



ANNUAL REPORT
SOUTH AUSTRALIA POLICE 2013 - 2014



SOUTH AUSTRALIA POLICE
KEEPING SA SAFE



Government
of South Australia

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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.

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This has been my second year as Commissioner and time seems to have passed very quickly.

Much of what I set out to do in 2012 has been achieved, or is in the process of being completed.

We have improved police visibility and more police are back on front-line duties, working in and with their local communities. This will continue to be strengthened next year.

Community engagement has expanded and our interactive online presence has proved to be great success with the South Australian public.

Crime has again reduced by 6.6% or 7 408 offences. Alcohol related violence has been effectively targeted and we have introduced more innovative change into the way we tackle the ongoing and serious issue of organised crime.

Results to date from this determination to succeed have been outstanding. Public satisfaction and confidence in police is high. All budget savings have been delivered without sacrificing the quality of our policing services or our desire to innovate wherever possible.

I know this is the result of the continued hard work and effort of thousands of SAPOL's police officers and staff over the year and I commend them for it.

Policing is a rewarding but demanding 24/7 career. There is no respite, no off season, only busier seasons over the major holiday periods when the community at large can rest. That is when police are there, working hard to make sure those times are safe and enjoyable for all South Australians.

This is what I mean by stating in my plan that 'policing is a service delivered by people for people'.

I am proud of our achievements this year and I am confident that in the coming year SAPOL will continue to provide an efficient and effective policing service that the community can rely on to keep them safe.



‘A VISIBLE RESPONSIVE POLICE SERVICE FOR ALL SOUTH AUSTRALIANS’

Throughout 2013-14, SAPOL’s efforts were aimed at achieving the goals of our strategic plan, *SAPOL Strategic Direction 2012-15*, by improving SAPOL’s visibility and availability; more community contact and public forums; support for, and engagement with, our people and innovating to maximise effectiveness and increase responsiveness.

This focus and our activities were also aimed at actively supporting the achievement of the governments’ 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*.

I was pleased to attend the Government’s inaugural Citizens’ Jury in August 2013, and talk to the jurors about the challenges and opportunities of policing Adelaide to ensure our capital city can have a safe and vibrant nightlife.

With a long history of innovation in service delivery, SAPOL has also been an active major supporter and participant in the government’s innovative reform *Change@SA* program. This program is successfully encouraging across agency collaboration and enhancing government agency service delivery to the South Australian public.

SAPOL’s Vision makes the strong community service focus of policing very clear. The important policing role for the community can also be seen in the *Police Act 1998* core functions encompassing the broad multi-faceted role of police in 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.

The positive response of the South Australian community can be seen in state-wide survey results of 88.0% for community confidence, 83.7% for community satisfaction and 89.6% for professionalism, all above the national average.

The key priorities for 2013-14 reflected the planned *SAPOL Strategic Direction 2012-15* goals for higher police visibility, a localised frontline focus delivering action based practical solutions to local problems; and greater community engagement between police and the public they serve.

Police have always worked closely with many community members and groups in their local communities but exploring new ways to do this offers new opportunities for meaningful contact and demonstrates SAPOL's intentions to achieve the goals in its strategic direction.

To enhance police visibility and response to critical issues across the state, in 2013-14 SAPOL had an extra 50 police positions coming into the organisation from targeted government funding. They were allocated across a wide range of policing needs for better service to the whole community. These included postings to a Neighbourhood Policing Team within Holden Hill Local Service Area (LSA); SAPOL's Special Crime Investigation Branch for vulnerable victims; an Internet Child Exploitation Team to enhance patrolling of the cyber environment; the Australian National Child Offender Register (ANCOR) and for the front-line, 29 general duties positions to the very busy metropolitan LSAs.

These additional police are part of the government's target to provide 313 additional police. SAPOL have now recruited 179 of that 313 with a further 134 to be recruited by 2017-18.

In addition, to enhance SAPOL's front-line focus, in 2013-14 SAPOL developed a new 52 week police cadet training course to be introduced from 2014-15. There will be a strong emphasis on basic street and operational policing skills and an enhanced effort to recruit and train youth and Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) recruits to reflect the growing cultural diversity of South Australia's population.

More community contact and public forums

SAPOL Strategic Direction 2012-15 aim is to improve police visibility and response through more planned communication and engagement with the community.

A new and innovative approach in 2013-14 was SAPOL organised public forums called Police and Community Engagement (PACE) forums. These forums set up in local community centres, schools or council town halls, encourage information sharing and direct feedback in SAPOL LSAs across the state. Local police managers listened to their local community members' views on neighbourhood safety issues, discussed local crime and road safety statistics and sought citizen advice and opinion on new or existing local policing and local government safety strategies.

Throughout the reporting period a total of 33 PACE forums were held throughout the state. These involved over 1 000 members of the South Australian community and many senior and executive SAPOL officers including the Assistant Commissioners responsible for Metropolitan Operations Service (MOS) and Regional Operations Service (ROS).



Improving SAPOL's visibility and availability

SAPOL also further explored the idea of neighbourhood policing now successfully implemented through Neighbourhood Policing Teams (NPT) introduced in August 2010. There are five teams operating at Elizabeth, South Coast and Western Adelaide LSAs. These will be supplemented by an additional Holden Hill LSA NPT commencing operation in the suburbs of Prospect, Northgate, Northfield, Clearview, Para Hill West, Pooraka, Kilburn and Blair Athol in July 2014. NPTs are a flexible intensive policing approach that can be moved from one area to another as local community safety and crime needs change.

Through the Elizabeth NPT a SAPOL initiated group called Police and Communities Together (PACT) developed into a successful youth and community centre crime prevention initiative including organised breakfast clubs that provide food to local disadvantaged primary school students. On 18 November 2013, SAPOL's Senior Constable Hill, was awarded the Playford Alive Local Hero Award for service to his local community, while the PACT program won the Service to Community: Group/Organisation Award. PACT was able to reach out to the people and families living in the area fostering stronger community interaction and relationships resulting in a real sense of pride in their own neighbourhood and better local crime prevention and safety outcomes.

Community engagement takes many forms. An important element is through online access to police information and services by community members of all ages. Online access has enlarged the ability of SAPOL to provide a range of new services and reach out to members of the community who would not usually have contact with police with immediate advice and information that can be vital to their or others safety. This process also works both ways, with many more people now able to provide police with information through the SAPOL Facebook site or Twitter and assist in solving crimes or quickly find missing people with public assistance.

In 2013-14 our social media platforms had a combined reach each week of more than a million people. SAPOL has a loyal following of more than 240 000 Facebook fans, and 22 000 on Twitter who routinely read, watch, comment and share our information on the latest details of emergencies, arrests, crime prevention tips and community help needed to solve crimes. SAPOL's YouTube channel, which is used to show CCTV of suspects or archive press conferences, has also proven popular with the public. Our dedicated news website, which has now been incorporated into the new, modern corporate website, consistently receives in excess of 200 000 plus page views each month.

SAPOL's biggest single 2013-14 online story was in June 2014 when Police Dog Ink was injured on duty. More than 950 000 people saw updates on his status through Facebook, with 6 700 people commenting.

The strong community engagement focus of policing can be seen by the awards police officers receive such as Coober Pedy Senior Community Constable Dean Walker who won South Australia's Local Hero Award in November 2013 for his efforts to improve relations between police and Aboriginal communities in the state's far north. A lynchpin in the Coober Pedy and Oodnadatta communities, Senior Community Constable Walker has shown excellence in bravery, sensitivity and cultural awareness. His community involvement includes coaching sporting teams to bring together young and old Aboriginal men and helping Indigenous offenders to get their lives back on track. The highly respected officer was responsible for delivering SAPOL's Aboriginal cultural awareness program, which increased members' cultural knowledge of indigenous issues. He continues to use his advocacy, communication and leadership skills to connect the local Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities, and to influence society for the better.

On 20 May 2014, Senior Constable Dan McGurgan was awarded the South Australia Police Officer of the Year for 2013. Now in its 36th year, the award is sponsored by the Rotary Club of Unley to recognise outstanding commitment from a police officer. Based at Waikerie Police Station, Senior Constable McGurgan is well known in his local community for his community spirit and involvement, particularly with sporting events and schools. His 30-year policing career includes an extensive background as a police liaison officer with local schools and Aboriginal communities, and significant involvement in community events. Senior Constable McGurgan is a regular community guest speaker at public occasions and organiser of key local events, assisted local people during the drought and played an integral role in saving the local Cadell ferry from closure. The ferry is a service the town relies upon and one which recently proved crucial in getting firefighters quickly to a bushfire. This prestigious award emphasises Senior Constable McGurgan's considerable service to the Cadell community, a commitment which was also recognised with the Medal of the Order of Australia in this year's Australia Day Honours.

The South Australian Citizen's Award is presented annually to a person who performs extraordinary service to assist SAPOL in the performance of its duties. On 17 October 2013, Ms Carina Willson was awarded the 2013 SA Citizen Award for Blue Light initiatives on Kangaroo Island, and received her award from Commissioner Gary Burns and Mr Tony Pederick, President of The Lions Club of the City of Adelaide, at Police Headquarters. A committee member of the Kangaroo Island Blue Light since its formation in 1996, Ms Willson has worked tirelessly as committee treasurer and an active volunteer. She has been the driving force behind the success of the Kangaroo Island Blue Light Dive Club since 2002.

Innovating to maximise effectiveness and increase responsiveness

A safe and peaceful public transport system is an important part of supporting the government's key directions of *Safe Communities Healthy Neighbourhoods* and *Creating a Vibrant City*. Many members of the South Australian community use public transport to travel to work, to sport or to enjoy the state's and Adelaide central business districts major recreational activities.

As previously reported SAPOL introduced measures in 2012-13 to enhance public safety through a specialist transit system policing approach with 28 additional police assigned to operate in a new Transit Services Branch with tactical units.

This was complemented by Transit Barring Order legislation introduced in December 2013 under the *Passenger Transport Act (Regular Passenger Services; conduct of Passengers) 1994*, enabling Transit police officers to exclude individuals from the transit system based upon their history of anti-social behaviour. Those involved can be barred from travelling on trains, trams, buses and associated infrastructure, with breaches resulting in an expiation notice or court fine up to \$2 500. In 2013-14, 46 persons were subsequently issued with Transit Barring Orders.

Transit police officers now patrol the public transport system of buses, trains, trams and managed taxi cab ranks and work closely with other associated government agencies and private security on proactive and practical crime reduction strategies. For example in 2013-14 SAPOL conducted over 100 operations targeting anti-social offences, fare evasion, and graffiti to ensure the travelling public can travel safely to work and sport or recreational facilities. Operation Closure was conducted 38 times over the year preventing poor behaviour or offending, detecting fare evaders, and checking on outstanding matters such as warrants resulting in 15 arrest/reports and 196 expiation notices.

The Late Night Trading Code of Practice (LNTCOP) aimed at improving public safety in central Adelaide entertainment area was introduced on 1 October 2013. The LNTCOP requires licensed venues trading beyond 3am to adhere to conditions such as not accepting new patrons, and refusing re-entry to patrons who leave the premises. Among other measures, the new Code also stipulates the use of metal detectors, high definition CCTV and an early morning ban on glassware.

The legislation is proving to be a valuable tool for police in reducing alcohol related violence and public order offences which can escalate into violent situations. Police alone cannot solve this serious public safety issue, however SAPOL is working in a cooperative partnership with a variety of involved stakeholders, such as other government agencies, licensees, and community groups.

Anecdotally SAPOL has found there are less intoxicated people in the streets around entertainment clubs and hotels particularly after 3am which has noticeably improved pedestrians use of footpaths. Businesses have cooperated with police on restricted entry requirements and security have been active in turning people away which has resulted in no queues or associated confrontation amongst patrons.

SAPOL crime statistics have shown in 2013-14 there has been a significant decrease from 2012 in the incidence of alcohol related crime figures for the Adelaide CBD major entertainment area of Hindley Street. Offences against good order reduced by 20.64%, offences against the person reduced by 10.10% and 'common assaults' reduced by 13.56%.

As can be seen from the details above, SAPOL has a strong history of continuously reforming policing services to ensure they can respond effectively to both current and future community needs. Working in partnership with others is a strong feature of *SAPOL Strategic Direction 2012-15* continuous improvement from a public perspective approach to all aspects of policing service delivery.

Some issues such as domestic violence, present particular challenges but even in policing these issues SAPOL recognises and acts positively on the opportunities presented through particular circumstances.

SAPOL are called to more than 10 000 domestic-related incidents each year, in which the vast majority of victims are women across all cultures and socio-economic groups. The impact of domestic violence is long lasting and can be generational. As the frontline response, police are trained to give and do provide, a very good service that many South Australian victims and their families rely on. Decisive police actions reflect SAPOL's expectations and the growing community view that domestic violence must not be tolerated in any form.

Police Issued Intervention Orders (PIIO) introduced in December 2011, provide a powerful tool to officers giving them the authority to take immediate action to protect individuals and their families from not only physical violence, but also threatening and controlling behaviour. In 2013-14 SAPOL issued 1 377 PIIO with 897 applications to the court by police for an intervention order in the same period. Police also coordinated and chaired family safety meetings in support of the wider State Family Safety Framework. Family safety meetings have been established in 19 different locations across the state, bringing together agencies such as Families SA, Housing, Corrections, Education, Health, Mental Health, Drug and Alcohol Services, Victim Support Service and local domestic violence services to provide a collaborative response for domestic violence victims.

Also in 2013-14 SAPOL began more improvement of what is already comprehensive domestic violence training, specifically aimed at enhancing the risk assessment process. Other aspects of improved domestic violence training cover call handling procedures at the SAPOL Call Centre, ongoing updated training for all operational police as part of maintaining a high standard of response to calls for service state-wide. In addition a comprehensive domestic violence police cadet training program including Academy based learning, psychological studies and a full day visit to an external domestic violence agency.

In recognition of the complexities of prosecuting domestic violence matters, each metropolitan LSA prosecution unit as well as Port Augusta, now have a dedicated domestic violence prosecutor. These prosecutors have a high level of understanding of the dynamics of domestic violence to assist their experienced management of domestic violence matters including those involving intervention orders. SAPOL is also working to improve police prosecution processes to obtain and use relevant family court documents that the protected person is willing to disclose.



Domestic violence and child abuse are critical issues facing not only SAPOL, but many other government and non-government agencies. Commissioner Burns established a project team in 2013-14 to research and implement a new and innovative information sharing service to manage domestic violence and child abuse issues. Known as Multi-Agency Protection Services (MAPS), the concept is based on a similar model in operation across many counties in the United Kingdom where they are called Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hubs (MASH). The UK model has been in operation for around two years with very positive results. With South Australia (SA) Government support SAPOL will implement MAPS from 1 July 2014 working closely with representatives from key partner agencies, to include the Department of Education and Childhood Development, SA Health, Families SA, Department of Corrections and Victim Support Services.

As an opportunity to leverage our already existing internal service reform projects, SAPOL was an early and active collaborative partner with the SA Government *Change@SA* reform program. In that way SAPOL ensured any appropriate planned or existing innovative police projects were progressed and delivered through the program, for greater traction across government and the benefit of the South Australian community.

Innovate to meet serious crime trends such as organised crime and cybercrime

Some key examples of opportunities from SAPOL's innovative reform achievements in 2013-14 are:

In order to continue to effectively respond to the evolving complexities of investigating major and other specialist crimes around the state, SAPOL reviewed the delivery of crime based services with a view to introduce innovative new ways of providing those services efficiently and effectively. Examples are provided below.

In late 2013 SAPOL reviewed its existing Major Crime Investigation Branch (MCIB) and as a result, increased specialist staff by 14 positions aimed at enhanced investigation of major crimes around the state, particularly homicides.

MCIB now consists of:

- Three investigation teams to provide an immediate and dedicated response to current Tier 2 Major Crimes.
- Two special operation teams committed to cold case investigations, participating in task forces and tactical support to the investigation teams immediately following a major crime declaration.
- Two quality assurance officers to support LSAs in the management of Tier 1 Homicide Investigations.

In August 2013 the Serious and Organised Crime Branch (SOCB) was also created within SAPOL's Crime Service. This was developed to provide a central specialist area responsible for conducting all criminal investigations into serious and organised crime and gang related activity including Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMCGs).

The SOCB role and function incorporates the previous specialist branches of Drug Investigation Branch, Organised Crime Branch and Crime Gangs Task Force while also providing specialised investigative support capability to SAPOL LSAs in the investigation of serious crimes. The creation of these task forces under a common management and intelligence framework enables the rapid assessment of and response to criminal intelligence. It also caters for the effective use of combined resources in area of greatest need.

Overall, SAPOL's SOCB has had significant impact on serious and organised crime throughout the year with successful resolution of key operations and the continuation of on-going complex investigations, often in partnership with the Australian Federal Police, Australian Crime Commission and similar entities.

In addition, a major restructure of Sexual Crimes Investigation Branch commenced in February 2014, resulting in the Branch being renamed to Special Crime Investigation Branch (SCIB) with the function of responding to and managing sexual crime and child protection. SCIB will do this through proactive and reactive investigations, detecting and preventing sexual crimes through the use of police intelligence, supporting effective legislative and policy enhancements in the area of sexual crimes and child protection, providing investigative leadership and consultancy to LSAs and supporting victims of sexual assault through the criminal justice process and beyond.

SCIB consists of:

- Internet Child Exploitation team, six highly specialised police officers targeting offenders who operate in the online environment to groom children for sex or produce, disseminate and access child exploitation material. The permanent establishment of this team follows a successful trial of four police working for 18 months targeting offenders who preyed on children using the internet. During the trial 293 separate investigations began with 237 cases based in SA. There were 69 offenders identified and 92 charges laid, many of them major indictable offences.
- Australian National Child (Sex) Offender Register (ANCOR) with an additional five staff for greater flexibility to actively manage those of highest risk on the ANCOR.
- Victim Management Section is a new unit with five specialised and highly trained police officers working with victims of crime who have a disability, including intellectual, speech or physical needs

SAPOL's Electronic Crime Branch has also increased by two police officers to provide specialist expertise and support to all areas within Crime Service.

Improve development and support for police staff

Data Entry Terminals (tablets) have high operational value to police by providing them portable and direct 'device to database' capability including data entry. In February 2014 SAPOL commenced a trial of these tablets to frontline police officers at Elizabeth LSA and outcomes to date indicate the availability of this technology provides valuable support for staff and time efficiencies in quicker justice system administrative processes required to be done by frontline staff resulting in higher visibility in the community.

Between October and December 2013 the custody management component of SAPOL's Shield application became operational in all metropolitan LSA cell complexes. A transformation from paper based custody processes to an electronic custody and prisoner management system that will enhance operational information management and future needs of modern-day policing. It is anticipated by July 2014 Stage One of Shield implementation involving custody management and intelligence processes will be available across the state.

In 2013, SAPOL initiated the procurement and software development activities required to deliver a secure Portable Fingerprint Scanning (PFS) solution. In December 2013, SAPOL initiated field trials to assess the capability and usability of the PFS Kits (Smartphone+Scanner+App) within an operational context. There were 20 PFS Kits allocated to Hindley Street Police Station and 40 to Transit Services Branch. During the trial period from February to May 2014, a total of 194 people agreed to provide their fingerprints for checking and of these 88 produced a "HIT" result, meaning their fingerprints were on the National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS). The device has been received positively in the community and by police officers, with legislative change now required to fully realise the full value of this investment and capability through wider implementation.

In January 2014, SAPOL developed and deployed a proof-of-concept Mobile Policing Application (MPA) that enabled officers to perform in-field person identification checks against SAPOL's legacy Police Information Management System (PIMS) and the National Police Reference System (NPRS). If matching data is found on either system the MPA displays a photograph of the person as well as their criminal history. Officers can also search for vehicle/firearm details and by the end of July 2014 the Person Search MPA will also provide bail conditions and barring order data.

The Automatic Vehicle Location (AVL) system provides real time location of patrol vehicle to SAPOL's Communication Centre using Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver with a wireless data connection. Implemented on 19 June 2014, this system has enhanced SAPOL's operational safety practices and assists in the coordination and management of emergencies and high risk incidents in responding to community needs.

At the 2014 iAwards held on 27 June 2014, the Mobile Fingerprint Scanner (MFS), also known as PFS, won the inaugural South Australian Premier's iAward. The iAwards, hosted by the Australian Computer Society, Australian Information Industry Association and the Pearcey Foundation, are in their 20th year of acknowledging productivity and innovation. Also MFS is a candidate for the national iAwards in August 2014.

Build more multi-agency collaboration for wider community benefits

SAPOL led innovative reform achievements in partnership with Change@SA in 2013-14 are:

1. Offence Streaming Model

An Offence Streaming Model (OSM) to more efficiently streamline police arrest and report prosecution files into the criminal justice system. Following successful trials of the OSM at Holden Hill, Eastern Adelaide and Sturt LSAs, the model was expanded across MOS in December 2013. The rollout of the initiative with an establishment of an Early Resolution Court in each metropolitan Magistrates Court meant more matters were finalised at the first court appearance. This provided greater certainty, less red tape, and better time management for South Australian citizens involved and process efficiencies for SAPOL and the Courts Administration Authority, freeing up much-needed resources for other essential work.

A key feature of the OSM, the court attendance notification process routinely used by brief quality control officers to bring people to court now uses a telephone call to the defendant to advise them of the court date, followed by a confirmatory text message, as an alternative to the traditional written summons service which can cause delays. To test expansion of this program into regional areas, a trial of the court attendance notification process began in SAPOL's Murray Mallee LSA in March 2014.

The Court Attendance Notification (CAN) process is an innovative way of bringing a person to the Early Resolution Court (ERC). As an alternative to bail and traditional summons service, the CAN process involves a police officer contacting a defendant by telephone to advise them of their court date. Following the telephone call the person receives a confirmatory text message to remind them of their court date.

Since 16 December 2013 the CAN process has been used extensively across metropolitan Adelaide. Since its inception approximately 1 250 defendants have been brought to court without being served with a summons. This has significantly reduced the amount of time operational police spend attending to what is an administrative task, enabling SAPOL to focus more attention on preventing crime and improving community safety. An audit of the CAN process at metropolitan ERCs throughout June 2014 found 86.4% of all defendants who received a CAN attended court. This is notably higher than the attendance rate for people on bail. The same audit found 76.9% of people responded to bail. Previously, in Magistrates Courts not operating an ERC, the rate of people pleading guilty to nominated offences at their first court appearance was 55%. The audit found that 65.7% of ERC matters were resolved at the first appearance.

2. Body Worn Video

Many police agencies in Australia and overseas are considering or introducing the use of a body worn video system for front-line operational police to capture real time vision of crime, traffic or emergency incidents. Incident based audio/visual recording tools is very useful for criminal justice system evidentiary and non-evidentiary incidents. Investigation of the practical utility in the field for SAPOL was the key outcome of a 2013-14 SAPOL 90 day change project. More work remains to be done in the next reporting period before any possible implementation can occur.

3. Better Evidence Processing

In another 90 day project 2013-14 SAPOL and Forensic Science South Australia (FSSA) worked together in a collaborative approach to improve procedures for collecting and processing forensic evidence.

The introduction of a new remote data entry into the SAPOL forensic computer processing systems from crime scenes resulted in better times in DNA workflow through changes in the process of sampling, triaging submission and analysis of DNA evidence and the electronic submission of fingerprint evidence. The underlying rationale was by streamlining the collection and analysis of forensic evidence, police officers could identify suspects more quickly, and also prosecute them more effectively.

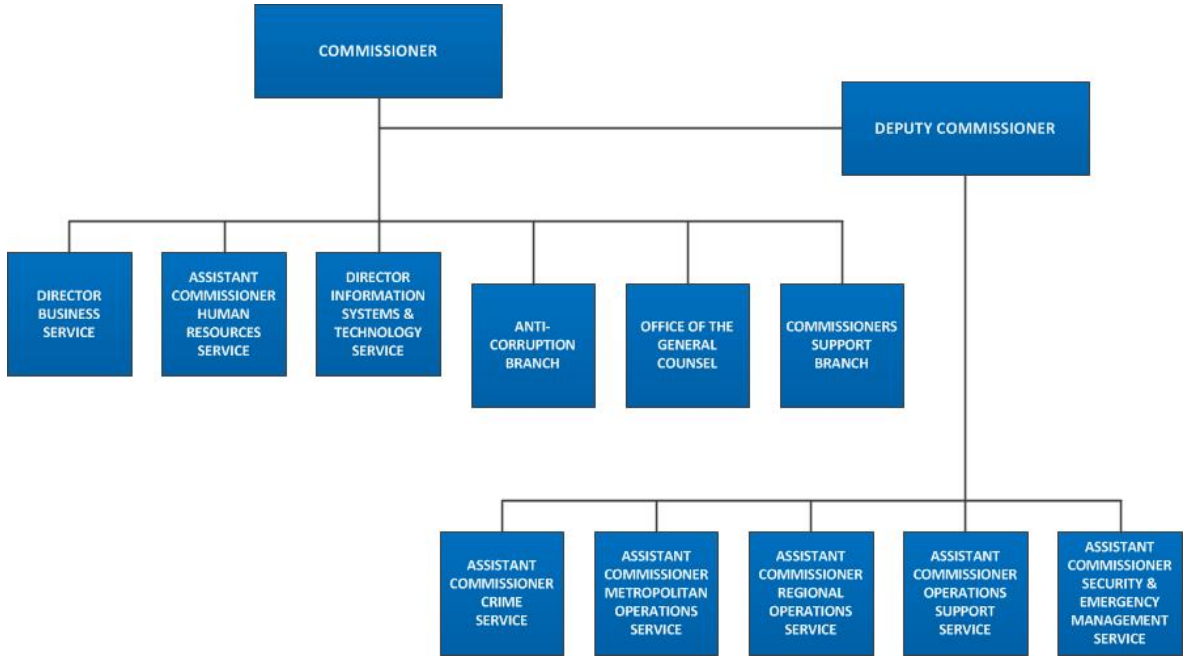
As a result of the use of business process improvement strategies and techniques from Change@SA significant improvements in lead time processing of DNA evidence between the report of a crime to police and the resultant arrest of a suspect through forensic identification evidence have occurred. Both SAPOL and FSSA and both organisations have benefits from better communication between the various stages and the various disciplines participating in the forensic identification process. The project has made subsequent recommendations to further improve the investigative process for volume crime response by both SAPOL and FSSA jointly and some of the recommendations are currently being progressed internally while others are currently under review.

In addition, SAPOL was an advisory partner in the FSSA 90 day project of improved processes for timely DNA results to investigators. This project reviewed internal business processes and identified ways to improve the timeliness of providing forensic reports to SAPOL and Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions in complex major offences.

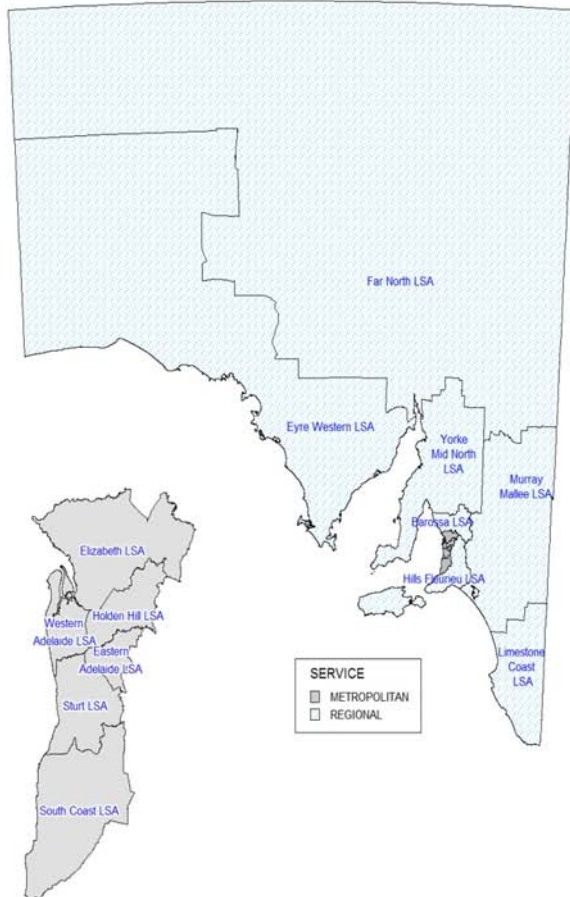
POLICING ACTIVITIES



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

	Pop'n	Km ²
Eastern Adelaide	154 820	83
Elizabeth	183 198	482
Holden Hill	225 499	160
South Coast	140 349	490
Sturt	315 869	224
Western Adelaide	167 973	122

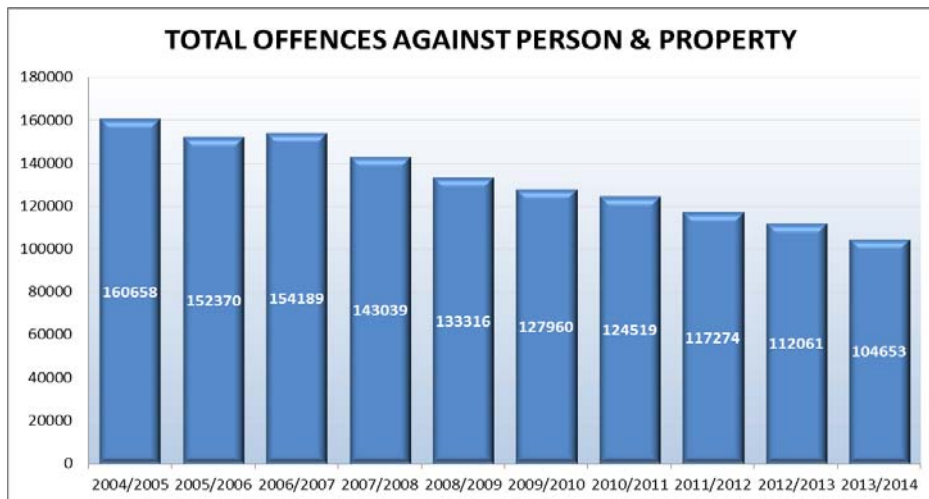
Regional Operations Service

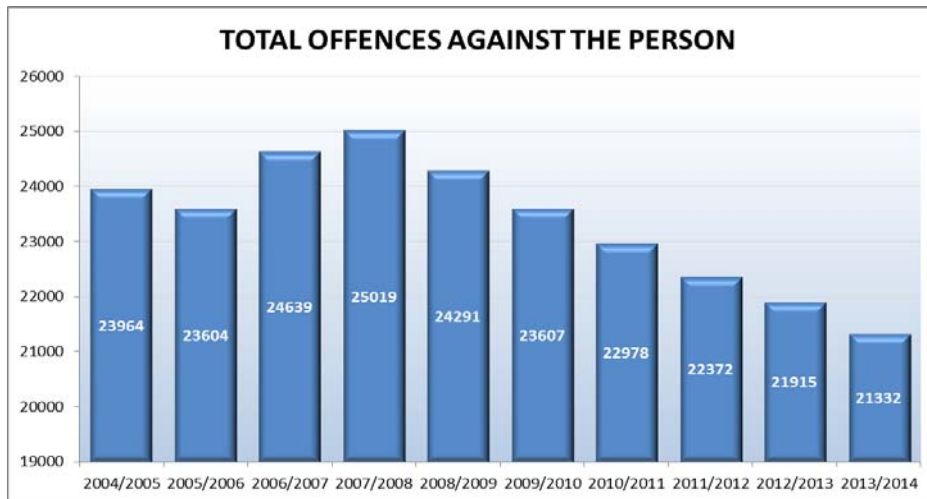
	Pop'n	Km ²
Barossa	67 468	3 144
Eyre Western	58 169	253 067
Far North	29 534	608 160
Hills Fleurieu	119 370	8 752
Limestone Coast	64 703	21 328
Murray Mallee	68 995	54 099
Yorke Mid North	74 880	34 882

Data source: Extrapolated from ABS Regional Population Growth Australia 2013. 3218.0, 3 April 2014 Population estimates by Local Government Area as at 30 June 2013.

SAPOL use the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC) classification and grouping of offences and applies the ABS national counting rules. Another facet of increasing SAPOL engagement with the community is state and LSA crime statistics being published online at www.police.sa.gov.au each month.

For the ten year period 2004-05 to 2013-14, there was a steady decline resulting in a reduction of 34.9% or 56 005 offences (160 658 to 104 653) for total offences against person and property. From 2012-13 to 2013-14 there was a reduction of 6.6% or 7 408 offences (112 061 to 104 653).

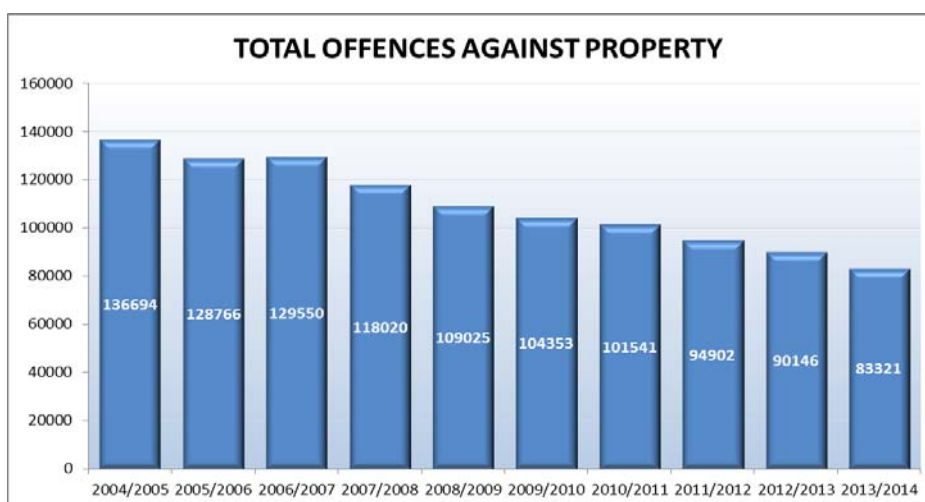




Offences Against The Person	2012-13	2013-14	% Change
Homicide and Related Offences	55	53	-3.6%
Acts Intended to Cause Injury	16 183	15 584	-3.7%
Sexual Assault and Related Offences	1 653	1 850	11.9%
Robbery and Related Offences	936	811	-13.4%
Other Offences Against The Person	3 088	3 034	-1.7%
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	21 915	21 332	-2.7%

A -2.7% reduction (583 offences) overall was achieved in all subdivisions except Sexual Assault and Related Offences which increased by 11.9% (197 offences). There were increases in the three groups within the Sexual Assault and Related Offences subdivision, with Non Assaultive Sexual Offences (which include Possession and Distribution of Child Pornography, Engage in Indecent Filming and Acts of Gross Indecency) up 34.7% (108 offences).

Robbery and Related offences has decreased by 13.4% (125 offences) with Aggravated Robbery offences reducing by 139 (19.5%) offences.



Offences Against Property	2012-13	2013-14	% Change
Serious Criminal Trespass	15 944	13 392	-16.0%
Theft and Related Offences	43 555	42 645	-2.1%
Fraud, Deception and Related Offences	2 415	2 701	11.8%
Property Damage and Environmental	28 232	24 583	-12.9%
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY	90 146	83 321	-7.6%

Decreases in Serious Criminal Trespass - Residence (1 694 offences) and Serious Criminal Trespass - Non Residence (858 offences) has resulted in a -16.0% or 2 552 offence reduction in Serious Criminal Trespass overall.

Reductions continue in Theft and Related Offences with a decrease of 910 offences or -2.1% over the previous year. All subdivisions within the Theft and Related Offences division experienced significant reductions. However, these reductions were offset by an increase of 271.1% (1 827 offences) in expiation notices principally for breaches of the Passenger Transport Regulations in respect of fare related matters. Of note is the further reduction in Theft/Illegal Use of Motor Vehicle offences by -15.2% (620 offences). The 2013-14 result of 3 449 stolen vehicles represents a reduction of -65.6% from a high of 10 029 in 2004-05.

Fraud, Deception and Related Offences have increased by 11.8% (286 offences). Key drivers of the increase are Counterfeiting 78.7% (74 offences), False Pretences with Credit Card 13.2% (100 offences) or, False Pretences (not elsewhere classified) 18.6% (157 offences).

Property damage and Environmental has decreased by -12.9% or 3 649 Offences. Key drivers for the reduction are Damage Building or Motor Vehicle (not graffiti or unknown) reduced by 1 709 Offences, Mark Graffiti reduced by 761 offences and Interfere with Motor Vehicle Without Consent reduced by 448 Offences.



Offences Against Good Order	2012-13	2013-14	% Change
Illicit Drug Offences	15 804	17 228	9.0%
Weapons/explosives Offences	2 834	2 725	-3.8%
Public Order Offences	18 884	20 370	7.9%
Justice Procedure Offences	15 842	13 756	-13.2%
Other Miscellaneous Offences	1 786	1 816	1.7%
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER	55 150	55 895	1.4%

Illicit Drug offences have increased by 9.0% (1 424 offences). Offences on apprehension have remained stable while an increase of 9.2% (789) in Cannabis Expiation Notices and 13.8% (575) drug diversions are the key drivers.

Public order offences have increased by 7.9% (1 486 offences). Decreases apply in all offence subdivisions except for expiation notices for public order offending. The principal offences within the expiation notice category are 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 the latter previously being recorded on apprehension report but becoming an expiable offence on 1 July 2013.

Justice Procedure offences have decreased -13.2% (2 086 offences). This division includes the offence of Hinder/Resist Police which was historically identified separately. Also included is Breach of Bail which has decreased -17.7% (1 666 offences) and Breach of Violence and Non-Violence Orders (including Breaches of Intervention Orders) which has increased slightly over 2012-13 but have plateaued over two full years of operation.

All South Australians are entitled to feel safe at home, at work and when enjoying the state's recreational and sporting facilities. An important part of maintaining public safety and reassurance is ensuring that the community can receive immediate assistance from police or emergency services.

One of SAPOL's core functions is to respond to the public's need for assistance in emergencies and in 2013-14 SAPOL's Call Centre received 403 613 calls, an average of 33 634 per month. In addition SAPOL's Communications Centre received 146 818 emergency 000 calls.

In critical emergency incidents that can range from missing persons, recreational activities, road safety issues and crimes, SAPOL deploys its police helicopter (Polair 53). From August 2013, Polair 53 was able to downstream live video from the Forward Looking Infra-Red (FLIR) Camera to SAPOL's Communications Centre and the State Shift Managers. This live video feed provided the State Shift Manager's better 'situational awareness' of any incident/pursuit occurring on the ground assisting them in their decision making processes. This footage is also able to be viewed in the Police Operations Centre (POC) when required for larger scale incidents or emergencies.

Ensuring public safety at South Australian major community events is an important part of SAPOL's work. Key examples are listed below.

The annual Royal Adelaide Show ran from 6-14 September 2013, and SAPOL again took an active and carefully planned approach to policing this biggest event on the state's calendar with over 470 000 people attending over the nine days of the Show. As part of the intensive policing operation a total of 346 police were deployed to ensure a safe and enjoyable time for all those attending or participating in the many events held at the show. Most incidents requiring police involvement included missing children/persons, assaults and thefts.

The annual end of school year youth celebration of Schoolies occurred from 22-25 November 2013 with around 18 000 school leavers attending the festival. As part of the policing operation a total of 272 police were deployed to ensure the participant's and the local public's safety over the three days of the event. With the continuing emphasis on a proactive and collaborative approach between police, local government, emergency management agencies, volunteers and the local business community, there were only 20 arrests, four reports and 239 expiation notices issued.

To raise funds for the Flinders Medical Centre Foundation and the Neurosurgical Research Foundation, and to honour the memory of a police officer, SAPOL again supported the charity bike ride on 19 January 2014 known as 'Ride like Crazy'. More than 1 600 participants rode up to 110 kilometres from Unley through the Adelaide Hills and back to Unley Oval. The event donated \$160 000 to the nominated charities and received great support from the South Australian community and businesses. Over the past five years \$836 700 has been donated to charities by Ride Like Crazy Incorporated.



From 19-26 January 2014, the popular Tour Down Under again attracted very large crowds of visitors to Adelaide. Deploying 567 police over seven days, SAPOL proactively and visibly policed and engaged with a crowd reported as 762 266 spectators, including 36 019 interstate and international visitors. The public had a very positive response to the constant presence of police officers on foot, in cars and on bikes. City and regional home dwellers and workers, and visitors in particular family groups and children, enjoyed interacting with the police officers on duty at the event. Ensuring road and pedestrian safety was maintained across the state was an important part of the policing role as this event presents some unique traffic management challenges for police.

The major car racing event of Clipsal 500 was held in Adelaide from 27 February to 2 March 2014, attracting 273 600 spectators. SAPOL maintained its well established and carefully planned response to this event as in previous years, deploying a total of 583 police over four days to ensure a highly visible and low tolerance police presence both at and around, the event. The vast majority of those attending were peaceful and law-abiding with most incidents requiring police intervention alcohol related. Results included 37 arrests, nine reports, 39 expiations notices issued and 26 persons evicted.

Ensure professional and effective management of emergencies to protect life and property

Bushfires present an ongoing danger to the community and in response, SAPOL's Operation Nomad has been conducted annually since 1992, in cooperation with the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service, Country Fire Service and other partner agencies. In 2013-14 SAPOL's arson prevention campaign theme was 'Practice makes perfect. Arsonists may be practicing in your local area. Don't let them perfect it. Fires can kill. Report it'.

Between 1 November 2013 and 30 April 2014, there were 44 people apprehended and police were keeping a close eye on 239 people of interest; an increase of ten over the previous year. A total of 115 expiation notices (89 fines and 26 cautions) were issued with 16 cautions and 51 fines (55.8%) issued for light or maintain fire in open during fire danger season. Nine cautions and 19 fines (23.7%) were issued for a person must not, without lawful excuse, drop or throw burning object or material from a vehicle.

To improve the management of crisis information across a multi-agency emergency management environment SAPOL developed a web-based Crisis Information Management System (CIMS) specifically for the State Emergency Centre. The system was implemented in January 2013 and fully utilised for the 2013-14 Fire Danger Season based on an initial translation of existing manual and paper based processes. The strategic focus of centre operations has been significantly enhanced by the system capabilities. Agencies upload their information (from within the centre or remotely) and share information with those that need to know. This increases the accessibility and transparency of information, and saves time by eliminating reporting of 'routine' or administrative information at strategy/problem solving meetings.

On 18 October 2013 SAPOL received a national training award for its online course 'Nomad Refresher'. The Australian Institute of Training and Development (AITD) National Training Excellence Awards recognised outstanding excellence in learning and development in several categories including 'E-Learning Achievement'. The awards criteria included good learner outcomes, expertise in e-learning design and evidence that the program adds value to the organisation. The award was open to both private and government organisations across the nation, many with significant human and financial resources to support their e-learning programs.

In September 2013 SAPOL also took bushfire arson prevention to a new level by implementing an Operation Nomad Crime Prevention Annex. The Annex guides and supports local police in their LSAs to raise community awareness and prevent bushfire arson. SAPOL's arson prevention efforts were showcased at the 2014 Australian Institute of Criminology 'Crime Prevention and Communities' conference in Melbourne.

A collaborative partnership between SAPOL and the Department for Correctional Services (DCS) was recently recognised with a Team Excellence Award at the DCS Awards Ceremony held at Adelaide Town Hall. The prestigious award recognises the strong, ongoing working relationship between SAPOL and DCS Operational Performance Team, which was established in 2011 when DCS became the first agency to enter into a partnership with SAPOL to utilise the state-of-the-art facilities at the new Police Academy. Since then, DCS has made use of the facility for a number of training courses and the award is a reflection of the outstanding work performed by the professional and committed staff of the Academy.

As part of the government's initiative to attract a significant number of youth to careers within the Public Sector via youth traineeships, SAPOL identified nine existing public sector positions suitable for targeting youth traineeships. SAPOL focused on using this initiative to specifically target Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) and culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) youth with a view to increasing the representation of these groups within SAPOL to better reflect the community we serve. SAPOL is also specifically using this initiative to assist to attract young people to policing careers. As a result six of the nine trainees that were offered Public Sector employment with SAPOL were from ATSI/CALD background and have been placed into administrative positions within SAPOL.

On 6 December 2013 SAPOL welcomed the new free Emergency+ App launched by emergency services across the country an addition to the emergency service resources for the community and police. The application can pinpoint a location via GPS tracking of smartphones, Android and iOS devices to assist the community. In addition, the application has the numbers to call for help in emergency and non-emergency situations and other national numbers such as Crime Stoppers. It also helps the State Emergency Service and other marine rescue authorities locate and respond much more quickly and effectively to the boating public and also assist ambulance personnel to find patients during medical emergencies.

Since its inception in 1996, the Crime Stoppers program has been another effective way in which the community and police work together to solve and prevent crime in South Australia. Over the past 18 years, as a direct result of information received from the public by Crime Stoppers, police have recovered \$8.19million worth of property and located offenders for \$9.7million worth of damage. In 2013-14 Crime Stoppers received 17 336 contacts including online reports which resulted in 2 126 crimes being solved, 1 500 suspects apprehended, and \$556 068 worth of property and cash recovered. Twenty three percent of information given to Crime Stoppers comes from the Crime Stoppers on-line reporting system.

On 14 February legislative amendment was introduced concerning the *Firearms Act 1977* and *Firearms Regulations 2008*. These broad amendments have enhanced the ability of operational police to enforce the criminal law surrounding illicit use and possession of firearms.

Operation Unification, in conjunction with Crime Stoppers, was conducted during a two week period in June 2014, once again targeting illicit firearms. This was the third Operation Unification, with the first targeting the manufacture and distribution of illegal drugs and the second targeting illicit firearms. Unification resulted in 19 phone calls to Crime Stoppers, eight online reports from the Crime Stoppers website, 26 investigations, 60 premises searched, 23 illicit firearms seized, four firearms surrendered, one arrest and seven reports.

The key role of the misuse of alcohol as a driver of crime is well known. This is not a problem that ends at state borders and across Australia all police jurisdictions again participated in Operation Unite from 13-14 December 2013. Unite is a high profile policing response to the challenge of alcohol misuse, crime, violence and antisocial behaviour that clearly demonstrates the principles of *SAPOL Strategic Direction 2012-15* for highly visible and effective front-line policing. During the operation 112 SAPOL officers targeted the CBD entertainment precincts of Hindley Street, Rundle Street, Gouger Street and Hutt Street, resulting in 32 arrests, 12 reports, 80 expiation notices and 10 barring orders issued.

A highly visible police presence at New Year's Eve celebrations and on roads throughout the state focussing on community and road safety were the main objectives for SAPOL over New Year's Eve in December 2013. Many thousands of people celebrated the New Year, with additional numbers of police managing large crowds at many public events in the metropolitan area and around the state, with 116 people arrested and 23 reported for behavioural offences. Police drug detection dogs also searched commuters at the Adelaide Railway Station, resulting in 18 drug detections and one arrest.

Between 7pm on 31 December 2013 and 4.30am on 1 January 2014, 2 819 drivers were alcohol tested by police with 26 were reported for drink driving, of those 319 drivers were also tested for drug driving resulting in 12 positive tests. In addition, 11 drivers were issued with an immediate loss of licence and eight vehicles were impounded/clamped for 28 days.

Police were also kept extremely busy with a high number of calls for assistance (904 in total) from midnight until 4.30am, predominantly in regards to behavioural offences and noise.



In 2103-14 Operation Mantle continued to focus on street level drug users and traffickers in an attempt to disrupt their activities and reduce victim reported crime and the community harm associated with drug abuse. In March 2014 Operation Mantle officers acquired new electronic field analysis equipment which allowed them to more safely and accurately identify any substance located in the field. Results for Operation Mantle during the reporting period were 535 arrests, 387 reports, \$545 141 in cash seized, 3 917 cannabis plants seized, 2 369 grams amphetamine seized, and 5 488 ecstasy tablets seized.

During the 2013-14 financial year, police using passive alert drug-detection (PADD) dogs, located and seized approximately 21 204 tablets of ecstasy, 58.3 kilograms of cannabis, 43.2 grams of cocaine, 7.5 grams of heroin, 580 grams of amphetamine, 14.5 grams of 'ice' and 479 pieces of drug paraphernalia with 864 arrests or reports. A planned operation with the PADD Dog and Major Crime on the 14 November 2013 resulted in the search and seizure of 20 000 tablets of ecstasy and 15 kilograms of cannabis (these results are incorporated into the totals above).

In response to South Australians transferring more than a million dollars to fraudulent operators (suspected scammers) in West Africa SAPOL launched Operation Disrepair in May 2013. This operation saw police officers follow the money trail of transfers to West Africa and identify South Australians who may be sending money without good cause. Police then sent a letter to those identified, alerting them to the fact they may be sending money to scammers and providing other educational material. In some cases officers follow up with a home visit or phone call in a bid to ensure the person is not being scammed.

Operation Disrepair has helped reduce the flow of money lost in this scam by more than 40%. In July 2013, \$223 877 was sent by South Australians to Nigeria and Ghana in just one month, but by June 2014, that figure had fallen to \$129 876, a reduction of 42%. Since the operation began 781 letters have been sent to 600 suspected victims, with only 70 of those people still remitting funds.

SAPOL tips for avoiding scammers are:

- Get independent advice before making decisions about investing or transferring money
- Run an internet search on some of the key terms
- Use Government websites such as scamwatch.gov.au (Australian Competition and Consumer Commission) or moneysmart.gov.au/scams (Australian Securities & Investments Commission)
- Victim Support Services of South Australia provide counselling and assistance to scam victims: <http://www.victimsa.org/>.

SAPOL continued to actively police organised crime throughout 2013-14 in collaboration with other police jurisdictions for a coordinated national approach to this serious public safety issue. In early 2014 the OMCG Management Plan was revised and reinvigorated as an Action Plan to enhance the SAPOL coordinated approach to disrupting, disabling and dismantling criminal and organised crime activities of OMCGs.

SAPOL's SOCB with the three primary task force groups (Drug and Organised Crime, Serious Crime and Crime Gangs) described earlier, were active throughout the year.

The Drug and Organised Crime Task Force (DOCTF) conducts targeted investigations focused toward mid-high level illicit drug production, manufacture and trafficking. Further the DOCTF conducts targeted investigations into serious organised crime with a focus on significant criminal entities that impact on crime in South Australia. For example since November 2011 DOCTF has conducted Operation Divulge. In partnership with the Australian Taxation Office, this operation focussed on the manufacture and trafficking of illicit drugs by OMCG. On 15 November 2013 Task Force members conducted raids across a number of suburban properties resulting in the seizure of 20.6 kilograms of high grade methamphetamine (street value \$150million), 21 000 ecstasy tablets, 587 grams of cocaine (street value \$1.2million), 7.5 litres of fantasy (street value \$45 000), four kilograms pseudoephedrine (street value \$400 000), \$540 000 in cash, two illegal handguns and one Mercedes sedan (valued at \$140 000).

The Serious Crime Task Force (SCTF) investigates serious crime such as violent home invasions or robberies at gaming and or financial institutions involving weapons or violence. The task force also provides a tactical and investigative capability for the investigation of approved illicit drug investigations and is responsible of the management of approved high risk serious crime repeat offenders.

During 2013-14 the SCTF undertook 26 Operations relating to aggravated robberies, primarily on financial and gaming room institutions, and extortion type offences. Four of the operations targeted industry based offending (cannabis/vehicles) and 68 actions issued primarily investigated mid-level drug activity. As a result, 82 offenders were arrested, 27 cannabis expiations and 14 drug diversions were issued. In addition 134 premises were searched resulting in the seizure of 1 163 grams of amphetamine, 13 kilograms of dried cannabis, 173 cannabis plants, 64 grams of heroin, 1 143 ecstasy tablets, \$53 500 in cash and 15 firearms.

The Crime Gangs Task Force (CGTF) conducts targeted gang related investigations focused toward the business of serious organised crime. Investigational responsibility may include other violent, criminal and anti-social activities of OMCG and other identified gangs. They also continue to use a suite of legislation developed to combat serious organised crime offenders, including bail provisions, licensing and casino barring, consorting prohibition and non-association orders. In addition, there is a focus on the policing of firearms and weapons prohibition orders aligned to over 50 OMCGs and associates state-wide.

During 2013-14 CGTF arrested and reported 162 OMCG members and associates (for offences including affrays, drug trafficking, extortions, blackmail, serious assault and firearms offences), searched 239 premises, seized 11 firearms and 36 other weapons (including tasers, crossbows, knuckledusters, ballistic vests and Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) spray), 1 028 rounds of ammunition and over \$418 000 in cash. A variety of illicit drugs were also seized with main drug category seizures involving 20 000 ecstasy tablets, 750 grams of methamphetamine and 39 kilograms of cannabis.

SAPOL in conjunction with other Australian Police Services again participated in a national day of action (Operation Patch) against members of OMCGs on 12 October 2013. The operation, focusing on the disruption of the illegal activities of OMCGs through a nationwide co-ordinated approach, augmented an ongoing SAPOL commitment to investigate, disrupt and dismantle the illegal activities of these gangs. Significant media coverage showed bikie clubrooms being raided by police interstate and locally. SAPOL has conducted searches as a matter of course for over a decade and the result has been little or no resistance by OMCG members when police attend their premises. Police constantly monitor the activities and movements of those involved in these gangs, through the CGTF and using police across all LSAs.

From 2007 to October 2013, a total of 426 arrests or reports of OMCG members, 915 arrests or reports of OMCG associates in addition to the seizure of nearly 300 firearms, other weapons, and a significant quantity of illicit drugs and cash, and more than 97 premises searched, including the majority of OMCG clubhouses, have resulted from SAPOL's Operation Patch actions. In addition more than 900 close associates of OMCGs have been arrested or reported. SAPOL has also conducted 572 searches of OMCG owned premises and 686 searches of premises owned by people connected to OMCG members. Police have also seized cash totalling \$1.82 million, 1 031 cannabis plants, 49 975 street deals of cannabis, 56 002 street deals of methamphetamine, 132 858 street deals of ecstasy and 10 776 street deals of other drugs. SAPOL has also had firearms prohibition orders issued against 33 OMCG members.

Operation Summer Safe was conducted from November 2013 to April 2014 at Glenelg. This operation focused on working collaboratively with specialist SAPOL areas and other agencies and enhancing community awareness about personal security needs through social media and visual aids. Results included 110 arrests, 34 reports and 297 expiation notices. Since 2011 this and other similar crime prevention SAPOL operations have achieved a notable drop in victim reported crime, property and theft related offences in the beachside precincts of Sturt LSA.

In May 2013 SAPOL commenced Operation Falcon, a new crime reduction strategy where MOS supplements individual LSAs with additional resources to assist in managing crime related issues. The operation is flexible and can be tailored to suit the different needs and address specific crime issues relevant to each LSA. During 2013-14, four LSAs ran Operation Falcon, which resulted in 263 arrests, 96 reports and 589 expiation and 249 defect notices issued. In addition 229 cannabis plants, 65 kilograms of dried cannabis, 98 grams of methamphetamine, 4.7 grams of heroin, 308 ecstasy tablets and 92 tablets and ten vials of steroids seized.

Take a highly visible 'prevention first' approach to improve road safety

The vast majority of South Australians and visiting drivers do drive with care and regard for others. These are the drivers that help set the standards that keep everyone safe on the roads, and importantly, they serve as good examples for young drivers in their families and the wider community.

In 2013-14 there were 87 fatalities and 782 serious injuries on South Australia's roads. Although each death and serious injury represents a terrible loss to their family and friends and to the state's community, the number has reduced from 100 fatalities and 787 serious injuries in 2012-13.

SAPOL Road Safety Strategy 2011-2014 has a prevention-first approach to improving road safety by deterring dangerous driving through police presence on the roads, enforcement and investigation activities and contributing to educating the community about safe road use.

During 2013-14 Traffic Support Branch delivered 298 road safety presentations to over 22 000 members of the community in the metropolitan and regional areas on such topics as business driver awareness and road safety practices.

On 15 August 2013 SAPOL participated in the launch of *Road Safety Action Plan 2013-2016* at SAPOL's Road Safety Centre. The Plan supports *South Australia's Road Safety Strategy 2020 - Towards Zero Together* which aims to reduce the state's annual road toll to less than 80 fatalities and 800 serious injuries by 2020. As a key contributor SAPOL is committed to working together with government and private organisations and the wider community to reduce the suffering caused by road trauma and ensure everyone is safe on South Australian roads. During 2013-14, 517 396 driver screening tests were conducted by police around the state.

Throughout June 2014, SAPOL conducted Operation Distraction, a month long crackdown on distracted drivers across the state. The operation aimed to help reduce the number of fatal and serious injury collisions by making drivers aware of the law and the risks of distraction, with a particular focus on mobile phone use. During the 30 day operation, 1 219 expiation notices and 164 cautions were issued, an average of 46 drivers a day.

In 2013-14 SAPOL participated in the national police road safety initiative, Operation Crossroads during the Christmas and Easter periods. SAPOL results were 44 617 driver screening tests conducted and 2 991 drug tests administered, of those 480 and 304 returned positive results respectively. Other results included 4 521 speeding offences, 5 425 traffic infringement notices and 325 vehicles impounded.

Operation Safe Holidays, SAPOL's major Christmas and holiday season road safety initiative was held from 16 December 2013 to 27 January 2014. Police were active throughout the holiday season on rural highways and on the main roads leading into and out of Adelaide. Across the state 53 092 driver screening tests were conducted, of those 312 drink and 435 drug tests returned a positive result. Also 4 061 speeding, 691 mobile phone and 591 seat belt offences were detected.



Each year to target road safety issues amongst the heavy vehicle road transport sector including fatigue, speed and drug use, SAPOL participates in the nationally run Operation Austrans. This year's operation ran from 12 May to 8 June 2014. SAPOL results included 4 360 heavy vehicles intercepted, 15 drug possession offences, 39 drug driving offences, 349 offence warnings, 679 expiations/reports issued, 5 improvement notices issued and 465 heavy vehicles defected.

Local operations targeting heavy vehicles conducted during the reporting period include Operation Wayward (24-25 October 2013) and Operation Shake Up (11 November 2013). During both operations SAPOL officers worked with Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI) Inspectors. Results from Operation Wayward included 148 heavy vehicles examined with 99 defect and 33 expiation notices issued, one warrant arrest for drug trafficking and one person testing positive for Methamphetamine. Results for Operation Shake Up included 80 heavy vehicles examined with 58 defect and 34 expiations notices issued, and three drivers reported for drug driving.

Operation Safe Hills ran from 14 December 2013 to 31 March 2014, focusing on reducing road trauma associated with motorcycles across the Adelaide Hills region from Lyndoch to Victor Harbor. During the operation, nearly 24 000 vehicles including 1 611 motorcycles passed through speed cameras, with 823 motorists detected for speeding including 141 motorcyclists. It was disappointing 45 motorists including 19 motorcyclists were detected exceeding the speed limit by over 30 kilometres per hour.

In response to complaints of motorists travelling at excessive speeds along the Port Wakefield Road and Northern Expressway, SAPOL initiated Operation Extreme Speed from 4-28 March 2014. There were 115 964 motor vehicles that travelled past the cameras which resulted in 193 expiations with five drivers travelling in excess of 30 kilometres per hour over the posted speed limit.

Following a successful trial, on 19 August 2013 SAPOL's Road Safety Section implemented an innovative new education package designed for year 10 students. The Crash Scene Investigation (CSI) package uses practical road safety examples to explain Newton's Laws of Motion and other scientific formulae. The comprehensive package comprises several components, including a presentation to students and parents, a science lesson plan and crash scene reconstruction activities. Students can even test their driving skills using the virtual reality simulator, attached to a real car, which demonstrates to students how easily driver distraction can contribute to road crashes. Following the classroom sessions, students are assigned a crash scene reconstruction project which requires them to apply their learning.

To foster contact with the community in particular young new arrivals, police from Western Adelaide LSA ran a road safety awareness poster design competition while visiting SAPOL's Road Safety Centre on 6 March and 26 May 2014. There were four winners whose posters featured themes of 'Stop, Look, Listen, Think', cross the road safely, understanding traffic lights, and bicycle safety. Each winner received a new bicycle, helmet and lock at an assembly at Pennington Primary School, acknowledging Refugee Week which was held on 15-21 June 2014. The children, recently settled in Australia from Iran, Pakistan, Burundi and Sudan, are members of the New Arrivals Program.



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Appendix 1 Personnel Information Summary

Regulations under the *Public Sector Act* and Premier and Cabinet Circular No. 13 require agencies to report on a number of aspects of staff employment.

1.1 Departmental Strength as at 30 June 2014

	HEADCOUNT										
	ACTIVE			INACTIVE			TOTAL				
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	% Male	% Female
Police Act Employees											
Commissioner	1		1				1		1	100.0%	
Deputy Commissioner	1		1				1		1	100.0%	
Officers											
Assistant Commissioners	3	3	6				3	3	6	50.0%	50.0%
Chief Superintendents	7	1	8	1		1	8	1	9	88.9%	11.1%
Superintendents	37	3	40	1		1	38	3	41	92.7%	7.3%
Chief Inspectors	27	7	34				27	7	34	79.4%	20.6%
Inspectors	43	8	51				43	8	51	84.3%	15.7%
Non Officers											
Senior Sergeants First Class	79	12	91				79	12	91	86.8%	13.2%
Senior Sergeants	113	26	139	5	2	7	118	28	146	80.8%	19.2%
Sergeants	504	123	627	5	6	11	509	129	638	79.8%	20.2%
Brevet Sergeants	452	156	608	9	4	13	461	160	621	74.2%	25.8%
Senior Constables First Class	597	192	789	9	12	21	606	204	810	74.8%	25.2%
Senior Constables	727	335	1062	14	21	35	741	356	1097	67.5%	32.5%
Other Ranks											
Constables	664	304	968	4	12	16	668	316	984	67.9%	32.1%
Probationary Constables	133	56	189				133	56	189	70.4%	29.6%
Community Constables	20	7	27				20	7	27	74.1%	25.9%
Sub-total	3408	1233	4641	48	57	105	3456	1290	4746	72.8%	27.2%
External Secondments				1		1	1		1	100.0%	
Cadets	59	21	80				59	21	80	73.8%	26.3%
Total Police Strength	3467	1254	4721	49	57	106	3516	1311	4827	72.8%	27.2%
Protective Security Act Employees											
Protective Security Supervisor	7	3	10				7	3	10	70.0%	30.0%
Protective Security Officer First Class	36	11	47	1		1	37	11	48	77.1%	22.9%
Protective Security Officer	47	7	54	1		1	48	7	55	87.3%	12.7%
Total Protective Security Strength	90	21	111	2		2	92	21	113	81.4%	18.6%
Unsworn Employees											
Public Servants	351	611	962	22	51	73	373	662	1035	36.0%	64.0%
Weekly Paid	11	9	20	1		1	12	9	21	57.1%	42.9%
Total Unsworn Strength	362	620	982	23	51	74	385	671	1056	36.5%	63.5%
Total Strength of SAPOL	3919	1895	5814	74	108	182	3993	2003	5996	66.6%	33.4%

	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	3.0	3.0	6.0				3.0	3.0	6.0	50.0%	50.0%
Chief Superintendents	7.0	1.0	8.0	1.0		1.0	8.0	1.0	9.0	88.9%	11.1%
Superintendents	37.0	3.0	40.0	1.0		1.0	38.0	3.0	41.0	92.7%	7.3%
Chief Inspectors	27.0	7.0	34.0				27.0	7.0	34.0	79.4%	20.6%
Inspectors	43.0	8.0	51.0				43.0	8.0	51.0	84.3%	15.7%
Non Officers											
Senior Sergeants First Class	79.0	12.0	91.0				79.0	12.0	91.0	86.8%	13.2%
Senior Sergeants	113.0	25.5	138.5	5.0	1.5	6.5	118.0	27.0	145.0	81.4%	18.6%
Sergeants	503.4	120.8	624.2	5.0	4.9	9.9	508.4	125.7	634.1	80.2%	19.8%
Brevet Sergeants	451.7	141.7	593.4	9.0	4.0	13.0	460.7	145.7	606.4	76.0%	24.0%
Senior Constables First Class	596.4	174.9	771.3	9.0	11.2	20.2	605.4	186.1	791.5	76.5%	23.5%
Senior Constables	722.2	280.0	1002.1	14.0	17.6	31.6	736.2	297.6	1033.7	71.2%	28.8%
Other Ranks											
Constables	661.9	283.6	945.5	4.0	9.6	13.6	665.9	293.2	959.1	69.4%	30.6%
Probationary Constables	133.0	56.0	189.0				133.0	56.0	189.0	70.4%	29.6%
Community Constables	20.0	6.6	26.6				20.0	6.6	26.6	75.2%	24.8%
Sub-total	3399.6	1123.1	4522.7	48.0	48.8	96.8	3447.6	1171.9	4619.5	74.6%	25.4%
External Secondments				1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	100.0%	
Cadets	59.0	21.0	80.0				59.0	21.0	80.0	73.8%	26.3%
Total Police Strength	3458.6	1144.1	4602.7	49.0	48.8	97.8	3507.6	1192.9	4700.5	74.6%	25.4%
Protective Security Act Employees											
Protective Security Supervisor	7.0	3.0	10.0				7.0	3.0	10.0	70.0%	30.0%
Protective Security Officer First Class	36.0	11.0	47.0	1.0		1.0	37.0	11.0	48.0	77.1%	22.9%
Protective Security Officer	47.0	7.0	54.0	1.0		1.0	48.0	7.0	55.0	87.3%	12.7%
Total Protective Security Strength	90.0	21.0	111.0	2.0		2.0	92.0	21.0	113.0	81.4%	18.6%
Unsworn Employees											
Public Servants	347.1	558.1	905.2	21.5	46.5	68.0	368.6	604.6	973.2	37.9%	62.1%
Weekly Paid	10.4	8.2	18.6	1.0		1.0	11.4	8.2	19.6	58.2%	41.8%
Total Unsworn Strength	357.5	566.3	923.8	22.5	46.5	69.0	380.0	612.8	992.8	38.3%	61.7%
Total Strength of SAPOL	3906.1	1731.4	5637.5	73.5	95.3	168.8	3979.6	1826.7	5806.4	68.5%	31.5%

Inactive employees are employees on leave without pay.

The Headcount and FTE tables do not include 30 (11 Male, 19 Female) casual unsworn employees and do not include 13 (8 Male, 5 Female) unsworn Police Tribunal or Firearm Review Committee members.

1.2 Executive Employment, Staff Employment and Other Human Resources Matters

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES SEPARATED/RECRUITED DURING THE 13-14 FINANCIAL YEAR		
	Number of persons separated from the agency during the 2013-14 financial year	Number of persons recruited to the agency during the 2013-14 financial year
SWORN	134	182
Male	114	134
Female	20	48
UNSWORN		
	132	149
Male	42	67
Female	90	82
TOTAL		
	266	331
Male	156	201
Female	110	130

NUMBER OF PERSONS ON LEAVE WITHOUT PAY AT 30 JUNE	
2013	173
2014	182

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY SALARY BRACKET			
Salary Bracket	Male	Female	Total
\$0 - \$54,799	295	685	980
\$54,800 - \$69,699	850	435	1285
\$69,700 - \$89,199	1871	564	2435
\$89,200 - \$112,599	757	179	936
\$112,600+	146	32	178
TOTAL	3919	1895	5814

STATUS OF EMPLOYEES IN CURRENT POSITION					
FTEs					
	Ongoing	Short-Term Contract	Long-Term Contract	Other (Casual)	Total
Male	3824.3	61.8	20.0	3.1	3909.2
Female	1649.3	75.1	7.0	4.9	1736.4
TOTAL	5473.6	136.9	27.0	8.0	5645.6
Headcount					
	Ongoing	Short-Term Contract	Long-Term Contract	Other (Casual)	Total
Male	3836	63	20	11	3930
Female	1808	80	7	19	1914
TOTAL	5644	143	27	30	5844

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	3	3			3	50.0%	3	50.0%	7
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%			
TOTAL	4	3	5		9	75.0%	3	25.0%	12

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

1.3 Workforce Diversity as at 30 June 2014

ABORIGINAL AND/OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER EMPLOYEES				
Salary Bracket	Aboriginal Employees	Total Employees	Percentage Aboriginal	Target*
\$0 - \$54,799	17	980	1.7%	2%
\$54,800 - \$69,699	32	1285	2.5%	2%
\$69,700 - \$89,199	13	2435	0.5%	2%
\$89,200 - \$112,599	2	936	0.2%	2%
\$112,600+	1	178	0.6%	2%
TOTAL	65	5814	1.1%	2%

*SA Public Sector Target

TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WITH DISABILITIES			
Male	Female	Total	% Agency
13	11	24	0.4%

TYPES OF EMPLOYEE DISABILITIES				
Disability	Male	Female	Total*	% of Agency
Requiring Workplace Adaptation		2	2	0.0%
Physical	10	8	18	0.3%
Intellectual				
Sensory	4	6	10	0.2%
Psychological / Psychiatric		1	1	0.0%
Other				
TOTAL	14	15	29	0.5%

Five respondents quoted two types of disabilities.

CULTURAL AND LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY					
	Male	Female	Total	% of Agency	SA Community*
Number of employees born overseas	765	279	1044	18.0%	22.1%
Number of employees who speak language(s) other than English at home	128	58	186	3.2%	14.4%

*ABS Census 2011

ALL EMPLOYEES BY AGE AND GENDER														
Age Group	Sworn			Unsworn			Protective Security Act			Total			% of Total	2014 Workforce Benchmark*
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T		
15-19	4		4	3	4	7			0	7	4	11	0.2	5.5
20-24	128	68	196	20	30	50	19	7	26	167	105	272	4.5	9.7
25-29	382	164	546	28	54	82	16	10	26	426	228	654	10.9	11.2
30-34	439	239	678	41	72	113	10		10	490	311	801	13.4	10.7
35-39	499	253	752	45	71	116	8		8	552	324	876	14.6	9.6
40-44	545	253	798	50	101	151	4	1	5	599	355	954	15.9	11.4
45-49	505	193	698	52	88	140	8	1	9	565	282	847	14.1	11.1
50-54	502	113	615	45	77	122	10	2	12	557	192	749	12.5	11.4
55-59	425	22	447	48	96	144	12		12	485	118	603	10.1	9.1
60-64	75	6	81	42	65	107	4		4	121	71	192	3.2	6.7
65+	12		12	11	13	24	1		1	24	13	37	0.6	3.6
TOTAL	3516	1311	4827	385	671	1056	92	21	113	3993	2003	5996	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 2014

AVERAGE DAYS LEAVE TAKEN PER FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEE					
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Sick Leave (1)	7.8	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.5
Family Carer's Leave (2)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Miscellaneous Special Leave (3)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0

(1) Prior to 2009-10 does not include sick leave without pay.

(2) Prior to 2009-10 includes care of sick child.

(3) Prior to 2009-10 expressed in hours per FTE and does not include care of sick child.

1.5 Voluntary Flexible Working Arrangements as at 30 June 2014

VOLUNTARY FLEXIBLE WORKING ARRANGEMENTS BY GENDER			
	Male	Female	Total
Purchased Leave		3	3
Flexitime	316	582	898
Compressed Weeks		2	2
Part Time and Job Share	36	453	489
Working from Home	1	2	3

1.6 Accredited Training Packages

Reporting requirements for the Commissioner for Public Sector Employment's Annual Report includes the following key performance indicator:

- The extent of implementation of accredited training packages within administrative units and the classification level of the employees involved.

Accredited training is defined as training that involves competencies from an endorsed Training Package and which has led to a qualification or statement of attainment being issued from a Registered Training Organisation to the participant(s). Accredited training packages are formally endorsed by the Department of Education, Science and Training. Full information on accredited training packages is available at: www.dest.gov.au.

Please note the following table refers only to employees currently enrolled in an accredited training package or who have attained a qualification or statement of attainment during the 2013-14 financial year and who were 'active' or on leave with pay with the agency as at the end of the last pay period in the 2013-14 financial year. The table includes executives.

ACCREDITED TRAINING PACKAGES BY CLASSIFICATION

Classification	Number of Accredited Training Packages
Cadet	10256NAT PUA50210
Constable	PUA50210 10261NAT
Senior Constable	PUA50210 10261NAT PUA60300 PUA60310 81113ACT
Senior Constable 1st Class	PUA50210 10261NAT PUA60300 PUA60310 TAE40110 PUA50312 PUA61712
Brevet Sergeant	10261NAT PUA60300 PUA60310 TAE40110 81113ACT PUA61712
Sergeant	10261NAT PUA60300 TAE40110
Senior Sergeant	TAE40110
Senior Sergeant First Class	TAE40110 PUA50312 PUA61712
ASO2	BSB40807 BSB40207
ASO5	TAE40110 BSB40807 BSB40207 10331NAT
TGO1	PUA50312
TGO2	PUA61712

1.7 Leadership and Management Development

LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING EXPENDITURE		
Training and Development	Total Cost*	% of Total Salary Expenditure
Total Training and Development Expenditure	\$45,711,178	7.5%
Total Leadership and Management Development Expenditure	\$7,608,403	1.2%

*Predominantly cost of salaries to attend training.

1.8 Vale

DEATHS OF SAPOL EMPLOYEES 2013-2014
Senior Constable Graeme Thompson 1982 - 2013

Appendix 2 Performance Development

DOCUMENTED REVIEW OF INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT	
Employees with ...	% Total Workforce
A plan reviewed within the past 12 months	64.5%
A plan older than 12 months	28.4%
No plan	7.1%

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 *Public Sector Act 2009*.

Equal Employment Opportunity Programs

SAPOL Indigenous Police Youth Traineeship

In 2012 SAPOL employed five trainees under the inaugural SAPOL Indigenous Police Youth Traineeship Program, a SAPOL driven initiative. As a result of positive outcomes a further three trainees commenced in 2013-14. Trainees undertake the TAFE Certificate III in Police Studies. Currently two of the current trainees have commenced the SAPOL Recruit Selection process for mainstream police officers.

South Australian Government – ‘Jobs 4 Youth’ program

The South Australian Government introduced the ‘Jobs 4 Youth’ traineeship program in 2013-14 seeking to increase youth employment. SAPOL employed a total of nine trainees under the scheme, six of which were Aboriginal Torres Strait Islanders.

SAPOL Indigenous Pre-Employment Program

In June 2012 SAPOL launched an Indigenous Pre-Employment Program that was developed in partnership with the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR), now the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet. The program was designed to assist Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders to gain employment in SAPOL. As of June 2012 the program has assisted 12 persons into SAPOL.

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 in 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

SAPOL has the following initiatives:

Gender Equity Action Plan

SAPOL has a Gender Equity Action Plan (GEAP) that identifies key activities in selected areas to enhance policy and practice in furthering the participation of women within SAPOL.

The plan commenced in December 2001 and addresses the following areas: recruitment; retention; flexible working arrangements; decision making; improving organisational performance; promotion; and occupational diversity.

A key component of GEAP relates to the support and development of women in SAPOL. The Equity and Diversity Section is working collaboratively with the Women’s Focus Group on a range of matters.

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).

Australasian partnerships

SAPOL, through the WFG, supported the Australasian Council of Women and Policing (ACWAP) 8th Australasian Women and Policing Conference in Adelaide in August 2013. The theme of the conference was *Making it Happen - Making it Last* and it focused on how lasting changes could be made for women in policing, emergency services and the community. The conference attracted over 300 participants from around the country and presentations were delivered from practitioners, researchers, and policy makers which contributed to developing the body of knowledge around how policing is being improved for women.

The WFG planned and hosted the conference welcome reception, assisted with local conference logistics, facilitated and hosted interagency meetings for a delegation of Pakistan police representatives and the WFG Sponsor, Assistant Commissioner Glynn, participated in a plenary panel which was a highlight of the conference. The conference sessions were attended by a variety of SAPOL female and male members who echoed the value of supporting and attending the conference.

175 Celebrations – Acknowledging the role of women in policing

The WFG contributed to SAPOL's open day at the Academy to celebrate our 175 year anniversary. An interactive display featuring photos of women in policing through the years, a series of historic uniform worn by women police and video interviews with retired and current women in police were enjoyed by thousands of people. Retired women police who volunteered their time to share their stories and experiences with those attending the open day events accompanied the WFG.

Excellence in Policing Awards

The Australasian Council of Women and Policing Inc (ACWAP) Excellence in Policing Awards were held in August 2013. SAPOL submitted eight nominations for consideration with three nominations being short listed as finalists. The Council's Australasian Awards for Excellence in Policing provided an opportunity to publicly acknowledge and reward the achievements of the women and men who are significantly contributing to making policing and the law enforcement better for women. The Awards recognise and celebrate the difference women make to policing and the efforts that are being made to improve policing for women. Three SAPOL nominees were successful with Detective Brevet Sergeant Talei Bentley declared the winner of the 2013 Most Outstanding Female Investigator Award; Senior Sergeant Joanne Howard received a High Commendation in the Most Outstanding Female Practitioner Award and Chief Inspector Martin Jeffery received a High Commendation in the Champion of Change Award.

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 two online training programs; 'Equity and Diversity for Employees – Level 1' and 'Equity and Diversity for Managers and Supervisors – Level 2'. Since July 2013, a further 426 employees have completed 'Equity and Diversity for Employees – Level 1' training and a further 391 employees have completed 'Equity and Diversity for Managers and Supervisors – Level 2' training.

From 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 Equity and Diversity Section has provided 1058 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 to enhance the effective management of equity and diversity in the workplace. Equity Contact Officers 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 WCC/TCG/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.

Overall, as at 30 June 2014 SAPOL currently has 105 employees throughout the organisation who undertake this important role.

SAPOL's General Order relating to Equity and Diversity, and Grievance Management (Bullying, Sexual Harassment and Discrimination) are presently under review. These documents are being aligned with the SafeWork Australia Guidelines for Preventing and Responding to Workplace Bullying.

Gay and Lesbian Liaison Officers

Gay and Lesbian Liaison Officers 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 2013, the GLLO's participated in 'Picnic in the Park'. This event is the conclusion of the 'Feast Festival' where local and interstate members of the community and overseas visitors gather to celebrate their diverse sexual identity. SAPOL has participated in this event every year since 1995 with GLLO's participating in more recent years. During these events the GLLO's have 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.

On 16 May 2014 GLLO members were asked to wear their Rainbow Ribbon to show their support for International Day Against Homophobia and Transphobia (IDAHOT Day). A message was also placed on the intranet page acknowledging IDAHOT Day. Equity and Diversity as well as police headquarters GLLO members participated in a morning tea and Holden Hill Crime Prevention Unit arranged for Rainbow Loom Bands to be made and handed out to members within the workplace.

The network of GLLO's has 75 current members with the potential for a further 13 members to be trained as 30 June 2014.

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

SAPOL is presently liaising with the Department for Communities and Social Inclusion in an effort to implement the LGBTIQ Inclusion Strategy and use the guidelines and standards to improve inclusive service delivery.

Appendix 4 Disability Action 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 DAIPs replaces the previous access strategy, Promoting Independence: Disability Action Plans for South Australia. 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 1993. 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 (DAIPs – replacing Disability Action Plans – DAPs)

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 is presently developing the agencies DAIP. This has included active participation in the DAIP Steering Committee coordinated by the Department for Communities and Social Inclusion. The process of developing 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's DAIP is expected to be completed by September 2014.

Appendix 5 Work Health and Safety and Injury Management

As part of its regular evaluation process, WorkCover 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 occupational 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. The table on the following page provides an overall view of the planning and improvements in Occupational Health Safety and Injury Management, and the subsequent page includes explanatory notes.

Table 1

WHS Prosecutions, Notices and Corrective Action Taken	2013-14
Number of notifiable dangerous incidents pursuant to WHS Act Part 3	3
Number of notifiable serious injuries and illnesses pursuant to WHS Act Section 36	2
Number of notifiable incidents pursuant to WHS Act Section 35	0
Number of notices served pursuant to WHS Act Section 90, S191, S195 and S198 (PIN, improvement, prohibition and non-disturbance)	1

Table 2

Agency Gross¹ Workers Compensation Expenditure for 2013-14 Compared With 2012-13				
	2013-14	2012-13	Variation	% Change
Income Maintenance	\$7,685,711	\$6,391,443	+ \$1,294,268	20.25%
Lump Sum Settlements - Redemptions - Sect.42	\$1,199,550*	\$1,364,850*	- \$165,300	12.11%
Lump Sum Settlements - Permanent Disability – Sect. 43	\$787,001	\$1,213,483	- \$426,482	35.14%
Medical/Hospital Costs combined	\$2,607,256	\$3,214,017	- \$606,761	18.87%
Total Claims Expenditure	\$12,279,518	\$12,183,793	+ \$95,725	0.78%

Note 2: All figures above are obtained from the SAPOL General Ledger.

* The figure of \$1,199,550 for Lump Sum settlements (Sect 42) is obtained from the General Ledger and includes both weekly payments and medical expense redemptions.

Table 3

Safety and Wellbeing in the Public Sector 2010-2015 (SWIPS) Targets in Police					
	Base 2009-10	Performance 12 months to end of June 2014			Final Target
	Numbers or %	Actual	Notional Target	Variation	Numbers or %
1. Workplace Fatalities	0	0	0	0	0
2. New Workplace Injury Claims	279	283	223	60	209
3. New Workplace Injury Claims Frequency Rate	-	30.95	-	-	-
4. Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate	-	18.92	-	-	-
5. New Psychological Injury Frequency Rate	-	7.73	-	-	-
6. Rehabilitation and Return to Work:					
6a. Early Assessment within 2 days	82.08%	80.21%	80.00%	0.21%	80%
6b. Early Intervention within 5 days	96.12%	93.33%	90.00%	3.33%	90%
6c. LTI have 10 business days or less lost time	70.19%	53.37%	60.00%	-6.63%	60%
7. Claim Determination:					
7a. New claims not yet determined, assessed for provisional liability in 7 days	28.48%	62.50%	100.00%	-37.50%	100%
7b. Claims determined in 10 business days	61.25%	60.73%	75.00%	-14.27%	75%
7c. Claims still to be determined after 3 months	15.13%	17.16%	3.00%	14.16%	3%
8. Income Maintenance Payments for Recent Injuries:					
2012-13 Injuries (at 24 months development)	-	\$2,550,041.90	\$1,905,585.72	\$644,456.19	Below previous 2 years average
2013-14 Injuries (at 12 months development)	-	\$1,163,474.96	\$1,142,238.85	\$21,236.11	Below previous 2 years average

Appendix 6

Aboriginal Reconciliation

Aboriginal Reconciliation is a state-wide South Australia Police (SAPOL) activity, involving corporate participation in Aboriginal public policy and service delivery issues, SAPOL Human Resource Management of Aboriginal and Torres Strait employee issues, and a range of police/Aboriginal community interface activities delivered through the Local Service Areas (LSAs) within both Metropolitan and Regional Operations Service.

SAPOL has implemented a number of strategies to ensure reconciliation remains at the forefront of its policing service. In February 2014 the Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP) 2014 – 2016 was launched. The RAP affirms SAPOL's commitment to reconciliation and vision of engaging with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to deliver police services that recognise the importance of reconciliation and acknowledge their cultural rights. The plan is advised and monitored by a working group that comprises members of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) Focus Group and other relevant SAPOL areas. The RAP is action orientated to direct activity towards reconciliation and provides the foundation for engagement with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and communities under the headings of Relationships, Respect and Opportunities.

The Assistant Commissioner, Regional Operations Service continues to sponsor the ATSI Focus Group. This state-wide group, consisting of representatives of all SAPOL ATSI members, meets regularly to consider operational, employee and organisational issues from an indigenous perspective. Members of the group are part of the RAP working group.

In May 2014 the Commissioner of Police released the SAPOL Statement of Reconciliation which is the corporate guiding document for engagement with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and again provides a strong foundation directed at reconciliation. This document is prominently displayed in all police complexes to further support SAPOL's commitment to reconciliation.

From a government perspective, the Chief Executive's Group on Aboriginal Affairs (CEGAA) and Senior Officer's Group on Aboriginal Affairs (SOGAA), is the primary mechanism through which SAPOL is corporately coordinating government policy and programs across the State. SAPOL is also represented on the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Lands Steering Committee which ensures that policing service in remote communities continues to collaborate and engage with government and non-government agencies, local communities and service providers.

Primary practical reconciliation activities involve the delivery of indigenous specific Blue Light Camps and participation in local community development forums and youth programs. Blue Light Camps and discos remain central to building local relationships and engaging young people in recreational and developmental activities, directed at crime prevention. SAPOL is also an active partner in the Aboriginal Power Cup and Aboriginal Lands Cup. Both of these sporting and development activities provide an excellent opportunity for SAPOL to interact with school students and community members to develop positive relationships between police and Aboriginal people and promote SAPOL as an employer of choice. SAPOL's Community Constables are an integral part of these programs and are involved in all aspects from attendance at classroom based activity to self-development and mentoring opportunities with program participants.

The delivery of police services, sensitive and relevant to indigenous needs, is continuously mediated through regular community and agency partnerships. Examples of partnerships include SAPOL's work with the Department of Further Education, Employment, Science and Technology and Uniting Care Wesley Port Adelaide in the Building Aboriginal Family Opportunities program. This program provides support to families of youth who are identified through offending levels as at risk and appropriate welfare assistance is provided to the family and youth, as well as opportunities for employment and training.

SAPOL supports Reconciliation and National Aborigines and Islanders Day Observance Committee (NAIDOC) Week activities and provides opportunities for all employees to participate in local events. SAPOL's reconciliation display was prominently placed in Police Headquarters and the Police Academy during National Reconciliation Week.

In 2014 SAPOL employed ten Indigenous trainees under three different programs. Three trainees were employed under the *SAPOL Indigenous Youth Traineeship* program. This is a SAPOL initiated program that is designed to target young Indigenous persons who have an interest in becoming a police officer. Six trainees were employed under the State Government '*Jobs 4 Youth*' program. This initiative allows trainees to transition into substantive incumbency of an Administrative Services Officer (ASO) position if they successfully complete the traineeship. One South Australia National Football League (SANFL) trainee commenced with SAPOL as a host employer as part of the *SANFL Aboriginal Pathways to Excellence* program.

SAPOL also provides positions on the APY Lands as a Police Aboriginal Liaison Officer (PALO) which is a pathway for incumbents to apply to become Traditional Community Constables (CC). This initiative seeks to fill Traditional CC positions that have proven hard to fill in recent years. It further seeks to identify, support and transition female community members into positions. There is currently one serving PALO working at Amata and two applications have been received for further positions.

In 2013-14, eight Indigenous people commenced employment in SAPOL (four as Community Constables, one as a mainstream member and three as trainees).

Appendix 7 Complaints

During 2013-14, 1 731 complaints were received against police compared with 1 673 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	2012-13	2013-14
By The Police Ombudsman (P Omb) ²	1328	1365
SAPOL – Mandatory Report ³	345	366
Total	1673	1731

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	2012-13	2013-14
Awaiting assessment ²	15	5
Awaiting advice ³	26	0
Under preliminary/full investigation ⁴	43	123
Total	84	128

1. 'Complaints outstanding' refer to complaints received by Police Ombudsman, 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	2012-13	2013-14
Matter approved for Conciliation by The Police Ombudsman ²	338	396
The Police Ombudsman determines that investigation is not warranted ³	532	494
Unsubstantiated / Refuted ⁴	97	89
No conduct ⁵	26	21
Substantiated ⁶	159	143
No further action ⁷	114	81
Minor Misconduct – No finding ⁸	2	0
IO / DVIO – Order Confirmed ^{9*}	3	0
Withdrawn by Complainant ¹⁰	0	0
Infringement Notice Withdrawn ¹¹	0	0
False Report ¹²	0	1
Total	1271	1225

1. 'Complaints finalised' refer to incidents, both The Police Ombudsman and Mandatory Reports that have been finalised during the year
2. The Police Ombudsman 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 Police Ombudsman 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 Police Ombudsman 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, a new process, 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 2010-11, this process finalised 84 conduct matters, accounting for 51% 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 Police Ombudsman, 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	2012-13	2013-14
Discipline	89	*28
Criminal	24	22
Subpoenas	13	12
Appeals	3	1
IO / DVIO ²	3	6
Total	132	69

1. Employee includes Police and PSM Act employees.
2. Intervention Orders (IO) and Domestic Violence Intervention Orders (DVIO).
- * The Police Ombudsman has become more receptive to channelling matters to the Minor Misconduct Informal Inquiry and Managerial Guidance processes as opposed to having a charges outcome.

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

Police Disciplinary Tribunal Hearings Outcomes*		
Findings	2012-13	2013-14
Found proved	46	25
Not proved	2	0
Withdrawn	15	4
Member resigned	5	3
Total	68	32

* 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)

The breaches of the Code of Conduct found proven by Police Disciplinary Tribunal 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
- 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
- Recorded reprimand
- Administration order
- Education and training
- Unrecorded reprimand
- Provide essay on specific topic

THE ANTI-CORRUPTION BRANCH

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 Governors directions on 8 September 2013.

ACB is a branch of SAPOL within the Commissioner's Service 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 2013-14 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 for 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
Police Officer	63
SAPol Unsworn	5
Non SAPol Public Servant	56
Council Officer	4
Other (includes civilians)	2

The ACB investigates allegations in two phases, the first being a miscellaneous assessment and the second, as an operation.

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

Type of Investigation	2013-14
Miscellaneous Assessment	109
Operations	21

The number of cases for the ACB and joint investigations is illustrated below:

	2013-14
ACB Investigations	125
ACB Joint Investigations	5

The ICAC determines who will be responsible for investigations - either standalone ACB investigations or joint investigations.

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*.

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 2013-14.

Type of Award	Number of Awards
Australian Police Medal (APM)	6
National Police Service Medal	159
Leadership and Efficiency Medal	1
Police Bravery Medal	4
Police Officer of the Year	1
National Medals and Clasps	*239
SAPOL Service Medals and Clasps	***258
Service Awards (PSM Act)	**41

* 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/foi>.

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 on going public forums known as the Police and Community Engagement (PACE) 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

Neighbourhood Policing Teams can be found at Elizabeth, Holden Hill, Salisbury, South Coast and Western Adelaide. The teams are working in partnership with the community and SAPOL encourages the community to engage with their local team. Further information and contact details can be found at <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>.

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. Further information about WatchSA can be found at <http://www.watchsa.com.au/>.

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>.

South Australian Government Data Directory

In September 2013, the Premier announced a [Declaration of Open Data](#) to make government data available for use by business and the community. The Premier later launched an [Action Plan to Advance Open Data](#). Through data.sa openly licensed data is made available for entrepreneurs to transform that data, creating new ideas and application. South Australia Police expiation notice data was contributed for the first time in 2014. Further information about SAPOL expiation notice data can be found at:

<http://data.sa.gov.au/>.

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 at your local police station or online at <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 and crime prevention:

Information is available online to help you find your nearest Police Station and contact details. <https://www.police.sa.gov.au/contact-us/find-your-local-police-station>.

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

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

- Farm Security
- Halloween
- Business Security
- Home and Vehicle Security
- Holiday Safety
- Personal Safety
- Internet Safety and Security
- Identity Crime

Road Safety information and tips can be found at

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

Available from Police Stations and the SAPOL web site at

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

- Annual Reports
- SAPOL Reconciliation Action Plan 2014-2016
- 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 ten different languages

Proactive Disclosure on-line

The South Australian Government has introduced a new initiative to allow certain types of information to be available online for all South Australians to access without having to make a Freedom of Information (FOI) application. The government has approved the policy Proactive Disclosure of Regularly Requested Information - issued as Premier and Cabinet Circular 035 (PC035) ensuring that information detailing government spending such as credit card statements, mobile phone expenditure and overseas travel will be published regularly. Details provided relate to expenditure incurred by the Commissioner of South Australia Police (SAPOL) and our contract and procurement processes which can be located at <https://www.police.sa.gov.au/about-us/proactive-disclosure>.

- Credit Card Statements
- Overseas Travel
- Mobile phone expenditure
- Ancillary office expenditure
- Gift register
- Details of consultants engaged by SAPOL
- Procurement practices
- Capital works expenditure

Available on the SAPOL web site at the following link: <https://www.police.sa.gov.au/>.

- Crime Statistics
- Road Crash Statistics
- Road Safety Tips
- Traffic Camera Locations
- View speed/red light camera photographs
- Find your local police station
- SAPOL Events
- Bushfire Information
- Emergency Road Closures
- Alert Information

Additional information available on the SAPOL News web site at <http://www.sapolicenews.com.au/>.

- Local Police News – All SAPOL Local Service Areas including Traffic and Transit Police
- Road Fatality and Serious Injury YTD count
- Fatalities Map

Access to Information held by SAPOL

In addition to documents available 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 Freedom of Information (FOI) Unit administers the Freedom of Information Act 1991 and facilitates, subject to exemptions and exceptions, access to South Australia Police 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

Premier and Cabinet Circular No. 13 require agencies to provide a summary of overseas travel during the year. The following is a summary of overseas travel undertaken by SAPOL personnel for the financial year 2013-14.

SA POLICE OVERSEAS TRAVEL 2013-2014					
Date/s	Number of Employees	Name	Destination	Reasons for Travel	Total Cost to Agency
12 July-7 Aug 2013	1	Supt Lange	Basel Switzerland	Basel Tattoo – Police Band	\$800.00
12-30 July 2013	37	SAPOL Band Members	Basel Switzerland	Basel Tattoo – Police Band	\$13 260.00
22 Sept-8 Oct 2013	1	Commissioner Burns	New Zealand and United Kingdom	Study Tour	\$18 046.17
11-19 Oct 2013	1	B/Sgt Ayres	Florida USA	International Breachers Symposium	Nil
21-26 Oct 2013	2	Sgt Strange and SC1C Kent	Wellington NZ	NZ Police Association 75th Annual Conference	Nil
21-30 Oct 2013	1	DS/Sgt McManus	California USA	OMCG research	\$2 000.00
28 Oct-7 Nov 2013	1	S/Sgt Featherby	United States of America and Canada	OMCG and SOCCA research	\$3 000.00
31 Oct-3 Nov 2013	1	Sgt O’Dea	Auckland NZ	International Police Blue Light Conference	\$1 867.00
24-28 Nov 2013	1	Supt Jeffery	Wellington NZ	National Emergency Calltaking Working Group	\$2 015.36
9-20 Dec 2013	2	Supt Shanahan Insp Cox	United Kingdom	Review the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hubs (MASH) program	\$13 245.93
2-8 Feb 2014	1	S/C Rouse	Auckland NZ	New Zealand Police Blue Light Life Skills Program	\$850.00
8-14 Feb 2014	1	Mr Dickie	Wellington NZ	CrimTrac Chief Information Officer Committee and Chief Information Officer Forum	Nil
2-8 Mar 2014	1	Supt Wieszyk	Singapore	Digital Crimes Consortium	\$3 612.00
22 Mar-11 April 2014	1	Ms Manners	United Kingdom	Study tour and police service performance review and reporting	\$5 013.00
15-18 April 2014	1	Supt Barr	New Zealand	The Australian New Zealand Police Prosecutions Commanders Group Conference	\$2 027.00

SA POLICE OVERSEAS TRAVEL 2013-2014					
18-27 April 2014	1	D/B/Sgt Bentley	Indonesia	Asia Region Women Police Conference	Nil
3-19 May 2014	1	D/Supt Patterson	United Kingdom	Leadership in Counter Terrorism Pacific Program 2014	\$2 521.41
6-26 June 2014	1	Supt Harvey	Virginia USA	Law Enforcement Executive Development Seminar (LEEDS)	\$4 080.00
10-14 June 2014	1	Insp Hand	Bangkok	Australia and South East Asian OMCG Conference	\$200.00
23-27 June 2014	1	Supt Goodwin	Wellington NZ	Police Illicit Drug and Organised Crime Forum	\$1 550.00
24 June-4 July 2014	1	S/Sgt Gillan	New Zealand	Drug and Organised Crime Forum	\$1 388.07
28 June-29 July 2014	1	Ms Manners	United Kingdom	Masters in Criminology and Police Management	\$5 657.81

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 Recognition Act 2005 and the Carers 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 relevant web link can only be accessed by SAPOL employees.

SAPOL's Disability Awareness Training (on-line) contains a component on the Carers Recognition Act 2005, 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 339 SAPOL employees between 1 July 2013 and 30 June 2014.

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 Recognition Act 2005 (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, Industry Participation Policy, Bankers Orders and Theft by Deception (Fraud)

ACCOUNT PAYMENT PERFORMANCE

Premier and Cabinet Circular No.13 requires public authorities to report on their account payment performance in their annual reports.

ACCOUNT PAYMENT PERFORMANCE 2013–14**				
Particulars	Number of Accounts Paid (Transactions)	Percentage of Accounts Paid (by number)	Value in \$A of accounts paid	Percentage of accounts paid (by value)
Paid by due date*	58,148	95.71%	287,698,127.48	97.05%
Paid late, within 30 days of due date	2,326	3.83%	8,210,646.79	2.77%
Paid more than 30 days from the due date	280	0.46%	534,632.97	0.18%

*Note: The due date is defined under section 11.8 of Treasurer's Instruction 11 *Payment of Creditors' Accounts*. Generally, unless there is a discount or a written agreement between the public authority and the creditor, payment should be within thirty days of the date of the invoice or claim. Some agencies receive invoices significantly later than the invoice date, due to supplier invoicing processes. Agencies may choose to report against the date the invoice is first received rather than the date of invoice.

**Note: The period covered is 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014.

CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS

Premier and Cabinet Circular No.13 require agencies to provide a summary of all contractual arrangements which exceeds \$4 million (GST inclusive) and extends beyond a year.

Uniform Contract

On 17 April 2012 the Department of Justice entered into an agreement with Stewart and Heaton Clothing Pty Ltd for the provision of a total apparel management service for specialised uniforms to Justice Portfolio Agencies.

Consequently SAPOL executed a customer agreement with Stewart and Heaton Clothing Co Pty Ltd on 26 April 2012 for an initial period of three (3) years. The agreement contains two (2) extension options of two (2) year periods. The estimated contract value is \$10.9m (GST inclusive).

This strategic partnership is expected to deliver a total apparel management service which provides an efficient and effective service (including quality garments), timely provision of services, an optimal contract pricing and an efficient reporting function.

Vehicle Commissioning and Decommissioning

SAPOL's fleet of vehicles are required 24 hours, 365 days per year and perform standard policing duties and an emergency operational function to the State of South Australia. The commissioning of vehicles involves the installation of equipment required for operational deployment including emergency lighting and communications. The decommissioning process involves the removal of equipment fitted during the commissioning process.

On 12 November 2010 a new contract was entered into between SAPOL and Prixcar Services Pty Ltd for:

- the commissioning of new vehicles into an operational state;
- the decommissioning of vehicles for disposal;
- the installation and removal of items including communication (radio and computing) equipment;
- the reconditioning, supply, construction and on-going maintenance of items (excluding communication equipment); and
- management and administration services for the commissioning, decommissioning and maintenance of vehicles.

The contract commenced on 1 November 2010 for an initial three (3) year period with two (2) extension options available, the first being a period of three (3) years and the second being a period of two (2) years. The total value of the contract is \$28.8m (GST inclusive).

The first contract extension option was exercised and the Agreement is now due to expire on 31 October 2016.

Vehicle Service and Repair

A new contract for the service and repair of SAPOL motor vehicles was established between SAPOL and AP Fleet Management Pty Ltd ('AP Fleet') and Ultratune Australia on 15 September 2010 for an initial three (3) year period with two (2) extension options of two (2) years available. The total value of the contract is \$22m (GST inclusive).

This contract provides the servicing and repair of police motor vehicles including servicing, repairs as and when necessary, safety checks and services consequent to emergency responses, programmed inspections, roadside assistance and recovery services, customer service centre and management and administration of deliverables in accordance with defined performance criteria.

The first contract extension option was exercised and the Agreement is now due to expire on 14 September 2015.

Towing and Transportation

SAPOL is required to tow and transport vehicles throughout the State as part of operational policing duties. The services are required 24 hours a day, 365 days a year for all vehicle types. As a result of changes to the *Clamping, Impounding and Forfeiture Act* SAPOL's towing requirements were expected to increase significantly.

A contract for towing (including obstruction, SAPOL fleet, impound and exhibit towing) was executed on 30 September 2010 between SAPOL and Dial A Tow Australia Pty Ltd.

The contract commenced on 31 October 2010 for an initial two (2) year period with two (2) further two (2) year extension options available. The total value of the contract is estimated as \$15.5m (GST inclusive).

The initial term of the Agreement expired on 31 October 2012 and SAPOL exercised the first of the two (2) year extension options. The Agreement now expires on 30 October 2014.

Saliva Drug Testing – Screening Equipment

The South Australian Government commenced drug testing of drivers within the State in July 2006. This road safety initiative is aimed at reducing road deaths, injury, and associated trauma normally connected with vehicle collisions. The objectives of this current project are to improve equipment through new and innovative technology that is able to process oral fluid as quickly as possible and is reliable in the detection of illicit drugs.

On 13 January 2012 a new agreement was entered into between SAPOL and Pathtec Pty Ltd for the supply of saliva drug testing equipment – oral fluid screening equipment.

The agreement commenced on 13 January 2012 for an initial period of three (3) years with the two (2) extension options of one (1) year terms. The total contract value is estimated at \$7.5m (GST inclusive).

Cleaning Services

SAPOL is a large consumer of cleaning services with 75 separate sites across the state. Many of these sites operate on a 24 hour, 7 day a week basis and are also accessed by members of the public. Several SAPOL sites also have police cells for the holding of prisoners. Accordingly, it is essential from both a presentation perspective and work health and safety perspective that these sites are cleaned regularly, professionally and to a very high standard.

On 18 November 2013 the Minister for Police entered into an Agreement with Zippy Cleaning and Maintenance Services Pty Ltd for the provision of cleaning services to SAPOL.

The contract has been established for a term of five (5) years consisting of an initial term of two (2) years, followed by a two (2) year and then a one (1) year extension option (2+2+1). The estimated total contract value for the 5 year term is \$10.932M (GST inclusive). An Industry Participation Plan was submitted by Zippy Cleaning and Maintenance Services Pty Ltd as part of the procurement process.

Mobile Data Terminals

A new contract for the provision of mobile data terminals was established between SAPOL and NEC Australia Pty Ltd on 21 December 2010 for an initial three (3) year period with two extension options of one (1) year available (3+1+1). The total value of the original contract was \$3.9m (GST inclusive).

SAPOL relies on mobile data terminals to provide support for a range of police operational employees on a daily basis. The contract provides for the purchase of replacement mobile data terminals delivering improved equipment reliability and efficiency and incorporating new automated vehicle location capability.

The initial term of the Agreement expired on 20 December 2013 and SAPOL exercised the available one (1) year extension option. The Agreement has been extended to 20 December 2014. This included an increase of \$532 950 (GST inclusive) taking the total value of the Agreement to \$4.5m (GST inclusive).

INDUSTRY PARTICIPATION POLICY

Section 7 of the Industry Participation Policy (IPP) requires a statement on the outcomes of the IPP Plans for which the agency is responsible to be included in the annual report.

Contracts and Tenders within scope of SA IPP	
Number of Tenders Released	1
Number of Contracts Awarded	1
Total Value of Contracts Awarded	\$10,931,307 GST inclusive Total contract value over 5 year term
Number of Local Jobs Performed in SA as a Result of the Contract*	73 permanent P/T (25 F/T equivalent)
Total value of Capital Spend*	No Capital Spend
Value of Subcontracts Awarded to Local SME to Date	\$130,206
Value of Goods and Services Produced in SA to Date	\$40,161
Value of Goods and Services produced in Australia to Date	\$40,161

* This information is new to December 2013 IPP Plan Template and may not be available for contracts awarded under the 2012 Industry Participation Policy.

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 2013 to 30 June 2014, there were 34 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 *Evidence Act 1929*.

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 2013-14.

SAPOL (Ethical and Professional Standards Branch) reports five theft by deception (fraud) offences detected within SAPOL in 2013-14. These matters are under investigation and have not yet been finalised.

Appendix 13 Performance Against Annual Energy Use Targets

Performance Against Annual Energy Use Targets

	Energy Use (GJ)	GHG Emissions*	Business Measures	
2000–01 Base Year	91 874	20 978	MJ/FTE 20 795 MJ/m2 613	
2013–14 Actual	72 048	13 136	MJ/FTE 12 409 MJ/m2 361	
2013–14 Target	68 906	15 734	MJ/FTE 15 596 MJ/m2 460	
2015 Target	67 987	15 524	MJ/FTE 15 388 MJ/m2 454	
	Business Measures (Normalisation) MJ/Number of employees (FTEs) / annum MJ/Square metres of floor area of building/annum			

* The greenhouse gas emissions in the department do not represent the same percentage change as the energy, primarily due to variations in the CO2 emissions coefficient of the electricity supply system. The emissions coefficient is dependent upon a number of factors, most importantly, the mix of primary fuels used to generate electricity that is supplied in South Australia. Decisions about the mix of fuels are made as a function of the National Electricity Market and are therefore beyond the control of the department. The department has endeavoured to provide the most accurate information from all possible sources available to it, and any unintentional inconsistencies in these figures are beyond the department's control.

Significant Energy Management Achievements

During the 2013-14 financial year total energy consumption decreased from 74 924 GJ to 72 048 GJ, a decrease of 3.84%. This is due to a 2.83% reduction in in gas consumption from 8 937 GJ to 8 684 GJ. This is due to further significant reductions at the Communications Centre and several other high users.

Overall electrical energy consumption has also decreased by 3.98% in total from 65 988 GJ to 63 364 GJ due to a slight decrease in the new Academy usage, further reductions at both large and small sites and Police Headquarters remaining within benchmark limits.

The major energy saving initiative undertaken in 2013-14 was fitting solar panels at Netley Police Complex which should deliver energy savings throughout the 2014-15 financial year and beyond.

Appendix 14

Triple Bottom Line Reporting – Greening of Government Operations, Urban Design Charter, 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 2013-14 SAPOL completed a number of infrastructure projects including the installation of a 26.1kV solar panel system at Netley Police Complex.

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

Motor Vehicles

SAPOL has 1086 vehicles that have travelled 32.9 million kilometres during 2013-14.

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 2013-14, SAPOL maintained 4 cylinder vehicle numbers at 342.

Alternative fuel vehicles continued to be utilised throughout 2013-14 with 35 dedicated LPG vehicles.

There are 238 vehicles in the SAPOL fleet that utilise Diesel fuel.

Total Fleet	% 4 Cylinder Passenger	% LPG	% Diesel
1086	342	35	238
	31.5%	3.2%	21.9%

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

Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) initiatives are being considered in all project work being undertaken in SAPOL.

Consultation occurs with the DPC Sustainability and Climate Change Division and project design as far as practicable addresses the prescribed criteria contained in the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI) 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
 - 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. This aspect is managed by DPTI.

Asbestos Management in Government Buildings

SAPOL has provided Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure with relevant data as at 30 June 2014 in accordance with Premier and Cabinet Circular No.13 requirements.

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.

No Regional Impact Assessment Statements were prepared and published by SAPOL during the 2013-14 reporting period.

Appendix 15 Financial Performance

Our Financial Focus

This financial performance appendix provides summaries of Comprehensive Income, Financial Position and Cash Flows that analyse the budget for 2014-15 and compare the results for the period 2013-14 to 2010-11 as detailed in the audited Financial Statements. Resource trends are also provided. Tables and figures reflect financial years.

Table 1

		2014 Actual	2013 Actual	2012 Actual	2011 Actual
1. Performance against budget (GFS)	\$m	15.5	8.8	15.6	8.3
2. Net assets	\$m	113.9	102.5	85.7	73.4
3. Expiation revenue	\$m	70.1	67.2	65.8	75.6
4. Workforce	FTE	5 638	5 584	5 639	5 536

SAPOL provides a diverse range of services to the community. These services are 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

Table 2

	2015 Budget \$m	2014 Actual \$m	2013 Actual \$m	2012 Actual \$m	2011 Actual \$m
Total operating expenses	834.9	789.1	755.6	772.1	699.5
Total operating income	37.3	34.0	32.3	63.7	27.5
Net cost of providing services	797.6	755.1	723.3	708.4	672.0
Net revenue from SA Government	796.9	749.9	732.6	708.9	663.3
Net result (AAS)	(0.7)	(5.2)	9.2	0.5	(8.7)
Budget net result		(8.9)	(9.3)	20.8	(15.3)
Performance against budget (AAS)		3.7	18.5	(20.3)	6.6
Net result (GFS)		16.1	9.4	36.4	(7.0)
Performance against budget (GFS)		15.5	8.8	15.6	8.3

There are two methods used in presenting the interim end of year result. These are:

- Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) basis that includes all income and expenditure as reflected in the financial statements.
- Government Finance Statistics (GFS) basis that is used by the Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) to measure the operating performance of agencies. This is the AAS basis adjusted to exclude revaluation impacts of noncash items such as some components of annual leave, long service leave, workers compensation liabilities and revenues from asset disposals.

The increase in operating expenses in 2013-14 of \$33.5m over the previous year mainly reflects the increase in workers compensation provision, increases in salaries and wages due to EB increases and increase in depreciation and amortisation. This is offset by decreases in motor vehicle related expenditure due to savings strategies implemented, communications and computing expenditure due to lower application maintenance costs and lower uniform expenditure.

The operating revenue increase of \$1.7m from the previous year is mainly due to higher volume of fees and charges including firearms licence and registration fees and prosecution and other court fees.

Operating expenses and revenues from Government for 2014-15 are budgeted to increase for indexation of employee benefits expenditure and supplies and services expenditure.

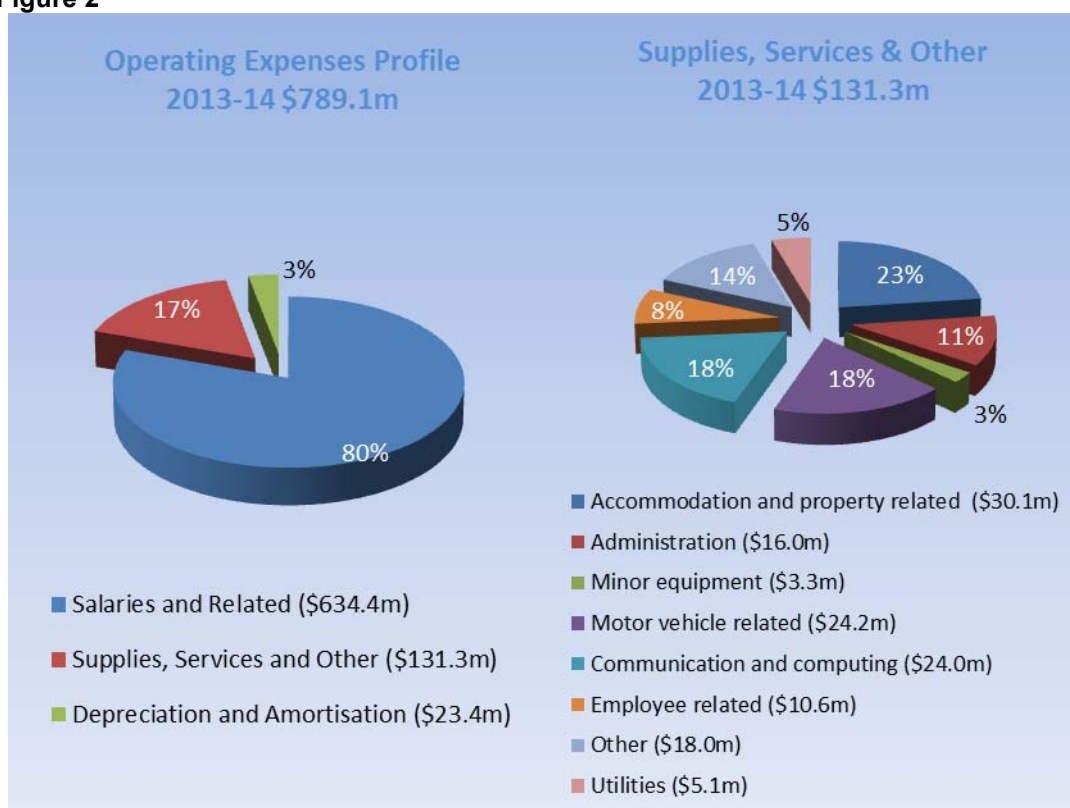
Expenditure

Figure 1



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.

Figure 2



80% of SAPOL's expenditure is salaries and related payments (including long service leave, payroll tax and superannuation). The major supplies and service cost drivers are accommodation and property related, vehicles and computing and communications.

Significant Operating Expenses

SAPOL's significant operating expenses are accommodation and utilities, computing and communications and motor vehicles, comprising approximately 10.57% of total expenditure (refer Figure 3).

Figure 3

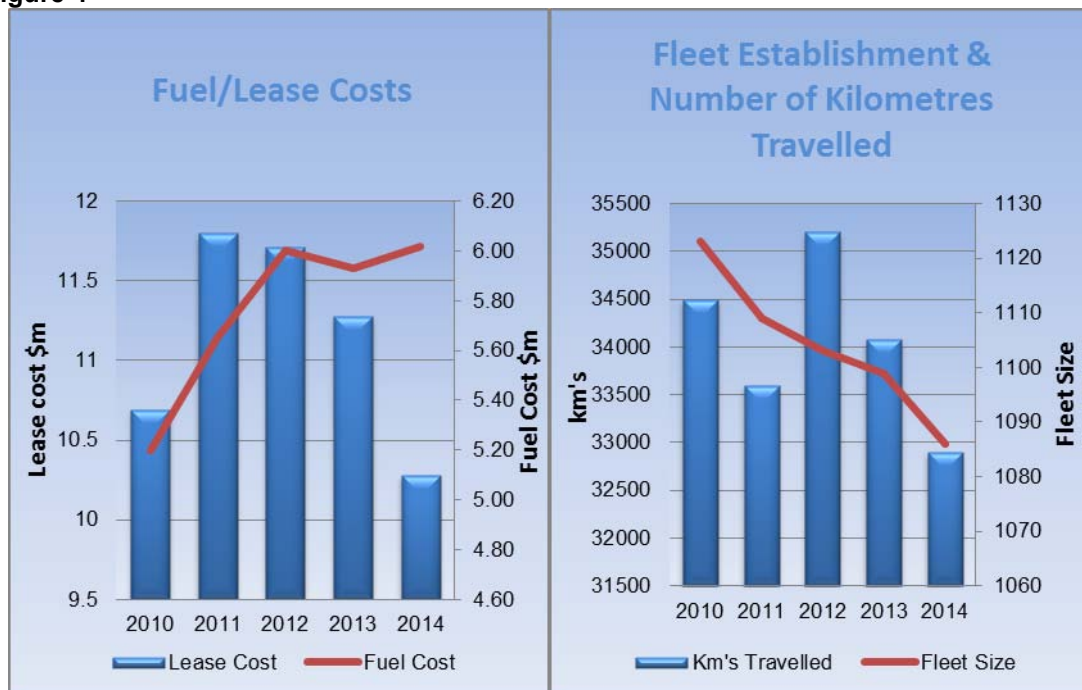


Motor Vehicles

SAPOL has a fleet of 1 086 vehicles as at 30 June 2014 that travelled approximately 32.9 million kilometres in 2013-14.

Figure 4 shows a minor increase in fuel and a decrease in lease costs incurred by SAPOL's fleet largely due to savings strategies implemented.

Figure 4



Accommodation and Related Costs

Accommodation costs include rents, rates, utilities, building repairs and maintenance. Costs are marginally higher than 2012-13. Costs are influenced by an ageing building base, the impact of extended hours of operation and are sensitive to market factors, particularly occupancy rent and utility costs.

The management of costs continues to be underpinned by:

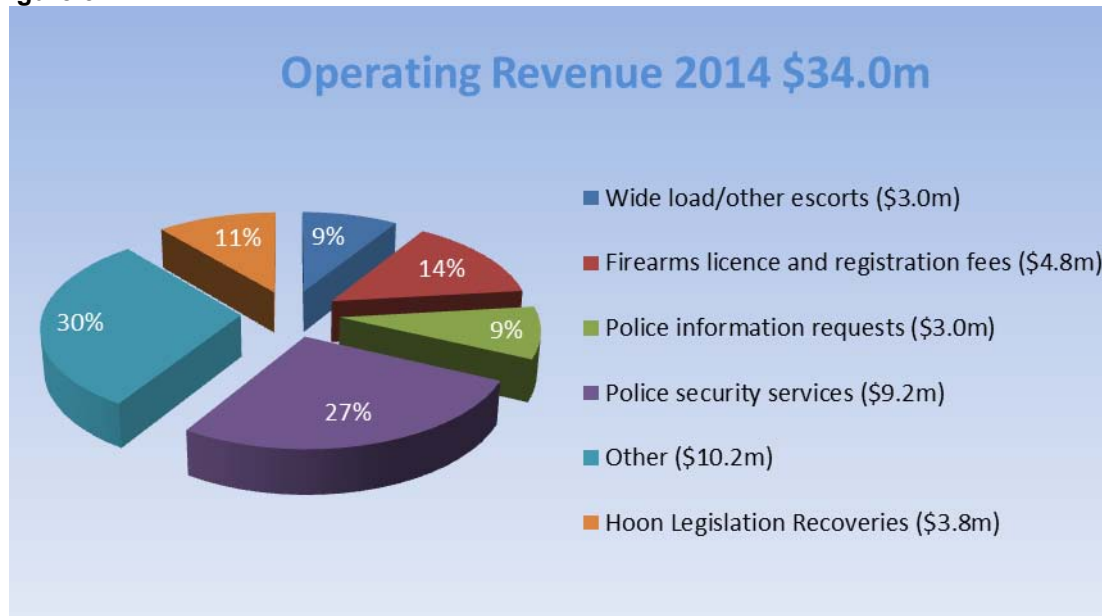
- Preventative maintenance programs; and
- Opportunities to consolidate leased accommodation and improving the utilisation of available accommodation.

Computing and Communications

Computing and communication costs are marginally lower than 2012-13 and 2011-12 levels.

Revenue

Figure 5



2. Financial Position

Table 3

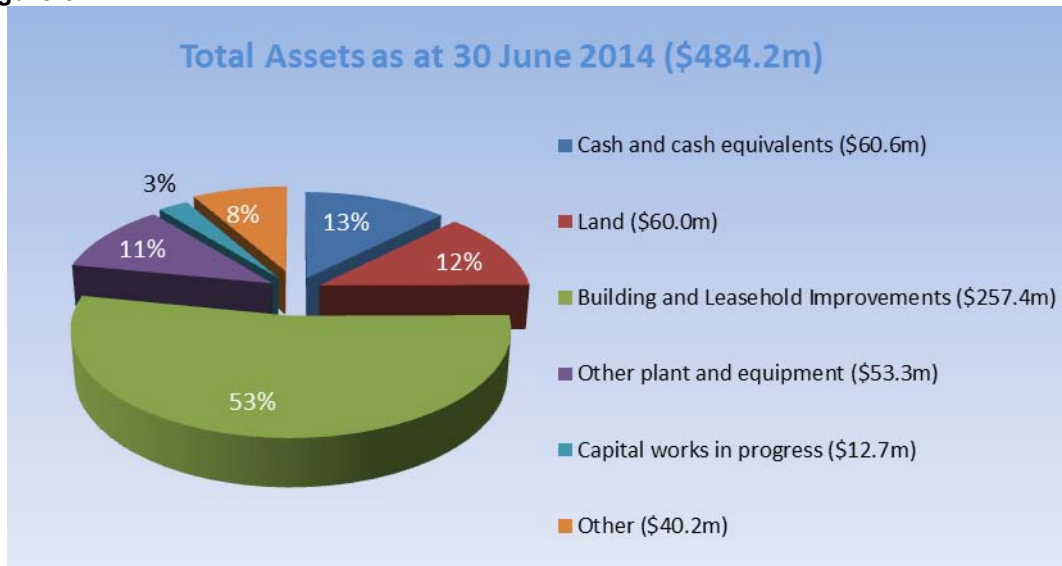
	2015 Budget \$m	2014 Actual \$m	2013 Actual \$m	2012 Actual \$m	2011 Actual \$m
Current assets	103.8	98.4	80.4	73.0	56.7
Non-current assets	356.8	385.8	375.7	371.1	328.3
Total assets	460.6	484.2	456.1	444.1	385.0
Current liabilities	121.2	94.2	89.7	86.9	89.5
Non-current liabilities	246.5	276.1	263.9	271.5	222.1
Total liabilities	367.7	370.3	353.6	358.4	311.6
Net assets	92.9	113.9	102.5	85.7	73.4

The \$11.4m increase in equity in 2013-14 mainly reflects the outcome from the revaluation of fixed assets as at 30 June 2014 (\$15.8m) offset by the net loss (\$5.2m).

The net assets budget for 2014-15 was based on 2013-14 estimated results (\$93.7m net assets) and will need to be revised to take into account the actual closing balances in 2013-14 that are approximately \$20.2m higher and include the revaluation of fixed assets.

Assets

Figure 6



Current assets increased in 2013-14 by \$18.0m. This mainly relates to receivables as at 30 June 2014 offset by a decrease in additional cash held.

Non-current assets increased in 2013-14 by \$10.1m. This mainly reflects outcome of the revaluation of fixed assets, recognition of Project Shield, Communications infrastructure, Hi-tech crime fighting equipment, Special Fleet replacement, Access Control upgrades and Point to point cameras.

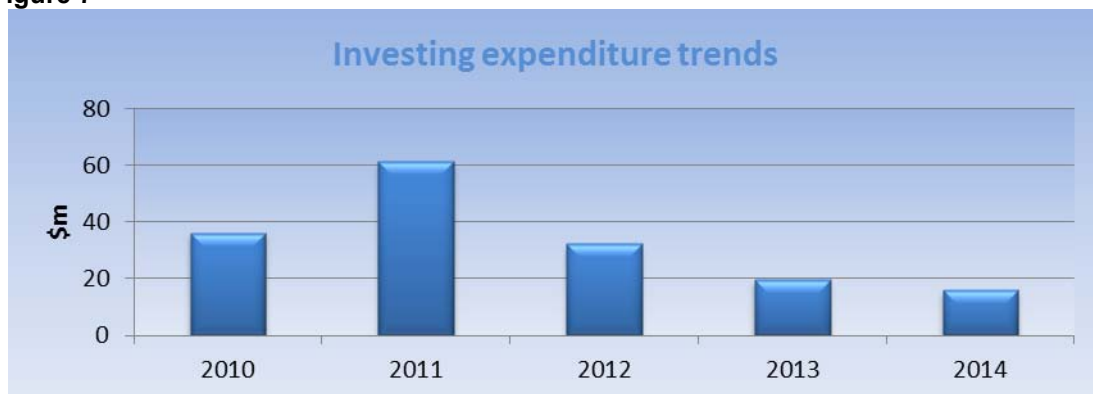
SAPOL's capital investment program for 2013-14 included:

- Project SHIELD (formerly Police Records Management System)
- Communications infrastructure
- Hi-tech crime fighting equipment
- Annual Provisions.

Investing payments

Investing Expenditure over the previous 5 year period (2009-10 to 2013-14) totalled \$165.011m. The significant increase in 2010-11 is largely due to the \$35.5m for the Police Academy Redevelopment. The investing budget for 2014-15 is \$19.5m.

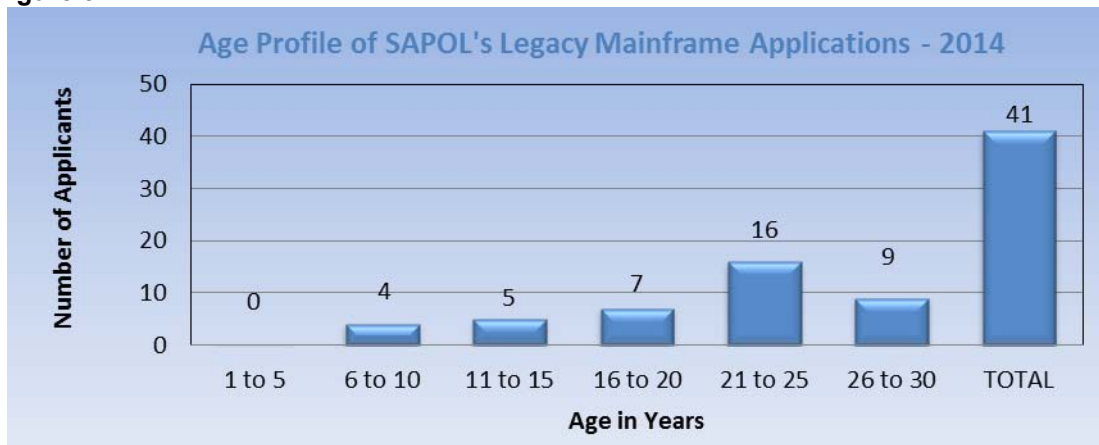
Figure 7



A Strategy for Legacy Applications

SAPOL currently uses over 200 major applications to support its policing operations in South Australia. Whilst some of these systems are delivered through modern technologies, many of SAPOL's core policing functions are capably supported by transactional systems created in the 1980's and 90's. These transactional systems are called "legacy" due to their use of long superseded technologies.

Figure 8



A strategy to transition from legacy includes the Shield program, which commenced the incremental implementation of the Niche Records Management System. Shield stage 1 successfully delivered a Custody Management solution to metropolitan cell complexes in October 2013, followed by the rollout to regional areas in early July 2014.

Shield stage 1 also delivered a solution that supports Criminal Intelligence processes relating to the Serious and Organised Crime (Control) Act legislation, including functionality to perform street checks, intelligence submissions and recording of criminal associations. As a result of this implementation, the Ancillary Reports mainframe application is in the process of being retired.

Government approved the continuation of the incremental replacement of legacy systems with Shield stage 2 commencing in May 2014. The incremental replacement of the majority of SAPOL's legacy systems into Shield is estimated to be completed during the 2019-20 financial year.

Whilst the Shield program will replace the majority of the legacy systems, continuing legislative and business changes over the next 5 years will see the need to adjust and expand some of these systems. These changes need to be assessed against the growing risk of failure in those systems due to aging support staff, increasing functional complexity and elapsed time to bring in those changes.

Total Liabilities

Figure 9



The increase in Long Service Leave (including on costs) in 2013-14 from \$198.1m to \$202.3m mainly reflects the impact of the enterprise bargaining agreement. The increase in Workers Compensation liability in 2013-14 from \$84.1m to \$93.3m reflects the outcome from the 2013-14 actuary review.

3. Expiation Revenue

Expiation revenue is collected on behalf of the SA Government. SAPOL treats the collected expiation revenue pursuant to the requirements of the *Expiation of Offences Act 1996* and other relevant legislation with monies collected being paid into the Consolidated Account and other funds as required.

Figure 10 outlines the six year expiation revenue trend and the 2014-15 budget for expiation revenue.

Figure 10



SAPOL collected expiation revenue of \$70.1m for 2013-14, an increase of \$2.9m from the 2012-13 expiation revenue (\$67.2m).

The 2014-15 budget includes annual indexation and road safety initiatives including increased enforcement through additional red light, speed and point to point and midblock cameras.

4. Workforce

SAPOL workforce and police recruitment strategy

The number of Full Time Equivalent staff as at 30 June 2014 was 5637.5 FTEs representing Police 4522.7, Cadets 80.0 and Public Servants 1034.8. This is an increase of 53.5 employees from 30 June 2013 reflecting additional Public Servants FTE's (14.1), Police (8.4) and higher cadets (31) as at 30 June 2014.

Figure 11 illustrates actual workforce movements over the last five years.

Figure 11

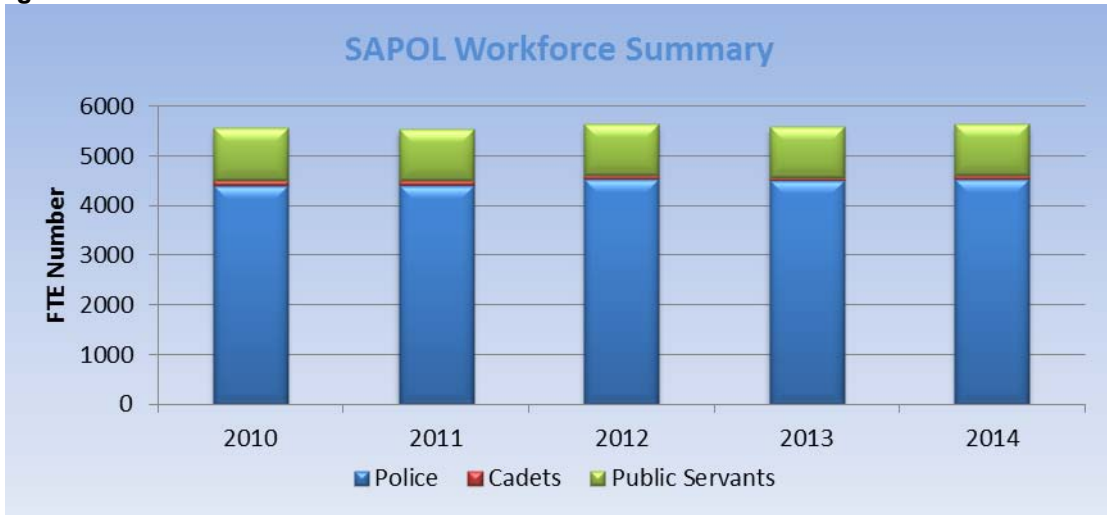
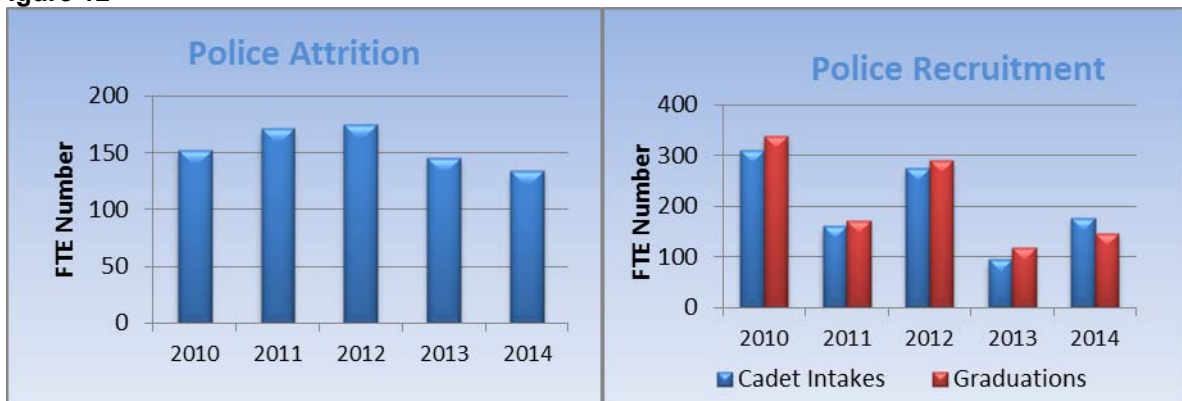


Figure 12 illustrates Police attrition and recruitment trends over the last five years.

Figure 12



The 80 cadets as at 30 June 2014 will graduate in 2014-15. Cadets recruited in 2014-15 will be against the revised Constable Development Program where the cadet period increases to 12 months (previously 7 months).



Our ref: A14/159

29 September 2014

Mr G Burns
Commissioner of Police
South Australia Police
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Dear Mr Burns

**The audit of the South Australia Police
for the year ended 30 June 2014**

The audit of the accounts of the South Australia Police (SAPOL) for the year ended 30 June 2014 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
- procurement/contract management
- expenditure
- worker's compensation
- payroll
- revenue
- Firearms Branch review
- road safety camera review.

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 Audit and improvements needed in the areas reviewed. The audit 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 2014-15 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



S O'Neill
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Enc.



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**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 2014. The financial report comprises:

- a Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2014
- a Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2014
- a Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2014
- a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2014
- Disaggregated Disclosures - Expenses and Income for the year ended 30 June 2014
- notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
- a Statement of Administered Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2014
- a Statement of Administered Financial Position as at 30 June 2014
- a Statement of Administered Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2014
- a Statement of Administered Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2014
- a Schedule of Expenses and Income attributable to administered activities for the year ended 30 June 2014
- a Schedule of Assets and Liabilities attributable to administered activities as at 30 June 2014
- 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 2014, 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.



S O'Neill
AUDITOR-GENERAL
29 September 2014

Certification of the financial statements

We certify that the:

- Financial statements of South Australia Police:
 - Are in accordance with the accounts and records of the authority; and
 - Comply with relevant Treasurer's instructions; and
 - Comply with relevant accounting standards; and
 - Present a true and fair view of the financial position of the authority at the end of the financial year and the result of its operations and cash flows for the financial year.

- Internal controls employed by South Australia Police over its financial reporting and its preparation of the financial statements have been effective throughout the financial year.



.....

Gary Burns
Commissioner of Police

19 / 9 / 2014



.....

Denis Patriaca
Director, Business Service

19 / 9 / 2014

South Australia Police
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the year ended 30 June 2014

	Note	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Expenses:			
Employee benefits	5	634 417	599 215
Supplies and services	6	130 509	133 955
Depreciation and amortisation	7	23 430	21 998
Write down of non-current assets		167	409
Net loss from the disposal of non-current and other assets	11	-	3
Impairment loss	16, 19	621	-
Total expenses		789 144	755 580
Income:			
Fees and charges	8	26 857	24 745
Interest	9	14	29
Commonwealth revenues	10	1 187	1 291
Net gain from the disposal of non-current and other assets	11	155	-
Other income	12	5 796	6 205
Total Income		34 009	32 270
Net cost of providing services		755 135	723 310
Revenues from (payments to) SA Government:			
Revenues from SA Government	13	706 608	688 601
Contributions from the Community Emergency Services Fund	13	20 259	19 781
Contributions from the Community Road Safety Fund	13	37 382	36 470
Payments to SA Government	13	(14 312)	(12 301)
Net revenues from SA Government		749 937	732 551
Net result		(5 198)	9 241
Other comprehensive income:			
Changes in revaluation surplus		15 796	6 468
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE RESULT		10 598	15 709

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 2014

	Note No	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	14	60 632	62 385
Receivables	15	27 287	6 784
Inventories		265	267
		88 184	69 436
Non-current assets held for sale	16	10 217	10 987
Total current assets		98 401	80 423
Non-current assets:			
Receivables	15	1 094	230
Property, plant and equipment	17	357 812	348 278
Capital works in progress	17	12 748	14 029
Intangible assets	18	12 936	11 809
Investment Properties	19	1 259	1 390
Total non-current assets		385 849	375 736
Total assets		484 250	456 159
Current liabilities:			
Payables	21	24 369	22 747
Other Liabilities	22	499	499
Employee benefits	23	54 169	50 967
Provisions	24	15 178	15 473
Total current liabilities		94 215	89 686
Non-current liabilities:			
Payables	21	24 864	24 558
Other Liabilities	22	5 576	6 075
Employee benefits	23	166 253	162 297
Provisions	24	79 422	70 953
Total non-current liabilities		276 115	263 883
Total liabilities		370 330	353 569
Net assets		113 920	102 590
Equity:			
Contributed capital	25	85 220	85 220
Revaluation surplus	25	129 879	114 338
Retained earnings	25	(101 179)	(96 968)
Total equity		113 920	102 590

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

Unrecognised contractual commitments 28

Contingent liabilities 29

South Australia Police
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 30 June 2014

	Note	Contributed Capital \$'000	Revaluation Surplus \$'000	Retained Earnings \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance at 30 June 2012		85 220	107 870	(107 407)	85 683
Net result for 2012-13		-	-	9 241	9 241
Gain on revaluation of property plant and equipment		-	6 468	-	6 468
Total comprehensive result for 2012-13		-	6 468	9 241	15 709
Adjustment to equity		-	-	1 198	1 198
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 asset 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

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 2014

	Note	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash outflows:			
Employee benefits		(619 154)	(586 102)
Supplies and services		(144 845)	(162 150)
GST paid to the ATO		(2 169)	(2 274)
Cash (used in) operations		(766 168)	(750 526)
Cash inflows:			
Fees and charges		28 600	28 341
Interest		14	29
GST recovered from the ATO		15 548	14 791
Other receipts		4 658	5 784
Cash generated from operations		48 820	48 945
Cash flows from SA Government:			
Receipts from SA Government		744 491	753 747
Payments to SA Government		(14 312)	(12 301)
Cash Generated from SA Government		730 179	741 446
Net Cash provided by operating activities	26	12 831	39 865
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(15 141)	(23 425)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment		557	390
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(14 584)	(23 035)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(1 753)	16 830
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		62 385	45 555
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	14	60 632	62 385

South Australia Police
DISAGGREGATED DISCLOSURES
as at 30 June 2014

South Australia Police
Disaggregated disclosures - expenses and income
For the year ended 30 June 2014

	Activity 1: Public Safety		Activity 2: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Services		Activity 3: Road Safety		TOTAL	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Expenses:								
Employee benefits	277 650	260 050	275 936	262 546	80 831	76 619	634 417	599 215
Supplies and services	53 081	56 094	55 388	58 654	22 040	19 207	130 509	133 955
Depreciation and amortisation	10 171	9 830	9 285	8 908	3 974	3 260	23 430	21 998
Write-down of non-current assets	65	166	71	178	31	65	167	409
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3
Impairment loss	270	-	246	-	105	-	621	-
Total Expenses	341 237	326 142	340 926	330 287	106 981	99 151	789 144	755 580
Income:								
Fees and charges	16 300	15 507	5 530	4 633	5 027	4 605	26 857	24 745
Interest	6	11	6	14	2	4	14	29
Commonwealth revenues	466	508	549	602	172	181	1 187	1 291
Other income	2 271	2 468	2 662	2 834	863	903	5 796	6 205
Net gain from disposal of non-current assets	60	-	67	-	28	-	155	-
Total Income	19 103	18 494	8 814	8 083	6 092	5 693	34 009	32 270
Net cost of providing services	322 134	307 648	332 112	322 204	100 889	93 458	755 135	723 310
Revenues from (payments to) SA Government								
Revenues from SA Government	329 445	316 478	333 496	331 981	101 308	96 393	764 249	744 852
Payments to SA Government	(9 573)	(4 839)	(3 607)	(5 739)	(1 132)	(1 723)	(14 312)	(12 301)
Net revenues from SA Government	319 872	311 639	329 889	326 242	100 176	94 670	749 937	732 551
Net result	(2 262)	3 991	(2 223)	4 038	(713)	1 212	(5 198)	9 241

South Australia Police
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Note 1: Objectives of South Australia Police (SAPOL)

South Australia Police (SAPOL) operates within the *Police Act 1998*, the Police Regulations 1999 and the PSA.

The mission statement of SAPOL as set out in SAPOL's Strategic Direction 2012-2015 is 'working together to reassure and protect the community from crime and disorder.' This mission statement is reflected in the following core functions:

- Upholding the law
- Preserving the peace
- Preventing crime
- Assisting the public in emergency situations
- Coordinating and managing responses to emergency situations
- Regulating 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 PFAA

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with AASs and comply with TIs and APSs 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 2014. Refer to 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
 - (b) expenses incurred as a result of engaging consultants (as reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income)
 - (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

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 2014 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 1999* 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. Transactions and balances relating to administered resources are not recognised as departmental income, expense, 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 2013-14 financial year.

(e) 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.

(f) Rounding

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

(g) 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.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

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 amounts are separately disclosed in note 28.

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.

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

(h) 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.

There are no events for the reporting period after 30 June 2014.

(i) 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 - this will be 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.

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.

Any gain/(loss) 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.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

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 consists of 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).

(j) 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 departmental 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.

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

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

Payments to SA Government

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

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.

(k) 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.

(l) 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 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.

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.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

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 indications of impairment at each 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.

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.

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 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

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

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.

(m) 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 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.

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

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

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

- *Wages, salaries, annual leave, skills and experience retention leave and sick leave*

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

The annual leave liability and the skills and experience retention leave 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

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

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 2014 provided by a consulting actuary through the Public Sector Workforce Relations Division of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC) (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.

(n) 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.

(o) 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.

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 2013-14.

In accordance with the new AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*, which became effective for the first time in 2013-14, SAPOL has:

- Reviewed its fair value valuation techniques (both internal estimated and independent valuation appraisal) for non-financial assets to ensure they are consistent with the standard. Previously, SAPOL has used the cost approach or the market approach to determine fair value. SAPOL will continue to measure its non-financial assets using either the cost or market approach. The application of AASB 13 has not had a material impact on the fair value measurements; and
- Included additional disclosures where required to assist users in assessing the valuation techniques and inputs used to ascertain fair value measurements used for asset and liability measurement.

Fair Value hierarchy and other information is provided in Note 20.

The AASs and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective, have not been adopted by SAPOL for the period ending 30 June 2014. 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 SAPOL.

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 2014 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

Visible and available police services, and working in partnerships with the community and other agencies to support the achievement of South Australia's seven strategic priorities and 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 Prevention 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 seven strategic priorities and Strategic Plan. To prevent crime and reduce offending SAPOL also works in partnership with the community and other agencies, to ensure public confidence in the criminal justice system is maintained.

Activity 3 Road safety

Policing for safer roads and road use across the state supports the achievement of South Australia's seven strategic priorities and Strategic Plan. 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

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 5: Employee benefits

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages	443 639	427 488
Annual leave	57 767	56 897
Long service leave	16 746	20 924
Skills and experience retention leave	65	279
Employment on-costs - superannuation	64 458	63 609
Employment on-costs - other	28 927	28 277
Targeted voluntary separation packages	74	171
Other employment related expenses	521	817
Workers compensation	22 220	753
Total employee benefits	634 417	599 215

Targeted voluntary separation packages (TVSP's)

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Amounts paid during the reporting period to separated employees:		
TVSPs	74	171
Leave paid to those employees	9	126
Amount paid by SAPOL	83	297

The number of employees who received a TVSP during the reporting period was 1 (2).

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 5: Employee benefits (continued)

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 \$64.5 million (\$57.7 million).

Excluding the first bandwidth, the total number of employees for 2013 is 269. This increase of 130 employees in 2014 relates to the increase in sworn salaries.

Employee Remuneration

Remuneration of employees

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

	2014	2013
	Number	Number
\$138 000 - \$141 499*	N/A	95
\$141 500 - \$151 499	202	114
\$151 500 - \$161 499	57	51
\$161 500 - \$171 499	52	43
\$171 500 - \$181 499	35	31
\$181 500 - \$191 499	31	8
\$191 500 - \$201 499	7	7
\$201 500 - \$211 499	3	-
\$211 500 - \$221 499	1	-
\$221 500 - \$231 499	1	1
\$231 500 - \$241 499	-	1
\$241 500 - \$251 499	1	2
\$251 500 - \$261 499	1	2
\$261 500 - \$271 499	2	2
\$271 500 - \$281 499	3	3
\$281 500 - \$291 499	2	-
\$291 500 - \$301 499	-	2
\$311 500 - \$321 499	-	1
\$341 500 - \$351 499	1	-
\$371 500 - \$381 499	-	1
Total	399	364

* This band has been included for the purposes of reporting comparative figures based on the executive base level remuneration rate for 2013-14.

Remuneration of employees by category

Executive	10	12
Non-executive	389	352
Total	399	364
Police	390	355
Public Servant	9	9
Total	399	364

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 6: Supplies and services

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Accommodation and property related	30 148	29 627
Administration	15 991	15 731
Communication and computing	23 967	25 130
Consultants	158	268
Employee related	10 609	10 572
Insurance	1 314	1 106
Legal	3 145	3 900
Minor equipment	3 283	3 614
Motor vehicle related	24 176	25 445
Shared Services SA	3 072	3 084
Uniforms	3 366	4 376
Utilities	5 112	4 825
Other	6 168	6 277
Total supplies and services	130 509	133 955

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

	2014 \$'000	2014 Number	2013 \$'000	2013 Number
The number and dollar amount of consultancies paid/payable (included in Consultants expense shown above) fell within the following bands:				
Below \$10 000	15	14	43	16
Between \$10 000 - \$50 000	79	4	105	4
Above \$50 000	64	1	120	1
Total paid/payable to consultants engaged	158	19	268	21

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.

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Audit fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department relating to the audit of the Financial Statements	285	224
Total external auditors' remuneration	285	224

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**Note 7: Depreciation and amortisation**

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Depreciation		
Buildings and improvements	6 421	6 313
Computing and communications equipment	3 544	2 885
Vehicles and transport vessels	1 400	1 070
Aircraft	115	106
Other	4 401	4 386
Total depreciation	15 881	14 760
Amortisation		
Leasehold improvements	4 326	4 397
Internally generated computer software	2 292	1 782
Other computer software	931	1 059
Total amortisation	7 549	7 238
Total depreciation and amortisation	23 430	21 998

Note 8: Fees and charges

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Escorts - wide load/other	3 029	2 861
Firearms licence and registration fees	4 848	4 348
Hoon legislation recoveries	3 772	3 437
Police information requests	2 994	3 074
Police security services	9 154	8 765
Prosecution and other court fees	2 070	1 307
Other fees	990	953
Total Fees and charges	26 857	24 745

Note 9: Interest

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest on deposit accounts	14	29
Total Interest	14	29

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**Note 10: Commonwealth revenues**

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Commonwealth revenues	1 187	1 291
Total commonwealth revenues	1 187	1 291

During 2013-14 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

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Land and buildings		
Proceeds from disposal	27	31
Net book value of assets disposed	(336)	(393)
Net gain/(loss) from disposal of land and buildings	(309)	(362)
Plant and equipment		
Proceeds from disposal	530	359
Net book value of assets disposed	(66)	-
Net gain/(loss) from disposal of plant and equipment	464	359
Total Assets		
Proceeds from disposal	557	390
Net book value of assets disposed	(402)	(393)
Total net gain (loss) from disposal of total assets	155	(3)

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**Note 12: Other income**

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Contributed (donated) asset revenue	575	1 849
Employee benefits recoveries	2 392	1 495
Goods and services recoveries	837	576
Intra-Government transfers	742	1 076
Rent revenue	326	232
Sundry receipts	476	445
Other sundry revenues	448	532
Total other income	5 796	6 205

During 2013-14 SAPOL recognised contributed assets related to road safety (fixed red light/speed cameras) of \$0.575 million received from DPTI.

In 2013-14 the intra-government transfer comprises:

- \$497 000 for a traffic training and promotion program from the Motor Accident Commission
- \$15 000 for Home & Community Care from the Department for Communities and Social Inclusion
- \$165 000 for the Rural Highways Saturation Program from Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure
- \$65 000 for the National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Program from Department of Planning, Transport & Infrastructure & Attorney-General's Department

During 2012-13 SAPOL recognised contributed assets related to the land at Fort Largs of \$0.250m from the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI), new police headquarters of \$0.269m from DPTI and road safety (fixed red light/speed cameras) of \$1.3 million received from DPTI.

In 2012-13 the intra-government transfer comprises:

- \$480 000 for a traffic training and promotion program from the Motor Accident Commission
- \$354 000 to promote SAPOL's Drug and Alcohol Policies and Programs from SA Health
- \$15 000 for Home & Community Care from the Department for Communities and Social Inclusion
- \$161 000 for the Rural Highways Saturation Program from Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure
- \$65 000 for the National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Program from Department of Planning, Transport & Infrastructure & Attorney General's Department

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

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

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Revenues from SA Government		
Appropriations from Consolidated Account Pursuant to the <i>Appropriation Act</i>	706 274	686 713
Transfers from contingencies	334	1 888
Contributions from the Community Emergency Services Fund	20 259	19 781
Contributions from the Community Road Safety Fund	37 382	36 470
Total Revenues from SA Government	764 249	744 852
Payments to SA Government		
Other payments to the Consolidated Account *	14 312	12 301
Total Payments to SA Government	14 312	12 301

*During 2013-14 SAPOL returned \$14.3 million to DTF in accordance with the cash alignment policy

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**Note 14: Cash and cash equivalents**

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Deposits with the Treasurer	60 306	61 993
Cash held in imprest accounts and petty cash	326	392
Total cash and cash equivalents	60 632	62 385

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.

Note 15: Receivables

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Current receivables		
Receivables	21 999	1 834
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	(73)
	21 999	1 761
Accrued revenue	67	-
Prepayments	2 465	2 177
GST input tax recoverable	2 486	2 781
Workers compensation recoveries	270	55
Lease incentive current	-	10
Total current receivables	27 287	6 784
Non-current receivables		
Workers compensation recoveries	1 094	230
Total non-current receivables	1 094	230
Allowance for doubtful debts		
Carrying amount at 1 July 2013	(73)	-
Increase in allowance	-	(73)
Amounts written off	73	-
Carrying amount at 30 June 2014	-	(73)

The increase in receivables from 2012-13 to 2013-14 mainly relates to one invoice for \$20.259m raised to South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission for the Community Emergency Services Fund.

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. Other than as recognised in the provision for doubtful debts, 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 31.2.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 16: Non-current assets held for sale

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Buildings and improvements	548	809
Less impairment loss	(490)	-
Land	10 159	10 178
Total non-current assets held for sale	10 217	10 987

Reconciliation of non-current assets held for sale movements:

Carrying amount at 1 July	10 987	10 737
Disposals	(311)	-
Impairment loss	(490)	-
Transfers from property, plant and equipment	31	250
Total non-current assets held for sale	10 217	10 987

During 2013-14 SAPOL:

- sold 9 of the assets held for sale at Poochera and Kalangadoo.
- transferred 4 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.

During 2012-13 SAPOL:

- sold none of the assets held for sale
- received a small parcel of land at Fort Largs from DPTI

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 17: Property, plant and equipment

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Land ⁽¹⁾		
Land at fair value	60 010	56 490
Total land	60 010	56 490
Buildings and improvements ⁽¹⁾		
Buildings at fair value	212 414	217 536
Accumulated depreciation	(84)	(11 548)
Total buildings and improvements	212 330	205 988
Leasehold improvements ⁽¹⁾		
Leasehold improvements at fair value	45 107	56 404
Accumulated depreciation	(2)	(8 069)
Total leasehold improvements	45 105	48 335
Computing and communications equipment		
Computing and communications equipment - at cost (deemed fair value) ⁽²⁾	51 088	45 156
Accumulated depreciation	(36 842)	(33 686)
Total computing and communications equipment	14 246	11 470
Vehicles and transport vessels		
Vehicles and transport vessels - at cost (deemed fair value)	9 967	9 205
Accumulated depreciation	(4 683)	(5 847)
Total vehicle and transport vessels	5 284	3 358
Other		
Other - at cost (deemed fair value)	39 866	38 047
Accumulated depreciation	(21 405)	(17 773)
Total other	18 461	20 274
Aircraft		
Aircraft at fair value	2 384	2 575
Accumulated depreciation	(8)	(212)
Total aircraft	2 376	2 363
Total property, plant and equipment	357 812	348 278

(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).

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	Computer & communication equipment \$'000	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
Transfer Between Classes	-	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	Work in progress \$'000	Intangible assets (internally generated) \$'000	Intangible assets (other computer software) \$'000	2014 Total \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	2 363	3 48 278	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
Transfer Between Classes	-	-	-	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.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 17: Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Movement reconciliation of non-current assets:

2013	Land \$'000	Buildings & improvements \$'000	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Computer & communication equipment \$'000	Transport vessels \$'000	Other \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	56 869	192 123	52 495	10 833	3 495	21 844
Prior period adjustments	-	(323)	-	70	-	401
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to/(from) capital works in progress	-	14 069	-	3 465	933	1 380
Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	(6 313)	(4 397)	(2 885)	(1 070)	(4 386)
Net revaluation increment/(decrement)	-	6 468	-	-	-	-
Donated assets	250	-	269	-	-	1 330
Disposals	(379)	(14)	-	-	-	-
Assets written off	-	(22)	(32)	(13)	-	(342)
Transfers to assets held for sale	(250)	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	47
Carrying amount at 30 June	56 490	205 988	48 335	11 470	3 358	20 274

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 17: Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Movement reconciliation of non-current assets:

	Aircraft \$'000	Total property plant and equipment \$'000	Work in progress \$'000	Intangible assets (internally generated) \$'000	Intangible assets (other computer software) \$'000	2013 Total \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	2 469	340 128	19 358	6 191	3 434	369 111
Prior period adjustments	-	148	-	-	-	148
Additions	-	-	19 541	-	-	19 541
Transfers to/(from) capital works in progress	-	19 847	(24 872)	4 330	695	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(106)	(19 157)	-	(1 782)	(1 059)	(21 998)
Net revaluation increment/(decrement)	-	6 468	-	-	-	6 468
Donated assets	-	1 849	-	-	-	1 849
Disposals	-	(393)	-	-	-	(393)
Assets written off	-	(409)	-	-	-	(409)
Transfers to assets held for sale	-	(250)	-	-	-	(250)
Other	-	47	2	-	-	49
Carrying amount at 30 June	2 363	348 278	14 029	8 739	3 070	374 116

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**Note 18: Intangible Assets**

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Computer software		
Internally developed computer software - at cost (deemed fair value)	26 373	23 196
Accumulated amortisation	<u>(16 622)</u>	<u>(14 457)</u>
Total internally generated computer software	9 751	8 739
Other computer software		
Other computer software	10 616	9 774
Accumulated amortisation	<u>(7 431)</u>	<u>(6 704)</u>
Total other computer software	3 185	3 070
Total intangible assets	12 936	11 809

Note 19: Investment Properties

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Investment building	759	820
Investment land	<u>500</u>	<u>570</u>
Total Investment Properties	1 259	1 390
Movement reconciliation of investment properties		
Carrying amount at 1 July 2013	1 390	1 390
Impairment loss	<u>(131)</u>	<u>-</u>
Carrying amount at 30 June 2014	1 259	1 390

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.

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 use in measurement.

Fair value measurements recognised in the Statement of Financial Position are categorised into the following levels at 30 June 2014.

SAPOL had no valuations categorised into level 1.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Fair value measurements at 30 June 2014

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

Comparative information for non-financial assets has not been provided as permitted by the transitional provisions of the new standard.

There were no transfers of assets between levels 1 and 2 fair value hierarchy levels in 2014. SAPOL's policy is to recognise transfers into and out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

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 2014.

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
Leasehold improvements	Cost Approach	Depreciated		
		Replacement Cost	Cost (per Sq metre) Effective Life (yrs)	\$500 - \$1 200 Term of Lease - 25
Computing and communication equipment*	Cost Approach	Depreciated Replacement Cost		
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).

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**Reconciliation of fair value measurements – Level 3**

	Buildings and improvements \$'000	Leasehold improvements	Computer & communication equipment	Transport vessels \$'000	Other \$'000
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)
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 (ie fair value at the time of acquisition is less than \$1m). The carrying amount of these assets is deemed to be fair value.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**Note 21: Payables**

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Current payables		
Employment on-costs	9 388	8 834
Creditors	14 888	13 801
Paid Parental Leave Scheme payable	93	37
Unearned revenue	-	75
Total current payables	24 369	22 747
Non-current payables		
Employment on-costs	24 864	24 558
Total non-current payables	24 864	24 558

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

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Current other liabilities		
Lease incentive	499	499
Total current other liabilities	499	499
Non-Current other liabilities		
Lease incentive	5 576	6 075
Total non-current other liabilities	5 576	6 075

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, on a straight line basis.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**Note 23: Employee benefits**

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Current Employee benefits		
Accrued salaries and wages	11 414	9 460
Annual leave	32 337	30 756
Long service leave	10 075	10 472
Skills and experience retention leave	343	279
Total current employee benefits	54 169	50 967
Non-current Employee benefits		
Annual leave	351	541
Long service leave	165 902	161 756
Total non-current employee benefits	166 253	162 297
Total employee benefits	220 422	213 264

AASB 119 contains the calculation methodology for long service leave liability. The actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance has provided a set level of liability for the measurement of long service leave.

AASB 119 requires the use of the yield on long term Commonwealth Government bonds as the discount rate in the measurement of the long service leave liability. The yield on long term Commonwealth Government bonds is unchanged from 3.50% (2013) to 3.50% (2014).

The net financial impact of the changes in methodology and actuarial assumptions in the current financial year is immaterial. The impact on future periods is impracticable to estimate as the long service leave liability is calculated using a number of assumptions - a key assumption is the long-term discount rate.

The actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance left the salary inflation rate at 4%. As a result, there is no net financial effect resulting from changes in the salary inflation rate.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**Note 24: Provisions**

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Current provisions		
Workers compensation	13 854	13 146
Death in course of employment	950	1 890
Civil actions against police	374	437
Total current provisions	15 178	15 473
Non-current provisions		
Workers compensation	79 422	70 953
Total non-current provisions	79 422	70 953
Workers compensation:		
Carrying amount at 1 July	84 099	98 441
Increase/(reduction) resulting from remeasurement	23 090	(1 137)
Reduction due to payments	(13 913)	(13 205)
Carrying amount at 30 June	93 276	84 099
Death in course of employment		
Carrying amount at 1 July	1 890	-
Increase/(Decrease) in the provision due to revision of estimates	(940)	1 890
Carrying amount at 30 June	950	1 890
Civil actions against police:		
Carrying amount at 1 July	437	468
Increase in the provision due to revision of estimates	397	200
Reduction due to payments	(460)	(231)
Carrying amount at 30 June	374	437

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**Note 25: Equity**

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Contributed capital	85 220	85 220
Revaluation surplus	129 879	114 338
Retained Earnings	(101 179)	(96 968)
Total equity	113 920	102 590

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.

Note 26: Cash Flows Reconciliation

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at year end as per:		
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position	60 632	62 385
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Cash Flows	60 632	62 385
Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net cost of providing services:		
Net cash provided by operating activities	12 831	39 865
Revenues from SA Government	(706 608)	(688 601)
Contribution from the Community Emergency Services Fund	(20 259)	(19 781)
Contribution from Community Road Safety Fund	(37 382)	(45 365)
Payments to SA Government	14 312	12 301
Non-cash Items:		
Depreciation and amortisation	(23 430)	(21 998)
Donated assets	575	1 849
Net gain/(loss) from disposal of non-current assets	155	(3)
Write off of non-current assets	(167)	(409)
Capital work-in-progress expensed	116	2
Capital accruals	149	(3 836)
Lease incentive equity adjustment	-	(1 051)
Movements in assets and liabilities:		
Increase/(decrease) in receivables	21 367	(1 049)
Increase/(decrease) in inventories	(2)	(61)
(Increase)/decrease in payables	(1 928)	1 882
(Increase)/decrease in other liabilities	499	1 552
(Increase)/decrease in employee benefits	(7 189)	(11 090)
(Increase)/decrease in provisions	(8 174)	12 483
Net cost of providing services	(755 135)	(723 310)

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 27: Transactions with SA Government

Note	SA Government		Non-SA Government		Total	
	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
	EXPENSES					
5	28 926	28 277	605 491	570 938	634 417	599 215
6						
	23 774	22 020	6 374	7 607	30 148	29 627
	1 417	883	14 574	14 848	15 991	15 731
	9 533	9 302	14 434	15 828	23 967	25 130
	1	-	157	268	158	268
	6 489	6 563	4 120	4 009	10 609	10 572
	1 314	1 106	-	-	1 314	1 106
	2 935	3 730	210	170	3 145	3 900
	92	41	3 191	3 573	3 283	3 614
	326	6 022	23 850	19 423	24 176	25 445
	3 072	3 084	-	-	3 072	3 084
	-	-	3 366	4 376	3 366	4 376
	1 242	1 666	3 870	3 159	5 112	4 825
	2 078	1 922	4 090	4 355	6 168	6 277
7	23 430	21 998	-	-	23 430	21 998
	167	409	-	-	167	409
11	-	-	-	3	-	3
16, 19	-	-	621	-	621	-
13	14 312	12 301	-	-	14 312	12 301
	119 108	119 324	684 348	648 557	803 456	767 881

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

Note	SA Government		Non-SA Government		Total	
	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
8						
Fees and charges						-
Escorts - wide load/other	-	5	3 029	2 856	3 029	2 861
Firearms licence and registration fees	-	-	4 848	4 348	4 848	4 348
Hoon legislation recoveries	-	-	3 772	3 437	3 772	3 437
Police information requests	55	62	2 939	3 012	2 994	3 074
Police security services	9 082	8 706	72	59	9 154	8 765
Prosecution and other court fees	-	-	2 070	1 307	2 070	1 307
Other fees	-	-	990	953	990	953
Interest	-	-	14	29	14	29
10 Commonwealth revenues	-	-	1 187	1 291	1 187	1 291
11 Net gain from the disposal of non-current assets	-	-	155	-	155	-
12 Other income						
Contributed (donated) asset revenue	575	1 849	-	-	575	1 849
Employee benefits recoveries	1 986	1 209	406	286	2 392	1 495
Goods and services recoveries	282	397	555	179	837	576
Intra-Government transfers	742	1 076	-	-	742	1 076
Rent revenue	34	-	292	232	326	232
Sundry receipts	79	46	397	399	476	445
Other sundry revenues	-	-	448	532	448	532
13 Revenues from SA Government	764 249	744 852	-	-	764 249	744 852
TOTAL INCOME	777 084	758 202	21 174	18 920	798 258	777 122
FINANCIAL ASSETS						
15 Receivables						
Receivables	21 022	998	977	763	21 999	1 761
Accrued revenue	62	-	5	-	67	-
Prepayments	-	38	2 465	2 139	2 465	2 177
GST input tax recoverable	-	-	2 486	2 781	2 486	2 781
Workers compensation recoveries	1 364	285	-	-	1 364	285

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

	Lease incentive	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	10
	TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	22 448	1 321	5 933	5 693	28 381	28 381	7 014	7 014
		SA Government	2013	Non-SA Government	2013	Total			
Note		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	2014	2014	\$'000	2013
	FINANCIAL LIABILITIES								
21	Payables								
	Employment on-costs	12 010	11 626	22 242	21 767	34 252	34 252	33 393	33 393
	Creditors	4 577	4 759	10 311	9 042	14 888	14 888	13 800	13 800
	Paid Parental Leave Scheme payable	-	-	93	37	93	93	37	37
	Unearned revenue	-	75	-	-	-	-	75	75
22	Other Liabilities	6 075	6 574	-	-	6 075	6 075	6 574	6 574
	TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	22 662	23 034	32 646	30 846	55 308	55 308	53 879	53 879

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**Note 28: 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.

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
No later than one year	956	3 158
Later than one year but not later than five years	630	1 393
Total capital commitments	1 586	4 551
<hr/>		
GST on capital commitments	159	455

Major capital commitments for 2013-14 include Project Shield, Protective Clothing, Body Armour, and Hand Held Lasers. (2012-13: Project Shield, Audio Management System, Body Armour, Mobile Radars, Hand Held Lasers and Alcometers)

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.

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
No later than one year	12 087	12 286
Later than one year but not later than five years	29 879	23 326
Later than five years	-	3 028
Total other commitments	41 966	38 640
<hr/>		
GST on other commitments	4 197	3 864

Major other expenditure commitments for 2013-14 include Cleaning, Towing, Vehicle Servicing and Repairs, Vehicle Commissioning and Decommissioning, Uniforms and Drug Screening Kits. (2012-13: 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.

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
No later than one year	30 078	29 210
Later than one year but not later than five years	77 108	75 436
Later than five years	150 430	132 939
Total operating lease commitments	257 616	237 585
<hr/>		
GST on operating lease commitments	25 762	23 758

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**Note 28: 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:

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
No later than one year	3 676	3 858
Later than one year but not later than five years	7 370	9 150
Total remuneration commitments	11 046	13 008

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

Note 29: Contingent liabilities**Rewards**

As at 30 June 2014 the value of outstanding rewards for unsolved murders was \$22.7 million (\$11.3 million). 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 30: Remuneration of Tribunal and Committee Members

Members of the tribunal and committee during the 2013-14 financial year were:

Police Review Tribunal:

D Swain

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.

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
The number of members whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:		
\$0 - \$9 999	12	12
\$10 000 - \$19 999	1	1
Total number of members	13	13

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Remuneration of members reflects all costs of performing tribunal/committee member duties including sitting fees, superannuation contributions, fringe benefits tax and salary sacrifice arrangements. The total remuneration received or receivable by members was \$23 000 (\$25 000).

Amounts paid to a superannuation plan for Tribunal/Committee members were \$800 (\$900).

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 government employees did not receive any remuneration for Tribunal/Committee duties during the financial year.

Note 31: Financial Instruments

(1) 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	2014 Carrying Amount \$'000	Fair Value \$'000	2013 Carrying Amount \$'000	Fair Value \$'000
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents					
Cash and cash equivalents	14	60 632	60 632	62 385	62 385
Loans and receivables					
Receivables ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	15	21 999	21 999	1 834	1 834
Financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities at cost					
Payables ⁽¹⁾	21	7 231	7 231	6 488	6 488

(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.

Note 31: Financial instruments (continued)**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.

(2) 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	
2014					
Not impaired:					
Receivables	21 620	265	3	111	21 999
Impaired:					
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-
2013					
Not impaired:					
Receivables	1 151	330	98	182	1 761
Impaired:					
Receivables	-	-	-	73	73

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.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises where 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.

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.

Sensitivity analysis disclosure

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

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.

Statement of Administered Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 30 June 2014

	Notes	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Expenses			
Employee benefits	A3	498	1 007
Supplies and services	A4	2 373	2 343
Intra-government transfers		<u>13 138</u>	<u>12 753</u>
Total Expenses		<u>16 009</u>	<u>16 103</u>
Income			
Fees, fines and charges	A5	<u>85 440</u>	<u>82 108</u>
Total Income		<u>85 440</u>	<u>82 108</u>
Revenues from (payments to) SA Government			
Revenues from SA Government	A6	649	1 158
Payments to SA Government	A6	<u>(70 112)</u>	<u>(67 214)</u>
Net (payments to) SA Government		<u>(69 463)</u>	<u>(66 056)</u>
Net Result		<u>(32)</u>	<u>(51)</u>
Total comprehensive result		<u>(32)</u>	<u>(51)</u>

**Statement of Administered Financial Position
as at 30 June 2014**

	Notes	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	A7	12 876	11 052
Receivables		892	1 060
Total Current Assets		<u>13 768</u>	<u>12 112</u>
Total Assets		<u>13 768</u>	<u>12 112</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Payables		6	3
Other liabilities	A8	12 586	10 982
Employee benefits	A9	77	52
Total Current Liabilities		<u>12 669</u>	<u>11 037</u>
Non-Current Liabilities			
Payables		28	25
Employee Benefits	A9	560	507
Total Non-Current Liabilities		<u>588</u>	<u>532</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>13 257</u>	<u>11 569</u>
Net Assets		<u>511</u>	<u>543</u>
EQUITY			
Equity		511	543
Total Equity		<u>511</u>	<u>543</u>
Unrecognised Contractual Commitments	A12		

Statement of Administered Changes in Equity
for the year ended 30 June 2014

	Retained Earnings \$'000
Balance at 30 June 2012	356
Net result for 2012-13	(51)
Total comprehensive result for 2012-13	(51)
Balance at 30 June 2013	305
Prior period adjustment	238
Adjusted 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

Statement of Administered Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2014

	Notes	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
		Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash outflows			
Employee benefits		(414)	(638)
Supplies and services		(2 367)	(2 333)
Intra-government transfers		(13 087)	(12 621)
Exhibit monies		-	(1 416)
Unclaimed property		-	(297)
Cash (used in) operations		<u>(15 868)</u>	<u>(17 305)</u>
Cash inflows			
Fees, fines and charges		85 434	82 098
Exhibit monies		1 404	-
Unclaimed property		18	-
Cash generated from operations		<u>86 856</u>	<u>82 098</u>
Cash flows from SA Government			
Receipts from SA Government		823	648
Payments to SA Government		(69 987)	(66 761)
Net Cash (paid to) SA Government		<u>(69 164)</u>	<u>(66 113)</u>
Net cash from/(used by) operating activities	A10	<u>1 824</u>	<u>(1 320)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		<u>1 824</u>	<u>(1 320)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		<u>11 052</u>	<u>12 372</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	A7	<u>12 876</u>	<u>11 052</u>

**Schedule of Expenses and Income attributable to Administered Items
for the year ended 30 June 2014**

	Expiation Fees (1)		Victims of Crime Levy (2)		Special Acts (3)		Public Private Partnership (PPP) (4)		Firearms Safety Training Levy (5)		Other (6)		Total	
	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Expenses														
Employee benefits	-	-	-	-	498	1 007	-	-	-	-	-	-	498	1 007
Supplies and services	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 199	2 144	-	-	174	199	2 373	2 343
Intra-government transfers	-	-	12 960	12 567	-	-	-	-	120	128	58	58	13 138	12 753
Total Expenses	-	-	12 960	12 567	498	1 007	2 199	2 144	120	128	232	257	16 009	16 103
Income														
Fees, fines and charges	70 112	67 214	12 960	12 567	-	-	2 199	2 144	120	128	49	55	85 440	82 108
Total income	70 112	67 214	12 960	12 567	-	-	2 199	2 144	120	128	49	55	85 440	82 108
Revenue from (payments to) SA Government														
Revenues from SA Government	-	-	-	-	476	985	-	-	-	-	173	173	649	1 158
Payments to SA Government	(70 112)	(67 214)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(70 112)	(67 214)
Net revenues from (payments to) SA Government	(70 112)	(67 214)	-	-	476	985	-	-	-	-	173	173	(69 463)	(66 056)
Net result	-	-	-	-	(22)	(22)	-	-	-	-	(10)	(29)	(32)	(51)

**Schedule of Assets and Liabilities attributable to Administered Items
as at 30 June 2014**

	Unclaimed Property (1)		Exhibit Monies (2)		Expiation Fees (3)		Victims of Crime Levy (4)		Special Acts (5)	
	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Current assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	115	97	6 886	5 482	4 237	4 153	1 092	1 041	(67)	(303)
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	687	861
Total current assets	115	97	6 886	5 482	4 237	4 153	1 092	1 041	620	558
Current liabilities										
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3
Other liabilities	115	97	6 886	5 482	4 237	4 153	1 092	1 041	-	-
Employee benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	52
Total current liabilities	115	97	6 886	5 482	4 237	4 153	1 092	1 041	83	55
Non-current liabilities										
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	25
Employee benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	560	507
Total non-current liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	588	532
Total liabilities	115	97	6 886	5 482	4 237	4 153	1 092	1 041	671	587
Net assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(51)	(29)

**Schedule of Assets and Liabilities attributable to Administered Items
as at 30 June 2014**

	Public Private Partnership (6)		Firearms Safety Training Levy (7)		Other (8)		Total	
	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Current assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	51	10	562	572	12 876	11 052
Receivables	205	199	-	-	-	-	892	1 060
Total current assets	205	199	51	10	562	572	13 768	12 112
Current liabilities								
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3
Other liabilities	205	199	51	10	-	-	12 586	10 982
Employee benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	52
Total current liabilities	205	199	51	10	-	-	12 669	11 037
Non-current liabilities								
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	25
Employee benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	560	507
Total non-current liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	588	532
Total liabilities	205	199	51	10	-	-	13 257	11 569
Net assets	-	-	-	-	562	572	511	543

South Australia Police

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South Australia Police

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 2014. 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 1999.

A2.2 Exhibit monies

SAPOL holds exhibit property being items confiscated at the time of an offence ie 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'.

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.

**Notes to and forming part of the Administered Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2014**

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, activities for Police and Emergency Service Games and a community service obligation payment to South Australian Water Corporation.

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 2014**

A3 Employee benefits

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages	498	1 007
Total employee benefits	498	1 007

The decrease in 2013-2014 relates to the establishment of the current Commissioner's leave entitlements in 2012-13 (previously recognised in the controlled financial statements).

	2014	2013
	Number	Number
Remuneration of employees		
The number of employees whose remuneration or receivable falls within the following bands		
\$241 500 - \$251 499	-	1
\$381 500 - \$391 499	-	1
\$401 500 - \$411 499	1	-
Total remuneration of employees	1	2

Remuneration of employees by category

Executive	1	2
Total	1	2

Police	1	2
Total	1	2

**Notes to and forming part of the Administered Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2014**

A4 Supplies and services

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
PPP lease payments*	2 199	2 144
Other	174	199
Total supplies and services	2 373	2 343

* 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

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Expiation revenue [#]	70 112	67 214
PPP cost recovery*	2 199	2 144
Victims of Crime Levy	12 960	12 567
Sundries	49	55
Firearms Safety Training Levy	120	128
Total fees, fines and charges	85 440	82 108

[#] Expiation revenue 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 2014**

A6 Revenues from (payments to) SA Government

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Revenues from SA Government		
Appropriations from consolidated account pursuant to the Appropriation Act	173	173
Appropriations from consolidated account pursuant to the Police Act 1998	476	985
Total revenues from SA Government	649	1 158
 Payments to SA Government		
Other payments to the Consolidated Account*	(70 112)	(67 214)
Total payments to SA Government	(70 112)	(67 214)

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

A7 Cash and cash equivalents

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Deposits with the Treasurer	12 876	11 052
Total cash and cash equivalents	12 876	11 052

A8 Other liabilities

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Current other liabilities		
Funds payable to SA Government	5 380	5 204
Exhibit monies held	6 886	5 482
Unclaimed property held for SA Government	115	97
Other payable to non-SA government	205	199
Total other liabilities	12 586	10 982

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 2014**

A9 Employee benefits

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Current employee benefits		
Annual leave	77	52
Total current employee benefits	77	52
Non current employee benefits		
Long service leave	560	507
Total non current employee benefits	560	507

A10 Cash flow reconciliation

	2014	2013
	\$'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	12 876	11 052
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Administered Cash Flows	12 876	11 052
Reconciliation of net cash (used in) operating activities to net result		
Net cash (used in) operating activities	1 824	(1 320)
Add/less non cash items		
Prior period adjustment	-	(238)
Movements in assets and liabilities		
Increase/(Decrease) in receivables	(168)	758
(Increase)/Decrease in payables and employee benefits	(84)	(369)
(Increase)/Decrease in other liabilities	(1 604)	1 118
Net Result	(32)	(51)

**Notes to and forming part of the Administered Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2014**

A11 Transactions with SA Government

Note	SA Government		Non-SA Government		Total	
	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
	EXPENSES					
A3	-	-	498	1 007	498	1 007
A4	-	-	2 199	2 144	2 199	2 144
	-	-	174	199	174	199
A4	13 138	12 753	-	-	13 138	12 753
A6	70 112	67 214	-	-	70 112	67 214
	83 250	79 967	2 871	3 350	86 121	83 317
	INCOME					
A5	-	-	70 112	67 214	70 112	67 214
	2 199	2 144	-	-	2 199	2 144
	-	-	12 960	12 567	12 960	12 567
	-	-	49	55	49	55
	-	-	120	128	120	128
A6	649	1 158	-	-	649	1 158
	2 848	3 302	83 241	79 964	86 089	83 266

**Notes to and forming part of the Administered Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2014**

A11 Transactions with SA Government (continued)

Note	SA Government		Non-SA Government		Total	
	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
	FINANCIAL ASSETS					
A7	892	1 060	-	-	892	1 060
	TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS					
	892	1 060	-	-	892	1 060
	FINANCIAL LIABILITIES					
A8						
	Other Liabilities					
	5 380	5 204	-	-	5 380	5 204
	6 886	5 482	-	-	6 886	5 482
	115	97	-	-	115	97
	Unclaimed property held for SA Government					
	-	-	205	199	205	199
A9	Other payable to non-SA government					
	-	-	77	52	77	52
A9	Employee benefit					
	6	3	-	-	6	3
	Payables					
	12 387	10 786	282	251	12 669	11 037
	TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES					

**Notes to and forming part of the Administered Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2014**

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.

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Not later than one year	2 267	2 135
Later than one year but not later than five years	9 715	8 992
Later than five years	33 198	31 549
Total operating lease commitments	45 180	42 676
GST on operating lease commitments	4 518	4 268

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

Not later than one year	397	387
Later than one year but not later than five years	23	407
Total remuneration commitments	420	794

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.

Appendix 16 Statistical Review

State Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police for the 2012-13 and 2013-14 Financial Years

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	Year			YTD Variance
	2012-2013	2013-2014		
HOMICIDE AND RELATED OFFENCES	55	53	-2	-3.6%
Murder	23	16	-7	-30.4%
Other homicide and related offences	32	37	5	15.6%
ACTS INTENDED TO CAUSE INJURY	16 183	15 584	-599	-3.7%
Serious Assault resulting in injury	758	633	-125	-16.5%
Serious Assault not resulting in injury	7 076	7 265	189	2.7%
Common Assault	6 827	6 416	-411	-6.0%
Assault Police	880	705	-175	-19.9%
Other acts intended to cause injury	642	565	-77	-12.0%
SEXUAL ASSAULT AND RELATED OFFENCES	1 653	1 850	197	11.9%
Aggravated sexual assault	1 049	1 090	41	3.9%
Non-aggravated sexual assault	293	341	48	16.4%
Non-assaultive sexual offences	311	419	108	34.7%
ROBBERY AND RELATED OFFENCES	936	811	-125	-13.4%
Aggravated robbery	712	573	-139	-19.5%
Non-aggravated robbery	174	187	13	7.5%
Blackmail and extortion	50	51	1	2.0%
OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	3 088	3 034	-54	-1.7%
Threatening behaviour	1 139	1 124	-15	-1.3%
Dangerous or negligent acts	608	536	-72	-11.8%
Abduction, harassment and other offences	1 341	1 374	33	2.5%
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	21 915	21 332	-583	-2.7%

**Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police
During 2013-14 Financial Year**
(with comparison figures for 2012-13)

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	24 583	-3 649	-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	83 321	-6 825	-7.6%

**Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police
During 2013-14 Financial Year**
(with comparison figures for 2012-13)

OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER	Year			YTD Variance
	2012/2013	2013/2014		
ILLICIT DRUG OFFENCES	15 804	17 228	1 424	9.0%
Deal/Traffic/Sell Drugs	1 101	1 023	-78	-7.1%
Produce/Manufacture Drugs	975	948	-27	-2.8%
Possess/Use Drugs	497	588	91	18.3%
Other Drug offences	502	576	74	14.7%
CENS	8 575	9 364	789	9.2%
Drug Diversions	4 154	4 729	575	13.8%
WEAPONS/EXPLOSIVES OFFENCES	2 834	2 725	-109	-3.8%
Prohibited weapons/explosives	586	570	-16	-2.7%
Regulated weapons/explosives	2 082	1 982	-100	-4.8%
Other weapons/explosives offences (GENS)	166	173	7	4.2%
PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES	18 884	20 370	1 486	7.9%
Trespass	3 064	2 957	-107	-3.5%
Criminal intent	683	469	-214	-31.3%
Riot and affray	206	193	-13	-6.3%
Disorderly conduct, nec*	4 504	3 665	-839	-18.6%
Offensive conduct	1 065	624	-441	-41.4%
Other Public Order offences	710	536	-174	-24.5%
Other Public Order offences (GENS)	8 652	11 926	3 274	37.8%
JUSTICE PROCEDURE OFFENCES	15 842	13 756	-2 086	-13.2%
Breach of bail	9 393	7 727	-1 666	-17.7%
Breach of violence and non-violence restraining orders	2 143	2 369	226	10.5%
Other Justice Procedure offences	4 236	3 584	-652	-15.4%
Other Justice Procedure offences (GENS)	70	76	6	8.6%
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES	1 786	1 816	30	1.7%
Other Miscellaneous Offences	956	939	-17	-1.8%
Other Miscellaneous Offences (GENS)	830	877	47	5.7%
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER	55 150	55 895	745	1.4%

*nec – not elsewhere classified.

SHOP THEFT INFRINGEMENT NOTICES	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Total number of STIN 1 issued	51	37	42	33	24
Total number of STIN 1 completed	52	37	41	30	24
Total number of STIN 2 issued	23	5	7	5	4
Total number of STIN 2 completed	20	5	6	5	4
Total number of Withdrawal of Consent (PD 259)	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of community service hours for STIN 2 offence	324	72	90	57	24
Total number of apologies required for STIN 1 offence	15	13	18	11	12
Total number of apologies required for STIN 2 offence	7	0	2	2	1
Total number of Apprehension Reports for breach	1	0	0	0	0
Total number of Apprehension Reports for subsequent breach	0	0	0	1	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
Apprehensions	0	1	0
Offences	0	1	0
Expiations	0	1	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 2013 to 30 June 2014.

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 SUMMARY OFFENCES (WEAPONS) AMENDMENT ACT 2012	2013-14
Number of weapons prohibition orders issued under section 21H	1
Number of weapons prohibition orders revoked under section 21H	0
Number of appeals under section 21J and the outcome of each appeal that has been completed or finally determined	0

There have been no breaches of Weapons Prohibition Orders for the period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014.

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 SUMMARY OFFENCES (WEAPONS) AMENDMENT ACT 2012	2013-14
Number of declarations made under subsection (4)	155
Number of metal detector searches carried out	2 886
Number of occasions on which a metal detector search carried, indicated the presence or likely presence of any metal	1 370
Number of occasions on which weapons or articles of a kind (referred to in Part 3A) were detected	*3

* Types detected included: 1 x knuckleduster, 1 x 10 cm knife, 1 x knuckleduster and 1 x oleoresin capsicum spray.

Also flares were seized and an arrest made at Coopers Stadium on 18 October 2013 contrary to Recreation Grounds Regulations 2011 - 7(8).

Within these 155 authorisations, there were 5 authorisations made pursuant to subsection (4) (declared public event):

- A Day on the Green, Peter Lehmann Winery, Tanunda, 16 November 2013 (6 searches, nil metal detections, nil weapons)
- Stereosonic, Wayville Showgrounds, 6-7 December 2013 (metal detection equipment not deployed)
- Play on New Year's Day, Thebarton Oval, 1 January 2014 (metal detection equipment not deployed)
- Future Music Festival, Wayville Showgrounds, 10 March 2014 (metal detection equipment not deployed)
- Shins of Steel 7, Whyalla Recreation Centre, 22 March 2014 (563 searches, 176 detections, nil weapons).

Special Powers to Prevent Serious Violence

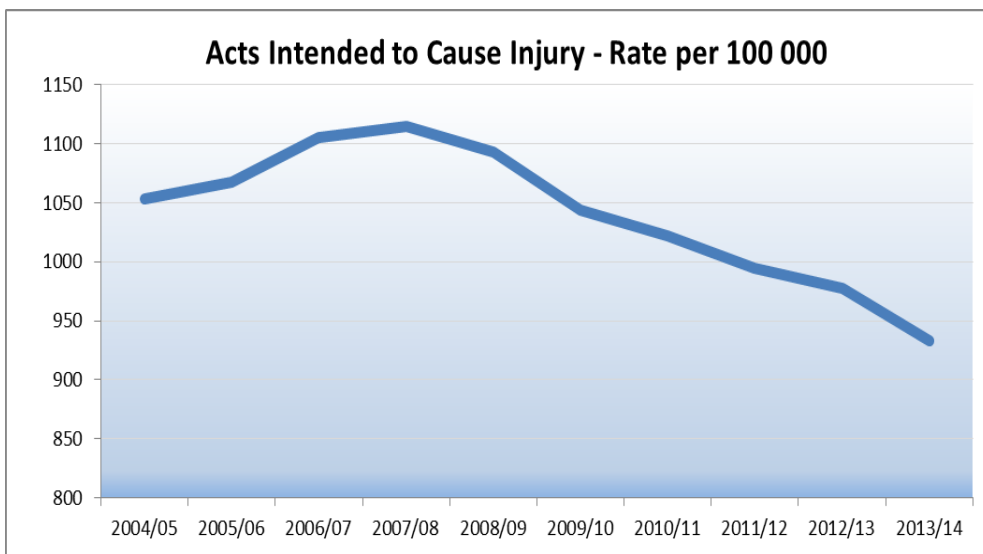
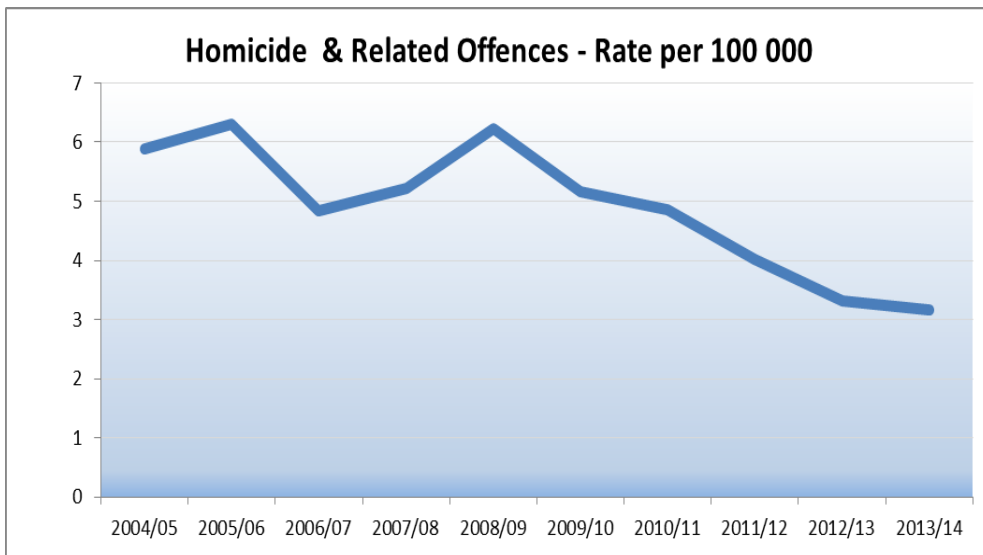
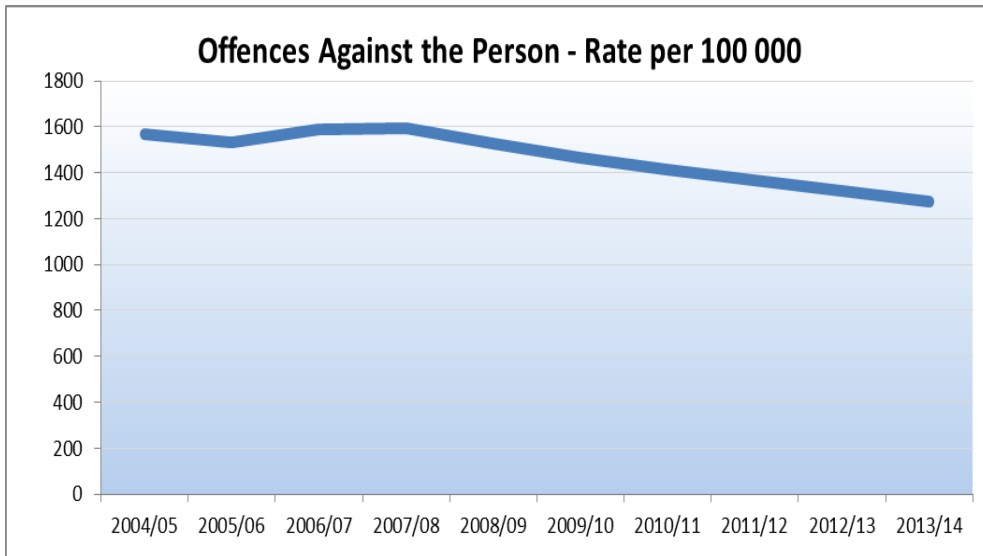
Section 72B (9) of the *Summary Offences Act 1953* relating to Special Powers to Prevent Serious Violence requires the Commissioner of Police to report on the following information of the Act (other than in the year in which this section comes into operation) in respect of the period to which the report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

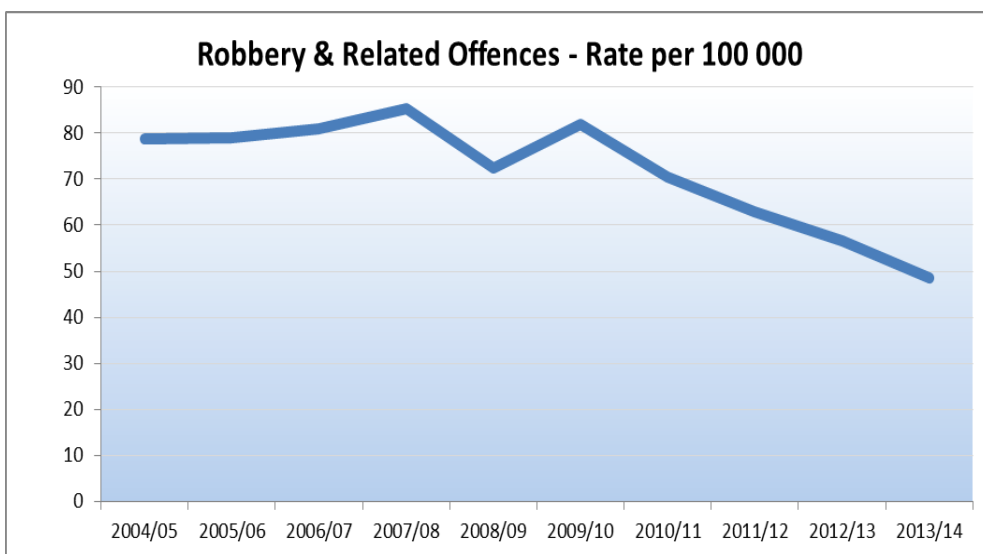
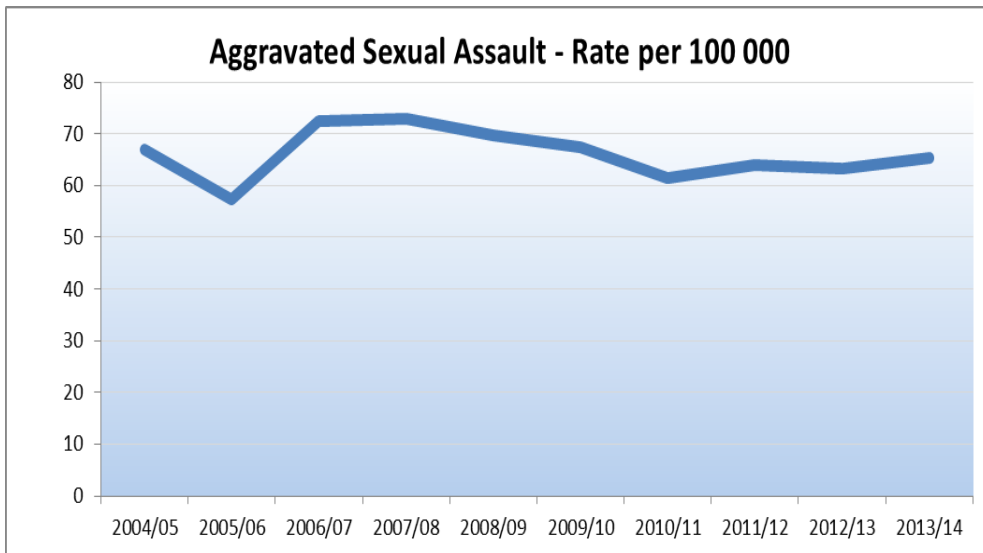
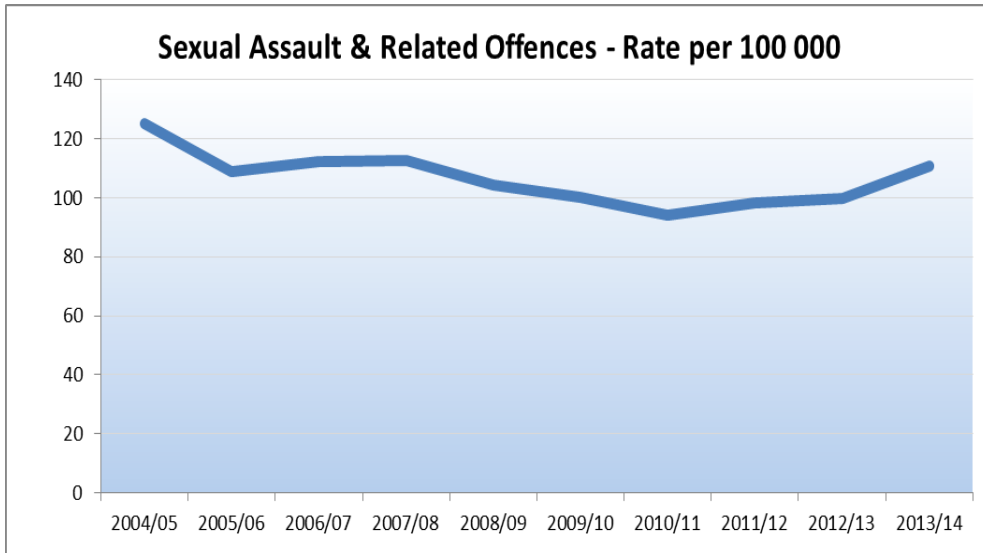
There have been no authorisations under subsection 3 where Special Powers to Prevent Serious Violence were granted in the reporting period of 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014.

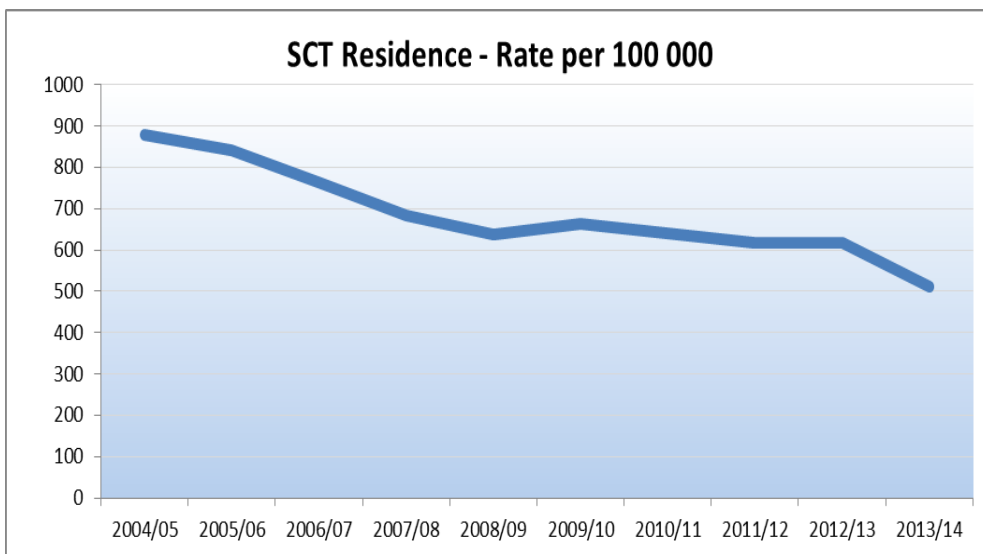
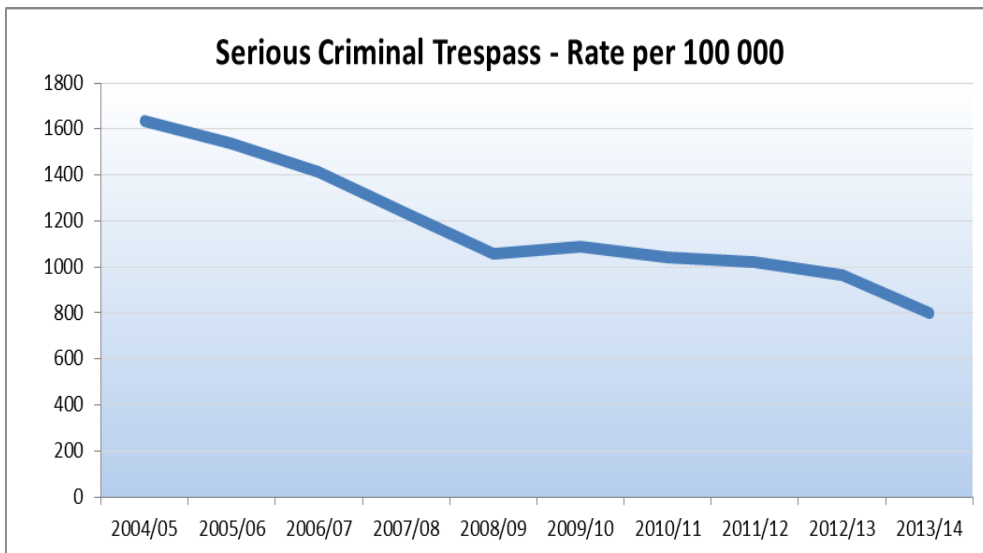
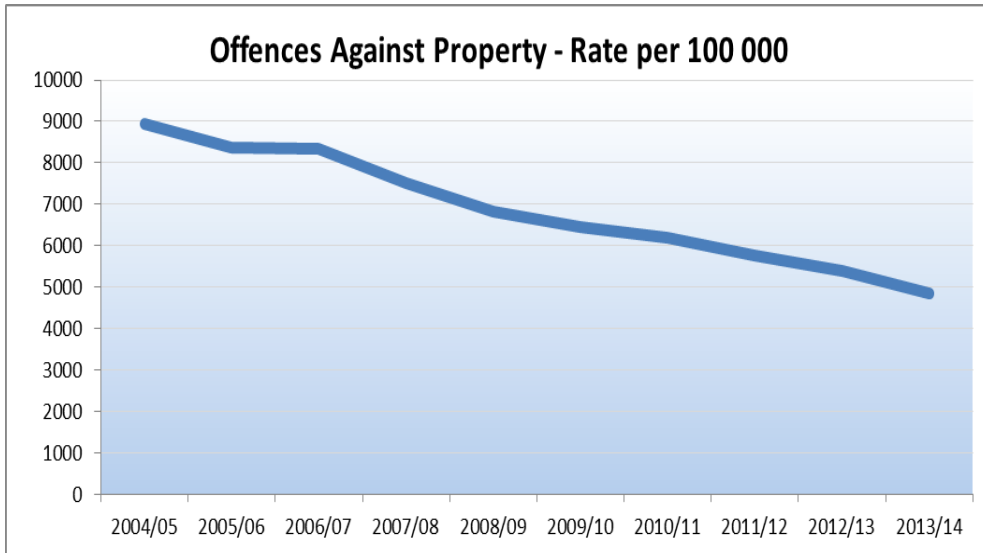
Overcrowding at Public Venues

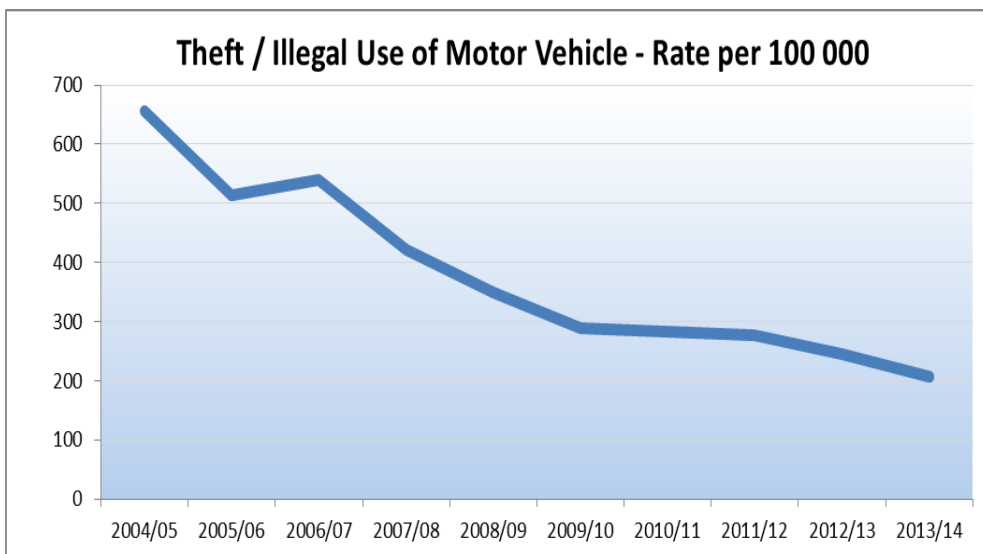
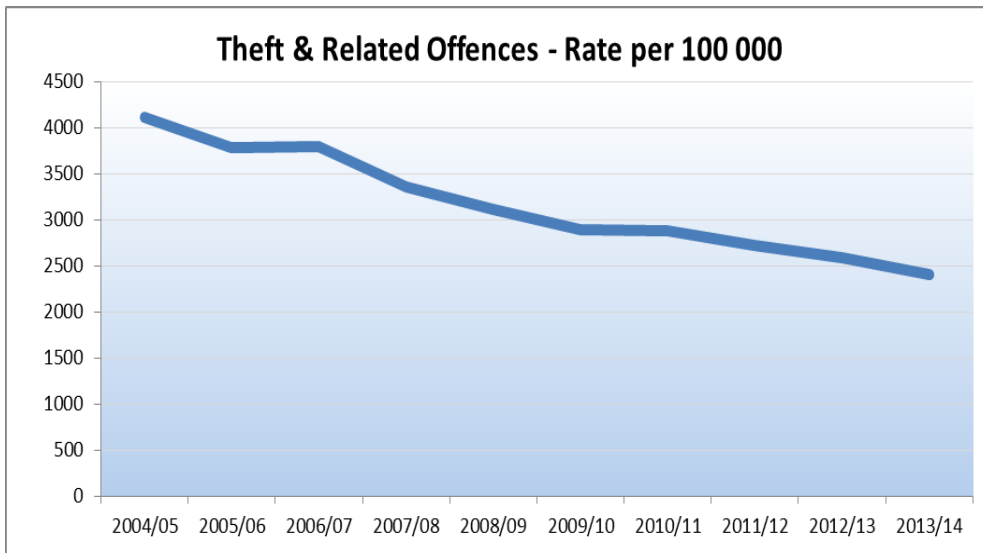
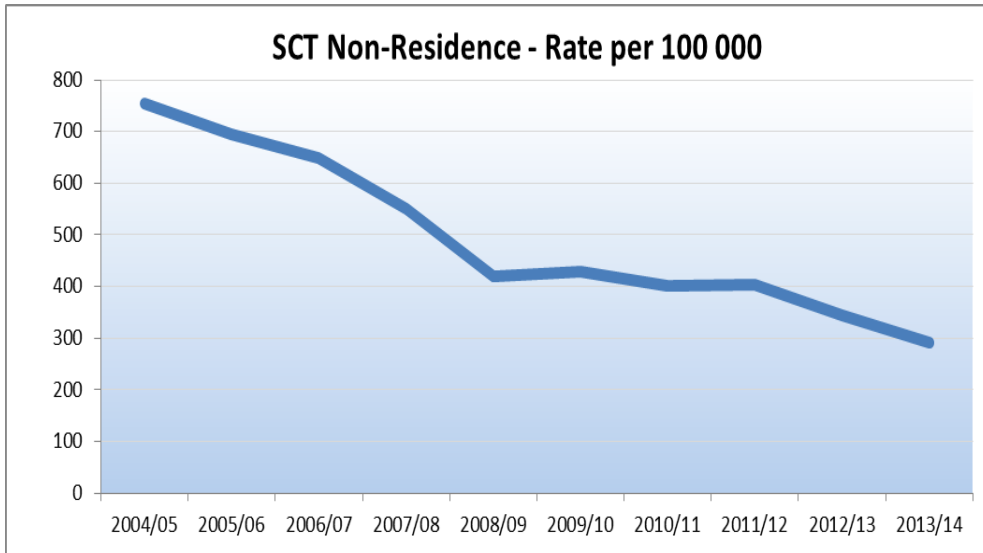
Section 83BA(9) of the *Summary Offences Act 1953*, relating to the overcrowding at public venues, requires the Commissioner of Police to report on the authorisations issued under subsection (7) during the period to which the report relates.

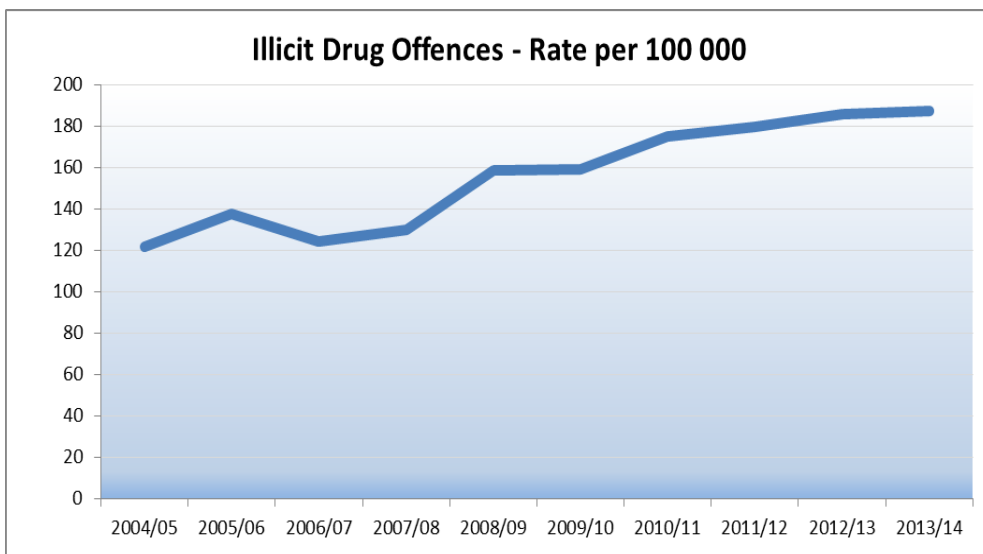
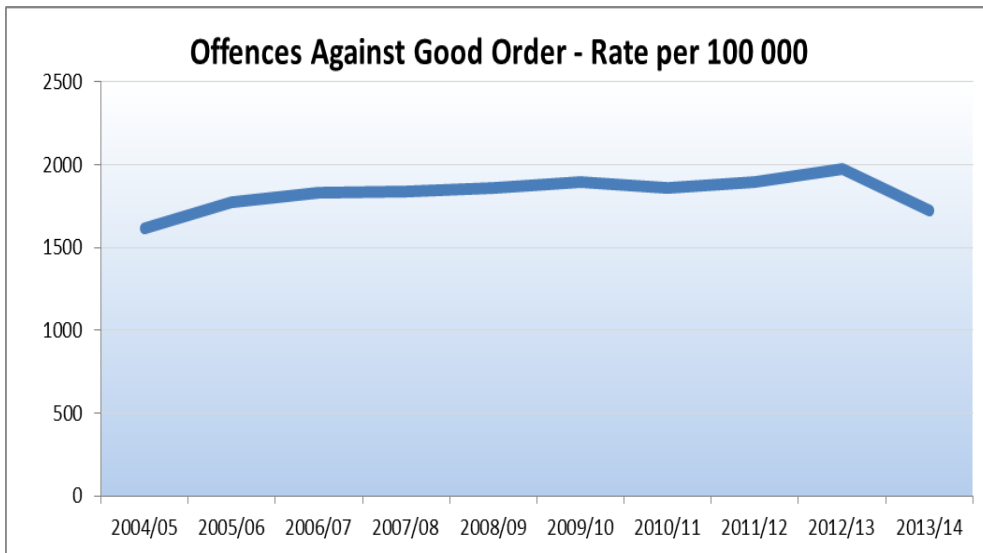
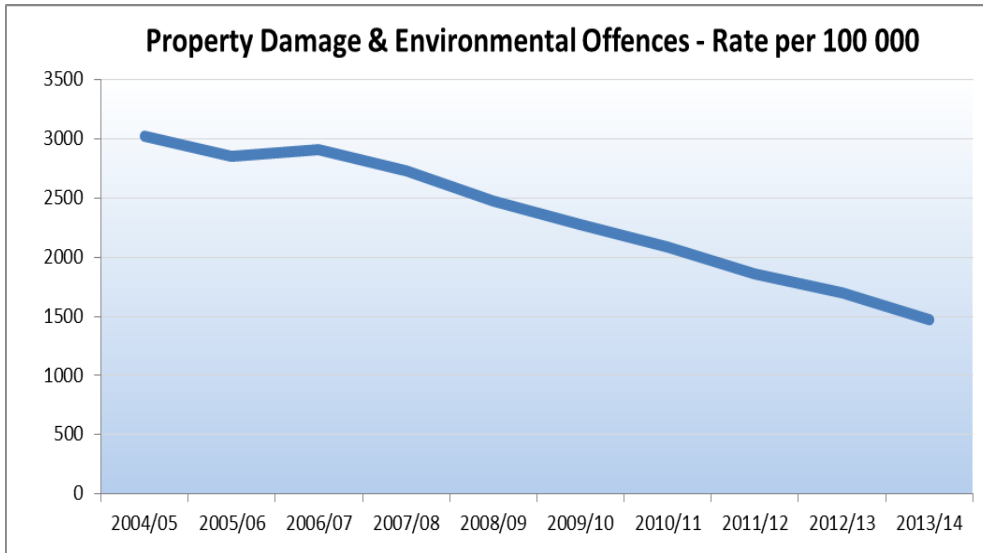
There were no authorisations issued pursuant to Section 83BA of the Summary Offences Act for the period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014.

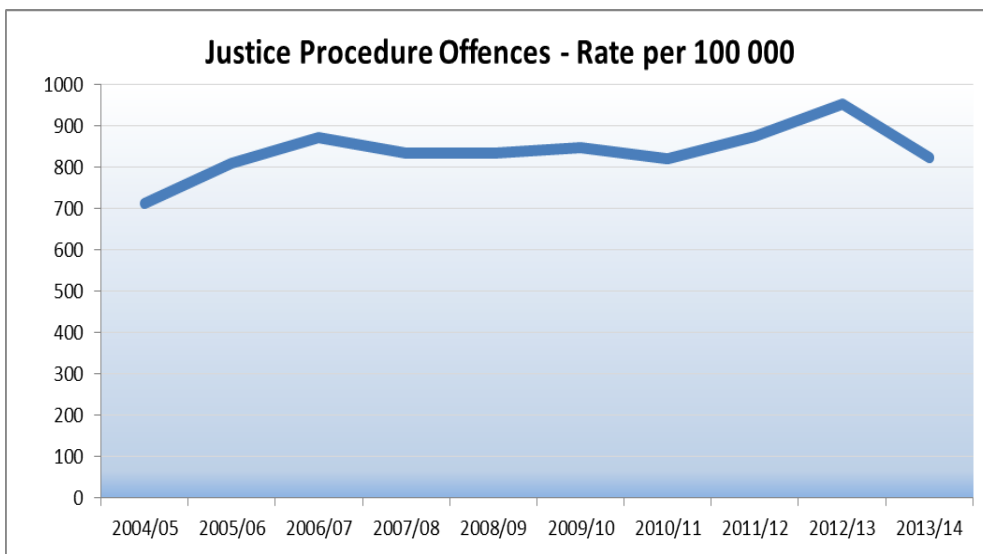
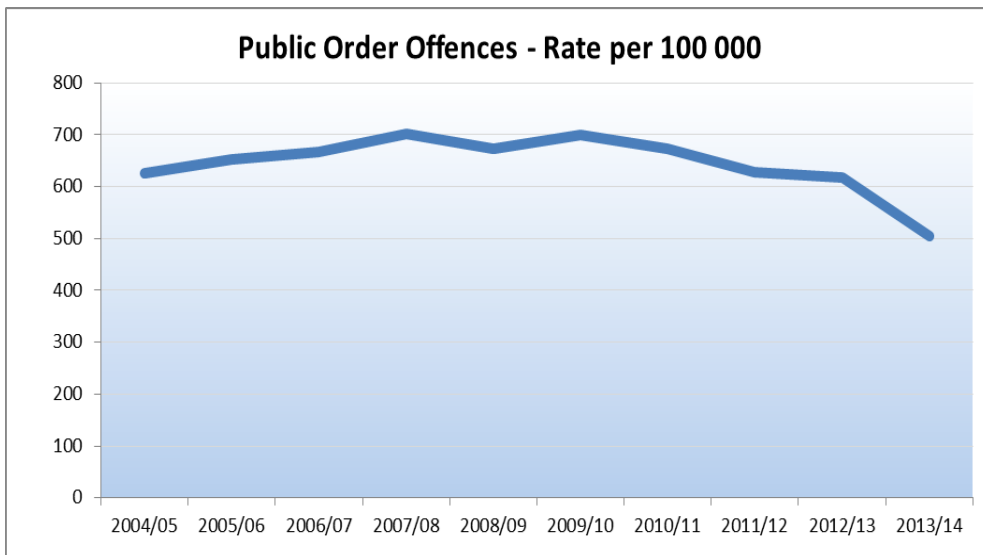
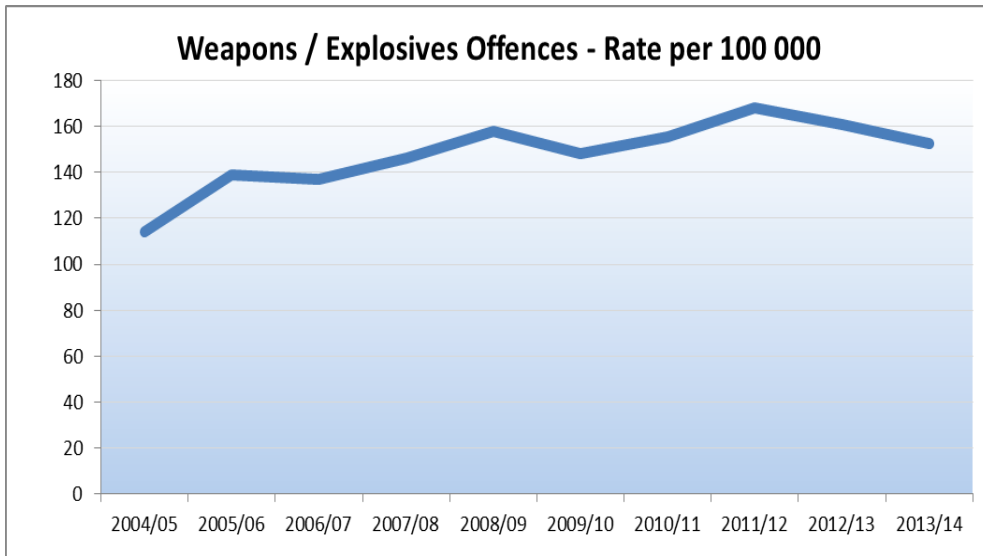












**YOUNG OFFENDERS
ACTIONS TAKEN BY POLICE LSA/LOCATIONS
DURING 1 JULY 2013 TO 30 JUNE 2014**

LOCATION WHERE FINAL ACTION TAKEN	Formal Caution	Family Conference	Court	Withdrawn	Unactioned	TOTAL
METRO OPERATIONS SERVICE						
EASTERN ADELAIDE LSA	44	28	172	6	22	272
ELIZABETH LSA	197	133	486	32	41	889
HOLDEN HILL LSA	127	108	388	5	28	656
SOUTH COAST LSA	186	180	275	5	35	681
STURT LSA	122	101	250	4	28	505
WESTERN ADELAIDE LSA	151	122	613	19	49	954
TOTAL	827	672	2 184	71	203	3 957
REGIONAL OPERATIONS SERVICE						
BAROSSA LSA	59	14	63	1	6	143
EYRE WESTERN LSA	202	145	382	16	45	790
FAR NORTH LSA	84	41	146	4	43	318
HILLS FLEURIEU LSA	65	32	61	1	33	192
LIMESTONE COAST LSA	59	68	48	5	11	191
MURRAY MALLEE LSA	95	77	94	3	15	284
YORKE MID NORTH LSA	59	31	107	6	9	212
TOTAL	623	408	901	36	162	2 130
OTHER LOCATION	14	6	55	2	7	84
GRAND TOTAL	1 464	1 086	3 140	109	372	6 171

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.

2013-14 REPORTING PERIOD

Performance Indicators	2013-14 Actual Result	2013-14 Target
1.1 Response and Event Management		
% of call centre calls answered within 10 seconds	90.76%	≥90%
Level of community satisfaction with police services	82.2%	≥73%
No. of patrol taskings in the metropolitan area	380 098	n.a.
No. of police incident reports taken by the call centre as a % of all reports recorded by police	29.38%	n.a.
No. of offences against good order recorded per 1000 head of population	33.45	33.34
% of DNA links of persons to crime scenes that contribute to an arrest or report	46%	56%
No. of operational stations	138	139
No. of grade 2 taskings in the metropolitan area	207 037	n.a.
No. of special, major and local events planned and managed by police.	1159	n.a.
No. of close personal protection taskings conducted by Special Task and Rescue (STAR) Group	24	n.a.

Performance Indicators	2013-14 Actual Result	2013-14 Target
1.2 Emergency Response, Management and Coordination		
% of grade 1 taskings in the metropolitan area responded to within 15 minutes	86.7%	≥80%
% of 000 calls presented to Police Communications Centre by Telstra answered within 10 seconds	92.73%	90%
No. of calls received by call centre	403 613	n.a.
No. of 000 calls presented to Police Communications Centre by Telstra	146 818	n.a.
No. of grade 1 tasking in the metropolitan area	869	n.a.
No. of high risk incidents attended by STAR Group	69	n.a.
No. of search and rescue operations attended by STAR Group	375	n.a.
No. of times Police Operations Centre activated	33	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	77	75

Performance Indicators	2013-14 Actual Result	2013-14 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	12.77	≤12.48
No. of recorded homicide and related offences as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	0.03	≤0.04
No. of recorded acts intended to cause injury as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	9.33	≤9.20
No. of recorded sexual assaults and related offences as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	1.11	≤1.12
No. of recorded robberies and related offences as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	0.49	≤0.55
No. of offences against the person detected by police and recorded on apprehension reports	11 109	≥10 090
Level of alcohol related crime in licensed premises	2 129	2 140
No. of recorded offences against property as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	49.87	≤53.84
No. of recorded theft offences (excluding theft of motor vehicle) as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	23.46	≤22.18
No. of recorded motor vehicle thefts/illegal use of motor vehicles as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	2.06	≤2.45
No. of recorded serious criminal trespass offences as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	8.02	≤9.69
No. of recorded property damage offences as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	14.71	≤15.53
No. of recorded fraud/deception and related offences as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	1.62	≤1.42
No. of offences against property detected by police and recorded on apprehension reports	20 311	≥20 115
No. of illicit drug offences detected by police and recorded on apprehension reports	5323	≥5 135
No. of drug diversions recorded as part of the Police Drug Diversion Initiative	4 729	≥3 990
No. of expiation notices issued for cannabis offences	9 364	≥8 460
% of the community who think illegal drugs are a problem in their neighbourhood	9.8%	<10%
No. of clandestine labs detected	80	53
No. of participants attending Blue Light functions	48711	≥49 800
No. of active 'watch' groups	832	810
No. of 'watch' areas launched/relaunched	26	30
No. of contacts including online reports to Crime Stoppers	17 336	18 500
Ratio of apprehensions to actions sent out by Crime Stoppers	1:6.4	n.a
No. of online reports to Crime Stoppers	2 442	1 800

Performance Indicators	2013-14 Actual Result	2013-14 Target
2.2 Criminal Justice and Custodial Services		
% of SAPOL prosecutions which are finalised by a guilty verdict or guilty plea	82.89%	75%
No. of apprehension reports and application files received at criminal justice sections	67 482	n.a
No. of prosecution charges initiated by police in state courts	108 317	n.a
No. of coronial investigation reports (deaths) submitted by police to the State Coroner's Office	1 384	n.a
No. of investigations referred by the State Coroner to SAPOL Coronial Investigation Section	47	n.a
No. of formal cautions (juvenile) issued	1 464	n.a
No. of family conference referrals (juvenile) by police	1 086	n.a
Proportion of juveniles for which an apprehension report results in a family conference	17.59%	n.a
No. of prisoners processed through police holding facilities	27 894	n.a
No. of (unnatural) deaths in police custody	3	—
No. of self-harm incidents (full investigation) in police custody	2	—
No. of self-harm incidents (preliminary investigation) in police custody	9	—
No. of self-harm incidents (incident investigation) in police custody	88	—
No. of escapes from police holding facilities	0	—
No. of commissioner's inquiries for police custody related matters	3	—

Performance Indicators	2013-14 Actual Result	2013-14 Target
3.1 Road Use Regulation		
No. of apprehension reports for traffic offences detected by police	22 744	24 000
No. of detections of drink driving	6 786	n.a.
No. of detections of drug driving	4 146	n.a.
No. of speed detection hours (mobile cameras, mobile radars and lasers)	105 523	125 000
No. of expiation notices issued for traffic offences	149 828	n.a.
No. of driver screening tests conducted	517 396	500 000
No. of detections as a % of the no. of vehicles passing mobile speed cameras	0.78%	≤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	131	n.a.

Performance Indicators	2013-14 Actual Result	2013-14 Target
3.2 Education and Vehicle Collision Prevention		
No. of sessions conducted by Traffic Training and Promotion Section	1 099	870
No. of traffic cautions issued as recorded on expiation notices	47 067	n.a.
No. of Traffic Watch complaints received	17 147	16 000
No. of actions taken addressing Traffic Watch complaints	5 586	n.a.
No. of fatalities per 100 000 head of population	5.67	n.a.
No. of serious injuries per 100 000 head of population	46.64	n.a.
No. of casualty crashes (including fatal crashes) per 100 000 head of population	339.17	n.a.
No. of crashes tasked to police in the metropolitan area as recorded by the Police Communications Centre	9 849	n.a.
No. of corporate/statewide traffic operations	25	24
No. of corporate/statewide traffic operations that include a rural road safety component	20	24