



# ANNUAL REPORT 2012 - 2013



**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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## *'Achieving our strategic direction 2012 – 2015'*

I've recently completed my first year as Commissioner and now have the privilege of delivering my first Annual Report to Government.

The first year of any new role is a hectic one, but any officer will tell you, there is never a dull moment in policing.

This past year has seen us deliver on a significant program of structural change across the organisation. At the heart of every change has been a focus on achieving greater efficiencies in tight financial times, while increasing support to front-line officers and improving service delivery.

Significant changes include: re-aligning metropolitan and regional services, a new Security and Emergency Management Service to improve emergency and disaster management and the creation of a Serious and Organised Crime Branch which improves the co-ordination of organised crime investigations and better supports the Local Service Areas.

The year has also marked the biggest "visual" difference to our organisation for the past three decades - the rolling out of the new dark blue uniform. The public feedback on the change has been overwhelmingly positive.

We also continue to be proactive in the online space, with our social media platforms of Facebook, Twitter and YouTube now informing and educating more than half a million people each week.

Despite these changes the basic priorities of policing remain:

- Protecting life and property
- Driving down victim reported crime
- Reducing road trauma
- Professionally managing emergencies; and
- Meaningfully engaging with the community

By continuing to focus on these core priorities, SAPOL has this year delivered a reduction in victim reported crime of -4.4% or 5 213 offences. We've achieved these sound results thanks to the professionalism and commitment of our people - both sworn and non-sworn.

However, our road toll remains unacceptably high. This financial year 100 people have died on South Australian roads. We'll never know what contribution these people could have made to our community.

But crime and road toll statistics are not just numbers. They represent people impacted by criminal and traffic offending – and some will carry the psychological, physical and financial consequences for the rest of their lives.

So I know there is more work to be done in the next year to continue driving down crime and reducing our road toll.

There'll be challenges along the way; financial constraints, new crime trends and evolving technology will all test us. But I'm confident that SAPOL can meet these head on and deliver a first class service to the people of this State.

Finally, 2013 marks 175 years of policing in this State. We have the honour of being the oldest centrally-controlled police service in Australia and one of the oldest in the world.

We have a rich and proud history and I remain committed to our Vision of a visible, responsive police service for all South Australians.

**Gary T Burns**  
Commissioner of Police  
South Australia

## **‘A VISIBLE RESPONSIVE POLICE SERVICE FOR ALL SOUTH AUSTRALIANS’**

SAPOL’s Vision highlights that policing is a service delivered by people, for people.

The policing role is summarised in our core functions under the *Police Act 1998*. These are: 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 collisions.

SAPOL’s core functions provide community-based policing services across the state, to support and help achieve the governments’ key goals and targets and service delivery improvement programs.

These include *South Australia’s Strategic Plan 2011*, the seven key government priorities, in particular *Safe Communities Healthy Neighbourhoods* and *Creating a Vibrant City*; and the innovative reform *Change @SA* program.

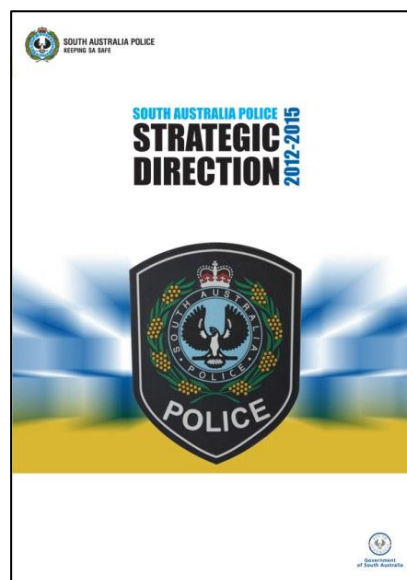
Implementation of SAPOL’s service delivery to achieve the governments’ aims and the SAPOL Vision is set out in the organisational strategic plan below.

### **SAPOL STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2012-15**

In order to effectively serve the community and meet the government aims described above, SAPOL has outlined a planned direction, major goals and strategies over the three years from 2012 to 2015 in our strategic plan, SAPOL Strategic Direction 2012-15.

By focusing on the important things, frontline policing and visibility, enhanced innovative community and workforce engagement, collaborative police leadership and coordination of emergency and disaster management, SAPOL will ensure the community is kept safe and secure.

South Australians can then be confident in the delivery of policing services that deliver practical solutions to local problems available when assistance is needed.



The following examples illustrate the important and ongoing police contribution to achieving the government's priority of a safe South Australian community and a vibrant capital city, underpinning the economic prosperity of the state.

### **Community engagement**

SAPOL's Strategic Direction 2012-2015 aims for more community engagement in a variety of ways to enhance police visibility and responsiveness. One of these is to hold ongoing public forums (known as the Police and Community Engagement (PACE) forums) and encourage feedback in Local Service Areas across the state.

In 2012-13 SAPOL has developed and implemented a community engagement model state-wide, enhancing the opportunity for the public to engage with police leaders and local police and provide direct feedback on their community safety issues. This also provides Local Service Area managers with the opportunity to better understand and respond to their concerns. As at 30 June 2013 community forums had been held in Elizabeth, Eyre Western, Murray Mallee and Sturt LSAs. Some common themes of community concern include hoon driving and damage to property through vandalism and neighbourhood disputes.

Opening new police stations is another important part of improving our accessibility and engagement with local communities and in this financial period a new purpose built police facility at Murray Bridge was opened for use. With improved modern facilities for police and visitors, this new station has received a positive response from the local and wider regional community. The new McLaren Vale Police Station located in the McLaren Vale Central Shopping Centre complex was also opened this financial year to better serve that local region.

Over 2012-13, SAPOL has also been actively utilising the community engagement opportunities offered by social media, directly reaching more than 500 000 people each week across our various social media platforms.

SAPOL's YouTube channel has become very popular with the public, and our dedicated news website [www.sapolicenews.com.au](http://www.sapolicenews.com.au) consistently receives 150 000 or more page views each month. SAPOL also has around 140 000 Facebook fans, and 13 500 people following us on Twitter.

This enhanced direct access for the public to real time information is important in emergency situations, assisting police investigations and general crime detection and prevention. Crimes have been solved and missing people quickly found with public assistance through social media.

For example, in March 2013, an 8-year-old boy went missing from an Adelaide school. By posting the details across all our social media platforms, the information quickly reached over 350 000 people, and the boy was found safe within a few hours after people in that local community were alerted through Facebook and began searching. In that week (March 29) SAPOL's Facebook page alone reached 782 000 people.

### **Crime Stoppers**

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 17 years, as a direct result of information received from the public by Crime Stoppers, police have recovered \$7.63 million worth of property and located offenders for \$9.7 million worth of damage.

### **New SAPOL Road Safety Centre**

SAPOL has been at the forefront of road safety education in South Australia since 1964. On 25 February 2013, a new \$3.55 million SAPOL Road Safety Centre was officially opened. Fully interactive, using smart-board and touch screen technology, it is the first of its type operated by police within Australia. The Centre incorporates a mock roadway located in the adjacent Bonython Park (built in cooperation with the Adelaide City Council) open for use by the public on weekends and public holidays when not required by SAPOL. The road network is fitted with traffic control signs to simulate a real road, and can be used by bicycles, skateboards and pedestrians. It is expected more than 10 000 pre-primary and primary school children will use the facility each year to learn key road safety messages. Road safety presentations are also provided at the Centre for other groups including secondary school students, businesses, special interest groups, community groups and older-aged road users. SAPOL invested in new bikes for the Road Safety Centre, with a surplus of 20 bikes then available to a local Primary School, to help students learn road safety and to promote independent travel. In addition to the bikes, those students also received new helmets and locks purchased from a community fund, and road safety and bicycle maintenance sessions.

### **Major Community events**

The annual Royal Show ran from 7 to 15 September 2012, and SAPOL again took an active and carefully planned approach to policing this biggest event on the State's calendar. With over 480 000 people attending over the nine days of the Show, 378 police were deployed to ensure a safe and enjoyable time for all those attending or participating in the many events held at the Show.

Once again, from 20 to 27 January 2013 the popular Tour Down Under attracted large crowds to Adelaide. Deploying 607 police over 7 days, SAPOL proactively and visibly policed and engaged with the 760 400 spectators, which included 40 000 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. South Australians, visitors and in particular family groups and children enjoyed



interacting with the police officers on duty at the event. Ensuring road 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.

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 a charity bike ride on 20 January 2013 known as 'Ride like Crazy'. More than 1800 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. \$640 000 has been donated to charities over the past four years by Ride Like Crazy Incorporated.

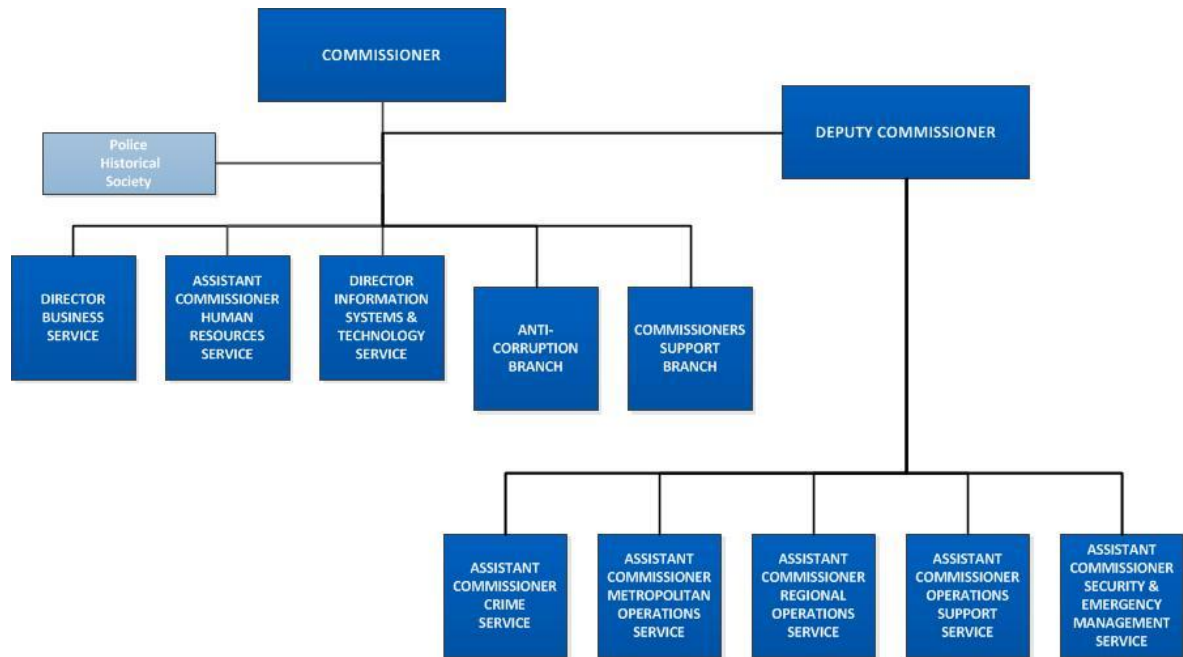
Clipsal 500 ran from 28 February to 3 March 2013, attracting 286 500 spectators. SAPOL responded to this event as before, deploying 615 police over four days to ensure a highly visible and low tolerance police presence both at and around, the event. The vast majority of those attending were peaceful and law-abiding with fewer arrests than occurred in 2012. Most incidents requiring police intervention were alcohol related.

The annual end of school year youth celebration of Schoolies occurred from 16 to 19 November 2012. Around 18 000 school leavers attended the festival with 264 police deployed to ensure their safety over the three days. 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 13 arrests, 11 reports and 128 expiation notices issued.

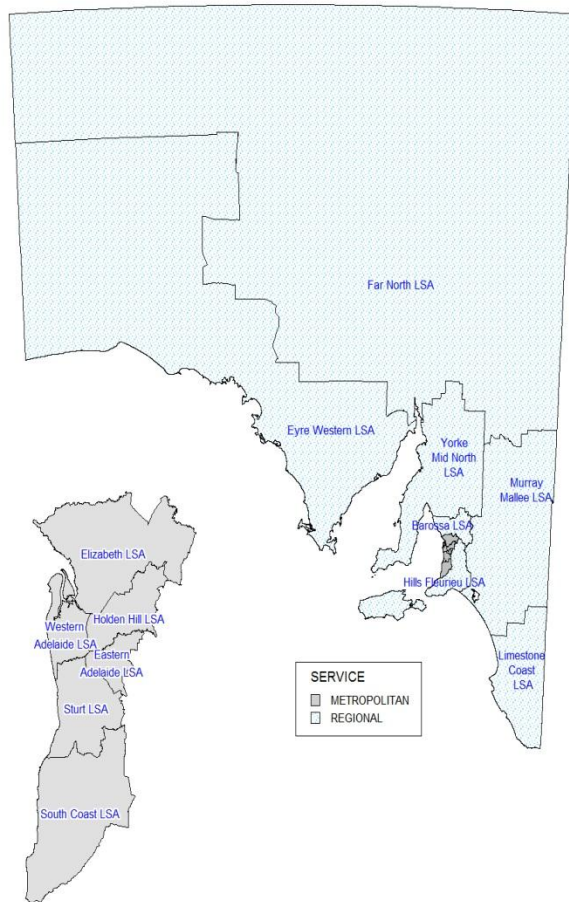
### **Community satisfaction/confidence with police**

The positive response of the South Australian community to SAPOL's continuing effort to ensure a safe and reassured State, can be seen in more pleasing 2012–13 results in the National Satisfaction with Policing Survey. The ratings were 86.8% for community confidence, 85.5% for community satisfaction and 88.2% for professionalism, all above the national average.

# 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 <sup>2</sup>
Eastern Adelaide	153 202	83
Elizabeth	180 019	482
Holden Hill	223 557	160
South Coast	138 849	490
Sturt	313 584	224
Western Adelaide	166 187	122

## Regional Operations Service

	Pop'n	Km <sup>2</sup>
Barossa	66 735	3 144
Eyre Western	58 066	253 067
Far North	29 296	608 160
Hills Fleurieu	118 378	8 752
Limestone Coast	64 585	21 328
Murray Mallee	69 092	54 099
Yorke Mid North	74 749	34 882

Data source: Extrapolated from ABS Regional Population Growth Australia 2012. 3218.0, 30 August 2013 Estimated Resident Population by LGA/SLA as at 30 June 2012.

# POLICING ACTIVITIES



POLICE

DIVATOR

TECH

PARKER 611-6 WP 0.7 MPa 1400

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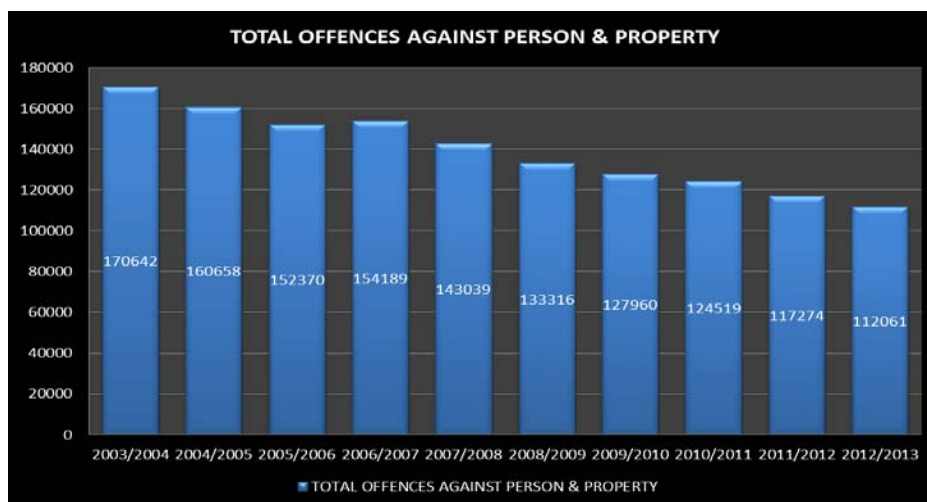
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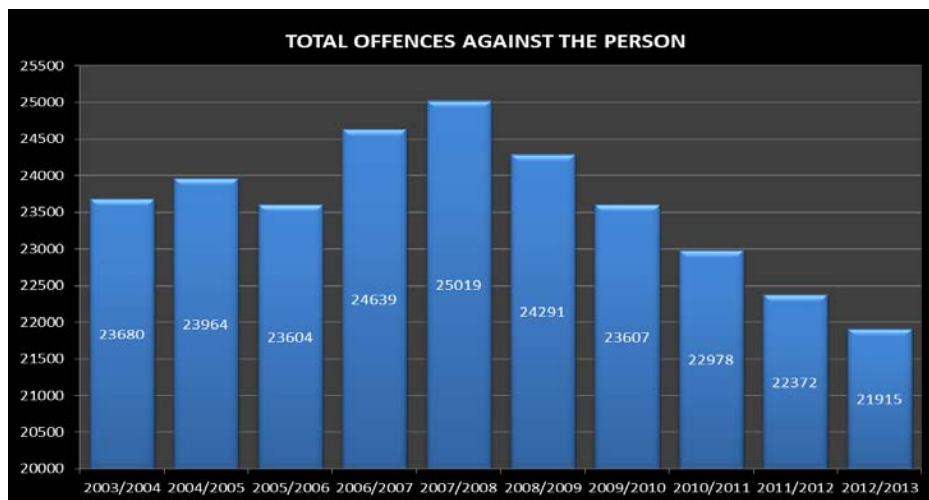
WGR 1

From January 2013 SAPOL commenced publishing monthly State and Local Service Area (LSA) crime statistics. In providing information about crime numbers, SAPOL has extended its communication and engagement with the community. They can be found online at [www.police.sa.gov.au](http://www.police.sa.gov.au) each month.

SAPOL also implemented a revised reporting and counting framework to replace the previous 'traditional' and 'two stage' formats. The new structure applies the Australian Bureau of Statistics Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC) to the classification and grouping of offences and applies the ABS National Counting Rules. The revised reporting framework includes expiation notices and diversionary notices issued by police as an additional or alternative measure of police activity. An explanation of ANZSOC and counting rules may be viewed on the SAPOL Internet site or the Australian Bureau of Statistics website.

The new format and counting rule has been applied to the ten year period 2003-04 to 2012-13. The graph shows the steady decline resulting in a reduction of 34.3% or 58 581 offences (from 170 642 to 112 061).



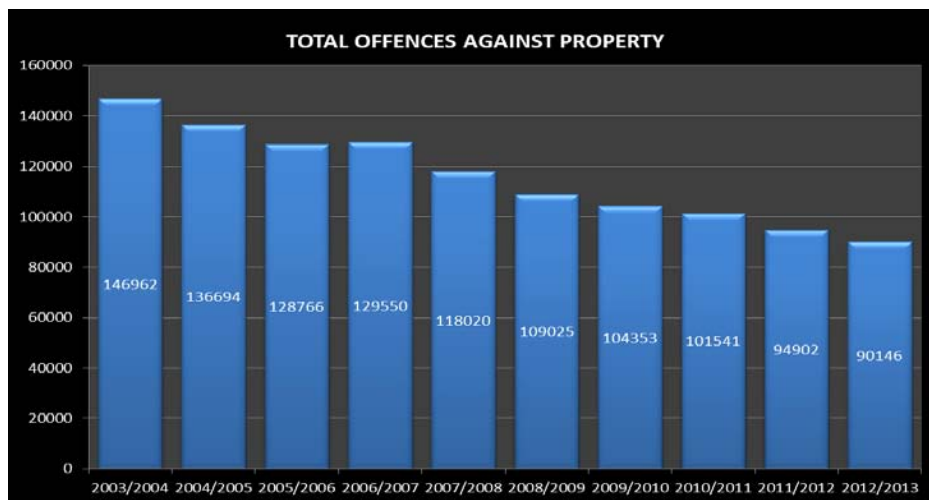


Offences Against The Person	2011-12	2012-13	% Change
Homicide and Related Offences	66	55	-16.7%
Acts Intended to Cause Injury	16 301	16 183	-0.7%
Sexual Assault and Related Offences	1 610	1 653	2.7%
Robbery and Related Offences	1 032	936	-9.3%
Other Offences Against The Person	3 363	3 088	-8.2%
<b>TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON</b>	<b>22 372</b>	<b>21 915</b>	<b>-2.0%</b>

A -2% reduction (457 offences) overall with reductions achieved in all categories except Sexual Assault and Related Offences which increased by 2.7% or 43 offences with the driver of the increase being Non Assaultive Sexual Offences which include Possession and Distribution of Child Pornography, Engage in Indecent Filming and Acts of Gross Indecency.

Homicide and Related Offences have decreased by 16.7% or 11 offences with Attempted Murder falling from 27 to 18 and Driving Causing Death from 15 to 11. Driving Causing Death recorded 32 offences in each of 2008-09 and 2009-10.

Robbery and Related offences have decreased by 9.3% (96 offences) with Aggravated and Non Aggravated Robbery offences reducing by 66 and 42 offences respectively.

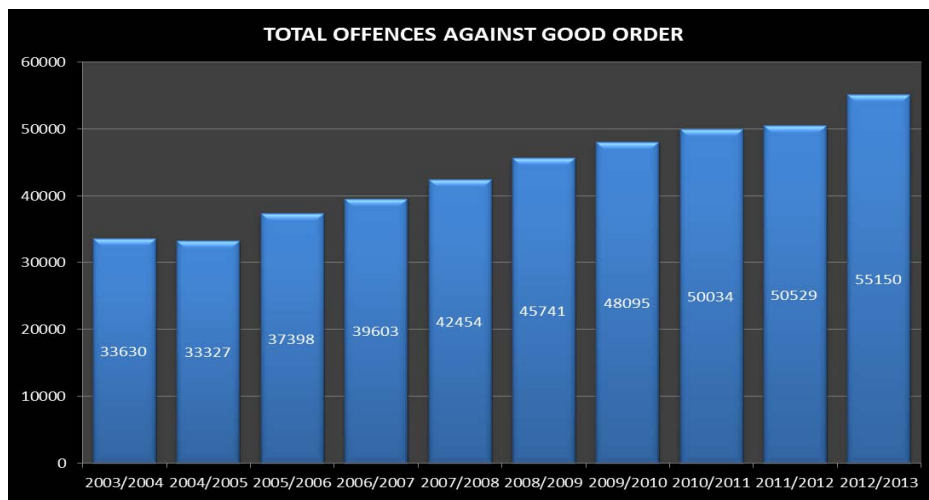


Offences Against Property	2011-12	2012-13	% Change
Serious Criminal Trespass	16 724	15 944	-4.7%
Theft and Related Offences	45 211	43 555	-3.7%
Fraud, Deception and Related Offences	2 361	2 415	2.3%
Property Damage and Environmental	30 606	28 232	-7.8%
<b>TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY</b>	<b>94 902</b>	<b>90 146</b>	<b>-5.0%</b>

An increase in Serious Criminal Trespass - Residence of 109 offences offset by a reduction in Serious Criminal Trespass - Non Residence of 889 offences has resulted in a 4.7% or 780 offence reduction in Serious Criminal Trespass overall.

Reductions continue in Theft and Related Offences with a decrease of 1 656 offences or -3.7% over the previous year. Of note is the further reduction in Theft/Illegal Use of Motor Vehicle offences by 10.6% or 484 offences.

The 2012-13 result of 4 069 stolen vehicles represents a reduction of 59.4% from a high of 10 029 in 2004-05.



Offences Against Good Order	2011-12	2012-13	% Change
Illicit Drug Offences	14 989	15 804	5.4%
Weapons/explosives Offences	2 956	2 834	-4.1%
Public Order Offences	16 517	18 884	14.3%
Justice Procedure Offences	14 352	15 842	10.4%
Other Miscellaneous Offences	1 715	1 786	4.1%
<b>TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER</b>	<b>50 529</b>	<b>55 150</b>	<b>9.1%</b>

Illicit Drug offences have increased by 5.4% over the previous year or 815 offences. An increase of 17.2% or 609 drug diversions is the key driver of the increase.

Public order offences have increased by 14.3% or 2367 offences over 2011-12. Most of this increase is attributable to a 39.1% or 2432 increase in expiation notices for public order violations. 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.

Justice Procedure offences includes the offence of Hinder/Resist Police which was previously identified separately. The group also includes Breaches of Violence and Non-Violence Orders with Breaches of Intervention Orders specifically increasing from 839 in 2011-12 (introduced 9 December 2011) to 2076 for the full year 2012-13.



Police receive many calls from the public for assistance. During 2012-13 SAPOL's Call Centre received 430 156 calls, an average of 35 846 per month; and the Police Communications Centre received 157 003 emergency 000 calls. Our focus in this period has been to continue to review our response practices under our SAPOL Strategic Direction 2012-15.

Safe public transport is essential. In July 2012 SAPOL's Transit Services Branch (TSB) introduced 28 extra police officers dedicated to ensuring trains, trams and buses remain safe for all travellers. TSB has been restructured to provide greater visibility on all transit routes and the new officers bring the total number of police to 102 officers. This has meant the addition of a late night shift on weekends to target antisocial behaviour on late night buses leaving the city and at city taxi ranks. Also introduced new specialised Transit Policing Teams who work in a similar way to Neighbourhood Policing Teams, patrolling the three main train lines of Outer Harbour, Noarlunga and Gawler; and a new Investigations Unit and Tactical Team to offer rapid deployment when and where required. These changes follow on from other initiatives by Transit to better engage with commuters including their own Facebook page and television screens at the Adelaide Railway Station to display crime prevention messages.

The State Budget handed down in May 2013 included funding for 50 extra police, to start in the next financial year 2013-14, as part of the government's target to provide 313 additional police. SAPOL have already recruited 129, and in addition to the 50 announced in the Budget still have a further 134 to be recruited by 2017-18.

The 50 extra positions coming online next year will be allocated across a wide range of policing needs for better service to the whole community. These positions will go to a Neighbourhood Policing Team within Holden Hill Local Service Area; SAPOL's Sexual Crime Investigation Branch for vulnerable victims and an Internet Child Exploitation Team to enhance patrolling of the cyber environment. Others will go the Australian National Child Offender Register (ANCOR) and for the front-line, 29 general duties positions to metropolitan LSAs.

Again with an emphasis on enhancing front-line policing, from 2014-15, police cadet courses will change to a 52-week programme for all new recruits. More emphasis will be placed on developing street and operational policing skills.

Improving public safety was also the strategy behind expanding our footprint on the digital front-line. Fifteen new web pages, dedicated to news and community information across each LSA, as well as Traffic and Transit, have been established on the SA Police News website to expand our localised online engagement with the public with useful and important real-time information about their area.

Neighbourhood Policing Teams (NPTs) continued in 2012-13 as a focal point for responsive community contact building community well-being and confidence in police. As a dedicated team they develop an in-depth understanding of the root causes of issues and work with the community and partners to resolve them. These teams represent an innovative and creative approach to increasing community engagement, confidence and satisfaction in the delivery of policing services. Originally launched in August 2010 as a trial in Elizabeth and South Coast Local Service Areas, they were expanded in 2012 to include Western Adelaide LSA. In addition to those suburbs outlined in last year's annual report, NPTs also cover Woodville, Woodville West, Woodville North, Bowden, Brompton, Ovingham, Seaton, Royal Park, Semaphore, Semaphore South and Semaphore Park within the Western Adelaide LSA.

In 2012-13 the potential and actual harm caused to the community from arson and bushfires continued to be an important area of focus for police. Our nationally recognised crime prevention program Operation Nomad again used targeted policing activities to reduce the incidence and severity of fires caused by deliberate, reckless or careless human behaviour. The movements of 229 persons of interest were monitored, with 102 of these assessed as 'high' risk or 'significant' risk. There were 735 reported fires in South Australia and in 280 cases the cause was deemed to be deliberate, suspicious or unknown. Working with partner agencies across government is a key strategy of Nomad and effective engagement with the Fire Prevention Strategic Alliance (MFS, CFS, SES, Nat Parks, Forestry SA, Farmers Fed, SA Water, LGA and DECD) promoted awareness of high risk activities. Also, the use of a SAPOL Suspect Description Form by partner agency staff provided SAPOL with useful information about people and vehicles acting suspiciously or found in unusual locations.

SAPOL has a number of vehicles fitted with Mobile Automatic Number Plate Recognition (MANPR) technology. Infra-red cameras scan all nearby registration plates, whether ahead or behind the police car. In a coordinated deployment with Operation Nomad, vehicles fitted with MANPR patrolled the Adelaide Hills to disrupt the activities of deliberate fire setters. In March 2013 a patrol fitted with MANPR located a suspicious vehicle at Inglewood. Police recovered 7.33kg methamphetamine, valued at more than \$20M, and arrested the men in relation to very serious drug offences.

Under SAPOL's new strategic plan (SAPOL *Strategic Direction 2012-2015*) a new innovative measure to improve the visibility of police and support for the front-line was implemented by the amalgamation of the Northern and Southern Tactical Units. This resulted in the creation of a new State Tactical Response Group (STRG) to better support local police.

The STRG does this by focusing on flexible mobile patrols, saturation policing in areas of concern; special operations for serious crimes; street level behavioural issues and any other emergencies that impact on community safety and the perception or fear of crime. Part of the STRG role is to also provide their specialist assistance at large corporate events, such as Clipsal 500, Tour Down Under, Soundwave, Oakbank, or any large scale protests.

In 2012-13 Crime Stoppers (formerly BankSA Crime Stoppers) received 18 615 contacts including online reports which resulted in 2100 crimes being solved, 1338 suspects apprehended, and \$1 563 285 worth of property and cash recovered. Twenty three percent of information given to Crime Stoppers comes from the Crime Stoppers on-line reporting system, with this contact area growing each year.

Offences involving the use of firearms are a serious concern to police and the community and need an integrated regulation and investigation approach. As part of SAPOL's response to investigate, detect and disrupt serious offending involving firearms, the Serious Firearm Crime Investigation Section was established in August 2012 to target individuals and organisations that unlawfully use, possess, steal, manufacture or traffic firearms. Working in partnership with external agencies, SAPOL has heightened the impact on reducing firearm crime and improving public safety.

A record number of weapons have been taken off South Australia's streets with the State Government's General Firearms Amnesty running from 1 August to 31 October 2012. More than 3100 illegal and unwanted weapons were handed in during the amnesty including 164 handguns, 2574 Class A or B firearms and 116 Class C or D guns. All the weapons handed in were destroyed by SAPOL.

Another successful SAPOL initiative was Operation Disarm, a firearms reward scheme targeting holders of illegal firearms, specifically weapons illegally imported or manufactured, or stolen from registered firearms owners. Substantial rewards of up to \$10 000 were available to people who provided information that led to the seizure of illegal firearms or arrests for serious firearms offences. As a result there were 138 premises searched, 147 firearms seized with 22 arrested and 19 reported for firearms related offences. For example the arrest of two people with 36 firearms offences; a cache of illegal weapons, including firearms,

silencers, ammunition and approximately 40 prohibited weapons, along with a small amount of cannabis and cash. Also located and seized were many weapons including extendable batons, knuckle dusters, flick knives, fighting knives, throwing stars, Tasers, a pistol crossbow and a crossbow.

SAPOL also participated in the first Australia-wide crackdown of illegal firearms called Operation Unification – Illicit Firearms, aimed at getting illegal firearms out of the hands of criminals. In South Australia there were 41 calls to Crime Stoppers resulting in 39 investigations being initiated. Four firearms were seized, including three .22 rifles plus a shotgun with magazine and ammunition. Two people were arrested and charged with firearms offences.

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 7 to 9 December 2012. 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's Strategic Direction 2012- 2015 for highly visible and effective front-line policing. During the operation SAPOL officers targeted the CBD entertainment precincts of Hindley Street, Rundle Street, Gouger Street and Hutt Street, resulting in 26 arrests, 40 reports, 86 expiation notices and 12 barring orders issued.

To improve community safety through awareness, education and investigation in detecting, deterring and preventing cybercrime, SAPOL released a Cyber Strategy 2012-2015 in December 2012. This strategy is underpinned by four key priority areas that recognise the size and global reach of the cyber environment and the impact on the whole community. In conjunction with the 2013 National Cyber Security Awareness Week, SAPOL highlighted through the media and SAPOL's social media, several common cyber crime scams used on unsuspecting South Australians.

Organised crime has a major role in the incidence of cyber crime and throughout 2012-13 SAPOL continued its multifaceted approach to tackling the occurrence of serious organised crime in South Australia. There is a high level of involvement by serious organised crime in violence, illicit drugs, extortion that causes fear and concern in the community.

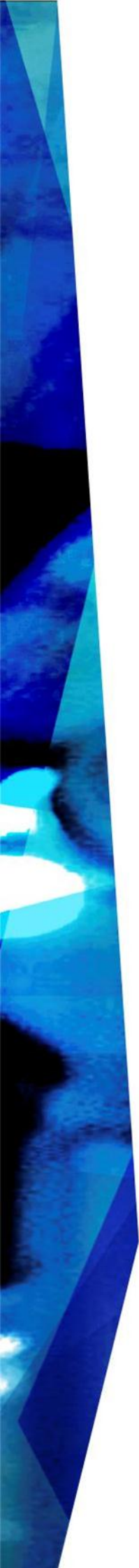
Continuing from the success of the plan from last year the Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMCG) Management Plan provides a coordinated State-wide approach in disrupting, disabling and dismantling the criminal and organised crime activities of OMCG. Over 220 individual actions were issued to Crime Service, Operations Service and LSAs resulting in 132 arrests and 75 reports of OMCG members or associates. In addition 99 barring orders were issued and 46 premises searched. Most significant was the overall OMCG contacts conducted State wide increasing to over 2700 for the year.

Also, during 2012-13 SAPOL's Crime Gangs Task Force arrested and reported 78 OMCG members and associates (for offences such as affray, drug trafficking, attempt to pervert the course of justice, firearms offences, possess body armour, unlawful sexual intercourse and possess/disseminate child pornography), searched 89 premises, seized 24 firearms, 576 rounds of ammunition, a home-made pipe bomb, ballistic vests, a taser and 32 cans of Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) spray. A variety of illicit drugs have also been seized including fantasy, cocaine, methamphetamine, ecstasy, cannabis and steroids. Crime Gangs Task Force continue to use a suite of legislation developed to combat serious organised crime offenders, including public safety and barring orders, measures designed to protect the public at events from violence and antisocial behaviour undertaken by OMCG members. The *Serious and Organised Crime (Control) (Miscellaneous) Amendment Act 2012* and the *Statutes Amendment (Serious and Organised Crime) Act 2012* were proclaimed last year. Together, these Acts now provide police with expanded legislative tools to deal with serious and organised crime.

Organised Crime Investigation Branch and Drug Investigation Branch have had significant impact on serious organised crime throughout the year with successful resolution of three major operations targeting high level illicit drug distribution. The Operations, required close cooperation with interstate law enforcement agencies, and resulted in the arrest of 102 people, seizure of \$630 000 cash, 30 kilograms of methylamphetamine, 241 cannabis plants, 21 000 ecstasy tablets, 1.5 kilograms of cocaine and 7 litres of fantasy.

SAPOL again developed a Summer Safety Strategy to educate the public on crime prevention measures and protect the community and visitors throughout summer 2012-13. The campaign ran from 29 November 2012 to 22 February 2013 and incorporated weekly fact sheets available on the SAPOL website and the promotion of practical crime prevention messages on Facebook and Twitter. These targeted messages are specifically tailored and timed to match the possible conditions of the summer period, such as the prevalence of anti-social behaviours and opportunistic thefts. For example, over the past three years Sturt LSA has managed Operation Beach Safe – Glenelg during the summer months. This operation focuses on working collaboratively with specialist SAPOL areas and other agencies targeting the conditions described above. Enhanced community awareness about personal security needs was also promoted through social media and visual aids. Operation Beach Safe resulted in 17 arrests, 3 reports and 74 expiation notices, and over the three year period has achieved a notable drop in victim reported crime, property and theft related offences in the beachside precincts of Sturt LSA.

In complementing both the national and state strategies, the second iteration of SAPOL's Illicit Drug Strategy (initially developed in 2008) continued throughout 2012-13 to emphasise collaborative agency approaches in addressing illicit drug use and associated harms. In preventing illicit drug use and drug related crime, SAPOL will continue to utilise intelligence, disruption, investigation and problem solving mechanisms, and collaborate extensively with the South Australian



community, government and non-government sectors in collaborative responses to managing illicit drug issues. Operation Mantle continued to focus on street level drug markets in an attempt to disrupt their activities and reduce volume crime and community harm associated with drugs. Results for Operation Mantle during the reporting period were 444 arrests, 469 reports, \$843 133 cash seized, 3552 cannabis plants seized, 3183g amphetamine seized, and 6661 ecstasy tablets seized.

Again, working in collaboration with New South Wales Police, Victoria Police, Australian Federal Police, the Australian Crime Commission and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, SAPOL participated in Operation Elixir. This national operation targeted the importation of heroin and methamphetamine from Vietnam. More than 270 officers, from across SAPOL, were involved in the raids. Overall 86 premises were searched and 66 people were charged with drug trafficking and other serious offences. Also police seized more than 2200 grams of methamphetamine (equivalent to 22 000 street deals), 145 grams of heroin, 500 grams of cocaine, \$185 170 in cash, vehicles valued around \$138 000 and located two clandestine laboratories used in the manufacture of illicit drugs.

During the 2012-13 financial year, police using passive alert drug-detection (PADD) dogs, located and seized approximately: 540 ecstasy tablets, 26.4 kilograms of cannabis, 24 grams of cocaine, 23 grams of heroin, 157 grams of 'ice' and 448 pieces of drug paraphernalia with 210 arrests or reports.

As one of the government's Change@SA 90 day reform projects, SAPOL and the Courts Administration Authority (CAA) have worked collaboratively to improve the current police and court systems and streamline court attendance for in the main, first-time defendants charged with a range of less serious and non-complex offences, with the aim of resolving them at the first appearance.

In October 2012, an Offence Streaming Model trial began at Holden Hill LSA, complemented by the commencement of an Early Resolution Court (ERC) at the Holden Hill Magistrates Court. The aim of the Offence Streaming Model was to efficiently streamline arrest and report files into the criminal justice system. Good results were achieved in the trial and SAPOL expanded the initiative to include Eastern Adelaide and Sturt areas in association with the Adelaide Magistrates Court. This extension of this trial will run until September 2013.

Part of this new way of delivering services is an automated process so defendants with a future court date are sent a text message (SMS) by the CAA reminding them of the time and date they are required to attend. This process is to date reducing the number of defendants who fail to appear in court and reducing the number of warrants required to be managed and followed up by SAPOL.

Another 90 day service reform project is planned for the next reporting period, involving the use by operational police of body-worn video.

In 2012-13 there were 100 fatalities and 787 serious injuries on South Australia's roads, each one leaving behind devastated family, friends, local communities and business enterprises. The South Australia Road Safety Strategy recognises the serious personal and economic harms to the whole community from road trauma and aims to achieve a 30% reduction in serious road crashes by 2020.

SAPOL's Road Safety Strategy 2011-2014 supports and complements the government's strategy as police work in the frontline of response to road trauma incidents patrolling the states roads. The policing response takes many forms, through law enforcement, education, investigation, regulation and vehicle collision prevention. Enhancing public awareness of the dangers of road use, particularly driving when impaired by alcohol, resulted in 549 600 driver screening tests conducted in the reporting period.

An ongoing concern for police is the distraction caused to drivers when using their mobile phones while driving on roads. Throughout September 2012 SAPOL's Operation Distraction focussed on these talkative or texting drivers disobeying the road rules. A disappointing number of motorists (1539) were detected failing to have effective control of their vehicle or driving without due care because they were calling or texting on their mobile phones. It is anticipated this operation will be continued in the future.

Another area of serious concern to police and the community is the danger to both the drivers and the travelling public from heavy vehicles. This year SAPOL again participated with Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI) and Safe Work SA in the national heavy vehicle Operation Austrans; aimed at improving safety for heavy vehicle companies and drivers. Police targeted driver fatigue, speed, drink/drug driver and general compliance with heavy vehicle legislation and vehicle standards. Truck stop operations were conducted at Kimba, Yunta, Yamba, Monteith and Port Augusta. Over 4000 heavy vehicles were examined, resulting in 3 positive alcotests, 36 positive drug tests, 997 expiation notices issued and 336 vehicles defected. Forty two reports were made for Chain of Responsibility offences. Chain of Responsibility offences enable prosecution of company directors, managers and consignors along the chain, where it can be shown that action or inaction on their part has contributed to the offences detected.

All South Australians want to enjoy the public holidays especially those that occur in the festive season, when many people travel on country or regional roads. SAPOL again participated in the nationally coordinated police road safety operation, Operation Crossroads; highlighting the importance of safety for children travelling on, or using the roads. Crossroads was followed by SAPOL's Operation Safe Holidays, running from 14 December 2012 to 28 January 2013. The focus of both these operations was on drink and drug driving, speed, seatbelt non-compliance,



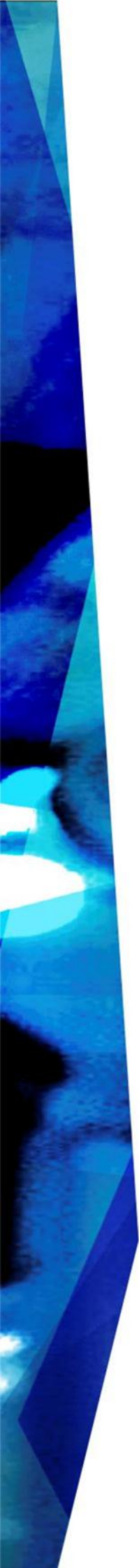
distraction and dangerous road users, known to be the main causes of road deaths and serious injury crashes. Cross Roads resulted in 20 011 alcotests, 115 drink driving offences, 725 drug tests administered resulting in 52 positive drug tests, 59 licensing offences, 910 expiation notices issued, 608 speeding offences, and 106 vehicle impounds/clamped. Safe Holidays resulted in 30 402 alcotests, 302 drink driving offences, 1634 drug tests administered resulting in 83 positive drug tests, 121 defect notices issued, 179 immediate loss of licence issued and 173 vehicles impounded/clamped.

From June 2013, speed and red light camera photographs were available without charge to the public on-line. People issued with these expiation notices are now able to access photographs of their alleged offence via a link on the SAPOL internet home page. This free, user friendly service, provides high quality, colour digital photographs from all fixed speed and red light cameras, as well as mobile speed cameras, to simplify the process of applying to view photographs.

This new service is part of our commitment to provide the community with assurances around the accuracy and transparency of the camera system. It is expected to help raise public awareness of SAPOL's customer service focus and also encourage better awareness that road safety is everyone's responsibility. Those receiving expiations can click on a link on the SAPOL internet home page, enter notice information and their photos are immediately available to print or save. Photos can still be viewed at Police Headquarters in person, emailed or posted.

On 21 May 2013, Sergeant John Illingworth was awarded the South Australia Police Officer of the Year for 2012. The well-known Program Coordinator with SAPOL's Road Safety Section was nominated for his work in promoting road safety to the community and his contribution to a range of road safety programs including 'Towards Zero Together', 'Living Neighbourhoods' and 'Way2GO' bike education for children. Sergeant Illingworth was a driving force behind SAPOL's Road Safety Centre, developing the new partnership between SAPOL and Humphrey B Bear.

In February 2013 Senior Constable Craig Warman was named the Onkaparinga Citizen of the Year for his contributions to the community. Senior Constable Warman has held the voluntary position of president of the Southern Football League for the last seven years and served as a volunteer coach and administrator for more than 17 years. Over the last six years he has also visited local footy clubs to present the "Save a Mate" program which is aimed at keeping young drivers safe and alive. The presentation includes photographs showing the aftermath of car accidents, crash statistics and personal accounts of having to attend crash scenes.



The Lions Club of the City of Adelaide Citizen of the Year 2012 was awarded to Mr Bruce James in October 2012. Mr James has been the driving force behind the establishment and operation of the Port Pirie and Districts Road Safety Group. As the Chairperson of the group he was recognised for his valuable assistance to SAPOL in the area of road safety. Including the revitalisation of the Port Pirie Road Safety Centre, ensuring around 500 school children every year from the region have access to free, interactive road safety instruction in a safe and secure environment.

SAPOL and the Motor Accident Commission continued throughout 2012-13 to provide workplaces with access to free road safety education seminars as part of the Business Driver Education Program (BDEP). The BDEP primarily focuses on the human factors in driving, the fatal five, crash statistics and the Australian Road Rules, and is constantly reviewed to ensure it remains relevant and is modified to suit the specific workplace rather than adopting a one size fits all approach. During the reporting period 102 BDEP sessions were held.

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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 2013

	HEADCOUNT										
	ACTIVE			INACTIVE			TOTAL				
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	% Male	% Female
<b>Police Act Employees</b>											
Commissioner	1		1				1		1	100.0%	
Deputy Commissioner	1		1				1		1	100.0%	
<b>Officers</b>											
Assistant Commissioners	3	3	6				3	3	6	50.0%	50.0%
Chief Superintendents	7	1	8				7	1	8	87.5%	12.5%
Superintendents	38	2	40				38	2	40	95.0%	5.0%
Chief Inspectors	27	4	31	1		1	28	4	32	87.5%	12.5%
Inspectors	40	11	51	1		1	41	11	52	78.8%	21.2%
<b>Non Officers</b>											
Senior Sergeants First Class	81	14	95	1		1	82	14	96	85.4%	14.6%
Senior Sergeants	117	26	143	2	1	3	119	27	146	81.5%	18.5%
Sergeants	520	114	634	3	4	7	523	118	641	81.6%	18.4%
Brevet Sergeants	452	141	593	3	5	8	455	146	601	75.7%	24.3%
Senior Constables First Class	604	191	795	8	11	19	612	202	814	75.2%	24.8%
Senior Constables	683	316	999	13	24	37	696	340	1036	67.2%	32.8%
<b>Other Ranks</b>											
Constables	721	328	1049	3	15	18	724	343	1067	67.9%	32.1%
Probationary Constables	110	52	162				110	52	162	67.9%	32.1%
Community Constables	18	5	23	1	1	2	19	6	25	76.0%	24.0%
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3423</b>	<b>1208</b>	<b>4631</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>3459</b>	<b>1269</b>	<b>4728</b>	<b>73.2%</b>	<b>26.8%</b>
External Secondments	2		2				2		2	100.0%	
Cadets	36	13	49				36	13	49	73.5%	26.5%
<b>Total Police Strength</b>	<b>3461</b>	<b>1221</b>	<b>4682</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>3497</b>	<b>1282</b>	<b>4779</b>	<b>73.2%</b>	<b>26.8%</b>
<b>Protective Security Act Employees</b>											
Protective Security Supervisor	7	3	10				7	3	10	70.0%	30.0%
Protective Security Officer First Class	32	14	46				32	14	46	69.6%	30.4%
Protective Security Officer	49	2	51	1		1	50	2	52	96.2%	3.8%
<b>Total Protective Security Strength</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>82.4%</b>	<b>17.6%</b>
<b>Unsworn Employees</b>											
Public Servants	331	622	953	22	52	74	353	674	1027	34.4%	65.6%
Weekly Paid	12	8	20	1		1	13	8	21	61.9%	38.1%
<b>Total Unsworn Strength</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>1048</b>	<b>34.9%</b>	<b>65.1%</b>
<b>Total Strength of SAPOL</b>	<b>3892</b>	<b>1870</b>	<b>5762</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>3952</b>	<b>1983</b>	<b>5935</b>	<b>66.6%</b>	<b>33.4%</b>

	FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)										
	ACTIVE			INACTIVE			TOTAL				
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	% Male	% Female
<b>Police Act Employees</b>											
Commissioner	1.0		1.0				1.0		1.0	100.0%	
Deputy Commissioner	1.0		1.0				1.0		1.0	100.0%	
<b>Officers</b>											
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				7.0	1.0	8.0	87.5%	12.5%
Superintendents	38.0	2.0	40.0				38.0	2.0	40.0	95.0%	5.0%
Chief Inspectors	27.0	4.0	31.0	1.0		1.0	28.0	4.0	32.0	87.5%	12.5%
Inspectors	40.0	11.0	51.0	1.0		1.0	41.0	11.0	52.0	78.8%	21.2%
<b>Non Officers</b>											
Senior Sergeants First Class	81.0	14.0	95.0	1.0		1.0	82.0	14.0	96.0	85.4%	14.6%
Senior Sergeants	117.0	25.5	142.5	2.0	0.5	2.5	119.0	26.0	145.0	82.1%	17.9%
Sergeants	519.4	111.2	630.6	3.0	4.0	7.0	522.4	115.2	637.6	81.9%	18.1%
Brevet Sergeants	451.6	133.6	585.2	3.0	4.6	7.6	454.6	138.2	592.8	76.7%	23.3%
Senior Constables First Class	602.1	172.4	774.5	8.0	9.1	17.1	610.1	181.5	791.6	77.1%	22.9%
Senior Constables	678.1	266.3	944.4	13.0	18.9	31.9	691.1	285.2	976.3	70.8%	29.2%
<b>Other Ranks</b>											
Constables	719.4	298.2	1017.6	3.0	13.4	16.4	722.4	311.6	1034.0	69.9%	30.1%
Probationary Constables	110.0	52.0	162.0				110.0	52.0	162.0	67.9%	32.1%
Community Constables	18.0	4.6	22.6	1.0	1.0	2.0	19.0	5.6	24.6	77.2%	22.8%
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3413.6</b>	<b>1098.7</b>	<b>4512.4</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>3449.6</b>	<b>1150.3</b>	<b>4599.9</b>	<b>75.0%</b>	<b>25.0%</b>
External Secondments	2.0		2.0				2.0		2.0	100.0%	
Cadets	36.0	13.0	49.0				36.0	13.0	49.0	73.5%	26.5%
<b>Total Police Strength</b>	<b>3451.6</b>	<b>1111.7</b>	<b>4563.4</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>3487.6</b>	<b>1163.3</b>	<b>4650.9</b>	<b>75.0%</b>	<b>25.0%</b>
<b>Protective Security Act Employees</b>											
Protective Security Supervisor	7.0	3.0	10.0				7.0	3.0	10.0	70.0%	30.0%
Protective Security Officer First Class	32.0	14.0	46.0				32.0	14.0	46.0	69.6%	30.4%
Protective Security Officer	49.0	2.0	51.0	1.0		1.0	50.0	2.0	52.0	96.2%	3.8%
<b>Total Protective Security Strength</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>		<b>1.0</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>82.4%</b>	<b>17.6%</b>
<b>Unsworn Employees</b>											
Public Servants	328.7	565.6	894.3	20.9	46.9	67.8	349.6	612.5	962.1	36.3%	63.7%
Weekly Paid	11.4	8.0	19.4	1.0		1.0	12.4	8.0	20.4	60.8%	39.2%
<b>Total Unsworn Strength</b>	<b>340.1</b>	<b>573.6</b>	<b>913.7</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>362.0</b>	<b>620.5</b>	<b>982.5</b>	<b>36.8%</b>	<b>63.2%</b>
<b>Total Strength of SAPOL</b>	<b>3879.8</b>	<b>1704.3</b>	<b>5584.0</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>157.4</b>	<b>3938.7</b>	<b>1802.7</b>	<b>5741.4</b>	<b>68.6%</b>	<b>31.4%</b>

Inactive employees are employees on leave without pay.

The Headcount and FTE tables do not include 30 (12 Male, 18 Female) 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 12-13 FINANCIAL YEAR		
	Number of persons separated from the agency during the 2012-13 financial year	Number of persons recruited to the agency during the 2012-13 financial year
SWORN	151	98
Male	123	68
Female	28	30
UNSWORN	153	120
Male	47	47
Female	106	73
TOTAL	304	218
Male	170	115
Female	134	103

NUMBER OF PERSONS ON LEAVE WITHOUT PAY AT 30 JUNE	
2012	204
2013	173

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY SALARY BRACKET			
Salary Bracket	Male	Female	Total
\$0 - \$53,199	266	687	953
\$53,200 - \$67,699	888	447	1335
\$67,700 - \$86,599	1864	552	2416
\$86,600 - \$109,299	728	157	885
\$109,300+	146	27	173
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3892</b>	<b>1870</b>	<b>5762</b>

STATUS OF EMPLOYEES IN CURRENT POSITION					
FTEs					
	Ongoing	Short-Term Contract	Long-Term Contract	Other (Casual)	Total
Male	3767.6	89.1	23.0	3.3	3883.0
Female	1598.3	100.0	6.0	5.8	1710.0
TOTAL	5365.9	189.1	29.0	9.0	5593.1
Headcount					
	Ongoing	Short-Term Contract	Long-Term Contract	Other (Casual)	Total
Male	3779	90	23	12	3904
Female	1750	114	6	18	1888
TOTAL	5529	204	29	30	5792

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 Directorate of Community Safety

### 1.3 Workforce Diversity as at 30 June 2013

ABORIGINAL AND/OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER EMPLOYEES				
Salary Bracket	Aboriginal Employees	Total Employees	Percentage Aboriginal	Target*
\$0 - \$53,199	8	953	0.8%	2%
\$53,200 - \$67,699	28	1335	2.1%	2%
\$67,700 - \$86,599	12	2416	0.5%	2%
\$86,600 - \$109,299	2	885	0.2%	2%
\$109,300+	1	173	0.6%	2%
TOTAL	51	5762	0.9%	2%

\*SA Public Sector Target

TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WITH DISABILITIES			
Male	Female	Total	% Agency
39	18	57	1.0%

TYPES OF EMPLOYEE DISABILITIES				
Disability	Male	Female	Total*	% of Agency
Requiring Workplace Adaptation	8	7	15	0.3%
Physical	24	13	37	0.6%
Intellectual	3		3	0.1%
Sensory	17	6	23	0.4%
Psychological / Psychiatric	8	2	10	0.2%
Other	2		2	0.0%
TOTAL	54	21	75	1.3%

12 respondents quoted 2 types of disabilities.  
3 respondents quoted 3 types of disabilities.

CULTURAL AND LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY					
	Male	Female	Total	% of Agency	SA Community*
Number of employees born overseas	764	272	1036	18.0%	22.1%
Number of employees who speak language(s) other than English at home	123	59	182	3.2%	14.4%

\*ABS Census 2011



ALL EMPLOYEES BY AGE AND GENDER														
Age Group	Sworn			Unsworn			Protective Security Act			Total			% of Total	2013 Workforce Benchmark*
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T		
15-19				1	6	7				1	6	7	0.1	6.2
20-24	144	63	207	17	33	50	17	9	26	178	105	283	4.8	9.7
25-29	352	174	526	31	62	93	19	6	25	402	242	644	10.9	10.9
30-34	456	257	713	40	65	105	6		6	502	322	824	13.9	9.8
35-39	494	246	740	42	75	117	8		8	544	321	865	14.6	10.1
40-44	562	250	812	47	102	149	5	1	6	614	353	967	16.3	11.8
45-49	483	177	660	45	91	136	8	2	10	536	270	806	13.6	11.2
50-54	529	94	623	53	80	133	12	1	13	594	175	769	13.0	11.3
55-59	391	17	408	44	92	136	10		10	445	109	554	9.3	9.0
60-64	75	4	79	35	66	101	4		4	114	70	184	3.1	6.1
65+	11		11	11	10	21				22	10	32	0.5	3.7
TOTAL	3497	1282	4779	366	682	1048	89	19	108	3952	1983	5935	100.0	100.0

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

#### 1.4 Leave Taken as at 30 June 2013

AVERAGE DAYS LEAVE TAKEN PER FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEE					
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Sick Leave (1)	7.8	7.8	8.0	7.7	7.7
Family Carer's Leave (2)	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Miscellaneous Special Leave (3)	4.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1

(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 2013

VOLUNTARY FLEXIBLE WORKING ARRANGEMENTS BY GENDER			
	Male	Female	Total
Purchased Leave	1	2	3
Flexitime	291	592	883
Compressed Weeks		2	2
Part Time & Job Share	38	460	498
Working from Home	1	8	9

## 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](http://www.dest.gov.au)

Please note that 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 2012-13 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 2012-13 financial year. The table includes executives.

### ACCREDITED TRAINING PACKAGES BY CLASSIFICATION

Classification	Number of Accredited Training Packages
Cadet	40527SA 10256NAT PUA50200
Probationary Constable	PUA50200 40598SA
Constable	40598SA 40534SA TAE40110 80672ACT
Senior Constable	40598SA PUA60300 PUA60310 80672ACT TAE40110
Senior Constable 1st Class	40598SA 40534SA 80672ACT PUA60300 PUA60310 TAE40110
Brevet Sergeant	40598SA PUA60300 PUA50300
Sergeant	40598SA PUA60300 TAE40110
Senior Sergeant	40598SA
ASO2	40548SA TAE40110 BSB40807 BSB40207
ASO5	40548SA BSB40807 BSB40207

*Note: Each employee classification used in the agency should appear as a separate row.*

## 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	\$40,790,936	6.9%
Total Leadership and Management Development Expenditure	\$7,592,842	1.3%

\*Predominantly cost of salaries to attend training.

## 1.8 Vale

DEATHS OF SAPOL EMPLOYEES 2012-2013
Chief Inspector Peter Giles 1953 - 2013
Sergeant Geoffrey Cardwell 1953 - 2012
Senior Constable First Class Elizabeth Mascaro 1982 - 2013
Senior Constable William Molier 1952 - 2013
Senior Constable Geoffrey Paterson 1964 - 2013

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## Appendix 2 Performance Development

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DOCUMENTED REVIEW OF INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT	
Employees with ...	% Total Workforce
A plan reviewed within the past 12 months	64.7%
A plan older than 12 months	30.3%
No plan	5.0%

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## Appendix 3 Equal Opportunity Programs

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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**

#### **SA Government Youth Training Scheme and the Trainee Employment Register**

In 2012 SAPOL employed five trainees under the inaugural Police Youth Traineeship Program. The program provides incumbents with work place experiences designed to assist their development into suitable police recruits.

Of the five trainees, one withdrew and four completed the 12 month traineeship. Two have continued in employment with SAPOL. Currently a recommendation has been submitted seeking funding for further Police Youth Traineeships for 2013-14.

During 2012-13, SAPOL employed three graduates (1 female and 2 male) in accordance with the SA Government Graduate Program.

#### **SA Public Sector Aboriginal Recruitment and Development Strategy and the Aboriginal Employment Register**

The South Australian Government has a commitment through the State Strategic Plan to lift to 2 per cent the level of Aboriginal employment in the South Australian public sector, across all ranks and classifications, by 2010 and to maintain or better those levels by 2014. SAPOL first introduced an Aboriginal Employment Strategy (AES) in 2007. The 2010-12 Aboriginal Employment and Retention Strategy assisted SAPOL to work towards achieving the target and was aligned to the Justice Portfolio's Indigenous Retention and Employment Strategy 2008-10.

The SAPOL AES is currently being reviewed for the 2013-2016 period to support the South Australia Strategic Plan Target 53 "Increase the participation of Aboriginal people in the SA public sector, spread across all classifications and agencies to 2% by 2014 and maintain or better those levels through to 2020".

In 2012 SAPOL employed five trainees under the inaugural Police Youth Traineeship Program. The program provides incumbents with work place experiences designed to assist their development into suitable police recruits. Trainees also undertake the TAFE Certificate III in Police Studies as part of their development.

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). The program assists indigenous persons to develop relevant skills and abilities required to successfully undertake the SAPOL recruit selection process.

The SAPOL Indigenous Pre-employment program is continuing. Four participants have made application for employment with SAPOL as a result of their involvement on the program. None have completed the recruit selection process during the reporting period.

#### **Strategy for Employment of People with Disabilities (including the Disability Employment Register)**

In accordance with the Commissioner for Public Employment's Determination 1 - 2.4-Diversity, SAPOL Managers are encouraged to seek suitable persons with a disability from the Disability Employment Register. This register is managed through Disability WORKS Australia. Case Managers from Disability WORKS Australia are also able to refer clients to SAPOL's PS Act and Weekly Paid vacancies for priority consideration prior to advertising. Managers are encouraged to consider the suitability of all candidates referred through this program for SAPOL vacancies.

## 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. The GEAP is a comprehensive and ongoing plan.

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).

### Women's Focus Group Forum

On 9 November 2012, the Women's Focus Group (WFG), supported by Equity and Diversity Unit, presented the 2012 '*Challenges and Changes*' Forum at the Academy. The Forum was designed to inspire and equip SAPOL women with a range of skills and strategies which will enable them to recognise and manage '*Challenges and Changes*' in their personal and professional lives.

There were a number of high profile guest speakers who presented on the topic as well as a number of SAPOL employees who also shared their stories which highlighted their diverse skills, life experiences and passions.

The Forum was attended by 242 SAPOL women, with 10 women travelling from country policing areas.

An evaluation of the day suggests that the 2012 WFG Forum '*Challenges and Changes*' was a great success as feedback suggests that attendees enjoyed the day and left feeling inspired and motivated. The popularity of the forum is evident by the rapid rate in which tickets 'sold out' within the first 26 hours of becoming available. This again indicates that there is a great amount of interest in this type of self-development. The feedback received indicates that SAPOL women are very enthusiastic to gain inspiration and knowledge which is gender specific.

### Australasian Council of Women and Policing Awards

The Australasian Council of Women and Policing Inc (ACWAP) 2012 Excellence in Policing Awards were held in October 2012. SAPOL submitted three nominations for consideration with two nominations being short listed as a finalist.

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.

SAPOL nominee, Ms Susan Fraser was successful in being declared the winner of the 2012 Most Outstanding Administrator Award.

### **Equity and Diversity Training**

From 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 Equity and Diversity Section has provided 808 employees with equity and diversity training. In addition, this 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 2012, a further 1079 employees have completed *'Equity and Diversity for Employees – Level 1'* training and a further 866 employees have completed *'Equity and Diversity for Managers and Supervisors – Level 2'* training.

### **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, harassment and bullying; provide employees with personal support, advice and information on workplace discrimination, harassment and bullying issues; and liaise with Equity and Diversity Section during the grievance management process. Overall, as at 30 June 2013 SAPOL currently has 107 employees throughout the organisation who undertake this important role.

### **Gay and Lesbian Liaison Officers**

Gay and Lesbian Liaison Officers (GLLO) 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.

GLLO also provide an internal support to GLBTIQ members within SAPOL by promoting equity and diversity in the work place.

In November 2012, the GLLO 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 participating in more recent years. During these events the GLLO 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.

Additionally, in December 2012 an article was published in the Blaze Magazine, promoting the GLLO network. It was part of a community based feature, whereby two GLLO were interviewed about their experiences as a GLLO.

The network of GLLO has increased significantly in 2012-13 with 78 employees undertaking this important role as at 30 June 2013.

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## Appendix 4 Disability Action Plan

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Premier and Cabinet Circular No. 13 require agencies to report progress against six outcome areas outlined in *Promoting Independence*.

In December 2011, the State Government, in response to the disability reform report *Strong Voices: a Blueprint to Enhance Life and Claim the Rights of People with Disability in South Australia (2012-2020)*, announced that agencies will produce annual Access and Inclusion Plans. It is the intention that Access and Inclusion Plans will replace *Promoting Independence – Disability Action Plans for South Australia*.

Access and Inclusion Plans are envisaged to be required to be reported in 2013-14 annual reports. It is acknowledged that transition over 2011-12 from Disability Action Plans to Access and Inclusion Plans means that information may not have been maintained to enable reporting. Where possible agencies should report against the six outcome areas outlined in *Promoting Independence*.

### Disability Action Plans

*Promoting Independence - Disability Action Plans for South Australia* provides a framework of action for agencies to meet the requirements of the *Commonwealth Disability Discrimination Act 1992* (Cwlth) and the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984* (SA).

Agencies are required to report on progress against the following six outcome areas outlined in *Promoting Independence*:

- 1. Portfolios and their agencies ensure accessibility of their services to people with disabilities, both as customers and employees. (This Circular also describes the requirement for reporting the number of employees with ongoing disabilities in the Management of Human Resources section, above.)**

The SAPOL Disability Action Plan was approved in August 2006. The Plan focuses on identifying ways to improve the service SAPOL provides to people with disabilities, both as customers and employees. A key priority for SAPOL is to foster a culture that values equity and diversity in the workplace. Employees are supported by the Equity and Diversity Unit in the provision of advice and assistance.

In order to enhance accessibility of service to people with disabilities, both as customers and employees, SAPOL has undertaken to provide an online Disability Awareness Training program for all employees. This training equips sworn and non-sworn employees to appropriately and professionally respond to members of the public with a disability.

- 2. Portfolios and their agencies ensure information about their services and programs is inclusive of people with disabilities.**

SAPOL has developed a number of initiatives to ensure information is inclusive of people with disabilities. The SAPOL internet site has a dedicated 'accessibility' page explaining available site accessibility options. The option to request information in an alternative format has been included in the accessibility page and publications page. The SAPOL public website addresses Priority One accessibility standards. In particular the SAPOL home page focuses on providing alternatives for viewing by hearing impaired and non-English speaking persons relating to the reporting of crime.



- 3. Portfolios and their agencies deliver advice or services to people with disabilities with awareness and understanding of issues affecting people with disabilities. In doing so, agencies should report on the extent of the delivery of disability awareness training with staff using the SA Disability Awareness and Discrimination Training Framework.**

SAPOL has conducted extensive disability awareness training for employees. An online disability awareness training program was developed in early 2008 which sought to enhance the delivery of service to members of the public with disabilities and ensure that any unlawful discrimination against employees and members of the public is eliminated. The online training addresses the topics of: customer service to people with a disability; communicating with people with disabilities; defining disability; physical barriers to customer service; interviewing a person with a disability; SAPOL strategies to support people with a disability; and Government strategies and legislation. From 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, 601 SAPOL employees had completed the online training package. Since 1 July 2007, 7779 online training sessions have been delivered.

- 4. Portfolios and their agencies provide opportunities for consultation with people with disabilities in decision making processes regarding service delivery and in the implementation of complaints and grievance mechanisms.**

The SAPOL Disability Action Plan requires consultation with peak disability organisations when developing policies, processes and practice that may impact upon people with disabilities. This initiative is supported through the auditing process and other reporting requirements.

The Police Complaints Authority is an independent statutory body which receives complaints from members of the public as to the actions of police officers or the procedures and policies of SAPOL. There are also several levels of well-resourced internal complaint mechanisms which are accessible to SAPOL employees with disabilities.

- 5. Portfolio Chief Executives ensure that their portfolio has met the requirements of the Disability Discrimination Act (Cwlth) and the Equal Opportunity Act 1984 (SA).**

The SAPOL Disability Action Plan ensures that SAPOL meets the requirements of all relevant legislation. The Plan has been lodged with the Australian Human Rights Commission.

The Plan is supported by an extensive training program, a checklist to assist with decision making processes, as well as a strict audit process and a reporting framework.

The Plan has been developed to ensure that the development of policy, access to services and facilities, information concerning SAPOL services and the provision of service is inclusive of people with disabilities. These efforts are supported by SAPOL's commitment to consulting with people with disabilities and ensuring employment policies do not unlawfully discriminate against people with disabilities.

- 6. Portfolios report on how they are increasing the rate of employment of people with a disability in order to meet the SASP Target 50: People with disability – Increase by 10% the number of people with a disability employed in South Australia by 2020 (baseline 2009).**

In the first instance the SAPOL Disability Action Plan and extensive training program has raised the awareness of disability issues both in the workplace and by way of service delivery.

The SAPOL Disability Action Plan contains pivotal strategies to ensure current and future policies, practices and procedures address the requirements of the Disability Action Plan, *Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Cwlth)* and the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984 (SA)*.

An extensive online training program, a checklist, a strict audit process and reporting framework supports these strategies. Information through the induction process, an online training program and promotion of disability in the workplace has enhanced the understanding and acceptance of disability in the workplace.

## Appendix 5 Work Health and Safety and Injury Management

As part of its regular evaluation process, Work Cover 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 OHS&IM, and the subsequent page includes explanatory notes.

**Table 1**

<b>WH&amp;S Prosecutions, Notices and Corrective Action Taken</b>	<b>2012-13</b>
Number of notifiable dangerous incidents pursuant to WH&S Act Section 37	1
Number of notifiable serious injuries and illnesses pursuant to WH&S Act Section 36	1
Number of notifiable incidents pursuant to WH&S Act Section 35	1
Number of notices served pursuant to WH&S Act Section 90, S191, S195 and S198 (PIN, improvement, prohibition & non-disturbance)	8

Note 1: OHS&W Act has been repealed and replaced with the WH&S Act 2012 as of January 1st, 2013. Reporting criteria has therefore changed in accordance with the new Act.

**Table 2**

<b>Agency Gross<sup>1</sup> Workers Compensation Expenditure for 2012-13 Compared With 2011-12</b>				
	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>Variation</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Income Maintenance	\$6,391,443	\$6,236,889.00	+\$154,554	2.48%
Lump Sum Settlements - Redemptions - Sect.42	\$1,364,850*	\$86,709.00	+\$1,278,141	1474%
Lump Sum Settlements - Permanent Disability – Sect. 43	\$1,213,483	\$511,017.00	+\$702,466	137%
Medical/Hospital Costs combined	\$3,214,017	\$3,821,511.00	-\$607,494	15.89%
<b>Total Claims Expenditure</b>	<b>\$12,183,793</b>	<b>\$10,656,126.00</b>	<b>+\$1,527,667</b>	<b>14.33%</b>

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

\* The figure of \$1,364,850 for Lump Sum settlements (Sect 42) is obtained from the General Ledger and includes both weekly payments and medical expense redemptions. No extra funding was provided for 2012/13 as was previously done for 2011/12 (\$680,000 provided by Public Sector Workforce Relations).

**Table 3**

<b>Safety and Wellbeing in the Public Sector 2010-2015 (SWIPS) Targets in Police</b>					
	<b>Base 2009-10</b>	<b>Performance 12 months to end of June 2013</b>			<b>Final Target</b>
	<b>Numbers or %</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Notional Target</b>	<b>Variation</b>	<b>Numbers or %</b>
1. Workplace Fatalities	0	0	0	0	0
2. New Workplace Injury Claims	279	315	237	78	209
3. New Workplace Injury Claims Frequency Rate	-	-	-	-	-
4. Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate	-	-	-	-	-
5. New Psychological Injury Frequency Rate	-	-	-	-	-
6. Rehabilitation and Return to Work:					
6a. Early Assessment within 2 days	82.08%	81.90%	80.00%	1.90%	80% or more
6b. Early Intervention within 5 days	96.12%	95.74%	90.00%	5.74%	90% or more
6c. LTI have 10 business days or less lost time	70.19%	50.84%	60.00%	-9.16%	60% or more
7. Claim Determination:					
7a. New claims not yet determined, assessed for provisional liability in 7 days	28.48%	76.52%	100.00%	-23.48%	100% or more
7b. Claims determined in 10 business days	61.25%	61.02%	75.00%	-13.98%	75% or more
7c. Claims still to be determined after 3 months	15.13%	20.34%	3.00%	17.34%	3% or less
8. Income Maintenance Payments for Recent injuries:					
2011-12 Injuries (at 24 months development)	-	\$1,978,604.46	\$1,480,280.39	\$498,324.08	Below previous 2 years average
2012-13 Injuries (at 12 months development)	-	\$1,165,690.64	\$854,001.53	\$311,689.12	Below previous 2 years average

Note 3: Due to the SAPOL restructure which took place early 2013, Base Numbers and Notional Targets for 3, 4 and 5 cannot be calculated. The 12 month rolling Actuals cannot be calculated until 12 months has elapsed from the restructure (February, 2014).

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## Appendix 6

### Aboriginal Reconciliation

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Aboriginal Reconciliation is a statewide SAPOL activity, involving corporate participation in Aboriginal public policy and service delivery issues, SAPOL Human Resource Management of ATSI employee issues, and myriad police/Aboriginal community interface activities delivered through the Local Service Areas (LSAs) within both Metropolitan and Regional Operations Service.

SAPOL's primary practical reconciliation activities involve the delivery of indigenous specific Blue Light Camps and participation in local community development forums. Blue Light Camps and disco's remain central to building local relationships and engaging young people in recreational and developmental activities, directed at crime prevention. As an example of this, South Coast LSA regularly delivers a 5 day crime prevention camp at Noorla Yo-Long, and Yorke Mid-North LSA conducted a Blue Light disco at Pt. Pearce which was attended by about 95% of the juvenile population. Typical of the activities of most LSAs, these Blue Light activities reinforce themes of personal harm minimisation (i.e. smoking, drugs, alcohol) and personal and public safety (i.e. bullying, personal and road safety). Positive community support continues for these activities.

The delivery of police services, sensitive and relevant to indigenous needs, is continuously mediated through regular community and agency partnerships such as the Metropolitan Aboriginal Youth and Family Services, Northern Carers Association, Aboriginal Inter-agency Group, Riverland and Adelaide Aboriginal Sobriety Group, Aboriginal Health Teams and the Solvent Abuse Action Group. Overlaying these localised partnerships, executive and senior management participate in a number of government or inter-agency forums. From a government perspective, the Chief Executive's Group on Aboriginal Affairs (CEGAA) and Senior Officer's Group on Aboriginal Affairs (SOGGA), is the primary mechanism through which SAPOL is corporately co-ordinating government policy and programs across the State. Continuing participation occurs, relating to the community development of remote Aboriginal communities with a primary SAPOL focus being upon the APY Lands and Ceduna/Yalata regions.

SAPOL supports Reconciliation and National Aborigines and Islanders Day Observance Committee (NAIDOC) Week activities. Community Constables participated in the NAIDOC week activities, which included a smoking ceremony at Torrens Parade Ground and War memorial. They also participated, in uniform, in the Reconciliation Walk and assisted with pedestrian safety. Similar regional support was provided with the Community Constables attending the Finnis Springs Native Title Declaration (i.e. Lake Eyre). The 2013 Aboriginal Power Cup, involving five schools and 350 students, was actively supported by SAPOL with Community Constables assisting in mentoring, liaising and coordinating during the event.

In 2012-13 two Community Constables successfully transitioned into main stream general duties policing as part of SAPOL's transitional policy. The Assistant Commissioner, Regional Operation Service, is the sponsor of 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.

## Appendix 7 Complaints

During 2012-13, 1673 complaints were received against police compared with 1721 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.

<b>Complaints Received<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>
By The Police Ombudsman <sup>2</sup>	1211	1328
SAPOL – Mandatory Report <sup>3</sup>	510	345
<b>Total</b>	<b>1721</b>	<b>1673</b>

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 Ombudsman 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 Police Ombudsman.

<b>Complaints Outstanding<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>
Awaiting assessment <sup>2</sup>	7	15
Awaiting advice <sup>3</sup>	18	26
Under preliminary/full investigation <sup>4</sup>	78	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>84</b>

1. 'Complaints outstanding' refer to complaints received by The 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 Police Ombudsman, 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 Police Ombudsman, 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.

<b>Complaints Finalised<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2011–12</b>	<b>2012–13</b>
Matter approved for Conciliation by The Police Ombudsman <sup>2</sup>	355	338
The Police Ombudsman determines that investigation is not warranted <sup>3</sup>	418	532
Unsubstantiated / Refuted <sup>4</sup>	111	97
No conduct <sup>5</sup>	47	26
Substantiated <sup>6</sup>	179	159
No further action <sup>7</sup>	101	114
Minor Misconduct – No finding <sup>8</sup>	0	2
IO / DVIO – Order Confirmed <sup>9*</sup>	2	3
Withdrawn by Complainant <sup>10</sup>	1	0
Infringement Notice Withdrawn <sup>11</sup>	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1219</b>	<b>1271</b>

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

<b>Complaints Against Police, Breaches of the Code of Conduct and Criminal Offences Prosecuted Against Employees<sup>1</sup></b>		
<b>Cases Prosecuted</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>
Discipline	74	89
Criminal	24	24
Subpoenas	6	13
Appeals	2	3
IO / DVIO*	7	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>132</b>

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

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

<b>Police Disciplinary Tribunal Hearings Outcomes</b>		
<b>Findings</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>
Found proved	37	46
Not proved	1	2
Withdrawn	14	15
Member resigned	9	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>68</b>

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
- Involved in a conflict of interest
- Accessing and/or releasing confidential information
- Failing to perform duties diligently
- Disobey lawful order
- Responsibility for property

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

- Termination of Service
- Suspension without pay
- Reduction in seniority
- Reduction in remuneration
- Transfer to another position without reduction in rank
- Fine
- Recorded reprimand
- Unrecorded reprimand
- Counselling
- 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

ACB is a branch of SAPOL within the Commissioner's Service which reports direct to the Commissioner. It is dedicated to the prevention and detection of corruption across the South Australian public sector which includes SAPOL.

At least once every six months, the Commissioner is required to present a report to the Minister for Police on the operations of the Branch. During 2012-13 two reports were presented to the Minister advising that the ACB was conducting its operations in accordance with the Minister's Directions. An External Auditor appointed by the Governor has the authority to inspect the ACB records at any time or conduct an inquiry within the Branch if required by the Minister. During 2012-13, the External Auditor, The Honourable Trevor Olsson AO MBE RFD ED, attended on three occasions at the ACB and subsequently reported his findings to the Minister for Police. His reports concluded the ACB continued to fulfil its mandate in a satisfactory manner.

Pursuant to the Listening and Surveillance Devices Act 1972 and the Telecommunications (Interception) Act 2012 the Police Complaints Authority (PCA), now known as the Police Ombudsman, must inspect ACB records at least once in each period of six months. During 2012-13 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 Police Complaints Authority, now known as The 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*.

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

Public Officials Defined	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Police Officer	31	22	15	21
SAPol Unsworn	2	2	3	2
Non SAPol Public Servant	21	11	15	16
Council Officer	8	4	8	0
Other (includes civilians)	0	4	4	2



The ACB investigates allegations in two phases, the first being a preliminary assessment and the second, a full investigation.

Type of Investigation	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Preliminary Inquiry	52	43	38	41
Full Investigation	10	9	16	14

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

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Cases Substantiated	3	3	12*	7*

\* Seven investigations have been substantiated over the financial year 2012-13. Of the seven investigations four involved abuse of public office related matters which resulted in briefs of evidence being presented to the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP). Three substantiated investigations involved serious misconduct by three SAPOL sworn employees and were referred to the SAPOL Professional Conduct Section and the Police Complaints Authority now known as The Police Ombudsman respectively.

### 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*.

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## Appendix 8 Major SAPOL Awards

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Commissioners 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 2012-13.

Type of Award	Number of Awards
Australian Police Medal (APM)	6
National Police Service Medal	250
Leadership and Efficiency Medal	0
Police Bravery Medal	0
Police Officer of the Year	1
National Medals and Clasps	281*
SAPOL Service Medals and Clasps	449***
Service Awards (PSM Act)	46**

\* 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.

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## Appendix 9 Freedom of Information

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Section 9 of the *Freedom of Information Act 1991* requires agencies to publish an annual information statement.

### **Agency Structure and Functions**

The structure and functions of SAPOL are detailed in this report in the Strategic Focus Section.

### **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, coordinate and manage responses to emergencies, regulate road use and prevent vehicle 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 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

The public are able to participate with the continuous improvement in the delivery of SAPOL's functions by completing a Feedback Form which is available on-line at the following link:

<http://sapolicenews.com.au/internet-feedback-survey.html>

#### 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 on-line through their web site. Further information about this program can be located at the following link: [www.sa.crimestoppers.com.au](http://www.sa.crimestoppers.com.au)

#### Neighbourhood Policing Teams

The recent introduction of Neighbourhood Policing Teams provides a policing service that is visible, accessible and responsive to local community concerns. Working together with the community SAPOL will deliver practical solutions to local problems. SAPOL encourages the community to engage with their local Neighbourhood Policing Officers and contact details are available at the following link: [http://www.sapolice.sa.gov.au/sapol/neighbourhood\\_policing\\_teams.jsp](http://www.sapolice.sa.gov.au/sapol/neighbourhood_policing_teams.jsp)

#### 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 the following link: [http://www.sapolice.sa.gov.au/sapol/road\\_safety/traffic\\_watch.jsp](http://www.sapolice.sa.gov.au/sapol/road_safety/traffic_watch.jsp)

#### Road Safety Centre

SAPOL recently opened its new Road Safety Centre at Port Road, Thebarton which is open for use by the public on weekends and public holidays when not required by SAPOL. Apart from the 10,000 children expected to use the facility each year, for the first time road safety presentations will be provided at the centre 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. Further information regarding the Road Safety Centre can be found at the following link:

[http://www.sapolice.sa.gov.au/sapol/road\\_safety/road\\_safety\\_centre.jsp](http://www.sapolice.sa.gov.au/sapol/road_safety/road_safety_centre.jsp)

### Social Media

SAPOL is expanding the use of social media as a way of reaching out and encouraging two way communication with the community on key issues. SAPOL encourages public participation on the SAPOL News web site, Facebook web site and Twitter. They can be found at the following links:

<http://www.sapolicenews.com.au/>

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

<https://twitter.com/SAPoliceNews>

### 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 5 primary watch programs which include Neighbourhood Watch, School Watch, Business Watch, Health Watch and Transit Watch. Further information about WatchSA can be found at the following link: <http://www.watchsa.com.au/>

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

Both centralised and de-centralised record keeping practices are employed.

The following categories of documents are held by SAPOL:

• Policy	• Community Policing
• Accounting	• Human Resource Development (HRD)
• Administration	• Human Resource Management (HRM)
• Computer Systems	• Operational Policing

Documents held by SAPOL are stored in the following media

• Hard Copy	• Microfiche
• Computer disk	• Video tape
• Computer tape	• Audio tape
• Photograph	• Hard index
• Microfilm	

### **Free Publications**

A number of SAPOL publications below 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:

Available from Police Stations and the SAPOL web site at the following link:

[http://www.sapolicenews.com.au/sapol/safety\\_security/safety\\_security\\_tips.jsp](http://www.sapolicenews.com.au/sapol/safety_security/safety_security_tips.jsp)

- Safety and Security brochures (free)

Available from Police Stations and the SAPOL web site at the following link:  
[http://www.sapolice.sa.gov.au/sapol/about\\_us/publications.jsp](http://www.sapolice.sa.gov.au/sapol/about_us/publications.jsp)

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

Available from Police Stations and the SAPOL web site at the following link:  
[http://www.sapolice.sa.gov.au/sapol/about\\_us/service\\_charter-feedback.jsp](http://www.sapolice.sa.gov.au/sapol/about_us/service_charter-feedback.jsp)

- Service Delivery Charter

### **Proactive Disclosure on-line**

Available on the SAPOL web site at the following link: <http://www.sapolice.sa.gov.au/sapol/home.jsp>

- 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

Available on the SAPOL news web site at the following link: <http://www.sapolicenews.com.au>

- Local news – SAPOL Local Service Areas
- Information from Traffic and Transit police

### **Documents Available on Payment of a Fee**

- National Police Certificate
  - Ø Individuals, Government and Commercial (Full Fee) \$56.50
  - Ø Individual (Concession) \$40.75
  - Ø Volunteer (non VOAN) \$36.50
- Police Incident Report \$67.00
- Vehicle Collision Report \$67.00
- Audiotape or videotape recording of interviews \$19.00  
(Per 90 minute tape)
- Photographs:
  - Black and white size up to and including:
    - 12.7 x 17.8 cm (5x7") \$17.90
    - Additional print \$15.90 each
    - 20.3 x 25.5 cm (8x10") \$17.90
    - Additional print \$10.70 each
    - 40 x 50 cm (16x20") \$35.50
    - Additional print \$26.50 each

Colour size up to and including:	
14 x 18 cm (5.5x7")	\$24.90
Additional print	\$23.90 each
15 x 20 cm (6x8")	\$35.50
Additional print	\$28.50 each
20 x 25 cm (8x10")	\$35.50
Additional print	\$32.00 each
40 x 50 cm (16x20")	\$53.00
Additional print	\$43.75 each

### **Access to Information held by SAPOL**

In addition to documents and information available under the Freedom of Information Act 1991, release of Vehicle Collision Reports, Police Incident Reports and National Police Certificates are available to members of the public through SAPOL Information Services Branch.

### **Request for Information**

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.

Applications can be made by completing a PD360, '*Application for Access to SAPOL Records*', which is available from any police station or can be downloaded from the SAPOL web site at the following link. [http://www.sapolice.sa.gov.au/sapol/services/information\\_requests/freedom\\_of\\_information\\_foi.jsp](http://www.sapolice.sa.gov.au/sapol/services/information_requests/freedom_of_information_foi.jsp)

Freedom of Information (Fees and Charges) Variation Regulations 2013 set out the application fee of \$31.50 for Freedom of Information applications for access to documents/information and internal reviews (see *The South Australian Government Gazette*, 6 June 2013, page 2367) for 2013-14. The application fee for Freedom of Information applications during 2012-13 was \$30.50.

The application fee may be waived under certain circumstances. All fees and charges set out in the Freedom of Information (Fees and Charges) Regulations 2003 are GST exempt.

It is essential that documents/information requested are clearly identified in order for the Freedom of Information Unit to process the application within the legislated time frame of 30 days. Police employees may assist applicants as far as practicable in the completion of application.

Applications for Amendment to Personal Records can be made by completing a PD361, '*Application for Amendment to Personal Records*', which is available from any police station or can be downloaded from the SAPOL web site at the following link:

[http://www.sapolice.sa.gov.au/sapol/services/information\\_requests/freedom\\_of\\_information\\_foi.jsp](http://www.sapolice.sa.gov.au/sapol/services/information_requests/freedom_of_information_foi.jsp)  
Applications for Amendment to Personal Records are free of charge

## 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 2012-13.

<b>SA POLICE OVERSEAS TRAVEL 2012-2013</b>					
<b>Date/s</b>	<b>Number of Employees</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Destination</b>	<b>Reasons for Travel</b>	<b>Total Cost to Agency</b>
16–19 July 2012	1	Supt Amoroso	Solomon Islands	Bosslift – Defence Department Initiative	Nil
9 Aug–12 Oct 2012	1	C/Insp Ralphs	Singapore	Officer Exchange Program	\$2,187.55
13 Aug–2 Nov 2012	1	C/Insp Lock	New Zealand	Officer Exchange Program	\$4,098.13
20–24 Aug 2012	1	SS1C Brown	The Hague, Netherlands	2012 European Academy of Forensic Science	\$1,024.00
31 Aug–29 Sept 2012 31 March–18 April 2013	1	AC Killmier	UK	Cambridge Uni for Diploma in Applied Criminology & police management – Part 2	\$5,700.00
2–15 Sept 2012	2	SC1C Cox SC1C Burns	New Zealand	Crash Analysis (Reconstruction) Course	\$3,678.08
9–13 Sept 2012	1	D/Supt Bray	Arizona USA	International Outlaw Motorcycle Gang Investigator's Association Annual Conference	\$844.84
25–27 Sept 2012	1	D/Supt Bray	The Netherlands	European Gang Experts Conference	\$609.00
25–27 Sept 2012	1	D/Supt DeCandia	The Netherlands	European Gang Experts Conference	\$3,266.56
27 Sept–25 Feb 2013	1	Supt Barr	UK	Officer Exchange Program	\$5,305
2–7 Oct 2012	1	SC1C Thompson	Wellington NZ	Presenting a paper at the Australasian Road Safety Research Policing & Education Conference	\$2,972.07
29 Oct–2 Nov 2012	1	Insp Nairn	Wellington NZ	Australasian Taser Conference	\$1,900.52
24–30 Oct 2012 1–10 Dec 2012	1	S/Sgt Kuchenmeister	Canada	Advanced Reconstruction with CDR Applications Course Crash Data Analysis Course	\$5,092.00
9 Nov–10 Dec 2012	1	Supt Ryan	Hong Kong	Officer Exchange Program	\$2,331.00
18 Nov–23 Nov 2012	1	SC1C Schooley	New Zealand	International Blue Light Youth Leadership & Development Program	Nil

SA POLICE OVERSEAS TRAVEL 2012-2013					
4 Dec–8 Dec 2012	1	S/Sgt Brown	Wellington NZ	Senior Managers Australia New Zealand Forensic Science Laboratories Annual Meeting 2012	\$761.30
18 Jan–1 Feb 2013	1	Supt Duval	South Korea	Participation in Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run	Nil
17–23 Mar 2013	1	Supt Amoroso	Illinois/Virginia USA	Study Tour for Drive Square EVOG system - Emergency Veh Operators Course simulator	\$7,640.00
5–14 April 2013	2	S/Sgt1C Cramond DSSgt Williamson	Virginia USA	International Capabilities Exercise (CAPEX) 2013	Nil
12–20 April 2013	1	D/Insp Phillips	Auckland NZ	US Drug Enforcement Agency Chemical Diversion Clan Lab Seminar	\$2,215.67
25–30 May 2013	1	Sgt Buckley	Basil Switzerland	Production meeting for Basil Tattoo 2013	\$300



## 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*.

#### Legislated Obligation 1

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

Please rate the extent to which your agency has achieved Legislated Obligation 1	80-100% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	60-80% <input type="checkbox"/>	40-60% <input type="checkbox"/>	20-40% <input type="checkbox"/>	0-20% <input type="checkbox"/>
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#### Identify activities and evidence (in this reporting period) that respond to Legislated Obligation 1

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/sapol/services/human\\_resources/equity\\_diversity\\_section/disability.jsp](http://intra.sapol.sa.gov/sapol/services/human_resources/equity_diversity_section/disability.jsp)

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

In addition, 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 601 SAPOL employees between 1 July 2012 and 30 June 2013.

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.

### Legislated Obligation 2

There is a system to ensure consultation with carers, or persons or bodies that represent carers, in the delivery of services and development of strategic and operational plans, policies and programs.

Please rate the extent to which your agency has achieved Legislated Obligation 2	80-100% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	60-80% <input type="checkbox"/>	40-60% <input type="checkbox"/>	20-40% <input type="checkbox"/>	0-20% <input type="checkbox"/>
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### Identify activities and evidence (in this reporting period) that respond to Legislated Obligation 2

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.

### Legislated Obligation 3

There is a system to ensure the principles of the Carers Charter are reflected in Departmental practices.

Please rate the extent to which your agency has achieved Legislated Obligation 3	80-100% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	60-80% <input type="checkbox"/>	40-60% <input type="checkbox"/>	20-40% <input type="checkbox"/>	0-20% <input type="checkbox"/>
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### There is a system to ensure the principles of the Carers Charter are reflected in Departmental practices. Legislated Obligation 3

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.

### Identify a highlighted activity in this reporting period that demonstrates good practice against the SA Carers Recognition Act 2005

To date SAPOL has not endeavoured to identify any actions in this context

### Areas for Improvement

No areas have been identified as requiring improvement

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## Appendix 12

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

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#### 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 2012–13**				
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*	56 116	95.42%	295 066 669.60	98.06%
Paid late, within 30 days of due date	2 541	4.32%	5 451 475.95	1.81%
Paid more than 30 days from the due date	152	0.26%	393 968.57	0.13%

\*Note: The due date is defined under section 11.7 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 2012 to 30 June 2013

#### 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).

### **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.

### **CCTV Replacement**

SAPOL as a result of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody (RCIADIC) has undertaken a number of programs to reduce risk and ensure the safety of prisoners, in particular, SAPOL entered a program to replace and/or upgrade CCTV equipment in its cell complexes across the State.

On 1 December 2009 an Agreement was established between SAPOL and Tyco Australia Limited (trading as ADT Security) for the replacement and maintenance of CCTV equipment and systems within metropolitan and regional Police Stations. This Agreement includes scoping, supply, installation and maintenance of security and surveillance CCTV systems for police cell complexes for a term of two (2) years with a one (1) year extension option.

The initial term of the Agreement expired on 30 November 2011 and SAPOL exercised the available one (1) year extension option.

On 28 February 2013 the Minister for Police approved a further 12 month extension of this Agreement to 30 November 2013. This included an increase of \$200 000 (GST inclusive) taking the total value of the Agreement to \$4.7m (GST inclusive).

### **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).

### **Industry Participation Policy**

The South Australian Industry Participation Policy came into effect on 1 July 2012. The policy aims to ensure local businesses are given full, fair and reasonable opportunity to tender and participate in significant public and private sector projects.

SAPOL has not entered into any contracts this financial year which fall within the scope of the 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 2012 to 30 June 2013, there were 96 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 2012-13.

SAPOL (Ethical and Professional Standards Branch) reports one theft by deception (fraud) offence detected within SAPOL in 2012-13. The matter is under investigation and 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 <b>Base Year</b>	<b>91 874</b>	<b>20 978</b>	MJ/FTE 20 795 MJ/m2 613	
2012–13 <b>Actual</b>	<b>74 924</b>	<b>13 931</b>	MJ/FTE 12 624 MJ/m2 371	
2012–13 <b>Target</b>	<b>70 743</b>	<b>16 153</b>	MJ/FTE 16 012 MJ/m2 472	
2014 <b>Target</b>	<b>68 906</b>	<b>15 734</b>	MJ/FTE 15 596 MJ/m2 460	
	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 2012-13 financial year total energy consumption decreased from 77 788 GJ to 74 924 GJ. This decrease of 3.68% is due largely to the 27.64% reduction in gas consumption from 12 350 GJ to 8 937 GJ. The reduction in gas is due in large to the transfer to the new Academy which uses electricity where gas was previously used.

Overall electrical energy consumption rose by 0.84% from 65 438 GJ to 65 988 GJ due to energy increases at the new academy which had its first full year of operation and Police Headquarters which still remains within benchmark limits.

Some of the initiatives SAPOL have implemented in the 2012-13 financial year to reduce energy usage include solar panels installed at the Berri Police Station.

Murray Bridge Police Station was also replaced with a purpose built, environmentally friendly facility which includes energy efficient lighting and air conditioning, solar panels and water harvesting technologies.

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## Appendix 14

### Triple Bottom Line Reporting – Greening of Government Operations, Urban Design Charter, and Regional Impact Assessment Statements

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#### 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 2012-13 SAPOL completed a number of significant infrastructure projects including the Murray Bridge Police Station and Thebarton Road Safety School relocation, which incorporate ESD initiatives. SAPOL also completed a project to install an 18.2-kilowatt solar panel array at the Berri police complex. A further solar panel array project is planned for 2013-14.

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

#### Motor Vehicles

SAPOL has 1108 vehicles that have travelled 34.1 million kilometres during 2012-13.

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 2012-13, SAPOL maintained 4 cylinder vehicle numbers at 338.

Alternative fuel vehicles continued to be utilised throughout 2012-13 with 39 dedicated LPG vehicles.

There are 233 vehicles in the SAPOL fleet that utilise Diesel fuel.

Total Fleet	% 4 Cylinder Passenger	% LPG	% Diesel
1108	338	39	233
	30.51%	3.52%	21.03%

\* note 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:
  - Ø Daylight availability
  - Ø 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 2013 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 within the Commissioners Service, Southern Operations Service and the Metropolitan Operations Service during the 2012-13 reporting period.

Regional Operations Service prepared and published a Regional Impact Statement on the proposed closure of the Narrung Police Station within the Murray Mallee Local Service Area during the 2012-13 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 2013-14 and compare the results for the period 2012-13 to 2009-10 as detailed in the audited Financial Statements. Resource trends are also provided. Tables and figures reflect financial years.

**Table 1**

		2013 Actual	2012 Actual	2011 Actual	2010 Actual
1. Performance against budget (GFS)	\$m	8.8	15.6	8.3	(17.2)*
2. Net assets	\$m	102.5	85.7	73.4	1.7
3. Expiation revenue	\$m	67.2	65.8	75.6	76.4
4. Workforce	FTE	5 584	5 639	5 536	5 564

\* \$21.908m in budgeted appropriation was not received in June 2010. Had this occurred, SAPOL's performance would have been \$4.7m favourable

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**

	2014 Budget \$m	2013 Actual \$m	2012 Actual \$m	2011 Actual \$m	2010 Actual \$m
Total operating expenses	803.7	755.6	772.1	699.5	660.2
Total operating income	31.4	32.3	63.7	27.5	25.1
Net cost of providing services	772.3	723.3	708.4	672.0	635.1
Net revenue from SA Government	770.8	732.6	708.9	663.3	620.3
<b>Net result (AAS)</b>	<b>(1.5)</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>(8.7)</b>	<b>(14.8)</b>
Budget net result		(9.3)	20.8	(15.3)	2.9
Performance against budget (AAS)		18.5	(20.3)	6.6	(17.7)
Net result (GFS)		9.4	36.4	(7.0)	(14.3)
<b>Performance against budget (GFS)</b>		<b>8.8</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>(17.2)</b>

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.

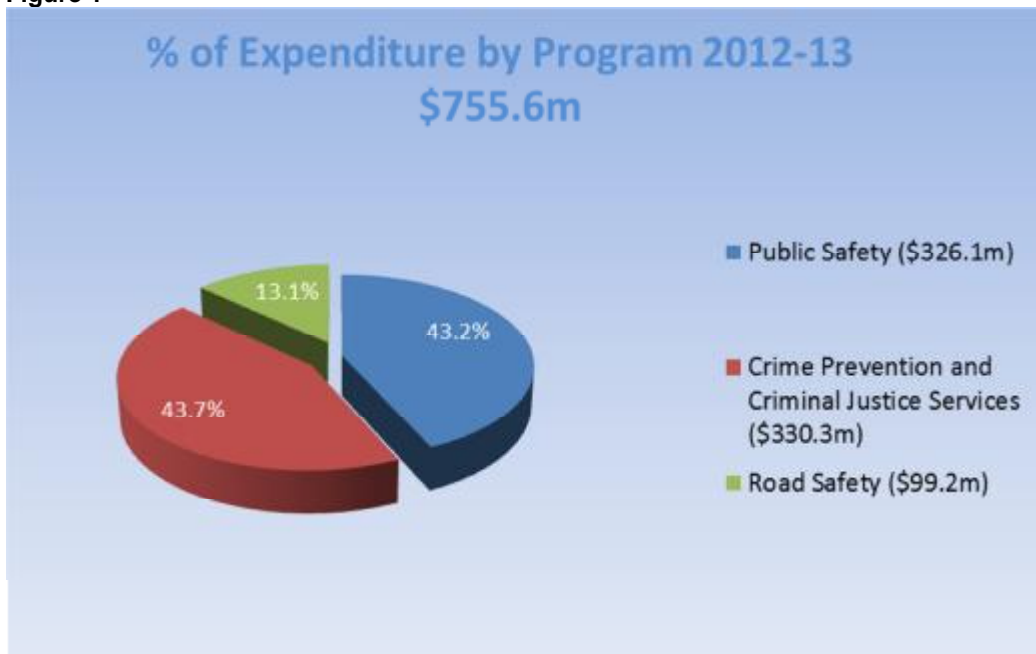
The decrease in operating expenses in 2012-13 of \$16.5m over the previous year mainly reflects the decrease in workers compensation provision, lower LSL accrual, and decrease in accommodation and property related expenditure. This is offset by increases in salaries and wages due to EB increases and increase in insurance due to new PHQ, Academy and Impounding Yard.

The operating revenue decrease of \$31.4m from the previous year is mainly due to \$35.6m of donated asset revenue received in 2011-12 for the fit out of the new police headquarters.

Operating expenses and revenues from Government for 2013-14 are budgeted to increase for indexation of employee benefits expenditure and supplies and services expenditure.

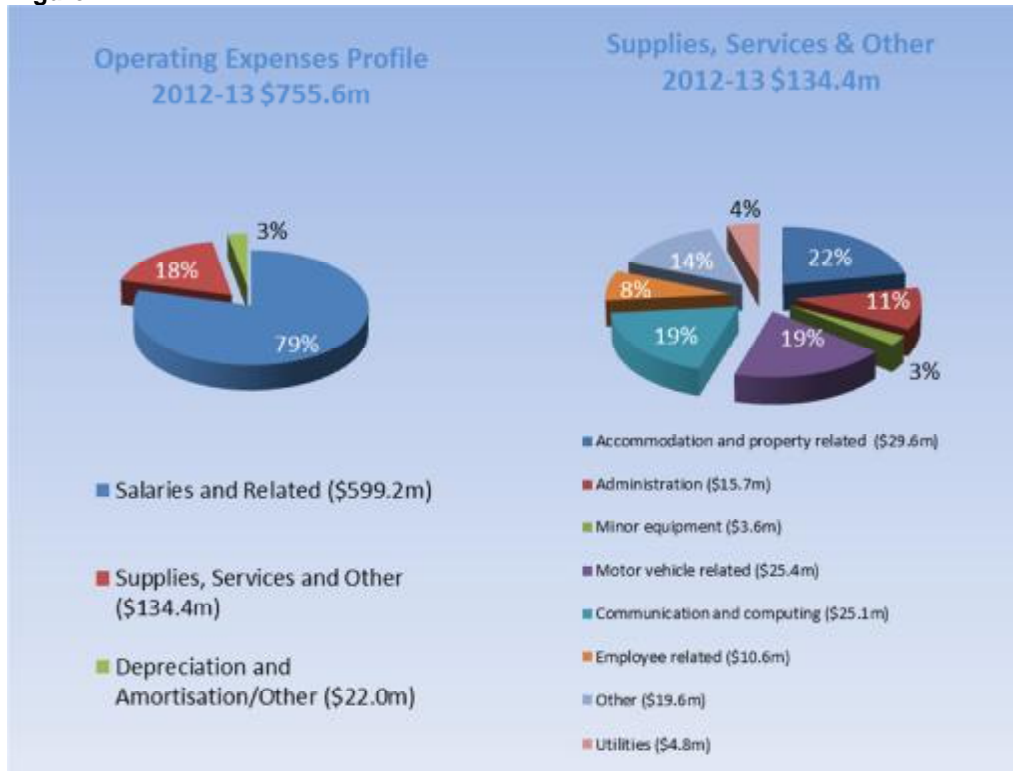
## Expenditure

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**

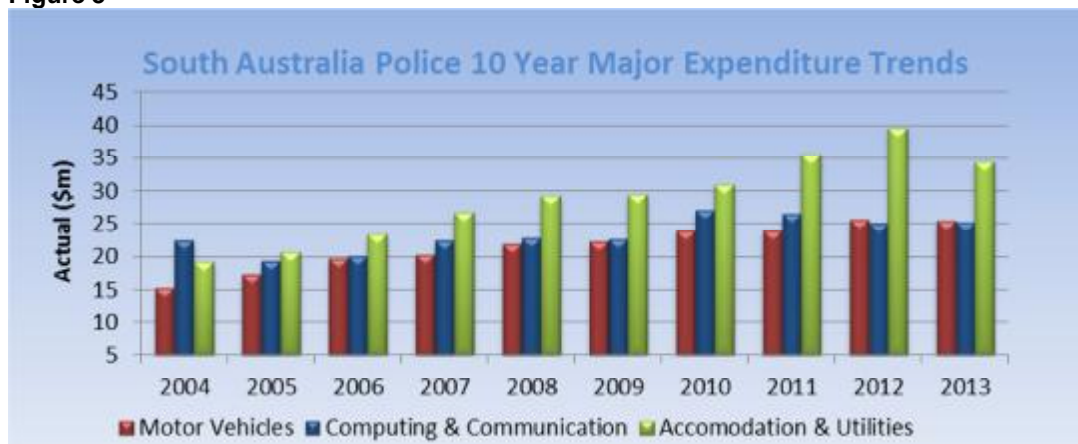


79% of SAPOL's expenditure is salaries and related payments (including long service leave, payroll tax and superannuation). The major supplies and service cost drivers are accommodation and property related, vehicles and computing and communications.

### Significant Operating Expenses

SAPOL's significant operating expenses are accommodation, computing and communications and motor vehicles, comprising approximately 11.24% of total expenditure (refer Figure 3).

**Figure 3**

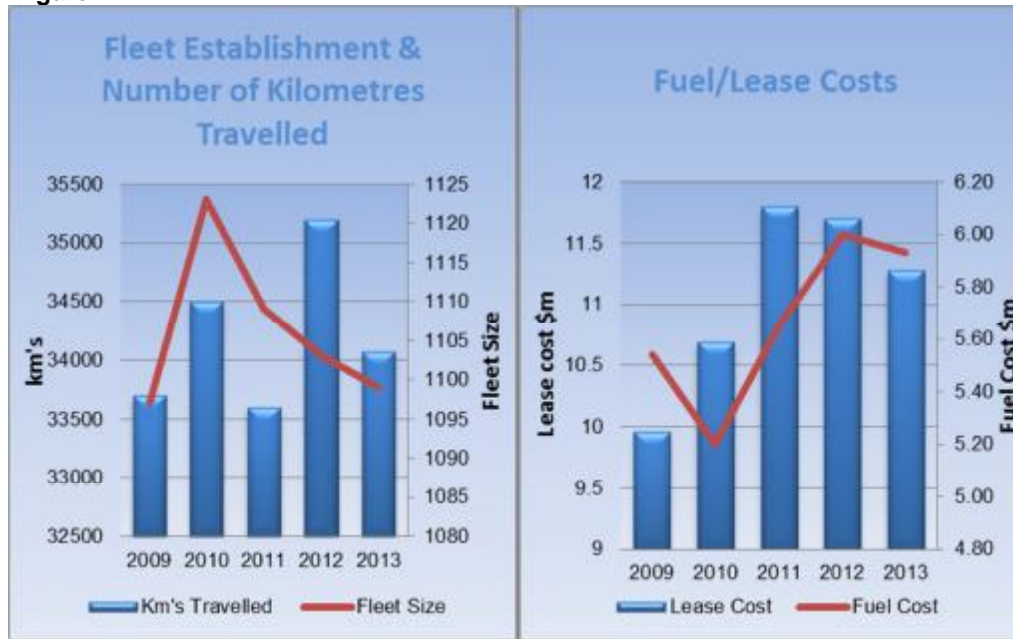


## Motor Vehicles

SAPOL has a fleet of 1,099 vehicles as at 30 June 2013 that travelled approximately 34.1 million kilometres in 2012-13.

Figure 4 shows an increase in fuel and lease costs incurred by SAPOL's fleet.

Figure 4



## Accommodation and Related Costs

Accommodation costs include rents, rates, utilities, building repairs and maintenance. Costs have decreased compared to 2011-12 due to a transitional period in 2011-12 where rent was paid for two Police Headquarters. 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:

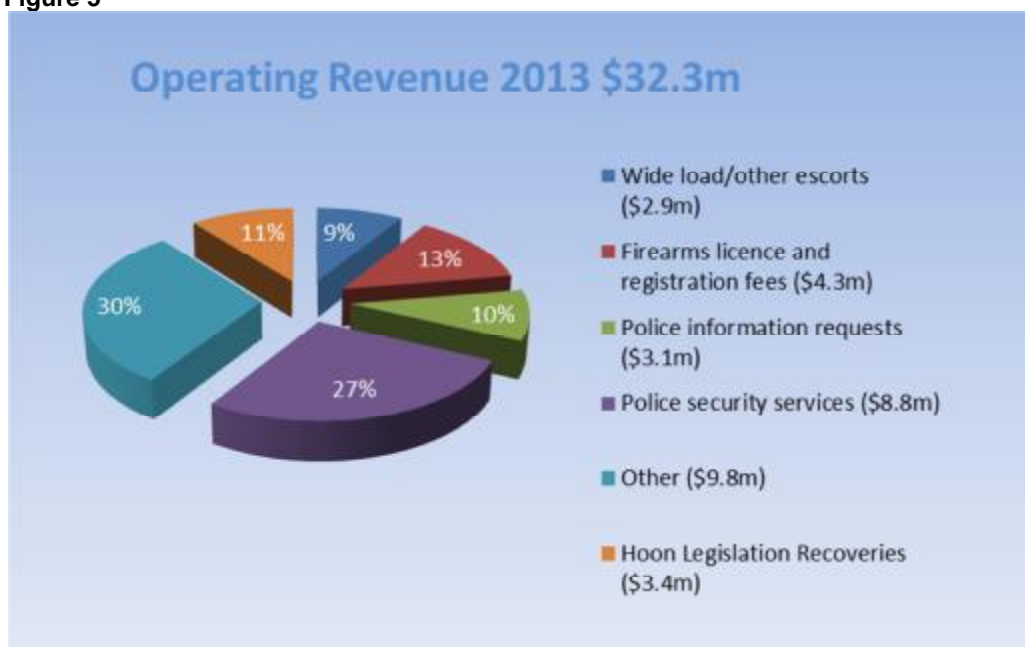
- Preventative maintenance programs; and
- Opportunities to consolidate leased accommodation and improving the utilisation of available accommodation.

## Computing and Communications

Computing and communication costs have remained consistent with 2011-12 levels however are lower than 2009-10 and 2010-11 which included costs incurred in preparation for the move in to the new police headquarters and the replacement of equipment which occurs on a cyclical basis.

## Revenue

Figure 5



## 2. Financial Position

Table 3

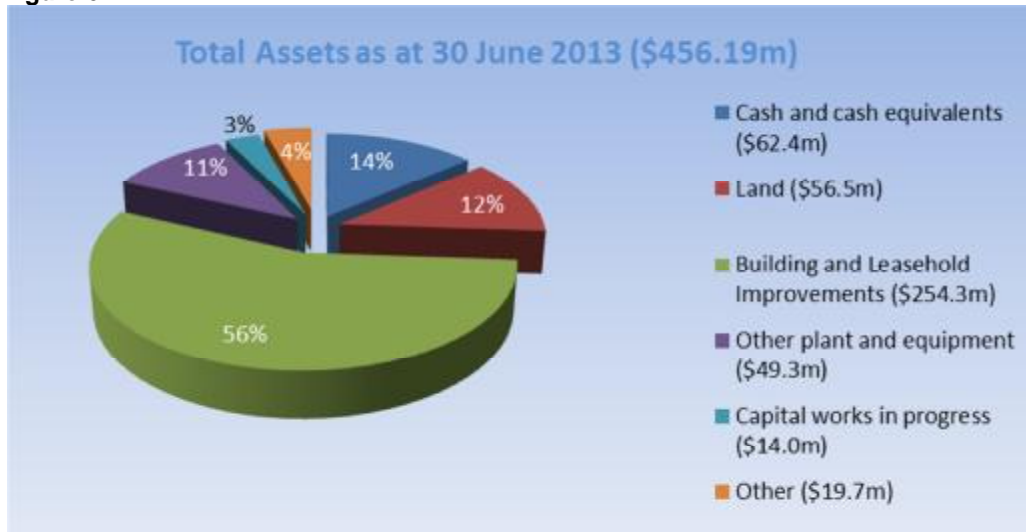
	2014 Budget \$m	2013 Actual \$m	2012 Actual \$m	2011 Actual \$m	2010 Actual \$m
Current assets	91.2	80.4	73.0	56.7	23.8
Non-current assets	357.0	375.7	371.1	328.3	262.1
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>448.2</b>	<b>456.1</b>	<b>444.1</b>	<b>385.0</b>	<b>285.9</b>
Current liabilities	118.6	89.7	86.9	89.5	75.9
Non-current liabilities	255.2	263.9	271.5	222.1	208.3
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>373.8</b>	<b>353.6</b>	<b>358.4</b>	<b>311.6</b>	<b>284.2</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>102.5</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>

The \$16.8m increase in equity in 2012-13 mainly reflects the net result for 2013-13 (\$9.2m) and additional assets recognised in APY lands (\$6.5m).

The net assets budget for 2013-14 was based on 2012-13 estimated results (\$75.9m net assets) and will need to be revised to take in to account the actual closing balances in 2012-13 that are approximately \$26.6m higher mainly as a result of higher cash and lower provision for workers compensation.

## Assets

Figure 6



Current assets increased in 2012-13 by \$7.4m. This mainly relates to additional cash held as at 30 June 2013 offset by a decrease in receivables.

Non-current assets increased in 2012-13 by \$4.6m. This mainly reflects recognition of the new Murray Bridge Police station and Police Road Safety Centre in addition to additional houses on the APY Lands which were not included in a previous revaluation.

SAPOL's capital investment program for 2012-13 included:

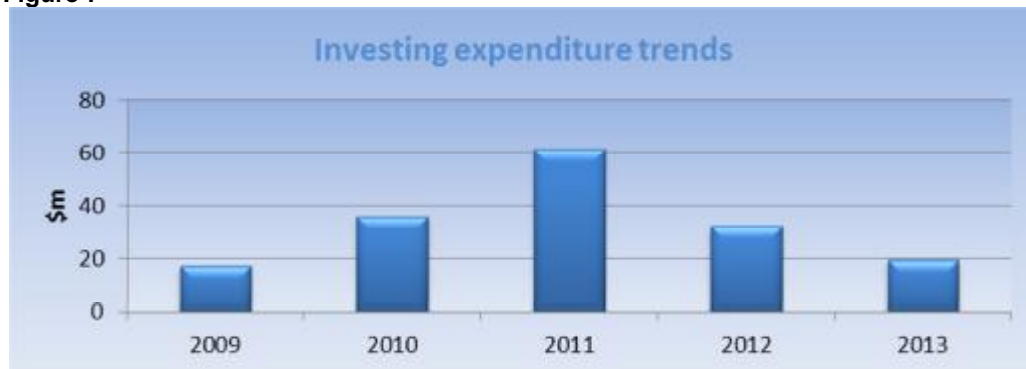
Existing projects:

- Project SHIELD (formerly Police Records Management System)
- New Murray Bridge Police Station
- Road Safety School Relocation
- Hi-tech crime fighting equipment

## Investing payments

Investing Expenditure over the previous 5 year period (2008-09 to 2012 13) totalled \$166.533m. The significant increase in 2010-11 is largely due to the \$35.5m for the Police Academy Redevelopment. The investing budget for 2013-14 is \$17.5m.

Figure 7

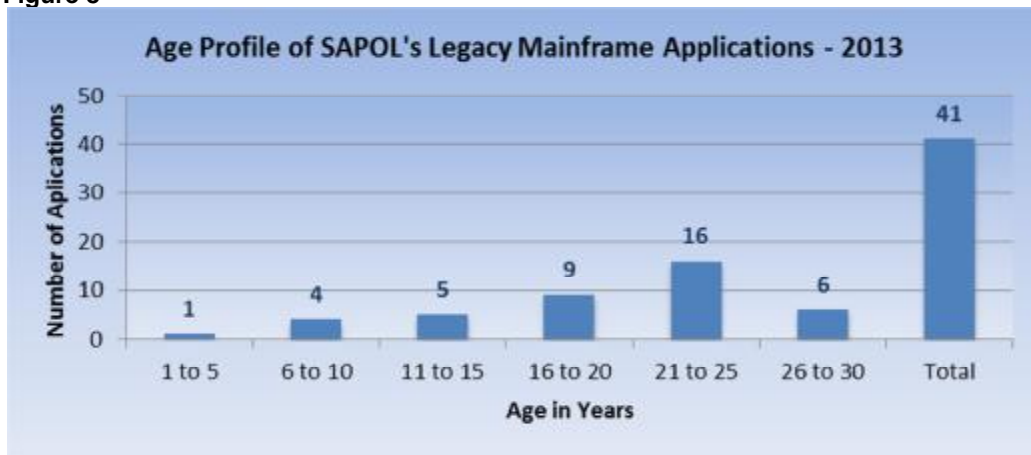


## A Strategy for Legacy Applications

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.

A strategy to transition from legacy includes the Shield program, which commenced the incremental implementation of the Niche Records Management System. Shield stage 1 will allow for the majority of the functionality of one legacy mainframe application to be transitioned to the new Records Management System. Shield Stage 1 is on target for a rolling implementation commencing in quarter three of 2013 with solutions for custody management, observations, and criminal associations management in support to the *Serious and Organised Crime (Control) Act 2008*.

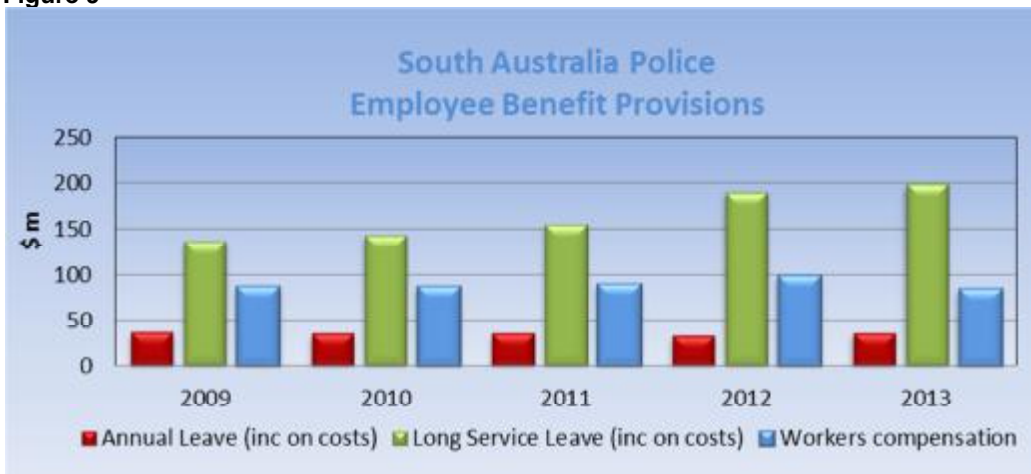
Figure 8



Whilst the Shield Program will replace some legacy systems, continuing legislative and business change over the years has seen other legacy systems incrementally expanded and changed with the consequence of a growing risk of failure due to ageing support staff, increasing functional complexity and constantly expanding databases. The combination of these factors also continues to increase the time and cost of legacy system modifications diminishing their ability to support change. SAPOL continues to work on the replacement of legacy systems.

## Total Liabilities

Figure 9



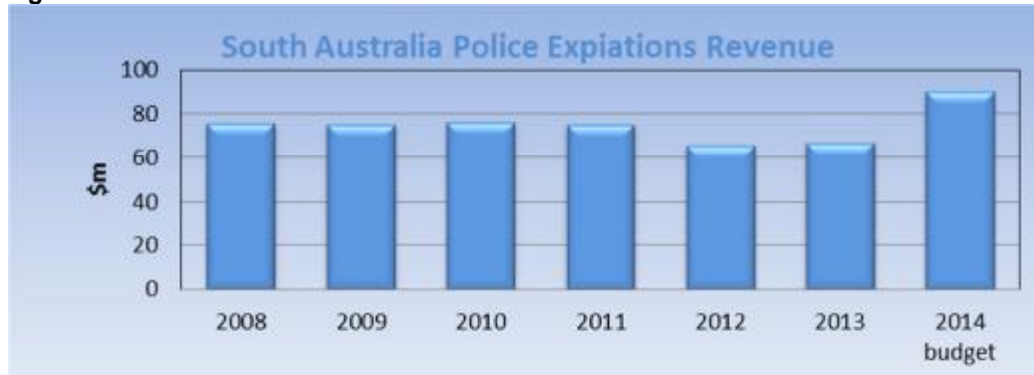
The increase in Long Service Leave (including on costs) in 2012-13 from \$185.6m to \$198.1m mainly reflects the impact of the new enterprise bargaining agreement.

### 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 2013-14 budget for expiation revenue.

**Figure 10**



SAPOL collected expiation revenue of \$67.2m for 2012-13, an increase of \$1.4m from the 2011-12 expiation revenue (\$65.8m).

The 2013-14 budget includes annual indexation and road safety initiatives including increased enforcement through additional red light, speed and point to point cameras.

### 4. Workforce

#### SAPOL workforce and police recruitment strategy

The number of Full Time Equivalent staff as at 30 June 2013 was 5584.03 FTEs representing Police 4514.35, Cadets 49.00 and Public Servants 1020.68. This is a decrease of 55 employees from 30 June 2012 mainly reflecting additional unsworn vacancies as at 30 June 2013 and higher cadets as at 30 June 2012. Cadets are lower as at 30 June 2013 reflecting lower forecast attrition levels in the out years.



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

Figure 11

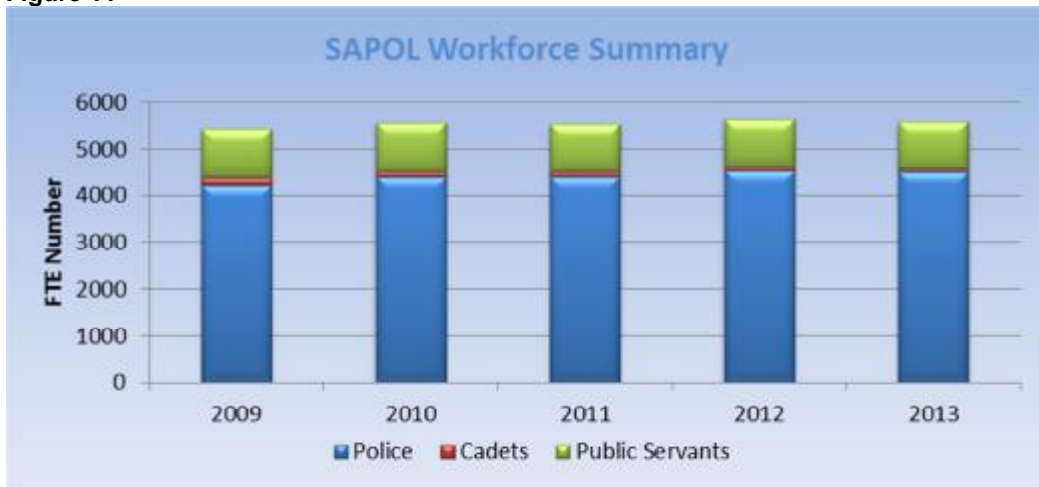
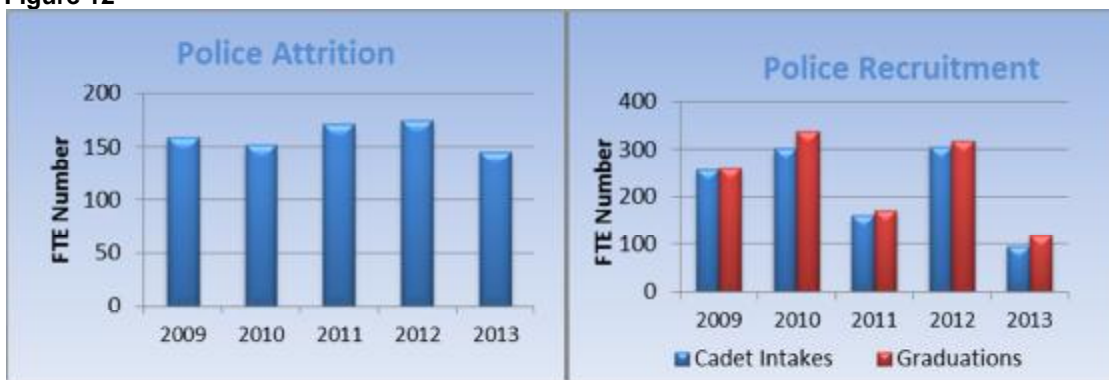


Figure 12 illustrates Police attrition and recruitment trends over the last five years.

Figure 12





Our ref: A13/159

24 September 2013

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

**The audit of the South Australia Police  
for the year ended 30 June 2013**

The audit of the accounts of the South Australia Police (SAPOL) for the year ended 30 June 2013 has been completed.

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
- workers compensation
- payroll
- creditor account payment performance
- IT security and management controls.

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, audit management letters advising of system, process and control matters and recommendations for improvement.

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 SAPOL's financial statements.

In addition, during the year, audit management letters were forwarded to SAPOL detailing findings and recommendations from the audit of the areas reviewed. The findings and recommendations relate to weaknesses noted in financial systems and processes and associated internal controls, and/or improvements needed in these areas. Responses to the letters and matters raised were received and will be followed up in the 2013-14 annual audit.

My Annual Report to Parliament includes summary commentary for SAPOL on the matters raised and responses received, and specifically indicates those matters that were assessed as not meeting a sufficient standard of financial management, accounting and 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**



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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 2013. The financial report comprises:

- a Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2013
- a Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2013
- a Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2013
- a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2013
- Disaggregated Disclosures - Expenses and Income for the year ended 30 June 2013
- notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
- a Statement of Administered Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2013
- a Statement of Administered Financial Position as at 30 June 2013
- a Statement of Administered Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2013
- a Statement of Administered Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2013
- a Schedule of Expenses and Income attributable to administered activities for the year ended 30 June 2013
- a Schedule of Assets and Liabilities attributable to administered activities as at 30 June 2013
- notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for administered items
- a Certificate from the Acting Commissioner of Police and the Director, Business Services.

### 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 2013, 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**  
24 September 2013

## 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.



Grant Stevens  
Acting Commissioner of Police

2019/2013



Denis Patriaca  
Director, Business Service

2019/2013

**South Australia Police**  
**Statement of Comprehensive Income**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2013**

	Note	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
<b>Expenses:</b>			
Employee benefits	5	599 215	615 764
Supplies and services	6	133 955	135 324
Depreciation and amortisation	7	21 998	20 621
Write down of non-current assets		409	220
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	11	3	189
<b>Total expenses</b>		<u>755 580</u>	<u>772 118</u>
<b>Income:</b>			
Fees and charges	8	24 745	23 119
Interest	9	29	44
Commonwealth revenues	10	1 291	693
Other income	12	6 205	39 902
<b>Total income</b>		<u>32 270</u>	<u>63 758</u>
<b>Net cost of providing services</b>		<u>723 310</u>	<u>708 360</u>
<b>Revenues from (payments to) SA Government:</b>			
Revenues from SA Government	13	688 601	659 642
Contributions from the Community Emergency Services Fund	13	19 781	19 315
Contributions from the Community Road Safety Fund	13	36 470	35 580
Payments to SA Government	13	(12 301)	(5 666)
<b>Net revenues from SA Government</b>		<u>732 551</u>	<u>708 871</u>
<b>Net result</b>		<u>9 241</u>	<u>511</u>
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>			
Changes in revaluation surplus	24	6 468	-
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE RESULT</b>		<u>15 709</u>	<u>511</u>

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

*The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes*

**South Australia Police**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
as at 30 June 2013

	Note	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
<b>Current assets:</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	14	62 385	45 555
Receivables	15	6 784	16 324
Inventories		267	328
		<u>69 436</u>	<u>62 207</u>
Non-current assets held for sale	16	10 987	10 737
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>80 423</u>	<u>72 944</u>
<b>Non-current assets:</b>			
Receivables	15	230	634
Property, plant and equipment	17	348 278	340 128
Capital works in progress	17	14 029	19 358
Intangible assets	18	11 809	9 625
Investment Properties	19	1 390	1 390
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<u>375 736</u>	<u>371 135</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>456 159</u>	<u>444 079</u>
<b>Current liabilities:</b>			
Payables	20	22 747	25 814
Other Liabilities	21	499	574
Employee benefits	22	50 967	46 666
Provisions	23	15 473	13 818
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<u>89 686</u>	<u>86 872</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities:</b>			
Payables	20	24 558	23 373
Other Liabilities	21	6 075	7 552
Employee benefits	22	162 297	155 508
Provisions	23	70 953	85 091
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<u>263 883</u>	<u>271 524</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>353 569</u>	<u>358 396</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>102 590</u>	<u>85 683</u>
<b>Equity:</b>			
Contributed capital	24	85 220	85 220
Revaluation surplus	24	114 338	107 870
Retained earnings	24	(96 968)	(107 407)
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>102 590</u>	<u>85 683</u>
The total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner			
Unrecognised contractual commitments	26		
Contingent liabilities	27		

*The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes*



**South Australia Police**  
**Statement of Changes in Equity**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2013**

	Contributed capital	Revaluation surplus	Retained earnings	Total equity
Note	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Balance at 30 June 2011</b>	73,484	107,525	(107,573)	73,436
Net result for 2011-12	-	-	511	511
<b>Total comprehensive result for 2011-12</b>	-	-	511	511
Transfer between equity components	-	345	( 345)	-
Equity contribution received	11 736	-	-	11 736
<b>Balance at 30 June 2012</b>	<b>24 85 220</b>	<b>107 870</b>	<b>(107 407)</b>	<b>85 683</b>
Net result for 2012-13	-	-	9 241	9 241
Gain on revaluation of property plant and equipment	-	6 468	-	6 468
<b>Total comprehensive result for 2012-13</b>	-	<b>6 468</b>	<b>9 241</b>	<b>15 709</b>
Adjustment to equity	-	-	1 198	1 198
<b>Balance at 30 June 2013</b>	<b>24 85 220</b>	<b>114 338</b>	<b>(96 968)</b>	<b>102 590</b>

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

*The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes*

**South Australia Police**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2013**

	Note	2013	2012
		\$'000	\$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
<b>Cash outflows:</b>			
Employee benefits		(586 102)	(580 212)
Supplies and services		(162 150)	(148 355)
GST paid to the ATO		(2 274)	(2 179)
<b>Cash (used in) operations</b>		<u>(750 526)</u>	<u>(730 746)</u>
<b>Cash inflows:</b>			
Fees and charges		28 341	25 239
Interest		29	44
GST recovered from the ATO		14 791	16 735
Other receipts		5 784	4 947
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>		<u>48 945</u>	<u>46 965</u>
<b>Cash flows from SA Government:</b>			
Receipts from SA Government		753 747	705 642
Payments to SA Government		(12 301)	(5 666)
<b>Cash generated from SA Government</b>		<u>741 446</u>	<u>699 976</u>
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	25	<u>39 865</u>	<u>16 195</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(23 425)	(29 192)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment		390	482
<b>Net cash (used in) investing activities</b>		<u>(23 035)</u>	<u>(28 710)</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Capital contributions from government		-	11 736
<b>Net cash provided by financing activities</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>11 736</u>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<u>16 830</u>	<u>( 779)</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year</b>		45 555	46 334
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year</b>	14	<u>62 385</u>	<u>45 555</u>

*The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes*

**South Australia Police**  
**Disaggregated disclosures - expenses and income**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2013**

(Activities - refer to Note 4)	Activity 1: Public Safety		Activity 2: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Services		Activity 3: Road Safety		TOTAL	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Expenses:</b>								
Employee benefits	260 050	263 854	262 546	271 834	76 619	80 076	599 215	615 764
Supplies and services	56 094	56 518	58 654	60 016	19 207	18 790	133 955	135 324
Depreciation and amortisation	9 830	8 879	8 908	8 722	3 260	3 020	21 998	20 621
Write-down of non-current assets	166	84	178	101	65	35	409	220
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	2	73	1	86	-	30	3	189
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>326 142</b>	<b>329 408</b>	<b>330 287</b>	<b>340 759</b>	<b>99 151</b>	<b>101 951</b>	<b>755 580</b>	<b>772 118</b>
<b>Income:</b>								
Fees and charges	15 507	15 613	4 633	3 643	4 605	3 863	24 745	23 119
Interest	11	17	14	21	4	6	29	44
Commonwealth revenues	508	270	602	326	181	97	1 291	693
Other income	2 468	15 349	2 834	18 307	903	6 246	6 205	39 902
<b>Total income</b>	<b>18 494</b>	<b>31 249</b>	<b>8 083</b>	<b>22 297</b>	<b>5 693</b>	<b>10 212</b>	<b>32 270</b>	<b>63 758</b>
<b>Net cost of providing services</b>	<b>307 648</b>	<b>298 159</b>	<b>322 204</b>	<b>318 462</b>	<b>93 458</b>	<b>91 739</b>	<b>723 310</b>	<b>708 360</b>
<b>Revenues from (payments to) SA Government</b>								
Revenues from SA Government	316 478	300 584	331 981	321 351	96 393	92 602	744 852	714 537
Payments to SA Government	(4 839)	(2 206)	(5 739)	(2 663)	(1 723)	( 797)	(12 301)	(5 666)
<b>Net revenues from SA Government</b>	<b>311 639</b>	<b>298 378</b>	<b>326 242</b>	<b>318 688</b>	<b>94 670</b>	<b>91 805</b>	<b>732 551</b>	<b>708 871</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>3 991</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>4 038</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>1 212</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>9 241</b>	<b>511</b>

SAPOL has applied the trends from the February 2012 activity survey.

**South Australia Police**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2013**

**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 Future Directions Strategy 2010-13 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

**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 2013. 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 APS issued pursuant to *Section 41 of the PFAA*. In the interest of public accountability and transparency the APS's 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
  - (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.

**South Australia Police**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2013**

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 2013 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 2012-13 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 Accounting Policy Statements (APS) has 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.

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 26.

**South Australia Police**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2013**

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 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 provides information about conditions that existed at 30 June.

There are no events for the reporting period after 30 June 2013.

**(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 A4).

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.

**South Australia Police**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2013**

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.

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).

**(i) 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.

**South Australia Police**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2013**

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

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

Payments to SA Government

Payments to the SA Government include the return of surplus cash pursuant to the cash alignment policy which is paid directly to the Consolidated Account. Expiation fees received on behalf of the Government are an Administered Item and paid directly to the Department of Treasury and Finance 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.



**South Australia Police**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2013**

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

Non-current assets

• *Acquisition and recognition*

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

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

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

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

• *Revaluation of non-current assets*

All non-current tangible assets are valued at written down current cost (a proxy for 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 and aircraft every three years. However, 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, with the exception of leasehold improvements at Police Headquarters and several other CBD sites, were revalued as at 30 June 2011 following an independent valuation prepared by Valcorp Australia Pty Ltd using the fair value methodology. The revaluation of leasehold improvements at police headquarters and several other CBD sites was not undertaken as SAPOL vacated these sites in September 2011 when staff relocated to the new police headquarters, the associated leasehold improvements were written down accordingly. Aircraft controlled by SAPOL were revalued as at 30 June 2011 following an independent valuation prepared by Valcorp Australia Pty Ltd using the fair value methodology. This was the first time the aircraft was revalued. 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.

**South Australia Police**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2013**

- *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.

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.

**(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.

**South Australia Police**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2013**

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, the South Australian Superannuation Board and externally managed superannuation schemes have assumed this liability. The only liability outstanding at balance date relates to any contributions due but not yet paid to Police Superannuation Board and the South Australian Superannuation Board.

Leases

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

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

Lease Incentives

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

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

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

Public Private Partnership

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

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

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

For accounting purposes the leases are operating leases.

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

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

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.

**South Australia Police**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2013**

- *Long service leave*

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

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

- *Employee benefit on-costs*

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

Provisions

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

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

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

- *Workers Compensation*

A provision has been reported to reflect unsettled workers compensation claims. The workers compensation provision is an actuarial estimate of the outstanding liability as at 30 June 2013 provided by a consulting actuary through the Public Sector Workforce Relations Division of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC) (refer to Note 23). 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.

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**3 New and revised accounting standards and policies**

SAPOL did not voluntarily change any of its accounting policies during 2012-13.

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 2013. 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.

**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 2013 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 Strategic Plan and seven strategic priorities. 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 Strategic Plan and seven strategic priorities. 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 Strategic Plan and seven strategic priorities. SAPOL road safety services include the regulation of road use, education and vehicle collision prevention. Police work in partnership with the community and other agencies to achieve better road safety outcomes for all South Australians and those visiting the state.

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<b>5 Employee benefits</b>		<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
		<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Salaries and wages		427 488	409 869
Annual leave		56 897	51 194
Long service leave		20 924	42 764
Skills and experience retention leave		279	-
Employment on-costs - superannuation		63 609	62 660
Employment on-costs - other		28 277	27 647
Targeted voluntary separation packages (refer below)		171	615
Other employment related expenses		817	856
Workers compensation		753	20 159
<b>Total employee benefits</b>		<b>599 215</b>	<b>615 764</b>
<b>Targeted voluntary separation packages (TVSP's)</b>		<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
		<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Amount paid during the reporting period to separated employees:			
TVSPs		171	615
Annual leave and long service leave paid during the reporting period		126	281
Amount paid by SAPOL		297	896

The number of employees who were paid TVSPs during the reporting period were 2 (4).

**Employee remuneration**

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 \$57.7 million (\$71.8 million).

Excluding the first bandwidth, the total number of employees for 2012 is 327. This increase of 37 employees relates to the increase in sworn salaries.

<b>Remuneration of employees</b>		<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
The number of employees whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:		<b>Number</b>	<b>Number †</b>
\$134,000 - \$137,999 *		N/A	147
\$138,000 - \$147,999		176	144
\$148,000 - \$157,999		53	96
\$158,000 - \$167,999		67	19
\$168,000 - \$177,999		9	36
\$178,000 - \$187,999		33	11
\$188,000 - \$197,999		9	3
\$198,000 - \$207,999		2	4
\$208,000 - \$217,999		-	1
\$218,000 - \$227,999		1	-
\$228,000 - \$237,999		1	2
\$238,000 - \$247,999		2	1
\$248,000 - \$257,999		2	2
\$258,000 - \$267,999		-	4
\$268,000 - \$277,999		4	2
\$278,000 - \$287,999		1	-
\$288,000 - \$297,999		2	-
\$308,000 - \$317,999		1	-
\$348,000 - \$357,999		-	1
\$368,000 - \$377,999		1	-
\$398,000 - \$407,999		-	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>364</b>	<b>474</b>

\* This band has been included for the purposes of reporting comparative figures based on the executive base level remuneration rate for 2012-13.

† Amended.

**Remuneration of employees by category**

Executive		12	11
Non-executive		352	463
<b>Total</b>		<b>364</b>	<b>474</b>
Police		355	466
Public Servant		9	8
<b>Total</b>		<b>364</b>	<b>474</b>

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6 Supplies and services	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Accommodation and property related	29 627	34 935
Administration	15 731	15 305
Communication and computing	25 130	25 032
Consultants	268	136
Employee related	10 572	10 491
Insurance	1 106	897
Legal	3 900	3 559
Minor equipment	3 614	4 205
Motor vehicle related	25 445	25 521
Shared Services SA	3 084	2 493
Uniforms	4 376	2 171
Utilities	4 825	4 532
Other	6 277	6 047
<b>Total supplies and services</b>	<b>133 955</b>	<b>135 324</b>

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

**Consultants**

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

	2013	2012	2013	2012
	Number	Number	\$'000	\$'000
Below \$10 000	16	12	43	35
Between \$10 000 - \$50 000	4	5	105	101
Above \$50 000	1	-	120	-
<b>Total paid/payable to consultants engaged</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>136</b>

**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.

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Audit fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department relating to the audit of the Financial Statements	224	253
<b>Total external auditors' remuneration</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>253</b>

**Supplies and services provided by entities within the SA Government**

The following supplies and services (included in the supplies and services expense amounts shown above) were provided by entities within the SA Government:

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Accommodation and property related	22 020	21 885
Administration	883	970
Communication and computing	9 302	8 978
Consultants	-	51
Employee related	6 563	6 592
Insurance	1 106	897
Legal	3 730	3 414
Minor equipment	41	155
Motor vehicle related	6 022	11 761
Shared Services SA	3 084	2 493
Utilities	1 666	1 076
Other	1 922	1 805
<b>Total supplies and services provided by entities within the SA Government</b>	<b>56 339</b>	<b>80 077</b>

**7 Depreciation and amortisation**

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Depreciation		
Buildings and improvements	6 313	5 928
Computing and communications equipment	2 885	2 940
Vehicles and transport vessels	1 070	908
Aircraft	106	106
Other	4 386	4 095
<b>Total depreciation</b>	<b>14 760</b>	<b>13 975</b>

Amortisation

Leasehold improvements	4 397	3 746
Internally generated computer software	1 782	1 903
Other computer software	1 059	997
<b>Total amortisation</b>	<b>7 238</b>	<b>6 646</b>
<b>Total depreciation and amortisation</b>	<b>21 998</b>	<b>20 621</b>

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<b>8 Fees and charges</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Escorts - wide load/other	2 861	2 689
Firearms licence and registration fees	4 348	4 632
Hoon legislation recoveries	3 437	2 765
Police information requests	3 074	3 246
Police security services	8 765	8 195
Prosecution and other court fees	1 307	437
Other fees	953	1 175
<b>Total fees and charges</b>	<b>24 745</b>	<b>23 119</b>
<b>Fees and charges received/receivable from entities within the SA Government</b>		
The following fees and charges (included in the fees and charges revenues shown above) were received/receivable from entities within the SA Government:	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Escorts - wide load/other	5	1
Police information requests	62	58
Police security services	8 706	7 113
Other fees	-	7
<b>Total fees and charges received/receivable from entities within the SA Government</b>	<b>8 773</b>	<b>7 179</b>
<b>9 Interest</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Interest on deposit accounts	29	44
<b>Total interest</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>10 Commonwealth revenues</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Commonwealth revenue	1 291	693
<b>Total commonwealth revenues</b>	<b>1 291</b>	<b>693</b>
During 2012-13 SAPOL recovered costs associated with resources provided at the request of the Commonwealth Government in relation to:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crim-Trac - Jurisdictional criminal history referrals</li> <li>• Substance Abuse Information Desk - targeting alcohol and illicit drug use</li> <li>• Home and Community Care</li> </ul>		
During 2011-12 SAPOL recovered costs associated with resources provided at the request of the Commonwealth Government in relation to:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crim-Trac - Jurisdictional criminal history referrals</li> <li>• Substance Abuse Information Desk - Targeting alcohol and illicit drug use</li> </ul>		
<b>11 Net gain/(loss) from the disposal of non-current assets</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
Land and buildings	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Proceeds from disposal	31	138
Net book value of assets disposed	( 393)	( 149)
<b>Net gain/(loss) from disposal of land and buildings</b>	<b>( 362)</b>	<b>( 11)</b>
Plant and equipment		
Proceeds from disposal	359	344
Net book value of assets disposed	-	( 522)
<b>Net gain/(loss) from disposal of plant and equipment</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>( 178)</b>
Total assets		
Proceeds from disposal	390	482
Net book value of assets disposed	( 393)	( 671)
<b>Net gain/(loss) from disposal of total assets</b>	<b>( 3)</b>	<b>( 189)</b>
<b>12 Other income</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Contributed (donated) asset revenue	1 849	35 694
Employee benefits recoveries	1 495	672
Goods and services recoveries	576	367
Intra-Government transfers	1 076	1 463
Rent revenue	232	250
Sundry receipts	445	480
Other sundry revenue	532	976
<b>Total Other income</b>	<b>6 205</b>	<b>39 902</b>

During 2012-13 SAPOL recognised contributed assets related to the land at Fort Largs of \$250,000 from the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI), new police headquarters of \$269,000 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 the Department for Health and Ageing
- \$15 000 for Home & Community Care from the Department of 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



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During 2011-12 SAPOL recognised contributed assets related to the new police headquarters of \$35.4 million from the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI), road safety (fixed red light/speed cameras) of \$192 000 received from DPTI, long range acoustic device of \$49 000 from the Federal Government and throw phone system of \$45 000 from the Federal Government.

In 2011-12 the intra-government transfer comprises:

- \$464 000 for a traffic training and promotion program from the Motor Accident Commission
- \$343 000 to promote SAPOL's Drug and Alcohol Policies and Programs from the Department for Health and Ageing;
- \$206 000 to fund SAPOL's commitment to the Home and Community Care Program from the Department for Communities and Social Inclusion (DCSI)
- \$157 000 for the Rural Highways Saturation Program from DPTI
- \$121 000 for the Early intervention Pilot Program for the Department for Health and Ageing
- \$107 000 for the construction of police facilities in APY lands from DCSI
- \$65 000 for the National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Program from DCSI

**Other revenue received/receivable from entities within the SA Government**

The following other revenue (included in other revenues shown above) was received/receivable from entities within the SA Government:

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Contributed (donated) asset revenue	1 849	35 579
Employee benefits recoveries	567	308
Goods and services recoveries	397	33
Intra-Government transfers	1 076	1 463
Rent revenue	-	7
Sundry receipts	46	47
<b>Total other revenue received/receivable from entities within the SA Government</b>	<b>3 935</b>	<b>37 437</b>

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

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Revenues from SA Government	\$'000	\$'000
Appropriation from Consolidated Account pursuant to the <i>Appropriation Act</i>	686 713	633 301
Transfers from contingencies	1 888	26 341
Contributions from the Community Emergency Services Fund	19 781	19 315
Contributions from the Community Road Safety Fund	36 470	35 580
<b>Total revenues from SA Government</b>	<b>744 852</b>	<b>714 537</b>

Payments to SA Government

Other payments to the Consolidated Account*	12 301	5 666
<b>Total payments to SA Government</b>	<b>12 301</b>	<b>5 666</b>

\*During 2012-13 SAPOL returned \$12.3 million to DTF in accordance with the cash alignment policy

**14 Cash and cash equivalents**

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Deposits with the Treasurer	61 993	45 168
Cash held in imprest accounts and petty cash	392	367
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>62 385</b>	<b>45 555</b>

**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.

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<b>15 Receivables</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
Current receivables	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Receivables	<b>1 834</b>	11 154
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	<b>(73)</b>	-
	<b>1 761</b>	11 154
Accrued revenues	-	92
Prepayments	<b>2 177</b>	1 770
GST input tax recoverable	<b>2 781</b>	3 109
Workers compensation recoveries	<b>55</b>	189
Lease incentive current	<b>10</b>	10
<b>Total current receivables</b>	<b>6 784</b>	<b>16 324</b>
<b>Receivables from entities within the SA Government</b>		
The following receivables (included in receivables shown above) were receivable from entities within the SA Government:	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
Receivables	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
	<b>998</b>	10 042
<b>Total receivables from SA Government</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>10 042</b>
<b>Non-current receivables</b>		
Workers compensation recoveries	<b>230</b>	624
Lease incentive non-current	-	10
<b>Total non-current receivables</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>634</b>

The decrease in receivables from 2011-12 to 2012-13 mainly relates to two invoices totalling \$8.9 million that were raised to DPTI for the Community Road Safety Fund. These amounts were paid in 2012-13.

**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 29.2.

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	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>16 Non-current assets held for sale</b>		
Buildings and improvements	809	809
Land	10 178	9 928
<b>Total non-current assets held for sale</b>	<u>10 987</u>	<u>10 737</u>
<b>Reconciliation of non-current assets held for sale movements:</b>		
Carrying amount at 1 July	10 737	2 145
Disposals	-	( 148)
Transfers from property, plant and equipment	250	10 130
Transfers to investment properties	-	(1 390)
<b>Carrying amount at 30 June</b>	<u>10 987</u>	<u>10 737</u>
During 2012-13 SAPOL:		
• Sold none of the assets held for sale		
• Received land at Fort Largs from the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI)		
During 2011-12 SAPOL:		
• Sold land and buildings associated with the former Loxton Police Station		
• Transferred the old Roxby Downs Police Station from assets held for sale to investment properties		
• Declared land and buildings associated with the old Police Academy Site as surplus to requirements and transferred the assets to non current assets held for sale. These assets were transferred at their carrying amount		
<b>17 Property, plant and equipment</b>		
Land		
Land at fair value <sup>(1)</sup>	56 490	56 869
<b>Total land</b>	<u>56 490</u>	<u>56 869</u>
Buildings and improvements		
Buildings at fair value <sup>(1)</sup>	217 536	197 582
Accumulated depreciation	(11 548)	(5 459)
<b>Total buildings and improvements</b>	<u>205 988</u>	<u>192 123</u>
Leasehold improvements		
Leasehold improvements at fair value <sup>(1)</sup>	56 404	58 656
Accumulated depreciation	(8 069)	(6 161)
<b>Total leasehold improvements</b>	<u>48 335</u>	<u>52 495</u>
Computing and communications equipment		
Computing and communications equipment - at cost <sup>(2)</sup> (deemed fair value)	45 156	41 809
Accumulated depreciation	(33 686)	(30 976)
<b>Total computing and communications equipment</b>	<u>11 470</u>	<u>10 833</u>
Vehicles and transport vessels		
Vehicles and transport vessels - at cost (deemed fair value)	9 205	9 385
Accumulated depreciation	(5 847)	(5 890)
<b>Total vehicles and transport vessels</b>	<u>3 358</u>	<u>3 495</u>
Other		
Other - at cost (deemed fair value)	38 047	37 178
Accumulated depreciation	(17 773)	(15 334)
<b>Total other</b>	<u>20 274</u>	<u>21 844</u>
Aircraft		
Aircraft at fair value <sup>(1)</sup>	2 575	2 575
Accumulated depreciation	( 212)	( 106)
<b>Total aircraft</b>	<u>2 363</u>	<u>2 469</u>
<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>	<u>348 278</u>	<u>340 128</u>

(1) Land, buildings and improvements, leasehold improvements and aircraft were revalued as at 30 June 2011 by officers from Valcorp Australia Pty Ltd.

(2) Intangible assets - computer software has been separately identified. (Refer Note 18).

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**Movement reconciliation of non-current assets:**

2013	Land	Buildings & improvmts	Leasehold improvmts	Computer & Vehicles & commnctn equipment	transport vessels	Other
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	56 869	192 123	52 495	10 833	3 495	21 844
Prior period adjustment	-	( 323)	-	70	-	401
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to/(from) capital work 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
Asset - recognised through stocktake	-	-	-	-	-	-
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

	Aircraft	Total property plant and equipment	Work in progress	Intangible assets (internally generated)	Intangible assets (other compt software)	2013 Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	2 469	340 128	19 358	6 191	3 434	369 111
Prior period adjustment	-	148	-	-	-	148
Additions	-	-	19 541	-	-	19 541
Transfers to/(from) capital work 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
Asset - recognised through stocktake	-	-	-	-	-	-
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

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2012	Land \$'000	Buildings & improvmts \$'000	Leasehold improvmts \$'000	Computer & commcnctn equipment \$'000	Vehicles & transport vessels \$'000	Other \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	66 367	142 690	15 144	9 686	2 868	21 480
Prior period adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to/(from) capital work in progress	102	58 189	710	4 488	1 564	4 143
Transfers between classes	-	( 296)	-	( 481)	-	777
Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	(5 928)	(3 746)	(2 940)	( 908)	(4 095)
Net revaluation increment/(decrement)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donated assets	-	-	35 387	94	-	213
Asset - recognised through stocktake	-	-	-	-	-	23
Disposals	-	-	-	-	( 29)	( 493)
Assets written off	-	( 4)	-	( 12)	-	( 204)
Transfers to assets held for sale	(9 600)	( 530)	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	5 000	-	-	-
Carrying amount at 30 June	<u>56 869</u>	<u>192 123</u>	<u>52 495</u>	<u>10 833</u>	<u>3 495</u>	<u>21 844</u>

	Aircraft \$'000	Total property plant and equipment \$'000	Work in progress \$'000	Intangible assets (internally generated) \$'000	Intangible assets (other compt software) \$'000	2012 Total \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	2 575	260 810	56 431	7 429	2 861	327 531
Prior period adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	32 245	-	-	32 245
Transfers to/(from) capital work in progress	-	67 194	(69 318)	554	1 570	-
Transfers between classes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	( 106)	(17 721)	-	(1 903)	( 997)	(20 621)
Net revaluation increment/(decrement)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donated assets	-	35 694	-	-	-	35 694
Asset - recognised through stocktake	-	23	-	111	-	134
Disposals	-	( 522)	-	-	-	( 522)
Assets written off	-	( 220)	-	-	-	( 220)
Transfers to assets held for sale	-	(10 130)	-	-	-	(10 130)
Other	-	5 000	-	-	-	5 000
Carrying amount at 30 June	<u>2 469</u>	<u>340 128</u>	<u>19 358</u>	<u>6 191</u>	<u>3 434</u>	<u>369 111</u>

18 Intangible assets	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Computer software	-	-
Internally developed computer software - at cost (deemed fair value)	23 196	18 866
Accumulated amortisation	(14 457)	(12 675)
<b>Total Internally generated computer software</b>	<u>8 739</u>	<u>6 191</u>
Other computer software	-	-
Other computer software	9 774	9 080
Accumulated amortisation	(6 704)	(5 646)
<b>Total other computer software</b>	<u>3 070</u>	<u>3 434</u>
<b>Total Intangible assets</b>	<u>11,809</u>	<u>9,625</u>

19 Investment Properties	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Investment building	820	820
Investment land	570	570
<b>Total Investment Properties</b>	<u>1 390</u>	<u>1 390</u>

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

**South Australia Police**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2013**

<b>20 Payables</b>	<b>2013</b>	2012
Current payables	<b>\$'000</b>	\$'000
Employment on-costs	8 834	8 245
Creditors	13 801	17 542
Paid Parental Leave Scheme	37	17
Unearned revenue	75	10
<b>Total current payables</b>	<b>22 747</b>	<b>25 814</b>
<b>Current payables to entities within the SA Government</b>		
The following payables (included in the payables shown above) were payable to entities within the SA Government:	<b>2013</b>	2012
	<b>\$'000</b>	\$'000
Employment on-costs	2 812	2 593
Creditors	4 759	8 906
Unearned revenue	75	-
<b>Total Current payables to entities within the SA Government</b>	<b>7 646</b>	<b>11 499</b>
Non-current payables		
Employment on-costs	24 558	23 373
<b>Total non-current payables</b>	<b>24 558</b>	<b>23 373</b>
<b>Non-current payables to entities within the SA Government</b>		
The following payables (included in the payables shown above) were payable to entities within the SA Government:		
Employee benefit on-costs	8 813	8 435
<b>Total Non-current payables to entities within the SA Government</b>	<b>8 813</b>	<b>8 435</b>
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.		
<b>21 Other Liabilities</b>	<b>2013</b>	2012
Current other liabilities	<b>\$'000</b>	\$'000
Lease Incentive	499	574
<b>Total current other liabilities</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>574</b>
Non-Current other liabilities		
Lease Incentive	6 075	7 552
<b>Total non-current other liabilities</b>	<b>6 075</b>	<b>7 552</b>
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 has been recorded as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term, on a straight line basis.		
<b>22 Employee benefits</b>	<b>2013</b>	2012
Current Employee benefits	<b>\$'000</b>	\$'000
Accrued salaries and wages	9 460	8 425
Annual leave	30 756	28 290
Long service leave	10 472	9 951
Skills and experience retention leave	279	-
<b>Total current employee benefits</b>	<b>50 967</b>	<b>46 666</b>
Non-current Employee benefits		
Annual leave	541	625
Long service leave	161 756	154 883
<b>Total non-current employee benefits</b>	<b>162 297</b>	<b>155 508</b>
<b>Total employee benefits</b>	<b>213 264</b>	<b>202 174</b>

AASB 119 contains the calculation methodology for long service leave liability. This year, an actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance was used to calculate the liability rather than using a short hand measurement technique for the calculation of the liability.

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 has increased from 2.75% (2012) to 3.50% (2013).

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.

**South Australia Police**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2013**

<b>23 Provisions</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
Current provisions	\$'000	\$'000
Workers compensation	13 146	13 350
Death in course of employment	1 890	-
Civil actions against police	437	468
<b>Total current provisions</b>	<b>15 473</b>	<b>13 818</b>
Non-current provisions		
Workers compensation	70 953	85 091
<b>Total non-current provisions</b>	<b>70 953</b>	<b>85 091</b>
<b>Provision movement</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
Workers compensation:	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	98 441	89 436
Additional provision recognised	-	20 927
Reduction resulting from remeasurement	(1 137)	-
Reduction due to payments	(13 205)	(11 922)
<b>Carrying amount at 30 June</b>	<b>84 099</b>	<b>98 441</b>
Civil actions against police:		
Carrying amount at 1 July	468	772
Increase in the provision due to revision of estimates	200	182
Reduction due to payments	(231)	(486)
<b>Carrying amount at 30 June</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>468</b>
<b>24 Equity</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
	\$'000	\$'000
Contributed capital	85 220	85 220
Revaluation surplus	114 338	107 870
Retained Earnings	(96 968)	(107 407)
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>102 590</b>	<b>85 683</b>
<p>The retained earnings represents the residual interest in SAPOL's net assets. The SA Government holds the accumulated deficit interest in SAPOL on behalf of the community.</p> <p>During 2012-13 it was identified that there were three houses on the APY lands that had not been included in the revaluation performed in 2011. These assets have now been included at fair value through the revaluation surplus.</p>		
<b>25 Cash flow reconciliation</b>		
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at year end as per:		
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position	62 385	45 555
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Cash Flows	62 385	45 555
Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net cost of providing services:		
Net cash provided by operating activities	39 865	16 195
Revenues from SA Government	(688 601)	(659 642)
Contribution from the Community Emergency Services Fund	(19 781)	(19 315)
Contribution from Community Road Safety Fund	(45 365)	(35 580)
Payments to SA Government	12 301	5 666
Non-cash items:		
Depreciation and amortisation	(21 998)	(20 621)
Donated assets	1 849	35 694
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	(3)	(189)
Write off of non-current assets	(409)	(220)
Capital work-in-progress expensed	2	-
Assets recognised through stock-take	-	134
Capital accruals	(3 836)	3 054
Lease incentive equity adjustment	(1 051)	-
Lease incentive fitout contribution	-	5 000
Movement in assets and liabilities:		
(Decrease)/increase in receivables	(1 049)	8 308
(Decrease)/increase in inventories	(61)	8
Decrease/(increase) in payables	1 882	(3 587)
Decrease/(increase) in other liabilities	1 552	(8 126)
(Increase) in employee benefits	(11 090)	(26 438)
Decrease/(increase) in provisions	12 483	(6 701)
<b>Net cost of providing services</b>	<b>(723 310)</b>	<b>(708 360)</b>

**South Australia Police**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2013**

**26 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.

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Not later than one year	3 158	992
Later than one year but not later than five years	1 393	2 391
Later than five years	-	-
<b>Total capital commitments</b>	<b>4 551</b>	<b>3 383</b>
GST on capital commitments	455	338

Major capital commitments for 2012-13 include Project Shield, Audio Management System, Body Armour, Mobile Radars, Hand Held Lasers and Alcometers. (2011-12: Project Shield, Drug Testing Replacement, Hand Held Laser, Computer Aided Dispatch and Mobile Computer Application in patrol cars.)

**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.

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Not later than one year	12 286	13 904
Later than one year but not later than five years	23 326	40 152
Later than five years	3 028	5 029
<b>Total other commitments</b>	<b>38 640</b>	<b>59 085</b>
GST on other commitments	3 864	5 909

Major other expenditure commitments for 2012-13 include Cleaning, Towing, Vehicle Servicing and Repairs, Vehicle Commissioning and Decommissioning, Uniforms and Drug Screening Kits. (2011-12: Vehicle Commissioning and Decommissioning, Vehicle Servicing and Repairs, Towing, 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.

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Not later than one year	29 210	29 009
Later than one year but not later than five years	75 436	78 490
Later than five years	132 939	147 527
<b>Total operating lease commitments</b>	<b>237 585</b>	<b>255 026</b>
GST on operating lease commitments	23 758	25 503

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:

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Not later than one year	3 858	2 881
Later than one year but not later than five years	9 150	3 726
<b>Total remuneration commitments</b>	<b>13 008</b>	<b>6 607</b>

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

**27 Contingent liabilities**

**Rewards**

As at 30 June 2013 the value of outstanding rewards for unsolved murders was \$11.3 million (\$10.6 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.



**South Australia Police**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2013**

**28 Remuneration of Tribunal and Committee Members**

Members of the tribunal and committee during the 2012-13 financial year were:

**Police Review Tribunal**  
D Swain

The *Police Act 1998*, at Schedule 1 (Police Review Tribunal) requires the Chief Magistrate of the Magistrates Court to, on the commencement of any proceedings under Divisions 1 or 2 of Part 8, select a Magistrate to constitute the Tribunal for the purpose of these proceedings.

**Firearms Review Committee**

R Hamdorf	O Bevan*	R Manley
R Maine*	I Wangel*	J 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 2013.

The number of members whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:	2013 Number	2012 Number
\$0 - \$9 999	12	11
\$10 000 - \$19 999	1	-
<b>Total number of members</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>

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 \$25 000 (\$15 000).

Amounts paid to a superannuation plan for Tribunal/Committee members were \$900 (\$1 000).

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.

**29 Financial Instruments/Financial risk management**

**(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	2013		2012	
		Carrying Amount \$'000	Fair Value \$'000	Carrying Amount \$'000	Fair Value \$'000
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents					
Cash and cash equivalents	14	62 385	62 385	45 555	45 555
Loans and receivables					
Receivables <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	15	1 834	1 834	11 154	11 154
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Financial liabilities at cost					
Payables <sup>(1)</sup>	20	6 488	6 488	10 793	10 793

(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.

**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.

**South Australia Police**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2013**

**(2) Ageing analysis of financial assets**

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

	Current (not overdue) \$'000	Past due by			Total \$'000
		Overdue for less than 30 days \$'000	Overdue for 30-60 days \$'000	Overdue for more than 60 days \$'000	
<b>2013</b>					
Not impaired: Receivables	1 151	330	98	182	1 761
Impaired: Receivables	-	-	-	73	73
<b>2012</b>					
Not impaired: Receivables	9 927	60	74	1 147	11 208

SAPOL has assessed all receivables as not being impaired for 2012.

*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*

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 2013**

	Note	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
<b>Expenses:</b>			
Employee benefits	A3	1 007	371
Supplies and services	A4	2 343	2 206
Intra-government transfers		12 753	13 124
<b>Total expenses</b>		<u>16 103</u>	<u>15 701</u>
<b>Income:</b>			
Fees, fines and charges	A5	82 108	80 989
<b>Total income</b>		<u>82 108</u>	<u>80 989</u>
<b>Revenues from (payments to) SA Government:</b>			
Revenues from SA Government	A6	1 158	529
Payments to SA Government	A6	(67 214)	(65 824)
<b>Net (payments to) SA Government</b>		<u>(66 056)</u>	<u>(65 295)</u>
<b>Net result</b>		<u>( 51)</u>	<u>( 7)</u>
<b>Total comprehensive result</b>		<u>( 51)</u>	<u>( 7)</u>

**Statement of Administered Financial Position**  
as at 30 June 2013

	Note	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
<b>Current assets:</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	A7	11 052	12 372
Receivables		822	302
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>11 874</u>	<u>12 674</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>11 874</u>	<u>12 674</u>
<b>Current liabilities:</b>			
Payables		3	10
Other liabilities	A8	10 982	12 100
Employee benefits	A9	52	208
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<u>11 037</u>	<u>12 318</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities:</b>			
Payables		25	-
Employee benefits	A9	507	-
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<u>532</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>11 569</u>	<u>12 318</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>305</u>	<u>356</u>
<b>Equity:</b>			
Retained earnings		305	356
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>305</u>	<u>356</u>
Unrecognised contractual commitments	A11		

**Statement of Administered Changes in Equity  
for the year ended 30 June 2013**

	<b>Retained earnings</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Balance at 30 June 2011</b>	<u>363</u>
Net result for 2011-12	<u>(7)</u>
<b>Total comprehensive result for 2011-12</b>	<u>(7)</u>
<b>Balance at 30 June 2012</b>	<u>356</u>
Net result for 2012-13	<u>(51)</u>
<b>Total comprehensive result for 2012-13</b>	<u>(51)</u>
<b>Balance at 30 June 2013</b>	<u><u>305</u></u>

**Statement of Administered Cash Flows  
for the year ended 30 June 2013**

	Note	2013 Inflows (outflows) \$'000	2012 Inflows (outflows) \$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>			
<b>Cash outflows:</b>			
Employee benefits		( 638)	( 392)
Supplies and services		(3 531)	(2 262)
Intra-government transfers		(12 683)	(13 537)
<b>Cash (used in) operations</b>		<u>(16 852)</u>	<u>(16 191)</u>
<b>Cash inflows:</b>			
Fees, fines and charges		82 108	78 893
Other receipts		-	2 078
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>		<u>82 108</u>	<u>80 971</u>
<b>Cash flows from SA Government:</b>			
Receipts from SA Government		638	444
Payments to SA Government		(67 214)	(66 324)
<b>Net Cash (paid to) SA Government</b>		<u>(66 576)</u>	<u>(65 880)</u>
<b>Net cash (used) in operating activities</b>	A10	<u>(1 320)</u>	<u>(1 100)</u>
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<u>(1 320)</u>	<u>(1 100)</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year</b>		<u>12 372</u>	<u>13 472</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year</b>	A7	<u>11 052</u>	<u>12 372</u>

*The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes*

Schedule of Expenses and Income  
attributable to Administered Items  
for the year ended 30 June 2013

	Expiation Fees (1)		Victims of Crime Levy (2)		Special Acts (3)		Public Private Partnership (PPP) (4)		Firearms Safety Training Levy (5)		Other (6)		TOTAL	
	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
<b>Expenses:</b>														
Employee benefits	-	-	-	-	1 007	371	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 007	371
Supplies and services	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 144	2 096	-	-	199	110	2 343	2 206
Intra-government transfers	-	-	12 567	12 936	-	-	-	-	128	133	56	55	12 753	13 124
Total expenses	-	-	12 567	12 936	1 007	371	2 144	2 096	128	133	257	165	16 103	15 701
<b>Income:</b>														
Fees, fines and charges	67 214	65 824	12 567	12 936	-	-	2 144	2 096	128	133	55	-	82 108	80 989
Total income	67 214	65 824	12 567	12 936	-	-	2 144	2 096	128	133	55	-	82 108	80 989
<b>Revenues from (payments to) SA Government:</b>														
Revenues from SA Government	-	-	-	-	985	361	-	-	-	-	173	168	1 158	529
Payments to SA Government	(67 214)	(65 824)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(67 214)	(65 824)
Net revenues from (payments to) SA Government	(67 214)	(65 824)	-	-	985	361	-	-	-	-	173	168	(66 056)	(65 295)
<b>Net result</b>	-	-	-	-	(22)	(10)	-	-	-	-	(29)	3	(51)	(7)

Schedule of Assets and Liabilities  
attributable to Administered Items  
as at 30 June 2013

	Unclaimed Property (1)		Exhibit Monies (2)		Expiation Fees (3)		Victims of Crime Levy (4)		Special Acts (5)		Public Private Partnership (PPP) (6)		Firearms Safety Training Levy (7)		Other (8)		TOTAL	
	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
<b>Current assets:</b>																		
Cash and cash equivalents	97	394	5 482	6 898	4 153	3 700	1 041	909	(303)	(139)	-	-	10	10	572	600	11 052	12 372
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	623	113	199	189	-	-	-	-	822	302
Total current assets	97	394	5 482	6 898	4 153	3 700	1 041	909	320	(26)	199	189	10	10	572	600	11 874	12 674
<b>Current liabilities:</b>																		
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10
Other liabilities	97	394	5 482	6 898	4 153	3 700	1 041	909	-	-	199	189	10	10	-	-	10 982	12 100
Employee benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	208	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	208
Total current liabilities	97	394	5 482	6 898	4 153	3 700	1 041	909	55	218	199	189	10	10	-	-	11 037	12 318
<b>Non-current liabilities:</b>																		
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
Employee benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	507	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	507	-
Total non-current liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	532	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	532	-
Total liabilities	97	394	5 482	6 898	4 153	3 700	1 041	909	587	218	199	189	10	10	-	-	11 569	12 318
<b>Net assets</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(267)	(244)	-	-	-	-	572	600	305	356

**Notes to and forming part of the Administered Financial Statements  
for the year ended 30 June 2013**

**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 2013. 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.

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 2013**

<b>A3 Employee benefits</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Salaries and wages	<u>1 007</u>	<u>371</u>
<b>Total Employee benefits</b>	<b><u>1 007</u></b>	<b><u>371</u></b>

The increase in 2012/13 relates to the establishment of the new Commissioner's leave entitlements previously recognised in the controlled financial statements.

<b>Remuneration of employees</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2 012</b>
The number of employees whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
\$134 000 - \$247 999*	-	-
\$248,000 - \$257,999	1	-
\$378,000 - \$387,999	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>2</u></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>

\* This band has been included for the purposes of reporting comparative figures based on the executive base level remuneration rate for 2012-13.

<b>Remuneration of employees by category</b>		
Executive	2	1
Non-executive	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>2</u></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>
Police	2	1
Public Servant	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>2</u></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>

<b>A4 Supplies and services</b>		
PPP lease payments*	2 144	2 096
Other	199	110
<b>Total Supplies and services - non SA Government entities</b>	<b><u>2 343</u></b>	<b><u>2 206</u></b>
<b>Total Supplies and services</b>	<b><u>2 343</u></b>	<b><u>2 206</u></b>

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

<b>A5 Fees, fines and charges</b>		
Expiation revenue	67 214	65 824
PPP cost recovery*	2 144	2 096
Victims of Crime Levy	12 567	12 936
Sundries	55	-
Firearms Safety Training Levy	128	133
<b>Total Fees, fines and charges</b>	<b><u>82 108</u></b>	<b><u>80 989</u></b>

**Fees and charges received/receivable from entities within the SA Government**

The following fees and charges (included in the fees and charges shown above) were received/receivable from entities within the SA Government:

PPP cost recovery*	2 144	2 096
<b>Total fees and charges received/receivable from entities within the SA Government</b>	<b><u>2 144</u></b>	<b><u>2 096</u></b>

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

<b>A6 Revenues from (payments to) SA Government:</b>		
Revenues from SA Government		
Appropriation from consolidated account pursuant to the Appropriation Act	173	168
Appropriation from consolidated account pursuant to the Police Act 1998	985	361
<b>Total Revenues from SA Government</b>	<b><u>1 158</u></b>	<b><u>529</u></b>
Payments to SA Government		
Other payments to the Consolidated Account*	(67 214)	(65 824)
<b>Total Payments to SA Government</b>	<b><u>(67 214)</u></b>	<b><u>(65 824)</u></b>

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

**Notes to and forming part of the Administered Financial Statements  
for the year ended 30 June 2013**

<b>A7 Cash and cash equivalents</b>		2013	2012
		\$'000	\$'000
Deposits with the Treasurer		11 052	12 372
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>		<u>11 052</u>	<u>12 372</u>

All exhibit monies are held in SAPOL corporate bank accounts and are recognised as Deposits with the Treasurer as at 30 June 2013.

<b>A8 Other liabilities</b>			
Current other liabilities			
Funds payable to SA Government		5 204	4 619
Exhibit monies held		5 482	6 898
Unclaimed property held for SA Government		97	394
Other payable to non-SA Government		199	189
<b>Total Other liabilities</b>		<u>10 982</u>	<u>12 100</u>

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

**Current other liabilities payable to entities within the SA Government**

The following other liabilities (included in the other liabilities shown above) were payable to entities within the SA Government:

		5 204	4 619
Funds payable to SA Government		5 482	6 898
Exhibit monies held		97	394
Unclaimed property held for SA Government		<u>10 783</u>	<u>11 911</u>
<b>Total Current other liabilities payable to entities within the SA Government</b>			

<b>A9 Employee benefits</b>			
Current employee benefits			
Annual leave		52	1
Long Service Leave		-	207
<b>Total Current employee benefits</b>		<u>52</u>	<u>208</u>
Non current employee benefits			
Long service leave		507	-
<b>Total Non current employee benefits</b>		<u>507</u>	<u>-</u>

The increase in 2012/13 relates to the recognition of the current Commissioner's leave entitlements previously recognised in the controlled financial statements.

<b>A10 Cash flow reconciliation</b>			
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents			
Cash at year end as per:			
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Administered Financial Position		11 052	12 372
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Administered Cash Flows		11 052	12 372
<b>Reconciliation of net cash (used in) operating activities to net result</b>			
Net cash (used in) operating activities		(1 320)	(1 100)
Movement in assets and liabilities			
Decrease in receivables		520	100
(Decrease) Increase in payables and employee benefits		( 369)	24
Decrease in other liabilities		1 118	969
<b>Net result</b>		<u>( 51)</u>	<u>( 7)</u>

**Notes to and forming part of the Administered Financial Statements  
for the year ended 30 June 2013**

**A11 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.

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Not later than one year	2 135	2 099
Later than one year but not later than five years	8 992	8 971
Later than five years	<u>31 549</u>	<u>35 559</u>
<b>Total Operating lease commitments</b>	<b><u>42 676</u></b>	<b><u>46 629</u></b>
GST on operating lease commitments	4 268	4 663

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	387	23
Later than one year but not later than five years	<u>407</u>	-
<b>Total remuneration commitments</b>	<b><u>794</u></b>	<b><u>23</u></b>

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 2011-12 and 2012-13 Financial Years

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	Year			YTD Variance
	2011-2012	2012-2013		
<b>HOMICIDE AND RELATED OFFENCES</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-16.7%</b>
Murder	21	23	2	9.5%
Other homicide and related offences	45	32	-13	-28.9%
<b>ACTS INTENDED TO CAUSE INJURY</b>	<b>16 301</b>	<b>16 183</b>	<b>-118</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>
Serious Assault resulting in injury	825	758	-67	-8.1%
Serious Assault not resulting in injury	7 071	7 076	5	0.1%
Common Assault	6 982	6 827	-155	-2.2%
Assault Police	828	880	52	6.3%
Other acts intended to cause injury	595	642	47	7.9%
<b>SEXUAL ASSAULT AND RELATED OFFENCES</b>	<b>1 610</b>	<b>1 653</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
Aggravated sexual assault	1 047	1 049	2	0.2%
Non-aggravated sexual assault	328	293	-35	-10.7%
Non-assaultive sexual offences	235	311	76	32.3%
<b>ROBBERY AND RELATED OFFENCES</b>	<b>1 032</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>-96</b>	<b>-9.3%</b>
Aggravated robbery	778	712	-66	-8.5%
Non-aggravated robbery	216	174	-42	-19.4%
Blackmail and extortion	38	50	12	31.6%
<b>OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON</b>	<b>3 363</b>	<b>3 088</b>	<b>-275</b>	<b>-8.2%</b>
Threatening behaviour	1 312	1 139	-173	-13.2%
Dangerous or negligent acts	494	608	114	23.1%
Abduction, harassment and other offences	1 557	1 341	-216	-13.9%
<b>TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON</b>	<b>22 372</b>	<b>21 915</b>	<b>-457</b>	<b>-2.0%</b>

**Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police  
During 2012-13 Financial Year**  
(with comparison figures for 2011-12)

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY	Year			YTD Variance
	2011/2012	2012/2013		
<b>SERIOUS CRIMINAL TRESPASS</b>	<b>16 724</b>	<b>15 944</b>	<b>-780</b>	<b>-4.7%</b>
SCT - Residence	10 121	10 230	109	1.1%
SCT - Non Residence	6 603	5 714	-889	-13.5%
<b>THEFT AND RELATED OFFENCES</b>	<b>45 211</b>	<b>43 555</b>	<b>-1 656</b>	<b>-3.7%</b>
Theft/Illegal Use of MV	4 553	4 069	-484	-10.6%
Theft from motor vehicle	10 380	10 467	87	0.8%
Theft from shop	6 448	6 378	-70	-1.1%
Receive or handle proceeds of crime	1 409	1 510	101	7.2%
Other theft	21 827	20 457	-1 370	-6.3%
Other theft (GENS)	594	674	80	13.5%
<b>FRAUD DECEPTION AND RELATED OFFENCES</b>	<b>2 361</b>	<b>2 415</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
Obtain benefit by deception	1 858	1 976	118	6.4%
Other fraud, deception and related offences	503	439	-64	-12.7%
<b>PROPERTY DAMAGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL</b>	<b>30 606</b>	<b>28 232</b>	<b>-2 374</b>	<b>-7.8%</b>
Property damage by fire or explosion	2 277	2 316	39	1.7%
Graffiti	4 303	3 959	-344	-8.0%
Other property damage and environmental	23 985	21 914	-2 071	-8.6%
Other property damage and environmental (GENS)	41	43	2	4.9%
<b>TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY</b>	<b>94 902</b>	<b>90 146</b>	<b>-4 756</b>	<b>-5.0%</b>

**Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police  
During 2012-13 Financial Year**  
(with comparison figures for 2011-12)

OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER	Year			YTD Variance
	2011/2012	2012/2013		
<b>ILLICIT DRUG OFFENCES</b>	<b>14 989</b>	<b>15 804</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>5.4%</b>
Deal/Traffic/Sell Drugs	975	1 101	126	12.9%
Produce/Manufacture Drugs	1 097	975	-122	-11.1%
Possess/Use Drugs	458	497	39	8.5%
Other Drug offences	418	502	84	20.1%
<b>CENS</b>	<b>8 496</b>	<b>8 575</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
Drug Diversions	3 545	4 154	609	17.2%
<b>WEAPONS/EXPLOSIVES OFFENCES</b>	<b>2 956</b>	<b>2 834</b>	<b>-122</b>	<b>-4.1%</b>
Prohibited weapons/explosives	547	586	39	7.1%
Regulated weapons/explosives	2 214	2 082	-132	-6.0%
Other weapons/explosives offences (GENS)	195	166	-29	-14.9%
<b>PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES</b>	<b>16 517</b>	<b>18 884</b>	<b>2 367</b>	<b>14.3%</b>
Trespass	2 979	3 064	85	2.9%
Criminal intent	601	683	82	13.6%
Riot and affray	229	206	-23	-10.0%
Disorderly conduct, nec*	4 748	4 504	-244	-5.1%
Offensive conduct	1 017	1 065	48	4.7%
Other Public Order offences	723	710	-13	-1.8%
Other Public Order offences (GENS)	6 220	8 652	2 432	39.1%
<b>JUSTICE PROCEDURE OFFENCES</b>	<b>14 352</b>	<b>15 842</b>	<b>1 490</b>	<b>10.4%</b>
Breach of bail	8 929	9 393	464	5.2%
Breach of violence and non-violence restraining orders	1 442	2 143	701	48.6%
Other Justice Procedure offences	3 970	4 236	266	6.7%
Other Justice Procedure offences (GENS)	11	70	59	536.4%
<b>OTHER MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES</b>	<b>1 715</b>	<b>1 786</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>4.1%</b>
Other Miscellaneous Offences	726	956	230	31.7%
Other Miscellaneous Offences (GENS)	989	830	-159	-16.1%
<b>TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER</b>	<b>50 529</b>	<b>55 150</b>	<b>4 621</b>	<b>9.1%</b>

\*nec – not elsewhere classified.

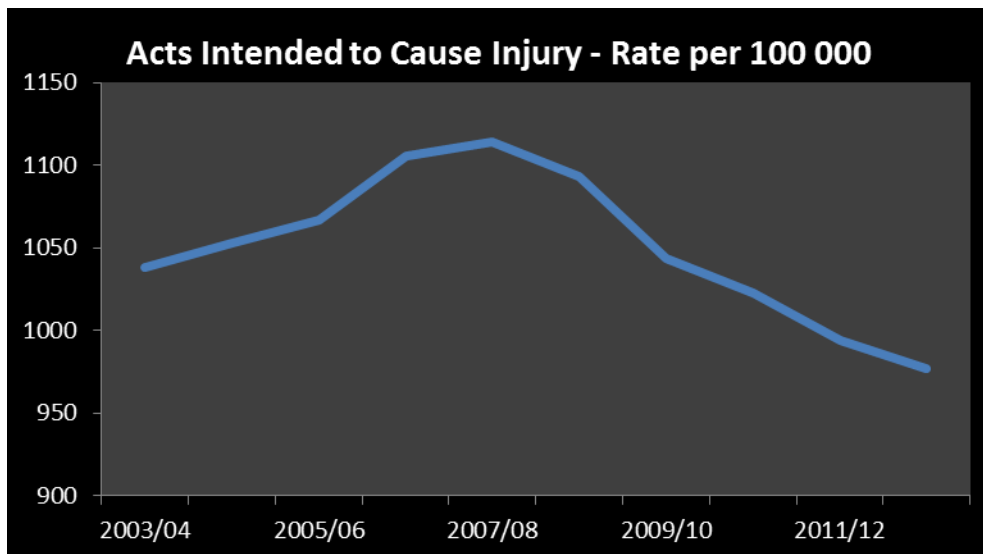
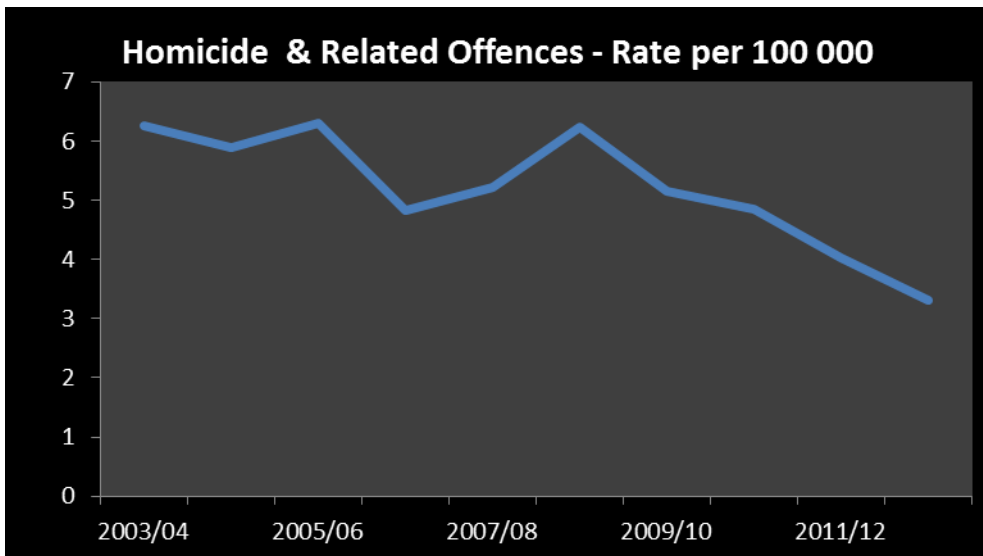
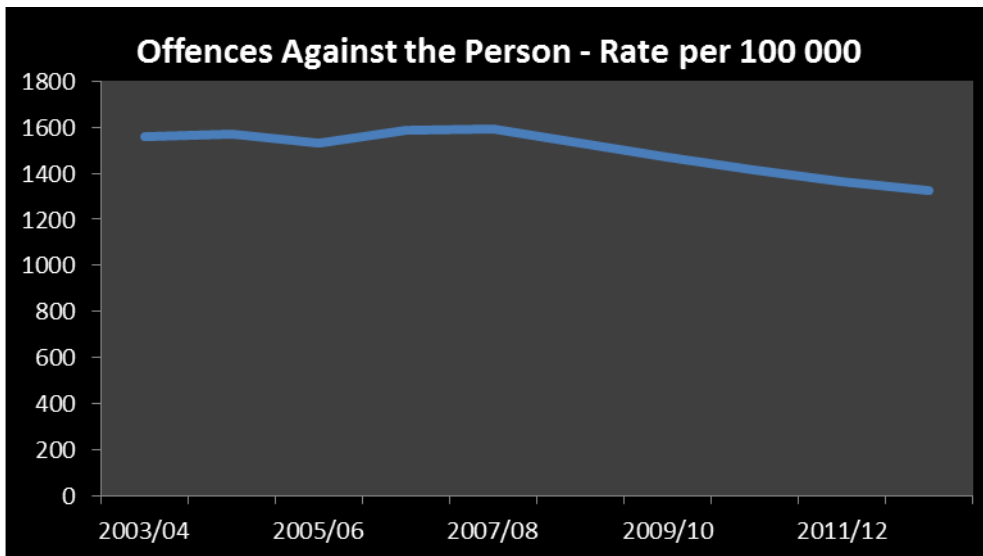
SHOP THEFT INFRINGEMENT NOTICES	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total number of STIN 1 issued	70	51	37	42	33
Total number of STIN 1 completed	69	52	37	41	30
Total number of STIN 2 issued	14	23	5	7	5
Total number of STIN 2 completed	13	20	5	6	5
Total number of Withdrawal of Consent (PD 259)	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of community service hours for STIN 2 offence	171	324	72	90	57
Total number of apologies required for STIN 1 offence	13	15	13	18	11
Total number of apologies required for STIN 2 offence	2	7	0	2	2
Total number of Apprehension Reports for breach	0	1	0	0	0
Total number of Apprehension Reports for subsequent breach	1	0	0	0	1

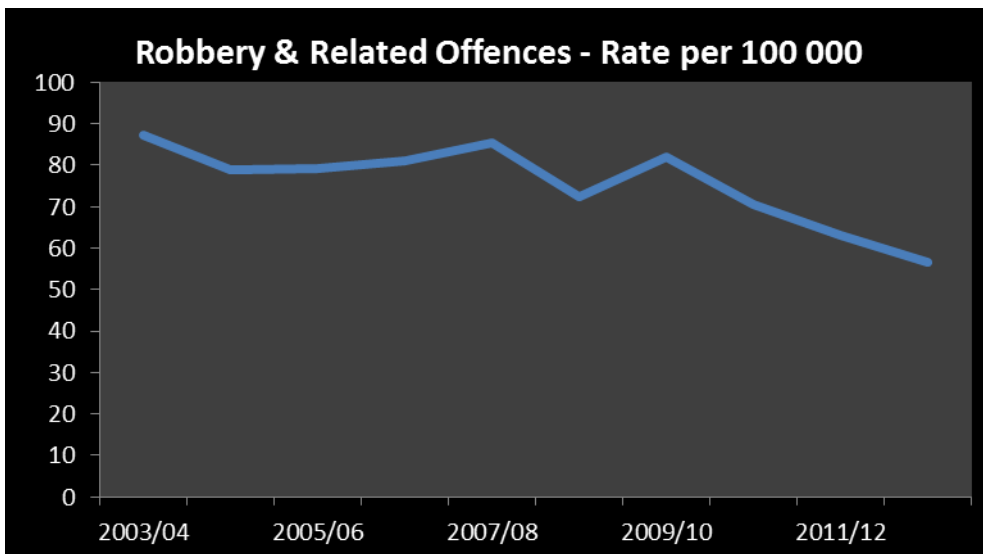
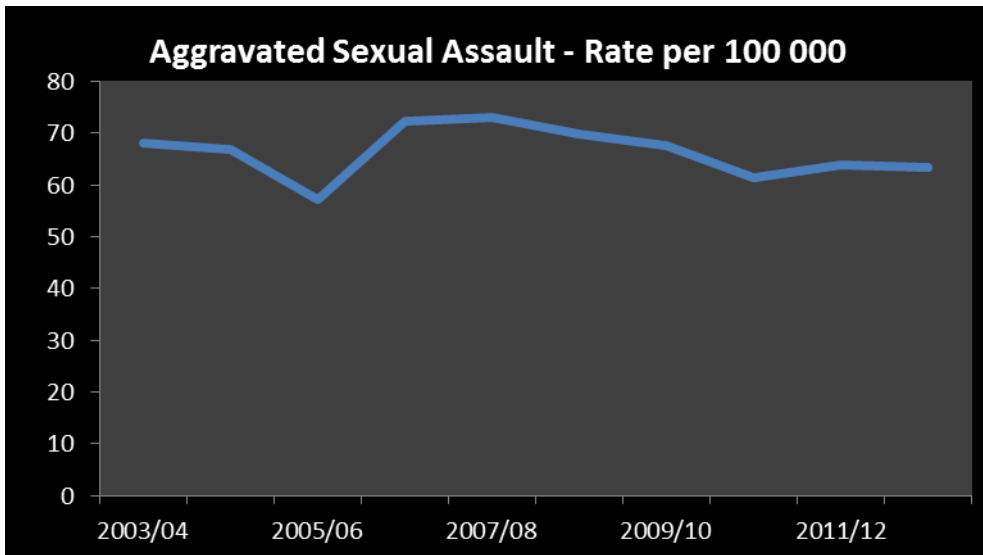
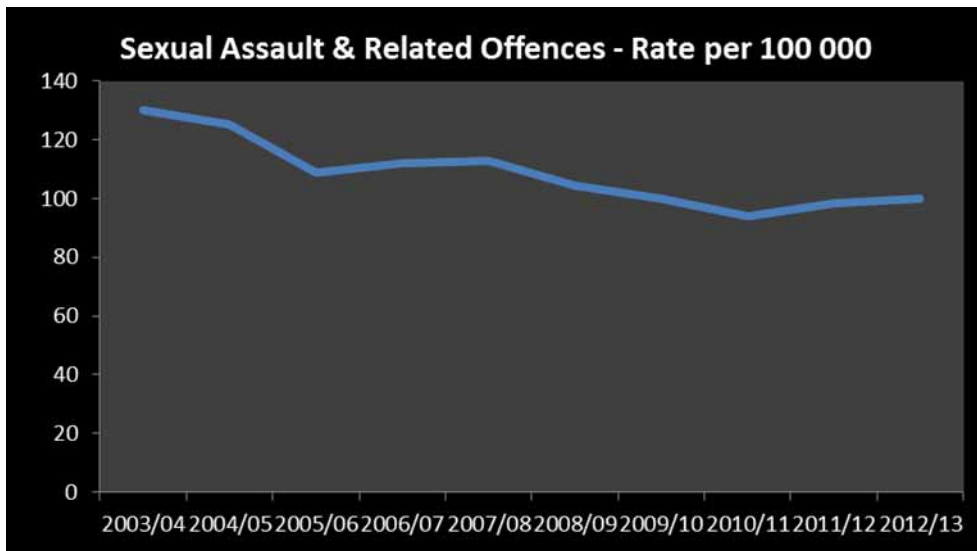
## HYDROPONICS INDUSTRY CONTROL ACT and REGULATIONS

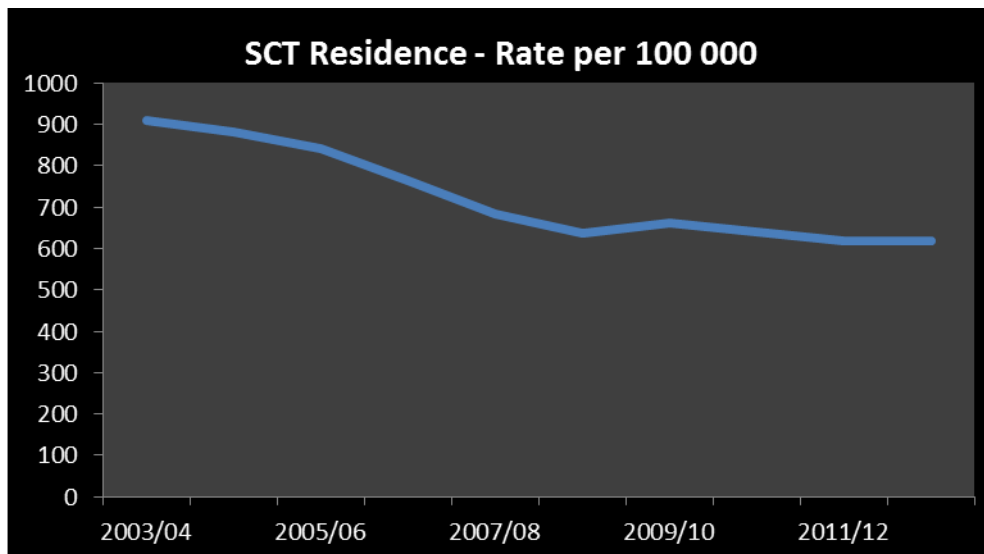
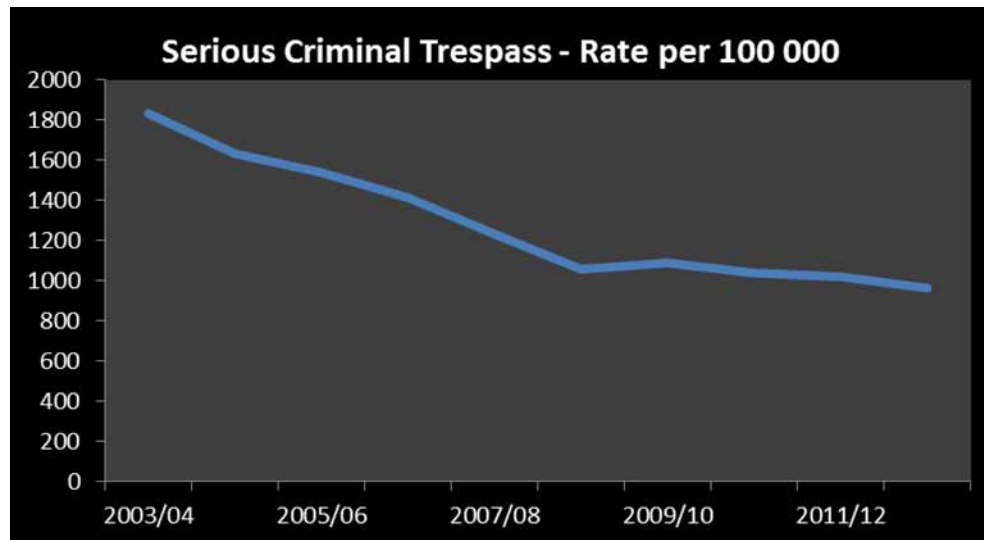
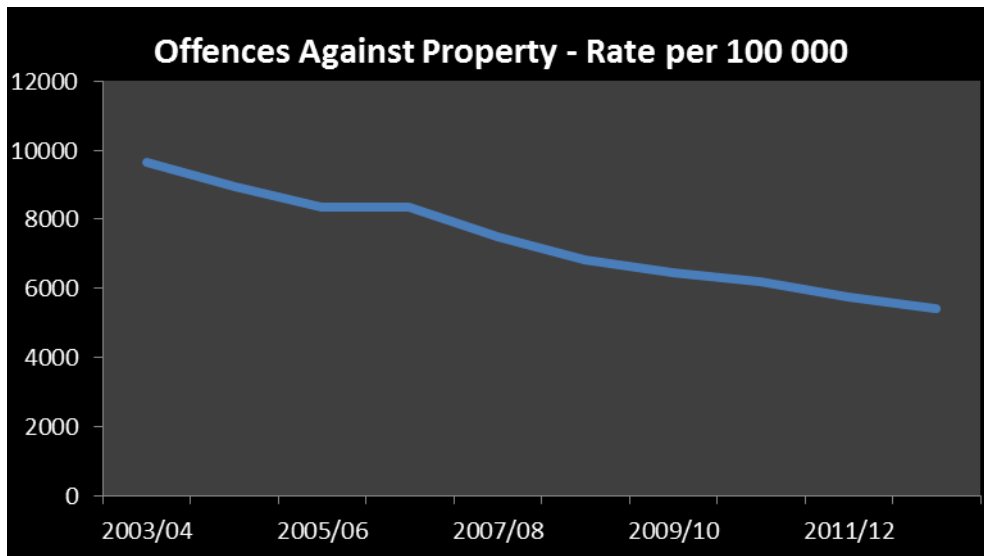
The *Hydroponics Industry Control Act 2009* and the *Hydroponics Industry Control Regulations 2010* require the Commissioner of Police to report on the administration of the Act during the period of 12 months ending on the preceding 30 June. The Act and Regulations commenced on 1 March 2010.

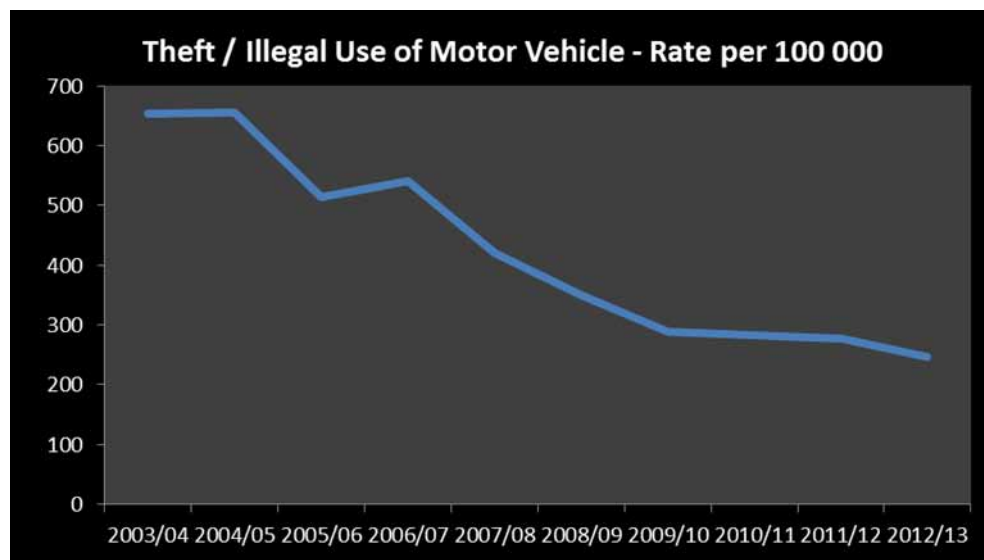
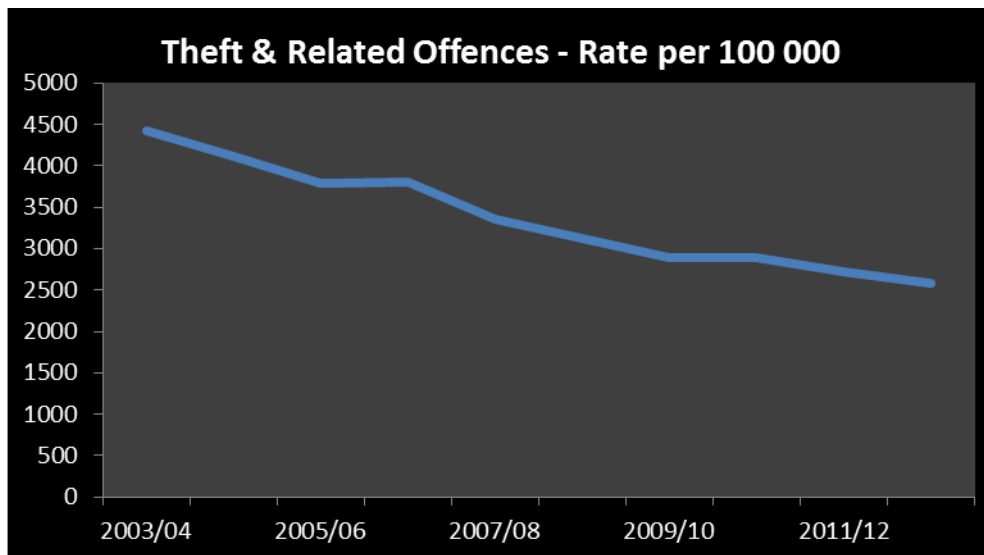
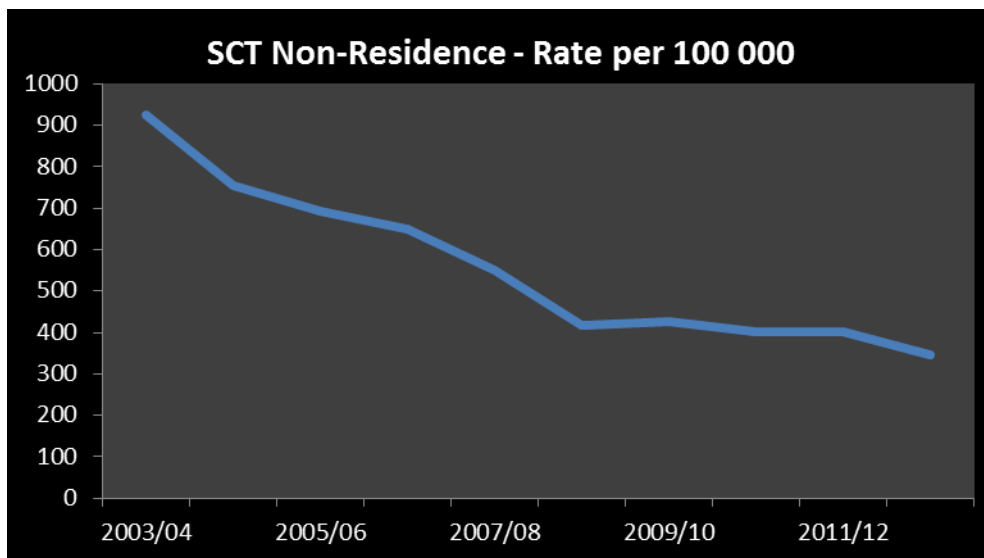
HYDROPONICS INDUSTRY CONTROL ACT and REGULATIONS	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Apprehensions	2	0	1
Offences	2	0	1
Expiations	0	0	1

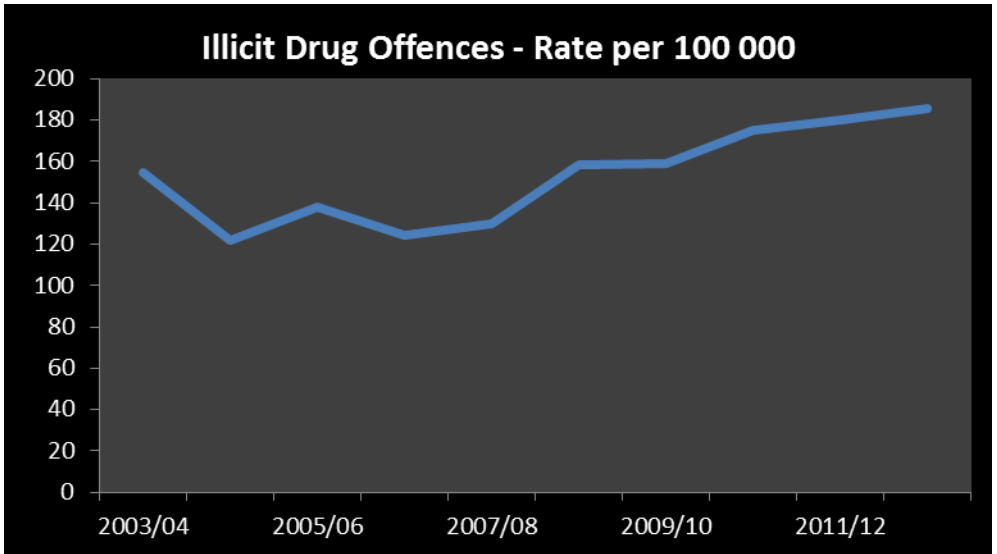
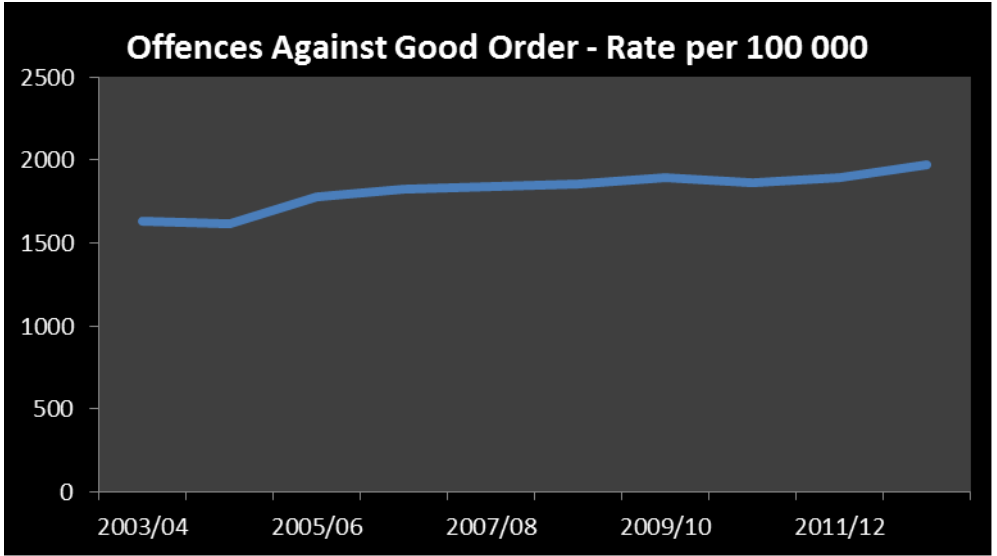
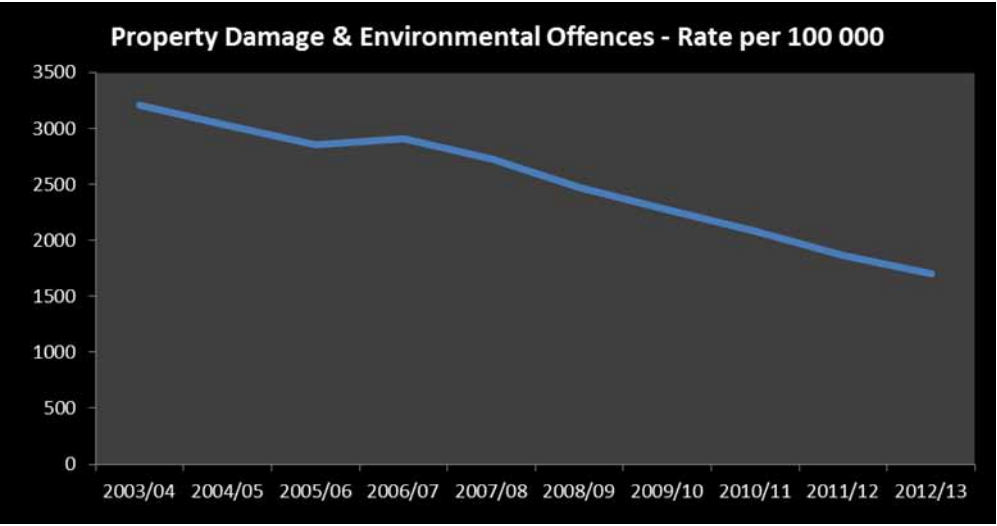


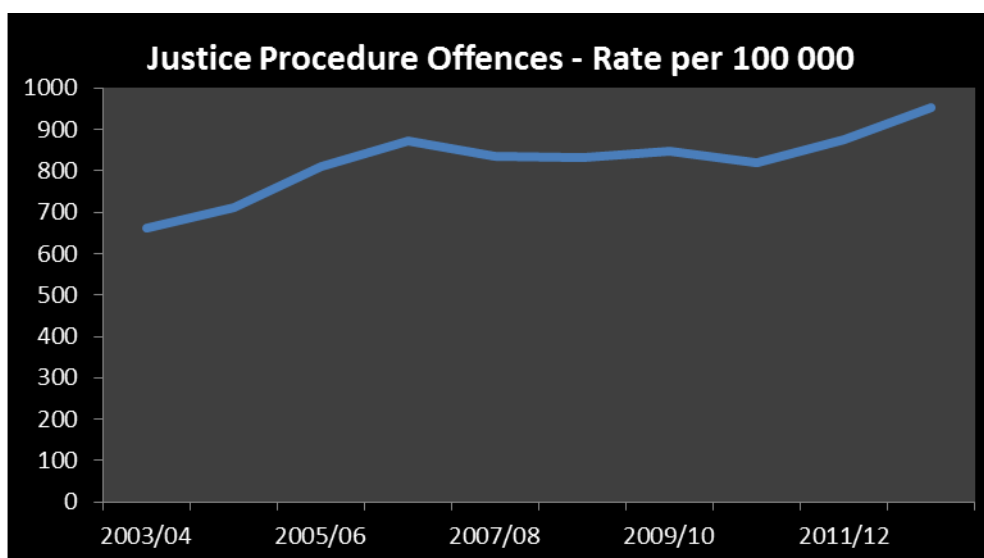
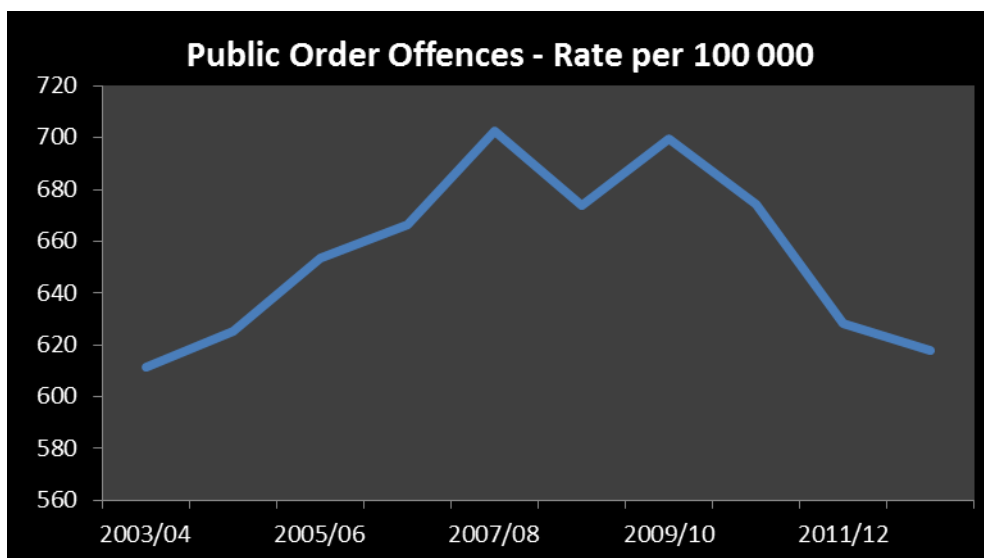
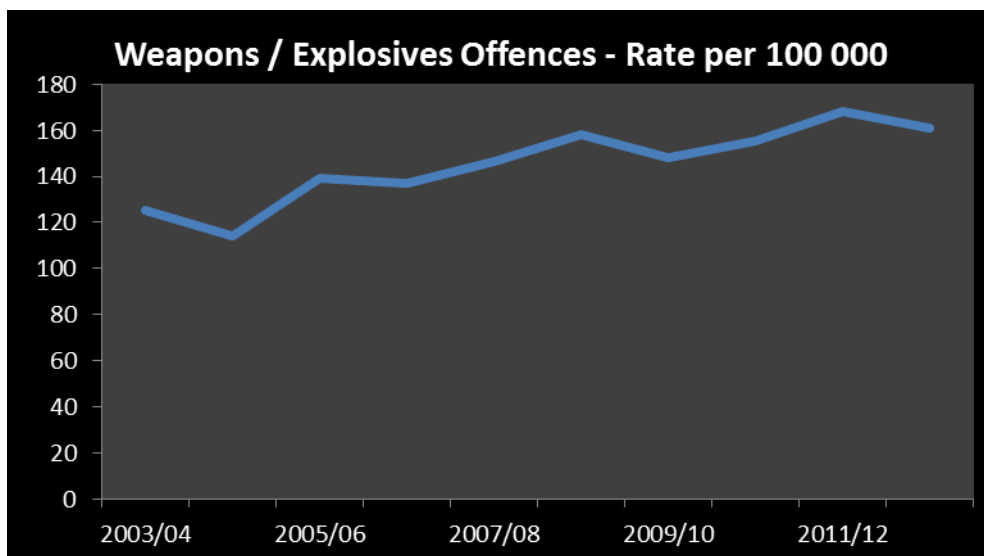












**YOUNG OFFENDERS  
ACTIONS TAKEN BY POLICE LSA/LOCATIONS**

**DURING 1 JULY 2012 TO 30 JUNE 2013**

<b>LOCATION WHERE FINAL ACTION TAKEN</b>	<b>Formal Caution</b>	<b>Family Conference</b>	<b>Court</b>	<b>Withdrawn</b>	<b>Unactioned</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>METRO OPERATIONS SERVICE</b>						
EASTERN ADELAIDE LSA	43	47	159	2	25	276
ELIZABETH LSA	212	122	644	18	64	1 060
HOLDEN HILL LSA	136	172	501	14	43	866
SOUTH COAST LSA	284	207	416	10	18	935
STURT LSA	177	115	351	6	29	678
WESTERN ADELAIDE LSA	139	115	482	17	65	818
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>2 553</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>4 633</b>
<b>REGIONAL OPERATIONS SERVICE</b>						
BAROSSA LSA	51	22	98	2	5	178
EYRE WESTERN LSA	183	117	496	5	59	860
FAR NORTH LSA	58	83	156	3	4	304
HILLS FLEURIEU LSA	80	54	69	0	21	224
LIMESTONE COAST LSA	62	77	99	0	5	243
MURRAY MALLEE LSA	75	63	226	5	3	372
YORKE MID NORTH LSA	84	54	186	7	24	355
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>1 330</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>2 536</b>
<b>OTHER LOCATION</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1 598</b>	<b>1 256</b>	<b>3 959</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>7 278</b>

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.

### 2012-13 REPORTING PERIOD

Performance Indicators	2012-13 Actual Result	2012-13 Target
<b>1.1 Response and Event Management</b>		
% of call centre calls answered within 10 seconds	90.73%	≥90%
Level of community satisfaction with police services	78.9%	≥73%
No. of patrol taskings in the metropolitan area	400 642	n.a.
No. of police incident reports taken by the call centre as a % of all PIR's recorded by police	29.95%	n.a.
No. of offences against public order recorded per 1000 head of population	30.73	n.a.
% of DNA links of persons to crime scenes that contribute to an arrest or report	54%	53%
No. of operational stations	141	141
No. of grade 2 taskings in the metropolitan area	223 770	n.a.
No. of special, major and local events planned and managed by police.	1 202	n.a.
No. of close personal protection taskings conducted by Special Task and Rescue (STAR) Group	31	n.a.

Performance Indicators	2012-13 Actual Result	2012-13 Target
<b>1.2 Emergency Response, Management and Coordination</b>		
% of grade 1 taskings in the metropolitan area responded to within 15 minutes	81.4%	≥80%
% of 000 calls presented to Police Communications Centre by Telstra answered within 10 seconds	91.32%	90%
No. of calls received by call centre	430 156	n.a.
No. of 000 calls presented to Police Communications Centre by Telstra	157 003	n.a.
No. of grade 1 tasking in the metropolitan area	617	n.a.
No. of high risk incidents attended by STAR Group	87	n.a.
No. of search and rescue operations attended by STAR Group	333	n.a.
No. of times Police Operations Centre activated	36	n.a.
No. of times State Emergency Centre activated	5	n.a.
No. of joint emergency services exercises conducted with Emergency and Major Event Section support	76	80



Performance Indicators	2012-13 Actual Result	2012-13 Target
<b>2.1 Crime and Illegal Drugs</b>		
No. of recorded offences against the person as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	12.33	≤12.55
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 assaults as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	9.10	≤9.40
No. of recorded sexual assaults as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	1.11	≤1.10
No. of recorded robberies as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	0.53	≤0.61
No. of offences against the person detected by police and recorded on apprehension reports	9 949	n.a.
Level of alcohol related crime in licensed premises	2 110	n.a.
No. of recorded offences against property as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	53.99	≤57.46
No. of recorded theft offences (excluding theft of motor vehicle) as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	22.44	≤23.85
No. of recorded motor vehicle thefts/illegal use of motor vehicles as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	2.46	≤2.74
No. of recorded serious criminal trespass offences as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	9.65	≤10.02
No. of recorded property damage offences as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	15.29	≤16.90
No. of recorded deception/manipulation offences as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	1.50	≤1.37
No. of offences against property detected by police and recorded on apprehension reports	20 302	n.a.
No. of illicit drug offences detected by police and recorded on apprehension reports	4 662	n.a.
No. of drug diversions recorded as part of the Police Drug Diversion Initiative	4 154	n.a.
No. of expiation notices issued for cannabis offences	8 575	n.a.
% of the community who think illegal drugs are a problem in their neighbourhood	7.9%	≤10%
No. of clandestine labs detected	55	72
No. of participants attending Blue Light functions	47 900	≥32 000
No. of active 'watch' groups	806	705
No. of 'watch' areas launched/relaunched	127	30
No. of contacts including online reports to Crime Stoppers	18 615	18 538
Ratio of apprehensions to actions sent out by Crime Stoppers	1:6.5	n.a.
No. of online reports to Crime Stoppers	2 285	1 687

Performance Indicators	2012-13 Actual Result	2012-13 Target
<b>2.2 Criminal Justice and Custodial Services</b>		
% of SAPOL prosecutions which are finalised by a guilty verdict or guilty plea	74%	75%
No. of apprehension reports and application files received at criminal justice sections	69 673	n.a.
No. of prosecution charges initiated by police in state courts	110 934	n.a.
No. of coronial investigation reports (deaths) submitted by police to the State Coroner's Office	1 368	n.a.
No. of investigations referred by the State Coroner to SAPOL Coronial Investigation Section	43	n.a.
No. of formal cautions (juvenile) issued	1 598	n.a.
No. of family conference referrals (juvenile) by police	1 256	n.a.
Proportion of juveniles for which an apprehension report results in a family conference	17.25%	n.a.
No. of prisoners processed through police holding facilities	30 011	n.a.
No. of (unnatural) deaths in police custody	1	—
No. of self-harm incidents (full investigation) in police custody	4	—
No. of self-harm incidents (preliminary investigation) in police custody	13	—
No. of self-harm incidents (incident investigation) in police custody	303	—
No. of escapes from police holding facilities	1	—
No. of commissioner's inquiries for police custody related matters	1	—

Performance Indicators	2012-13 Actual Result	2012-13 Target
<b>3.1 Road Use Regulation</b>		
No. of apprehension reports for traffic offences detected by police	24 771	n.a.
No. of detections of drink driving	7 912	n.a.
No. of detections of drug driving	3 512	n.a.
No. of speed detection hours (mobile cameras, mobile radars and lasers)	122 094	125 000
No. of expiation notices issued for traffic offences	150 604	n.a.
No. of driver screening tests conducted	549 600	500 000
No. of detections as a % of the no. of vehicles passing mobile speed cameras	0.49%	≤1.00%
No. of detections as a % of the no. of vehicles passing fixed speed cameras	0.04%	≤0.040%
No. of drivers treated at hospital following a casualty crash recording a blood alcohol concentration exceeding the prescribed concentration of alcohol	163	n.a.

<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>2012-13 Actual Result</b>	<b>2012-13 Target</b>
<b>3.2 Education and Vehicle Collision Prevention</b>		
No. of sessions conducted by Traffic Training and Promotion Section	965	870
No. of traffic cautions issued as recorded on expiation notices	36 854	n.a.
No. of Traffic Watch complaints received	16 172	16 000
No. of actions taken addressing Traffic Watch complaints	3 214	n.a.
No. of fatalities per 100 000 head of population	6.14	n.a.
No. of serious injuries per 100 000 head of population	47.53	n.a.
No. of casualty crashes (including fatal crashes) per 100 000 head of population	353.97	n.a.
No. of crashes tasked to police in the metropolitan area as recorded by the Police Communications Centre	9 692	n.a.
No. of corporate/statewide traffic operations	21	20
No. of corporate/statewide traffic operations that include a rural road safety component	21	20