe Communities, Healthy Neighbourhoods.

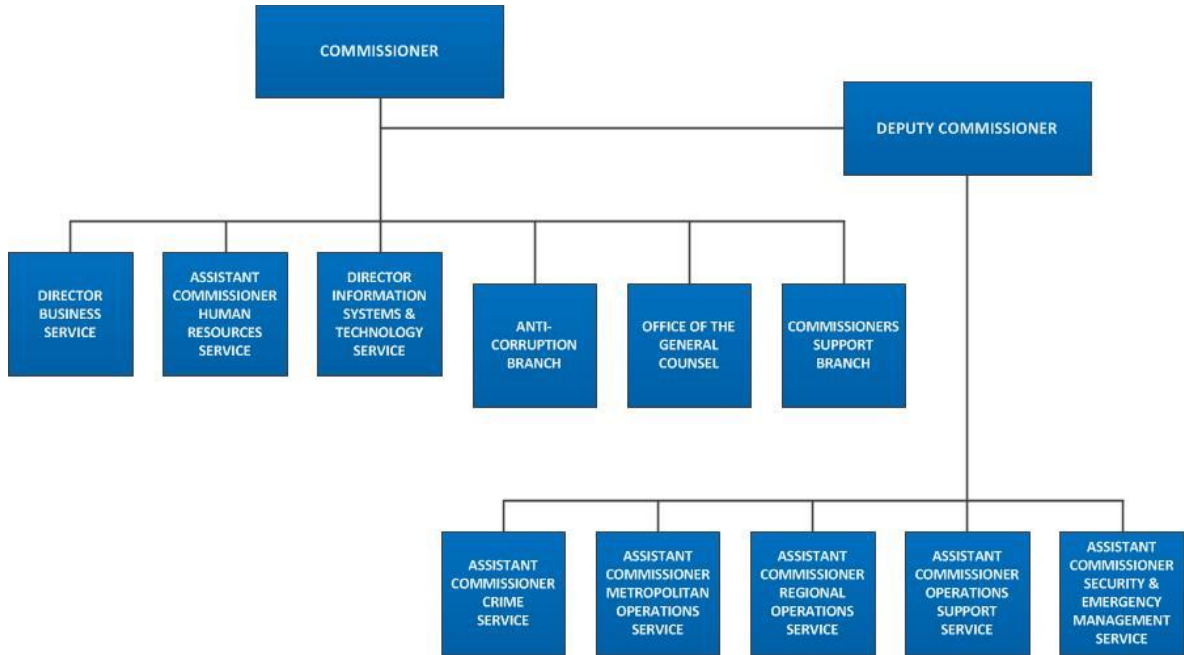
Policing has a broad, multi-faceted community service dimension. This is demonstrated in the *Police Act 1998* core functions of upholding the law, preserving the peace, preventing crime, assisting the public in emergency situations, coordinating and managing responses to emergencies and regulating road use to prevent road collision.

To ensure these essential core functions of the Act are delivered to the community, SAPOL continues to provide services under our three core programs of *Public Safety, Crime & Criminal Justice Services*, and *Road Safety*, to achieve our vision of a visible, responsive police service for all South Australians.

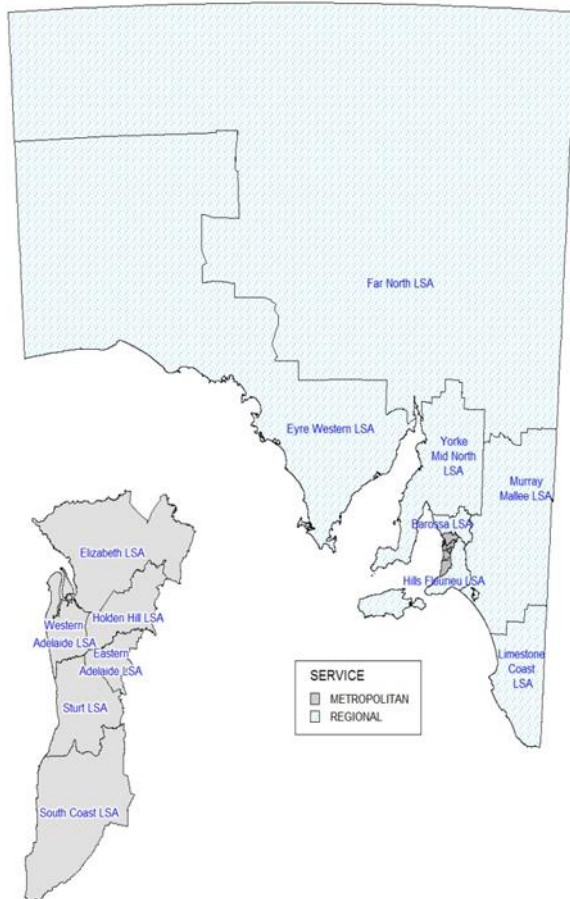
Activities under these programs are reported from page 13 of this report.

POLICING ACTIVITIES

ORGANISATIONAL CHART



LOCAL SERVICE AREA MAP



Throughout the state policing services are provided through Metropolitan and Regional Operations Services.

There are thirteen Local Service Areas (LSAs), enabling the integration of core strategies and improved policing in a defined geographical area. These LSAs work with their communities and each other on broader community safety outcomes for issues within, and extending beyond, their boundaries.

LSAs draw on specialist operational support from the centrally located Crime Service and Operations Support Service.

Metropolitan Operations Service

	<u>Km²</u>
Eastern Adelaide	83
Elizabeth	482
Holden Hill	160
South Coast	490
Sturt	224
Western Adelaide	122

Regional Operations Service

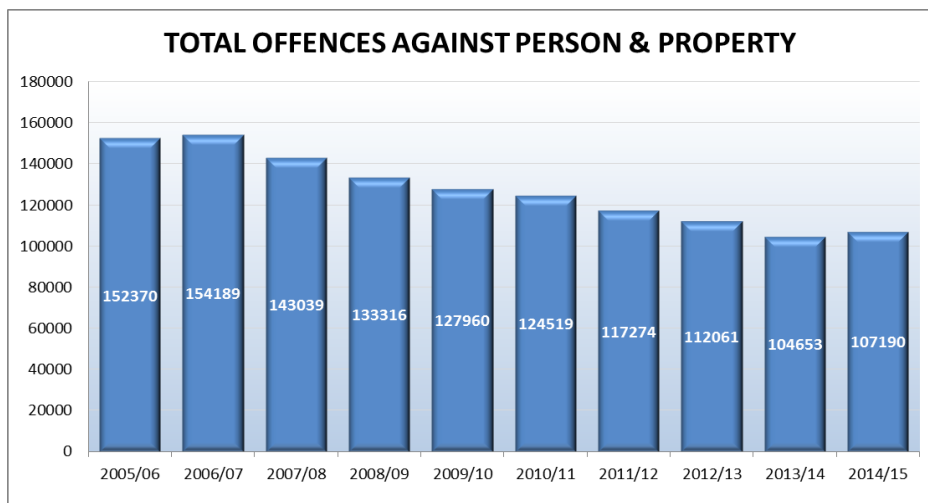
	<u>Km²</u>
Barossa	3 144
Eyre Western	253 067
Far North	608 160
Hills Fleurieu	8 752
Limestone Coast	21 328
Murray Mallee	54 099
Yorke Mid North	34 882

CRIME TRENDS

Over the 10 year period 2005-06 to 2014-15, there was a steady reduction in recorded crime resulting in a decrease of -29.7% or 45 180 offences (152 370 to 107 190) for total offences against person and property.

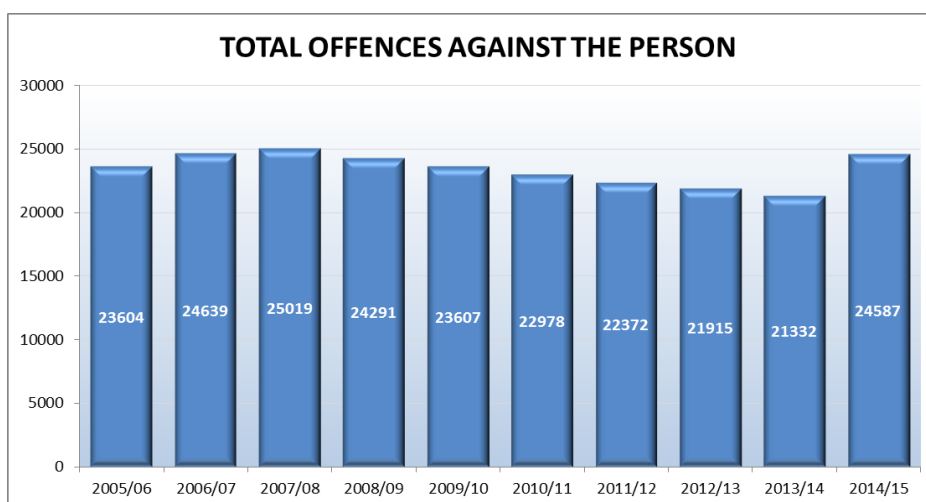
From 2013-14 to 2014-15 however, there was a small increase of 2.4% or 2537 offences (104 653 to 107 190).

This is largely due to an increased emphasis on encouraging and supporting reporting of those offences associated with family and domestic violence.



These results are calculated using the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC) classification and grouping of offences as with the ABS national counting rules.

SAPOL's state and Local Service Area crime statistics are published online at <https://www.police.sa.gov.au> each month.

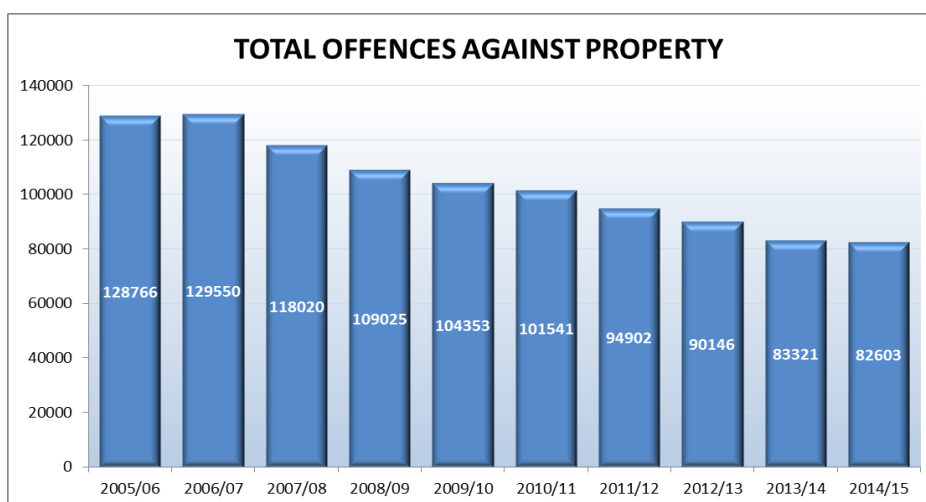


Offences Against The Person	2013-14	2014-15	% Change
Homicide and Related Offences	53	72	35.8%
Acts Intended to Cause Injury	15 584	18 019	15.6%
Sexual Assault and Related Offences	1 850	2 089	12.9%
Robbery and Related Offences	811	699	-13.8%
Other Offences Against The Person	3 034	3 708	22.2%
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	21 332	24 587	15.3%

From 2013-14 to 2014-15, Sexual Assault and Related Offences increased by 12.9% overall. There were increases in the three groups within the Sexual Assault and Related Offences subdivision, with Aggravated Sexual Assault increasing by 16.5% (180 offences).

As previously stated, this is largely due to an increased emphasis on encouraging and supporting reporting of those offences associated with family and domestic violence.

Robbery and Related Offences decreased by -13.8% (112 offences), with Aggravated Robbery Offences decreasing by -12.7% (73 offences).

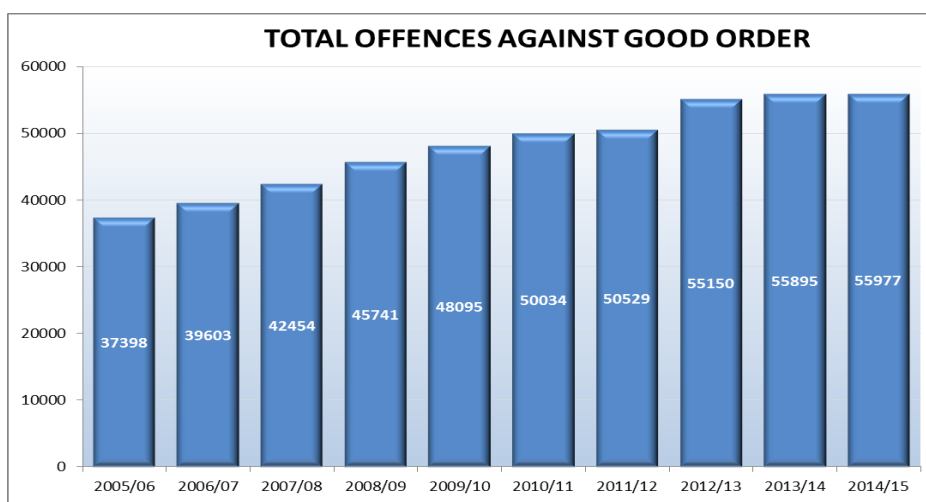


Offences Against Property	2013-14	2014-15	% Change
Serious Criminal Trespass	13 392	12 913	-3.6%
Theft and Related Offences	42 645	43 956	3.1%
Fraud, Deception and Related Offences	2 701	2 757	2.1%
Property Damage and Environmental	24 583	22 977	-6.5%
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY	83 321	82 603	-0.9%

Decreases in Serious Criminal Trespass - Residence (374 offences) and Serious Criminal Trespass - Non Residence (105 offences) has resulted in a decrease of -3.6% (479 offences) in Serious Criminal Trespass overall.

Theft and Related Offences have increased by 3.1% (1311 offences) over the previous year. Theft/Illegal use of Motor Vehicle continues to reduce with a decrease of -6.8% (234 offences). The 2014-15 result of 3215 stolen vehicles represents a decrease of -60.0% from a high of 8038 offences in 2005-06.

Fraud, Deception and Related Offences have seen an increase of 2.1% (56 offences). Property Damage and Environmental has decreased by -6.5% (1606 offences). Key drivers for the decrease are Graffiti -16.6% (507 offences) and Property Damage by Fire or Explosion -12.7% (252 offences).



Offences Against Good Order	2013-14	2014-15	% Change
Illicit Drug Offences	17 228	17 888	3.8%
Weapons/explosives Offences	2 725	2 897	6.3%
Public Order Offences	20 370	17 584	-13.7%
Justice Procedure Offences	13 756	15 582	13.3%
Other Miscellaneous Offences	1 816	2 026	11.6%
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER	55 895	55 977	0.1%

Illicit Drug Offences have increased by 3.8% (660 offences). One of the drivers is the 18.0% increase in Drug Diversions, with police emphasising the educational aspect of engaging with adult offenders using diversionary options, rather than issuing penalties in the first instance.

Public Order Offences have decreased by -13.7% (2786 offences). The main drivers of this decrease are Criminal Intent (-10.9%) and Disorderly Conduct (-12.1%). Other Public Order Offences dealt with by way of General Expiation Notice (GENS) have decreased by -18.4% (2195 offences). These offences predominantly comprise dry zone violations (Possess Liquor in a Public Place and Consume Liquor in a Public Place, and Offensive/Disorderly Behaviour in or Near Licensed Premises) and Urinate/Defecate in a Public Place.

Justice Procedure Offences have increased 13.3% (1826 offences). This category includes Breach of Bail which increased by 9.5% (736 offences) and Breach of Violence and Non-Violence Restraining Orders which has increased by 49.4% (1171 offences). This is largely due to an increased emphasis on encouraging and supporting reporting of those offences associated with family and domestic violence.

Through the *Public Safety* program, SAPOL provides visible and available police services, working in partnership with the community and other agencies to help make the state a safer place for South Australians and visitors. Included in this program are police response and assistance, management of major events, and management and coordination of personal or environmental emergencies across the state.

In response to calls for emergency assistance from the public, in 2014-15 SAPOL's Call Centre received 415 197 calls, an average of 34 600 per month, and the Communications Centre received 144 179 emergency 000 calls.

Social media is an important form of community engagement, and in 2014-15 each week more than 1.5 million people accessed SAPOL via Facebook, twitter, YouTube or SAPOL's online news pages, exceeding 250 000 followers (60 000 more than 12 months ago). Images of a police officer playing hopscotch at the Adelaide Christmas Pageant became the first post to reach more than one million people via Facebook in just 24 hours. SAPOL has also doubled its twitter following in the last 12 months and now has more than 40 000 followers, routinely reading, watching, commenting and sharing information on arrests and crime prevention tips. Social media enables the community to help police solve crimes and locate missing persons, while police can quickly communicate emergency information such as when Facebook traffic peaked at 2 037 241 during the week of the Sampson Flat bushfire in January 2015.

To improve community engagement through online access to police information and services, SAPOL's internet site had a major transformation in August 2014, resulting in a new site that consolidates several of SAPOL's online functions in a contemporary and easy to navigate format. The site now offers streamlined access to information and services including police news, forms and publications, licensing requirements and online collision, lost property and crime reporting. Other features include a 'find your local police station' function and a community events calendar. SAPOL's internet site is: <https://www.police.sa.gov.au>.

During 2014-15, SAPOL also expanded its Neighbourhood Policing Teams (NPTs) approach from five to six teams, with the creation of the Holden Hill LSA NPT covering suburbs of Prospect, Northgate, Northfield, Clearview, Para Hills West, Pooraka, Kilburn and Blair Athol. NPTs continue to work closely and proactively with the community and other agencies to improve local neighbourhood safety.

Ensuring public safety at major events that underpin social harmony and economic prosperity continued to be an important part of SAPOL's work in this period.

Over 510 000 people attended the annual Royal Adelaide Show held from 5-14 September 2014, with 327 police deployed to provide a highly visible policing service. The result was a safe and enjoyable environment for all those attending, and incidents requiring police involvement again centred on missing children/persons, and minor assaults and thefts.

The annual end of school year youth celebration of Schoolies occurred from 21-24 November 2014, with around 18 000 school leavers attending the festival at Victor Harbor. Around 200 police were deployed to ensure participant and local community safety over the four days, in a proactive and collaborative approach between police, local government, emergency management agencies, volunteers and the local business community. Feedback from participants and organisers to police was very positive and overall, there were 23 arrests, five reports and 171 expiation notices issued.

The annual police initiated and organised Lightsview Ride Like Crazy charity bike ride again took place on 18 January 2015, resulting in the event team raising \$250 000 for the Flinders Medical Centre Foundation and the Neurosurgical Research Foundation. More than \$1.1 million has been raised for charity by Ride Like Crazy since it began in 2010.

From 18–25 January 2015, the annual Tour Down Under (TDU) attracted around 786 000 spectators and competitors to a range of cycling events, with 582 police proactively policing the event, ensuring a safe environment for participants, other road users, visitors and the general community. SAPOL's Operation Safe Cycling, a state-wide campaign targeting reckless or dangerous on-road behaviours by cyclists and drivers, was held in conjunction with the TDU. This operation continued to the end of March 2015, resulting in 1610 cyclist offences, including 896 for not wearing helmets and 411 for lighting offences.

The 2015 major car racing event Clipsal 500 was held again in the central business district, between 26 February and 1 March 2015. Experienced at managing this event, SAPOL used a high visibility and community engagement policing approach, deploying over 464 police over the four day event. Results overall were good from a community safety perspective, with 30 arrests, one report, 25 expiation notices issued and 33 persons evicted from the very large crowd of around 285 600 spectators in attendance.

Following a restructure, Transit Services Branch was renamed to Public Transport Safety Branch in March 2015, to reflect its core function of focusing on high visibility policing and passenger safety throughout the metropolitan public transport system. During this reporting period, Transit Barring Orders continued to be effectively used to exclude individuals from the transit system based upon their history of anti-social behaviour. There were 139 persons issued with an order, and of those issued 45 breaches resulted in 15 expiation notices, 24 arrests and six reports.

SAPOL is responsible for working with government and community volunteer groups to coordinate all state search and rescue services with training regularly occurring. For example, a multi-agency operational training exercise was coordinated by SAPOL from 1- 2 May 2015 at Tumby Bay. This marine search and rescue exercise was designed to practice emergency procedures for distress situations in the western waters of Spencer Gulf. The exercise involved Cowell and Whyalla Sea Rescue Squadrons, the State Emergency Services of Tumby Bay and Port Lincoln and around 30 volunteers.

The well-known and highly effective Operation Nomad was held between 1 November 2014 and 30 April 2015, with SAPOL's arson prevention campaign theme remaining '*Practice makes perfect. Arsonists may be practicing in your local area. Don't let them perfect it. Fires can kill. Report it*'.

During Operation Nomad 35 people were apprehended, and police closely watched 239 people of interest; an increase of 10 over the previous year. A total of 93 expiation notices were issued, with eight cautions and 47 fines (59.1%) for light or maintain fire in open during fire danger season. Three cautions and 13 fines (17.2%) were also issued for dropping or throwing burning objects or material from a vehicle.

As well as dedicating resources to Operation Nomad, SAPOL worked with local communities and other agencies on bushfire occurrences across the state. One such event was the Sampson Flat bushfire from 2-10 January 2015, where 12 500 hectares were burnt and 27 homes and more than 100 sheds and buildings were destroyed. SAPOL established up to 28 road closures and roaming patrols within the area, with around 40 police supporting the South Australian Country Fire Service daily.

In collaboration with other police jurisdictions, SAPOL deployed 181 officers to Brisbane to assist with Operation Southern Cross, the Queensland Police led Group of Twenty (G20) security operation from 15-16 November 2014. SAPOL's contingent of officers were part of the 1500 additional officers from across Australia and New Zealand who assisted Queensland Police with crowd management, tactical operations, route security and logistics support. SAPOL's contingent played an integral role in supporting Queensland Police ensuring a peaceful and safe event.

On 22 October 2014, the 2014 South Australian Citizen's Award was awarded to Howard and Betty Locking for establishing the Evanston Neighbourhood Watch Group in 1996, and providing their residence as a Safe House for Safety Assist for the past 16 years. Now acting as Area Coordinators of the Gawler Road Safety Scheme, their activities have included volunteering at the Gawler Visitor Information Centre and Trevu aged care facility, graffiti removal from local transit fixtures and assisting in several successful road safety initiatives in Gawler and the Barossa Valley.

Positive role modelling and experiences with police assist Indigenous youth in better understanding the role of police and promote good life choices. In a new initiative SAPOL officers participated in a program involving Indigenous high school students mentored by university students. In partnership with the Australian Indigenous Mentoring Experience (AIME), SAPOL hosted around 60 students from seven Western Adelaide schools and 45 university students in two sessions at the Police Academy in June 2015. AIME partners with universities based across all mainland states, employing coaching principles which engage Indigenous students in discussions about pathways to success and planning for the transition to university or employment. The opportunity to deliver AIME's programs in a police environment supported SAPOL's community engagement focus.

On 20 March 2015, SAPOL supported Australia's cultural diversity by participating in events to commemorate Harmony Day, which annually coincides with the United Nations International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. SAPOL joined around 450 students for a halal barbecue at the Adelaide Secondary School of English at West Croydon. Police vehicles and a SAPOL recruitment information stall educated students, with prizes awarded to two students who submitted the best Harmony Day and police themed poster design. On 25 March 2015, SAPOL's soccer team competed against a combined African community team for the Unity Shield. This event focused on uniting communities across the state with soccer matches between SAPOL and cultural community groups occurring since 2007.

Sergeant Paul Scicluna was named the 2014 South Australian Police Officer of the Year on 19 May 2015. Sponsored by the Rotary Club of Unley, the award recognises outstanding commitment from a police officer by public nominations. A White Ribbon Ambassador and campaigner against cyber bullying, Sergeant Scicluna has been based at Limestone Coast LSA since 2000, in general patrols, police prosecutions, and crime prevention. He leads a multilateral community partnership Drug Action Team, has increased community awareness of drug issues and was involved in organising the 'Understanding the Ice Factor' community forum in Mount Gambier; organises local Blue Light events and is collaborating with St Johns, Lifesaving SA, community members and educators to design a water safety campaign as a response to drownings in the Limestone Coast area.

Through the *Crime & Criminal Justice Services* program, SAPOL provides crime reduction and prevention policing services, working in partnership with the community and other agencies to help make the state a safer place for South Australians and visitors. Also included in this program is SAPOL's support of an accessible and effective criminal justice system.

Over the past 19 years, the Crime Stoppers program has been used to solve and prevent crime in South Australia resulting in the recovery of over \$8.55 million worth of property and located offenders for more than \$10 million worth of damage. In 2014-15, Crime Stoppers received 18 523 contacts, which includes online reports resulting in 1694 crimes being solved, 1123 suspects being apprehended and \$358 485 worth of property and cash recovered.

As part of the corporate review SAPOL established the innovative Family and Domestic Violence Branch in November 2014, to enhance service delivery to victims of domestic abuse. The Branch contains the Domestic Abuse Portfolio, and has oversight of the functions and responsibilities of Family Violence Investigations Sections and other SAPOL areas working on issues relating to domestic abuse, such as the Multi Agency Protection Service (MAPS) discussed below. Other Branch functions include investigation and prosecution of family and domestic abuse issues, victim and intervention order management, the development of domestic abuse related strategies and assisting in training and policy development.

SAPOL developed in 2013-14, and established from July 2014, the innovative MAPS program aiming to protect vulnerable people through an integrated, multi-agency approach to domestic abuse and child protection, by monitoring serious and/or prolific domestic violence offenders.

In 2014-15, a MAPS Memorandum of Administrative Arrangement (MOAA) was established between SAPOL and the Department for Correctional Services, Department for Education and Child Development, Department for Communities and Social Inclusion and SA Health. The MOAA facilitates information sharing across agencies, for an integrated and timely response supporting improved safety and security of vulnerable people. Through the MOAA, MAPS has also established governance structures, processes for MAPS operations, administration functions and information protocols such as the Information Sharing Guidelines and Information Privacy Principles Instructions.

Police Issued Intervention Orders (PIIO) gives officers the authority to take immediate action to protect individuals and their families from physical violence and threatening and controlling behaviour. In 2014-15, SAPOL issued 2883 PIIO with 1066 applications to the court by police for an intervention order in the same period. Police again coordinated and chaired family safety meetings in support of the wider State Family Safety Framework, working collaboratively with many agencies and departments across the state to holistically support and provide services to victims of domestic violence.

A Joint Anti Child Exploitation Team (JACET) began operating in January 2015, combining the expertise of state and federal agencies to protect children. Formally launched on 22 April 2015, JACET utilises resources from SAPOL's Special Crime Investigations Branch and the Australia Federal Police (AFP) Child Protection Operations members to pursue offenders exploiting children online. As at 30 June 2015, JACET had received 29 online child exploitation referrals from the central AFP Assessment Centre. This coordinated reference centre is providing a unified approach for an efficient and effective response to child protection efforts across Australia. Between January and June 2015, JACET undertook 63 investigations resulting in 31 search warrants executed, 15 arrests, three reports, and one child saved from further sexual abuse.

Launched in November 2014, the Australian Cybercrime Online Reporting Network (ACORN) is a secure national online reporting system allowing the public to easily report cybercrime. Reports via ACORN are referred to the appropriate law enforcement agency for consideration and investigation, including a range of matters such as computer hacking, online fraud and identity theft. ACORN collects specific data to provide a clearer picture of the nature of cybercrimes affecting Australians, enabling a more targeted response by law enforcement agencies. There are 600 cybercrime matters under investigation by SAPOL and 11 people have been charged. In total, 1500 reports involving South Australians as victims or alleged offenders have been lodged since the launch.

SAPOL's commitment to the investigation of serious and organised crime was a continued focus in 2014-15. SAPOL's Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs Management Plan provides an effective practical response to the policing of Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMCGs) at tactical levels, coordinating overt enforcement at LSAs and specialist crime investigation.

The OMCGs are prominent in drug trafficking, the signature criminal activity, with members and associates dominating the methamphetamine market in South Australia and across the country. Preventative and investigative legislation such as Firearm Prohibition Orders and public safety as well as barring orders assists SAPOL to combat serious organised crime offenders. These measures are designed to ensure serious offenders do not have easy access to firearms to better protect the community at public events from violence and antisocial behaviour undertaken by OMCG members.

During this reporting period, SAPOL's Crime Gangs Task Force (CGTF) arrested and reported 186 OMCG members and associates for offences such as blackmail, kidnapping, drug trafficking, attempt to pervert the course of justice and firearms offences. The CGTF also searched 238 premises, seizing 41 weapons and a variety of illicit drugs including fantasy, cocaine, methamphetamine, ecstasy, cannabis and steroids, and \$116 000 in cash.

Operation Morpheus, a national OMCG task force, replaced the Attero National Task Force from 1 January 2015, in a coordinated multi-agency national response to the investigation of OMCGs. Six key gangs have been identified across the country, with flexibility for jurisdictions to disrupt, disable and dismantle the business of organised crime committed by OMCGs. Key strategic outcomes include the establishment of a National Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs Action Plan, the development of a National Gangs List and gang profiles, national reporting guidelines and the establishment of a National OMCG Manager's Group. Operation Morpheus is designed to maximise the whole of government approach to nationally disabling organised crime, collaborating with several law enforcement and other government agencies to target OMCG signature offending, leadership groups and specific gangs.

SAPOL continues to benefit from this national approach to policing OMCGs driven by the National Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs Action Plan. It is planned that amendments to South Australian legislation relating to serious and organised crime will be made in August 2015, resulting in the declaration of 10 identified OMCGs as criminal organisations. The legislation will impact on the ability of OMCG members to associate in public places, attend identified premises, wear identified apparel in licensed premises and consort with each other at other times.

New Year's Eve celebrations attract large crowds at various public events throughout the state. In December 2014 leading up to celebrations, SAPOL reminded the public of a no tolerance policing approach to any antisocial or violent behaviour at entertainment venues or public places.

While most celebrating South Australians were well behaved, 135 people were arrested and 24 people reported for behavioural offences over the New Year period. Overall, police attended more than 900 taskings between midnight and 4.30am in response to calls regarding noise and behavioural disturbances. Road safety was also a focus and between 7pm on 31 December 2014 and 7am on 1 January 2015, 8900 drivers were alcohol tested by police with 46 reported for drink driving and 177 drivers were drug tested with 27 returning a positive result. In addition, 28 drivers were issued with an immediate loss of licence, 27 vehicles were impounded/clamped for 28 days, 44 vehicles were defected and 89 expiations were issued for other traffic offences.

In November 2014, SAPOL continued to demonstrate its strong commitment to the Indigenous community by sending three senior SAPOL officers to the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Lands to attend a cyber-safety launch at the Ernabella (Pukatja) Anangu School. This was after increased access to the internet and mobile phones in the APY Lands caused a rise in online bullying and threats via Facebook and mobile phones. Police collaborated with local services and a radio station to promote safe and positive internet use, with police broadcasting a safety message, spoken in Pitjantjatjara, and participating in community discussions about online safety. SAPOL also collaborated with the school and community to display translated posters highlighting the dangers of sexting and unsafe online behaviour.

Under SAPOL's *Illicit Drug Strategy 2012-2016* targeting the use, production and trafficking of amphetamine type stimulants, Operation Atlas commenced on 1 August 2014. A series of actions focused on the heavy vehicle industry, drug driver testing, disrupting serious and organised crime, and targeting street level crime. Results to 30 June 2015 included 456 arrests, 24 reports, the seizure of 8.4 kilograms of methylamphetamine, 13 924 ecstasy tablets and the detection of 62 clandestine laboratories.

In an attempt to disrupt drug related activities, reduce victim reported crime and minimise the community harm associated with drug abuse, SAPOL's Operation Mantle continued to focus on street level drug users and traffickers in 2014-15. During the reporting period Operation Mantle resulted in 438 arrests, 414 reports and seizure of 4053 cannabis plants, 293 kilograms of dried cannabis, 1390 grams of amphetamine, 6001 ecstasy tablets and \$719 906 in cash.

Also in 2014-15, police using Passive Alert Drug-Detection (PADD) dogs, located and seized 2397 ecstasy tablets, 15 403 grams of cannabis, two grams of heroin, 687 grams of amphetamine/ice, 17 grams of cocaine, 131 ice pipes and 296 pieces of drug paraphernalia, resulting in 807 arrests or reports.

In October 2014, SAPOL disrupted a major cannabis distribution ring as part of Operation Deluge. The operation investigated a cross-border drug trafficking syndicate for large commercial quantities of cannabis. Supported by multiple police jurisdictions including the AFP, SAPOL coordinated raids on 55 properties across South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory. The raids resulted in the seizure of 120 kilograms of cannabis, as well as firearms, weapons and \$100 550 in cash. The drug syndicate was dismantled across Australia following the arrest of 46 people for trafficking controlled drugs and participating in a criminal organisation.

SAPOL conducted Operation Aedile on 23 October 2014 in the North Eastern suburbs of the state, to dismantle a suspected cannabis growing syndicate. Eleven houses were raided with eight cannabis grow houses located, resulting in four arrests, three reports, three expiation notices and the seizure of 37 cannabis plants, 10 kilograms of dry cannabis, 10 vials of steroids, 50 illicit drug pills, hydroponic cannabis prescribed equipment and \$7000 in cash.

Operation Jackknife was an international policing operation involving officers from SAPOL, AFP, the Royal Malaysia Police and Singapore Central Narcotics Bureau. Led by SAPOL, the operation targeted the distribution of methamphetamine across three countries by OMCG members. After dismantling a Malaysian-based drug distribution syndicate in 2013, SAPOL continued to make a total of 17 arrests for drug and firearm related matters before the operation concluded in November 2014. Seizures included 76 cannabis plants, 12.6 kilograms of dried cannabis, 781 grams of methylamphetamine, 1045 ecstasy tablets, 4.5 litres hypophosphorous acid, 150 millilitres of fantasy and \$258 800 in cash. The success of this joint operation highlights the effectiveness of the international policing network to combat organised crime within Australia and overseas.

Operation Post commenced on 8 January 2014 targeting the importation and trafficking of controlled drugs and precursors through the Australian postal system. In collaboration with the AFP and Department of Immigration and Border Protection, SAPOL investigated suspected illicit drug traffickers and manufacturers by focusing on identified persons, premises and post boxes connected to seizures. During the 2014-15 reporting period, results included 20 arrests/reports, the seizure of 4.6 kilograms of methylamphetamine, 61.6 litres of ecstasy, seizure of 2158 vials of steroids, four firearms, 107 rounds of ammunition and \$55 210 in cash. Police also seized other minor amounts of illicit drugs and equipment. In June 2015, SAPOL's Operation Post was identified by the national Serious Organised Crime Coordination Committee as a recommended strategy to be deployed nationally, as part of the *National Organised Crime Response Plan 2015-18* to be published in July 2015.

In March 2015, Operation Nemesis concluded with the arrest of three men alleged to be part of a criminal organisation responsible for the large scale manufacture and trafficking of controlled drugs following a 12 month investigation. Police are alleging this criminal group were responsible for the manufacturing of methamphetamine in multi kilo amounts together with the pressing and distribution of ecstasy. During a property search in February 2014, police located a high grade commercial laboratory used to manufacture methamphetamine on a scale not previously seen in South Australia. Police also located precursor chemicals, a pill press capable of producing 12 000 ecstasy tablets per hour, 48 kilograms of ecstasy powder (capable of producing 210 000 tablets) and 190 000 pressed ecstasy tablets. Firearms found included eight semi-automatic and bolt action rifles, magazines and associated ammunition. The investigation was the largest of its type for SAPOL, with forensic analysis conducted by Forensic Science SA utilising the latest DNA and drug testing technology to conduct well over 400 DNA tests and 1000 chemical tests. Police estimate the total drug value to be in the vicinity of \$58 million.

During 2014-15, under Operation Secure to ensure licensees comply with the requirements of the *Firearms Act 1977*, 3304 audits were undertaken resulting in 192 apprehensions, 91 cautions, the seizure of 761 firearms and surrender of 127 firearms by owners. Of the 761 firearms seized, 100 were found to be unregistered.

In November 2014, SAPOL unveiled a prototype of its new high visibility patrol car, featuring a stylised body kit and eye-catching graphics designed to stand out in traffic to deter offending and promote good road user behaviour. The fleet of 30 cars to be introduced over the next 18 months will collectively travel more than 1.7 million kilometres a year across the state's rural roads.

SAPOL's Home Assist Program won the National Police Award at the 2014 Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards presented at Parliament House in Canberra on 26 November 2014. These awards recognise best practice in the prevention and reduction of violence and other crime in Australia and SAPOL's Home Assist Program is the only program of its type coordinated and operated by police in Australia. Home Assist began 24 years ago and involves police officers personally delivering home security advice and products to older, disabled or frail people who qualify for the program. The program conducts free home audits, provides home safety kits and delivers personal safety presentations to community groups and aged care home residents. Through the Home Assist Program, SAPOL aims to help people remain safely in their home and provide a better quality of life for vulnerable people.

A previous successful mobility trial of data entry terminals (DET) used in a variety of operational circumstances, resulted in quicker administrative processes and increased patrol availability, supporting SAPOL's aim for a more visible crime prevention presence in the community. Tablets, mounted in police vehicles provide officers with both in-vehicle and portable computing capability. SAPOL is now planning to purchase 855 tablets, 680 to be installed in police vehicles, and the remaining tablets for use by other frontline police, with in-car installation anticipated to commence in frontline police vehicles in late 2016.

Smartphones, which are being used as Portable Data Terminals (data only), are currently in use by frontline police officers posted at Hindley Street, Public Transport Safety Branch and recognised shopping centre beats. In October 2014, the government announced an additional 350 portable data terminals would be purchased and distributed to frontline operation officers. The procurement of 175 devices has been completed during this financial year. A further 175 devices will be procured in the 2015-16 financial year. These devices will be configured, (including the activation of phone and data capability, updating specific applications and registering the devices on a centralised device management application) and deployed by October 2015. This technology provides real time information for frontline police officers allowing for enhanced operational effectiveness in response, crime detection and prevention activities.

Through the *Road Safety* program, SAPOL provides policing services for safer roads and road use across the state. SAPOL's road safety services include the regulation of road use, education and vehicle collision prevention. Police work in partnership with the community and other agencies to achieve better road safety outcomes for all South Australians and those visiting the state.

SAPOL's Road Safety Strategy 2014-2016 aligns SAPOL's road policing approach with the government's Road Safety Action Plan 2013-2016. The strategy reinforces SAPOL's road policing which has contributed over time to significant ongoing reductions in death and serious injuries on South Australia's roads. In a focused road policing approach, SAPOL continued building community support and promoting safe driving practices, delivering 1300 community and business presentations to over 53 000 members of the community in the metropolitan and regional areas on topics such as driver awareness and road safety practices.

However, in 2014-15, there were 113 fatalities and 712 serious injuries on South Australian roads compared to 2013-14, with 87 fatalities and 782 serious injuries. The increase in fatalities is a major concern to SAPOL and the community, and features an unusually high number of fatalities in the New Year holiday period from December 2014 (20) and January 2015 (13).

Specialist traffic and all operational police actively target road users at peak holiday periods to protect the travelling public. Between 12 December 2014 and 26 January 2015, Operation Safe Holidays continued as SAPOL's major festive season road safety operation targeting seatbelts, mobile phone use, speeding on rural roads and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Police were active on roads identified as posing a high crash risk, particularly in rural areas and outward bound traffic routes from Adelaide. The operation resulted in 16 001 traffic detections including 13 553 expiation notices, 2448 apprehension reports, 611 seatbelt, 883 mobile phone and 3962 speeding offences. A total of 73 918 alcohol screenings were conducted with 433 returning a positive result.

Operation Safe Hills, a four month operation targeting speeding motorcyclists, also commenced in December 2014 during periods of higher motorcycle traffic, such as weekends and public holidays. A total of 41 125 vehicles passed through traffic safety cameras with 3721 being motorcycles. Speeding offences were detected for 1040 cars and 277 motorcyclists.

During 2014-15, 566 127 driver screening tests for alcohol and 52 943 driver drug screening tests were conducted by police around the state.

In May 2015, SAPOL participated in the United Nations Global Road Safety Week as part of the United Nations Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020. This year, Road Safety Week focused on children and road safety, aiming to highlight the plight of children on the world's roads to better ensure their safety and promote safe and sustainable transport practices. SAPOL focused on road safety in the vicinity of schools, conducting Operation Child Safety 2015 under the auspice of Operation Safe Roads which resulted in one drink and nine drug driving detections. During 15-19 June 2015, a similar state-wide operation again focused on drink and drug driving near schools, with eight positive drug driving detections. As a result five specific Stop Drink Drug Drive operations focusing on schools will be included in Operation Safe Roads 2015-16.

SAPOL conducted six operations dedicated to the apprehension of alcohol and drug affected drivers throughout the state in 2014-15. Through Operation Stop Drink Drug Drive, a total of 15 902 alcohol tests were conducted with 81 returning a positive reading. There was 1068 drug screening tests undertaken resulting in 90 positive readings. Additionally, 41 vehicles were impounded and 43 immediate loss of licence notices issued.

Operation Distraction was conducted four times throughout the state during the reporting period to target mobile phone use and inattentive driving. A total of 5781 detections were reported. Of these, 5259 expiations and 505 cautions were issued, along with 17 apprehension reports. Operation Distraction will continue into the 2015-16 year as one of SAPOL's significant road safety operations.

In conjunction with Operation Distraction, SAPOL promoted the reality that failing to use appropriate restraints is a contributing factor in many road fatalities. During the months of November 2014, February and June 2015, Operation Belt Up focussed on non-seatbelt use in rural areas. A total of 871 seatbelt offences were detected, comprising of 740 expiations, 126 cautions and five apprehensions.

SAPOL and the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI) compliance officers again participated in the nationally run Operation Austrans to target road safety issues among the heavy vehicle road transport sector including fatigue, speed and drug use. During 18 May to 13 June 2015, SAPOL results included 5303 heavy vehicles intercepted, 14 drug possession offences, 31 drug driving offences, one alcohol offence, 213 offence warnings, 794 expiations/reports issued, 15 improvement/direction notices issued and 724 heavy vehicles defected.

On 23 February 2015, SAPOL focused on the road safety compliance of heavy vehicles on the South Eastern Freeway, as part of Operation Freeway. Working with DPTI and the Environmental Protection Agency to identify defects, a total of 14 expiation notices and 27 defects were issued to heavy vehicle drivers. With the freeway reduced to 60 kilometres per hour during the operation, six drivers were issued expiation notices for ignoring the reduced limit and two returned a positive reading for drug driving.

During 2014-15, SAPOL's Operation Safe Roads conducted 43 traffic policing operations across the state, 17 metropolitan, eight rural and 18 combined metropolitan/rural. Safe Roads focussed on speeding, mobile phone use (distraction), seatbelt non-compliance, drink and drug driving, fatigue and recidivist dangerous road users. Other operations were added to the initial Safe Roads annexures throughout the year in response to prevalent trends in road safety issues. Overall results from Operation Safe Roads were 115 794 expiation notices issued and 19 578 apprehension reports, including 4967 seatbelt, 11 419 mobile phone and 31 912 speeding offences detected.

In 2015, SAPOL and the Motor Accident Commission (MAC) celebrated a 20 year partnership which has delivered free educational programs to more than 1.3 million South Australian road users and seen a significant decrease in the number of fatal and serious crashes. When the partnership commenced, there were 182 fatalities on South Australia's roads, and distraction from mobile phones and other devices was not such a significant issue.

SAPOL again partnered with the MAC to conduct Operation Safe Passage in October 2014. The campaign aimed to reduce speeding offences on roads with high speed zones in South Australia's regional areas. A total of 1859 speeding offences were detected, with 1501 expiations, 350 cautions and eight immediate loss of licence notices issued.

In December 2014, SAPOL began publicly publishing data from the Expiation Notice System online, providing information on the number and categories of expiation offences processed. Updated quarterly, the release of expiation notice data strengthens SAPOL's focus on community engagement by adding to the monthly state and LSA crime statistics already published on <https://www.police.sa.gov.au>. Through this expanded data release, SAPOL continues to provide a platform for open communication with the media, government, SAPOL staff and the wider community.

In 2014-15, building on SAPOL's continuing effort at improving road safety for all South Australians, a range of road safety programs was developed and delivered to road users from young children, school students and senior drivers. Presentations were also delivered to tertiary institutions and government agencies. With more than 1000 sessions per year conducted by SAPOL with support from the MAC, businesses and sporting clubs, community groups benefited from various tailored approaches including a new driving simulator as an alternative learning method.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX	1	Personnel Information Summary	28
	1.1	Departmental Strength as at 30 June 2015	28
	1.2	Executive Employment.....	29
	1.3	Workforce Diversity as at 30 June 2015	29
	1.4	Leave Taken as at 30 June 2015.....	30
	1.5	Leadership and Management Development.....	30
	1.8	Vale.....	30
APPENDIX	2	Performance Development	31
APPENDIX	3	Equal Opportunity Programs.....	32
APPENDIX	4	Disability Access and Inclusion Plan	34
APPENDIX	5	Work Health and Safety and Injury Management.....	35
APPENDIX	6	Aboriginal Reconciliation	36
APPENDIX	7	Complaints	37
APPENDIX	8	Major SAPOL Awards	42
APPENDIX	9	Freedom of Information	43
APPENDIX	10	Details of Overseas Travel	48
APPENDIX	11	Reporting against the Carers Recognition Act.....	49
APPENDIX	12	Account Payment Performance, Contractual Arrangements, Bankers Orders, Theft by Deception (Fraud), and Consultants... 50	
APPENDIX	13	Performance against Annual Energy Use Targets	51
APPENDIX	14	Triple Bottom Line Reporting – Greening of Government Operations, Urban Design Charter, Asbestos Management in Government Buildings, and Regional Assessment Statements... 52	
APPENDIX	15	Financial Performance	54
		Independent Audit Report	58
		Certification of the Financial Statements.....	62
APPENDIX	16	Statistical Review	125
APPENDIX	17	Performance Against Targets.....	138

Appendix 1 Personnel Information Summary

Regulations under the *Public Sector Act 2009* and the Department of the Premier and Cabinet Circular No. 13 require agencies to report on a number of aspects of staff employment. Further human resource information can be located at the Commissioner for Public Sector Employment website:
<http://publicsector.sa.gov.au>.

1.1 Departmental Strength as at 30 June 2015

	FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)											
	ACTIVE			INACTIVE			TOTAL					
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	% Male	% Female	
Police Act Employees												
Commissioner	1.0		1.0				1.0		1.0	100.0%		
Deputy Commissioner	1.0		1.0				1.0		1.0	100.0%		
Officers												
Assistant Commissioners	2.0	4.0	6.0				2.0	4.0	6.0	33.3%	66.7%	
Chief Superintendents	8.0		8.0	1.0		1.0	9.0		9.0	100.0%		
Superintendents	39.0	3.0	42.0	1.0		1.0	40.0	3.0	43.0	93.0%	7.0%	
Chief Inspectors	24.0	7.0	31.0				24.0	7.0	31.0	77.4%	22.6%	
Inspectors	45.0	7.0	52.0		1.0	1.0	45.0	8.0	53.0	84.9%	15.1%	
Non Officers												
Senior Sergeants First Class	78.0	17.0	95.0				78.0	17.0	95.0	82.1%	17.9%	
Senior Sergeants	114.0	21.8	135.8	2.0	1.2	3.2	116.0	23.0	139.0	83.5%	16.5%	
Sergeants	507.4	122.7	630.1	6.0	5.4	11.4	513.4	128.1	641.5	80.0%	20.0%	
Brevet Sergeants	474.7	157.2	631.9	7.0	4.0	11.0	481.7	161.2	642.9	74.9%	25.1%	
Senior Constables First Class	595.9	188.5	784.4	6.0	12.4	18.4	601.9	200.9	802.8	75.0%	25.0%	
Senior Constables	772.2	298.1	1070.2	13.9	10.7	24.6	786.1	308.8	1094.8	71.8%	28.2%	
Other Ranks												
Constables	554.2	228.8	783.0	2.4	18.6	21.0	556.6	247.4	804.0	69.2%	30.8%	
Probationary Constables	131.0	48.0	179.0				131.0	48.0	179.0	73.2%	26.8%	
Community Constables	16.8	7.6	24.4	1.0		1.0	17.8	7.6	25.4	70.1%	29.9%	
Sub-total	3364.2	1110.6	4474.8	40.3	53.3	93.6	3404.5	1163.9	4568.4	74.5%	25.5%	
External Secondments				1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	100.0%		
Cadets	78.0	35.0	113.0		1.0	1.0	78.0	36.0	114.0	68.4%	31.6%	
Total Police Strength	3442.2	1145.6	4587.8	41.3	54.3	95.6	3483.5	1199.9	4683.4	74.4%	25.6%	
Protective Security Act Employees												
Protective Security Supervisor	8.0	3.0	11.0		1.0	1.0	8.0	4.0	12.0	66.7%	33.3%	
Protective Security Officer First Class	44.0	11.0	55.0				44.0	11.0	55.0	80.0%	20.0%	
Protective Security Officer	51.0	7.0	58.0				51.0	7.0	58.0	87.9%	12.1%	
Total Protective Security Strength	103.0	21.0	124.0		1.0	1.0	103.0	22.0	125.0	82.4%	17.6%	
Unsworn Employees												
Public Servants	354.7	576.4	931.1	13.0	43.9	56.9	367.7	620.3	988.0	37.2%	62.8%	
Weekly Paid	9.6	8.6	18.2	1.0	1.0	2.0	10.6	9.6	20.2	52.5%	47.5%	
Total Unsworn Strength	364.3	585.0	949.3	14.0	44.9	58.9	378.3	629.9	1008.2	37.5%	62.5%	
Total Strength of SAPOL	3909.5	1751.6	5661.1	55.3	100.2	155.5	3964.8	1851.9	5816.7	68.2%	31.8%	

Inactive employees are employees on leave without pay.

The table does not include 36 (10 Male, 26 Female) casual unsworn employees and 13 (9 Male, 4 Female) unsworn Police Tribunal or Firearm Review Committee members.

1.2 Executive Employment

NUMBER OF EXECUTIVES BY STATUS IN CURRENT POSITION, GENDER AND CLASSIFICATION									
Classification	Term Tenured		Term Untenured		Total				
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	%	Female	%	Total
Commissioner			1		1	100.0%			1
Deputy Commissioner			1		1	100.0%			1
Assistant Commissioners	2	4			2	33.3%	4	66.7%	6
SA Executive Service Level 2			2		2	100.0%			2
SA Executive Service Level 1			1		1	100.0%			1
Other*	1				1	100.0%			1
TOTAL	3	4	5		8	66.7%	4	33.3%	12

* On External Secondment to the Department for Education and Child Development.

1.3 Workforce Diversity as at 30 June 2015

TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WITH DISABILITIES			
Male	Female	Total	% Agency
19	5	24	0.4%

TYPES OF EMPLOYEE DISABILITIES				
Disability	Male	Female	Total*	% of Agency
Requiring Workplace Adaptation	2	1	3	0.1%
Physical	11	3	14	0.2%
Intellectual				
Sensory	7	1	8	0.1%
Psychological / Psychiatric	3	1	4	0.1%
Other	2		2	0.0%
TOTAL	23	5	28	0.5%

*Four respondents quoted two types of disabilities.

ALL EMPLOYEES BY AGE AND GENDER														
Age Group	Sworn			Unsworn			Protective Security Act			Total			% of Total	2015 Workforce Benchmark*
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T		
15-19	3	1	4	1	5	6		1	1	4	7	11	0.2	5.5
20-24	91	55	146	20	34	54	23	6	29	134	95	229	3.8	9.7
25-29	373	160	533	31	50	81	17	11	28	421	221	642	10.7	11.2
30-34	461	233	694	40	78	118	12		12	513	311	824	13.7	10.7
35-39	474	266	740	37	81	118	12		12	523	347	870	14.5	9.6
40-44	531	229	760	54	90	144	6	1	7	591	320	911	15.2	11.4
45-49	529	218	747	49	90	139	8		8	586	308	894	14.9	11.1
50-54	485	129	614	47	79	126	8	3	11	540	211	751	12.5	11.4
55-59	434	29	463	47	95	142	9		9	490	124	614	10.2	9.1
60-64	97	2	99	42	61	103	7		7	146	63	209	3.5	6.7
65+	14	3	17	13	26	39	1		1	28	29	57	0.9	3.6
TOTAL	3492	1325	4817	381	689	1070	103	22	125	3976	2036	6012	100.0	100.0

*Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Australian Demographics Statistics, South Australia at November 2013.

1.4 Leave Taken as at 30 June 2015

AVERAGE DAYS LEAVE TAKEN PER FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEE					
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Sick Leave	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.9
Family Carer's Leave	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Miscellaneous Special Leave	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1

1.5 Leadership and Management Development

LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING EXPENDITURE		
Training and Development	Total Cost*	% of Total Salary Expenditure
Total Training and Development Expenditure	\$29,988,315	4.7%
Total Leadership and Management Development Expenditure	\$7,992,503	1.3%

*Predominantly cost of salaries to attend training.

1.6 Vale

DEATHS OF SAPOL EMPLOYEES 2014-2015
Chief Inspector Derryn Phillips 1962 - 2015
Sergeant Caroline Bristow 1965 - 2015
Brevet Sergeant Michael McGinlay 1962 - 2014
ASO Moira O'Neil 1959 - 2015
ASO Angela Pompeuse 1961 - 2015

Appendix 2 Performance Development

DOCUMENTED REVIEW OF INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT	
Employees with ...	% Total Workforce
A plan reviewed within the past 12 months	79.7%
A plan older than 12 months	16.4%
No plan	3.9%

Appendix 3

Equal Opportunity Programs

Regulations under the *Public Sector Act 2009* require agencies to report on opportunity programs established by the Minister under section 65 of the Act.

Equal Employment Opportunity Programs

SAPOL Indigenous Police Youth Traineeship (IPYT)

SAPOL again funded the IPYT for up to three traineeships. Initially to commence in January 2015, a proposal has been submitted recommending they commence in January 2016.

South Australian Government – ‘Jobs 4 Youth’ program

In 2015, SAPOL employed six trainees under the Jobs4Youth traineeship program. Three were Aboriginals and the remaining three were culturally and linguistically diverse (African).

SAPOL Indigenous Pre-Employment Program (IPEP)

Initial funding for the SAPOL IPEP ceased in 2014. An application has been submitted to the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet for consideration of ongoing funding. The program partner, Maxima, is continuing to fund the IPEP whilst awaiting the outcome of the funding application.

SAPOL Reconciliation Action Plan 2014-16

A South Australia Police Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP) 2014-2016 was officially released on Tuesday, 4 February 2014 to reaffirm SAPOL’s commitment to reconciliation and a strong foundation of engaging with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, organisations and leaders across a broad spectrum of service delivery. It also strengthens SAPOL’s engagement with its own workforce by supporting an understanding of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture, values and tradition. The RAP supports *South Australia’s Strategic Plan 2011* target of 2% representation of Aboriginal employees.

Agency Specific Equal Employment Opportunity Initiatives

The Equity and Diversity Section works collaboratively with the Women’s Focus Group on a range of matters, as outlined below.

SAPOL Women’s Focus Group

The SAPOL Women’s Focus Group (WFG) seeks to support female employees and contribute to promoting gender issues within SAPOL. The Group is sponsored by an Assistant Commissioner.

The WFG continues to: provide support to all female employees – sworn and non-sworn; provide information and advice regarding women’s education/training and support programs within SAPOL; establish close relationships with community and professional groups; advise SAPOL in the development of initiatives regarding women in policing; ensure SAPOL is progressive and responsive to the needs of SAPOL women; provide consultative advice to SAPOL to expand the representation of women in areas traditionally under-represented; network within Australasia and internationally; and provide representation on the Australasian Council for Women in Policing (ACWAP).

100 Years of Women in Policing

The Women’s Focus Group contributed to SAPOL’s Foundation Day celebrations, which also launched SAPOL’s 100 years of women in policing events. The celebrations included a ‘women in policing’ display and an anniversary book which toured through all Local Service Areas. In addition a ‘women in policing’ march is planned for 1 December 2015.

Equity and Diversity Training

All SAPOL employees are required to complete education sessions related to equity and diversity matters. Face to face training is supported by online training; ‘Equity and Diversity for Employees – Level 1’. A total of 247 employees completed this online training.

From 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 Equity and Diversity Section provided 1036 employees with equity and diversity training arising from new employees, workplace requests and targeted sessions.

Equity Contact Officer Program

SAPOL continues to provide Equity Contact Officers (ECOs) to enhance the effective management of equity and diversity in the workplace. ECOs principally undertake the following functions; assist managers and supervisors in creating and maintaining a workplace free from discrimination and bullying; provide employees with personal support, advice and information on workplace discrimination bullying issues, provide information and updates (as provided by Equity and Diversity Section) to members at Workplace Consultative Committee, Tasking & Coordination Group and managers meetings and they are required to report on a quarterly basis on activity undertaken in the workplace as well as liaise with Equity and Diversity Section during the grievance management process.

As at 30 June 2015 SAPOL has 101 employees throughout the organisation who undertake this important role.

SAPOL's General Orders relating to Equity and Diversity, Grievance Management, Equity Contact Officers and Gay and Lesbian Liaison Officers are currently under review, with an enhanced emphasis on early intervention and the important role of bystanders in the workplace. New training packages are being developed to enhance awareness of early intervention and bystander responsibilities, and to promote a workplace attitude of 'It stops with me'.

Gay and Lesbian Liaison Officers

Gay and Lesbian Liaison Officers (GLLOs) have been established to provide a partnership and support between SAPOL and the Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Queer (GLBTIQ) community ensuring equal access to SAPOL, and offering support to GLBTIQ victims of crime.

In November 2014, the GLLOs once again participated in 'Picnic in the Park'. This event was the conclusion of the 'Feast Festival' where local and interstate members of the community and overseas visitors gathered to celebrate their diverse sexual identity. SAPOL has participated in this event every year since 1995 with GLLOs participating in more recent years. During these events the GLLOs distributed fact sheets and other promotional material to build trust and confidence in policing services and encourage greater reporting of incidents of abuse and violence. This is regarded as the greatest opportunity for police to engage directly with the GLBTIQ community.

The GLLO network is currently under review to ensure it is aligned with the needs of the GLBTIQ community. SAPOL is working closely with the Department for Communities and Social Inclusion (DCSI) to gather information to assist with the review process.

2014-2016 South Australian Strategy – for the Inclusion of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Queer People

SAPOL is presently liaising with DCSI in an effort to implement the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Queer (LGBTIQ) Inclusion Strategy and use the guidelines and standards to improve inclusive service delivery. SAPOL has joined DCSI and other government agencies in collaborative regular meetings to discuss the LGBTIQ Inclusion Strategy and related issues. These meetings have led to the formation of a 'Community of Practice' to assist the sharing of ideas and initiatives.

Appendix 4

Disability Access and Inclusion Plan

Strong Voices: A Blueprint to Enhance Life and Claim the Rights of People with Disability in South Australia (2012-2020)

In March 2012, the South Australian Government endorsed the introduction of Disability Access and Inclusion Plans (DAIPs) across government in accordance with recommendation six of the report Strong Voices: A Blueprint to Enhance Life and Claim the Rights of People with Disability in South Australia (2012-2020).

The introduction of a DAIP replaces SAPOL's previous Disability Action Plan. Although the DAIP strategy has a specific focus on upholding the rights of people with disability, it fits into the broader social inclusion framework of the South Australian Government.

Disability Services Act 1993 and Disability Services (Rights, Protection and Inclusion) Amendment Act 2013

The Strong Voices report recommended that new rights-based legislation, aligned with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, be enacted to replace the Disability Services Act. In view of the continuing relevance of this Act and the significant reforms implemented subsequently by both Commonwealth and State Governments (including the establishment of the National Disability Insurance Scheme), it was decided alternative approaches should be considered.

Consultation and engagement with the community sector and people with disability culminated in the identification of priorities for action and ways to address these through complementary legislation or policy and program implementation.

Disability Access and Inclusion Plans

The South Australian DAIP strategy specifies the following outcome areas:

- Outcome 1 - Inclusive and accessible communities
- Outcome 2 - Economic security and employment
- Outcome 3 - Rights protection, justice and legislation
- Outcome 4 - Personal and community support
- Outcome 5 - Learning and skills
- Outcome 6 - Health and wellbeing.

SAPOL has developed the agencies DAIP. The engagement with the DAIP Steering Committee coordinated by the DCSI greatly assisted with this process. The DAIP is aligned with but independent to activities resulting from the Disability Justice Plan. SAPOL is committed to ensuring legislative compliance and identifying opportunities to achieve positive outcomes aligned with the South Australian DAIP strategy. SAPOL is currently working with Disability SA to identify training aides and other information to assist SAPOL members when interacting with the community.

Appendix 5 Work Health and Safety and Injury Management

As part of its regular evaluation process, the external audit process will look for a reduction in claim numbers, claim rates, the duration of claims, the ratio of claim costs and total remuneration, and for continuous improvement in work health, safety and welfare. In order to be able to determine improvement or otherwise, these figures may be recorded as a rate and compared with previous years. The statistics should be reported for the year just ended with comparisons provided for the previous two years.

Table 1

WHS Prosecutions, Notices and Corrective Action Taken	2014-15
Total number of notifiable incidents pursuant to WHS Act Part 3	5
Number of notices served pursuant to WHS Act Section 90, S191, S195 and S198 (PIN, improvement, prohibition and non-disturbance)	0
Number of prosecutions pursuant to WHS Act Part 2 Division 5	0
Number of enforceable undertakings pursuant to WHS Act Part 11	0

Table 2

Agency Gross Workers Compensation Expenditure for 2014-15 Compared With 2013-14				
	2014-15	2013-14	Variation	% Change
Hospital	\$457,829	\$391,453	+ \$66,376	17%
Income Maintenance	\$7,540,049	\$6,987,035	+ \$553,015	8%
Investigations	\$78,371	\$74,193	+ \$4,178	6%
Legal Expenses ¹	\$270,300	\$138,166	+ \$132,135	96%
Lump Sum ²	\$4,573,813	\$2,029,801	+ \$2,544,012	125%
Other	\$1,020,346	\$1,116,184	- \$95,839	-9%
Registered Medical	\$2,881,524	\$2,594,481	+ \$287,043	11%
Rehabilitation	\$741,259	\$560,121	+ \$181,138	32%
Travel	\$210,938	\$177,907	+ \$33,032	19%
Total Claims Expenditure	\$17,774,429	\$14,069,341	+ \$3,705,088	26%

1. Significant variation in Legal Expenses reflects changes in funding/accounting – dedicated Crown Solicitor services were discontinued on 30 June 2014.
2. Significant variation in Lump Sum payments is driven by an unexpectedly high rate of employee access to Section 43 entitlements – attributed to impending legislative changes effective 1 July 2015, and common to all agencies.

Appendix 6

Aboriginal Reconciliation

Aboriginal Reconciliation is a SAPOL commitment that involves corporate participation in Aboriginal public policy and service delivery issues, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) employment and a range of police/Aboriginal community interface activities delivered state-wide.

The Assistant Commissioner of Regional Operations Service continues to sponsor the ATSI Focus Group who provides guidance on operational, employee and organisational issues from an Indigenous perspective. These representatives form part of the South Australia Police Reconciliation Action Plan 2014-2016 working group.

SAPOL's Statement of Reconciliation is the corporate guiding document for engagement with ATSI that reaffirms our commitment to reconciliation and building unified relationships based on mutual respect, trust and a strong understanding of ATSI cultures and beliefs. Sustaining a strong focus through training and induction programs ensure all members have an understanding of their obligation.

Continued collaboration and engagement with the Chief Executive's Group on Aboriginal Affairs and the Senior Officer's Group on Aboriginal Affairs, will ensure SAPOL is at the apex for optimum service delivery to assist both remote communities and Aboriginals residing within metropolitan and other regional precincts.

In support of South Australia's Strategic Plan, SAPOL continues to provide pathways for ATSI to gain employment, with twelve Indigenous trainees obtaining employment within police and the South Australian public sector during 2014-15. Three Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Lands community members commenced in the positions of Police Aboriginal Liaison Officers, which is a pathway for incumbents to apply to become traditional Community Constables.

Reconciliation activities include Indigenous specific youth programs, Blue Light camps, sporting events such as the Aboriginal Power Cup and Aboriginal Lands Cup where SAPOL is an active partner, and National Aborigines and Islanders Day Observance Committee (NAIDOC) week. These activities again provided opportunities to strengthen the nexus between police and Indigenous school students, youth and communities.

Maintaining the joint endeavour with supporting agencies including the Department of State Development and United Care Wesley to assist families of youth identified through offending levels as at risk and in need of support, validates SAPOL's commitment to early intervention and engagement in the Aboriginal Reconciliation process.

Appendix 7 Complaints

During 2014-15, 1609 complaints were received against police compared with 1731 the previous year. Each complaint can consist of several allegations. The following tables relate to categories or complaints which were finalised over the reporting period.

Complaints Received¹	2013-14	2014-15
By The Police Ombudsman (P Omb) ²	1 365	1 161
SAPOL – Mandatory Report ³	366	448
Total	1 731	1 609

1. Complaints received refers to the number of complaints received regarding the conduct of a SAPOL employee.
2. These complaints are incidents where the conduct of a SAPOL employee which is the subject of a complaint, is registered with the Police. Complaints Authority (P Omb) pursuant to the *Police (Complaints and Disciplinary Procedures) Act, 1985*.
3. These complaints are incidents where a SAPOL employee complains about the conduct of another SAPOL employee and not registered with the P Omb.

Complaints Outstanding¹	2013-14	2014-15
Awaiting assessment ²	5	3
Awaiting advice ³	0	0
Under preliminary/full investigation ⁴	123	140
Total	128	143

1. Complaints outstanding refer to complaints received by P Omb, which remain outstanding at the end of the year.
2. These complaints have undergone a full investigation and are now awaiting a determination by the P Omb, under Section 32 of the *Police (Complaints and Disciplinary Procedures) Act, 1985*.
3. These are incidents that have undergone a preliminary investigation and are now awaiting a determination by the P Omb, under Section 21 of the *Police (Complaints and Disciplinary Procedures) Act, 1985*.
4. These are all incidents that remain outstanding, where the investigation being conducted is either a preliminary or a full investigation.

Complaints Finalised¹	2013-14	2014-15
Matter approved for Conciliation by The P Omb ²	396	320
The P Omb determines that investigation is not warranted ³	494	411
Unsubstantiated / Refuted ⁴	89	24
No conduct ⁵	21	37
Substantiated ⁶	143	112
No further action ⁷	81	95
Minor Misconduct – No finding ⁸	0	14
IO / DVIO – Order Confirmed ^{9*}	0	2
Withdrawn by Complainant ¹⁰	0	4
Infringement Notice Withdrawn ¹¹	0	0
False Report ¹²	1	0
Total	1 225	1 019

1. Complaints finalised refer to incidents, both The P Omb and Mandatory Reports that have been finalised during the year.
2. The P Omb has determined that these incidents will be finalised by the process of Conciliation, vide Section 22 of the *Police (Complaints and Disciplinary Procedures) Act, 1985*.
3. The P Omb has determined that an investigation is not warranted vide Section 21 of the *Police (Complaints and Disciplinary Procedures) Act, 1985*.
4. After investigation, there is insufficient evidence to find conduct or the matter has been refuted.
5. After investigation, The P Omb have determined that the subject of the complaint did not constitute conduct vide *Police (Complaints and Disciplinary Procedures) Act, 1985*.
6. After investigation, the complaint was proved. In 2009-10, the Managerial Support Process (MSP) which is a conciliatory and discipline process, has been added to the General Order, Complaints and Disciplinary Framework. The MSP is designed to provide a system that equates to 'conciliation' for low level reports of Mandatory Report conduct. In 2009-10, this process finalised 38 conduct matters, accounting for 37% of substantiated matters. In 2014-15, this process finalised 48 conduct matters, accounting for 43% of substantiated matters.
7. A determination of "No further action" is found after an investigation or adjudication.
8. After investigation, a determination has been made that the subject of the complaint did not constitute conduct vide Sect 42 *Police (Complaints and Disciplinary Procedures) Act, 1985*.
9. Order confirmed against SAPOL member. * Intervention Orders (IO) and Domestic Violence Intervention Orders (DVIO).
10. As a result of correspondence by The P Omb, a complainant indicated they wished to withdraw the complaint.
11. During an investigation, an Infringement Notice was issued and later withdrawn.
12. After investigation, charges were laid against the complainant after it was determined their complaint was false.

Complaints Against Police, Breaches of the Code of Conduct and Criminal Offences Prosecuted Against Employees¹		
Cases Prosecuted	2013-14	2014-15
Discipline	28	32
Criminal	22	31
Subpoenas	12	16
Appeals	1	2
IO / DVIO ²	6	9
Total	69	90

1. Employee includes Police and PSM Act employees.
2. Intervention Orders (IO) and Domestic Violence Intervention Orders (DVIO).

The following table relates to matters heard and determined by the Police Disciplinary Tribunal (PDT).

Police Disciplinary Tribunal Hearings Outcomes*		
Findings	2013-14	2014-15
Found proved	25	18
Not proved	0	1
Withdrawn	4	**4
Member resigned	3	***2
Total	32	25

* The PDT now sits every two months due to the decrease in the number of filings (number of matters forwarded where charges are laid against employees).

** Three out of the four withdrawn matters were dealt with by other means available in the disciplinary framework.

*** This number now includes one member who retired from SAPOL prior to receiving disciplinary outcome.

The breaches of the Code of Conduct found proven by the PDT related to:

- Act without honesty and integrity
- Behave in a manner prejudicial to SA Police
- Inappropriate conduct towards public, employees in the Department
- Accessing and/or releasing confidential information
- Use more force than necessary
- Misuse of powers
- Negligence
- Disobey lawful order
- Conflict of interest.

The disciplinary actions imposed for proved (Criminal and Code of Conduct) matters included:

- Suspension without pay
- Reduction in seniority
- Reduction in remuneration
- Transfer to another position with a reduction in rank
- Transfer to another position without reduction in rank
- Fine
- Managerial guidance
- Recorded reprimand
- Administration order
- Education and training
- Unrecorded reprimand
- Written apology.

THE ANTI-CORRUPTION BRANCH

The Anti-Corruption Branch (ACB) was established pursuant to the directions given by the Governor to the Commissioner under the *Police Act 1952* dated 21 February 1989 (see Gazette 23 February 1989) and reissued on 29 July 1999. The introduction of the Independent Commissioner Against Corruption (ICAC) on the 1 September 2013 brought about the rescinding of the Governor's directions on 8 September 2013.

ACB is a branch of SAPOL which reports directly to the Commissioner. It is dedicated to the prevention and detection of corruption across the South Australian public sector which includes SAPOL. ACB works closely with the ICAC, investigating matters both referred or jointly.

Pursuant to the *Listening and Surveillance Devices Act 1972* and the *Telecommunications (Interception) Act 2012*, the Police Ombudsman must inspect ACB records at least once in each period of six months. During 2014-15 the ACB provided all relevant records for inspection in accordance with requirements of the respective Acts.

Reporting and investigating alleged corruption

Reports of alleged corruption within the South Australian public service are received by the ACB from a variety of sources including the ICAC, Police Ombudsman, the Australian Crime Commission, Crown Solicitors Office, the Ombudsman, Internal Investigation Section of SAPOL, Crime Stoppers, police officers, members of the public and from Whistleblowers pursuant to the requirements of the *Whistleblowers Protection Act 1993*.

Due to the commencement of the *Independent Commissioner Against Corruption Act 2012* on 1 September 2013, the previous reporting of numbers of investigated matters is no longer comparable.

The major impact of the legislation was the expansion of the definition of corruption to include any criminal offence committed by a public officer while acting in his or her capacity as a public officer.

Data from 2013-14 is therefore presented separately and over time trend data will be established for comparison purposes.

A breakdown of the number of times alleged corruption has been reported and the categories of persons that such reports relate to are depicted below.

Public Officials Defined	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Police Officer	22	15	21
SAPOL Unsworn	2	3	2
Non SAPOL Public Servant	11	15	16
Council Officer	4	8	0
Other (includes civilians)	4	4	2

Public Officials Defined	2013-14	2014-15
Police Officer	63	122
SAPol Unsworn	5	6
Non SAPol Public Servant	56	84
Council Officer	4	0
Other (includes civilians)	2	1

The ACB investigates allegations in two phases, the first being a miscellaneous assessment to determine whether there is a sufficient suspicion to report to the Office for Public Integrity. The second is an operation. Where the investigation has been referred back to ACB by the ICAC for investigation the Officer in Charge ACB will determine whether the investigation is to be retained by ACB as an operation or referred to a SAPOL Local Service Area or Branch for investigation.

Type of Investigation	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Miscellaneous Assessment	43	38	41
Operations	9	16	14

Type of Investigation	2013-14	2014-15
Miscellaneous Assessment	98	109
ACB Operations	21	19
ACB referred investigations	11	53

The ICAC determines who will be responsible for an investigation. An investigation is either referred to ACB or a joint ICAC – ACB investigation will take place. These are illustrated below:

	2013-14	2014-15
ACB Investigations (includes those referred by OC ACB to LSA or Branch)	125	203
ACB Joint Investigations	5	7

Whistleblowers Protection Act 1993

The Officer in Charge, Anti-Corruption Branch is designated as SAPOL's responsible officer for the purposes of the *Whistleblowers Protection Act 1993* and Section 7 of the *Public Sector Act 2009*.

There has been one instance of disclosure of public interest information to the Officer in Charge, ACB under the *Whistleblowers Protection Act 1993*. This information was reported to the Office for Public Integrity and a subsequent joint investigation between SAPOL's ACB and the ICAC took place.

Appendix 8 Major SAPOL Awards

Commissioner's Support Branch and the Rewards and Recognition Clerk administer SAPOL's Awards processes along with the National Medal and other Private Awards e.g. those of the Royal Humane Society. The following medals and awards were presented in the reporting period 2014-15.

Type of Award	Number of Awards
Australian Police Medal (APM)	6
National Police Service Medal	168
Leadership and Efficiency Medal	4
Police Bravery Medal	0
Police Officer of the Year	1
National Medals and Clasps	*213
SAPOL Service Medals and Clasps	***284
Service Awards (PSM Act)	**47

* Presented to serving sworn employees.

** Presented to serving non-sworn employees.

*** SAPOL Service Medals/Awards (Extended Criteria) are now included in the SAPOL Service Medals and Clasps figures.

Appendix 9 Freedom of Information

South Australia Police (SAPOL) is an agency pursuant to Section 4(1) of the *Freedom of Information Act 1991* (FOI Act) and this Information Statement is published in accordance with Section 9(2) of the FOI Act. The FOI Act confers on members of the public a legally enforceable right to access information held by the South Australian Government subject to certain restrictions. A comprehensive introduction to freedom of information can be found on the State Records website at:

<http://www.archives.sa.gov.au/content/foi-in-sa>.

Agency Structure and Functions

A comprehensive description of SAPOL's structure and functions can be found under About Us at <https://www.police.sa.gov.au/about-us/who-we-are> or in our Annual Report.

Effect of Agency Functions on Members of the Public

SAPOL's functions affect the public through direct service delivery of our Core Functions. These are; to uphold the law, preserve the peace, prevent crime, assist the public in emergency situations, coordinating and managing responses to emergencies, regulating road use to prevent road collisions.

Public Participation in SAPOL's Policy Development and the Delivery of its Functions

SAPOL is committed to and encourages public participation in the development of its policies and the delivery of its functions in several ways including community consultation forums, surveys, promotional activities and committee membership. SAPOL holds ongoing community engagement forums and feedback is encouraged in Local Services Areas across the state. SAPOL provides support to a number of boards and committees which include members of the public who contribute to the development of policies and provide feedback to allow for continuous improvement in the delivery of SAPOL's functions. In relation to road safety, SAPOL actively engages with local communities and partners by seeking their involvement on community advisory groups.

Community Feedback – Service Charter

SAPOL is committed to service excellence by consistently delivering service of the highest quality to the community. Community support is vital to ensuring the effective delivery of police services and SAPOL wishes to hear from members of the community who have received a policing service by completing a Feedback Form which is available online at the following link:

<https://www.police.sa.gov.au/about-us/service-charters>.

Crime Stoppers Program

The Crime Stoppers Program involves SAPOL, the community and the media working together to help solve and prevent crime. Crime Stoppers operates 24/7 and actively seeks community help to provide information about unsolved crimes, criminals, their activities and 'target crimes' that feature in the media. Information can be provided anonymously and in confidence anytime by telephoning Crime Stoppers on free-call 1800 333 000 or online through their web site. Further information about this program can be located at the following link: <https://sa.crimestoppers.com.au>.

Neighbourhood Policing Teams

There are six Neighbourhood Policing Teams which can be found at Aldinga, Christies Beach, Elizabeth, Holden Hill, Salisbury and Western Adelaide. The teams are working in partnership with the community to respond to their needs and concerns by delivering outcomes which improve the quality of life for everyone. SAPOL encourages the community to engage with their local Neighbourhood Policing Team. Further information and contact details can be found at the following link:

<https://www.police.sa.gov.au/services-and-events/community-programs/neighbourhood-policing>.

Traffic Watch Program

The community can participate in keeping South Australia's roads safe by reporting dangerous driving to 131 444 or a police station. Further information regarding Traffic Watch can be found at: <https://www.police.sa.gov.au/your-safety/road-safety/report-dangerous-driving>.

Road Safety Centre

SAPOL's Road Safety Centre at Port Road, Thebarton is a multifunction road safety educational facility expected to cater for 10 000 children each year as well as provide road safety presentations for other groups including secondary school students, businesses, special interest groups, community groups and older-aged road users. This approach supports SAPOL's concept of road safety education being a lifelong learning process. The mock roadway located within Bonython Park is open for use by the public on weekends and public holidays when not required by SAPOL. Further information regarding the Road Safety Centre can be found at: <https://www.police.sa.gov.au/your-safety/road-safety/road-safety-centre>.

WatchSA Program

WatchSA provides a coordinated approach of community engagement which enhances community safety and facilitates community preparedness. Watch SA promotes the collaboration and exchange of information between the police and community through the problem solving approach to crime reduction. There are five primary watch programs which include Neighbourhood Watch, School Watch, Business Watch, Health Watch and Transit Watch.

Social Media

Community engagement via SAPOL's expanding use of social media is a vital tool in providing the public access to real time information especially during emergency situations; SAPOL encourages community participation and assistance with police investigations. Further information about SAPOL's various social media platforms can be found at:

<https://www.police.sa.gov.au/sa-police-news-assets/front-page-news/sa-police-news>

<https://www.facebook.com/sapolicenews>

<https://twitter.com/SAPoliceNews>

<http://www.youtube.com/user/SAPoliceNews>.

Description of Documents held by SAPOL for inspection, purchase or free of charge

Documents held by SAPOL

Documents held by SAPOL fall broadly into the categories listed below and whilst most documents are available in hard copy others are only available electronically. It is important to note that the following list is not exhaustive and does not necessarily mean all documents are accessible in full or in part pursuant to the FOI Act.

- Operational Policing including Police Incident Reports, Apprehension Reports, Vehicle Collision Reports, handwritten notes, statements, record of interview, plans and photographs
- Community Policing including brochures, pamphlets and posters
- Administration including accounting, policy, recruiting and human resource management
- SAPOL publications including annual reports as well as corporate and strategic plans.

Documents are held in the following media:

- Hardcopy
- Microfilm
- Microfiche
- Video Tape
- Audio Tape
- CD or DVD.

For purchase

Documents available for purchase include:

- National Police Certificate
- Police Incident Report (for Insurance purposes only)
- Vehicle Collision Report (for Insurance purposes or civil litigation)
- Fingerprints and Individual History Check
- Audiotape or videotape recording of interview.

For further information regarding fees and charges as well as how to apply, attend your local police station or visit: <https://www.police.sa.gov.au/services-and-events/fee-schedule>.

Free Publications

A number of SAPOL publications are available free of charge. The list of publications below is not exhaustive and is constantly being updated, particularly in areas of community affairs, crime prevention and statistical data:

South Australian Government Data Directory – Expiation Notice System Data

The Expiation Notice System data provides statistical information on volumes of expiation notice offences processed by South Australia Police since 1 July 2011. A data dictionary and the location of South Australia fixed traffic camera sites is also published and can be found at: <http://data.sa.gov.au>.

The following safety and security posters, brochures, fact sheets and security assessment forms are available from Police Stations and the SAPOL web site:

<https://www.police.sa.gov.au/your-safety/crime-prevention-and-security/safety-and-security-tips>.

- Arson prevention
- Business security
- Home and vehicle security
- Identity Crime
- Personal safety
- Personal safety – emergency preparedness
- Rural and farm security
- Think about it (Youth Safety)
- Triple Zero (Resources for kids)
- Halloween resources

Information is available online to help find your nearest Police Station and contact details.

<https://www.police.sa.gov.au/contact-us/find-your-local-police-station>.

Road Safety information and tips can be found at:

<https://www.police.sa.gov.au/your-safety/road-safety/road-rules-and-safety>.

The following corporate documents are available from Police Stations and the SAPOL web site at:

<https://www.police.sa.gov.au/online-services/find-a-publication>.

- Annual Reports
- Strategic Direction 2012-2015
- Corporate Business Plan 2013-2015

Available from Police Stations and the SAPOL web site at:

<https://www.police.sa.gov.au/about-us/service-charters>.

- Service Delivery Charter in nine different languages

Proactive Disclosure online

SAPOL proactively publishes information relating to the expenditure for the Commissioner of Police as well as our contract and procurement processes in line with the Premier and Cabinet Circular PC035 – Proactive Disclosure of Regularly Requested Information. The following expenditure types can be found at: <https://www.police.sa.gov.au/about-us/proactive-disclosure>.

- Credit card statements
- Overseas travel expenditure
- Mobile phone expenditure
- Office expenditure
- Gift register
- Consultants engaged by SAPOL
- Procurement practices
- Capital works expenditure

Available on the SAPOL web site is a vast array of other information, data, downloads and reporting mechanisms that can be found at the following link: <https://www.police.sa.gov.au>.

- Organisational Structure
- Find your local police station
- Emergency information and alerts
- Information and downloads
 - Find a form
 - Crime prevention and security
 - Child protection
 - Domestic violence
 - Intervention orders
 - Road safety
 - Traffic statistics
 - Wanted child sex offenders
 - Local Police News – All SAPOL Local Service Areas including Traffic, Public Transport Safety Branch and the Band of the South Australia Police
 - Social media links including Facebook, Twitter and You Tube
 - Watch SA
 - Band of the South Australia Police
- Crime Statistics
- View my traffic photo
- Search stolen firearms
- Road crash statistics
- Traffic camera locations
- SAPOL events
- Bushfire information
- Emergency road closures
- Alert information

Access to Information Held by SAPOL

In addition to seeking access to documents pursuant to the FOI Act release of Vehicle Collision Reports, Police Incident Reports and National Police Certificates are available to members of the public through SAPOL Information Services Branch. For further information regarding fees and charges as well as how to apply attend at your local police station or online at:

<https://www.police.sa.gov.au/services-and-events/fee-schedule>.

SAPOL's Freedom of Information (FOI) Unit administers the *Freedom of Information Act 1991* and facilitates, subject to exemptions and exceptions, access to SAPOL records as well as access and amendments to personal information held by the agency.

Exempt Agencies

The following areas of SAPOL are exempt from FOI pursuant to Schedule 2 of the FOI Act for documents compiled by:

- The former Special Branch
- The former Operations Planning and Intelligence Unit
- The Operations Intelligence Section (or body substituted for the Operations Intelligence Section)
- The Anti-Corruption Branch.

Making an FOI Application for Access to Documents

In accordance with Section 13 of the FOI Act, application for access to documents held by SAPOL must:

- Be made in writing, you may choose to write a letter or use SAPOL's application form which is available from Police Stations or can be found on line.
- Specify that the application is made under the *Freedom of Information Act 1991*.
- Be accompanied by the prescribed application fee (exemptions apply for Members of Parliament, pensioners, health care card holders as well as secondary and tertiary students).
- Clearly identify the documents being sought or the matter to which they pertain.
- Specify an address in Australia to which information can be sent.
- Lodge application at any Police Station.

SAPOL's application form (PD360) and prescribed application fees can be found at:
<https://www.police.sa.gov.au/services-and-events/freedom-of-information>.

Making an FOI application for Amendment to a Document

In accordance with Section 31 of the FOI Act, application for amendment to a SAPOL document must:

- Be made in writing, you may choose to write a letter or use SAPOL's application form which is available from Police Stations or can be found on line.
- Specify that the application is made under the *Freedom of Information Act 1991*.
- Clearly identify the document you wish to have amended and note it must be a document given to you by SAPOL. (A copy of the document would greatly assist FOI officers at SAPOL process your application in a timely manner.)
- Specify the reasons why you claim the information is incomplete, incorrect, out-of-date or misleading.
- Specify an address in Australia to which information can be sent.
- Lodge application at any Police Station.

SAPOL's application form (PD361) can be found at:
<https://www.police.sa.gov.au/services-and-events/freedom-of-information>.

Where to send FOI applications

An FOI application made under the Act can be lodged at any police station or posted to:

Officer in Charge
Freedom of Information Unit
South Australia Police
GPO Box 1539
Adelaide SA 5001

For further information contact an Accredited FOI Officer on (08) 732 23347.

Appendix 10

Details of Overseas Travel

Department of the Premier and Cabinet Circular No.13 states that agencies are no longer required to report overseas travel expenditure in their Annual Report.

Overseas travel can be located at the following link:

<https://www.police.sa.gov.au/about-us/proactive-disclosure#overseastravelexpenditure>.

Appendix 11

Reporting against the Carers Recognition Act

SAPOL provides policing to the general community. In relation to SAPOL employees SAPOL is to report on action taken to reflect the requirements of the *Carers Recognition Act 2005*. The attached completed template is provided in accordance to the reporting requirements of the *Carers Recognition Act 2005*.

Awareness: There is a system to ensure all management, staff and volunteers have an understanding of the Carers Charter.

SAPOL has developed and continues to provide relevant information regarding the *Carers Recognition Act 2005* (SA) and the Carers Charter to all its employees. A link to the Carers Act and Charter, which sets out the rights of carers in the principles that underpin the Charter, is available to all employees through the SAPOL intranet Equity and Diversity Section home page, via a link to disability.

http://intra.sapol.sa.gov.au/sapol/services/human_resources/equity_diversity_section/disability.jsp

Note: this web link can only be accessed by SAPOL employees.

SAPOL's Disability Awareness Training (on-line) contains a component on the Act, in particular the Carers Charter. This training is compulsory and has been undertaken throughout SAPOL at all levels, developed to provide all SAPOL employees with the required knowledge, skills and aptitude to understand and respond to the needs of people with disabilities. Online disability awareness training has been undertaken by 247 SAPOL employees between 1 July 2014 and 30 June 2015.

In addition, the SAPOL Police Recruit Training package, Constable Development Program, Management Programs and the Promotional Qualification Framework incorporate the Disability Management training program. New public sector employees to SAPOL are provided with an induction handbook to explain the conditions of service and responsibilities for an employee under the *Public Sector Act 2009*. Reference is made to the Carers Act (SA) which informs new staff that all officers, employees or agents should have an awareness and understanding of the Carers Charter and take action to reflect the principles of the Charter.

Consultation: There is a system to ensure consultation with carers, or persons or bodies that represent carers, in the development and review of human resource plans, policies and procedures.

Carers as with all SAPOL personnel are consulted and involved in policy and planning development that relates to employee welfare. In the planning stage of policy development employees are engaged in consultation as appropriate. This can occur through focus groups, surveys, meetings or through email advice.

Practice: There is a system to ensure the principles of the Carers Charter are reflected in human resource practice.

The needs of employees who are carers is acknowledged and supported by the number of flexible working arrangements available for police officers and SAPOL public sector employees in order to assist employees balance their work and carer role. Voluntary flexible working arrangements include purchased leave, compressed weeks, flexi time, part time (incorporating job share), working from home and special leave.

In addition, SAPOL's Employee Assistance Section makes counselling support available to all SAPOL employees who seek it for a range of areas including relationships, stress management and work difficulties. A consultancy service is also available to supervisors, managers and other staff on issues that impact on the well-being of staff. Depending on the issue, appropriate strategies can be developed. The above mentioned services outlined in SAPOL human resource policies assist in further supporting a number of the principles that underpin the Carers Charter.

Appendix 12

Account Payment Performance, Contractual Arrangements, Bankers Orders, Theft by Deception (Fraud) and Consultants

Account Payment Performance

Department of the Premier and Cabinet Circular No.13 states that agencies are no longer required to report account payment performance in their Annual Report. Account payment performance can be located at the following link: <http://www.treasury.sa.gov.au>.

Contractual Arrangements

Department of the Premier and Cabinet Circular No.13 states that agencies are no longer required to report contractual arrangements in their Annual Report. Contractual arrangements can be located at the following link: <https://www.tenders.sa.gov.au>.

Bankers Orders

The Commissioner of Police is required to report to the responsible Minister the number of applications made by members of the police force in respect of orders to inspect banking records pursuant to section 49 [1a] of the *Evidence Act 1929*, during the previous calendar year. Section 49 [7] refers.

During the year 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, there were 125 orders (received at Prosecution Services Branch as required by the General Order) granted by magistrates upon application by members of the police force pursuant to section 49 [1a] of the Act.

Theft by Deception (Fraud)

Regulations under the *Public Sector Act 2009* require a public sector agency to report on theft by deception within the agency.

SAPOL (Anti-Corruption Branch) reports no theft by deception (fraud) offence detected within SAPOL in 2014-15.

SAPOL (Ethical and Professional Standards Branch) reports there were no thefts by deception (fraud) offences detected within SAPOL in 2014-15.

Consultants

The following table displays SAPOL's use of consultants and the nature of work undertaken during 2014-15.

Value below \$10,000		
Consultant	Purpose of consultancy	Total \$
Various	Various	46,471
Subtotal	16	46,471
Value \$10,000 - \$50,000		
Consultant	Purpose of consultancy	Total \$
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu	Professional consulting services to provide Injury Management Payroll Calculator Updates and Historical Pay Adjustment checking.	39,040
Stillwell Management Consultants	Engaged for recruitment services; specifically 'Senior Officer Psychometric Assessments'	27,055
Angela Allison	Review of SAPOL's internal Freedom of Information processes with proposed improvements	16,700
Subtotal	3	82,795
Value above \$50,000		
Consultant	Purpose of consultancy	Total \$
Nil	Nil	0
Subtotal		0
TOTAL	19	129,266

Appendix 13

Performance Against Annual Energy Use Targets

Department of the Premier and Cabinet Circular No.13 states that agencies are no longer required to report on performance against annual energy use targets in their Annual Report.

Performance against annual energy use targets can be located at the following link:
<http://www.sa.gov.au/topics/water-energy-and-environment/energy/government-energy-efficiency-initiatives>.

Appendix 14

Triple Bottom Line Reporting – Greening of Government Operations, Urban Design Charter, Asbestos Management in Government Buildings, and Regional Impact Assessment Statements

Triple Bottom Line Reporting – Greening of Government Operations

SAPOL continues to work towards a more sustainable future through developing environmental standards and implementing environmental initiatives such as passive design measures, waste recycling, energy management (including solar panels) and water harvesting. All capital projects pursue Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) initiatives.

During 2014-15, SAPOL undertook infrastructure projects to install energy efficient LED lighting at Netley Police Complex and Ottoway Exhibit Property.

Asbestos reduction and management continues to be an important activity for SAPOL.

Motor Vehicles

SAPOL has 1075 vehicles that have travelled 31.5 million kilometres during 2014-15.

SAPOL continually assess the composition of the fleet to reduce the environmental impact and have continued replacing 6 cylinder vehicles with 4 cylinder vehicles where appropriate. During 2014-15, SAPOL increased 4 cylinder vehicle numbers from 342 to 359.

Alternative fuel vehicles continued to be utilised throughout 2014-15 with 34 dedicated LPG vehicles.

There are 263 vehicles in the SAPOL fleet that utilise diesel fuel.

Total Fleet	% 4 Cylinder Passenger	% LPG	% Diesel
1075	359	34	263
	34%	4%	25%

The above table is not a full breakdown of the total fleet but reflects the proportion of specific fuel and vehicle types noted e.g. there are a large number of 6 cylinder operational police vehicles.

Facilities

ESD initiatives are being considered in all project work being undertaken in SAPOL and project design as far as practicable addresses the prescribed criteria contained in the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure ESD Guide Note for Planning Design and Delivery.

Good environmental design outcomes require consideration of the following principles:

- Passive design to reduce reliance on active systems
- Efficient active systems which reduce environmental impact
- Integration between building form, energy use and the external environment
- Minimising potable water consumption
- Maximising indoor environment quality (daylight availability and indoor air quality).

Urban Design Charter

The design of all new police facilities being built by SAPOL are undertaken in the spirit of the Urban Design Charter.

The existing Henley Beach Police Station will be demolished and construction of a new police station on the same site will provide Henley Beach with modern police facilities designed to provide improved functionality to meet current policy needs and modernised policing services.

SAPOL recognises the need to provide design solutions that provide best practice passive design measures, with complementary active systems that maximise design outcomes in order to benefit the environment and to comply with the Government Urban Design Charter ESD initiatives and office accommodation standards.

Construction of the facility will commence in the first quarter of 2015-16 with completion and occupation expected by the end of September 2016.

Asbestos Management Reporting in Government Buildings

SAPOL has provided Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure with relevant data as at 30 June 2015.

Regional Impact Assessment Statements

As required by the Department of the Premier and Cabinet Circular No.13 Annual Reporting Requirements and the Regional Impact Assessment Statements policy for South Australian government agencies, departments and agencies and statutory authorities are required to prepare and publish Regional Impact Assessment Statements prior to implementing significant changes to existing government services to rural and regional areas.

Regional Operations Service prepared and published a Regional Impact Assessment Statement on the changes to office opening hours at Stirling Police Station during the 2014-15 reporting period.

Appendix 15 Financial Performance

Our Financial Focus

SAPOL provides a diverse range of services to the community aimed at producing a safe and peaceful environment by the minimisation of crime and disorder. SAPOL is a large, complex agency which, because of the nature of its operations, is constantly subject to public scrutiny and accountability. It provides services to a range of different locations (over 100) spread across the state on a 24 hour a day basis.

1. Financial performance against budget

Figure 1

Program Expenditure % - \$814.8m

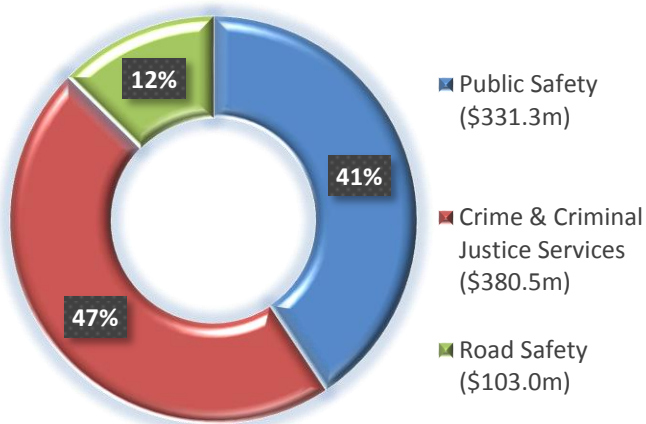
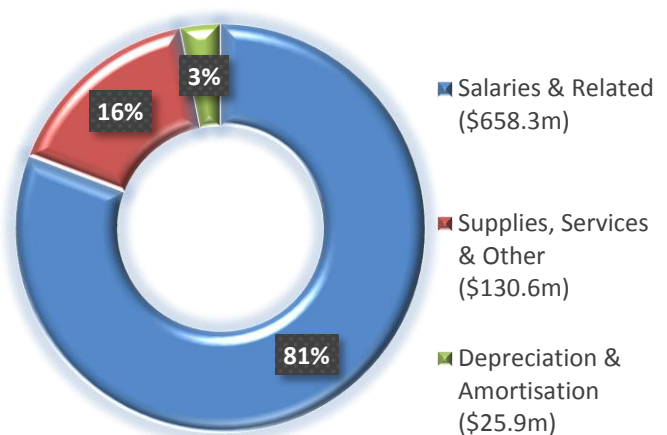


Figure 2

Operating Expenses Profile % - 814.8m



The program profile illustrates the allocation of resources by service outcome. Refer to Note 4 of the Financial Statements for a description of each program.

Table 1

	2015 Actual \$m	2014 Actual \$m	2013 Actual \$m	2012 Actual \$m	2011 Actual \$m
Total operating expenses	814.8	789.1	755.6	772.1	699.5
Total operating income	34.5	34.0	32.3	63.7	27.5
Net cost of providing services	780.3	755.1	723.3	708.4	672.0
Net revenue from SA Government	795.0	749.9	732.6	708.9	663.3
Net result (AAS)	14.7	(5.2)	9.2	0.5	(8.7)

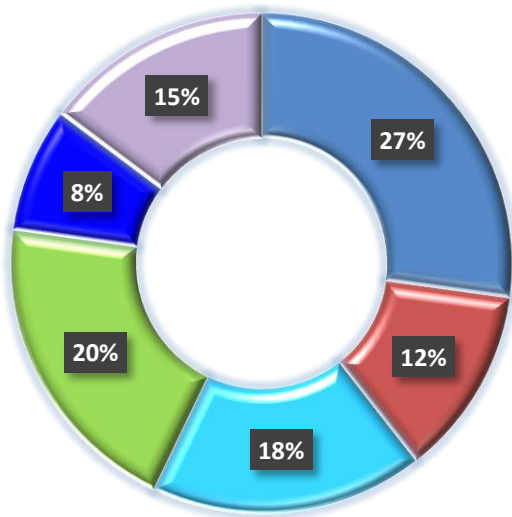
The increase in operating expenses in 2014-15 of \$25.7m over the previous year mainly reflects the increase long service leave liability, police service and increase in depreciation and amortisation, offset by decrease in workers compensation.

Significant Operating Expenses

81% of SAPOL's expenditure is salaries and related payments (including long service leave, payroll tax and superannuation). SAPOL's significant operating expenses are accommodation and utilities, computing and communications and motor vehicles, comprising approximately 10% of total expenditure. Expenditure profile and trends are at figures 3 and 4 respectively.

Figure 3

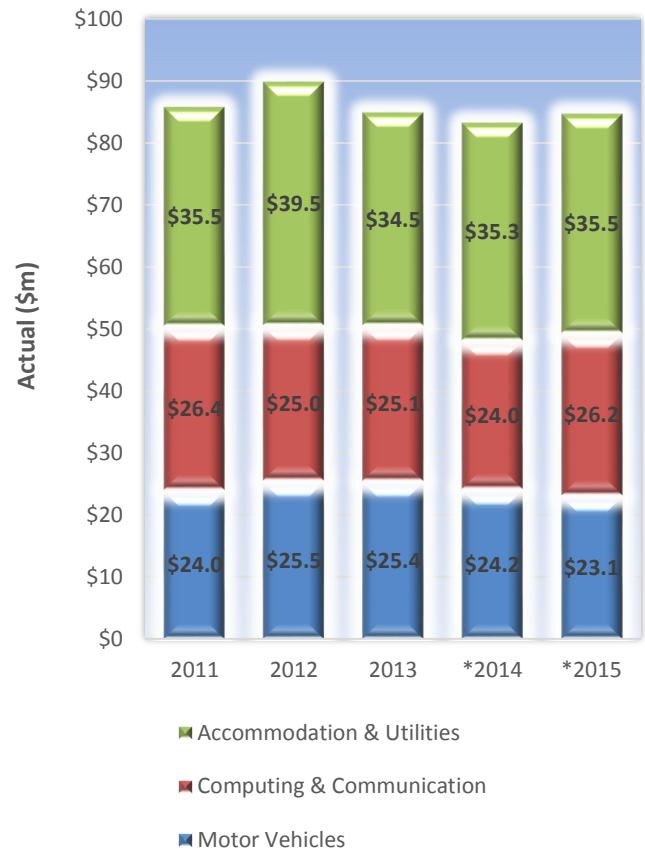
Supplies, Services & Other % - \$130.6m



- Accommodation & Utilities (\$35.5m)
- Administration (\$16.0m)
- Motor Vehicle Related (\$23.1m)
- Communication & Computing (\$26.2m)
- Employee related (\$10.5m)
- Other (\$19.3m)

Figure 4

Major Expenditure Trends



2. Financial Position

Table 2

	2015 Actual \$m	2014 Actual \$m	2013 Actual \$m	2012 Actual \$m	2011 Actual \$m
Current assets	141.8	98.4	80.4	73.0	56.7
Non-current assets	374.9	385.8	375.7	371.1	328.3
Total assets	516.7	484.2	456.1	444.1	385.0
Current liabilities	104.9	94.2	89.7	86.9	89.5
Non-current liabilities	284.1	276.1	263.9	271.5	222.1
Total liabilities	389.0	370.3	353.6	358.4	311.6
Net assets	127.7	113.9	102.5	85.7	73.4

The \$43.4m increase in current assets in 2014-15 mainly reflects an increase in cash (\$60.8m – includes deposits at call and accrual appropriation excess funds account) offset by a decrease in receivables (\$17.1m).

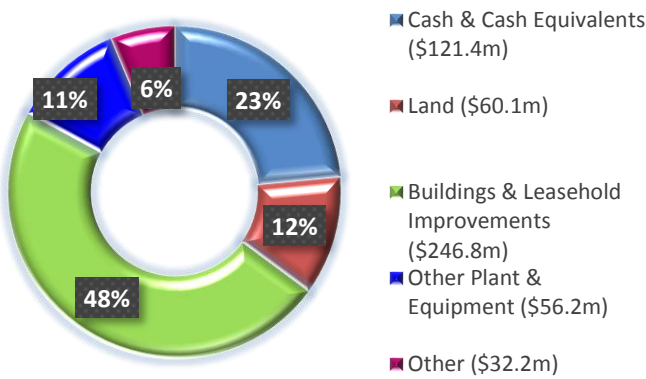
Total Assets

Current assets increased in 2014-15 by \$43.4m. This mainly relates to an increase in cash offset by a decrease in receivables as at 30 June 2015.

Non-current assets decreased in 2014-15 by \$10.9m. This mainly reflects depreciation and amortisation (\$25.9m) offset by purchases (\$15.3m).

Figure 5

Total Assets as at 30 June 2015
\$516.7m

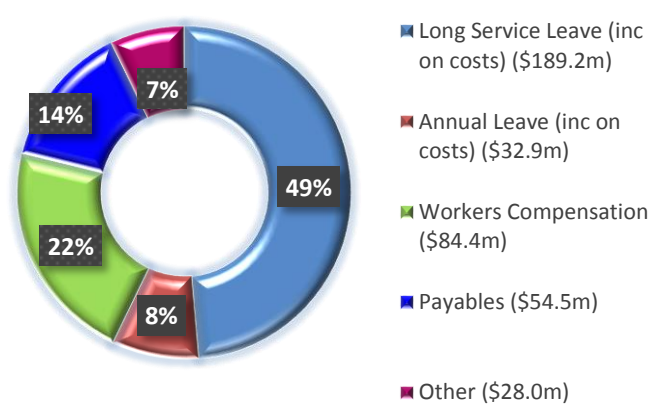


Total Liabilities

Total liabilities increased by \$18.7m in 2014-15. This mainly reflects an increase in long service leave (\$13.2) and the commencement of police service leave (effective 1 July 2014) (\$9.2m) partly offset by a reduction in Workers Compensation liability (\$8.9m) that took into account RTW Act changes and a discount rate adjustment. The profile of total liabilities (\$389.0m) is at figure 6.

Figure 6

Total Liabilities as at 30 June 2015
\$389.0m



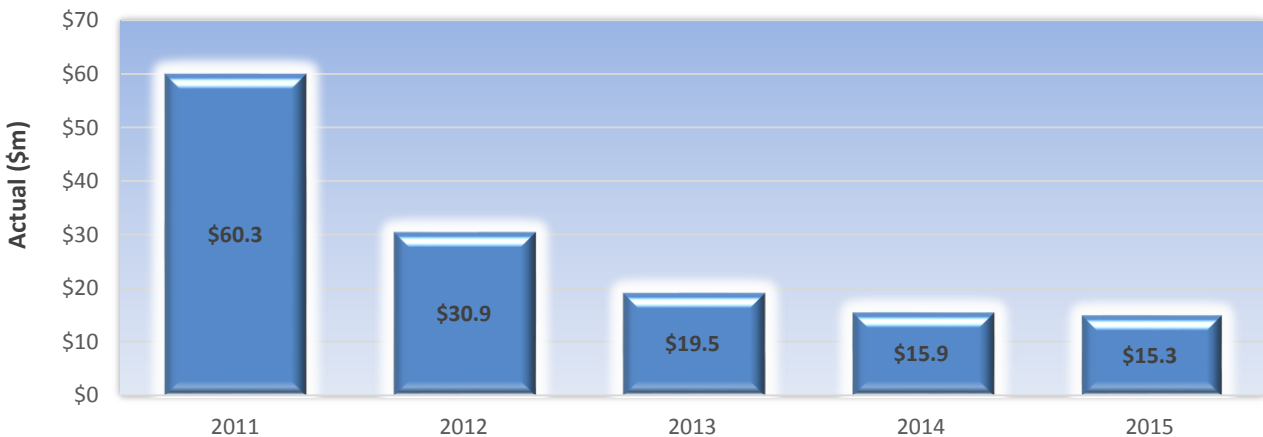
3. Investing Payments

The SAPOL investing capital budget for 2015-16 is \$21.028m that includes \$7.009m for the Police Records Management System (Project Shield) Stages 2-4 and \$1.864m for the upgrade of the Henley beach Police Station. New initiative investing funding is provided from 2015-16 for the replacement of fixed in-car mobile data devices with portable data entry devices.

Investing expenditure over the previous 5 year period (2010-11 to 2014-15) totalled \$141.9m. The significant expenditure in 2010-11 is largely due to the Police Academy redevelopment (\$35.5m).

Figure 7

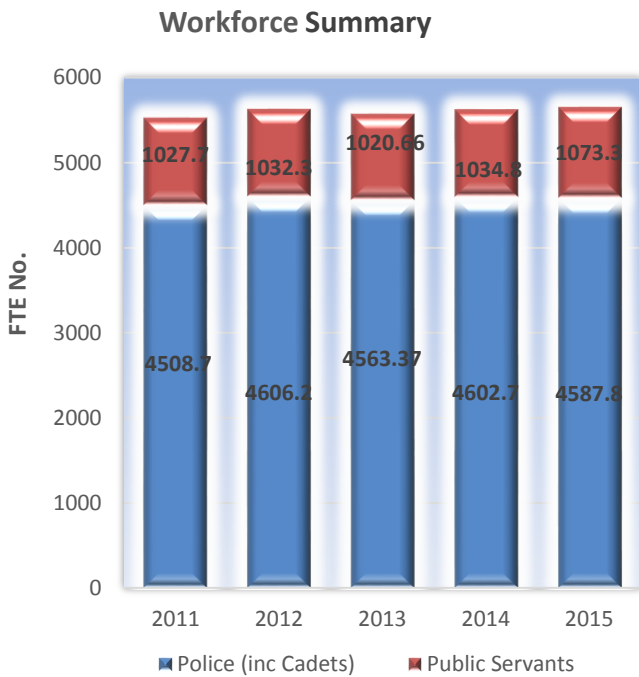
Investing Expenditure Trends



4. Workforce

The number of Full Time Equivalent (FTE) staff as at 30 June 2015 was 5661.1 FTEs representing Police (including cadets) 4587.8 and Public Servants 1073.3. This is an increase of 23.6 employees from 30 June 2014 reflecting additional Public Servants FTE's (38.5) offset by a decrease in Police (14.9) as at 30 June 2015. Figure 8 illustrates actual workforce movements over the last five years.

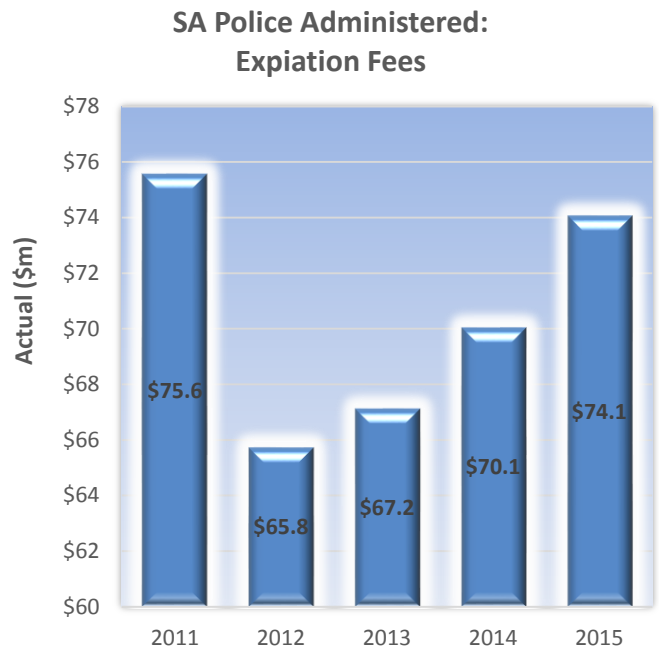
Figure 8



5. Expiation Revenues

Expiation Revenue is collected on behalf of the SA Government. SAPOL treats collected expiation revenue pursuant to the requirements of the *Expiation of Offences Act 1996* and other relevant legislation with monies collected being paid to the Consolidated Account as required. The \$4.0m increase in 2014-15 mainly relates to additional fixed cameras. Figure 9 illustrates a five year profile of expiation fees collected.

Figure 9



For Official Use Only



Government of South Australia

Auditor-General's Department

TRIM NO.

15 3260

Our ref: A15/159

21 September 2015

Mr G Stevens
Commissioner of Police
South Australia Police
GPO Box 1539
ADELAIDE SA 5001

Level 9
State Administration Centre
200 Victoria Square
Adelaide SA 5000
DX 56208
Victoria Square
Tel +618 8226 9640
Fax +618 8226 9688
ABN 53 327 061 410
audgensa@audit.sa.gov.au
www.audit.sa.gov.au

Dear Mr Stevens

**The audit of the South Australia Police
for the year ended 30 June 2015**

The audit of the accounts of the South Australia Police (SAPOL) for the year ended 30 June 2015 has been completed.

The scope of the audit covered the principal areas of the financial operations of SAPOL and included the test review of systems and processes and internal controls and financial transactions.

The notable areas of audit coverage included:

- expiation revenue
- expenditure
- payroll
- revenue and receipting
- workers compensation
- procurement/contract management
- financial accounting
- Police Records Management system – Shield Business Transformation program
- governance and accountability
- purchase card management
- consultant and contractor disclosure requirements.

The audit coverage and its conduct is directed to meeting statutory audit responsibilities under the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and also the requirements of Australian Auditing Standards.

In essence, two important outcomes result from the annual audit process, notably:

- the issue of the Independent Auditor's Report (IAR) on the integrity of SAPOL's financial statements
- the issue during the year or at the time of financial statement preparation and audit or close thereto, of audit management letters advising of deficiencies/weaknesses in areas of governance, financial system and process and control and financial reporting, together with recommendations for improvement in controls.



For Official Use Only

In this regard, returned herewith are the financial statements of SAPOL together with the IAR, which is unmodified.

My Annual Report to Parliament indicates that an unmodified IAR has been issued on the Department's financial statements.

In addition, during the year, audit management letters were forwarded to SAPOL, detailing findings and recommendations from the audits of the areas reviewed. The findings and recommendations relate to deficiencies/weaknesses noted by us and improvements needed in the areas reviewed. Our recommendations provided in the letters are directed to achieving a sufficient standard of governance, financial management, financial reporting and control. Responses to the matters raised were received and will be followed up in the 2015-16 annual audit.

My Annual Report to Parliament includes a controls opinion and summary commentary for SAPOL with reference to the matters raised and responses received. The Report indicates those matters that were assessed as not meeting a sufficient standard of governance and financial control.

Finally, I would like to express my appreciation to the management and staff of SAPOL in providing assistance during the year to my officers in the conduct of the annual audit.

Yours sincerely



Andrew Richardson
Auditor-General

enc



Level 9
State Administration Centre
200 Victoria Square
Adelaide SA 5000
DX 56208
Victoria Square
Tel +618 8226 9640
Fax +618 8226 9688
ABN 53 327 061 410
audgensa@audit.sa.gov.au
www.audit.sa.gov.au

**To the Commissioner of Police
South Australia Police**

As required by section 31(1)(b) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, I have audited the accompanying financial report of the South Australia Police for the financial year ended 30 June 2015. The financial report comprises:

- a Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2015
- a Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2015
- a Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2015
- a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2015
- Disaggregated Disclosures - Expenses and Income for the year ended 30 June 2015
- notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
- a Statement of Administered Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2015
- a Statement of Administered Financial Position as at 30 June 2015
- a Statement of Administered Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2015
- a Statement of Administered Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2015
- a Schedule of Expenses and Income attributable to administered activities for the year ended 30 June 2015
- a Schedule of Assets and Liabilities attributable to administered activities as at 30 June 2015
- notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for administered items
- a Certificate from the Commissioner of Police and the Director, Business Service.

The Commissioner of Police's Responsibility for the Financial Report

The Commissioner of Police is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as the Commissioner of Police determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on the audit. The audit was conducted in accordance with the requirements of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Auditing Standards. The auditing standards require that the auditor comply with relevant ethical requirements and that the auditor plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Commissioner of Police, as well as the overall presentation of the financial report.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the South Australia Police as at 30 June 2015, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards.



Andrew Richardson
Auditor-General
21 September 2015

South Australia Police Certification of the Financial Statements

We certify that the attached general purpose financial statements for the South Australia Police:

- comply with relevant Treasurer's Instructions issued under Section 41 of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1987, and relevant Australian Accounting Standards;
- are in accordance with the accounts and records of the South Australia Police; and
- present a true and fair view of the financial position of the South Australia Police as at 30 June 2015 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the financial year.

We certify that the internal controls employed by the South Australia Police for the financial year over its financial reporting and its preparation of the general purpose financial statements have been effective throughout the reporting period.



Grant Stevens
Commissioner of Police

18/09/2015



Denis Patriarca
Director, Business Service

18/09/2015

South Australia Police
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Expenses:			
Employee benefits	5	658 343	634 417
Supplies and services	6	129 771	130 509
Depreciation and amortisation	7	25 859	23 430
Write down of non-current assets		616	167
Net loss from the disposal of non-current and other assets	11	238	-
Impairment loss	16, 19	-	621
Total expenses		814 827	789 144
Income:			
Fees and charges	8	26 070	26 857
Interest	9	5	14
Commonwealth revenues	10	1 164	1 187
Net gain from the disposal of non-current and other assets	11	-	155
Other income	12	7 319	5 796
Total Income		34 558	34 009
Net cost of providing services		780 269	755 135
Revenues from (payments to) SA Government:			
Revenues from SA Government	13	735 886	706 608
Contributions from the Community Emergency Services Fund	13	20 748	20 259
Contributions from the Community Road Safety Fund	13	38 317	37 382
Payments to SA Government	13	-	(14 312)
Net revenues from SA Government		794 951	749 937
Net result		14 682	(5 198)
Other comprehensive income:			
Changes in revaluation surplus		-	15 796
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE RESULT		14 682	10 598

The net result and total comprehensive result are attributable to the SA Government as owner

South Australia Police
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 30 June 2015

	Note No	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	14	121 416	60 632
Receivables	15	10 233	27 958
Inventories		276	265
		131 925	88 855
Non-current assets held for sale	16	9 893	10 217
Total current assets		141 818	99 072
Non-current assets:			
Receivables	15	1 024	1 094
Property, plant and equipment	17	344 102	357 812
Capital works in progress	17	10 023	12 748
Intangible assets	18	18 517	12 936
Investment properties	19	1 259	1 259
Total non-current assets		374 925	385 849
Total assets		516 743	484 921
Current liabilities:			
Payables	21	27 073	24 375
Other liabilities	22	499	499
Employee benefits	23	62 126	54 246
Provisions	24	15 243	15 178
Total current liabilities		104 941	94 298
Non-current liabilities:			
Payables	21	27 438	24 892
Other liabilities	22	5 076	5 576
Employee benefits	23	182 217	166 813
Provisions	24	69 400	79 422
Total non-current liabilities		284 131	276 703
Total liabilities		389 072	371 001
Net assets		127 671	113 920
Equity:			
Contributed capital	25	85 220	85 220
Revaluation surplus	25	129 064	129 879
Retained earnings	25	(86 613)	(101 179)
Total equity		127 671	113 920

The total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner.

Unrecognised contractual commitments	29
Contingent liabilities	30

South Australia Police
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note	Contributed Capital \$'000	Revaluation Surplus \$'000	Retained Earnings \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance at 30 June 2013	85 220	114 338	(96 968)	102 590
Net result for 2013-14	-	-	(5 198)	(5 198)
Gain on revaluation of property plant and equipment	-	15 796	-	15 796
Total comprehensive result for 2013-14	-	15 796	(5 198)	10 598
Transfer to retained earnings from revaluation surplus - net increments realised on sale	-	(255)	255	-
Adjustment to equity	-	-	732	732
Balance at 30 June 2014	85 220	129 879	(101 179)	113 920
Prior period adjustment	-	(552)	(379)	(931)
Restated balance at 30 June 2014	85 220	129 327	(101 558)	112 989
Net result for 2014-15	-	-	14 682	14 682
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of property plant and equipment	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive result for 2014-15	-	-	14 682	14 682
Transfer to retained earnings from asset revaluation surplus - net increments realised on sale	-	(263)	263	-
Adjustment to equity	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2015	85 220	129 064	(86 613)	127 671

All changes in equity are attributable to the SA Government as owner.

South Australia Police
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash outflows:			
Employee benefits		(641 561)	(619 154)
Supplies and services		(142 999)	(144 845)
Cash provided by (used in) operations		<u>(784 560)</u>	<u>(763 999)</u>
Cash inflows:			
Fees and charges		28 838	28 600
Interest		5	14
GST recovered from the ATO		12 412	13 379
Other receipts		5 229	4 658
Cash generated from operations		<u>46 484</u>	<u>46 651</u>
Cash flows from SA government:			
Receipts from SA government		812 693	744 491
Payments to SA government		-	(14 312)
Cash generated from SA government		<u>812 693</u>	<u>730 179</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	26	<u>74 617</u>	<u>12 831</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(14 392)	(15 141)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment		559	557
Net cash (used in) investing activities		<u>(13 833)</u>	<u>(14 584)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		60 784	(1 753)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July		60 632	62 385
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	14	<u><u>121 416</u></u>	<u><u>60 632</u></u>

South Australia Police
DISAGGREGATED DISCLOSURES
as at 30 June 2015

South Australia Police
Disaggregated disclosures - expenses and income
For the year ended 30 June 2015

	Activity 1: Public Safety		Activity 2: Crime and Criminal Justice Services	
	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Expenses:				
Employee benefits	271 892	277 650	308 901	275 936
Supplies and services	48 651	53 081	59 985	55 388
Depreciation and amortisation	10 454	10 171	11 270	9 285
Write-down of non-current assets	216	65	293	71
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	83	-	113	-
Impairment loss	-	270	-	246
Total expenses	331 296	341 237	380 562	340 926
Income:				
Fees and charges	15 069	16 300	3 982	5 530
Interest	2	6	2	6
Commonwealth revenues	417	466	588	549
Other income	2 153	2 271	3 198	2 662
Net gain from disposal of non-current assets	-	60	-	67
Total income	17 641	19 103	7 770	8 814
Net cost of providing services	313 655	322 134	372 792	332 112
Revenues from (payments to) SA Government				
Revenues from SA Government	319 653	329 445	379 643	333 496
Payments to SA Government	-	(9 573)	-	(3 607)
Net revenues from SA Government	319 653	319 872	379 643	329 889
Net result	5 998	(2 262)	6 851	(2 223)

South Australia Police
DISAGGREGATED DISCLOSURES
as at 30 June 2015

	Activity 3:		TOTAL	
	Road Safety			
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Expenses:				
Employee benefits	77 550	80 831	658 343	634 417
Supplies and services	21 135	22 040	129 771	130 509
Depreciation and amortisation	4 135	3 974	25 859	23 430
Write-down of non-current assets	107	31	616	167
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	42	-	238	-
Impairment loss	-	105	-	621
Total expenses	102 969	106 981	814 827	789 144
Income:				
Fees and charges	7 019	5 027	26 070	26 857
Interest	1	2	5	14
Commonwealth revenues	159	172	1 164	1 187
Other income	1 968	863	7 319	5 796
Net gain from disposal of non-current assets	-	28	-	155
Total income	9 147	6 092	34 558	34 009
Net cost of providing services	93 822	100 889	780 269	755 135
Revenues from (payments to) SA Government				
Revenues from SA Government	95 655	101 308	794 951	764 249
Payments to SA Government	-	(1 132)	-	(14 312)
Net revenues from SA Government	95 655	100 176	794 951	749 937
Net result	1 833	(713)	14 682	(5 198)

SAPOL has applied the trends from the February 2015 activity survey for the 2015 figures (the trends from the February 2012 survey have been used for the 2014 figures).

South Australia Police
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1:	Objectives of South Australia Police (SAPOL).....	8
Note 2:	Summary of significant accounting policies	8
Note 3:	New and revised accounting standards and policies	17
Note 4:	Activities of SAPOL	18
Note 5:	Employee benefits.....	18
Note 6:	Supplies and services	20
Note 7:	Depreciation and amortisation	21
Note 8:	Fees and charges.....	21
Note 9:	Interest.....	22
Note 10:	Commonwealth revenues.....	22
Note 11:	Net gain/(loss) from the disposal of non-current assets.....	22
Note 12:	Other income	23
Note 13:	Revenues from (payments to) SA Government:	23
Note 14:	Cash and cash equivalents	24
Note 15:	Receivables	24
Note 16:	Non-current assets held for sale	25
Note 17:	Property, plant and equipment	26
Note 18:	Intangible Assets	30
Note 19:	Investment properties.....	30
Note 20:	Fair value measurement.....	31
Note 21:	Payables.....	34
Note 22:	Other liabilities.....	34
Note 23:	Employee benefits.....	35
Note 24:	Provisions.....	36
Note 25:	Equity.....	36
Note 26:	Cash flow reconciliation.....	37
Note 27:	Transactions with SA Government.....	38
Note 28:	Budgetary reporting.....	40
Note 29:	Unrecognised contractual commitments	425
Note 30:	Contingent liabilities	436
Note 31:	Remuneration of tribunal and committee members	437
Note 32:	Financial instruments	447

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 1: Objectives of South Australia Police (SAPOL)

South Australia Police (SAPOL) operates within the *Police Act 1998*, the *Police Regulations 2014* and the *Public Sector Act 2009* (PSA).

The vision of SAPOL is to provide a visible, responsive police service for all South Australians by the provision of services to -

- Uphold the law
- Preserve the peace
- Prevent crime
- Assist the public in emergency situations
- Coordinate and manage responses to emergency situations
- Regulate road use and prevent vehicle collisions

Note 2: Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

SAPOL has prepared these financial statements in compliance with Section 23 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* (PFAA).

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) and comply with Treasurer's Instructions (TI) and Accounting Policy Statements (APS) promulgated under the provisions of the PFAA.

SAPOL has applied AASs that are applicable to not-for-profit entities, as SAPOL is a not for profit entity. AASs and interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by SAPOL for the reporting period ending 30 June 2015 (refer note 3).

(b) Basis of preparation

The preparation of the financial statements requires:

- the use of certain accounting estimates and requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying SAPOL's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are outlined in the applicable notes
- accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events are reported and;
- compliance with APSs issued pursuant to Section 41 of the PFAA. In the interest of public accountability and transparency the APSs require the following note disclosures, that have been included in these financial statements:
 - (a) revenues and expenses, financial assets and liabilities where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at reporting date, classified according to their nature. A threshold of \$100 000 for separate identification of these items applies
 - (b) expenses incurred as a result of engaging consultants
 - (c) employee TVSP information
 - (d) employees whose normal remuneration is equal to or greater than the base executive remuneration level (within \$10 000 bandwidths) and the aggregate of the remuneration paid or payable or otherwise made available, directly or indirectly by the entity to those employees

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

- (e) board/committee member and remuneration information, where a board/committee member is entitled to receive income from membership other than a direct out-of-pocket reimbursement.

SAPOL's Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Changes in Equity have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with historical cost convention, except for certain assets that were valued in accordance with the valuation policy applicable.

The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared on a cash basis.

The financial statements have been prepared based on a twelve month period and presented in Australian currency.

The continued existence of SAPOL in its present form and with its present activities is dependent on government policy and on continuing appropriations by parliament for SAPOL's administration and outputs.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2015 and the comparative information presented.

(c) Reporting entity

SAPOL is a government department of the State of South Australia and operates within the *Police Act 1998*, the *Police Regulations 2014* and the PSA. SAPOL is an administrative unit acting on behalf of the Crown.

The financial statements and accompanying notes include all the controlled activities of SAPOL (refer to the disaggregated schedule for details of SAPOL's controlled activities).

SAPOL does not control any other entity and has no interests in unconsolidated structured entities and has not entered into any contractual arrangements which involve the sharing of control or significant influence over another entity.

The financial statements and accompanying notes include all the controlled activities of SAPOL. Transactions and balances relating to administered resources are not recognised as SAPOL income, expenses, assets and liabilities. As administered items are significant in relation to SAPOL's overall financial performance and position, they are disclosed in the administered financial statements attached to the controlled general purpose financial statements. Except as otherwise disclosed, administered items are accounted for on the same basis and using the same accounting policies as for controlled items.

(d) Transferred functions

No functions were transferred during the 2014-15 financial year.

(e) Budgeted amounts

Budget information refers to the amounts presented to Parliament in the original budgeted financial statements in respect of the reporting period (2014-15 Budget Paper 4). These original budgeted amounts have been presented and classified on a basis that is consistent with line items in the financial statements. However, these amounts have not been adjusted to reflect revised budgets or administrative restructures/machinery of government changes. The budget process is not subject to audit.

(f) Comparative information

The presentation and classification of items in the financial statements are consistent with prior periods except where specific accounting standards and/or APSSs have required a change.

Where presentation or classification of items in the financial statements have been amended, comparative amounts have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation or classification in these financial statements unless impracticable.

The restated comparative amounts do not replace the original financial statements for the preceding period.

(g) Rounding

All amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000).

South Australia Police

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

(h) Taxation

SAPOL is not subject to income tax. SAPOL is liable for payroll tax, FBT, GST, Emergency Services levy, land tax equivalents and local government rate equivalents.

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except that:

- where the GST incurred on a purchase of goods or services is not recoverable from the ATO, in which case GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item applicable
- receivables (with the exception of prepayments) and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is classified as part of operating cash flows.

GST recoverable from or payable to the ATO associated with administered items transactions is included in the SAPOL statements.

(i) Events after the end of the reporting period

Adjustments are made to amounts recognised in the financial statements, where an event occurs after 30 June and before the date the financial statements are authorised for issue, where those events provide information about conditions that existed at 30 June 2015.

There are no such events for the reporting period after 30 June 2015.

(j) Income

Income is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the flow of economic benefits to SAPOL will occur and can be reliably measured.

Income has been aggregated according to its nature and has not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

The following are specific recognition criteria:

Fees and charges

Income from fees and charges is derived from the provision of goods and services to other SA Government agencies and to the public. This revenue is recognised upon delivery of the service to the client or by reference to the stage of completion.

Fees and charges controlled by SAPOL are recognised as income in the SAPOL financial statements. Fees and charges are deemed to be controlled where they can be deployed for the achievement of SAPOL objectives. Such amounts are not required to be paid to the Consolidated Account or other funds not controlled by SAPOL.

Fees and charges collected by SAPOL but not controlled are not recognised as income in the SAPOL financial statements but are reported as administered income in the administered financial statements. Such amounts are required to be paid to the Consolidated Account or other funds not controlled by SAPOL (Refer note A5).

Contributions received

Contributions are recognised as an asset and income when SAPOL obtains control of the contributions or obtains the right to receive the contributions and the income recognition criteria are met (i.e. the amount can be reliably measured and the flow of resources is probable).

Generally, SAPOL has obtained control or the right to receive for:

- contributions with unconditional stipulations – this will be when the agreement becomes enforceable, i.e. the earlier of when SAPOL has formally been advised that the contribution (e.g. grant application) has been approved; agreement/contract is executed; and/or the contribution is received.
- contributions with conditional stipulations – that is when the enforceable stipulations specified in the agreement occur or are satisfied; that is income would be recognised for contributions received or receivable under the agreement.

All contributions received by SAPOL have been contributions with unconditional stipulations attached and have been recognised as an asset and income on receipt.

South Australia Police

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Resources received free of charge

Resources received free of charge are recorded as income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income at their fair value. Contributions of services are recognised only when a fair value can be determined reliably and the services would be purchased if they had not been donated.

Net gain/(loss) from the disposal of non-current assets

Income from the disposal of non-current assets is recognised when the control of the asset has passed to the buyer and has been determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. When revalued assets are sold, the revaluation surplus is transferred to retained earnings.

Gains/losses on disposal is recognised at the date control of the asset passed to the buyer and is determined after the deduction from proceeds of the asset at that time.

Revenues from SA Government

Appropriations for program funding are recognised as income when SAPOL obtains control over the funding. Control over appropriations is normally obtained upon their receipt.

Where money has been appropriated in the form of an equity contribution, the Treasurer has acquired a financial interest in the net assets of SAPOL and the appropriation is recorded as contributed capital.

Other income

Other income includes donations, recoveries of employee benefits (i.e. where employees are seconded to Commonwealth programs and SAPOL continues to provide the ongoing salary for the employees) and goods and services (i.e. where SAPOL incurs expenditure on goods and services and later recovers the expenditure).

(k) Expenses

Expenses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the flow of economic benefits from SAPOL will occur and can be reliably measured.

Expenses have been aggregated according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

The following are specific recognition criteria:

Employee benefits

Employee benefit expenses include all costs related to employment including wages and salaries, non-monetary benefits and leave entitlements. These are recognised when incurred.

Superannuation

The amount charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income represents the contributions made by SAPOL to superannuation plans in respect of current services of current SAPOL staff. DTF centrally recognises the superannuation liability in the whole-of-government general purpose financial statements.

Depreciation and amortisation

All non-current assets, having a limited useful life, are systematically depreciated/amortised over their useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their service potential. Amortisation is used in relation to intangible assets such as computer software, while depreciation is applied to tangible assets such as property, plant and equipment.

Assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, on an annual basis.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for prospectively by changing the time period or method, as appropriate, which is a change in accounting estimate.

The value of leasehold improvements is amortised over the estimated useful life of each improvement, or the unexpired period of the relevant lease, whichever is shorter.

Land and non-current assets held for sale are not depreciated.

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Depreciation/amortisation is calculated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the following classes of assets as follows:

<i>Class of asset</i>	<i>Useful Life (years)</i>
Buildings	20-60
Vehicles and transport vessels	3-10
Aircraft	5-35
Computers and communications	2-10
Sub Class:	
<i>Radio masts</i>	2-60
Other	2-20
Sub Class:	
<i>Generators</i>	2-38
Leasehold improvements	Life of lease
Intangible assets	2-10

Payments to SA Government

Payments to the SA Government include the return of surplus cash pursuant to the cash alignment policy which is paid directly to the Consolidated Account. Expiation fees received on behalf of the Government are an administered item and paid directly to the Consolidated Account. This payment is recognised in the administered items financial statements.

(l) Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are characterised as either current or non-current in nature. SAPOL has a clearly identifiable operating cycle of 12 months. Assets and liabilities that are sold, consumed or realised as part of the normal operating cycle have been classified as current assets or current liabilities. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

(m) Assets

Assets have been classified according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position includes cash at bank and on hand, and deposits at call that are readily converted to cash, used in the cash management function on a day to day basis and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

Administered cash is shown in the administered items financial schedules.

Cash is measured at nominal value.

Receivables

Receivables include amounts receivable from goods and services, GST input tax credits recoverable, prepayments and other accruals.

Receivables arise in the normal course of selling goods and services to other government agencies and to the public.

Receivables are generally settled within 30 days after the issue of an invoice or the goods/services have been provided under a contractual arrangement.

Collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Bad debts are written off when identified.

Other debtors arise outside the normal course of selling goods and services to other agencies and to the public.

Inventories

SAPOL holds inventories generally for internal distribution. Inventories held for distribution are measured at lower of cost and replacement value.

Inventories include stationery, capsicum sprays and police horses.

South Australia Police

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are stated at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset's sale is expected to be completed one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets held for sale are tested for impairment at reporting date. Where there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated. An amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount is recorded as an impairment loss.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the Statement of Financial Position.

Non-current assets

- *Acquisition and recognition*

Non-current assets are initially recorded at cost plus any incidental cost involved with the acquisition. Non-current assets are subsequently measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation.

Where assets are acquired at no value, or minimal purchase value, they are recorded at their fair value in the Statement of Financial Position.

All non-current tangible assets with a value of \$10 000 or greater are capitalised.

All other plant and equipment purchases are expensed in the year of purchase.

- *Revaluation of non-current assets*

All non-current tangible assets are valued at fair value. Revaluation of a non-current asset, or group of assets, is only performed when its fair value at the time of acquisition is greater than \$1 million and estimated useful life is greater than three years.

SAPOL has a policy of revaluing its land, buildings, leasehold improvements, investment properties and aircraft every six years via a Certified Practising Valuer. If at any time management considers that the carrying amount of an asset materially differs from its fair value, then the asset will be revalued regardless of when the last valuation took place. Non-current tangible assets that are acquired between revaluations are held at cost until the next valuation, when they are revalued to fair value.

Land, buildings and leasehold improvements controlled by SAPOL were revalued as at 30 June 2014 following an independent valuation prepared by Liquid Pacific using the fair value methodology. Aircraft controlled by SAPOL were revalued as at 30 June 2014 following an independent valuation prepared by Liquid Pacific using the fair value methodology. Other non-current assets have been valued at their written down historic cost.

Any revaluation increment is credited to the revaluation surplus, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset class previously recognised as an expense, in which case the increase is recognised as an income.

Any revaluation decrease is recognised as an expense, except to the extent that it offsets a previous revaluation increase for the same asset class, in which case the decrease is debited directly to the revaluation surplus to the extent of the credit balance existing in revaluation surplus for that asset class.

Any accumulated depreciation, as at the revaluation date, is eliminated against the gross carrying amounts of the assets and the net amounts are restated to the revalued amounts of the asset.

Upon disposal or derecognition, any revaluation surplus relating to that asset is transferred to retained earnings.

- *Impairment*

All significant non-current tangible and intangible assets are tested for indication of impairment at each reporting date. Where there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount is determined as the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and depreciated replacement cost. An amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount is recorded as an impairment loss.

For revalued assets, an impairment loss is offset against the revaluation surplus.

For revalued non-current assets held for sale, an impairment loss is recognised as an expense.

South Australia Police

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Intangible assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. Intangible assets are measured at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. SAPOL only has intangible assets with finite lives. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets is reviewed on an annual basis.

The acquisition, or internal development, of software is capitalised only when the expenditure meets the definition criteria outlined in AASB 138 (identifiability, control and the existence of future economic benefits) and recognition criteria (probability of future economic benefits and cost can be reliably measured) and when the amount of expenditure is greater than or equal to \$10 000.

All research and development costs that do not meet the capitalisation criteria outlined in AASB 138 are expensed.

Investment properties

Investment properties represent properties held to earn rental income and for capital appreciation.

Investment properties are initially recognised at cost. Costs incurred subsequent to initial acquisition are capitalised when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed performance of the asset will flow to the department.

Subsequent to initial recognition at cost, investment properties are revalued to fair value with changes in the fair value recognised as income or expense in the period that they arise. The properties are not depreciated and are not tested for impairment.

Rental income from the leasing of investment properties is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as part of other income, on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Fair value measurement

AASB 13 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants, in the principal or most advantageous market, at the measurement date.

SAPOL classifies fair value measurement using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements, based on the data and assumptions used in the most recent revaluation.

- Level 1 – traded in active markets and is based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at measurement date.
- Level 2 – not traded in an active market and are derived from inputs (inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1) that are observable for the asset, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 – not traded in an active market and are derived from unobservable inputs.

Non-financial assets

In determining fair value, SAPOL has taken into account the characteristic of the asset (eg condition and location of the asset and any restrictions on the sale or use of the asset); and the asset's highest and best use (that is physically possible, legally permissible, financially feasible).

As SAPOL did not identify any factors to suggest an alternative use, fair value measurement was based on current use.

The carrying amount of non-financial assets with a 'fair value at the time of acquisition that was less than \$1 million or had an estimated useful life that was less than three years' is deemed to approximate fair value.

Refer to Note 17, 19, and 20 for disclosure regarding fair value measurement techniques and inputs used to develop fair value measurements for non-financial assets.

Financial assets/liabilities

SAPOL does not recognise any financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value.

South Australia Police

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

(n) Liabilities

Liabilities have been classified according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

Payables

Payables include creditors, accrued expenses, GST payable and employee benefit on-costs and Paid Parental Leave Scheme payable.

Creditors represent the amounts owing for goods and services received prior to the end of the reporting period that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period. Creditors include all unpaid invoices received relating to the normal operations of SAPOL.

Accrued expenses represent goods and services provided by other parties during the period that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period and where an invoice has not been received.

The Paid Parental Leave Scheme payable represents amounts which SAPOL has received from the Commonwealth Government to forward onto eligible employees via SAPOL's standard payroll processes. That is, SAPOL is acting as a conduit through which the payment to eligible employees is made on behalf of the Family Assistance Office.

All payables are measured at their nominal amount and are normally settled within 30 days from the date of the invoice or the date the invoice is first received.

Employee benefits on-costs include superannuation contributions and payroll tax with respect to outstanding liabilities for salaries and wages, long service leave, annual leave and skills and experience retention leave (SERL).

SAPOL makes contributions to several State Government and externally managed superannuation schemes. These contributions are treated as an expense when they occur. There is no liability for payments to beneficiaries as the Police Superannuation Board and the South Australian Superannuation Board and externally managed superannuation schemes have assumed this liability. The only liability outstanding at balance date relates to any contributions due but not yet paid to Police Superannuation Board and the South Australian Superannuation Board.

Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement

SAPOL has entered into a number of operating lease agreements for buildings and vehicles where the lessors effectively retain all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the items. Operating lease payments are representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased items and accordingly are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease incentives

All incentives for the agreement of a new or renewed operating lease are recognised as an integral part of the net consideration agreed for the use of the leased asset. Incentives received to enter into operating leases are recognised as a liability.

The aggregate benefits of lease incentives received by SAPOL in respect of operating leases have been recorded as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term, on a straight line basis.

Lease incentives in the form of leasehold improvements are capitalised as an asset and depreciated over the remaining term of the lease or estimated useful life of the improvement, whichever is shorter.

Public Private Partnership (PPP)

In May 2005 Cabinet approved the execution of a 25 year service contract with Plenary Justice Pty Ltd (Plenary) for regional police stations for SAPOL and courts for the Courts Administration Authority (CAA).

In June 2005 the Minister of Infrastructure signed a Project Agreement.

The PPP includes police stations at Mt Barker and Gawler, police stations and court facilities at Port Lincoln, Victor Harbor and Berri, and court facilities at Port Pirie.

For accounting purposes the leases are operating leases.

Under the PPP agreement SAPOL is responsible for paying lease payments to Plenary for sites occupied by both SAPOL and CAA. SAPOL invoices CAA for the sites they occupy.

Lease expenditure and payables related to the facilities occupied by SAPOL are recognised in the SAPOL financial statements. Lease expenditure, revenue and associated payables and receivables related to the facilities occupied by CAA is recognised in the Administered financial statements.

South Australia Police

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Employee benefits

These benefits accrue for employees as a result of services provided up to the reporting date that remain unpaid. Non-current employee benefits are measured at present value and current employee benefits are measured at nominal amounts.

- *Salaries and wages, annual leave, SERL and sick leave*

Liabilities for salaries and wages is measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at remuneration rates current at reporting date.

The annual leave liability and the SERL is expected to be payable within 12 months and is measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid. Liabilities for annual leave are recognised and are measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at the rate of pay expected to be paid when the leave is taken in respect of employee's services up to that date.

No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement of sick leave.

- *Long service leave*

The liability for long service leave is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method.

The estimated liability for long service leave is based on actuarial assumptions over expected future salary and wage levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. These assumptions are based on employee data over the police and emergency services sector across government. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of reporting period on government bonds with durations that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

- *Employee benefit on-costs*

Employee benefit on-costs (payroll tax and superannuation) are recognised separately under payables.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when SAPOL has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When SAPOL expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income net of any reimbursement.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at reporting date. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted for the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

- *Workers Compensation*

A provision has been reported to reflect unsettled workers compensation claims. The workers compensation provision is an actuarial estimate of the outstanding liability as at 30 June 2015 provided by a consulting actuary through the Office for the Public Sector (refer to Note 24). The workers compensation provision is for the estimated cost of ongoing payments to employees as required under current legislation.

SAPOL, as a self-insurer, is responsible for the payment of workers compensation claims.

- *Civil Actions against Police*

A liability has been reported to reflect unsettled actions against SAPOL.

- *Claims for death events out of or in the course of employment*

A liability has been reported to recognise those claims where an employee has died out of or in the course of employment. SAPOL is still to conduct an investigation in to some of these claims and by recognising a provision, SAPOL is not accepting liability to these claims until a full investigation has been completed.

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

(o) Professional Indemnity and General Public Liability Insurance

SAPOL is a participant in the SA Government's Insurance Program. SAPOL pays an insurance premium through SAICORP, a Division of SAFA. SAPOL is responsible for the payment of claim amounts up to an agreed amount (the deductible). SAICORP provides the balance of the funding for claims in excess of the deductible.

(p) Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingent assets and liabilities

Commitments include operating, capital and outsourcing commitments arising from contractual or statutory sources and are disclosed at their nominal value.

Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to the ATO. If GST is not payable to, or recoverable from the ATO, the commitments and contingencies are disclosed on a gross basis.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position but are disclosed by way of a note and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value.

Note 3: New and revised accounting standards and policies

SAPOL did not voluntarily change any of its accounting policies during 2014-15.

Accounting Standards

In accordance with the new AASB 1055 *Budgetary Reporting*, which became effective for the first time in 2014-15, SAPOL has:

- Included a comprehensive new note "Budgetary reporting and explanations of major variances" (note 28). These notes disclose, in respect of the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Investing Expenditure Summary for both controlled and administered amounts:
 - SAPOL's original budget as published in Budget Paper 4
 - a comparison of the original budget information to actual results
 - explanations of major variances.

In accordance with the new AASB 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and AASB 11 *Joint Arrangements*, which became effective for the first time in 2014-15, SAPOL has reviewed its control assessments (ie SAPOL's involvement with the entity; protective and substantive rights; ability to direct major relevant activities etc) in accordance with AASB 10 and its classification assessments in accordance with AASB 11 and has concluded that there is no impact. SAPOL does not currently control another entity and does not have any joint arrangements within the scope of AASB 11. SAPOL will continue to review its involvement and arrangements with entities it is connected with to determine the impact of AASB 10 and 11 for future years.

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective, have not been adopted by the department for the period ending 30 June 2015. SAPOL has assessed the impact of the new and amended standards and interpretations and considers there will be no impact on the accounting policies or the financial statements of the department.

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 4: Activities of SAPOL

SAPOL has identified three activities that it delivers to the community and the Minister for Police. The identity and description of each SAPOL activity during the year ended 30 June 2015 is summarised below. Financial information relating to each activity is reported in the Disaggregated Disclosures - Expenses and Income. Assets and liabilities have not been presented as they cannot be reliably determined at a disaggregated level.

Activity 1 Public safety

Provides visible and available police services, working in partnership with the community and other agencies to support the achievement of South Australia's Strategic Plan. SAPOL helps make South Australia a safer place to live, visit and do business with police response and assistance, management of major events, and emergency response, management and coordination across the state.

Activity 2 Crime and Criminal Justice Services

SAPOL's crime prevention and reduction, and support of the criminal justice system contribute to the achievement of South Australia's Strategic Plan and strategic properties. To prevent crime and reduce offending, SAPOL works in partnership with the community and other agencies, for an accessible and effective criminal justice system.

Activity 3 Road safety

Policing for safer roads and road use across the state supports the achievement of South Australia's strategic priorities. SAPOL road safety services include the regulation of road use, education and vehicle collision prevention. Police work in partnership with the community and other agencies to achieve better road safety outcomes for all South Australians and those visiting the state.

Note 5: Employee benefits

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages	457 634	443 639
Annual leave	58 497	57 767
Long service leave (1)	27 074	16 746
Police Service Leave (2)	8 135	-
Skills and experience retention leave	95	65
Employment on-costs - superannuation	67 232	64 458
Employment on-costs - other	30 777	28 927
Targeted voluntary separation packages	174	74
Other employment related expenses	789	521
Workers compensation (3)	7 936	22 220
Total employee benefits	658 343	634 417

(1) 2015 expenditure includes \$12m increase in long service leave liability as a result of annual actuarial assessment (see also note 23).

(2) Police Service Leave is prescribed in Clause 34 of the South Australia Police Enterprise Agreement 2011 and became effective from 1 July 2014. A member who has or attains 20 years police service in the 2014/15 financial year will be credited with 3 calendar weeks police service leave on their police service anniversary after 1 July 2014. Thereafter on each 5th anniversary of their police service (from the initial credit of leave) they will be credited 4 calendar weeks police service leave (see also note 23)

(3) 2015 expenditure includes \$8.9m decrease in workers compensation liability as a result of annual actuarial assessment (see also note 24).

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 5: Employee benefits (continued)

Targeted voluntary separation packages (TVSPs)

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Amounts paid during the reporting period to separated employees:		
TVSPs	174	74
Leave paid to those employees	29	9
Amount paid by SAPOL	203	83

The number of employees who received a TVSP during the reporting period was 1 (1).

The table below includes all employees who received remuneration equal to or greater than the base executive remuneration level during the year. The table does not include administered employees. Remuneration of employees reflects all costs of employment including salaries and wages, superannuation contributions, FBT and any other salary sacrifice benefits. The total remuneration received by these employees for the year was \$76.7 million (\$64.5 million).

The total number of employees for 2015 is 471. This increase of 72 employees in 2015 includes 70 increase in sworn salaries.

Remuneration of employees

The number of employees whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:

	2015	2014
	Number	Number
\$141 500 - \$151 499	246	202
\$151 500 - \$161 499	81	57
\$161 500 - \$171 499	28	52
\$171 500 - \$181 499	53	35
\$181 500 - \$191 499	7	31
\$191 500 - \$201 499	36	7
\$201 500 - \$211 499	5	3
\$211 500 - \$221 499	1	1
\$221 500 - \$231 499	3	1
\$231 500 - \$241 499	1	-
\$241 500 - \$251 499	-	1
\$251 500 - \$261 499	-	1
\$261 500 - \$271 499	2	2
\$271 500 - \$281 499	1	3
\$281 500 - \$291 499	2	2
\$291 500 - \$301 499	2	-
\$331 500 - \$341 499	1	-
\$341 500 - \$351 499	-	1
\$351 500 - \$361 499	1	-
\$441 500 - \$451 499	1	-
Total	471	399

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 5: Employee benefits (continued)

Remuneration of employees by category

Executive	11	10
Non-executive	460	389
Total	471	399
Police	460	390
Public Servant	11	9
Total	471	399

Note 6: Supplies and services

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Accommodation and property related	30 755	30 148
Administration	15 952	15 991
Communication and computing	26 229	23 967
Consultants	129	158
Employee related	10 506	10 609
Insurance	1 341	1 314
Legal	2 247	3 145
Minor equipment	2 662	3 283
Motor vehicle related	23 122	24 176
Shared Services SA	3 095	3 072
Uniforms	1 713	3 366
Utilities	4 696	5 112
Other	7 324	6 168
Total supplies and services	129 771	130 509

Pursuant to the contract arrangements with Plenary, the PPP partner, SAPOL pays lease charges to Plenary for sites occupied by both SAPOL and the CAA. SAPOL on-charges the CAA for lease costs associated with CAA sites. The income and expenditure associated with the sites occupied by CAA are recognised as administration items. The resulting revenue is not off-set against expenditure.

Consultants

The number and dollar amount of consultancies paid/payable (included in Consultants expense shown above) fell within the following bands:

	2015	2015	2014	2014
	\$'000	Number	\$'000	Number
Below \$10 000	46	16	15	14
Between \$10 000 - \$50 000	83	3	79	4
Above \$50 000	-	-	64	1
Total paid/payable to consultants engaged	129	19	158	19

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 6: Supplies and services (continued)

External auditor's remuneration

External auditor's remuneration represents amounts paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department relating to the audit of the financial statements. No other services were provided by the Auditor-General's Department. Auditor's remuneration costs are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and included in the balance of 'Administration' (refer note 6).

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Audit fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department relating to the audit of the Financial Statements (GST exclusive)	329	285
Total external auditor's remuneration	329	285

Note 7: Depreciation and amortisation

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Depreciation		
Buildings and improvements	6 345	6 421
Computing and communications equipment	4 256	3 544
Vehicles and transport vessels	1 658	1 400
Aircraft	1 151	115
Other	4 437	4 401
Total depreciation	17 847	15 881
Amortisation		
Leasehold improvements	3 440	4 326
Internally generated computer software	2 495	2 292
Other computer software	2 077	931
Total amortisation	8 012	7 549
Total depreciation and amortisation	25 859	23 430

Note 8: Fees and charges

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Escorts - wide load/other	2 366	3 029
Firearms licence and registration fees	4 971	4 848
Hoon legislation recoveries	3 396	3 772
Police information requests	2 798	2 994
Police security services	9 472	9 154
Prosecution and other court fees	2 061	2 070
Other fees	1 006	990
Total fees and charges	26 070	26 857

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 9: Interest

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest on deposit accounts	5	14
Total interest	5	14

Note 10: Commonwealth revenues

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Commonwealth revenues	1 164	1 187
Total commonwealth revenues	1 164	1 187

During 2014-15 SAPOL recovered costs associated with resources provided at the request of the Commonwealth Government in relation to:

- Crim-Trac - Jurisdictional criminal history referrals
- Substance Abuse Information Desk – targeting alcohol and illicit drug use
- Home and Community Care

Note 11: Net gain/(loss) from the disposal of non-current assets

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Land and buildings		
Proceeds from disposal	36	27
Net book value of assets disposed	(409)	(336)
Net gain/(loss) from disposal of land and buildings	(373)	(309)
Plant and equipment		
Proceeds from disposal	522	530
Net book value of assets disposed	(387)	(66)
Net gain/(loss) from disposal of plant and equipment	135	464
Total Assets		
Proceeds from disposal	558	557
Net book value of assets disposed	(796)	(402)
Total net gain (loss) from disposal of total assets	(238)	155

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 12: Other income

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Contributed (donated) asset revenue	1 587	575
Employee benefits recoveries	2 124	2 392
Goods and services recoveries	1 325	837
Intra-Government transfers	764	742
Rent revenue	320	326
Sundry receipts	587	476
Other sundry revenues	546	448
Gain on foreign exchange	66	-
Total other income	7 319	5 796

During 2014-15 SAPOL recognised contributed assets related to road safety (fixed red light/speed cameras) of \$1.400 million (2014: \$0.575 million) received from Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI) and \$0.187 million for covert equipment from Commonwealth Government.

In 2014-15 the intra-government transfer comprises:

- \$515 000 for a traffic training and promotion program from the Motor Accident Commission (2014: \$497 000)
- \$15 000 for Home & Community Care from the Department for Communities and Social Inclusion (2014: \$15 000)
- \$169 000 for the Rural Highways Saturation Program from DPTI (2014: \$165 000)
- \$65 000 for the National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Program from DPTI & Infrastructure & Attorney-General's Department (2014: \$65 000)

Note 13: Revenues from (payments to) SA Government:

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Revenues from SA Government		
Appropriations from Consolidated Account Pursuant to the <i>Appropriation Act</i>	732 750	706 274
Transfers from contingencies	3 136	334
Contributions from the Community Emergency Services Fund	20 748	20 259
Contributions from the Community Road Safety Fund	38 317	37 382
Total Revenues from SA Government	794 951	764 249
Payments to SA Government		
Other payments to the Consolidated Account *	-	14 312
Total Payments to SA Government	-	14 312

*During 2014-15 SAPOL returned \$0 (2014: \$14.3 million) to the Consolidated Account in accordance with the cash alignment policy.

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 14: Cash and cash equivalents

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Deposits with the Treasurer	120 327	60 306
Cash held in imprest accounts and petty cash	289	326
Foreign exchange - SAFA	800	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	121 416	60 632

Deposits with the Treasurer

Includes deposits at call and Accrual Appropriation Excess Funds Account.

Interest Rate Risk

Cash on hand is non-interest bearing. Deposits at call and with the Treasurer earn a floating interest rate, based on daily bank deposit rates. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents represents fair value.

Foreign exchange

SAFA reflects \$614 000 USD held by SAFA for SAPOL for the purchase of a bomb robot which will be delivered in 2015-16. As at 30 June 2015, the USD was equivalent to \$800 000 AUD.

Note 15: Receivables

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Current receivables		
Receivables	5 166	22 670
Accrued revenue	75	67
Prepayments	2 127	2 465
GST input tax recoverable	2 610	2 486
Workers compensation recoveries	255	270
Total current receivables	10 233	27 958
Non-current receivables		
Workers compensation recoveries	1 024	1 094
Total non-current receivables	1 024	1 094
Allowance for doubtful debts		
Carrying amount at 1 July 2014	-	(73)
Amounts written off	-	73
Carrying amount at 30 June 2015	-	-

The decrease in receivables from 2013-14 to 2014-15 mainly relates to one invoice for \$20.259m raised to South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission for the Community Emergency Services Fund which was paid in 2014-15.

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 15: Receivables (continued)

Interest rate and credit risk:

Receivables are raised for all goods and services provided for which payment has not been received. Receivables are normally settled within 30 days. Receivables, prepayments and accrued revenues are non-interest bearing. It is not anticipated that counterparties will fail to discharge their obligations. The carrying amount of receivables approximates net fair value due to being receivable on demand. There is no concentration of credit risk.

Ageing analysis of receivables – refer note 32.

Note 16: Non-current assets held for sale

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Buildings and improvements	43	548
Less impairment loss	-	(490)
Land	9 850	10 159
Total non-current assets held for sale	9 893	10 217

Reconciliation of non-current assets held for sale movement

Carrying amount at 1 July	10 217	10 987
Disposals	(324)	(311)
Impairment loss	-	(490)
Transfers from property, plant and equipment	-	31
Total non-current assets held for sale	9 893	10 217

During 2014-15 SAPOL:

- sold nine of the assets held for sale at Port Broughton and Stansbury.

During 2013-14 SAPOL:

- sold nine of the assets held for sale at Poochera and Kalangadoo.
- transferred four assets at Poochera from property, plant and equipment.
- Incurred impairment loss of \$490 000 due to revaluation of the assets held for sale at the Police Academy.

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 17: Property, plant and equipment

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Land ⁽¹⁾		
Land at fair value	59 623	60 010
Total land	59 623	60 010
Buildings and improvements ⁽¹⁾		
Buildings at fair value	211 752	212 414
Accumulated depreciation	(6 427)	(84)
Total buildings and improvements	205 325	212 330
Leasehold improvements ⁽¹⁾		
Leasehold improvements at fair value	44 887	45 107
Accumulated depreciation	(3 405)	(2)
Total leasehold improvements	41 482	45 105
Computing and communications equipment		
Computing and communications equipment - at cost (deemed fair value) ⁽²⁾	54 981	51 088
Accumulated depreciation	(41 240)	(36 842)
Total computing and communications equipment	13 741	14 246
Vehicles and transport vessels		
Vehicles and transport vessels - at cost (deemed fair value)	9 869	9 967
Accumulated depreciation	(5 326)	(4 683)
Total vehicle and transport vessels	4 543	5 284
Other		
Other - at cost (deemed fair value)	42 921	39 866
Accumulated depreciation	(24 758)	(21 405)
Total other	18 163	18 461
Aircraft		
Aircraft at fair value	2 385	2 384
Accumulated depreciation	(1 160)	(8)
Total aircraft	1 225	2 376
Total property, plant and equipment	344 102	357 812

(1) Land, buildings and improvements, leasehold improvements and aircraft were revalued as at 30 June 2014 by Liquid Pacific.

(2) Intangible assets - computer software has been separately identified. (refer note 18).

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 17: Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Movement reconciliation of non-current assets:

2015	Land	Buildings & improvements	Leasehold improvements	Computing & communications equipment	Vehicles & transport vessels	Other
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	60 010	212 330	45 105	14 246	5 284	18 461
Prior period adjustments *	(387)	(552)	-	121	(67)	148
Transfers to/(from) capital works in progress	-	124	-	4 089	1 241	2 812
Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	(6 345)	(3 440)	(4 256)	(1 658)	(4 437)
Net revaluation increment/(decrement)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donated assets	-	-	-	187	-	1 400
Transfer between classes	-	(232)	-	(582)	-	202
Disposals	-	-	(85)	-	(257)	-
Assets written off	-	-	(98)	(64)	-	(423)
Carrying amount at 30 June	59 623	205 325	41 482	13 741	4 543	18 163

Note 17: Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Movement reconciliation of non-current assets:

2015	Aircraft	Total property plant and equipment	Capital works in progress	Intangible assets (internally generated)	Intangible assets (other computer software)	2015 Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	2 376	357 812	12 748	9 751	3 185	383 496
Prior period adjustments *	-	(737)	-	(184)	55	(866)
Additions	-	-	15 421	-	-	15 421
Transfers to/(from) capital works in progress	-	8 266	(18 097)	7 361	2 470	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(1 151)	(21 287)	-	(2 495)	(2 077)	(25 859)
Net revaluation increment/(decrement)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donated assets	-	1 587	-	-	-	1 587
Transfer between classes	-	(612)	-	(7 284)	7 896	-
Disposals	-	(342)	-	-	(130)	(472)
Assets written off	-	(585)	-	(18)	(13)	(616)
Other	-	-	(49)	-	-	(49)
Carrying amount at 30 June	1 225	344 102	10 023	7 131	11 386	372 642

* A prior period adjustment has been recognised to reflect assets identified during stocktake and valuation and not previously recorded. These assets were either donated or expensed in prior years.

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 17: Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Movement reconciliation of non-current assets:

2014	Land \$'000	Buildings & improvements \$'000	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Computing & communications equipment \$'000	Vehicles & transport vessels \$'000	Other \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	56 490	205 988	48 335	11 470	3 358	20 274
Prior period adjustments *	10	305	12	34	-	371
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to/(from) capital works in progress	-	723	68	5 965	3 617	2 331
Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	(6 421)	(4 326)	(3 544)	(1 400)	(4 401)
Net revaluation increment/(decrement)	3 532	7 321	5 163	-	(213)	-
Donated assets	-	-	-	-	-	575
Asset - recognised through stocktake	-	4 451	(4 137)	388	-	(702)
Disposals	(20)	(5)	-	(8)	(58)	-
Assets written off	-	(3)	(10)	(59)	(20)	(56)
Transfers to assets held for sale	(2)	(29)	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	69
Carrying amount at 30 June	60 010	212 330	45 105	14 246	5 284	18 461

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 17: Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Movement reconciliation of non-current assets:

2014	Aircraft \$'000	Total property plant and equipment \$'000	Capital works in progress \$'000	Intangible assets (internally generated) \$'000	Intangible assets (other computer software) \$'000	2014 Total \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	2 363	348 278	14 029	8 739	3 070	374 116
Prior period adjustments*	-	732	-	37	10	779
Additions	-	-	15 833	-	-	15 833
Transfers to/(from) capital works in progress	135	12 839	(17 161)	3 265	1 057	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(115)	(20 207)	-	(2 292)	(931)	(23 430)
Net revaluation increment/(decrement)	(7)	15 796	-	-	-	15 796
Donated assets	-	575	-	-	-	575
Asset - recognised through stocktake	-	-	-	2	(2)	-
Disposals	-	(91)	-	-	-	(91)
Assets written off	-	(148)	-	-	(19)	(167)
Transfers to assets held for sale	-	(31)	-	-	-	(31)
Other	-	69	47	-	-	116
Carrying amount at 30 June	2 376	357 812	12 748	9 751	3 185	383 496

* A prior period adjustment has been recognised to reflect assets identified during stocktake and valuation and not previously recorded. These assets were either donated or expensed in prior years.

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 18: Intangible Assets

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Computer software		
Internally developed computer software - at cost (deemed fair value)	26 190	26 373
Accumulated amortisation	<u>(19 059)</u>	<u>(16 622)</u>
Total internally generated computer software	<u>7 131</u>	<u>9 751</u>
Other computer software		
Other computer software	20 506	10 616
Accumulated amortisation	<u>(9 120)</u>	<u>(7 431)</u>
Total other computer software	<u>11 386</u>	<u>3 185</u>
Total intangible assets	<u><u>18 517</u></u>	<u><u>12 936</u></u>

Note 19: Investment properties

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Investment building	759	759
Investment land	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>
Total investment properties	<u>1 259</u>	<u>1 259</u>
Movement reconciliation of investment properties		
Carrying amount at 1 July	1,259	1,390
Impairment loss	<u>-</u>	<u>(131)</u>
Carrying amount at 30 June	<u><u>1 259</u></u>	<u><u>1 259</u></u>

Investment properties are measured at fair value being the amounts for which the properties could be exchanged between willing parties in arm's length transaction, based on current prices in an active market for similar properties.

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 20: Fair value measurement

The fair value of non-financial assets must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purposes. SAPOL categorises non-financial assets measured at fair value into hierarchy based on the level of inputs used in measurement.

Fair value measurements recognised in the Statement of Financial Position are categorised into the following levels at 30 June 2015.

Fair value measurements at 30 June 2015

	Level 2	Level 3	2015
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Recurring fair value measurements			
Land	59 623	-	59 623
Buildings & improvements	-	205 325	205 325
Leasehold improvements	-	41 482	41 482
Computing & communications equipment	-	13 741	13 741
Vehicles & transport vessels	1 632	2 911	4 543
Other	-	18 163	18 163
Aircraft	1 225	-	1 225
Investment properties	1 259	-	1 259
Total recurring fair value measurements	63 739	281 622	345 361
Non- recurring fair value measurements			
Land held for sale	9 850	-	9 850
Buildings held for sale	-	43	43
Total non-recurring fair value measurements	9 850	43	9 893
Total	73 589	281 665	355 254

Fair value measurements at 30 June 2014

	Level 2	Level 3	2014
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Recurring fair value measurements			
Land	60 010	-	60 010
Buildings & improvements	-	212 330	212 330
Leasehold improvements	-	45 105	45 105
Computing & communications equipment	-	14 246	14 246
Vehicles & transport vessels	2 443	2 841	5 284
Other	-	18 461	18 461
Aircraft	2 376	-	2 376
Investment properties	1 259	-	1 259
Total recurring fair value measurements	66 088	292 983	359 071
Non- recurring fair value measurements			
Land held for sale	10 159	-	10 159
Buildings held for sale	-	58	58
Total non-recurring fair value measurements	10 159	58	10 217
Total	76 247	293 041	369 288

There were no transfers of assets between levels 1 and 2 fair value hierarchy levels in 2015. SAPOL's policy is to recognise transfers into and out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

SAPOL had no valuations categorised into level 1.

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 20: Fair value measurement (continued)

Valuation techniques and inputs

Valuation techniques used to derive levels 2 and 3 fair values are at Note 17. Level 2 assets are valued with reference to market transactions. There were no changes in valuation techniques during 2015.

Description	Valuation Approach	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range (weighted avg)
Buildings & improvements	Cost Approach	Depreciated Replacement Cost	Cost (per Sq metre) Effective Life (yrs)	\$1 - \$ 10 500 20 - 60 years
Leasehold improvements	Cost Approach	Depreciated Replacement Cost	Cost (per Sq metre) Effective Life (yrs)	\$500 - \$1 200 Term of Lease - 25 years
Computing and communications equipment*	Cost Approach	Depreciated Replacement Cost		
Vehicles & transport vessels*	Cost Approach	Depreciated Replacement Cost		
Other*	Cost Approach	Depreciated Replacement Cost		

The following table is a reconciliation of fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3).

Reconciliation of recurring fair value measurements – Level 3

	Buildings and improvements \$'000	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Computing & communications equipment \$'000	Vehicles & transport vessels \$'000	Other \$'000
2015					
Opening balance at the beginning of the period	212 330	45 105	14 246	2 841	18 461
Prior year adjustments	(552)	-	121	32	148
Transfers from capital work in progress	124	-	4 089	1 241	2 812
Donated assets	-	-	187	-	1 400
Transfer between classes	(232)	-	(582)	71	202
Disposals/written off	-	(183)	(64)	(75)	(423)
Subtotal	211 670	44 922	17 997	4 110	22 600
Gains/(losses) for the period recognised in net result:					
Depreciation	(6 345)	(3 440)	(4 256)	(1 199)	(4 437)
Subtotal	(6 345)	(3 440)	(4 256)	(1 199)	(4 437)
Carrying amount at 30 June	205 325	41 482	13 741	2 911	18 163

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 20: Fair value measurement (continued)

	Buildings and improvements \$'000	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Computing & communications equipment \$'000	Vehicles & transport vessels \$'000	Other \$'000
2014					
Opening balance at the beginning of the period	205 988	48 335	11 470	3 161	20 274
Prior year adjustments	11	12	34	-	371
Revaluation additions	294	-	-	-	-
Transfers from capital work in progress	723	68	5 965	904	2 331
Classified as held for sale and/or disposals	(29)	-	-	-	-
Donated Assets	-	-	-	-	575
Transfer between classes	4 451	(4 137)	388	-	(702)
Other	-	-	-	-	69
Disposals/written off	(8)	(10)	(67)	(78)	(56)
Subtotal	211 430	44 268	17 790	3 987	22 862
Gains/(losses) for the period recognised in net result:					
Revaluation increment/decrement	7 321	5 163	-	-	-
Depreciation	(6 421)	(4 326)	(3 544)	(1 146)	(4 401)
Subtotal	900	837	(3 544)	(1 146)	(4 401)
Gains/(losses) for the period recognised in other comprehensive income:					
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount at 30 June	212 330	45 105	14 246	2 841	18 461

* Other items such as motor vehicles, weapons and other plant and equipment have not been revalued as they do not meet the revaluation criteria in APF III *Asset Accounting Framework* (ie fair value at the time of acquisition is less than \$1m). The carrying amount of these assets is deemed to be fair value.

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 21: Payables

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Current payables		
Employment on-costs	10 210	9 394
Creditors	16 776	14 888
Paid Parental Leave Scheme payable	87	93
Total current payables	27 073	24 375
Non-current payables		
Employment on-costs	27 438	24 892
Total non-current payables	27 438	24 892

As a result of an actuarial assessment performed by Shared Services SA, the proportion of long service leave taken as leave has increased to 61.92% (2014: 61.23%) for police and decreased to 74.87% (2014: 74.04%) for non-police. The rates used are based on historical trends and are used to calculate employment on-costs.

Interest rate and credit risk

Creditors and accruals are raised for all amounts due but unpaid. Sundry creditors are normally settled within 30 days. Employment on-costs are settled when the respective employee benefit that they relate to is discharged. All payables are non-interest bearing. The carrying amount of payables represents fair value due to the amounts being payable on demand.

Note 22: Other liabilities

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Current other liabilities		
Lease incentive	499	499
Total current other liabilities	499	499
Non-current other liabilities		
Lease incentive	5 076	5 576
Total non-current other liabilities	5 076	5 576

In 2011-12, SAPOL received two lease incentives (\$5 million in leasehold improvements and 3 months' rent free) as a part of leasing the new police headquarters on Angas Street. The aggregate benefits of these lease incentives received have been recorded as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term of 15 years, on a straight line basis. As at 30 June 2015 the remaining life of the lease term is 11 years.

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 23: Employee benefits

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Current employee benefits		
Accrued salaries and wages	13 691	11 414
Annual leave	31 785	32 414
Long service leave	11 194	10 075
Skills and experience retention leave	438	343
Police services leave*	5 018	-
Total current employee benefits	62 126	54 246
Non-current employee benefits		
Annual leave	1 164	351
Long service leave	177 967	166 462
Police services leave	3 086	-
Total non-current employee benefits	182 217	166 813
Total employee benefits	244 343	221 059

AASB 119 *Employee Benefits* contains the calculation methodology for LSL. The actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance has provided a set level of liability for the measurement of LSL.

AASB 119 requires the use of the yield on long term Commonwealth Government bonds as the discount rate in the measurement of the LSL liability. The yield on long term Commonwealth Government bonds has decreased from 3.50% (2014) to 3% (2015).

The net financial effect of the changes in the current financial year is an increase in long service leave liability of \$12 million and employee benefit expense of \$10 million. The impact on future periods is impracticable to estimate as the LSL liability is calculated using a number of assumptions - a key assumption is the long-term discount rate.

The actuarial assessment performed by DTF left the salary inflation rate at 4% for LSL liability and revised the salary inflation rate down by 1% from 2014 (4%) to 2015 (3%) for annual leave and SERL liability.

The net financial effect of the changes in the current financial year is an increase in the annual leave and SERL liability of \$202 000 and employee benefit expense by \$760 000.

* Police Service Leave is prescribed in Clause 34 of the South Australia Police Enterprise Agreement 2011 and became effective from 1 July 2014. A member who has or attains 20 years police service in the 2014/15 financial year will be credited with 3 calendar weeks police service leave on their police service anniversary after 1 July 2014. Thereafter on each 5th anniversary of their police service (from the initial credit of leave) they will be credited 4 calendar weeks police service leave.

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 24: Provisions

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Current provisions		
Workers compensation	15 023	13 854
Death in course of employment	-	950
Civil actions against police	220	374
Total current provisions	15 243	15 178
Non-current provisions		
Workers compensation	69 400	79 422
Total non-current provisions	69 400	79 422
Workers compensation:		
Carrying amount at 1 July	93 276	84 099
Increase/(decrease) resulting from re-measurement	9 123	23 090
Reduction due to payments	(17 976)	(13 913)
Carrying amount at 30 June	84 423	93 276
Death in course of employment		
Carrying amount at 1 July	950	1 890
Increase/(decrease) in the provision due to revision of estimates	(950)	(940)
Carrying amount at 30 June	-	950
Civil actions against police:		
Carrying amount at 1 July	374	437
Increase in the provision due to revision of estimates	243	397
Reduction due to payments	(397)	(460)
Carrying amount at 30 June	220	374

Note 25: Equity

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Contributed capital	85 220	85 220
Revaluation surplus	129 064	129 879
Retained earnings	(86 613)	(101 179)
Total equity	127 671	113 920

The retained earnings represent the residual interest in SAPOL's net assets. The SA Government holds the accumulated deficit interest in SAPOL on behalf of the community.

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 26: Cash flow reconciliation

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at year end as per:		
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position	121,416	60,632
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Cash Flows	121,416	60,632
Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net cost of providing services:		
Net cash provided by operating activities	74,617	12,831
Revenues from SA Government	(735,886)	(706,608)
Contribution from the Community Emergency Services Fund	(20,748)	(20,259)
Contribution from Community Road Safety Fund	(38,317)	(37,382)
Payments to SA Government	-	14,312
Non-cash Items:		
Depreciation and amortisation	(25,859)	(23,430)
Donated assets	1,587	575
Net gain/(loss) from disposal of non-current assets	(238)	155
Write off of non-current assets	(616)	(167)
Capital work-in-progress expensed	(288)	116
Capital accruals	1,731	149
Movements in assets and liabilities:		
Increase/(decrease) in receivables	(17,795)	22,004
Increase/(decrease) in inventories	11	(2)
(Increase)/decrease in payables	(5,641)	(1,928)
(Increase)/decrease in other liabilities	500	499
(Increase)/decrease in employee benefits	(23,284)	(7,826)
(Increase)/decrease in provisions	9,957	(8,174)
Net cost of providing services	(780 269)	(755 135)

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 27: Transactions with SA Government

		SA Government		Non-SA Government		Total	
		2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Note		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
	EXPENSES						
5	Employee benefits expenses	30 777	28 926	627 566	605 491	658 343	634 417
6	Supplies and services						
	Accommodation and property related	24 864	23 774	5 891	6 374	30 755	30 148
	Administration	1 157	1 417	14 795	14 574	15 952	15 991
	Communication and computing	9 531	9 533	16 698	14 434	26 229	23 967
	Consultants	1	1	128	157	129	158
	Employee related	7 667	6 489	2 839	4 120	10 506	10 609
	Insurance	1 341	1 314	-	-	1 341	1 314
	Legal	1 842	2 935	405	210	2 247	3 145
	Minor equipment	98	92	2 564	3 191	2 662	3 283
	Motor vehicle related	345	326	22 777	23 850	23 122	24 176
	Shared Services SA	3 095	3 072	-	-	3 095	3 072
	Uniforms	-	-	1 713	3 366	1 713	3 366
	Utilities	1 930	1 242	2 766	3 870	4 696	5 112
	Other	1 694	2 078	5 630	4 090	7 324	6 168
7	Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	25 859	23 430	25 859	23 430
	Write down of non-current assets	616	167	-	-	616	167
11	Net loss from the disposal of non-current assets	-	-	238	-	238	-
16,19	Impairment loss	-	-	-	621	-	621
13	Payments to SA Government	-	14 312	-	-	-	14 312
	TOTAL EXPENSES	84 958	95 678	729 869	707 778	814 827	803 456
	INCOME						
8	Fees and charges						
	Escorts - wide load/other	22	-	2 344	3 029	2 366	3 029
	Firearms licence and registration fees	-	-	4 971	4 848	4 971	4 848
	Hoon legislation recoveries	-	-	3 396	3 772	3 396	3 772
	Police information requests	127	55	2 671	2 939	2 798	2 994
	Police security services	9 397	9 082	75	72	9 472	9 154
	Prosecution and other court fees	-	-	2 061	2 070	2 061	2 070
	Other fees	13	-	993	990	1 006	990
9	Interest	-	-	5	14	5	14
10	Commonwealth revenues	-	-	1 164	1 187	1 164	1 187
11	Net gain from the disposal of non-current assets	-	-	-	155	-	155

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note		SA Government		Non-SA Government		Total	
		2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
12	Other income						
	Contributed (donated) asset revenue	1 400	575	187	-	1 587	575
	Employee benefits recoveries	1 166	1 986	958	406	2 124	2 392
	Goods and services recoveries	166	282	1 159	555	1 325	837
	Gain on foreign exchange	-	-	66	-	66	-
	Intra-Government transfers	764	742	-	-	764	742
	Rent revenue	141	34	179	292	320	326
	Sundry receipts	39	79	548	397	587	476
	Other sundry revenues	39	-	507	448	546	448
13	Revenues from SA Government	794 951	764 249	-	-	794 951	764 249
	TOTAL INCOME	808 225	777 084	21 284	21 174	829 509	798 258
	FINANCIAL ASSETS						
15	Receivables						
	Receivables	4 169	21 022	997	1 648	5 166	22 670
	Accrued revenue	75	62	-	5	75	67
	Prepayments	-	-	2 127	2 465	2 127	2 465
	GST input tax recoverable	-	-	2 610	2 486	2 610	2 486
	Workers compensation recoveries	1 279	1 364	-	-	1 279	1 364
	TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	5 523	22 448	5 734	6 604	11 257	29 052
	FINANCIAL LIABILITIES						
21	Payables						
	Employment on-costs	13 294	12 010	24 354	22 276	37 648	34 286
	Creditors	10 374	4 577	6 402	10 311	16 776	14 888
	Paid Parental Leave Scheme payable	-	-	87	93	87	93
22	Other liabilities	5 575	6 075	-	-	5 575	6 075
	TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	29 243	22 662	30 843	32 680	60 086	55 342

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**Note 28: Budgetary reporting and explanations of major variances**

The following are brief explanations of variances between original budget and actual amounts.

Explanations are provided for variances where variances exceeds the greater of 10% of the original budgeted amount and 5% of the original budgeted total expenses.

		Original budget 2015 \$'000	Actual 2015 \$'000	Variance \$'000
Statement of Comprehensive Income				
	Note			
Expenses				
Employee benefits	1	659 335	658 343	992
Supplies and services	2	150 575	129 771	20 804
Depreciation and amortisation		24 996	25 859	(863)
Write down of non-current assets		-	616	(616)
Net loss from the disposal of non-current and other assets		-	238	(238)
Total expenses		834 906	814 827	20 079
Income				
Fees and charges	3	30 933	26 070	4 863
Interest		-	5	(5)
Commonwealth revenues		994	1 164	(170)
Net gain from the disposal of non-current and other assets		136	-	136
Other income	4	5 436	7 319	(1 883)
Total income		37 499	34 558	2 941
Net cost of providing services		797 407	780 269	17 138
Revenues from (payments to) SA government				
Revenues from SA government		737 614	735 886	1 728
Contributions from the Community Emergency Services Fund		20 748	20 748	-
Contributions from the Community Road Safety Fund		38 317	38 317	-
Net revenues from SA Government		796 679	794 951	1 728
Net result		(728)	14 682	(15 410)

The budget process is not subject to audit. Budget information refers to the amounts presented to parliament in the original budgeted financial statements in respect of the reporting period (2014-15 Budget paper 4). These original budgeted amounts have been presented and classified on a basis that is consistent with line items in the financial statements. However, these amounts have not been adjusted to reflect revised budgets or administrative restructures/machinery of government changes.

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 28: Budgetary reporting and explanations of major variances (continued)

		Original budget 2015 \$'000	Actual 2015 \$'000	Variance \$'000
Investing expenditure summary	Note			
Total new projects	5	3 879	728	3,151
Total existing projects	6	8 642	5 085	3,557
Total annual program	7	6 934	9 533	(2,599)
Total investing expenditure		19,455	15,346	4,109

The budget process is not subject to audit. Budget information refers to the amounts presented to parliament in the original budgeted financial statements in respect of the reporting period (2014-15 Budget paper 4). These original budgeted amounts have been presented and classified on a basis that is consistent with line items in the financial statements. However, these amounts have not been adjusted to reflect revised budgets or administrative restructures/machinery of government changes.

Notes

1. *Employee benefits* – variance mainly relates to the significant decrease in the worker’s compensation liability based on actuarial calculation and timing of filling of vacancies. This is partly offset by increases in long service leave liability actuarial calculation.
2. *Supplies and services* – variance mainly relates to savings being achieved in advance of targets and provisions for cost pressures not required, redirection of budget for minor equipment to fund investing expenditure and lower corporate costs
3. *Fees and charges* – variance mainly relates to lower hoon recoveries, lower prosecution and other court fees
4. *Other income* – variance mainly relates to cost recovery activities provided to other jurisdictions (Commonwealth and State)
5. New investing major projects include Henley Beach police station and the development of App Technology initiatives. The 2014-15 original budget was adjusted during the year to take account of approved adjustments for re-phasing of \$2.8 million budget to later financial years to take account of revised project plans. The approved revised budget was \$1.127 million compared to actual expenditure of \$0.728 million. SAPOL will seek carryover of committed under expenditure balances with the Department of Treasury and Finance as part of the 2014-15 carryover budget process
6. Existing major projects include Police Records Management System (completion of stage 1 and progression of stages 2-4) and Hi-tech crime fighting equipment. The 2014-15 original budget was adjusted during the year to take account of approved adjustments, including re-phasing of \$1.9 million budget to 2015-16. The approved revised budget was \$6.998 million compared to actual expenditure of \$5.085 million. SAPOL intends to seek carryover of committed under expenditure balances with the Department of Treasury and Finance as part of the carryover budget process.
7. The 2014-15 original budget was adjusted during the year to take account of approved adjustments, including reclassification of \$3.4 million from supplies and services budget to fund investing projects. SAPOL actual spend was slightly below the approved revised budget of \$10.157 million.

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 29: Unrecognised contractual commitments

Capital commitments

The total value, net of GST of capital commitments not provided for as at the end of the reporting period are detailed below. These amounts have not been brought to account in the financial statements.

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
No later than one year	1 704	956
Later than one year but not later than five years	-	630
Total capital commitments	1 704	1 586
GST on capital commitments	170	159

Major capital commitments for 2014-15 include Project Shield, Firearms Training Simulator, Body Armour, Rimage Replacement and Protective Clothing. (2013-14 include Project Shield, Protective Clothing, Body Armour, and Hand Held Lasers).

Other commitments

The total value, net of GST of other commitments not provided for as at the end of the reporting period are detailed below. These amounts have not been brought to account in the financial statements.

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
No later than one year	7 796	9 774
Later than one year but not later than five years	2 950	6 370
Total other commitments	10 746	16 144
GST on other commitments	1 075	1 614

Major other expenditure commitments for 2014-15 include Cleaning, Towing, AP fleet, PrixCar, Uniforms and Drug Screening Kits. (2013-14 include Cleaning, Towing, Vehicle Servicing and Repairs, Vehicle Commissioning and Decommissioning, Uniforms and Drug Screening Kits)

Operating lease commitments

The total value, net of GST, of future non-cancellable operating lease commitments not provided for as at the end of the reporting period are detailed below. These amounts have not been brought to account in the financial statements.

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
No later than one year	29 179	30 078
Later than one year but not later than five years	86 045	77 108
Later than five years	152 056	150 430
Total operating lease commitments	267 280	257 616
GST on operating lease commitments	26 728	25 762

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 29: Unrecognised contractual commitments (continued)

The property leases are non-cancellable with rental payable in advance. Contingent rental provisions within the lease agreements require minimum lease payments to be increased periodically and generally in line with CPI movements and market conditions. Options exist to renew property leases at the end of the term of the leases. Operating lease commitments include commitments for PPP leases related to SAPOL occupancies only. From 2012 commitments also include the lease for the new police headquarters on Angas Street.

Remuneration commitments

Commitments for the payment of salaries and other remuneration under fixed-term employment contracts in existence at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are as follows:

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
No later than one year	3 056	3 676
Later than one year but not later than five years	5 152	7 370
Total remuneration commitments	8 208	11 046

Amounts disclosed include commitments arising from executive and other service contracts. SAPOL does not offer fixed-term remuneration contracts greater than five years.

Note 30: Contingent liabilities

Rewards

As at 30 June 2015 the value of outstanding rewards for unsolved murders was \$33.8 million (\$22.9million). No provision has been made in the financial statements for this amount as considerable doubt exists as to the amount and timing of rewards that will actually be paid. The amount is not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position.

Note 31: Remuneration of tribunal and committee members

Members of the tribunal and committee during the 2014-15 financial year were:

Police Review Tribunal:

D Swain D Gurry

Firearms Review Committee:

R Hamdorf	O Bevan*	R Manley
R Maine*	I Wangel*	G Katsaras
J Basheer*	H Dodd	
G Hyde	E Kosmala	
Y Hill	R Warwick	

All members of the Firearms Review Committee were appointed until 30 June 2015.

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
The number of members whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:		
\$0 - \$9 999	13	12
\$10 000 - \$19 999	1	1
Total number of members	14	13

Note 31: Remuneration of tribunal and committee members (continued)

Remuneration of members reflects all costs of performing tribunal/committee member duties including sitting fees, superannuation contributions, FBT and salary sacrifice arrangements. The total remuneration received or receivable by members was \$32 000 (2014: \$23 000).

Amounts paid to a superannuation plan for Tribunal/Committee members were \$2 000 (2014: \$800).

Unless otherwise disclosed, transactions between members and SAPOL are on conditions no more favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect the entity would have adopted if dealing with the related party at arm's length in the same circumstances.

For the purposes of this table, travel allowances and other out-of-pocket expenses paid to members have not been included as remuneration as it is considered to be reimbursement of direct out-of-pocket expenses incurred by relevant members.

* In accordance with Premier and Cabinet Circular 16 *Remuneration for Government Appointed Part-time Boards and Committees*, government employees did not receive any remuneration for Tribunal/Committee duties during the financial year.

Note 32: Financial risk management/financial instruments

Financial risk management

Risk management is managed by the Department's corporate services section and departmental risk management policies are in accordance with the Risk Management Policy Statement issued by the Premier and Treasurer and the principles established in the Australian Standard Risk Management Principles and Guidelines.

The Department is exposed to financial risk – liquidity risk, credit risk and market risk. There have been no changes in risk exposure since the last reporting period.

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 32: Financial risk management/financial instruments (continued)

Categorisation of financial instruments

For details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement, and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised with respect to each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument refer to note 2.

	Note	2015			2014		
		Classification in fair value hierarchy			Classification in fair value hierarchy		
		Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Total \$'000	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Total \$'000
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents							
Cash and cash equivalents	14	-	121 416	121 416	-	60 632	60 632
Loans and receivables							
Receivables ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	15	-	5 016	5 016	-	21 999	21 999
Financial liabilities							
Financial liabilities at cost							
Payables ⁽¹⁾	21	-	8 860	8 860	-	7 231	7 231

(1) Receivable and payable amounts disclosed here exclude amounts relating to statutory receivables and payables. In government certain rights to receive or pay cash may not be contractual and therefore in these situations the requirements will not apply. Where rights or obligations have their source in legislation such as levy receivables/payables, tax equivalents, commonwealth tax, etc. they would be excluded from disclosure. The standard defines contract as enforceable by law. All amounts recorded are carried at cost (not materially different from amortised cost).

(2) Receivables amount disclosed here excludes prepayments. Prepayments are presented in Note 15 as trade and other receivables in accordance with paragraph 78(b) of AASB 101. However, prepayments are not financial assets as defined in AASB 132 as the future economic benefit of these assets is the receipt of goods and services rather than the right to receive cash or another financial asset.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that SAPOL is unable to meet its financial obligations as they are due to be settled. SAPOL is funded principally from appropriations by the SA Government. SAPOL works with DTF to determine the cash flows associated with its Government approved program of work and to ensure funding is provided through SA Government budgetary processes to meet the expected cash flows. SAPOL settles undisputed accounts within 30 days from the date of the invoice or date the invoice is first received. In the event of a dispute, payment is made 30 days from resolution.

SAPOL's exposure to liquidity risk is insignificant based on past experience and current assessment of risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility of SAPOL's debtors defaulting on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to SAPOL. SAPOL measures credit risk on a fair value basis and monitors risk on a regular basis.

SAPOL has minimal credit risk. SAPOL has policies and procedures in place to ensure that transactions occur with customers with appropriate credit history. SAPOL does not engage in high risk hedging for its financial assets.

Allowances for impairment of financial assets are calculated on past experience and current and expected changes in credit rating. Currently SAPOL does not hold any collateral as security for any of its financial assets. There is no evidence to indicate that financial assets are impaired.

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 32: Financial risk management/financial instruments (continued)

Ageing analysis of financial assets

The following table discloses the ageing of financial assets and the ageing of impaired assets:

	Past due by				Total \$'000
	Current (not overdue) \$'000	Overdue for less than 30 days \$'000	Overdue for 30-60 days \$'000	Overdue for more than 60 days \$'000	
2015					
Not impaired:					
Receivables	4 617	277	36	40	4 970
Impaired:					
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-
2014					
Not impaired:					
Receivables	25 597	260	3	111	25 971
Impaired:					
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-

Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities

SAPOL has assessed the maturity of its financial assets and liabilities as being less than one year. Receivables and payables with a contractual obligation are settled within 30 days.

Market risk

SAPOL occasionally has exposure to foreign currency risks. Where the exposure to foreign currency risk is greater than \$100 000 SAPOL enters in to a hedging arrangement with SAFA.

SAPOL to not engage in high risk hedging for its financial assets. To manage exchange risk for 2015-16, as at 30 June 2015 SAPOL had in place a foreign exchange forward contract totalling \$0.734m. The forward exchange contract is with SAFA and is to cover commitments denominated in foreign currency. As with all hedging there are financial risks. Cash-flows from foreign exchange forward contracts are included in the statement of comprehensive income, and all gains on exchange are shown in note 12.

Sensitivity analysis disclosure

A sensitivity analysis of SAPOL's interest rate risk has not been undertaken as it has been determined that the possible impact on net result, total comprehensive result and equity from fluctuations in interest rates is immaterial.

SAPOL
Statement of Administered Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Notes	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Expenses			
Employee benefits	A3	502	498
Supplies and services	A4	2 389	2 373
Intra-government transfers		13 498	13 138
Total expenses		16 389	16 009
Income			
Fees, fines and charges	A5	89 760	85 440
Total Income		89 760	85 440
Revenues from (payments to) SA Government			
Revenues from SA Government	A6	675	649
Payments to SA Government	A6	(74 054)	(70 112)
Net (payments to) SA Government		(73 379)	(69 463)
Net result		(8)	(32)
Total comprehensive result		(8)	(32)

SAPOL
Statement of Administered Financial Position
as at 30 June 2015

	Notes	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	A7	14 036	12 876
Receivables	A8	235	221
Total current assets		<u>14 271</u>	<u>13 097</u>
Total assets		<u>14 271</u>	<u>13 097</u>
 LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Other liabilities	A9	13 737	12 586
Total current liabilities		<u>13 737</u>	<u>12 586</u>
 Total liabilities		<u>13 737</u>	<u>12 586</u>
Net assets		<u>534</u>	<u>511</u>
 EQUITY			
Equity		534	511
Total equity		<u>534</u>	<u>511</u>
 Unrecognised Contractual Commitments	 A12		

SAPOL
Statement of Administered Changes in Equity
for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Retained Earnings \$'000
Balance at 30 June 2013	543
Net result for 2013-14	(32)
Total comprehensive result for 2013-14	(32)
Balance at 30 June 2014	511
Prior period adjustment	31
Adjusted balance at 30 June 2014	542
Net result for 2014-15	(8)
Total comprehensive result for 2014-15	(8)
Balance at 30 June 2015	534

SAPOL
Statement of Administered Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Notes	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
		Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash outflows			
Employee benefits		(468)	(414)
Supplies and services		(2 354)	(2 367)
Intra-government transfers		(13 447)	(13 087)
Cash (used in) operations		<u>(16 269)</u>	<u>(15 868)</u>
Cash inflows			
Fees, fines and charges		89 756	85 434
Exhibit monies		406	1 404
Unclaimed property		254	18
Cash generated from operations		<u>90 416</u>	<u>86 856</u>
Cash flows from SA Government			
Receipts from SA Government		633	823
Payments to SA Government		(73 620)	(69 987)
Net Cash (paid to) SA Government		<u>(72 987)</u>	<u>(69 164)</u>
Net cash from/(used by) operating activities	A10	<u>1 160</u>	<u>1 824</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		<u>1 160</u>	<u>1 824</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		<u>12 876</u>	<u>11 052</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	A7	<u>14 036</u>	<u>12 876</u>

South Australia Police
Schedule of Expenses and Income attributable to Administered Items
as at 30 June 2015

	Expiation Fees (3)		Victims of Crime Levy (4)		Special Acts (5)		Public Private Partnership (PPP) (6)	
	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Expenses								
Employee benefits	-	-	-	-	502	498	-	-
Supplies and services	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 257	2 199
Intra-government transfers	-	-	13 303	12 960	-	-	-	-
Total expenses	-	-	13 303	12 960	502	498	2 257	2 199
Income								
Fees, fines and charges	74 052	70 112	13 303	12 960	-	-	2 257	2 199
Total income	74 052	70 112	13 303	12 960	-	-	2 257	2 199
Revenue from (payments to) SA Government								
Revenues from SA Government	-	-	-	-	502	476	-	-
Payments to SA Government	(74 054)	(70 112)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net revenues from (payments to) SA Government	(74 054)	(70 112)	-	-	502	476	-	-
Net result	(2)	-	-	-	-	(22)	-	-

South Australia Police
Schedule of Expenses and Income attributable to Administered Items
as at 30 June 2015

	Firearms Safety Training Levy (7)		Other (8)		Total	
	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Expenses						
Employee benefits	-	-	-	-	502	498
Supplies and services	-	-	132	174	2 389	2 373
Intra-government transfers	136	120	59	58	13 498	13 138
Total expenses	136	120	191	232	16 389	16 009
Income						
Fees, fines and charges	136	120	12	49	89 760	85 440
Total income	136	120	12	49	89 760	85 440
Revenue from (payments to) SA Government						
Revenues from SA Government	-	-	173	173	675	649
Payments to SA Government	-	-	-	-	(74 054)	(70 112)
Net revenues from (payments to) SA Government	-	-	173	173	(73 379)	(69 463)
Net result	-	-	(6)	(10)	(8)	(32)

South Australia Police
Schedule of Assets and Liabilities attributable to Administered Items
as at 30 June 2015

	Unclaimed Property (1)		Exhibit Monies (2)		Expiation Fees (3)		Victims of Crime Levy (4)		Special Acts (5)	
	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Current assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	369	115	7 294	6 886	4 765	4 237	1 059	1 092	(26)	(67)
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	16
Total current assets	369	115	7 294	6 886	4 765	4 237	1 059	1 092	-	(51)
Current liabilities										
Other liabilities	369	115	7 294	6 886	4 765	4 237	1 059	1 092	-	-
Total current liabilities	369	115	7 294	6 886	4 765	4 237	1 059	1 092	-	-
Total liabilities	369	115	7 294	6 886	4 765	4 237	1 059	1 092	-	-
Net assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(51)

South Australia Police
Schedule of Assets and Liabilities attributable to Administered Items
as at 30 June 2015

	Public Private Partnership (6)		Firearms Safety Training Levy (7)		Other (8)		Total	
	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Current assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	41	51	534	562	14 036	12 876
Receivables	209	205	-	-	-	-	235	221
Total current assets	209	205	41	51	534	562	14 271	13 097
Current liabilities								
Other liabilities	209	205	41	51	-	-	13 737	12 586
Total current liabilities	209	205	41	51	-	-	13 737	12 586
Total liabilities	209	205	41	51	-	-	13 737	12 586
Net assets	-	-	-	-	534	562	534	511

Notes to and forming part of the Administered Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2015

A1 Summary of significant accounting policies

All accounting policies for South Australia Police (SAPOL) are contained in note 2. The policies outlined in note 2 apply to both SAPOL and the administered items financial statements except as noted below.

A1.1 Departures from SAPOL 'Summary of significant accounting policies'

Basis of accounting

Income from expiation fees and Victims of Crime Levy fees is recognised on a cash basis. All other elements of SAPOL's Statement of Administered Comprehensive Income, Statement of Administered Financial Position and Statement of Administered Changes in Equity have been prepared on an accrual basis.

A2 Administered items

The following financial transactions are administered by SAPOL as at 30 June 2015. They do not represent controlled transactions of SAPOL. As such they are not recognised in the financial statements of SAPOL.

A2.1 Unclaimed property

SAPOL holds unclaimed monies and proceeds from disposal of found properties. These monies are held for a period of six months and are then passed to the government. SAPOL treats these items in accordance with *Police Regulations 2014*.

A2.2 Exhibit monies

SAPOL holds exhibit property being items confiscated at the time of an offence, i.e items found at a crime scene or which were part of a theft. These items are held as an exhibit which may be presented to the court as evidence at the time the offence is heard. The court may decide that the items are returned or confiscated and passed to the government.

A2.3 Expiation fees

SAPOL as a central processing agency of expiation notices collects expiation revenue arising from expiation notices issued by police officers and other authorised officers. SAPOL treats the collected expiation revenue pursuant to the requirements of the *Expiation of Offences Act 1996*. Monies collected are paid into the consolidated account.

A2.4 Victims of Crime Levy

SAPOL as a central processing agency of expiation notices collects Victims of Crime expiation revenues arising from the expiation of offences included on expiation notices issued by police officers and other authorised officers. SAPOL treats the collected Victims of Crime Levy revenue pursuant to the requirements of the *Victims of Crime Act 2001*. Monies collected are paid into the Victims of Crime Fund operated by the Attorney-General's Department. These are shown as intra-government transfers in the Statement of Administered Comprehensive Income.

A2.5 Special Acts

SAPOL receives separate appropriation for the payment of salaries in relation to the Commissioner of Police. Funding is provided under 'Recurrent Expenditure - Special Acts'. From 2014-15 employee related expenditure in Administered items reflects cash payments only. The employee related liabilities are recorded as SAPOL Controlled items.

**Notes to and forming part of the Administered Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2015**

A2.6 Public private partnership

In May 2005 Cabinet approved the execution of a 25 year service contract with Plenary Justice Pty Ltd (Plenary) for regional police stations for SAPOL and courts for the Courts Administration Authority (CAA). In June 2005 the Minister of Infrastructure signed a project agreement.

The public private partnership (PPP) includes court facilities at Port Lincoln, Victor Harbor, Berri and Port Pirie.

For accounting purposes the lease is an operating lease.

Under the PPP agreement SAPOL is responsible for paying lease payments to Plenary for sites occupied by both SAPOL and CAA. SAPOL invoices CAA for the sites that they occupy.

A2.7 Firearms Safety Training Levy

SAPOL collects the Firearms Safety Training Levy as part of the firearms licence fees. The Firearms Safety Training Levy is transferred to TAFE SA. The levy subsidises compulsory firearms safety training, run by TAFE SA that all applicants for firearms licences must undertake before being issued with their firearms licence.

A2.8 Other

SAPOL receives appropriation with respect to grant payments to Safer Communities Australia Inc and the Australian Crime Prevention Council and a community service obligation payment to South Australian Water Corporation. Activities for the Police and Emergency Services Games ceased during 2014-15.

SAPOL has no control over the use of the funds listed above.

**Notes to and forming part of the Administered Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2015**

A3 Employee benefits

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages	502	498
Total employee benefits	502	498

Remuneration of employees

	2015	2014
	Number	Number
The number of employees whose remuneration or receivable falls within the following bands		
\$401 500 - \$411 499	-	1
\$521 500 - \$531 499	1	-
Total remuneration of employees	1	1

Remuneration of employees reflects all costs of employment including salaries and wages, superannuation, FBT and any other salary sacrifice benefits.

Remuneration of employees by category

Executive	1	1
Total	1	1
Police	1	1
Total	1	1

A4 Supplies and services

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
PPP lease payments*	2 257	2 199
Other	132	174
Total supplies and services	2 389	2 373

* This relates to PPP lease payments on behalf of CAA (refer note A2.6). The expenditure is offset by cost recovery from CAA.

A5 Fees, fines and charges

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Expiation revenue [#]	74 052	70 112
PPP cost recovery*	2 257	2 199
Victims of Crime Levy	13 303	12 960
Sundries	12	49
Firearms Safety Training Levy	136	120
Total fees, fines and charges	89 760	85 440

[#] Expiation revenue in 2013-14 is net of \$661 000 repaid to businesses who had incorrectly been levied the corporate fee for unregistered/uninsured offences since 1 July 2011. A legislative change removed this fee.

* This amount includes cost recovery from the CAA for PPP lease payments (refer note A2.6)

**Notes to and forming part of the Administered Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2015**

A6 Revenues from (payments to) SA Government

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Revenues from SA Government		
Appropriations from consolidated account pursuant to the <i>Appropriation Act</i>	173	173
Appropriations from consolidated account pursuant to the <i>Police Act 1998</i>	502	476
Total revenues from SA Government	675	649
Payments to SA Government		
Other payments to the consolidated account*	(74 054)	(70 112)
Total payments to SA Government	(74 054)	(70 112)

* This amount does not include a dividend/distribution to the SA Government as owner.

A7 Cash and cash equivalents

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Deposits with the Treasurer	14 036	12 876
Total cash and cash equivalents	14 036	12 876

A8 Receivables

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables		
Receivables	235	255
Total receivables	235	255

A9 Other liabilities

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Current other liabilities		
Funds payable to SA Government	5 865	5 380
Exhibit monies held	7 294	6 886
Unclaimed property held for SA Government	369	115
Other payable to non-SA government	209	205
Total other liabilities	13 737	12 586

All payable amounts disclosed above are expected to be paid within 12 months after reporting date

**Notes to and forming part of the Administered Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2015**

A10 Cash flow reconciliation

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at year end as per:		
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Administered Financial Position	14 036	12 876
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Administered Cash Flows	14 036	12 876
 Reconciliation of net cash (used in) operating activities to net result		
Net cash (used in) operating activities	1 160	1 824
Add/less non-cash items		
Movements in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in other liabilities	(1 168)	(1 856)
Net Result	(8)	(32)

**Notes to and forming part of the Administered Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2015**

A11 Transactions with SA Government

Note		SA Government		Non-SA Government		Total	
		2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
	EXPENSES						
A3	Employee benefits expense	-	-	502	498	502	498
A4	Supplies and services						
	PPP lease payments	-	-	2 257	2 199	2 257	2 199
	Other	-	-	132	174	132	174
	Intra-government expenses	13 498	13 138	-	-	13 498	13 138
A6	Payments to SA Government	74 054	70 112	-	-	74 054	70 112
	TOTAL EXPENSES	87 552	83 250	2 891	2 871	90 443	86 121
	INCOME						
A5	Fees fines and charges						
	Expiation revenue	-	-	74 052	70 112	74 052	70 112
	PPP cost recovery	2 257	2 199	-	-	2 257	2 199
	Victims of Crime Levy	-	-	13 303	12 960	13 303	12 960
	Sundries	-	-	12	49	12	49
	Firearms Safety Training Levy	-	-	136	120	136	120
A6	Revenue from government	675	649	-	-	675	649
	TOTAL INCOME	2 932	2 848	87 503	83 241	90 435	86 089
	FINANCIAL ASSETS						
A8	Receivables	235	221	-	-	235	221
	TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	235	221	-	-	235	221
	FINANCIAL LIABILITIES						
A9	Other Liabilities						
	Funds payable to SA Government	5 865	5 380	-	-	5 865	5 380
	Exhibit monies held	7 294	6 886	-	-	7 294	6 886
	Unclaimed property held for SA Government	369	115	-	-	369	115
	Other payable to non-SA Government	-	-	209	205	209	205
	TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	13 528	12 381	209	205	13 737	12 586

**Notes to and forming part of the Administered Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2015**

A12 Unrecognised contractual commitments

Operating lease commitments

The total value, net of GST, of future non-cancellable operating lease commitments not provided for as at the end of the reporting period are detailed below. These amounts have not been brought to account in the financial statements.

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Not later than one year	2 290	2 267
Later than one year but not later than five years	10 004	9 715
Later than five years	28 319	33 198
Total operating lease commitments	40 613	45 180
GST on operating lease commitments	4 061	4 518

The property leases are non-cancellable with rental payable in advance. Contingent rental provisions within the lease agreements require minimum lease payments to be increased periodically and generally in line with CPI movements and market conditions.

Options exist to renew property leases at the end of the term of the leases.

Operating lease commitments include commitments for PPP leases related to CAA occupancies only.

Remuneration commitments

Commitments for the payment of salaries and other remuneration under fixed-term employment contracts in existence at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are as follows

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Not later than one year	395	397
Later than one year but not later than five years	1 585	23
Later than five years	24	-
Total remuneration commitments	2 004	420

Amounts disclosed include commitments arising from executive and other service contracts. SAPOL does not offer fixed-term remuneration contracts greater than five years. Amounts disclosed include commitments arising from the Commissioner of Police employment contract.

**Notes to and forming part of the Administered Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2015**

A13 Budgetary reporting and explanations of major variances between budget and actual amounts

	Original Budget ¹ 2015 \$'000	Actual 2015 \$'000	Variance \$'000
Note			
Statement of Comprehensive Income			
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	1	438	502 (64)
Supplies and services		2,461	2,389 72
Intra-government transfers		15,401	13,498 1,903
Total expenses		18,300	16,389 1,911
Income			
Fees and charges	2	104,167	89,760 14,407
Total income		104,167	89,760 14,407
Net cost of providing services		85,867	73,371 12,496
Revenues from/payments to SA Govt			
Revenue from SA Govt		605	675 (70)
Payments to SA Govt	3	(86,472)	(74,054) (12,418)
Net Revenues from (payments to) SA Government		(85,867)	(73,379) (12,488)
Net result		-	(8) 8
Total comprehensive result		-	(8) 8

¹ The budget process is not subject to audit. Budget information refers to the amounts presented to parliament in the original budgeted financial statements in respect of the reporting period (2014-15 Budget Paper 4). These original budgeted amounts have been presented and classified on a basis that is consistent with line items in the financial statements. However, these amounts have not been adjusted to reflect revised budgets or administrative restructures/machinery of government changes.

Note

1. *Employee benefits* – Higher expenditure relates to lump sum amounts paid to the Commissioner in lieu of leave taken
2. *Fees and charges* – The 2014-15 revised budget was \$95.9m. Lower income reflects lower expiation revenue as a result of timing of safety cameras becoming operational and continued changes in driver behaviour.
3. *Payments to SA Government* – lower payments reflects lower expiation revenue collected

SAPOL has no budget or actual investing expenditure under Administered Items.

Appendix 16 Statistical Review

State Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police for the 2013-14 and 2014-15 Financial Years

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	Year			YTD Variance
	2013-14	2014-15		
HOMICIDE AND RELATED OFFENCES	53	72	19	35.8%
Murder	16	19	3	18.8%
Other homicide and related offences	37	53	16	43.2%
ACTS INTENDED TO CAUSE INJURY	15 584	18 019	2 435	15.6%
Serious Assault resulting in injury	633	656	23	3.6%
Serious Assault not resulting in injury	7 265	8 991	1 726	23.8%
Common Assault	6 416	6 951	535	8.3%
Assault Police	705	744	39	5.5%
Other acts intended to cause injury	565	677	112	19.8%
SEXUAL ASSAULT AND RELATED OFFENCES	1 850	2 089	239	12.9%
Aggravated sexual assault	1 090	1 270	180	16.5%
Non-aggravated sexual assault	341	373	32	9.4%
Non-assaultive sexual offences	419	446	27	6.4%
ROBBERY AND RELATED OFFENCES	811	699	-112	-13.8%
Aggravated robbery	573	500	-73	-12.7%
Non-aggravated robbery	187	130	-57	-30.5%
Blackmail and extortion	51	69	18	35.3%
OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	3 034	3 708	674	22.2%
Threatening behaviour	1 124	1 611	487	43.3%
Dangerous or negligent acts	536	622	86	16.0%
Abduction, harassment and other offences	1 374	1 475	101	7.4%
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	21 332	24 587	3 255	15.3%

**Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police
During 2014-15 Financial Year** (with comparison figures for 2013-14)

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY	Year			YTD Variance
	2013-14	2014-15		
SERIOUS CRIMINAL TRESPASS	13 392	12 913	-479	-3.6%
SCT - Residence	8 536	8 162	-374	-4.4%
SCT - Non Residence	4 856	4 751	-105	-2.2%
THEFT AND RELATED OFFENCES	42 645	43 956	1 311	3.1%
Theft/Illegal Use of MV	3 449	3 215	-234	-6.8%
Theft from motor vehicle	9 611	9 983	372	3.9%
Theft from shop	6 337	6 699	362	5.7%
Receive or handle proceeds of crime	1 275	1 222	-53	-4.2%
Other theft	19 472	19 359	-113	-0.6%
Other theft (GENS)	2 501	3 478	977	39.1%
FRAUD DECEPTION AND RELATED OFFENCES	2 701	2 757	56	2.1%
Obtain benefit by deception	2 235	2 297	62	2.8%
Other fraud, deception and related offences	466	460	-6	-1.3%
PROPERTY DAMAGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL	24 588	22 977	-1 611	-6.6%
Property damage by fire or explosion	1 985	1 733	-252	-12.7%
Graffiti	3 053	2 546	-507	-16.6%
Other property damage and environmental	19 511	18 649	-862	-4.4%
Other property damage and environmental (GENS)	39	49	10	25.6%
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY	83 326	82 603	-723	-0.9%

Erratum Notice for 2013-14 Reporting Period

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY	Year			YTD Variance
	2012/2013	2013/2014		
SERIOUS CRIMINAL TRESPASS	15 944	13 392	-2 552	-16.0%
SCT - Residence	10 230	8 536	-1 694	-16.6%
SCT - Non Residence	5 714	4 856	-858	-15.0%
THEFT AND RELATED OFFENCES	43 555	42 645	-910	-2.1%
Theft/Illegal Use of MV	4 069	3 449	-620	-15.2%
Theft from motor vehicle	10 467	9 611	-856	-8.2%
Theft from shop	6 378	6 337	-41	-0.6%
Receive or handle proceeds of crime	1 510	1 275	-235	-15.6%
Other theft	20 457	19 472	-985	-4.8%
Other theft (GENS)	674	2 501	1 827	271.1%
FRAUD DECEPTION AND RELATED OFFENCES	2 415	2 701	286	11.8%
Obtain benefit by deception	1 976	2 235	259	13.1%
Other fraud, deception and related offences	439	466	27	6.2%
PROPERTY DAMAGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL	28 232	*24 588	-3 644	-12.9%
Property damage by fire or explosion	2 316	1 985	-331	-14.3%
Graffiti	3 959	3 053	-906	-22.9%
Other property damage and environmental	21 914	19 511	-2 403	-11.0%
Other property damage and environmental (GENS)	43	39	-4	-9.3%
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY	90 146	83 326	-6 820	-7.6%

*Property Damage and Environmental category – typing error 24 583 should have been 24 588.

**Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police
During 2014-15 Financial Year**
(with comparison figures for 2013-14)

OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER	Year			
	2013-14	2014-15	YTD Variance	
ILLICIT DRUG OFFENCES	17 228	17 888	660	3.8%
Deal/Traffic/Sell Drugs	1 023	1 110	87	8.5%
Produce/Manufacture Drugs	948	834	-114	-12.0%
Possess/Use Drugs	588	600	12	2.0%
Other Drug offences	576	634	58	10.1%
CENS	9 364	9 129	-235	-2.5%
Drug Diversions	4 729	5 581	852	18.0%
WEAPONS/EXPLOSIVES OFFENCES	2 725	2 897	172	6.3%
Prohibited weapons/explosives	570	642	72	12.6%
Regulated weapons/explosives	1 982	2 089	107	5.4%
Other weapons/explosives offences (GENS)	173	166	-7	-4.0%
PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES	20 370	17 584	-2 786	-13.7%
Trespass	2 957	2 972	15	0.5%
Criminal intent	469	418	-51	-10.9%
Riot and affray	193	176	-17	-8.8%
Disorderly conduct, nec*	3 665	3 220	-445	-12.1%
Offensive conduct	624	604	-20	-3.2%
Other Public Order offences	536	463	-73	-13.6%
Other Public Order offences (GENS)	11 926	9 731	-2 195	-18.4%
JUSTICE PROCEDURE OFFENCES	13 756	15 582	1 826	13.3%
Breach of bail	7 727	8 463	736	9.5%
Breach of violence and non-violence restraining orders	2 369	3 540	1 171	49.4%
Other Justice Procedure offences	3 584	3 513	-71	-2.0%
Other Justice Procedure offences (GENS)	76	66	-10	-13.2%
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES	1 816	2 026	210	11.6%
Other Miscellaneous Offences	939	1 117	178	19.0%
Other Miscellaneous Offences (GENS)	877	909	32	3.6%
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER	55 895	55 977	82	0.1%

*nec – not elsewhere classified.

SHOP THEFT INFRINGEMENT NOTICES	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Total number of STIN 1 issued	37	42	33	24	20
Total number of STIN 1 completed	37	41	30	24	16
Total number of STIN 2 issued	5	7	5	4	3
Total number of STIN 2 completed	5	6	5	4	3
Total number of Withdrawal of Consent (PD 259)	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of community service hours for STIN 2 offence	72	90	57	24	18
Total number of apologies required for STIN 1 offence	13	18	11	12	3
Total number of apologies required for STIN 2 offence	0	2	2	1	0
Total number of Apprehension Reports for breach	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of Apprehension Reports for subsequent breach	0	0	1	0	0

HYDROPONICS INDUSTRY CONTROL ACT and REGULATIONS

The *Hydroponics Industry Control Act 2009* and the *Hydroponics Industry Control Regulations 2010* requires the Commissioner of Police to report on the administration of the Act during the period of 12 months ending on the preceding 30 June. The Act and Regulations commenced on 1 March 2010.

HYDROPONICS INDUSTRY CONTROL ACT and REGULATIONS	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Apprehensions	0	1	0	0
Offences	0	1	0	13
Expiations	0	1	0	0

LIQUOR LICENSING ACT

The *Liquor Licensing Act 1997* requires the Commissioner of Police to report on the administration of the Act during the period of 12 months ending on the preceding 30 June.

There were no orders made pursuant to Section 128C(8) of the Liquor Licensing Act for the period of 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015.

SUMMARY OFFENCES ACT

Weapons Prohibition Orders

Section 21K of the *Summary Offences Act 1953* relating to Weapons Prohibition Orders requires the Commissioner of Police to report on the following information during the period of 12 months ending on the preceding 30 June (other than in the year in which this section comes into operation).

SECTION 21K OF THE <i>SUMMARY OFFENCES (WEAPONS) AMENDMENT ACT 2012</i>	2013-14	2014-15
Number of weapons prohibition orders issued under section 21H	1	7
Number of weapons prohibition orders revoked under section 21H	0	0
Number of appeals under section 21J and the outcome of each appeal that has been completed or finally determined	0	0

There have been no breaches of Weapons Prohibition Orders for the period 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015.

Metal Detector Searches

Section 72A(7) of the *Summary Offences Act 1953* relating to conducting metal detector searches requires the Commissioner of Police to report on the following information of the Act (other than in the year in which this section comes into operation) in respect of the period to which the report relates.

SECTION 72A(7) OF THE <i>SUMMARY OFFENCES (WEAPONS) AMENDMENT ACT 2012</i>	2013-14	2014-15
Number of declarations made under subsection (4)	155	113
Number of metal detector searches carried out	2 886	1 908
Number of occasions on which a metal detector search carried, indicated the presence or likely presence of any metal	1 370	1 095
Number of occasions on which weapons or articles of a kind (referred to in Part 3A) were detected	3	*1

* Types detected included: 1 x fold out knife.

Within these 113 authorisations, there were 5 authorisations made pursuant to subsection (4) (declared public event):

- Wolf Mother Concert, Port Pirie, 30 August 2014
- Royal Adelaide Show, Wayville Showgrounds, 5-9 September 2014
- Whyalla football grand final, 6 September 2014
- New Year's Eve, Semaphore and Henley Beach, 31 December 2014 to 1 January 2015
- Future Music Festival, 9-10 March 2015.

Special Powers to Prevent Serious Violence

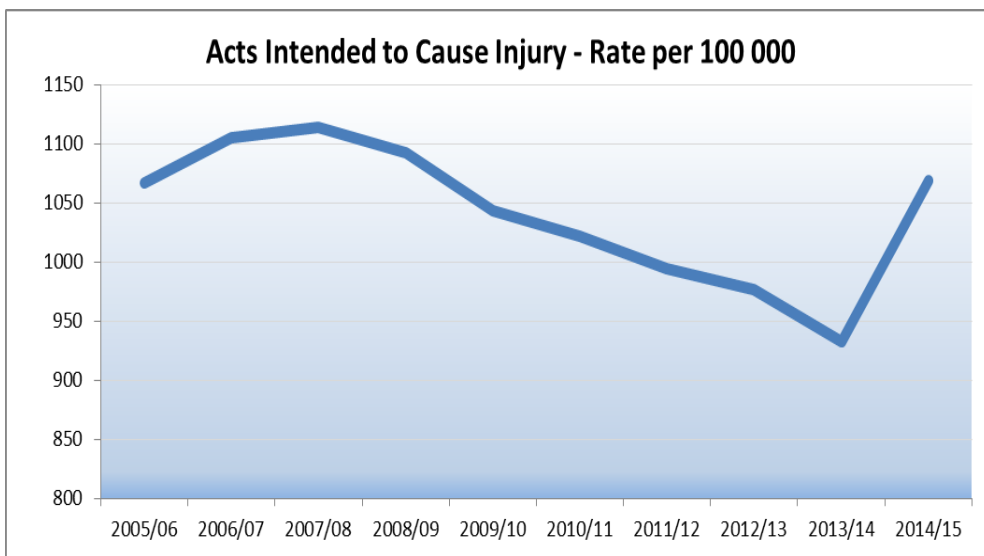
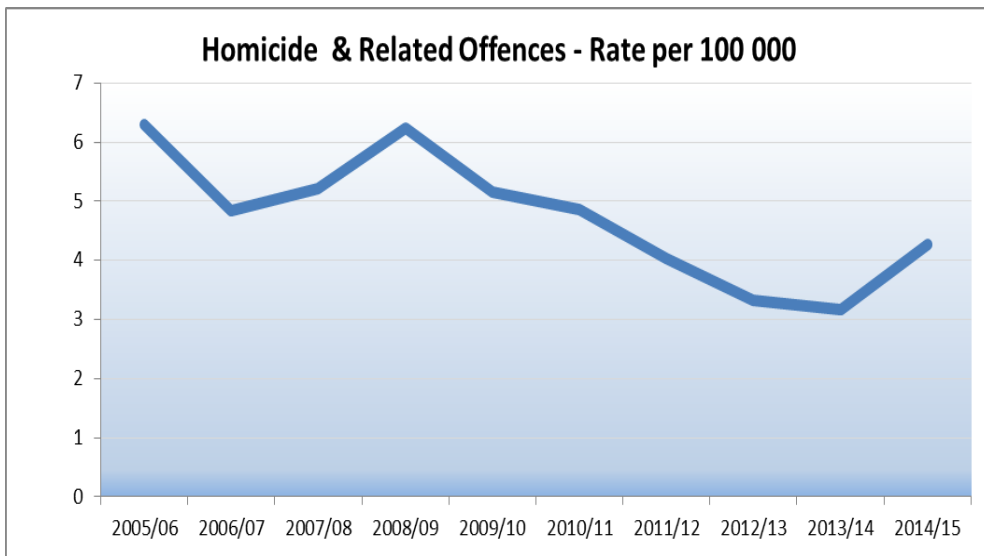
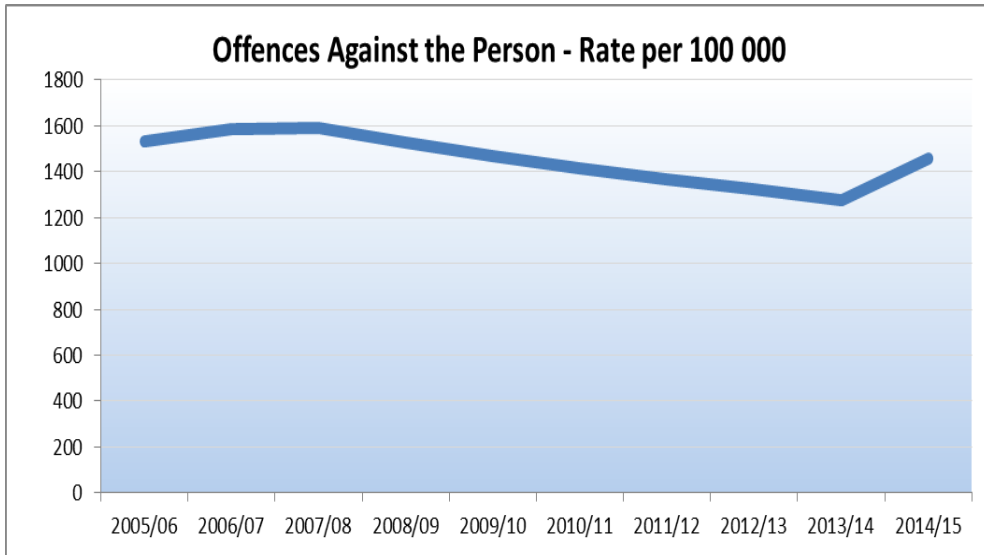
Section 72B (9) of the *Summary Offences Act 1953* relating to Special Powers to Prevent Serious Violence requires the Commissioner of Police to report on the following information of the Act (other than in the year in which this section comes into operation) in respect of the period to which the report relates.

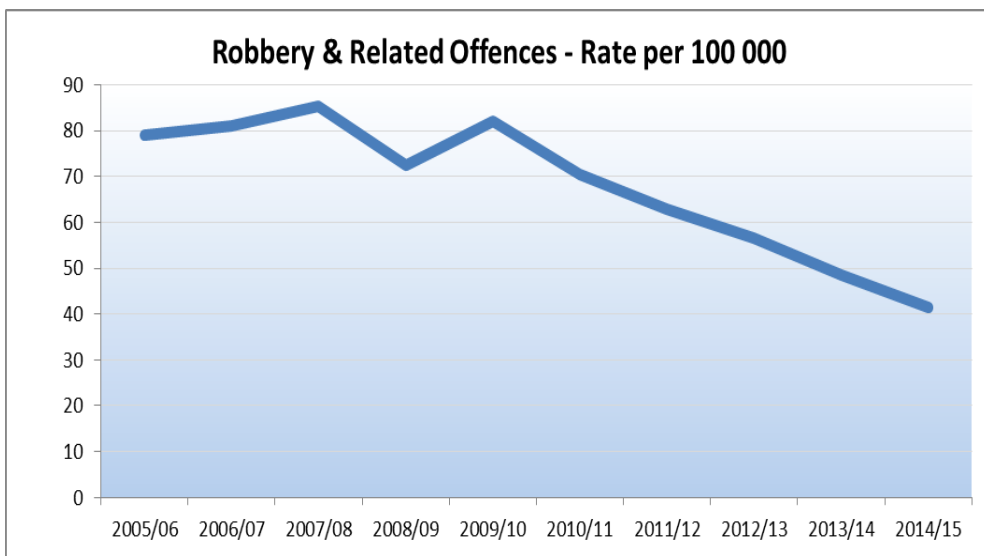
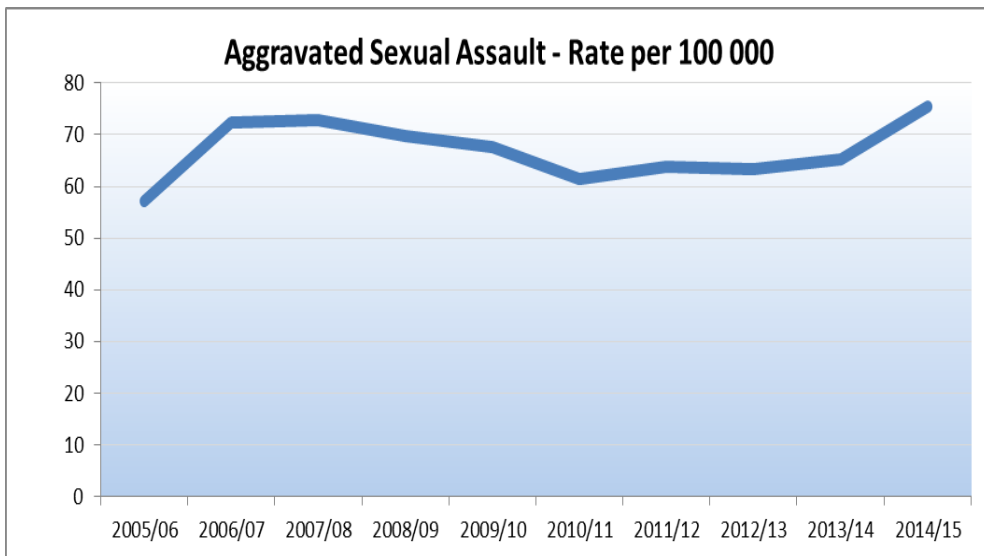
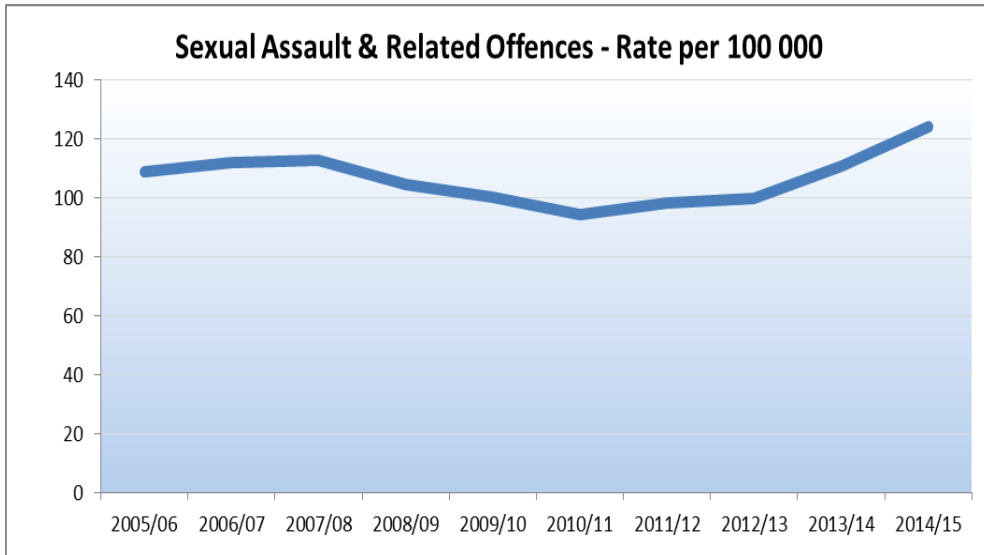
There have been no authorisations under subsection 3 where Special Powers to Prevent Serious Violence were granted in the reporting period of 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015.

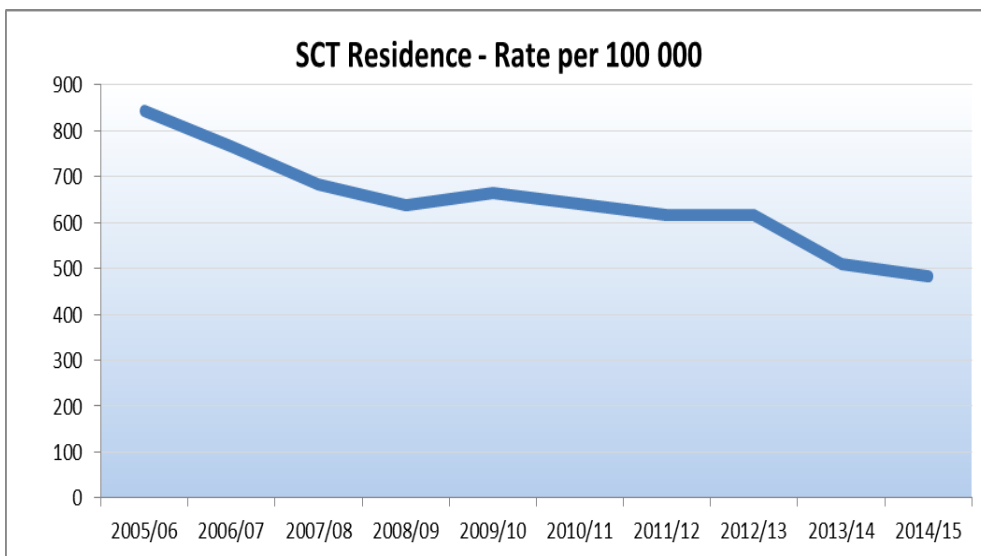
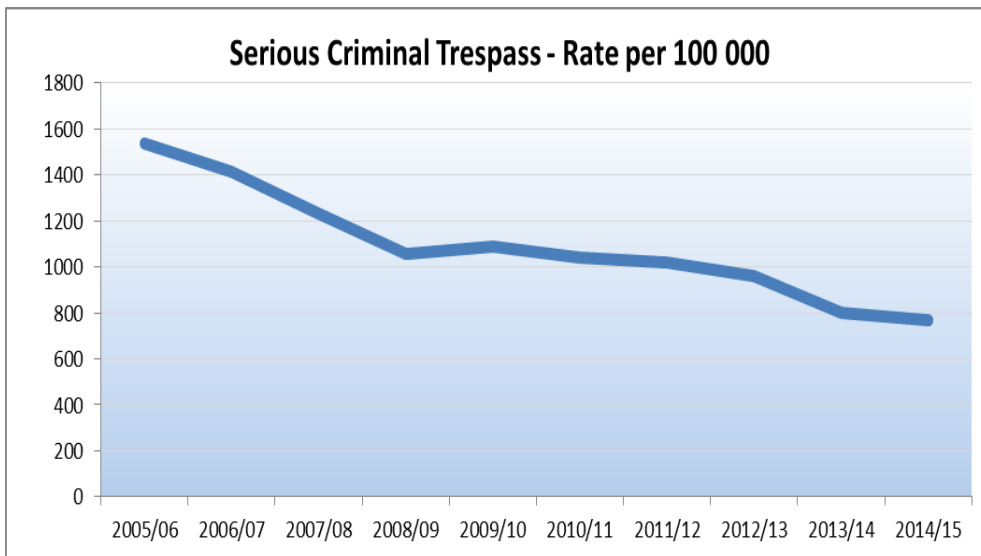
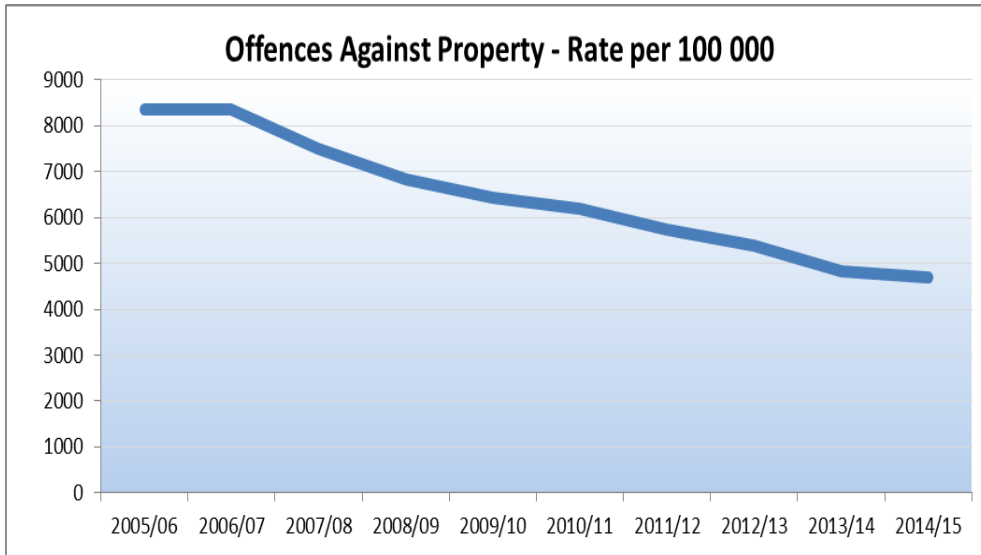
Overcrowding at Public Venues

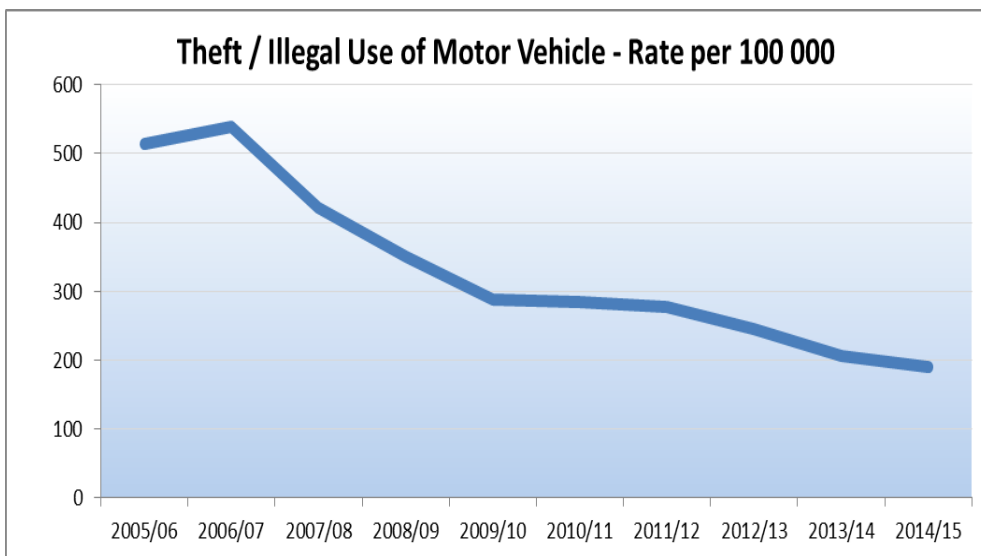
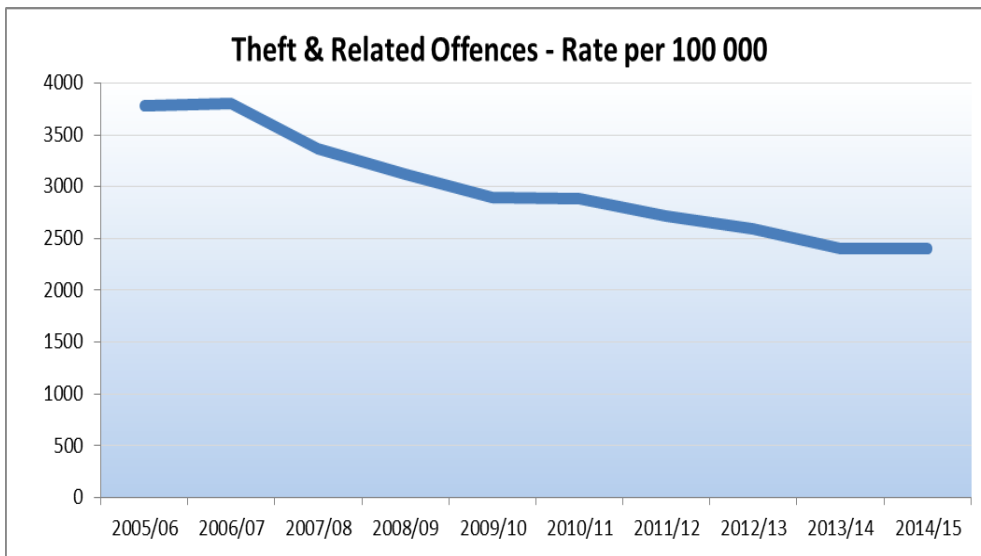
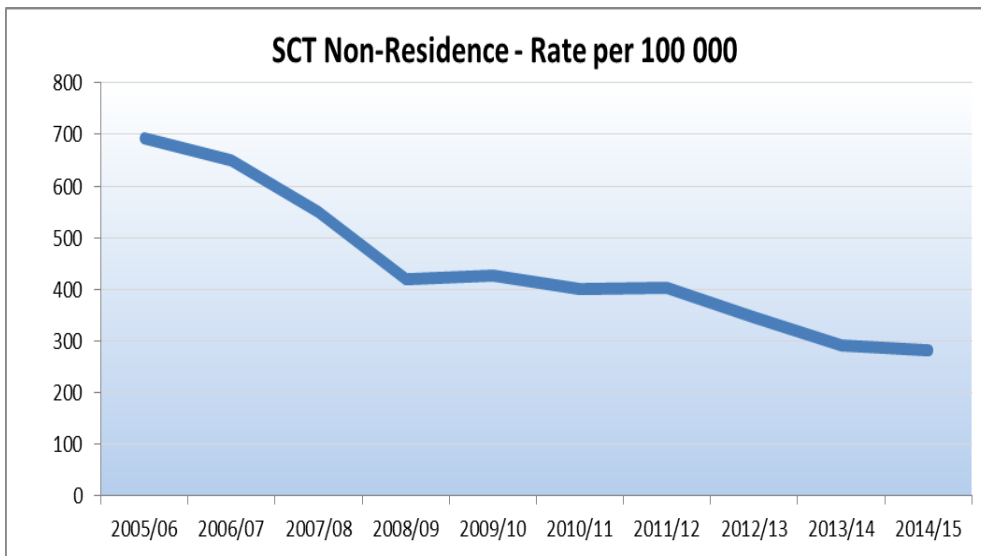
Section 83BA(9) of the *Summary Offences Act 1953*, relating to the overcrowding at public venues, requires the Commissioner of Police to report on the authorisations issued under subsection (7) during the period to which the report relates.

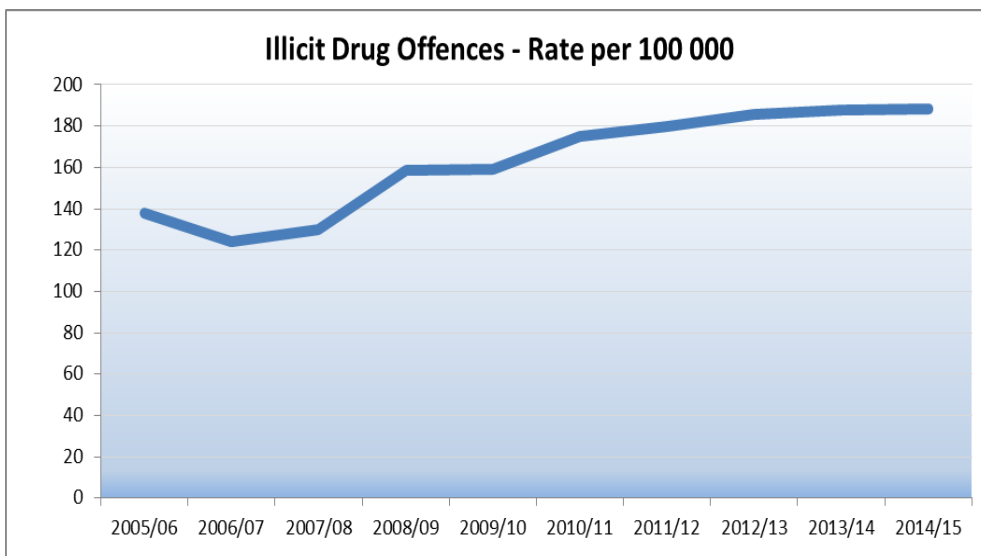
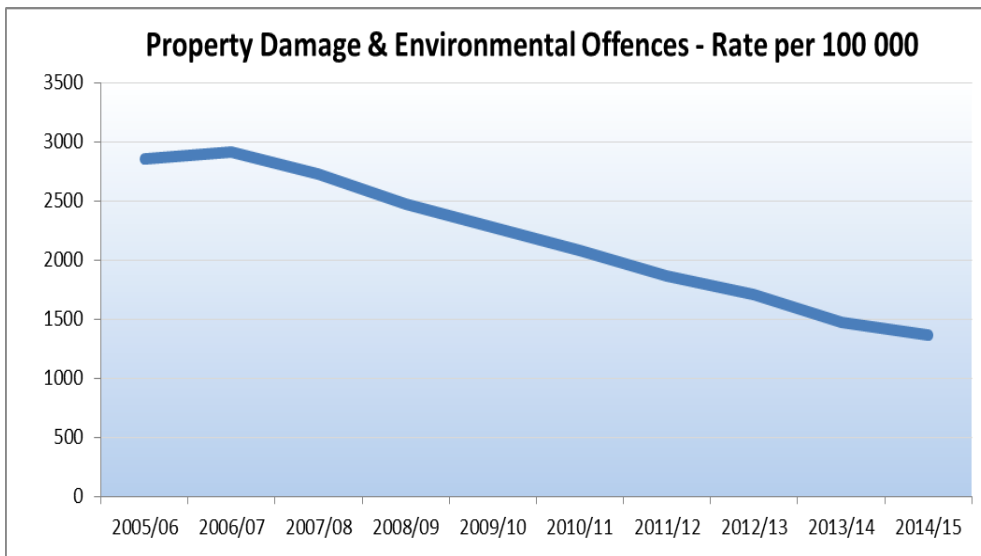
There were no authorisations issued pursuant to Section 83BA of the Summary Offences Act for the period 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015.

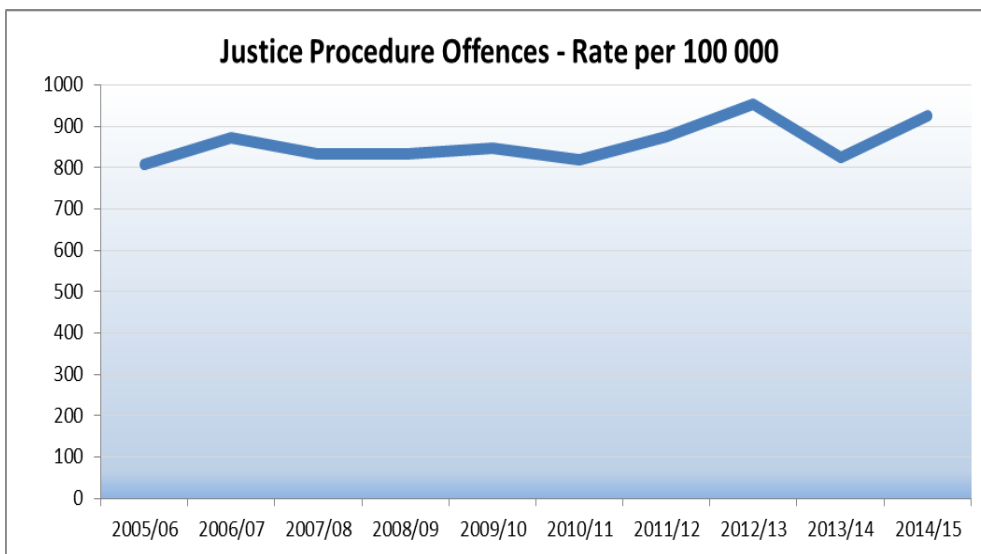
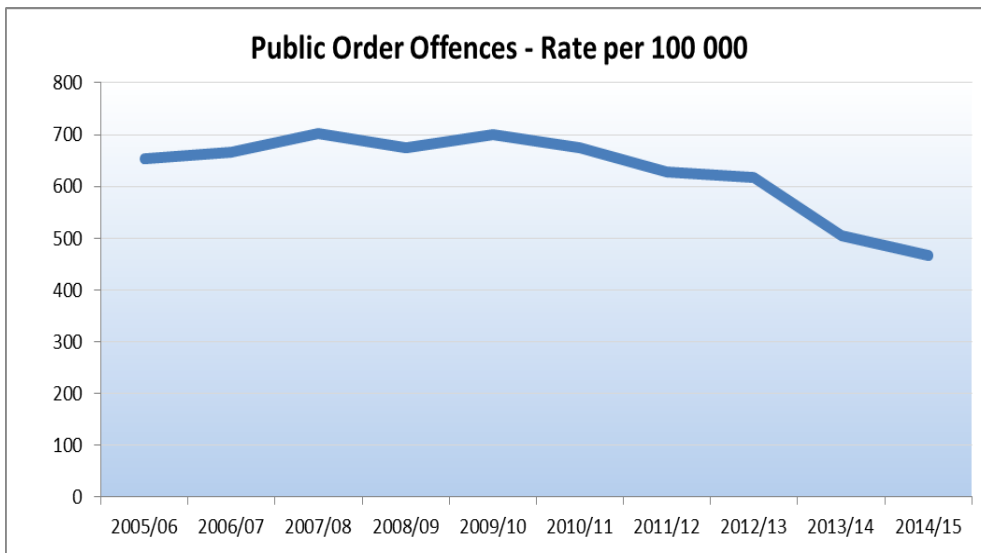
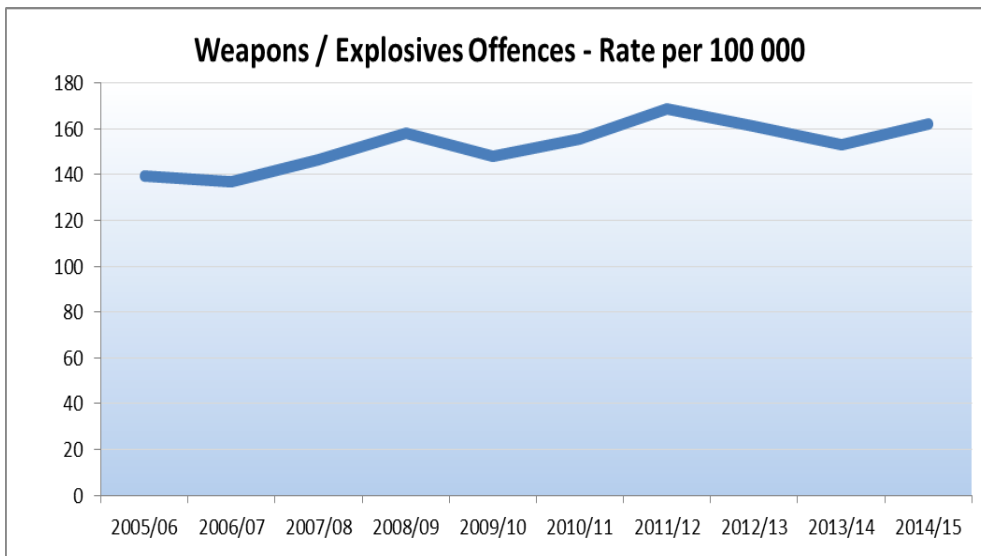












YOUNG OFFENDERS ACTIONS TAKEN BY POLICE LSA/LOCATIONS

DURING 1 JULY 2014 TO 30 JUNE 2015

LOCATION WHERE FINAL ACTION TAKEN	Formal Caution	Family Conference	Court	Withdrawn	Unactioned	TOTAL
METRO OPERATIONS SERVICE						
EASTERN ADELAIDE LSA	34	27	120	3	11	195
ELIZABETH LSA	194	151	474	16	36	871
HOLDEN HILL LSA	97	85	309	12	47	550
SOUTH COAST LSA	206	120	299	6	15	646
STURT LSA	124	107	291	5	17	544
WESTERN ADELAIDE LSA	158	103	381	6	28	676
TOTAL	813	593	1 874	48	154	3 482
REGIONAL OPERATIONS SERVICE						
BAROSSA LSA	51	18	55	1	3	128
EYRE WESTERN LSA	94	47	485	12	17	655
FAR NORTH LSA	82	61	142	3	25	313
HILLS FLEURIEU LSA	57	26	44	1	17	145
LIMESTONE COAST LSA	40	57	86	3	1	187
MURRAY MALLEE LSA	81	54	126	13	12	286
YORKE MID NORTH LSA	59	45	85	6	8	203
TOTAL	464	308	1 023	39	83	1 917
OTHER LOCATION	7	11	54	1	14	87
GRAND TOTAL	1 284	912	2 951	88	251	5 486

Excludes all minor traffic offences Janco 73, 74, 75 and 79 series and Janco 9 series.

Appendix 17 Performance Against Targets

Department of the Premier and Cabinet Circular 13 - Annual Report Requirements Requires the Portfolio Statement Reporting of Performance against Targets for the Completed Financial Year.

2014-15 REPORTING PERIOD

Performance Indicators	2014-15 Actual Result	2014-15 Target
1.1 Response and Event Management		
% of call centre calls answered within 20 seconds <i>New indicator to reflect a counting rule change. 2014-15 Target was based on percentage of calls being answered within 10 seconds.</i>	83.17%	n.a.
% of call centre calls answered within 10 seconds	n.a.	≥90%
Level of community satisfaction with police services	78.2%	≥75%
No. of patrol taskings in the metropolitan area	386 106	n.a.
No. of police incident reports taken by the call centre as a % of all reports recorded by police	28.76%	n.a.
No. of offences against good order recorded per 1000 head of population	33.21	35.11
% of DNA links of persons to crime scenes that contribute to an arrest or report	33%	52%
No. of operational stations	130	138
No. of grade 2 taskings in the metropolitan area	205 675	n.a.
No. of special, major and local events planned and managed by police.	783	n.a.
No. of close personal protection taskings conducted by Special Task and Rescue (STAR) Group*	417	n.a.

* Counting rule change. While the substance of the activity indicator remains the same, actual results for previous years are now not comparable. The counting rule now includes state government dignitary protection taskings. If the new counting rule had been used, the 2013-14 actual result would have been 751.

Performance Indicators	2014-15 Actual Result	2014-15 Target
1.2 Emergency Response, Management and Coordination		
% of grade 1 taskings in the metropolitan area responded to within 15 minutes	85.4%	≥80%
% of 000 calls presented to Police Communications Centre by Telstra answered within 10 seconds	92.13%	90%
No. of calls received by call centre	415 197	n.a.
No. of 000 calls presented to Police Communications Centre by Telstra	144 179	n.a.
No. of grade 1 taskings in the metropolitan area	1 206	n.a.
No. of high risk incidents attended by STAR Group	71	n.a.
No. of search and rescue operations attended by STAR Group	480	n.a.
No. of times Police Operations Centre activated	28	n.a.
No. of times State Emergency Centre activated	15	n.a.
No. of joint emergency services exercises conducted with Emergency and Major Event Section support	74	75

Performance Indicators	2014-15 Actual Result	2014-15 Target
2.1 Crime and Illegal Drugs		
No. of recorded offences against the person as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	14.59	≤12.55
No. of recorded homicide and related offences as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	0.04	≤0.04
No. of recorded acts intended to cause injury as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	10.69	≤9.19
No. of recorded sexual assaults and related offences as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	1.24	≤1.07
No. of recorded robberies and related offences as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	0.41	≤0.46
No. of offences against the person detected by police and recorded on apprehension reports	13 997	≥11 000
Level of alcohol related crime in licensed premises	1 923	2 100
No. of recorded offences against property as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	49.00	≤48.82
No. of recorded theft offences (excluding theft of motor vehicle) as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	24.17	≤22.79
No. of recorded motor vehicle thefts/illegal use of motor vehicles as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	1.91	≤1.99
No. of recorded serious criminal trespass offences as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	7.66	≤7.82
No. of recorded property damage offences as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	13.63	≤14.65
No. of recorded fraud/deception and related offences as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	1.64	≤1.57
No. of offences against property detected by police and recorded on apprehension reports	20 684	≥20 590
No. of illicit drug offences detected by police and recorded on apprehension reports	4 911	≥3 000
No. of drug diversions recorded as part of the Police Drug Diversion Initiative	5 581	≥4 500
No. of expiation notices issued for cannabis offences	9 129	≥9 000
% of the community who think illegal drugs are a problem in their neighbourhood	9.5%	<10%
No. of clandestine labs detected	67	66
No. of participants attending Blue Light functions	45 692	≥48 500
No. of active 'watch' groups	837	842
No. of 'watch' areas launched/relaunched	5	15
No. of contacts including online reports to Crime Stoppers	18 523	18 000
Ratio of apprehensions to actions sent out by Crime Stoppers	1:9.8	n.a
No. of online reports to Crime Stoppers	3 140	2 500

Performance Indicators	2014-15 Actual Result	2014-15 Target
2.2 Criminal Justice and Custodial Services		
% of SAPOL prosecutions which are finalised by a guilty verdict or guilty plea	81.9%	80%
No. of apprehension reports and application files received at prosecution units*	67 720	n.a
No. of prosecution charges initiated by police in state courts	105 122	n.a
No. of coronial investigation reports (deaths) submitted by police to the State Coroner's Office	1 452	n.a
No. of investigations referred by the State Coroner to SAPOL Coronial Investigation Section	59	n.a
No. of formal cautions (juvenile) issued	1 284	n.a
No. of family conference referrals (juvenile) by police	912	n.a
Proportion of juveniles for which an apprehension report results in a family conference	16.62%	n.a
No. of prisoners processed through police holding facilities	32 518	n.a
No. of (unnatural) deaths in police custody	1	—
No. of self-harm incidents (full investigation) in police custody	—	—
No. of self-harm incidents (preliminary investigation) in police custody	15	—
No. of self-harm incidents (incident investigation) in police custody	96	—
No. of escapes from police holding facilities	1	—
No. of Commissioner's inquiries for police custody related matters	1	—

* Minor wording change from criminal justice sections to prosecution units, counting rule remains the same.

Performance Indicators	2014-15 Actual Result	2014-15 Target
3.1 Road Use Regulation		
No. of apprehension reports for traffic offences detected by police	24 991	22 000
No. of detections of drink driving	6 347	n.a.
No. of detections of drug driving	4 945	n.a.
No. of speed detection hours (mobile cameras, mobile radars and lasers)	96 584	125 000
No. of expiation notices issued for traffic offences	147 672	n.a.
No. of driver screening tests conducted	566 127	500 000
No. of detections as a % of the no. of vehicles passing mobile speed cameras	0.98%	≤1.00%
No. of detections as a % of the no. of vehicles passing fixed speed cameras	0.04%	≤0.04%
No. of drivers treated at hospital following a casualty crash recording a blood alcohol concentration exceeding the prescribed concentration of alcohol	151	n.a.

Performance Indicators	2014-15 Actual Result	2014-15 Target
3.2 Education and Vehicle Collision Prevention		
No. of sessions conducted by the Road Safety Section	1 300	870
No. of traffic cautions issued as recorded on expiation notices*	54 603	n.a.
No. of Traffic Watch complaints received	21 304	16 000
No. of actions taken addressing Traffic Watch complaints	6 232	n.a.
No. of fatalities per 100 000 head of population	6.7	n.a.
No. of serious injuries per 100 000 head of population	42.2	n.a.
No. of casualty crashes (including fatal crashes) per 100 000 head of population	318.1	n.a.
No. of crashes tasked to police in the metropolitan area as recorded by the Police Communications Centre	9 677	n.a.
No. of corporate/state-wide traffic operations	43	25
No. of corporate/state-wide traffic operations that include a rural road safety component	26	20

* Increase on 2014-15 Estimated Result of 44 395 was due to additional notices processed in May and June 2015.