



# ANNUAL REPORT

## 2015 - 2016



**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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## FROM THE COMMISSIONER

This has been my first year as Commissioner and I have welcomed the opportunity to establish a new policing approach, building on our past success and responding in a different way to the unique challenges we face now, and into the future.

Our Strategic Plan, *SAPOL 2020* includes for the first time, six organisational Values, reflecting the high standard of attitude and behaviour I expect from every member of SAPOL at every level when dealing with the public, each-other and any person or stakeholder who comes into contact with police.

Under my leadership, SAPOL will have a values-driven organisational culture, where service, integrity, courage, leadership, collaboration and respect, underpin everything we do.

New processes and practices underpinning a values-driven culture have therefore been introduced over the last 12 months, and more will follow.

With the same commitment for change and improvement, in January 2016, I introduced gender parity in the recruitment of sworn staff, as a positive step forward for an organisation more reflective of the wider community it serves.

This is aligned to a review of all recruiting, marketing and training practices to ensure any indication of bias or inequity regardless of gender is removed. Building new levels of organisational harmony and sustainability will be achieved through taking leadership responsibility for change and reshaping SAPOL for future success.

In April 2016, I also initiated SAPOL's wide-ranging Equal Opportunity (EO) Review, to evaluate the experiences and treatment of SAPOL women and indeed all staff, in their working lives. This is a defining and fundamentally important issue for the continued success and productivity of policing in this state. I will therefore carefully consider and SAPOL will act on, the EO Review results in the next reporting period.

I have continued SAPOL's strong focus on the leadership of the Multi Agency Protection Service (MAPS) model sharing information and working on timely and practical solutions for victims of family and domestic violence. In 2015-16 SAPOL was accredited as a White Ribbon Accredited Workplace.

SAPOL is also working with other agencies on continuing to develop and implement criminal justice system reform to improve efficiencies and the experiences of those South Australians who have contact with the system. Police have a significant role in encouraging sector wide approaches and developing new service or diversionary options.

In 2015-16, SAPOL also improved crime reporting, with general and drug related expiation notices and drug diversions issued by police reported separately from offences. This better demonstrates police efforts to educate and motivate members of the public who are involved with illicit drugs, or evading fares while travelling on public transport, to help change their behaviour before more serious interaction with the criminal justice system.

SAPOL has long understood the need to review policing services to support government policy and meet the evolving needs of our South Australian community. I am therefore continuing and expanding the SAPOL Organisational Reform Program, to now be the largest review of SAPOL's services and structures over the last 20 years.

The innovative use of technology in law enforcement continued to be a focus for SAPOL throughout 2015-16. As a result, the technology and computing mobility associated with body worn videos, facial recognition and mobile ruggedised tablets will be operationalised in 2016-17.

Overall, 2015-16 has been a successful year for SAPOL operations, with the results of the hard work and dedication from the many thousands of police officers and staff described throughout this report.

In response, South Australians have demonstrated their high levels of trust and confidence in SAPOL, with ratings of 88.6% for community confidence, 84.0% for community satisfaction and 91.2% for professionalism, in 2015-16.

I am proud of the achievements of SAPOL throughout 2015-16 and I appreciate and acknowledge the contribution of all SAPOL members in ensuring a safe and peaceful South Australia.



## A VISIBLE, RESPONSIVE POLICE SERVICE FOR ALL SOUTH AUSTRALIANS

In 2015-16, SAPOL introduced its new *SAPOL 2020* strategic plan, the *SAPOL Corporate Business Plan 2015-2017* and *SAPOL 2020 – Our Values*.

Our key strategy is to be accessible, innovative and efficient in the use of our resources, and responsive in the delivery of our frontline services regardless of the circumstances.

Together, these documents reflect SAPOL's strategic approach to ensuring police operations demonstrate ongoing support and commitment to *South Australia's Strategic Plan*; the seven key government priorities with a focus on *Safe Communities, Healthy Neighbourhoods* and *Creating a Vibrant City*; and government policy generally.

*SAPOL 2020 – Our Values* underpin everything we do in giving the best possible service to the community. Our Values of Service, Integrity, Courage, Leadership, Collaboration and Respect support the achievement of our Vision by ensuring SAPOL's culture reflects the best personal and professional qualities for trusted and sustainable working practices. In May 2016, SAPOL began a self-assessment process to evaluate how employees at all levels viewed their behaviour against the *SAPOL 2020 Values*. Results will be consolidated in the next reporting period.

Commencing 1 January 2016, SAPOL introduced gender parity in the recruitment of sworn staff. This approach to recruitment is part of a suite of changes to ensure SAPOL better represents the community it serves. The principle of gender parity drives other initiatives such as attracting more women to consider promotion and more female applicants for the Protective Security Officer role. To support the recruitment plan, SAPOL is also reviewing current policy and practice to identify and remove unnecessary barriers to female participation.

In April 2016, Commissioner Stevens initiated an Equal Opportunity Commission Review, to evaluate the experiences and treatment of all SAPOL staff, including any sex discrimination, sexual harassment and predatory behaviour in the work place. The results will be reported in the next financial year.

SAPOL is a major partner in the government's Criminal Justice Sector Reform Council (CJSRC), established in 2013 to drive substantial service improvements across the justice sector.

SAPOL has investigated options for an expedient and fair alternative resolution to minor offending, avoiding the need to prosecute and will conduct an Adult Cautioning trial across two separate Local Service Areas in August 2016. The aim of the trial is to create productivity efficiencies throughout the criminal justice sector and importantly avoid the need for people to be further exposed to the criminal justice process.

In 2015-16 the Court Attendance Notification (CAN+) initiative, refining the process for members of the community required to attend court, has resulted in a reduction in court adjournments and an increase in defendant attendance rates. This means when possible defendants are notified of their court date by telephone, with a confirmation email, replacing the previous more onerous process of a personal service of a summons.

SAPOL manage approximately 65 000 criminal briefs per year requiring reformatting of statements and court forms for presentation to the courts. SAPOL successfully sought legislative change allowing for the sole use of affidavit statements and information court forms in all South Australian courts. This reduction in red-tape has reduced some of the administrative burden on frontline police whose time can now be redistributed to frontline priorities.

SAPOL is a contributor to the government's service based reform partnership agenda Change@SouthAustralia, as outlined below:

- Under this reform agenda, SAPOL commenced procurement processes to select a vendor for the provision of up to 1000 Body Worn Video (BWV) cameras and a Digital Evidence Management System for frontline police officers. BWV cameras are designed to capture evidentiary and non-evidentiary footage, and the Digital Evidence Management System is the repository to store and retrieve the footage for use in court. The BWV solution ensures police and members of the public are accountable for their actions. The primary objectives are to improve the safety of police, increase operational efficiencies and productivity, assist internal investigations and judicial processes through the use of video evidence, and use video to assess and enhance police practices. The cameras will be rolled out over the next three years.
- SAPOL's Change@SouthAustralia project, Travelling Times in Remote Areas, is an initiative aimed at improving the efficiency and capacity of police by analysing travel requirements for regional frontline services. The project reviewed current practices to identify opportunities for reducing costs involved in remote and regional travel, and decreasing the amount of time police are away from core duties. As a result, four areas of focus have been recommended for further investigation and progression.

In 2014, the South Australian Government committed to a number of key deliverables. SAPOL has made significant progress on delivering these commitments in 2015-16:

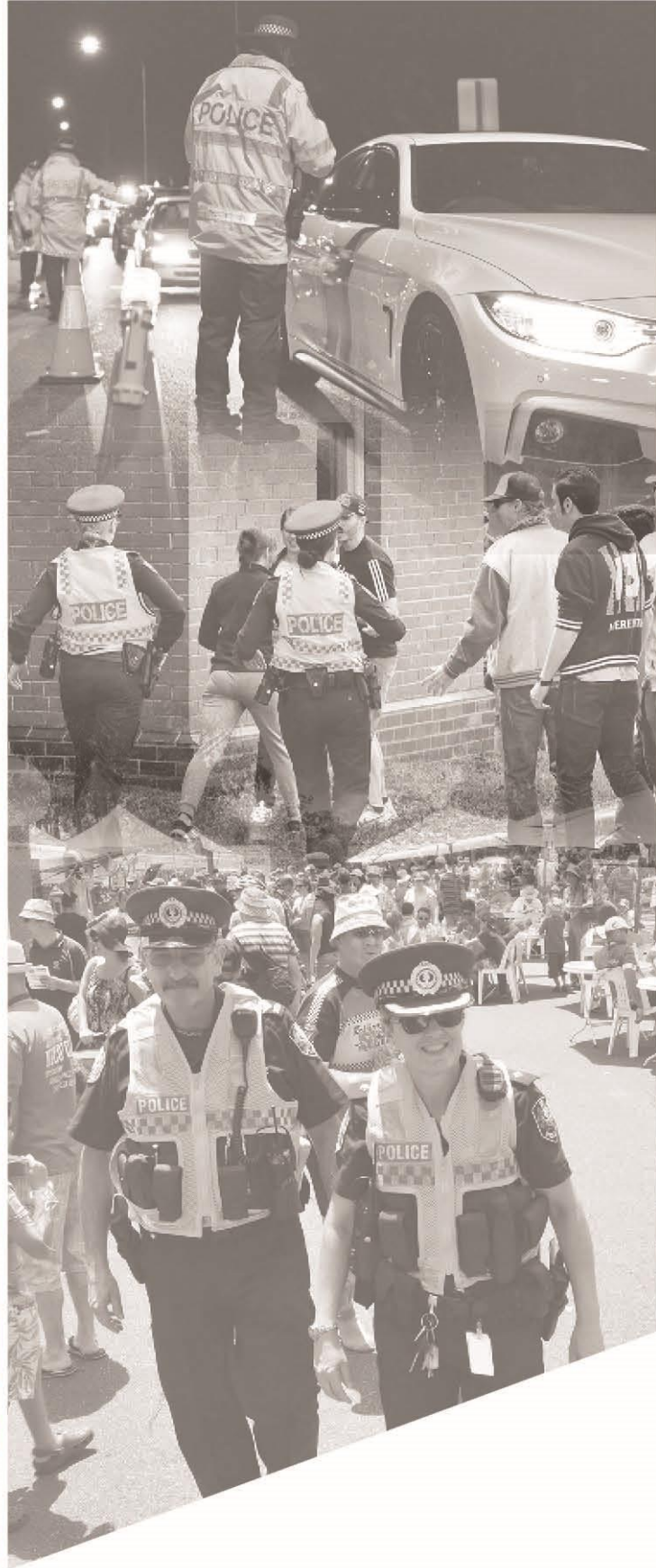
- The first of these has seen SAPOL progressing the use of facial recognition software to assist in identifying suspects. The technology will enable SAPOL to search, scan and monitor images and video of suspects against offender databases, contributing to faster and more accurate identification of persons of interest. It will enhance existing closed-circuit television networks by extracting faces in real time and instantaneously matching them against a watch list of individuals. The technology will also be used in missing person cases. Trials of the software will commence in October 2016.

- The State Budget 2015 announced an initiative to expand SAPOL's mobility strategy to better service sworn operational police through technology to meet the needs of an agile, responsive police service moving forward into a modern digital age. SAPOL established the Mobile Ruggedised Tablet (MRT) project to replace the existing Mobile Data Terminals in SAPOL's fleet. The mounting of MRT in vehicles will provide frontline police the functionality of both 'in-vehicle' and portable computing capability, providing enhanced benefits and efficiencies. SAPOL will commence the deployment of 855 MRT in 2016-17, with 680 to be mounted in police vehicles and the remaining to be used by other frontline police. This initiative enhances SAPOL's capability for large scale computing mobility.
- SAPOL will be releasing a Mobile Application (App) in August 2016. This mobile app will incorporate the new Crime Stoppers smartphone app to report suspicious behaviour and criminal activity, along with number of other services and information for the public.

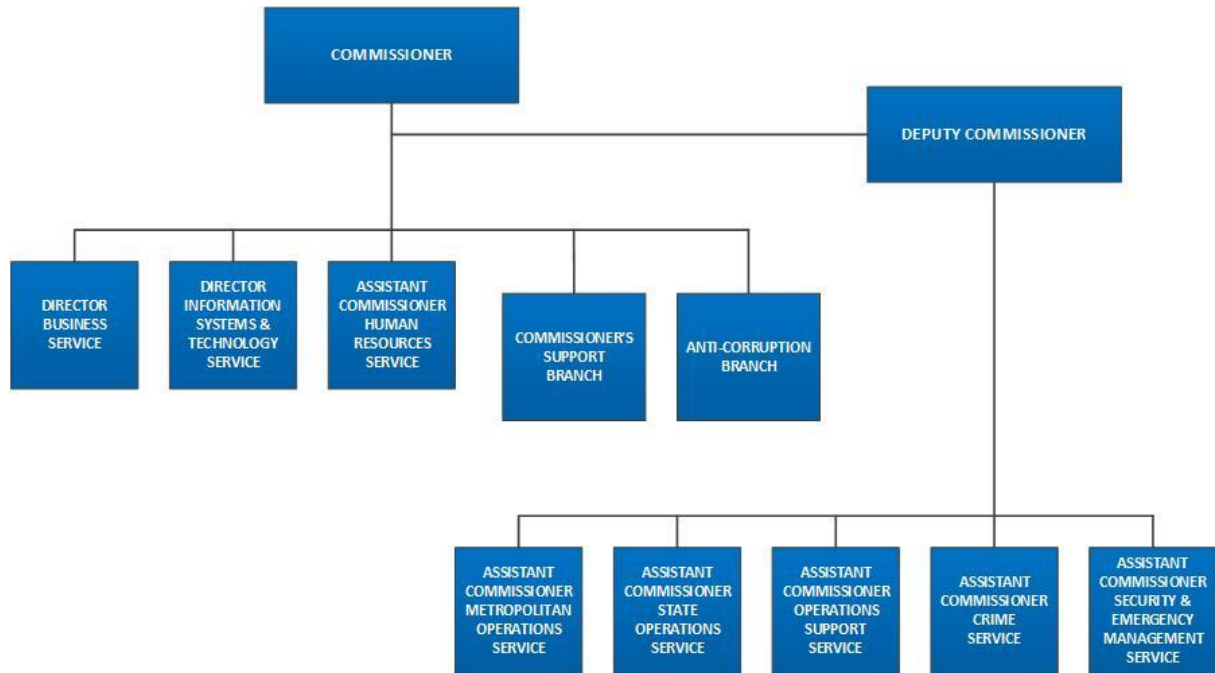
SAPOL continues work on the Organisational Reform Program, which was established to identify strategic and operational enhancements to the delivery of police services. On 26 May 2016, the Road Policing Section and the new Crime Scene Investigation Section (CSIS) model were fully implemented. Both innovative reforms centralised these areas for a flexible and responsive policing approach. A feature of both approaches is that the deployment of resources is not limited by artificial boundaries but utilised according to demand. The new CSIS is supported by mobile computing solutions and real time monitoring of forensic investigations.



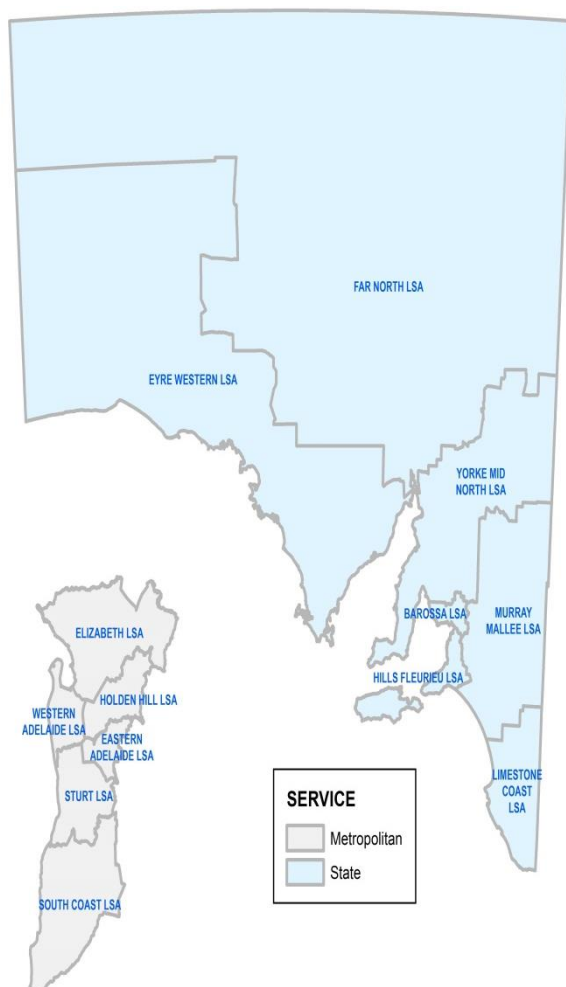
# POLICING ACTIVITIES



# ORGANISATIONAL CHART



## LOCAL SERVICE AREA MAP



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

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

LSA's draw on specialist operational support from the centrally located Crime Service and Operations Support Service.

### Metropolitan Operations Service

	<u>Km<sup>2</sup></u>
Eastern Adelaide	83
Elizabeth	482
Holden Hill	160
South Coast	490
Sturt	224
Western Adelaide	122

### State Operations Service

	<u>Km<sup>2</sup></u>
Barossa	3 144
Eyre Western	253 067
Far North	608 160
Hills Fleurieu	8 752
Limestone Coast	21 328
Murray Mallee	54 099
Yorke Mid North	34 882



## CRIME TRENDS

Over the 10 year period 2006-07 to 2015-16, there was a steady reduction in recorded crime resulting in a decrease of -30.5% or 47 075 offences (154 177 to 107 102) for total offences against person and property.

From 2014-15 to 2015-16, however, there was an increase of 3.3% or 3439 offences (103 663 to 107 102).

This is largely due to an increased incidence of property crime, in particular theft and related offences such as petrol service station theft, and shop theft. Fraud and deception related offences also increased over the financial year.

However, Sexual Assault and Related Offences decreased by -7.2% overall or 150 offences.

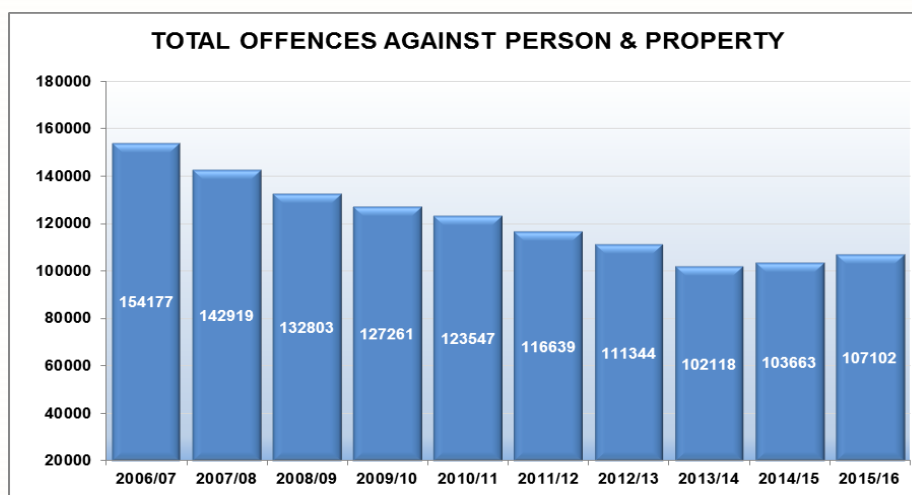
While Offences Against Good Order reported on page 14 of this report are not included in this category of Offences Against Person and Property, of note is the increase in Breaches of Restraining Orders associated with family and domestic violence.

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

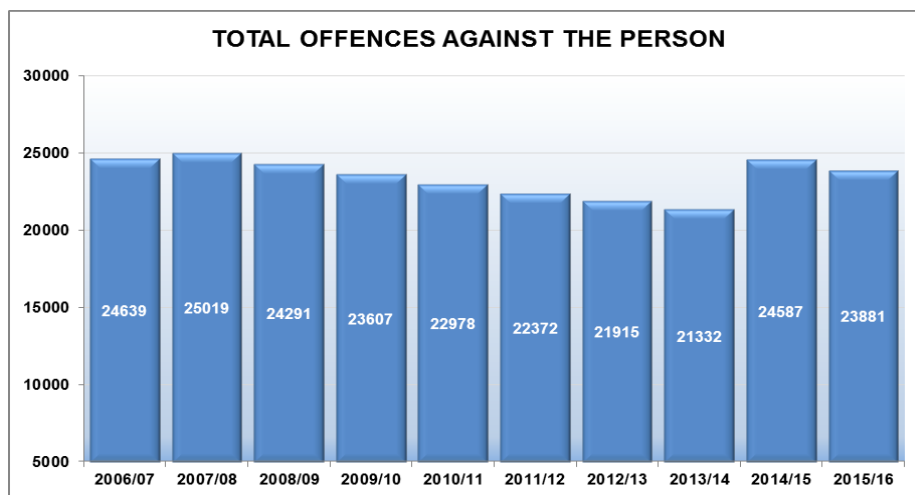
On 1 July 2015, SAPOL implemented a revised reporting format under the ANZSOC grouping of offences, with General Expiation Notices (GENS), Cannabis Expiation Notices (CENS) and Drug Diversions issued by police, now reported separately.

This provides more transparency in reporting police efforts to educate and motivate members of the public who are using illicit drugs, or evading fares while travelling on public transport, to change their behaviour before more serious interaction with the criminal justice system.

The new format has been applied to the 10 year period 2006-07 to 2015-16.



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

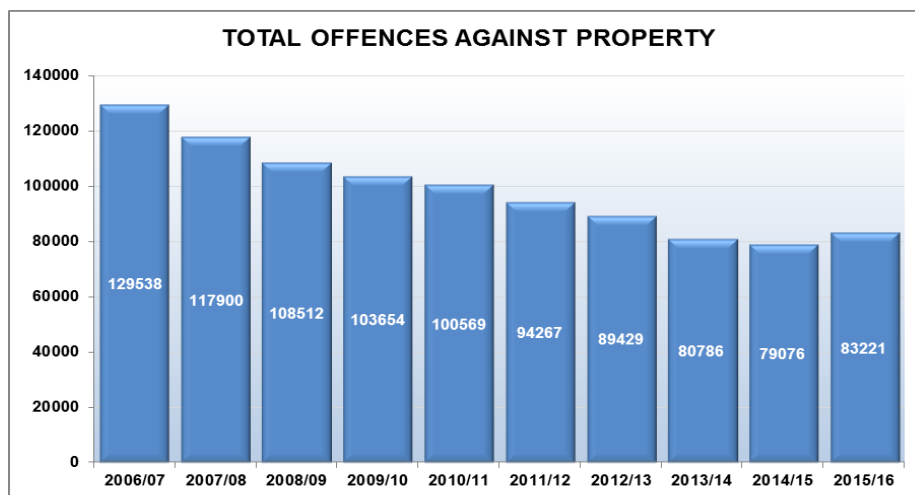


Offences Against The Person	2014-15	2015-16	% Change
Homicide and Related Offences	72	54	-25.0%
Acts Intended to Cause Injury	18 019	17 939	-0.4%
Sexual Assault and Related Offences	2 089	1 939	-7.2%
Robbery and Related Offences	699	609	-12.9%
Other Offences Against The Person	3 708	3 340	-9.9%
<b>TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON</b>	<b>24 587</b>	<b>23 881</b>	<b>-2.9%</b>

From 2014-15 to 2015-16, Homicide and Related Offences decreased by -25% (18 offences), with Other Homicide and Related Offences decreasing by -39.6% (21 offences).

Sexual Assault and Related Offences decreased by -7.2%(150 offences) overall. There were decreases in the three groups within the Sexual Assault and Related Offences subdivision, with Non Assaultive Sexual Offences decreasing by -14.1% (63 offences).

Robbery and Related Offences decreased by -12.9% (90 offences), with Aggravated Robbery Offences decreasing by -16.8% (84 offences).



Offences Against Property	2014-15	2015-16	% Change
Serious Criminal Trespass	12 913	13 513	4.6%
Theft and Related Offences	40 478	43 861	8.4%
Fraud, Deception and Related Offences	2 757	2 909	5.5%
Property Damage and Environmental	22 928	22 938	0.0%
<b>TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY</b>	<b>79 076</b>	<b>83 221</b>	<b>5.2%</b>

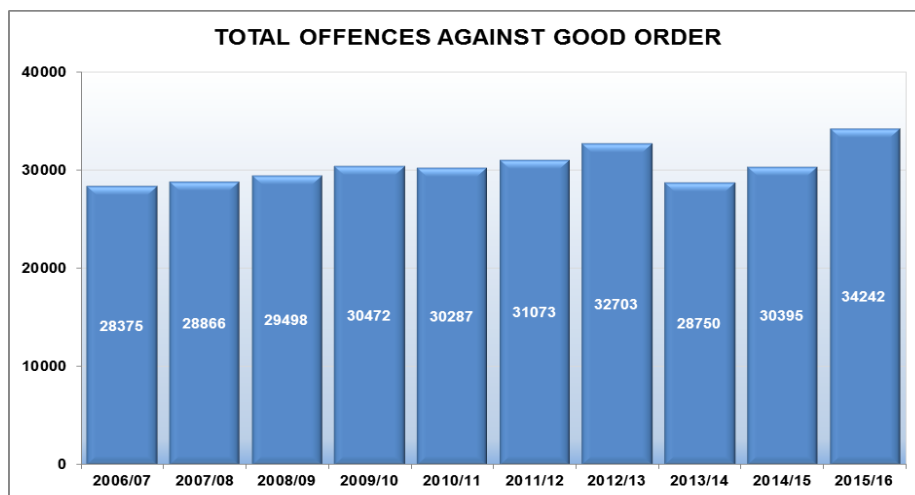
Serious Criminal Trespass increased by 4.6% (600 offences) over the previous year. The main driver for this was Serious Criminal Trespass – Residence which increased by 5.8% (476 offences), where offenders are breaking into homes, flats, units and apartments. Serious Criminal Trespass – Non Residence increased by 2.6% (124 offences), where offenders are breaking into domestic sheds and garages.

Theft and Related Offences have increased by 8.4% (3383 offences) over the previous year. The main drivers are Theft from Shop which increased by 16.7% (1118 offences) and Other Theft which increased by 11.4% (2209 offences). Theft from Service/Petrol Station was one of the causes for the increase in the Other Theft category. Theft/Illegal use of Motor Vehicle has increased to 4.6% (149 offences). The 2015-16 result of 3364 stolen vehicles represents a decrease of -60.8% from a high of 8574 offences in 2006-07.

Fraud, Deception and Related Offences have seen an increase of 5.5% (152 offences). The main driver for this was Obtain Benefit by Deception which increased by 4.6% (105 offences).

Property Damage and Environmental has seen a slight increase of 10 offences. Environmental relates to the natural world and the impact of human activity on its condition, also relating to or arising from a person's surroundings e.g. environmental noise. Property Damage by Fire or Explosion increased by 3.4% (59 offences). Graffiti offences decreased by -12.4% (315 offences).



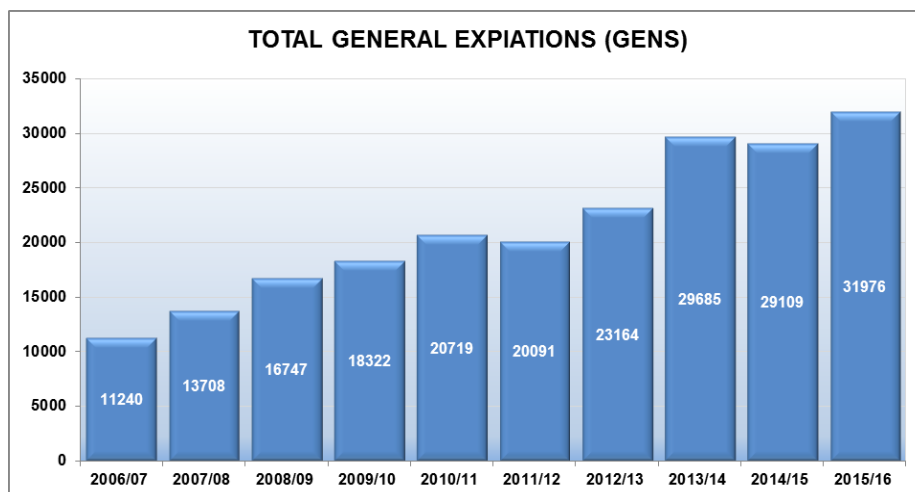


Offences Against Good Order	2014-15	2015-16	% Change
Illicit Drug Offences	3 178	3 946	24.2%
Weapons/explosives Offences	2 731	3 060	12.0%
Public Order Offences	7 853	8 124	3.5%
Justice Procedure Offences	15 516	17 883	15.3%
Other Miscellaneous Offences	1 117	1 229	10.0%
<b>TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER</b>	<b>30 395</b>	<b>34 242</b>	<b>12.7%</b>

Illicit Drug Offences have increased by 24.2% (768 offences). One of the main drivers is the 72.8% (437 offences) increase in Possess/Use Drugs. Other Drug Offences refers to the possession, use, sale or furnishing of any drug or intoxicating substance or drug paraphernalia, that is prohibited by law. This group has seen an increase of 51.1% (324 offences).

Weapons/explosives Offences have increased by 12.0% (329 offences). The main driver of this increase is Prohibited weapons/explosives of 23.4% (150 offences).

Justice Procedure Offences have increased 15.3% (2367 offences). This category includes Breach of bail which increased by 17.6% (1486 offences) and Breach of violence and non-violence restraining orders which has increased by 17.8% (629 offences). This is largely due to an increased emphasis on encouraging and supporting reporting of those offences associated with family and domestic violence.



General Expiations (GENS)	2014-15	2015-16	% Change
Other theft (GENS)	3 478	5 677	63.2%
Other Property Damage and Environmental (GENS)	49	31	-36.7%
Cannabis Expiation Notices (CENS)	9 129	9 730	6.6%
Drug Diversions	5 581	7 196	28.9%
Other Weapons/Explosives Offences (GENS)	166	140	-15.7%
Other Public Order Offences (GENS)	9 731	8 234	-15.4%
Other Justice Procedure Offences (GENS)	66	64	-3.0%
Other Miscellaneous Offences (GENS)	909	904	-0.6%
<b>TOTAL GENERAL EXPIATIONS (GENS)</b>	<b>29 109</b>	<b>31 976</b>	<b>9.8%</b>

Other Theft GENS have increased by 63.2% (2199 offences). This is due to the Public Transport Safety Branch focusing on high visibility policing and passenger safety throughout the metropolitan public transport system.

Total General Expiations have increased by 9.8% (2867 offences). One of the main drivers is the 28.9% (1615) increase in Drug Diversions with police emphasising the educational aspect of engaging with adult offenders using diversionary options.

In August 2015, SAPOL published the *Corporate Business Plan 2015-2017* as the practical arm of *SAPOL 2020*, outlining how SAPOL will achieve its Vision and the essential core functions of the Police Act through the core programs of *Public Safety*, *Crime & Criminal Justice Services* and *Road Safety*.

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

Our policing approach will concentrate our efforts on alcohol related crime, domestic and family violence, cybercrime, illicit drugs, counter-terrorism and road safety.

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

In response to calls for emergency assistance from the public, in 2015-16 SAPOL's Call Centre received 452 080 calls, an average 37 673 per month, and the Communications Centre received 148 641 emergency 000 calls.

In 2015-16, SAPOL's number of Facebook followers increased by 82 000, exceeding 362 000 followers in total and continuing to demonstrate the enormous reach of SAPOL's social media. This growth is partly due to popular social media posts. For example, images of a police officer playing hopscotch with a little girl at the Adelaide Christmas Pageant became the first post to 'reach' more than one million people via Facebook in just 24 hours. SAPOL's social media continues to demonstrate enormous reach. Also, the announcement of a joint breakthrough in the Wynarka (Task Force Mallee) investigation resulted in SAPOL's weekly Facebook 'Post Reach' peaking at 3 122 309. The announcement post alone reached more than 913 000 users.

SAPOL provides news for communities outside Adelaide through a dedicated 'news page' for each Local Service Area (LSA). SAPOL also provides webpages specifically dedicated to traffic services and the Public Transport Safety Branch. SAPOL's internet site is: <https://www.police.sa.gov.au>.

**PUBLIC SAFETY**



In November 2015, SAPOL's *Online Digital Services Strategy 2016-2018* was launched. This strategic approach focuses on maximising the benefits of digital technology to provide online services to the community. Serving people is central to SAPOL's Vision and strategy as outlined in *SAPOL 2020*, and is at the heart of the South Australian Government's *Seven Strategic Priorities* and *South Australia's Strategic Plan 2011*. This strategy commits SAPOL to transitioning all suitable services to the digital channel.

In 2015-16, SAPOL's Police and Community Engagement (PACE) forums continued to be popular, with 24 forums held across the state and over 2750 people attending. PACE forums provide an opportunity to discuss a broad range of topics, targeting the audience on relevant topics that impact them and their individual communities. SAPOL can also use feedback to enhance service delivery and cater for the needs of individuals as well as the community and townships they live, work and visit.

Many LSA's addressed current drug issues, particularly with the amphetamine-type stimulant ICE. SAPOL remains proactive, working with councils, health and drug and alcohol support services to deliver community forums that provide a greater understanding about ICE. The ICE forum at Renmark was extremely successful with approximately 700 people attending and more than 500 people logging onto the ABC Riverland website to listen live. SAPOL will continue conducting PACE forums during 2016-17 across the state.

On 12 April 2016, SAPOL held a PACE forum at Murray Bridge to address the issue of domestic violence, a key concern in the community. The forum provided information and educated the community about services available to help prevent further instances of domestic abuse. There were a range of guest speakers representing police, courts and other service providers who assist victims of domestic violence. Approximately 70 people attended the police forum, with around 100 people attending a community run forum in the following weeks. SAPOL has scheduled a PACE domestic violence forum in the Riverland in the second half of 2016.

In November 2015, SAPOL's upgrade of the Henley Beach police station commenced building works. The upgraded facility will integrate a range of policing and administrative services in an energy efficient, security-enhanced building, reflecting SAPOL's modern approach to flexible service delivery. Scheduled for completion in September 2016, the new energy efficient building will have a five star Green Star rating for energy and water efficiency and sustainable landscaping.

In 2015-16, SAPOL continued to ensure public safety at major events that underpin social harmony and economic prosperity. SAPOL use a high visibility approach to protect the public from crime and disorder at events, targeting anti-social behaviour and alcohol related offending.

The Royal Adelaide Show was held from 4-13 September 2015 with over 490 000 people attending. For the third consecutive year, the SAPOL stand in Jubilee Pavilion won first prize for 'Promoting the SA brand'. Attracting some 10 000 visitors each day, SAPOL promoted road safety with an interactive program for children. SAPOL deployed 390 members over the 10 days. There were five arrests, two reports, 15 evictions, and 73 reports of lost children.

The 17th annual Schoolies Festival was held at the Warland Reserve, Victor Harbor from 20-22 November 2015. Approximately 10 000 school leavers attended along with 650 Encounter Youth workers. SAPOL deployed 67 members providing a strong, visible presence with a focus on alcohol related behaviour, road safety; and preventing the use and distribution of illegal substances. Overall there were 30 arrests, six reports, 13 evictions, 12 drug diversions and 134 expiation notices issued.

The Lightsview Ride Like Crazy bike ride took place on 17 January 2016. Since 2010, Lightsview Ride Like Crazy has attracted over 10 200 riders and donated over \$1 million to charity. In addition to supporting worthy charities, Lightsview Ride Like Crazy provides an opportunity in partnership with SAPOL and other sponsors to promote wellbeing and road safety.

Adelaide hosted the internationally renowned Santos Tour Down Under from 17-24 January 2016. The event attracted a record crowd of 795 000 spectators across a week of racing, special events and festivities. This included 39 000 interstate and overseas visitors. Police operations ensured the smooth progress of the race as well as spectator safety and traffic management. City and regional home dwellers and workers, particular family groups and children, enjoyed interacting with police at the event. Ensuring road and pedestrian safety was maintained across the state was an important part of the policing role as this event presents some unique traffic management challenges for SAPOL.

Operation Safe Cycling ran from 9-31 January 2016, focusing SAPOL resources on the safety of cyclists during the Tour Down Under. This state-wide operation targeted the high risk behaviours by both cyclists and motorists which contribute to death and serious injuries on South Australian roads. This operation resulted in more than 800 expiation notices or cautions issued for cycling related offences.

Adelaide hosted the Clipsal 500 from 3-6 March 2016, which attracted a large crowd of around 263 500 spectators, including 13 500 interstate visitors. SAPOL tested more than 11 500 drivers over the four nights of racing, with 49 positive alcohol tests and 15 positive drug tests recorded. Experienced at managing this event, SAPOL used a high visibility and community engagement policing approach, deploying over 490 police to declared areas and the central business district over the four day event. Overall there were 16 arrests, two reports, seven expiation notices issued and 26 persons evicted.

The Public Transport Safety Branch remains focused on high visibility policing and passenger safety throughout the metropolitan public transport system. Barring orders continue to be an effective strategy against individuals who have a history of anti-social behaviour. During this reporting period, there were 314 persons issued with an order, and of those issued 30 breaches resulted in 18 expiation notices issued, five arrests and seven reports.

In August 2015, a digital billboard was installed on the platform of the Adelaide Railway Station to highlight the unsolved homicide cases to the 40 000 commuters who pass through the station daily. The billboard is jointly funded by SAPOL and the Commissioner for Victims' Rights, and features information on unsolved homicides cases in South Australia.

SAPOL's annual Operation Nomad commenced on 1 September 2015 and concluded on 31 August 2016, with the main theme of *'Bushfires start when we stop paying attention'*. From 1 September 2015 to 30 June 2016, 24 people were apprehended, consisting of six arrests and 18 reports for offences including lighting or maintaining fires during a total fire ban day or during the fire danger season. Of these 24 offenders, 14 were juveniles aged between 11 to 17 years.

A total of 71 expiation notices were issued, with eight cautions and 38 fines for light or maintain fire in open during fire danger season. Police monitored 272 people of interest, an increase of 33 over the previous year. In excess of 10 000 patrol hours were dedicated to helping keep the community safe from bushfires.

While dedicating resources to the threat of bushfire, SAPOL worked with the local community and other agencies on bushfires across the state. The most significant event was the Pinery fire, which burnt from 25 November to 2 December 2015. The fire burned 82 500 hectares, resulting in two fatalities and 491 homes and farm buildings destroyed. The fire also caused the loss of more than 70 000 livestock and approximately 1700 fire fighters were required to extinguish the fire.

On 21 October 2015, Ms Judy Dunn was awarded the 2015 South Australian Citizen's Award, presented by The Lions Club of the City of Adelaide and SAPOL. Ms Dunn was recognised for her significant work in the Willunga community and her 19 years of dedicated service with the Willunga Neighbourhood Watch Group. For 18 years Ms Dunn has been the group's secretary and for the last nine years, she has coordinated the local Christmas carols event, various crime prevention days at the Almond Blossom Festival and information days in Main Street, Willunga.

Mr Barrie Marsland was named Commissioner's Volunteer of the Year 2016 at a special event on 13 May 2016 at the Police Academy to mark National Volunteer Week. The award was introduced last year to recognise the outstanding contribution of SAPOL volunteers who go above and beyond the expectations of their role. Mr Marsland joined the Police Volunteer Program in November 2011 and has clocked up more than 1000 hours of service. Also a Justice of the Peace, he is currently working in public relations at the Salisbury Police Station and regularly participates in training courses at the Police Academy, public order management exercises, emergency management exercises and Call Centre training. Additionally, Mr Marsland conducts tours of Mounted Operations Unit, the Police Museum and the Police Academy, while also helping to service bicycles at the Road Safety Centre.



SAPOL participated in Harmony Day on 21 March 2016, themed '*our diversity is our strength*'. Harmony Day is a Federal Government initiative and coincides with the United Nations' International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. SAPOL had an online presence with the key focus of building diversity through recruitment.

On 22 March 2016, two SAPOL members were recognised for their work and commitment to improving harmony and inclusiveness within the community at the Governor's Multicultural Awards. Senior Constable Ellie Scutchings from Victim Management Investigations in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Lands was recognised for her dedication and passion and received the award for '*Arts and Culture*'. Senior Constable Scutchings and Anangu elders created 17 art sculptures which were exhibited at the Langhorne Creek for the South Australian Living Arts (SALA) festival. Administrative Support Officer Seema Eecheenta Keezhil from Public Transport Safety Branch received the award for '*Community Sector*', acknowledging her significant community contribution to the Malayalee Association and community radio. Seema has also spent the past decade tutoring Hindi language, volunteering at local council events and participating in community fundraisers.

Through the *Crime & Criminal Justice Services* program, SAPOL provides crime reduction and prevention and support of the criminal justice system which contributes to the achievement of South Australia's Strategic Plan and strategic priorities. To prevent crime and reduce offending, SAPOL works in partnership with the community and other agencies for an accessible and effective criminal justice system.

Over the past 20 years, the Crime Stoppers program has assisted in solving and preventing crime in South Australia, resulting in the recovery of over \$8.8 million worth of property and the location of offenders for more than \$10 million worth of damage. In 2015-16, Crime Stoppers received 23 846 contacts which included online reports, resulting in 1558 crimes being solved, 1045 suspects being apprehended and \$343 220 worth of property and cash recovered.

Crime Stoppers South Australia launched a new website <https://crimestopperssa.com.au> and smartphone app in May 2016. The smartphone app provides access to the Crime Stoppers SA website and allows members of the public to report suspicious behaviour and provide information regarding criminals and criminal activity.

In August 2015, SAPOL joined a national Crime Stoppers operation seeking public help to track down some of the country's most wanted fugitives. Operation Roam focused on 20 suspects across Australia who most likely fled interstate to avoid being caught. Three people wanted by SAPOL were featured in the national program.

Domestic violence permeates every level of society and endangers people of all backgrounds and experiences. SAPOL continues to address the issue of domestic violence in South Australia and its widespread impact on the community through an integrated, multi-agency approach and by providing support for all victims of domestic violence.

SAPOL continues to respond strategically to the incidence of domestic violence in the community. In 2015-16, SAPOL began rolling out the Domestic Violence Investigators Course for all specialists attached to Family Violence Investigations Sections, and other areas where this specialist skill is required.

The Multi Agency Protection Service (MAPS) is an ongoing integrated information sharing model to manage domestic violence and related child protection matters. MAPS currently shares information on all high risk domestic violence matters and a small percentage of medium and standard risk matters between SAPOL, the Department for Correctional Services, the Department for Education and Child Development, the Department for Communities and Social Inclusion, and SA Health. By collectively assessing, analysing and responding to emerging domestic violence matters reported to SAPOL, MAPS aims to reduce the incidence and impact of domestic violence in the community.

The South Australian Government has approved the addition of representatives from the non-government sector to be co-located and working with MAPS.

The White Ribbon Campaign recognises the positive role that men play in preventing violence against women. The campaign works through primary prevention initiatives by raising awareness and promoting education with youth, schools, workplaces, and the broader community. On 18 November 2015, around 150 officers and cadets at the Police Academy swore the White Ribbon oath to stand against domestic violence.

In June 2016, SAPOL's commitment to eliminating violence against women in the workplace was formally acknowledged by White Ribbon Australia in awarding SAPOL White Ribbon Workplace Accreditation. SAPOL employees contributed to this achievement through workplace surveys, White Ribbon events and fundraisers, and employees becoming Ambassadors and Advocates. SAPOL continues to maintain Workplace Accreditation status through our use of policies, procedures and cultural change, and demonstrating '*zero tolerance*' to men's violence towards women in the workplace.

SAPOL takes a preventative approach to physical violence, controlling behaviour and domestic abuse through the issuing of Police Issued Intervention Orders (PIIO). In 2015-16, SAPOL issued 3305 PIIO with 793 applications to the court by police for an intervention order. SAPOL works collaboratively with multiple departments across the state to support and provide services to victims of domestic violence.

The Joint Anti Child Exploitation Team (JACET) consists of both SAPOL and Australian Federal Police (AFP) members working together to provide a multifaceted approach to the detection and investigation of internet child exploitation offences. The unified joint agency approach has provided an efficient and effective response to child protection efforts across South Australia and includes pro-active, reactive and covert policing strategies. In 2015-16, 90 investigations were managed with 32 search warrants executed, 19 arrests and four reports.

In November 2015, JACET commenced work in the area of victim identification. This capacity has been important in expediting the identification of sexual exploitation victims as well as the identification of crucial corroborative evidence. Victim identification processes have successfully identified and saved six children from further sexual abuse.

The Australian Cybercrime Online Reporting Network (ACORN) is a national policing initiative which allows the public to securely and easily report cybercrime online. Reports via ACORN are referred to the appropriate Commonwealth, State or Territory government law enforcement agency for consideration and investigation. Reports include a range of matters such as computer hacking, online scams, fraud, identity theft, online harassment and bullying. Reports are assessed on a daily basis, with the collection of data enabling a clearer picture of the nature of cybercrime and a more targeted response. In 2015-16, there were 3426 matters referred to SAPOL via ACORN, of which 1193 resulted in an investigation.

SAPOL's commitment to the investigation of serious and organised crime was a continued focus in 2015-16. SAPOL's *Outlaw Motor Cycle Gangs (OMCG) Action Plan* focuses on enforcement, partnerships and community engagement, capacity building, intelligence, analysis and research. The plan links SAPOL policing of OMCG in South Australia to the objectives of Operation Morpheus, further supported by the National Anti-Gangs Squad.

National Task Force Operation Morpheus commenced in late 2014 to investigate, disrupt, disable and dismantle the criminal activity of OMCG. The taskforce model brings together the substantial investment of state, territory and Commonwealth police resources including the AFP led National Anti-Gangs Squad (NAGS) and the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission led Australian Gangs Intelligence Coordination Centre.

On 15 April 2016, the Commonwealth, announced funding for the establishment of a NAGS Strike Team in Adelaide until July 2017. The team is co-located with SAPOL's Crime Gangs Task Force and comprises of members from SAPOL, AFP and the Australian Taxation Office. The NAGS Strike Team enhances law enforcement ability to disrupt, disable and dismantle OMCG syndicates regardless of their location.

The *Statutes Amendment (Serious and Organised Crime) Act 2015* commenced on 6 August 2015. This legislation enabled the declaration of 10 OMCG as 'criminal organisations' and 10 OMCG clubrooms as 'prescribed premises'. Since the commencement of the legislation, all 10 prescribed premises have been vacated by OMCG. Nine people have been arrested and charged in respect to three incidents of association in a public place. The presence of OMCG members in public and in licenced premises remains low. The legislation has impacted on the ability of OMCG members to associate in public places, attend identified premises, wear identified apparel in licensed premises and consort with each other at other times.

In 2015-16, SAPOL arrested and reported 274 OMCG members and associates for offences such as blackmail, kidnapping, drug trafficking, serious assault, participating in a criminal organisation and firearms offences. SAPOL seized weapons including firearms, knuckle dusters and knives, as well as a variety of illicit drugs including fantasy, cocaine, methamphetamine, ecstasy, cannabis and steroids.

On 3 January 2016, members from the Crime Gangs Task Force arrested and charged a Mongols OMCG member with serious drug offences after police found an amount of cash and seized more than 260 grams of methamphetamine. Further investigations resulted in the arrest of an OMCG associate in possession of 40 grams of methamphetamine and \$10 000 in cash. Police will continue to target those who choose to traffic methamphetamine, which is a staple activity of OMCG and cause harm to the community.

Operation Vitreus, the *National Law Enforcement Methylamphetamine Strategy*, was instigated in September 2015 in response to the identified threat of methylamphetamine. SAPOL is the current sponsor of the National Law Enforcement Methylamphetamine Strategy Group and Response Plan. Reducing the abuse of methylamphetamine requires focusing on enforcement, education, legislation and community engagement, and SAPOL continues to work with other local and federal agencies to facilitate coordinated strategic action under the *National ICE Action Strategy 2015*.

Police were focussed on road safety during New Year's celebrations on 31 December 2015 and 1 January 2016. Around 7300 drivers were alcohol tested by police with 40 reported for drink driving. There were also 248 drivers drug tested with 32 returning a positive result. As part of the operation there were four arrests, 18 reports and 72 expiation notices issued. There were also 28 people who were issued with an immediate loss of license and 23 vehicles impounded. Results of the state-wide policing operations resulted in 75 arrests, 13 reports and 179 general expiation notices, 47 cautions, 16 cannabis expiation notices, eight drug diversions and three barring orders issued.

Operation Disrepair continued to contribute to SAPOL's corporate crime prevention first approach, aimed at preventing and reducing victimisation from online based 'upfront payment' scams. In 2015-16, Operation Disrepair continued to see a reduction in both the number of remitters and amount of money sent overseas with just over \$1 million transferred, just under a 50% reduction on the previous year. Underpinning the results of Operation Disrepair is the need for early intervention warning for those most at risk and ongoing collaboration with state and Commonwealth agencies and relevant industry groups.

SAPOL continues to advance initiatives as part of Operation Persist, which seeks to provide a holistic approach to investigating unsolved homicides. SAPOL collaborates with the Department for Correctional Services, Forensic Science SA and Commissioner for Victims' Rights on media and marketing campaigns, prisoner and custody management strategies, rewards, and legislative strategies. In December 2015, SAPOL worked in partnership with Forensic Science SA and the New South Wales police on Task Force Mallee. The investigation resulted in one arrest and attracted 1617 reports to Crime Stoppers South Australia.

The *South Australia Police Illicit Drug Strategy 2012-2016* continues to guide SAPOL operations to address the complex causes and consequences of illicit drug use and related crime.

In an attempt to disrupt the activities of street level drug users and traffickers, Operation Mantle continued throughout 2015-16. Operation Mantle resulted in 997 apprehensions and the seizure of \$620 814 in cash, 3608 cannabis plants, 1504 grams of amphetamine and 5157 ecstasy tablets.

In 2015-16, Operation Acidify, a police operation to combat drug related crime in the Riverland, resulted in 115 arrests and 68 persons reported for drug offences. Police issued 88 drug diversions for possession of small quantities of illicit drugs, 147 cannabis expiation notices, and detected 37 drug drivers. Overall, police seized 320 grams of methamphetamine, 27 kilograms of cannabis, 250 cannabis plants, 1340 ecstasy tablets, 800 millilitres of liquid acid, 17 LSD tabs and confiscated \$55 000 in cash and motor vehicles. In December 2015 during the final stages of Operation Acidify, 10 people were arrested for drug trafficking.

Police deployed the Passive Alert Drug-Detection (PADD) dogs more than 863 times, at music festivals, drug transit routes, private premises and vehicle stops during 2015-16. Drugs located during PADD dog deployments have resulted in findings of approximately 638 ecstasy tablets, 11.37 kilograms of cannabis, 83.1 grams of ICE, 1.24 kilograms of amphetamine, 65.7 grams of cocaine, 45.6 grams of heroin, and 397 pieces of drug paraphernalia. Additionally, 700 people were arrested, reported or expiated for drug related offences.

The Commissioner of Police declared a General Firearms Amnesty from 1 December 2015 until 30 June 2016. The Amnesty encouraged all persons in possession of unwanted, unregistered or illegal firearms, ammunition, accessories and other fittings, to surrender those items at their nearest police station or participating licenced firearms dealer. This Amnesty is the first to include participating firearms dealers and enables licensed persons to apply to have surrendered firearms registered. A total of 2727 firearms were handed in. The amnesty has been extended until 31 December 2016.



Through the *Road Safety* program, SAPOL focuses on the regulation of road use, and education and vehicle collision prevention. Police work in partnership with the community and other agencies to achieve better road safety outcomes for all South Australians and those visiting the state. SAPOL's *Road Safety* program supports the achievement of South Australia's strategic priorities and is guided by SAPOL's *Road Safety Strategy 2014-2016*.

SAPOL's *Road Safety Strategy 2014-2016* aligns our road policing approach with the government's *Road Safety Action Plan 2013-2016*. The strategy outlines key road policing principles, priorities and strategies which have contributed over time to significant ongoing reductions in death and serious injuries on South Australia's roads.

In 2015-16, there were 100 fatalities and 790 serious injuries on South Australian roads compared to 2014-15, with 113 fatalities and 712 serious injuries.

Death and serious injuries on South Australia's roads remains a major concern to SAPOL and the community. SAPOL's targeted enforcement strategies for preventing and reducing deaths and serious injuries continue to focus on speeding, seatbelts, distraction, road user impairment and recidivist dangerous road users.

Operation Safe Roads is SAPOL's primary traffic operation. In 2015-16, 44 traffic policing operations across the state, including 17 metropolitan, seven rural and 20 combined metropolitan/rural were conducted under Operation Safe Roads. The operation focussed on speeding, mobile phone use (distraction), seatbelt non-compliance, drink and drug driving, fatigue and recidivist dangerous road users. Overall, there were 162 742 expiation notices issued and 19 959 apprehension reports, which included 5957 seatbelt, 11 810 mobile phone and 38 083 speeding offences detected.

Between 18 December 2015 and 26 January 2016, Operation Safe Holidays continued as SAPOL's major festive season road safety operation. Police targeted seatbelts, mobile phone use, speeding on rural roads and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Police were active on roads identified as posing a high crash risk, particularly in rural areas and outward bound traffic routes from Adelaide. The operation resulted in 18 042 traffic detections including 15 869 expiation notices issued. There were also 2173 apprehension reports and 572 seatbelt, 763 mobile phone and 3551 speeding offences detected. A total of 72 880 alcohol screenings were conducted with 668 returning a positive result and 5757 drivers were screened for drugs with 587 returning a positive result.

## ROAD SAFETY



As part of Operation Safe Long Weekend, Operation Crossroads was held on the Easter weekend in March 2016. The state-wide traffic operation concentrated on high risk behaviours which contribute to death and serious injuries on our roads. The operation resulted in 3342 traffic detections comprising of 3067 expiation notices issued and 275 apprehension reports. Detections included 62 seatbelt offences in rural areas, 76 mobile phone offences in the metropolitan area and 1079 speeding offences state-wide. A total of 19 632 alcohol screenings were conducted with 113 returning a positive result and 1174 drivers screened for drugs with 115 returning a positive result.

Operation Distraction targets drivers using mobile telephones in the metropolitan areas. Occurring four times in 2015-16, the operations also coincided with publicity campaigns conducted by the Motor Accident Commission. In total, 5494 drivers were caught using their mobile phones in the metropolitan area, resulting 4192 expiation notices and 1287 cautions issued; and 15 reports.

Operation Belt Up was conducted on four occasions during 2015-16 in rural areas. This operation resulted in 1475 seatbelt offences detected including 1025 expiation notices and 439 cautions issued; and 11 reports.

Operation Deter Drink Driving targeted major arterial roads across metropolitan Adelaide with driver alcohol screening in high volumes of traffic. In total, 33 116 drivers were screened for alcohol with 27 drivers returning a positive result. There were 10 vehicles impounded as a result of positive tests and 10 immediate loss of licence notices issued.

During 2015-16, a total of 544 161 driver screening tests for alcohol and 50 769 driver drug screening tests were conducted by police around the state.

SAPOL and the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure compliance officers again participated in the nationally run Operation Austrans to target road safety issues among the heavy vehicle road transport sector including fatigue, speed and drug use. Police stopped and checked more than 4000 heavy vehicles across South Australia during the operation in May 2016 and issued 540 traffic infringement notices. There were 563 vehicles defected, with 158 being major and 80 issued specifically for brakes. Police also detected 15 critical risk breaches, where drivers exceeded their working hours or failed to take their minimum rest time. SAPOL will continue to police the heavy vehicle industry and target those drivers and operators involved in risk taking behaviour.

From 28 March to 1 April 2016, police conducted Operation Freeway Descent which focused on heavy vehicles descending into Adelaide along the South Eastern Freeway. This operation resulted in 78 heavy vehicles being stopped, 67 drivers issued with expiation notices and two drivers reported. Police also issued 37 major and four minor defect notices.

Operation Stop Drink Drug Drive was conducted throughout the year. Results included 34 240 drivers tested for alcohol with 140 returning a positive result and 2206 drivers tested for drugs with 138 returning a positive result. In addition, 70 vehicles were impounded and 70 drivers issued with an immediate loss of licence notice.

This operation also included alcohol and drug testing of drivers around school zones on five separate occasions. There were 6125 drivers tested for alcohol with eight returning a positive result and 1243 drivers tested for drugs with 59 returning a positive result. Detection notifications were provided to Families SA.

In 2015-16, SAPOL continued to build community support and promote safe driving practices through education and prevention, delivering 1170 community and business presentations to over 68 000 members of the community on topics such as driver awareness and road safety practices.



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## Appendix 1 Personnel Information Summary

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

### 1.1 Departmental Strength as at 30 June 2016

	FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)										
	ACTIVE			INACTIVE			TOTAL				
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	% Male	% Female
Police Act Employees											
Commissioner	1.0		1.0				1.0		1.0	100.0%	
Deputy Commissioner		1.0	1.0					1.0	1.0		100.0%
Officers											
Assistant Commissioners	4.0	2.0	6.0				4.0	2.0	6.0	66.7%	33.3%
Chief Superintendents	7.0		7.0	1.0		1.0	8.0		8.0	100.0%	
Superintendents	41.0	3.0	44.0	2.0		2.0	43.0	3.0	46.0	93.5%	6.5%
Chief Inspectors	18.0	11.0	29.0	1.0		1.0	19.0	11.0	30.0	63.3%	36.7%
Inspectors	48.0	7.0	55.0		1.0	1.0	48.0	8.0	56.0	85.7%	14.3%
Non Officers											
Senior Sergeants First Class	78.0	12.0	90.0		1.0	1.0	78.0	13.0	91.0	85.7%	14.3%
Senior Sergeants	110.0	25.5	135.5	1.0		1.0	111.0	25.5	136.5	81.3%	18.7%
Sergeants	506.4	132.2	638.6	6.0	4.5	10.5	512.4	136.7	649.1	78.9%	21.1%
Brevet Sergeants	501.9	166.3	668.2	7.0	6.6	13.6	508.9	172.9	681.8	74.6%	25.4%
Senior Constables First Class	588.6	182.0	770.6	8.0	9.6	17.6	596.6	191.6	788.2	75.7%	24.3%
Senior Constables	791.4	320.5	1111.9	10.0	13.7	23.7	801.4	334.1	1135.5	70.6%	29.4%
Other Ranks											
Constables	527.4	223.2	750.6	2.4	12.2	14.6	529.8	235.4	765.2	69.2%	30.8%
Probationary Constables	91.0	38.0	129.0				91.0	38.0	129.0	70.5%	29.5%
Community Constables	16.8	6.6	23.4	2.0		2.0	18.8	6.6	25.4	74.0%	26.0%
Sub-total	3330.5	1130.2	4460.7	40.4	48.6	89.0	3370.9	1178.8	4549.7	74.1%	25.9%
External Secondments				1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	100.0%	
Cadets	87.0	68.0	155.0				87.0	68.0	155.0	56.1%	43.9%
Total Police Strength	3417.5	1198.2	4615.7	41.4	48.6	90.0	3458.9	1246.8	4705.7	73.5%	26.5%
Protective Security Act Employees											
Protective Security Supervisor	8.0	2.0	10.0				8.0	2.0	10.0	80.0%	20.0%
Protective Security Officer First Class	48.0	11.4	59.4	1.0		1.0	49.0	11.4	60.4	81.1%	18.9%
Protective Security Officer	48.0	6.0	54.0				48.0	6.0	54.0	88.9%	11.1%
Total Protective Security Strength	104.0	19.4	123.4	1.0		1.0	105.0	19.4	124.4	84.4%	15.6%
Unsworn Employees											
Public Servants	355.7	558.3	914.0	18.5	46.9	65.4	374.2	605.2	979.4	38.2%	61.8%
Weekly Paid	9.6	8.7	18.3	1.0		1.0	10.6	8.7	19.3	54.9%	45.1%
Total Unsworn Strength	365.3	567.0	932.3	19.5	46.9	66.4	384.8	613.9	998.7	38.5%	61.5%
Total Strength of SAPOL	3886.8	1784.6	5671.4	61.9	95.5	157.4	3948.7	1880.1	5828.8	67.7%	32.3%

Inactive employees are employees on leave without pay.

The table does not include 39 (13 Male, 26 Female) casual unsworn employees and 14 (10 Male, 4 Female) unsworn Police Tribunal or Firearm Review Committee members.



## 1.2 Executive Employment

NUMBER OF EXECUTIVES BY STATUS IN CURRENT POSITION, GENDER AND CLASSIFICATION									
Classification	Term Tenured		Term Untenured		Total				
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	%	Female	%	Total
Commissioner			1		1	100.0%			1
Deputy Commissioner				1			1	100.0%	1
Assistant Commissioners	4	2			4	66.7%	2	33.3%	6
SA Executive Service Level 2			2		2	100.0%			2
SA Executive Service Level 1			1		1	100.0%			1
Other*	1				1	100.0%			1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>75.0%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25.0%</b>	<b>12</b>

\* On External Secondment to the Department of Communities and Social Inclusion.

## 1.3 Workforce Diversity as at 30 June 2016

TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WITH DISABILITIES			
Male	Female	Total	% Agency
17	8	25	0.4%

TYPES OF EMPLOYEE DISABILITIES				
Disability	Male	Female	Total*	% of Agency
Requiring Workplace Adaptation	4	2	6	0.1%
Physical	11	7	18	0.3%
Intellectual	2		2	0.0%
Sensory	4	2	6	0.1%
Psychological / Psychiatric	2		2	0.0%
Other	1		1	0.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0.6%</b>

\* Two respondents stated two types of disabilities and one respondent stated three types of disabilities.

ALL EMPLOYEES BY AGE AND GENDER														
Age Group	Sworn			Unsworn			Protective Security Act			Total			% of Total	2016 Workforce Benchmark*
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T		
15-19	3	4	7		1	1				3	5	8	0.1	5.5
20-24	88	66	154	16	28	44	19	7	26	123	101	224	3.7	9.7
25-29	349	167	516	38	51	89	26	6	32	413	224	637	10.6	11.2
30-34	445	216	661	44	76	120	11	3	14	500	295	795	13.2	10.7
35-39	468	271	739	41	70	111	13		13	522	341	863	14.3	9.6
40-44	522	222	744	53	89	142	3	1	4	578	312	890	14.8	11.4
45-49	549	227	776	48	89	137	11		11	608	316	924	15.3	11.1
50-54	478	150	628	42	83	125	7	3	10	527	236	763	12.7	11.4
55-59	460	43	503	50	94	144	7		7	517	137	654	10.9	9.1
60-64	86	4	90	40	59	99	7		7	133	63	196	3.3	6.7
65+	20	1	21	18	28	46	1		1	39	29	68	1.1	3.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3468</b>	<b>1371</b>	<b>4839</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>1058</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>3963</b>	<b>2059</b>	<b>6022</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

## 1.4 Leave Taken as at 30 June 2016

AVERAGE DAYS LEAVE TAKEN PER FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEE					
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Sick Leave	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.9	8.0
Family Carer's Leave	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Miscellaneous Special Leave	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4

## 1.5 Leadership and Management Development

LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING EXPENDITURE		
Training and Development	Total Cost*	% of Total Salary Expenditure
Total Training and Development Expenditure	\$31,741,040	4.8%
Total Leadership and Management Development Expenditure	\$10,637,861	1.6%

\* Predominantly cost of salaries to attend training.

## 1.6 Vale

DEATHS OF SAPOL EMPLOYEES 2015-2016
PSO Christopher Rendell 1962 - 2016

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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	65.03%
No review within the past 12 months	34.97%

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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 Act.

#### Equal Employment Opportunity Programs

##### **SAPOL Indigenous Police Youth Traineeship (IPYT)**

The focus of this program is the achievement of long term employment in SAPOL as a police officer. SAPOL provided funding for up to three IPYT traineeships for the period commencing January 2016. From January to June 2016 a trainee was working at Holden Hill LSA.

##### **South Australian Government – ‘Jobs 4 Youth’ program**

In 2015-2016, SAPOL employed three trainees and one graduate under the Jobs4Youth program. One trainee was Aboriginal and two were from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. The one graduate employed during this period was also from a culturally and linguistically diverse background.

##### **SAPOL Indigenous Pre-Employment Program (IPEP)**

In 2012 SAPOL received funding from the Department of Education, Employment and Workforce Relations (DEEWR) to run an IPEP designed to assist Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander's (ATSI) to become police officers. This program was jointly run by SAPOL and Maxima, an Indigenous employment services provider.

In 2016 the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet approved a further grant to continue the SAPOL IPEP under the Indigenous Advancement Strategy program heading of ‘Jobs, Land and Economy’.

The SAPOL IPEP is again being run in partnership with Maxima and targets ATSI persons who have a genuine interest in becoming a police officer. The program will run for approximately 12 months and is able to support up to 25 participants.

##### **SAPOL Reconciliation Action Plan 2014–2016**

The South Australia Police Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP) 2014–2016 is now in its third year of operation. The commitment that SAPOL have made towards Aboriginal reconciliation is demonstrated in the report and the outcomes relative to the actions in the RAP. SAPOL have continued to engage with ATSI communities, organisations and leaders and provide high quality delivery of services. SAPOL supports ATSI employees and the RAP provides an understanding of the culture, values and traditions of all ATSI people. *South Australia's Strategic Plan 2011* target of 2% representation of Aboriginal employees is supported in the RAP. SAPOL are currently drafting a new RAP for implementation in 2017.

##### **Agency Specific Equal Employment Opportunity Initiatives**

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

##### **SAPOL Women's Focus Group**

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

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

### **Acknowledging 100 Years of Women in Policing**

The WFG led the activities to celebrate and acknowledge the 100 year anniversary of women in policing in South Australia. The feature event was a street parade where hundreds of women police officers were joined by retired female colleagues, cadets, unsworn staff, protective security officers and women from the Police Volunteers Program. The parade was supported by the Band of the South Australia Police, Mounted Operations Unit, a female flag party and Historical Section. Members of the public lined the streets to wave on the parade of around 425 women, which moved from SAPOL Headquarters around Victoria Square and down King William Street to Government House. The event was supported by the community with hundreds of South Australians, including school children lining the streets. A formal reception followed at Government House and an informal gathering was held at the Police Club. The street parade was the largest of several commemorative events held throughout 2015-2016 to mark this significant milestone.

### **Equity and Diversity Training**

All SAPOL employees are required to complete education sessions related to equity and diversity matters. Face to face training is supported by online training; 'Equity and Diversity for Employees – Level 1'. A total of 429 employees completed this online training.

From 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016 Equity and Diversity Section provided 1054 employees with equity and diversity training arising from new employees, workplace requests and targeted sessions.

### **Equity Contact Officer Program**

SAPOL policies relating to Equity and Diversity, Grievance Management, Equity Contact Officers and Gay and Lesbian Liaison Officers and Discrimination have been reviewed. The revised policies includes and emphasis on prevention, early intervention and acknowledges the important role of bystanders. A revised training package has been developed for Equity Contact Officers. A total of 90 members have received the revised training with further training scheduled.

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

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

In November 2015, the GLLOs once again participated in 'Picnic in the Park'. This event was the conclusion of the 'Feast Festival' where local and interstate members of the community and overseas visitors gathered to celebrate their diverse sexual identity. SAPOL members marched in uniform in the Gay Pride March for the first time.

SAPOL has participated in this event every year since 1995 with GLLOs participating in more recent years. During these events the GLLOs distributed fact sheets and other promotional material to build trust and confidence in policing services and encourage greater reporting of incidents of abuse and violence. This is regarded as the greatest opportunity for police to engage directly with the GLBTIQ community. The GLLO network is currently under review to ensure it is aligned with the needs of the GLBTIQ community.

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

SAPOL is presently liaising with Department for Communities and Social Inclusion (DCSI) in an effort to implement the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Queer (LGBTIQ) Inclusion Strategy and use the guidelines and standards to improve inclusive service delivery. SAPOL has joined DCSI and other government agencies in collaborative regular meetings to discuss the LGBTIQ Inclusion Strategy and related issues. These meetings have led to the formation of a 'Community of Practice' to assist the sharing of ideas and initiatives. SAPOL worked with DCSI to enable the inclusion of questions relating to the SAPOL GLLO network in the 2015 Rainbow Survey. The information identified in the survey will assist SAPOL review the GLLO network and service provided to the LGBTIQ community.

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## **Appendix 4**

### **Disability Access and Inclusion Plan**

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

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

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

SAPOL continues to develop an agency DAIP. The engagement with the DAIP Steering Committee coordinated by the Department for Communities and Social Inclusion is assisting with this process. The DAIP is aligned with, but independent to, activities resulting from the Disability Justice Plan. SAPOL is committed to ensuring legislative compliance and identifying opportunities to achieve positive outcomes aligned with the South Australian DAIP strategy. SAPOL is currently working with Disability SA to identify training aides and other information to assist SAPOL members when interacting with the community.



## Appendix 5

### Work Health and Safety and Injury Management

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

**Table 1**

<b>WHS Prosecutions, Notices and Corrective Action Taken</b>	<b>2015-16</b>
Total number of notifiable incidents pursuant to WHS Act Part 3	3
Number of notices served pursuant to WHS Act Section 90, S191, S195 and S198 (PIN, improvement, prohibition and non-disturbance)	1
Number of prosecutions pursuant to WHS Act Part 2 Division 5	0
Number of enforceable undertakings pursuant to WHS Act Part 11	0

**Table 2**

<b>Agency Gross Workers Compensation Expenditure for 2015-16 Compared With 2014-15</b>				
	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>Variation</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Hospital	\$509,108	\$457,829	+ \$51,279	11%
Income Maintenance	\$8,220,826	\$7,540,049	+ \$680,777	9%
Investigations	\$80,575	\$78,371	+ \$2,204	3%
Legal Expenses <sup>1</sup>	\$596,344	\$270,300	+ \$326,044	121%
Lump Sum <sup>2</sup>	\$2,936,538	\$4,573,813	- \$1,637,275	-36%
Other	\$1,047,376	\$1,020,346	+ \$27,030	3%
Registered Medical	\$2,208,719	\$2,881,524	- \$672,805	-23%
Rehabilitation	\$663,509	\$741,259	- \$77,750	-10%
Travel	\$135,445	\$210,938	- \$75,493	-36%
<b>Total Claims Expenditure</b>	<b>\$16,398,440</b>	<b>\$17,774,429</b>	<b>- \$1,375,989</b>	<b>-8%</b>

1. Significant variation in Legal Expenses reflects changes in funding/accounting – dedicated Crown Solicitor services were discontinued on 30 June 2014.

2. Significant variation in Lump Sum payments is attributed to legislative changes effective 1 July 2015. Individual redemption lump sums (s53 & 54) have reduced due to reduction in liability.

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## **Appendix 6**

### **Aboriginal Reconciliation**

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South Australia Police Statement of Reconciliation remains the guiding document for engagement with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) people and reaffirms the commitment to reconciliation and building unified relationships based on respect, trust and a strong understanding of ATSI cultures and beliefs.

The South Australia Police Aboriginal Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP) 2014–2016 supports the South Australia Statement of Reconciliation and is SAPOL's commitment to corporate participation in Aboriginal public policy and service delivery. ATSI employment and positive interactions between police and community continue to be primary focuses within the plan.

The Assistant Commissioner State Operations Service is the sponsor of the ATSI Focus Group which supports the RAP and functions as a working group to provide operational, employee and organisational guidance on Indigenous issues. Experience from within the ATSI Focus Group will be integral when drafting the new South Australia Police Statement of Reconciliation and RAP.

SAPOL is a member of the Senior Officer's Group on Aboriginal Affairs and continues to support the Chief Executive's Group on Aboriginal Affairs, through the proactive development of innovative service delivery strategies for Aboriginal communities in urban, regional and remote environments.

Supporting South Australia's Strategic Plan, SAPOL continues to provide pathways for ATSI people to gain employment. During the review period a further four Indigenous trainees have obtained employment with SAPOL as public sector employees. Two Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Lands Police Aboriginal Liaison Officers transitioned to become Traditional Community Constables and a further four community members have applied for Police Aboriginal Liaison Officer positions.

SAPOL actively participates in reconciliation activities including Indigenous specific youth programs, Blue Light camps, sporting events such as the Aboriginal Power Cup and Aboriginal Lands Cup, and support the National Aborigines and Islanders Day Observance Committee (NAIDOC) week. In 2016 SAPOL members wore a NAIDOC ribbon, which symbolised support and improved connection between police, Indigenous people and communities.

SAPOL's commitment to early intervention and engagement with ATSI people is further supported through liaison with Federal and State Government and non-government agencies. This includes participation in programs aimed at working with identified 'at risk' families and vulnerable youth.

## Appendix 7 Complaints

During 2015-16, 1411 complaints were received against police compared with 1609 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>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>
By The Police Ombudsman (P Omb) <sup>2</sup>	1 161	1 070
SAPOL – Mandatory Report <sup>3</sup>	448	341
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 609</b>	<b>1 411</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. Complaints Authority (P Omb) pursuant to the *Police (Complaints and Disciplinary Procedures) Act, 1985*.
3. These complaints are incidents where a SAPOL employee complains about the conduct of another SAPOL employee and not registered with the P Omb.

<b>Complaints Outstanding<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>
Awaiting assessment <sup>2</sup>	3	5
Awaiting advice <sup>3</sup>	0	1
Under preliminary/full investigation <sup>4</sup>	140	73
<b>Total</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>79</b>

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

<b>Complaints Finalised<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2014–15</b>	<b>2015–16</b>
Matter approved for Conciliation by The P Omb <sup>2</sup>	320	329
The P Omb determines that investigation is not warranted <sup>3</sup>	411	451
Unsubstantiated / Refuted <sup>4</sup>	24	27
No conduct <sup>5</sup>	37	12
Substantiated <sup>6</sup>	112	135
No further action <sup>7</sup>	95	165
Minor Misconduct – No finding <sup>8</sup>	14	21
IO / DVIO – Order Confirmed <sup>9*</sup>	2	0
Withdrawn by Complainant <sup>10</sup>	4	3
Infringement Notice Withdrawn <sup>11</sup>	0	0
False Report <sup>12</sup>	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 019</b>	<b>1 143</b>

1. Complaints finalised refer to incidents, both The P Omb and Mandatory Reports that have been finalised during the year.
2. The P Omb has determined that these incidents will be finalised by the process of Conciliation, vide Section 22 of the *Police (Complaints and Disciplinary Procedures) Act, 1985*.
3. The P Omb has determined that an investigation is not warranted vide Section 21 of the *Police (Complaints and Disciplinary Procedures) Act, 1985*.
4. After investigation, there is insufficient evidence to find conduct or the matter has been refuted.
5. After investigation, The P Omb have determined that the subject of the complaint did not constitute conduct vide *Police (Complaints and Disciplinary Procedures) Act, 1985*.
6. After investigation, the complaint was proved. In 2009-10, the Managerial Support Process (MSP) which is a conciliatory and discipline process, has been added to the General Order, Complaints and Disciplinary Framework. The MSP is designed to provide a system that equates to 'conciliation' for low level reports of Mandatory Report conduct. In 2009-10, this process finalised 38 conduct matters, accounting for 37% of substantiated matters. In 2015-16, this process finalised 57 conduct matters, accounting for 42% 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 Section 42 of the *Police (Complaints and Disciplinary Procedures) Act, 1985*.
9. Order confirmed against SAPOL member. \* Intervention Orders (IO) and Domestic Violence Intervention Orders (DVIO).
10. As a result of correspondence by The P Omb, a complainant indicated they wished to withdraw the complaint.
11. During an investigation, an Infringement Notice was issued and later withdrawn.
12. After investigation, charges were laid against the complainant after it was determined their complaint was false.

<b>Complaints Against Police, Breaches of the Code of Conduct and Criminal Offences Prosecuted Against Employees*</b>		
<b>Cases Prosecuted</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>
Discipline	32	39
Criminal	31	*** 11
Subpoenas	16	7
Appeals	2	1
IO / DVIO**	9	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>60</b>

\* Employee includes Police and PSM Act employees.

\*\* Intervention Orders (IO) and Domestic Violence Intervention Orders (DVIO).

\*\*\* Includes one Criminal Matter being heard in an Interstate Jurisdiction.

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

<b>Police Disciplinary Tribunal Hearings Outcomes*</b>		
<b>Findings</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>
Found proved	18	****34
Not proved	1	2
Withdrawn	**4	2
Member resigned	***2	*****1
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>39</b>

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

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

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

\*\*\*\* In one proven matter, an Intervention Order was also confirmed. This is not counted in the IO / DVIO figure in the Complaints Against Police, Breaches of the Code of Conduct and Criminal Offences Prosecuted Against Employees table.

\*\*\*\*\* This member resigned from SAPOL prior to receiving disciplinary outcome.

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

- Act without honesty and integrity
- Behave in a manner prejudicial to SA Police
- Inappropriate conduct towards public, employees in the Department
- Accessing and/or releasing confidential information
- Use more force than necessary
- Misuse of powers
- Negligence
- Disobey lawful order
- Conflict of interest
- Obtaining benefit or advantage
- Responsibility for property
- Fail to carry out lawful or General Order

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

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

## THE ANTI-CORRUPTION BRANCH

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

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

Pursuant to the *Listening and Surveillance Devices Act 1972* and the *Telecommunications (Interception) Act 2012*, the Police Ombudsman must inspect ACB records at least once in each period of six months. During 2015-16 the ACB provided all relevant records for inspection in accordance with requirements of the respective Acts.

### Reporting and investigating alleged corruption

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

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

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

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

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

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

Public Officials Defined	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Police Officer	63	122	87
SAPol Unsworn	5	6	2
Non SAPol Public Servant	56	84	103
Council Officer	4	0	2
Other (includes civilians)	2	1	5



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

Type of Investigation	2011-12	2012-13
Miscellaneous Assessment	38	41
Operations	16	14

Type of Investigation	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Miscellaneous Assessment	98	109	110
ACB Operations	21	19	13
ACB referred investigations	11	53	71

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

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
ACB Investigations (includes those referred by OC ACB to LSA or Branch)	125	203	194
ACB Joint Investigations	5	7	5

### ***Whistleblowers Protection Act 1993***

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

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

## Appendix 8

### Major SAPOL Awards

Awards, Marketing and Events Branch and the Rewards and Recognition Clerk administer SAPOL's award 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 2015-16.

Type of Award	Number of Awards
Public Service Medal	1
Australian Police Medal (APM)	6
Humanitarian Overseas Service Medal with Christchurch Clasp	42
National Police Service Medal	*917
Leadership and Efficiency Medal	2
Police Bravery Medal	0
Police Officer of the Year	0
National Medals and Clasps	*292
SAPOL Service Medals and Clasps	***271
Service Awards (PSM Act)	**20

\* Presented to sworn employees (current and former).

\*\* Presented to non-sworn employees (current and former).

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

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

#### **Agency Structure and Functions**

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

#### **Effect of Agency Functions on Members of the Public**

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

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

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

#### Community Feedback – Service Charter

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

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

#### Crime Stoppers Program

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

#### Neighbourhood Policing Teams

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

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

### Traffic Watch Program

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

### Road Safety Centre

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

### WatchSA Program

WatchSA provides a coordinated approach of community engagement which enhances community safety and facilitates community preparedness. Watch SA promotes the collaboration and exchange of information between the police and community through the problem solving approach to crime reduction. There are five primary watch programs which include Neighbourhood Watch, School Watch, Business Watch, Health Watch and Transit Watch. The WatchSA website at <http://www.watchsa.net.au/> is an interim measure for the provision of information and downloadable resources.

### Social Media

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

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

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

<https://twitter.com/SAPoliceNews>

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

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

### Documents held by SAPOL

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

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

Documents are held in the following media:

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

## For purchase

Documents available for purchase include:

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

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

## **Free Publications**

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

### South Australian Government Data Directory – Expiation Notice System Data

The Expiation Notice System data provides statistical information on volumes of expiation notice offences processed by South Australia Police since 1 July 2011. A Data Dictionary, Expiable Offences and Fees, Prescribed Camera Offences and the location of South Australia fixed traffic camera sites including:

- Pedestrian activated crossing (PAC)
- Point to Point (P2P)
- Intersection (I/section)
- Level crossing (Rail)

is also published and can be found at: <https://data.sa.gov.au/>.

South Australia Safe-T-Cam network of cameras placed on major arterial roads detect unregistered vehicles and these are managed by the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI). More information about these cameras can be found at <http://www.sa.gov.au/topics/transport-travel-and-motoring/heavy-vehicles/driving-heavy-vehicles-safely/safe-t-cam>.

The following safety and security booklets, fact sheets, campaign materials and posters under the following headings, are available on line and can be found at

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

- Arson prevention/Operation Nomad
- Business security
- Home and vehicle security
- Scams and cybercrime
- Internet safety and security
- Personal safety
- Personal safety – emergency preparedness
- Rural and farm security
- Think about it (Youth Safety)
- Triple Zero (Resources for kids)
- Halloween resources.

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

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

Road Safety information and tips can be found at:

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

The following corporate documents are available from Police Stations and the SAPOL web site at: <https://www.police.sa.gov.au/online-services/find-a-publication>.

- Annual Reports
- Strategic Direction 2020
- Corporate Business Plan 2015-2017.

Available from Police Stations and the SAPOL web site at: <https://www.police.sa.gov.au/about-us/service-charters>.

- Service Delivery Charter in nine different languages.

### **Proactive Disclosure online**

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

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

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

- About us/Contact us
  - Organisational Structure
  - Find your local police station
- Online services
  - Pay an expiation notice with epay
  - View my traffic photo
  - Find a form
  - Report a crash online
  - Report lost property online
  - Report cybercrime online
  - Search for stolen firearms
  - Safety assessment for crowded places
- Your safety – information and downloads
  - Emergency information and alerts
  - Crime prevention and security
  - Child protection
  - Crowded places
  - Domestic violence
  - Intervention orders
  - Report suspicious activity
  - Road safety
  - Traffic statistics
  - Wanted child sex offenders



- Services and events
  - Expiations
  - Apply for a police record check
  - Get a crash or theft report
  - Freedom of Information
  - Firearms and weapons
  - Licences and permits
  - Make a report to the police
  - Events
- Police news
  - Local Police News – All SAPOL Local Service Areas including Traffic, Public Transport Safety Branch and the Band of the South Australia Police
  - Social media links including Facebook, Twitter and You Tube
  - Band of the South Australia Police
- Crime Statistics
- Road crash statistics
- Traffic camera locations
- Emergency Information and alerts.

### **Access to Information Held by SAPOL**

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

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

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

### **Exempt Agencies**

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

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

### **Making an FOI Application for Access to Documents**

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

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

SAPOL's application form (PD360) and prescribed application fees can be found at:

<https://www.police.sa.gov.au/services-and-events/freedom-of-information>.

### **Making an FOI application for Amendment to a Document**

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

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

SAPOL's application form (PD361) can be found at:

<https://www.police.sa.gov.au/services-and-events/freedom-of-information>.

### **Where to send FOI applications**

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

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

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

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## **Appendix 10**

### **Details of Overseas Travel**

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

Overseas travel can be located at the following link:

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

## Appendix 11

### Reporting against the Carers Recognition Act

SAPOL provides policing to the general community. In relation to SAPOL employees SAPOL is to report on action taken to reflect the requirements of the *Carers Recognition Act 2005*. SAPOL continues to promote the Carers Recognition Act through the SAPOL Intranet Equity and Diversity page, as well as through compulsory disability awareness training in accordance with the 'We Care: Our Plan for South Australian Carers: 2015-2016 Action Plan'.

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

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

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 278 SAPOL employees between 1 July 2015 and 30 June 2016.

In addition, the SAPOL Police Recruit Training package, Constable Development Program, Management Programs and the Promotional Qualification Framework incorporate the Disability Management training program. New public sector employees to SAPOL are provided with an induction handbook to explain the conditions of service and responsibilities for an employee under the Public Sector Act 2009. Reference is made to the Carers Recognition Act 2005 (SA) which informs new staff that all officers, employees or agents should have an awareness and understanding of the Carers Charter and take action to reflect the principles of the Charter.

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

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

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

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

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

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## Appendix 12

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

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#### Account Payment Performance

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

#### Contractual Arrangements

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

#### 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 2015 to 30 June 2016, there were 97 orders (received at Prosecution Services Branch as required by the General Order) granted by magistrates upon application by members of the police force pursuant to section 49 [1a] of the Act.

#### Theft by Deception (Fraud)

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

SAPOL (Anti-Corruption Branch) reports no theft by deception (fraud) offence detected within SAPOL in 2015-16.

SAPOL (Ethical and Professional Standards Branch) reports there were eight thefts by deception (fraud) offences detected within SAPOL in 2015-16.

Of these matters, two are still under investigation and have not yet been finalised. Of the six matters that have been finalised, the outcomes are as follows:

- Substantiated – 2
- Refuted – 1
- Unsubstantiated – 1
- No Further Action – 1
- Section 21\* – 1

\*The Police Ombudsman has determined that an investigation is not warranted vide Section 21 of the *Police (Complaints and Disciplinary Procedures) Act, 1985*

## Consultants

The following table displays SAPOL's use of consultants and the nature of work undertaken during 2015-16.

### Value below \$10,000

Consultant	Purpose of consultancy	Total \$
Various	Various	29,522
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>29,522</b>

### Value \$10,000 - \$50,000

Consultant	Purpose of consultancy	Total \$
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu	Professional consulting services to provide Injury Management Payroll Calculator Updates and Historical Pay Adjustment checking.	38,473
Kroon Technology	Undertake testing of Hydraulic Lock units. Witness testing and report preparation.	12,720
Professor Jason White	Preparation of Court reports	18,220
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>69,413</b>

### Value above \$50,000

Consultant	Purpose of consultancy	Total \$
Nil	Nil	0
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>98,935</b>



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## **Appendix 13**

### **Performance Against Annual Energy Use Targets**

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

Performance against annual energy use targets can be located at the following link:

<http://www.sa.gov.au/topics/water-energy-and-environment/energy/government-energy-efficiency-initiatives>

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## Appendix 14

### Triple Bottom Line Reporting – Greening of Government Operations, Urban Design Charter, Asbestos Management in Government Buildings, 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.

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

#### Motor Vehicles

SAPOL has 1074 vehicles that have travelled 32.86 million kilometres during 2015-16.

SAPOL continually assess the composition of the fleet to reduce the environmental impact and have continued replacing six cylinder vehicles with four cylinder vehicles where appropriate. During 2015-16, SAPOL held 414 four cylinder vehicles.

The introduction of Camry hybrid vehicles in 2015-16 will further reduce SAPOL's environmental impact.

Alternative fuel vehicles continued to be utilised throughout 2015-16 with 16 dedicated LPG vehicles.

There are 290 vehicles in the SAPOL fleet that utilise diesel fuel.

Total Fleet	% 4 Cylinder Passenger	% LPG	% Diesel
1074	414	16	290
	38.5%	1.5%	27%

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

#### Facilities

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

Good environmental design outcomes require consideration of the following principles:

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

## **Urban Design Charter**

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

The new Henley Beach Police Station will provide Henley Beach with modern police facilities designed to provide improved functionality to meet current policy needs and modernised policing services.

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

## **Asbestos Management Reporting in Government Buildings**

SAPOL has provided Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure with relevant data as at 30 June 2016.

## **Regional Impact Assessment Statements**

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

No Regional Impact Assessment Statements were prepared and published by SAPOL during the 2015-16 reporting period.

## Appendix 15 Financial Performance

SAPOL provides services to a range of different locations (over 100) spread across the State on a 24 hour a day basis.

### 1. How our resources are allocated in 2015/16

Figure 1

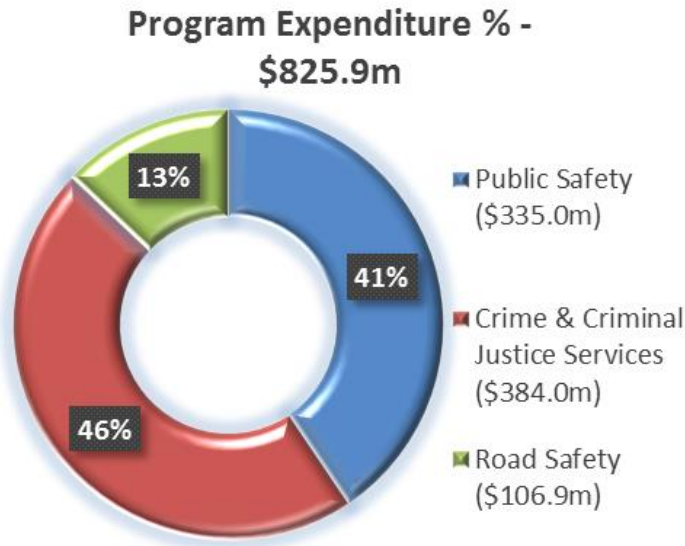
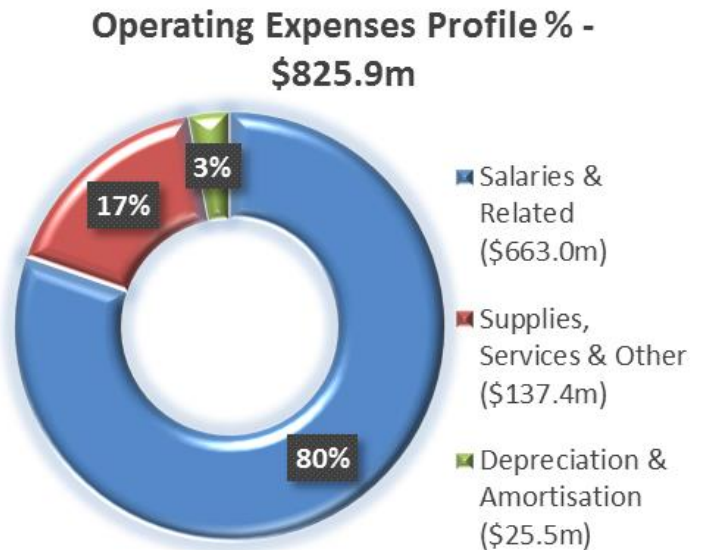


Figure 2



The program profile illustrates the allocation of resources by service outcome (figure 1). The operating expenses profile illustrates the allocation of resources by expenditure type (figure 2).

### 2. Cost of Service Provision over the past 5 years

**Table 1**

	2016 Actual \$m	2015 Actual \$m	2014 Actual \$m	2013 Actual \$m	2012 Actual \$m
Total operating expenses	825.9	814.8	789.1	755.6	772.1
Total operating income	36.5	34.5	34.0	32.3	63.7
Net cost of providing services	789.4	780.3	755.1	723.3	708.4
Net revenue from SA Government	797.6	795.0	749.9	732.6	708.9
<b>Net result (AAS)</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>(5.2)</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>

### 3. Trend in Significant Operating Expenses

80% of SAPOL's expenditure is salaries and related payments (including long service leave, payroll tax and superannuation). SAPOL's significant operating expenses are accommodation and utilities, computing and communications and motor vehicles. Expenditure profile and trends are at figures 3 and 4 respectively.

Figure 3

#### Supplies, Services & Other % - \$137.4m

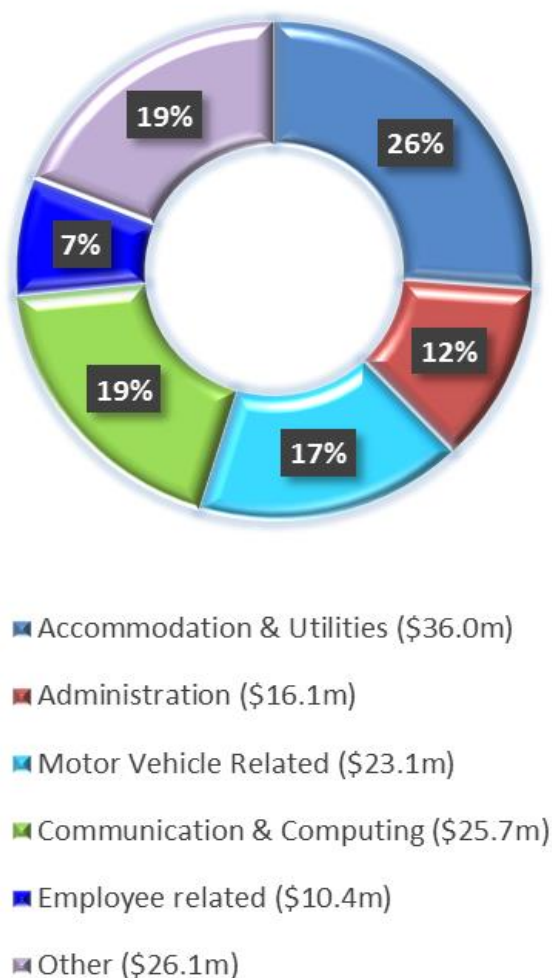
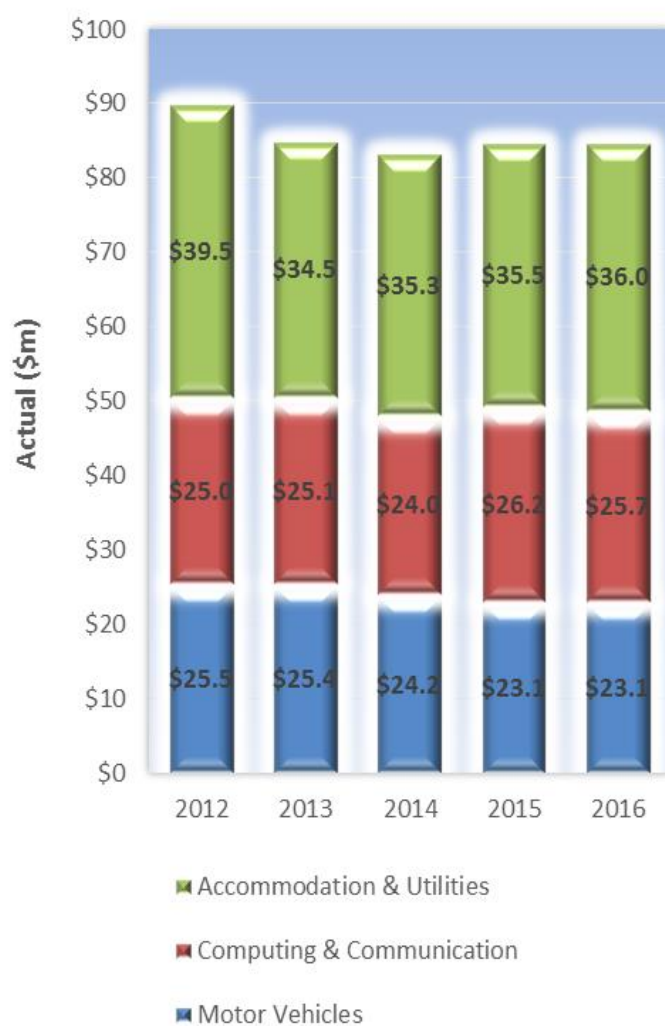


Figure 4

#### Operating Expenditure Trends



### 4. Trend in Assets held by Police

Table 2

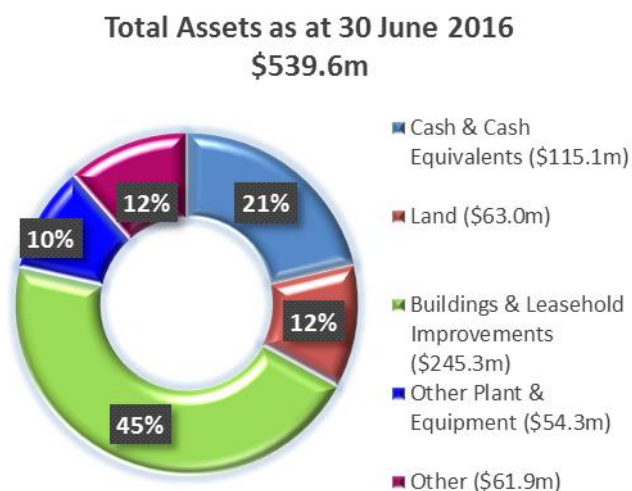
	2016 Actual \$m	2015 Actual \$m	2014 Actual \$m	2013 Actual \$m	2012 Actual \$m
Current assets	156.3	141.8	98.4	80.4	73.0
Non-current assets	383.3	374.9	385.8	375.7	371.1
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>539.6</b>	<b>516.7</b>	<b>484.2</b>	<b>456.1</b>	<b>444.1</b>
Current liabilities	116.7	104.9	94.2	89.7	86.9
Non-current liabilities	273.8	284.1	276.1	263.9	271.5
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>390.5</b>	<b>389.0</b>	<b>370.3</b>	<b>353.6</b>	<b>358.4</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>149.1</b>	<b>127.7</b>	<b>113.9</b>	<b>102.5</b>	<b>85.7</b>

## Total Assets

Current assets increased in 2015-16 by \$14.5m. This mainly relates to an increase receivables as at 30 June 2016 offset by a decrease in cash.

Non-current assets increased in 2015-16 by \$8.4m. This mainly reflects higher capital works in progress.

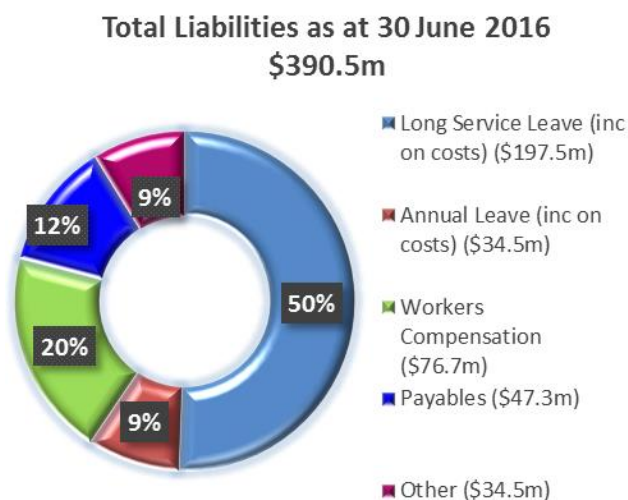
Figure 5



## Total Liabilities

Total liabilities increased by \$1.5m in 2015-16. This mainly reflects higher employee benefits (including long service leave and accrued salaries) and lower provisions (mainly lower workers compensation liabilities). The profile of total liabilities (\$390.5m) is at figure 6.

Figure 6

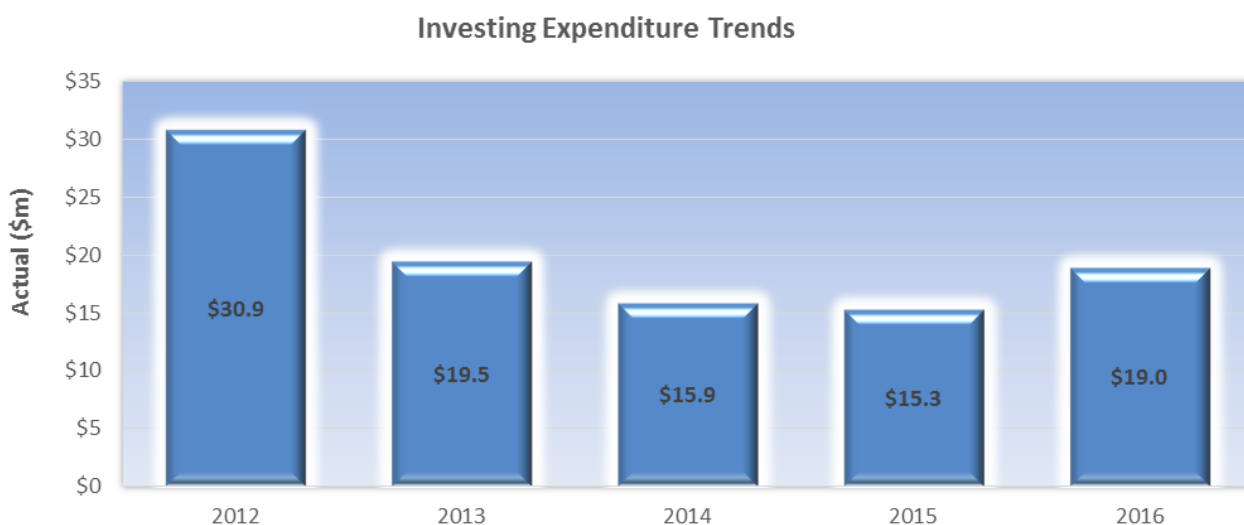


## 5. Where we invest in capability

The SAPOL investing expenditure in 2015-16 of \$19m includes major project expenditure for the Police Records Management System (Project Shield) Stages 2-4, the upgrade of the Henley beach Police Station and for Facial Recognition Technology.

Investing expenditure over the previous 5 year period (2011-12 to 2015-16) totalled \$100.6m.

Figure 7

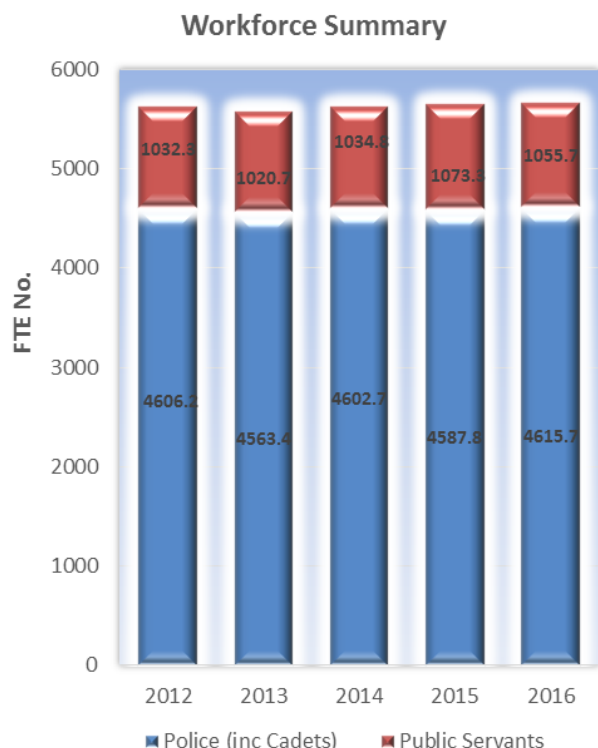




## 6. Trends in Workforce

The number of Full Time Equivalent staff as at 30 June 2016 was 5671.4 FTEs representing Police (including cadets) 4615.7 and Public Servants 1055.7. This is an increase of 10.3 employees from 30 June 2015 reflecting additional Police FTE's (including cadets) (27.9) offset by a decrease in Public Servants (17.6) as at 30 June 2016. Figure 8 illustrates actual workforce movements over the last five years.

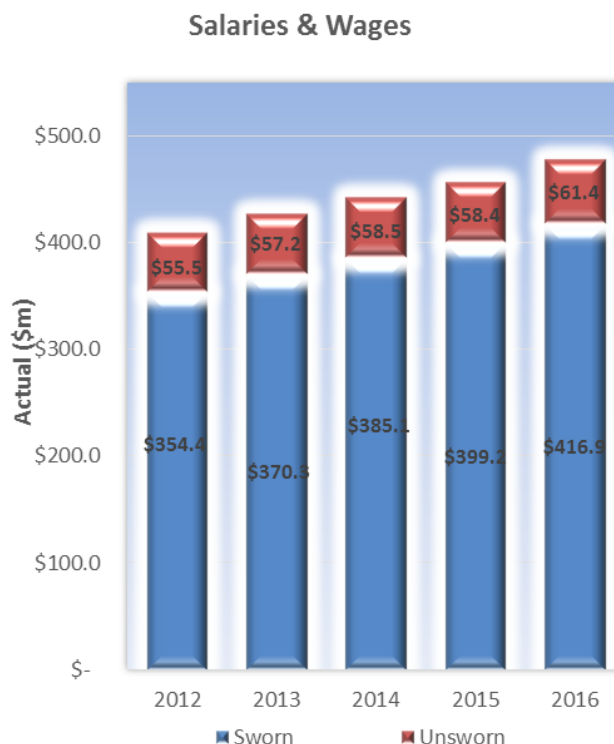
Figure 8



## 7. Trends in Salaries & Wages

Figure 9 illustrates a five year profile of sworn and unsworn salaries and wages (includes base salaries and wages, overtime, penalties & allowances).

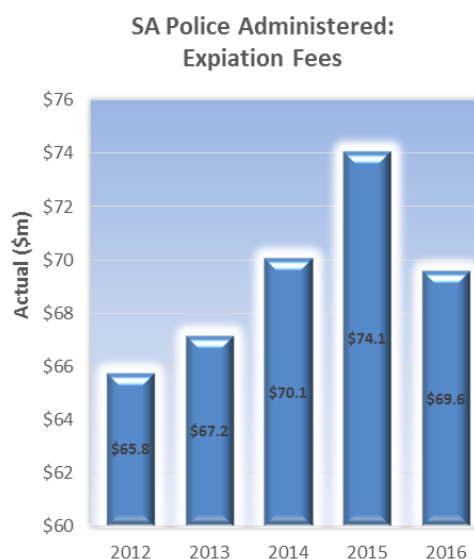
Figure 9



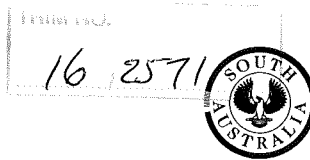
## 8. Trends in Expiation Revenue

Expiation Revenue is collected on behalf of the SA Government. SAPOL treats collected expiation revenue pursuant to the requirements of the *Expiation of Offences Act 1996* and other relevant legislation with monies collected being paid to the Consolidated Account as required. The \$4.5m decrease in 2015-16 mainly relates to the timing of cameras being non-operational and changes in driver payment behaviour. Figure 10 illustrates a five year profile of expiation fees collected.

Figure 10



**For official use only**



**Government of South Australia**  
**Auditor-General's Department**

*Our ref: A16/159*

20 September 2016

Commissioner G Stevens  
Commissioner of Police  
South Australia Police  
DX 405 ADELAIDE

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

Dear Commissioner Stevens

## **Audit of South Australia Police for the year to 30 June 2016**

We have completed the audit of your accounts for the year ended 30 June 2016. Three key outcomes from the audit are the:

- 1** Independent Auditor's Report on your agency's financial report
- 2** opinion on your financial controls
- 3** audit management letters recommending you address identified weaknesses.

### **1 Independent Auditor's Report**

We are returning the financial statements for South Australia Police, with the Independent Auditor's Report. This report is unmodified.

### **2 Opinion on financial controls**

In my opinion, the controls exercised by South Australia Police in relation to the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities, except for matters raised relating to:

- payroll
- workers compensation
- expiation revenue
- revenue from fees and charges
- expenditure
- government purchase cards

are sufficient to provide reasonable assurance that the financial transactions of South Australia Police have been conducted properly and in accordance with law.

### **3 Audit management letters**

During the year, we sent the agency audit management letters detailing the weaknesses we noted and improvements we considered you need to make.

## **For official use only**

We have received responses to these matters and we will follow these up in the 2016-17 audit.

I have also included summary comments about these matters in my annual report. These identify areas we assessed as not meeting a sufficient standard of financial management, accounting and control.

## **What the audit covered**

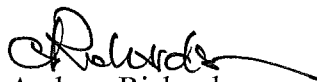
Our audit covered the principal areas of the agency's financial operations and included test reviews of systems, processes, internal controls and financial transactions. Some notable areas were:

- payroll
- workers compensation
- expiation revenue
- revenue from fees and charges
- expenditure
- government purchase cards
- procurement and contract management
- police records management system – Shield Business Transformation program.

Our audits meet statutory audit responsibilities under the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and the Australian Auditing Standards.

I would like to thank the staff and management of your agency for their assistance during this year's audit.

Yours sincerely



Andrew Richardson

**Auditor-General**

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State Administration Centre  
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audgensa@audit.sa.gov.au  
www.audit.sa.gov.au

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

As required by section 31(1)(b) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, I have audited the accompanying financial report of the South Australia Police for the financial year ended 30 June 2016. The financial report comprises:

- a Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2016
- a Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2016
- a Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2016
- a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2016
- Disaggregated Disclosures - Expenses and Income for the year ended 30 June 2016
- notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
- a Statement of Administered Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2016
- a Statement of Administered Financial Position as at 30 June 2016
- a Statement of Administered Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2016
- a Statement of Administered Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2016
- a Schedule of Expenses and Income attributable to administered items for the year ended 30 June 2016
- a Schedule of Assets and Liabilities attributable to administered items as at 30 June 2016
- notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for administered items
- a Certificate from the Commissioner of Police and the Director, Business Service.

**The Commissioner of Police's responsibility for the financial report**

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

**Auditor's responsibility**

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

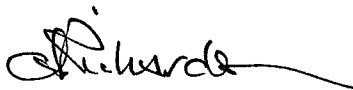
An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error.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

My report refers only to the financial statements described above and does not provide assurance over the integrity of publication of the financial report on the South Australia Police's website nor does it provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from these statements.

## **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 2016, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards.



Andrew Richardson

**Auditor-General**

20 September 2016

## South Australia Police Certification of the Financial Statements

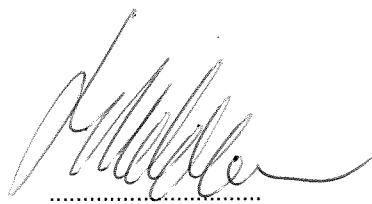
We certify that the attached general purpose financial statements for the South Australia Police:

- comply with relevant Treasurer's Instructions issued under Section 41 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, and relevant Australian Accounting Standards;
- are in accordance with the accounts and records of the South Australia Police; and
- present a true and fair view of the financial position of the South Australia Police as at 30 June 2016 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the financial year.

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



Grant Stevens  
Commissioner of Police  
16/09/2016



Denis Patriarca  
Director, Business Service  
16/09/2016



**South Australia Police**  
**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
*for the year ended 30 June 2016*

	Note	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
<b>Expenses:</b>			
Employee benefits	5	663 038	658 343
Supplies and services	6	136 550	129 771
Depreciation and amortisation	7	25 515	25 859
Write down of non-current assets		718	616
Net loss from the disposal of non-current and other assets	11	-	238
Impairment loss	20	69	-
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>825 890</b>	<b>814 827</b>
<b>Income:</b>			
Fees and charges	8	26 461	26 070
Interest	9	4	5
Commonwealth revenues	10	1 313	1 164
Net gain from the disposal of non-current and other assets	11	301	-
Other income	12	8 429	7 319
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>36 508</b>	<b>34 558</b>
<b>Net cost of providing services</b>		<b>789 382</b>	<b>780 269</b>
<b>Revenues from (payments to) SA Government:</b>			
Revenues from SA Government	13	766 892	735 886
Contributions from the Community Emergency Services Fund	13	21 267	20 748
Contributions from the Community Road Safety Fund	13	39 275	38 317
Payments to SA Government	13	(29 821)	-
<b>Net revenues from SA Government</b>		<b>797 613</b>	<b>794 951</b>
<b>Net result</b>		<b>8 231</b>	<b>14 682</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>			
Changes in revaluation surplus		13 065	-
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE RESULT</b>		<b>21 296</b>	<b>14 682</b>

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

**South Australia Police**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
*as at 30 June 2016*

	Note No	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
<b>Current assets:</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	14	115 096	121 416
Receivables	15	31 013	10 233
Inventories		307	276
		<b>146 416</b>	131 925
Non-current assets held for sale	16	9 893	9 893
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>156 309</b>	141 818
<b>Non-current assets:</b>			
Receivables	15	1 239	1 024
Capital works in progress	17	18 716	10 023
Property, plant and equipment	18	346 587	344 102
Intangible assets	19	15 583	18 517
Investment properties	20	1 190	1 259
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>383 315</b>	374 925
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>539 624</b>	516 743
<b>Current liabilities:</b>			
Payables	22	24 954	27 440
Employee benefits	24	73 132	64 574
Provisions	25	18 116	15 243
Other liabilities	23	499	499
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>116 701</b>	107 756
<b>Non-current liabilities:</b>			
Payables	22	22 310	27 071
Employee benefits	24	188 086	179 769
Provisions	25	58 817	69 400
Other liabilities	23	4 577	5 076
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>273 790</b>	281 316
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>390 491</b>	389 072
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>149 133</b>	127 671
<b>Equity:</b>			
Contributed capital	26	85 220	85 220
Revaluation surplus	26	141 831	129 064
Retained earnings	26	(77 918)	(86 613)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>149 133</b>	127 671

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

Unrecognised contractual commitments 30

Contingent liabilities 31

**South Australia Police**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
*for the year ended 30 June 2016*

	Note	Contributed Capital \$'000	Revaluation Surplus \$'000	Retained Earnings \$'000	Total equity \$'000
<b>Balance at 30 June 2014</b>		85 220	129 879	(101 179)	113 920
Error correction		-	( 552)	( 379)	( 931)
<b>Restated balance at 30 June 2014</b>		<b>85 220</b>	<b>129 327</b>	<b>(101 558)</b>	<b>112 989</b>
 Net result for 2014-15		 -	 -	 14 682	 14 682
<b>Total comprehensive result for 2014-15</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14 682</b>	<b>14 682</b>
 Transfer to retained earnings from asset revaluation surplus					
- net increments realised on sale		-	( 263)	263	-
<b>Balance at 30 June 2015</b>		<b>85 220</b>	<b>129 064</b>	<b>(86 613)</b>	<b>127 671</b>
Error correction		-	-	166	166
<b>Restated balance at 30 June 2015</b>		<b>85 220</b>	<b>129 064</b>	<b>(86 447)</b>	<b>127 837</b>
 Net result for 2015-16		 -	 -	 8 231	 8 231
 Gain/(loss) on revaluation or property plant and equipment		 -	 13 065	 -	 13 065
<b>Total comprehensive result for 2015-16</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>13 065</b>	<b>8 231</b>	<b>21 296</b>
 Transfer to retained earnings from revaluation surplus -					
net increments realised on sale		-	( 298)	298	-
<b>Balance at 30 June 2016</b>		<b>85 220</b>	<b>141 831</b>	<b>(77 918)</b>	<b>149 133</b>

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

**South Australia Police**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
*for the year ended 30 June 2016*

		2016	2015
	Note	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
<b>Cash outflows:</b>			
Employee benefits		(658 700)	(641 561)
Supplies and services		(158 237)	(142 999)
<b>Cash provided by (used in) operations</b>		<b>(816 937)</b>	<b>(784 560)</b>
<b>Cash inflows:</b>			
Fees and charges		29 106	28 838
Interest		4	5
GST recovered from the ATO		10 241	12 412
Other receipts		8 906	5 229
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>		<b>48 257</b>	<b>46 484</b>
<b>Cash flows from SA government:</b>			
Receipts from SA government		809 377	812 693
Payments to SA government		(29 821)	-
<b>Cash generated from SA government</b>		<b>779 556</b>	<b>812 693</b>
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	27	<b>10 876</b>	<b>74 617</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(17 584)	(14 392)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment		388	559
<b>Net cash (used in) investing activities</b>		<b>(17 196)</b>	<b>(13 833)</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(6 320)</b>	<b>60 784</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July</b>		<b>121 416</b>	<b>60 632</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June</b>	14	<b>115 096</b>	<b>121 416</b>

**South Australia Police**  
**DISAGGREGATED DISCLOSURES**  
*as at 30 June 2016*

South Australia Police  
Disaggregated disclosures - expenses and income  
For the year ended 30 June 2016

	Activity 1: Public Safety		Activity 2: Crime and Criminal Justice Services	
	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
<b>Expenses:</b>				
Employee benefits	274 148	271 892	310 978	308 901
Supplies and services	50 951	48 651	62 308	59 985
Depreciation and amortisation	9 698	10 454	10 331	11 270
Write-down of non-current assets	237	216	314	293
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	-	83	-	113
Impairment loss	23	-	30	-
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>335 057</b>	<b>331 296</b>	<b>383 961</b>	<b>380 562</b>
<b>Income:</b>				
Fees and charges	16 909	15 069	5 570	3 982
Interest	1	2	2	2
Commonwealth revenues	468	417	661	588
Other income	2 272	2 153	3 380	3 198
Net gain from disposal of non-current assets	99	-	132	-
<b>Total income</b>	<b>19 749</b>	<b>17 641</b>	<b>9 745</b>	<b>7 770</b>
<b>Net cost of providing services</b>	<b>315 308</b>	<b>313 655</b>	<b>374 216</b>	<b>372 792</b>
<b>Revenues from (payments to) SA Government</b>				
Revenues from SA Government	329 337	319 653	393 081	379 643
Payments to SA Government	(10 638)	-	(15 012)	-
<b>Net revenues from SA Government</b>	<b>318 699</b>	<b>319 653</b>	<b>378 069</b>	<b>379 643</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>3 391</b>	<b>5 998</b>	<b>3 853</b>	<b>6 851</b>

**South Australia Police**  
**DISAGGREGATED DISCLOSURES**  
*as at 30 June 2016*

	Activity 3: Road Safety		TOTAL	
	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
<b>Expenses:</b>				
Employee benefits	77 912	77 550	663 038	658 343
Supplies and services	23 291	21 135	136 550	129 771
Depreciation and amortisation	5 486	4 135	25 515	25 859
Write-down of non-current assets	167	107	718	616
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	-	42	-	238
Impairment loss	16	-	69	-
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>106 872</b>	<b>102 969</b>	<b>825 890</b>	<b>814 827</b>
<b>Income:</b>				
Fees and charges	3 982	7 019	26 461	26 070
Interest	1	1	4	5
Commonwealth revenues	184	159	1 313	1 164
Other income	2 777	1 968	8 429	7 319
Net gain from disposal of non-current assets	70	-	301	-
<b>Total income</b>	<b>7 014</b>	<b>9 147</b>	<b>36 508</b>	<b>34 558</b>
<b>Net cost of providing services</b>	<b>99 858</b>	<b>93 822</b>	<b>789 382</b>	<b>780 269</b>
<b>Revenues from (payments to) SA Government</b>				
Revenues from SA Government	105 016	95 655	827 434	794 951
Payments to SA Government	(4 171)	-	(29 821)	-
<b>Net revenues from SA Government</b>	<b>100 845</b>	<b>95 655</b>	<b>797 613</b>	<b>794 951</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>1 833</b>	<b>8 231</b>	<b>14 682</b>



## South Australia Police

### NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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- Note 1:** Objectives of South Australia Police (SAPOL)
- Note 2:** Summary of significant accounting policies
- Note 3:** New and revised accounting standards and policies
- Note 4:** Activities of SAPOL
- Note 5:** Employee benefits
- Note 6:** Supplies and services
- Note 7:** Depreciation and amortisation
- Note 8:** Fees and charges
- Note 9:** Interest
- Note 10:** Commonwealth revenues
- Note 11:** Net gain/(loss) from the disposal of non-current assets
- Note 12:** Other income
- Note 13:** Revenues from (payments to) SA Government:
- Note 14:** Cash and cash equivalents
- Note 15:** Receivables
- Note 16:** Non-current assets held for sale
- Note 17:** Capital works in progress
- Note 18:** Property, plant and equipment
- Note 19:** Intangible Assets
- Note 20:** Investment properties
- Note 21:** Fair value measurement
- Note 22:** Payables
- Note 23:** Other liabilities
- Note 24:** Employee benefits
- Note 25:** Provisions
- Note 26:** Equity
- Note 27:** Cash flow reconciliation
- Note 28:** Transactions with SA Government
- Note 29:** Budgetary reporting and explanations of major variances
- Note 30:** Unrecognised contractual commitments
- Note 31:** Contingent liabilities
- Note 32:** Remuneration of tribunal and committee members
- Note 33:** Financial risk management/financial instruments
- Note 34:** Events after balance date

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

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

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

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

**Note 2: Summary of significant accounting policies**

**(a) Statement of compliance**

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

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

Except for AASB 2015-7 which the department has early adopted, 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 2016 (refer note 3).

**(b) Basis of preparation**

The preparation of the financial statements requires:

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

## South Australia Police

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

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- (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.

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 2016 and the comparative information presented.

#### (c) Reporting entity

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

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

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

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

#### (d) Transferred functions

No functions were transferred during the 2015-16 financial year.

#### (e) Budgeted amounts

Budget information refers to the amounts presented to Parliament in the original budgeted financial statements in respect of the reporting period (2015-16 Budget Paper 4). Budget information has been included for the Statement of Comprehensive Income and for Investment Expenditure. Budget information has not been included for the Statement of Financial Position or Statement of Cashflows as the information in these statements are not budgeted for on the same basis and/or determined in a different manner to financial statement information. These original budgeted amounts have been presented and classified on a basis that is consistent with line items in the financial statements. However, these amounts have not been adjusted to reflect revised budgets or administrative restructures/machinery of government changes. The budget process is not subject to audit.

**(f) Comparative information**

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

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

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

**(g) Rounding**

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

**(h) Taxation**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**(i) Events after the end of the reporting period**

Adjustments are made to amounts recognised in the financial statements, where an event occurs after 30 June and before the date the financial statements are authorised for issue, where those events provide information about conditions that existed at 30 June 2016.

There is an event after the end of reporting period after 30 June 2016. Refer note 34.

**(j) Income**

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

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

The following are specific recognition criteria:

## South Australia Police

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

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#### *Fees and charges*

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

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

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

#### *Contributions received*

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

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

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

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

#### *Resources received free of charge*

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

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

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

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

#### *Revenues from SA Government*

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

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

#### *Other income*

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

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

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**(k) Expenses**

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

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

The following are specific recognition criteria:

*Employee benefits*

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

*Superannuation*

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

*Depreciation and amortisation*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Payments to SA Government*

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



**(l) Current and non-current classification**

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

**(m) Assets**

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

*Cash and cash equivalents*

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

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

Administered cash is shown in the administered items financial schedules.

Cash is measured at nominal value.

*Receivables*

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

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

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

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

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

*Inventories*

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

Inventories include stationery, capsicum sprays and police horses.

*Non-current assets held for sale*

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

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

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



*Non-current assets*

- *Acquisition and recognition*

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

Where assets are acquired at no cost, or minimal purchase cost, 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.

Capital works in progress (WIP) are capital projects which are commenced but not yet completed as at reporting date. Refer to note 17.

- *Revaluation of non-current assets*

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

SAPOL has a policy of revaluing its land, buildings, leasehold improvements, investment properties, vessels and aircraft every six years via a Certified Practising Valuer. SAPOL engaged a Certified Practising Valuer to perform a site valuation and a desktop valuation for the remainder of the contract. 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, leasehold improvements and investment properties controlled by SAPOL were revalued as at 30 June 2016 following an independent valuation prepared by Liquid Pacific using the fair value methodology. Aircraft controlled by SAPOL were revalued as at 30 June 2016 following an independent valuation prepared by Liquid Pacific using the fair value methodology. Other non-current assets are recognised at their written down historic cost.

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

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

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

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

- *Impairment*

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

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

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

#### *Intangible assets*

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

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

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

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

#### *Investment properties*

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

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

Subsequent to initial recognition at cost, investment properties are revalued to fair value with changes in the fair value recognised as income or expense in the period that they arise. The properties are not depreciated and are not tested for impairment. Rental income from the leasing of investment properties is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as part of other income, on a straight line basis over the lease term.

#### *Fair value measurement*

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

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

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

#### *Non- financial assets*

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

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

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

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

#### *Financial assets/liabilities*

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

**(n) Liabilities**

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

*Payables*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Leases*

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

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

*Lease incentives*

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

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

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

*Public Private Partnership (PPP)*

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

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

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

For accounting purposes the leases are operating leases.

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

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

## South Australia Police

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

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#### *Employee benefits*

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

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

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

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

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

- *Long service leave*

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

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

- *Police Service Leave*

Police Service Leave is prescribed in Clause 34 of the South Australia Police Enterprise Agreement 2011 and come into effect 1 July 2014 to recognise and retain the knowledge and experience of long serving officers.

The Police service leave liability is expected to be payable within 5 years and is measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid. Police service leave liability is recognised and 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.

- *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 2016 provided by a consulting actuary through the Office for the Public Sector (a division of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet) (refer to Note 25). 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.

**(o) Professional Indemnity and General Public Liability Insurance**

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

**(p) Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingent assets and liabilities**

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

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

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



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

SAPOL did not voluntarily change any of its accounting policies during 2015-16.

**Accounting Standards**

AASB 16 Leases will apply for the first time to SAPOL's 30 June 2020 financial report. This standard introduces a single lessee accounting model. It requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligations to make lease payments. AASB 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in AASB 117.

This new standard is a significant change from the past 30 years of accounting for leases. It will require SAPOL to record almost all lease arrangements on the statement of financial position. SAPOL is yet to commence its analysis of current leasing arrangements and determine the standard's impact on SAPOL's financial report.

**Note 4: Activities of SAPOL**

SAPOL has identified three activities that it delivers to the community and the Minister for Police. The identity and description of each SAPOL activity during the year ended 30 June 2016 is summarised below. Financial information relating to each activity is reported in the Disaggregated Disclosures - Expenses and Income. Assets and liabilities have not been presented as they cannot be reliably determined at a disaggregated level.

**Activity 1      Public safety**

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

**Activity 2      Crime and Criminal Justice Services**

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

**Activity 3      Road safety**

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

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

**Note 5: Employee benefits**

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages	478 304	457 634
Annual leave	60 611	58 497
Long service leave (1)	22 189	27 074
Police Service Leave	268	8 135
Skills and experience retention leave	265	95
Employment on-costs - superannuation	60 804	67 232
Employment on-costs - other	30 963	30 777
Targeted voluntary separation packages	-	174
Other employment related expenses	780	789
Workers compensation (2)	8 854	7 936
<b>Total employee benefits</b>	<b>663 038</b>	<b>658 343</b>

- (1) 2016 expenditure includes \$13 m increase in long service leave liability as a result of annual actuarial assessment (see also note 24).
- (2) 2016 expenditure reflects the movement in the workers compensation liability which includes \$8.7 million increase resulting from the annual actuarial assessment. (see also note 25).

**Targeted voluntary separation packages (TVSPs)**

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Amounts paid during the reporting period to separated employees:		
TVSPs	-	174
Leave paid to those employees	-	29
Amount paid by SAPOL	-	203

There were no employees who received a TVSP during the reporting period. (1 employee in 2014-15).



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

**Note 5: Employee benefits (continued)**

Excluding the first bandwidth, the total number of employees for 2015 is 385. The increase of 78 employees mainly relates to the increase in sworn salaries.

**Remuneration of employees**

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

	2016 Number	2015 Number
\$141,500 - \$145,000 *	N/A	86
\$145,001 - \$155,000	250	200
\$155,001 - \$165,000	70	52
\$165,001 - \$175,000	32	36
\$175,001 - \$185,000	48	37
\$185,001 - \$195,000	10	31
\$195,001 - \$205,000	32	9
\$205,001 - \$215,000	7	5
\$215,001 - \$225,000	1	2
\$225,001 - \$235,000	-	2
\$235,001 - \$245,000	2	1
\$265,001 - \$275,000	3	2
\$275,001 - \$285,000	1	2
\$285,001 - \$295,000	4	1
\$295,001 - \$305,000	-	1
\$305,001 - \$315,000	-	1
\$335,001 - \$345,000	1	1
\$345,001 - \$355,000	1	1
\$355,001 - \$365,000	1	-
\$435 001 - \$445 000	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>471</b>

\*This band has been included for the purpose of reporting comparative figures based on the executive base level remuneration rate for 2015-16.

**Remuneration of employees by category**

Executive	12	11
Non-executive	451	460
<b>Total</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>471</b>
Police	453	460
Public Servant	10	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>471</b>

The table above includes, all employees who received remuneration equal to or greater than the base executive remuneration level during the year. The table does not include administered employees. Remuneration of employees reflects all costs of employment including salaries and wages, superannuation contributions, FBT and any other salary sacrifice benefits. The total remuneration received by these employees for the year was \$76.3 million (\$76.7 million).

**Note 6: Supplies and services**

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Accommodation and property related	31 896	30 755
Administration	16 129	15 952
Collection costs	912	825
Communication and computing	25 738	26 229
Consultants	99	129
Employee programs & housing subsidies	10 429	10 506
Helicopter costs	3 236	554
Insurance	1 496	1 341
Legal	1 683	2 247
Minor equipment	5 807	2 662
Motor vehicle related	23 128	23 122
Shared Services SA	3 085	3 095
Uniforms	2 110	1 713
Utilities	4 102	4 696
Other	6 700	5 945
<b>Total supplies and services</b>	<b>136 550</b>	<b>129 771</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:	2016	2016	2015	2015
	\$'000	Number	\$'000	Number
Below \$10 000	30	18	46	16
Above \$10 000	69	3	83	3
<b>Total paid/payable to consultants engaged</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>19</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. Auditor's remuneration costs are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and included in the balance of 'Administration' (refer note 6).

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Audit fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department relating to the audit of the Financial Statements (GST exclusive)	339	329
<b>Total external auditor's remuneration</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>329</b>

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

**Note 7: Depreciation and amortisation**

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Depreciation		
Buildings and improvements	6 265	6 345
Computing and communications equipment	4 229	4 256
Vehicles and transport vessels	1 548	1 658
Aircraft	1 158	1 151
Other	4 472	4 437
<b>Total depreciation</b>	<b>17 672</b>	<b>17 847</b>
Amortisation		
Leasehold improvements	3 371	3 440
Internally generated computer software	2 183	2 495
Other computer software	2 289	2 077
<b>Total amortisation</b>	<b>7 843</b>	<b>8 012</b>
<b>Total depreciation and amortisation</b>	<b>25 515</b>	<b>25 859</b>

**Note 8: Fees and charges**

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Escorts - wide load/other	2 156	2 366
Firearms licence and registration fees	5 210	4 971
Hoon legislation recoveries	3 430	3 396
Police information requests	2 765	2 798
Police security services	9 948	9 472
Prosecution and other court fees	2 089	2 061
Other fees	863	1 006
<b>Total fees and charges</b>	<b>26 461</b>	<b>26 070</b>

**Note 9: Interest**

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Interest on deposit accounts	4	5
<b>Total interest</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>

**Note 10: Commonwealth revenues**

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Commonwealth revenues	1 313	1 164
<b>Total commonwealth revenues</b>	<b>1 313</b>	<b>1 164</b>

During 2015-16 SAPOL recovered costs associated with resources provided at the request of the Commonwealth Government in relation to:

- Crim-Trac - Jurisdictional criminal history referrals
- Home and Community Care

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

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Land and buildings		
Proceeds from disposal	-	36
Net book value of assets disposed	-	( 409)
<b>Net gain/(loss) from disposal of land and buildings</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>( 373)</b>
Plant and equipment		
Proceeds from disposal	388	522
Net book value of assets disposed	( 87)	( 387)
<b>Net gain/(loss) from disposal of plant and equipment</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>135</b>
Total Assets		
Proceeds from disposal	388	558
Net book value of assets disposed	( 87)	( 796)
<b>Total net gain (loss) from disposal of total assets</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>( 238)</b>

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

**Note 12: Other income**

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Contributed (donated) asset revenue	2 313	1 587
Employee benefits recoveries	1 719	2 124
Goods and services recoveries	1 635	1 325
Intra-Government transfers	784	764
Rent revenue	346	320
Sundry receipts	783	587
Other sundry revenues	646	546
Gain on foreign exchange	203	66
<b>Total other income</b>	<b>8 429</b>	<b>7 319</b>

During 2015-16 SAPOL recognised contributed assets related to road safety (fixed red light/speed cameras) of \$1.622 million (2015: \$1.400 million) received from Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI) and \$0.691 million for equipment from Commonwealth Government.

In 2015-16 the intra-government transfer comprises:

- \$530 000 for a traffic training and promotion program from the Motor Accident Commission (2015: \$515 000)
- \$16 000 for Home & Community Care from the Department for Communities and Social Inclusion (2015: \$15 000)
- \$173 000 for the Rural Highways Saturation Program from DPTI (2015: \$169 000)
- \$65 000 for the National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Program from DPTI & Infrastructure & Attorney-General's Department (2015: \$65 000)

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

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Revenues from SA Government		
Appropriations from Consolidated Account Pursuant to the <i>Appropriation Act</i>	757 567	732 750
Transfers from contingencies	9 325	3 136
Contributions from the Community Emergency Services Fund	21 267	20 748
Contributions from the Community Road Safety Fund	39 275	38 317
<b>Total revenues from SA Government</b>	<b>827 434</b>	<b>794 951</b>
Payments to SA Government		
Other payments to the Consolidated Account *	(29 821)	-
<b>Total payments to SA Government</b>	<b>(29 821)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net revenues from SA Government</b>	<b>797 613</b>	<b>794 951</b>

\*During 2015-16 SAPOL returned \$29.821 million (2015: nil) to the Consolidated Account in accordance with the cash alignment policy.

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

**Note 14: Cash and cash equivalents**

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Deposits with the Treasurer	114 807	120 327
Cash held in imprest accounts and petty cash	289	289
Foreign exchange - SAFA	-	800
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>115 096</b>	<b>121 416</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.

**Foreign exchange**

Funds held with SAFA during 2015-16 financial year were paid to purchase a bomb robot which has been delivered and capitalised during 2015-16.

**Note 15: Receivables**

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Current receivables		
Receivables	23 091	5 166
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	( 34)	-
Accrued revenue	156	75
Prepayments	3 997	2 127
GST input tax recoverable	3 302	2 610
Workers compensation recoveries	501	255
<b>Total current receivables</b>	<b>31 013</b>	<b>10 233</b>
Non-current receivables		
Workers compensation recoveries	1 239	1 024
<b>Total non-current receivables</b>	<b>1 239</b>	<b>1 024</b>
Allowance for doubtful debts		
Carrying amount at 1 July	-	-
Increase in allowance	34	-
<b>Carrying amount at 30 June</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>-</b>

The increase in receivables from 2014-15 to 2015-16 mainly relates to one invoice for \$21.267m raised to Emergency Services Commission for the community Emergency Services Fund.

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

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**Note 15: Receivables (continued)**

**Interest rate and credit risk:**

Receivables are raised for all goods and services provided for which payment has not been received. Receivables are normally settled within 30 days. Receivables, prepayments and accrued revenues are non-interest bearing. Other than as recognised in the allowance 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 33.

**Note 16: Non-current assets held for sale**

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Buildings and improvements	43	43
Land	9 850	9 850
<b>Total non-current assets held for sale</b>	<b>9 893</b>	<b>9 893</b>

**Reconciliation of non-current assets held for sale movement**

Carrying amount at 1 July	9 893	10 217
Disposals	-	( 324)
<b>Total non-current assets held for sale</b>	<b>9 893</b>	<b>9 893</b>

**Note 17: Capital works in progress**

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Property, plant and equipment in progress at cost (deemed fair value)	18 716	10 023
<b>Total capital works in progress</b>	<b>18 716</b>	<b>10 023</b>



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

**Note 18: Property, plant and equipment**

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Land <sup>(1)</sup>		
Land at fair value	62 544	59 623
<b>Total land</b>	<b>62 544</b>	<b>59 623</b>
Buildings and improvements <sup>(1)</sup>		
Buildings at fair value	205 731	211 752
Accumulated depreciation	( 15)	(6 427)
<b>Total buildings and improvements</b>	<b>205 716</b>	<b>205 325</b>
Leasehold improvements <sup>(1)</sup>		
Leasehold improvements at fair value	39 559	44 887
Accumulated depreciation	-	(3 405)
<b>Total leasehold improvements</b>	<b>39 559</b>	<b>41 482</b>
Computing and communications equipment		
Computing and communications equipment - at cost (deemed fair value) <sup>(2)</sup>	47 099	54 981
Accumulated depreciation	(34 508)	(41 240)
<b>Total computing and communications equipment</b>	<b>12 591</b>	<b>13 741</b>
Vehicles and transport vessels		
Vehicles and transport vessels - at cost (deemed fair value)	8 984	9 869
Accumulated depreciation	(4 440)	(5 326)
<b>Total vehicle and transport vessels</b>	<b>4 544</b>	<b>4 543</b>
Other		
Other - at cost (deemed fair value)	46 394	42 921
Accumulated depreciation	(27 286)	(24 758)
<b>Total other</b>	<b>19 108</b>	<b>18 163</b>
Aircraft		
Aircraft at fair value	2 530	2 385
Accumulated depreciation	( 5)	(1 160)
<b>Total aircraft</b>	<b>2 525</b>	<b>1 225</b>
<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>346 587</b>	<b>344 102</b>

(1) Land, buildings and improvements, leasehold improvements, vessels and aircraft were revalued as at 30 June 2016 by Liquid Pacific.

(2) Intangible assets - computer software has been separately identified. (refer note 19).

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

**Note 18: Property, plant and equipment (continued)**

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

2016	Land	Buildings & improvements	Leasehold improvements	Computing & communications equipment	Vehicles & transport vessels	Other
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	59 623	205 325	41 482	13 741	4 543	18 163
Error corrections *	-	-	-	16	-	158
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	12
Transfers to/(from) capital works in progress	-	599	802	3 222	882	3 030
Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	(6 265)	(3 371)	(4 229)	(1 548)	(4 472)
Net revaluation increment/(decrement)	3 205	6 135	712	-	754	-
Donated assets	-	-	-	-	-	2 312
Disposals	-	-	-	-	( 87)	-
Assets written off	( 284)	( 78)	( 66)	( 159)	-	( 95)
<b>Carrying amount at 30 June</b>	<b>62 544</b>	<b>205 716</b>	<b>39 559</b>	<b>12 591</b>	<b>4 544</b>	<b>19 108</b>

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

2016	Aircraft	Total property plant and equipment	Capital works in progress	Intangible assets (internally generated)	Intangible assets (other computer software)	2016 Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	1 225	344 102	10 023	7 131	11 386	372 642
Error corrections *	-	174	-	-	-	174
Additions	-	12	18 981	-	20	19 013
Transfers to/(from) capital works in progress	199	8 734	(10 288)	709	845	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(1 158)	(21 043)	-	(2 183)	(2 289)	(25 515)
Net revaluation increment/(decrement)	2 259	13 065	-	-	-	13 065
Donated assets	-	2 312	-	-	-	2 312
Disposals	-	( 87)	-	-	-	( 87)
Assets written off	-	( 682)	-	-	( 36)	( 718)
<b>Carrying amount at 30 June</b>	<b>2 525</b>	<b>346 587</b>	<b>18 716</b>	<b>5 657</b>	<b>9 926</b>	<b>380 886</b>

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

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

**Note 18: Property, plant and equipment (continued)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Note 19: Intangible Assets**

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Computer software		
Internally developed computer software - at cost (deemed fair value)	24 592	26 190
Accumulated amortisation	(18 935)	(19 059)
<b>Total internally generated computer software</b>	<b>5 657</b>	<b>7 131</b>
Other computer software		
Other computer software	20 790	20 506
Accumulated amortisation	(10 864)	(9 120)
<b>Total other computer software</b>	<b>9 926</b>	<b>11 386</b>
<b>Total intangible assets</b>	<b>15 583</b>	<b>18 517</b>

**Note 20: Investment properties**

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Investment building	690	759
Investment land	500	500
<b>Total investment properties</b>	<b>1 190</b>	<b>1 259</b>
Movement reconciliation of investment properties		
Carrying amount at 1 July	1,259	1,259
Revaluation increment/(decrement)	(69)	-
<b>Carrying amount at 30 June</b>	<b>1 190</b>	<b>1 259</b>

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

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

**Note 21: Fair value measurement**

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

Fair value measurements recognised in the Statement of Financial Position are categorised into the following levels at 30 June 2016.

**Fair value measurements at 30 June 2016**

	Level 2	Level 3	2016
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Recurring fair value measurements</b>			
Land	62 544	-	62 544
Buildings & improvements	-	205 716	205 716
Leasehold improvements	-	39 559	39 559
Computing & communications equipment	-	12 591	12 591
Vehicles & transport vessels	1 955	2 589	4 544
Other	-	19 108	19 108
Aircraft	2 525	-	2 525
Investment properties	1 190	-	1 190
<b>Total recurring fair value measurements</b>	<b>68 214</b>	<b>279 563</b>	<b>347 777</b>
<b>Non- recurring fair value measurements</b>			
Land held for sale	9 850	-	9 850
Buildings held for sale	-	43	43
<b>Total non-recurring fair value measurements</b>	<b>9 850</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>9 893</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>78 064</b>	<b>279 606</b>	<b>357 670</b>

**Fair value measurements at 30 June 2015**

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

There were no transfers of assets between levels 1 and 2 fair value hierarchy levels in 2016. SAPOL's policy is to recognise transfers into and out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

SAPOL had no valuations categorised into level 1.

**Note 21: Fair value measurement (continued)**

**Valuation techniques and inputs**

Valuation techniques used to derive levels 2 and 3 fair values are at Note 18. Level 2 assets are valued with reference to market transactions. There were no changes in valuation techniques during 2016.

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

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

## Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

## Note 21: Fair value measurement (continued)

## Reconciliation of recurring fair value measurements – Level 3

	Buildings and improvements \$'000	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Computing & communications equipment \$'000	Vehicles & transport vessels \$'000	Other \$'000
<b>2016</b>					
Opening balance at the beginning of the period	205 325	41 482	13 741	2 911	18 163
Prior year adjustments	-	-	16	-	158
Additions	-	-	-	-	12
Revaluation increment	6 135	712	-	-	-
Transfers from capital work in progress	599	802	3 222	882	3 030
Donated assets	-	-	-	-	2 312
Disposals/written off	( 78)	( 66)	( 159)	( 87)	( 95)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>211 981</b>	<b>42 930</b>	<b>16 820</b>	<b>3 706</b>	<b>23 580</b>
Gains/(losses) for the period recognised in net result:					
Depreciation	(6 265)	(3 371)	(4 229)	(1 117)	(4 472)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>(6 265)</b>	<b>(3 371)</b>	<b>(4 229)</b>	<b>(1 117)</b>	<b>(4 472)</b>
<b>Carrying amount at 30 June</b>	<b>205 716</b>	<b>39 559</b>	<b>12 591</b>	<b>2 589</b>	<b>19 108</b>

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

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



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

**Note 22: Payables**

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Current payables		
Employment on-costs	10 974	10 577
Creditors and accrued expenses	13 904	16 776
Paid Parental Leave Scheme payable	76	87
<b>Total current payables</b>	<b>24 954</b>	<b>27 440</b>
Non-current payables		
Employment on-costs	22 310	27 071
<b>Total non-current payables</b>	<b>22 310</b>	<b>27 071</b>

As a result of analysing historical data, the average proportion of long service leave taken as leave has increased to 62.65% (2015: 61.92%) for police and increased to 76.30% (2015: 74.87%) for non-police. The rates used are based on historical trends and are used to calculate employment on-costs. The net financial impact of these changes as immaterial.

**Interest rate and credit risk**

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

**Note 23: Other liabilities**

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Current other liabilities		
Lease incentive	499	499
<b>Total current other liabilities</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>499</b>
Non-current other liabilities		
Lease incentive	4 577	5 076
<b>Total non-current other liabilities</b>	<b>4 577</b>	<b>5 076</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 have been recorded as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term of 15 years, on a straight line basis. As at 30 June 2016 the remaining life of the lease term is 10 years.

**Note 24: Employee benefits**

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Current employee benefits		
Accrued salaries and wages	22 607	13 691
Annual leave	33 691	31 785
Long service leave	14 139	13 642
Skills and experience retention leave	491	438
Police services leave	2 204	5 018
<b>Total current employee benefits</b>	<b>73 132</b>	<b>64 574</b>
Non-current employee benefits		
Annual leave	811	1 164
Long service leave	183 312	175 519
Police services leave	3 963	3 086
<b>Total non-current employee benefits</b>	<b>188 086</b>	<b>179 769</b>
<b>Total employee benefits</b>	<b>261 218</b>	<b>244 343</b>

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

AASB 119 requires the use of the yield on long term Commonwealth Government bonds as the discount rate in the measurement of the LSL liability. The yield on long term Commonwealth Government bonds has decreased from 3% (2015) to 2% (2016).

The net financial effect of the changes in the current financial year is an increase in long service leave liability and employee benefit expenses of \$13 million. The impact on future periods is impracticable to estimate as the LSL liability is calculated using a number of assumptions - a key assumption is the long-term discount rate.

The actuarial assessment performed by DTF left the salary inflation rate at 4% for LSL liability and the salary inflation rate 3% in 2016 same as last year for annual leave, SERL liability and Police Service Leave.

The net financial effect of the changes in the current financial year is nil in the annual leave, SERL liability, police services leave and employee benefit expense.

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

**Note 25: Provisions**

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Current provisions		
Workers compensation	17 831	15 023
Death in course of employment	55	-
Civil actions against police	230	220
<b>Total current provisions</b>	<b>18 116</b>	<b>15 243</b>
Non-current provisions		
Workers compensation	58 817	69 400
<b>Total non-current provisions</b>	<b>58 817</b>	<b>69 400</b>
Workers compensation:		
Carrying amount at 1 July	84 423	93 276
Increase/(decrease) resulting from re-measurement	8 747	9 123
Reduction due to payments	(16 513)	(17 976)
<b>Carrying amount at 30 June</b>	<b>76 657</b>	<b>84 423</b>
Death in course of employment		
Carrying amount at 1 July	-	950
Increase/(decrease) in the provision due to revision of estimates	55	( 950)
<b>Carrying amount at 30 June</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>-</b>
Civil actions against police:		
Carrying amount at 1 July	220	374
Increase in the provision due to revision of estimates	215	243
Reduction due to payments	( 205)	( 397)
<b>Carrying amount at 30 June</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>220</b>

**Note 26: Equity**

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Contributed capital	85 220	85 220
Revaluation surplus	141 831	129 064
Retained earnings	(77 918)	(86 613)
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>149 133</b>	<b>127 671</b>

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

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

**Note 27: Cash flow reconciliation**

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at year end as per:		
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position	115 096	121 416
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Cash Flows	115 096	121 416
Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net cost of providing services:		
Net cash provided by operating activities	10 876	74 617
Revenues from SA Government	(766 892)	(735 886)
Contribution from the Community Emergency Services Fund	(21 267)	(20 748)
Contribution from Community Road Safety Fund	(39 275)	(38 317)
Payments to SA Government	29 821	-
Non-cash Items:		
Depreciation and amortisation	(25 515)	(25 859)
Donated assets	2 312	1 587
Net gain/(loss) from disposal of non-current assets	301	( 238)
Write off of non-current assets	( 718)	( 616)
Capital work-in-progress expensed	( 20)	( 288)
Impairment loss	( 69)	-
Capital accruals	1 449	1 731
Movements in assets and liabilities:		
Increase/(decrease) in receivables	21 003	(17 795)
Increase/(decrease) in inventories	31	11
(Increase)/decrease in payables	7 247	(5 641)
(Increase)/decrease in other liabilities	499	500
(Increase)/decrease in employee benefits	(16 875)	(23 284)
(Increase)/decrease in provisions	7 710	9 957
<b>Net cost of providing services</b>	<b>(789 382)</b>	<b>(780 269)</b>

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

**Note 28: Transactions with SA Government**

		SA Government		Non-SA Government		Total	
		2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	Note	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>EXPENSES</b>							
Employee benefits expenses	5	30 963	30 777	632 075	627 566	663 038	658 343
Supplies and services	6						
Accommodation and property related		25 285	24 864	6 611	5 891	31 896	30 755
Administration		1 008	1 157	15 121	14 795	16 129	15 952
Collection costs		440	468	472	357	912	825
Communication and computing		10 244	9 531	15 494	16 698	25 738	26 229
Consultants		1	1	98	128	99	129
Employee programs & housing subsidies		8 224	7 667	2 205	2 839	10 429	10 506
Helicopter costs		3 236	554	-	-	3 236	554
Insurance		1 455	1 341	41	-	1 496	1 341
Legal		1 299	1 842	384	405	1 683	2 247
Minor equipment		42	98	5 765	2 564	5 807	2 662
Motor vehicle related		207	345	22 921	22 777	23 128	23 122
Shared Services SA		3 085	3 095	-	-	3 085	3 095
Uniforms		-	-	2 110	1 713	2 110	1 713
Utilities		1 524	1 930	2 578	2 766	4 102	4 696
Other		1 272	672	5 428	5 273	6 700	5 945
Depreciation and amortisation	7	-	-	25 515	25 859	25 515	25 859
Write down of non-current assets		-	-	718	616	718	616
Net loss from the disposal of non-current assets	11	-	-	-	238	-	238
Impairment loss	20	-	-	69	-	69	-
Payments to SA Government	13	29 821	-	-	-	29 821	-
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>		<b>118 106</b>	<b>84 342</b>	<b>737 605</b>	<b>730 485</b>	<b>855 711</b>	<b>814 827</b>
<b>INCOME</b>							
Fees and charges	8						
Escorts - wide load/other		-	22	2 156	2 344	2 156	2 366
Firearms licence and registration fees		-	-	5 210	4 971	5 210	4 971
Hoon legislation recoveries		-	-	3 430	3 396	3 430	3 396
Police information requests		202	127	2 563	2 671	2 765	2 798
Police security services		9 947	9 397	1	75	9 948	9 472
Prosecution and other court fees		-	-	2 089	2 061	2 089	2 061
Other fees		3	13	860	993	863	1 006
Interest	9	-	-	4	5	4	5
Commonwealth revenues	10	-	-	1 313	1 164	1 313	1 164
Net gain from the disposal of non-current assets	11	-	-	301	-	301	-

## Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

## Note 28: Transactions with SA Government (continued)

		SA Government		Non-SA Government		Total	
		2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	Note	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other income	12						
Contributed (donated) asset revenue		1 622	1 400	691	187	2 313	1 587
Employee benefits recoveries		1 528	1 166	191	958	1 719	2 124
Goods and services recoveries		86	166	1 549	1 159	1 635	1 325
Gain on foreign exchange		-	-	203	66	203	66
Intra-Government transfers		784	764	-	-	784	764
Rent revenue		165	141	181	179	346	320
Sundry receipts		114	39	669	548	783	587
Other sundry revenues		229	39	417	507	646	546
Revenues from SA Government	13	827 434	794 951	-	-	827 434	794 951
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>		<b>842 114</b>	<b>808 225</b>	<b>21 828</b>	<b>21 284</b>	<b>863 942</b>	<b>829 509</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>							
Receivables	15						
Receivables		22 212	4 169	845	997	23 057	5 166
Accrued revenue		156	75	-	-	156	75
Prepayments		28	-	3 969	2 127	3 997	2 127
GST input tax recoverable		-	-	3 302	2 610	3 302	2 610
Workers compensation recoveries		1 740	1 279	-	-	1 740	1 279
<b>TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>		<b>24 136</b>	<b>5 523</b>	<b>8 116</b>	<b>5 734</b>	<b>32 252</b>	<b>11 257</b>
<b>FINANCIAL LIABILITIES</b>							
Payables	22						
Employment on-costs		13 768	13 294	19 516	24 354	33 284	37 648
Creditors and accrued expenses		8 185	10 374	5 719	6 402	13 904	16 776
Paid Parental Leave Scheme payable		-	-	76	87	76	87
Other liabilities	23	5 076	5 575	-	-	5 076	5 575
<b>TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>27 029</b>	<b>29 243</b>	<b>25 311</b>	<b>30 843</b>	<b>52 340</b>	<b>60 086</b>

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements****Note 29: Budgetary reporting and explanations of major variances**

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

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

		Original budget 2016 \$'000	Actual 2016 \$'000	Variance \$'000
<b>Statement of Comprehensive Income</b>				
<b>Expenses</b>				
Employee benefits	1	663 895	663 038	( 857)
Supplies and services	2	159 199	136 550	(22 649)
Depreciation and amortisation		26 601	25 515	(1 086)
Write down of non-current assets		-	718	718
Impairment loss		-	69	69
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>849 695</b>	<b>825 890</b>	<b>(23 805)</b>
<b>Income</b>				
Fees and charges		27 759	26 461	(1 298)
Interest		-	4	4
Commonwealth revenues		-	1 313	1 313
Net gain from the disposal of non-current and other assets		-	301	301
Other income	3	4 768	8 429	3 661
<b>Total income</b>		<b>32 527</b>	<b>36 508</b>	<b>3 981</b>
<b>Net cost of providing services</b>		<b>817 168</b>	<b>789 382</b>	<b>(27 786)</b>
<b>Revenues from (payments to) SA government</b>				
Revenues from SA government	4	757 567	766 892	9 325
Contributions from the Community Emergency Services Fund		21 267	21 267	-
Contributions from the Community Road Safety Fund		39 275	39 275	-
Payments to SA government	5	-	(29 821)	(29 821)
<b>Net revenues from SA Government</b>		<b>818 109</b>	<b>797 613</b>	<b>(20 496)</b>
<b>Net result</b>		<b>941</b>	<b>8 231</b>	<b>7 290</b>

The budget process is not subject to audit. Budget information refers to the amounts presented to parliament in the original budgeted financial statements in respect of the reporting period (2015-16 Budget paper 4). These original budgeted amounts have been presented and classified on a basis that is consistent with line items in the financial statements.



## Note 29: Budgetary reporting and explanations of major variances (continued)

		Original budget 2016 \$'000	Actual 2016 \$'000	Variance \$'000
<b>Investing expenditure summary</b>	<b>Note</b>			
Total major project	6	11 915	8 251	(3,664)
Total annual program	7	9 113	10 746	1,633
<b>Total investing expenditure</b>		<b>21,028</b>	<b>18,997</b>	<b>(2,031)</b>

The budget process is not subject to audit. Budget information refers to the amounts presented to parliament in the original budgeted financial statements in respect of the reporting period (2015-16 Budget paper 4). These original budgeted amounts have been presented and classified on a basis that is consistent with line items in the financial statements.

## Notes

1. *Employee benefits* – variance mainly relates to police enterprise agreement, net movement in employee liabilities based on actuarial calculations (eg long service leave and workers compensation) and timing of filling of vacancies
2. *Supplies and services* – variance mainly relates to savings being achieved in advance of targets and provisions for cost pressures not required, redirection of budget for minor equipment to fund investing expenditure and lower corporate costs
3. *Other income* – variance mainly relates to contributed (donated) asset revenue not included in the original budget
4. *Revenue from SA government* – variance mainly reflects additional funding for the police enterprise agreement
5. *Payments to SA government* – the \$29.821 million payment is in accordance with the cash alignment policy
6. *Major projects* - include the Henley Beach Police Station and Police Records Management Stages 2-4. The 2015-16 original budget was adjusted during the year to take account of approved adjustments, including re-phasing of budget to 2016-17. The approved revised budget was \$8.997 million compared to actual expenditure of \$8.251 million. SAPOL intends to seek carryover of committed under expenditure balances with the Department of Treasury and Finance as part of the carryover process.
7. *Annual provisions* - the 2015-16 original budget was adjusted during the year to take account of approved adjustments, including reclassification of \$1.1 million from supplies and services. SAPOL actual spend was slightly above approved revised budget of \$10.240 million and funded within the existing budget.

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

**Note 30: 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.

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
No later than one year	3 377	1 704
Later than one year but not later than five years	477	-
<b>Total capital commitments</b>	<b>3 854</b>	<b>1 704</b>
 GST on capital commitments	 385	 170

Major capital commitments for 2015-16 include Project Shield, Rimage Replacement, RADARS IT Replacement Program, NUIX Replacement, Firearms Training Simulator and General Duty Police Motorcycle. (2014-15 include Project Shield, Firearms Training Simulator, Body Armour, Rimage Replacement and Protective Clothing)

**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.

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
No later than one year	3 144	2 545
Later than one year but not later than five years	885	101
<b>Total other commitments</b>	<b>4 029</b>	<b>2 646</b>
 GST on other commitments	 403	 265

Major other expenditure commitments for 2015-16 include Australian Institute of Forensic Psychology (AIFP) Recruitment Model, DNA sampling of SAPOL recruits, Contract Cleaning (Zippy) and SAPOL Livescan Support. (2014-15 include Cleaning 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.

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
No later than one year	30 724	29 179
Later than one year but not later than five years	97 144	86 045
Later than five years	142 608	152 056
<b>Total operating lease commitments</b>	<b>270 476</b>	<b>267 280</b>
 GST on operating lease commitments	 27 048	 26 728

**Note 30: Unrecognised contractual commitments (continued)**

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

**Note 31: Contingent liabilities**

**Rewards**

As at 30 June 2016 the value of outstanding rewards for unsolved murders was \$33.8 million (2015: \$33.8 million). No provision has been made in the financial statements for this amount as considerable doubt exists as to the amount and timing of rewards that will actually be paid. The amount is not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position.

**Note 32: Remuneration of tribunal and committee members**

Members of the tribunal and committee during the 2015-16 financial year were:

**Firearms Review Committee:**

R Hamdorf	Presiding member	Reappointed	1/7/2015	Revoked	28/4/2016
J Langmead	Presiding member	Appointed	28/4/2016		
O Bevan	Deputy member	Reappointed	1/07/2015		
G Katsaras	Member	Reappointed	1/07/2015		
T Rymill	Deputy member	Appointed	1/07/2015		
H Dodd	Member	Reappointed	1/07/2015		
R Maine	Deputy member	Reappointed	1/07/2015		
G Hyde	Member	Reappointed	1/07/2015		
I Wangel	Deputy member	Reappointed	1/07/2015		
R Warwick	Member	Reappointed	1/07/2015		
J Manley	Deputy member	Reappointed	1/07/2015		
Y Hill	Member	Reappointed	1/07/2015		
E Kosmala	Deputy member	Reappointed	1/07/2015		

**Police Review Tribunal:**

D Swain	Presiding Officer
D Gurry	Deputy Presiding Officer

All members of the Firearms Review Committee were appointed until 30 June 2016.

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
<b>The number of members whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:</b>		
\$0 - \$9 999	15	13
\$10 000 - \$19 999	-	1
<b>Total number of members</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>

**Note 32: Remuneration of tribunal and committee members (continued)**

Remuneration of members reflects all costs of performing tribunal/committee member duties including sitting fees, superannuation contributions, FBT and salary sacrifice arrangements. The total remuneration received or receivable by members was \$26 000 (2015: \$32 000).

Amounts paid to a superannuation plan for Tribunal/Committee members were \$1 500 (2015: \$2 000).

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

**Note 33: Financial risk management/financial instruments**

**Financial risk management**

Risk management is managed by SAPOL's Financial Management Services Branch (FMSB) and SAPOL's risk management policies are in accordance with the Risk Management Policy Statement issued by the Premier and Treasurer and the principles established in the Australian Standard Risk Management Principles and Guidelines.

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

**Note 33: Financial risk management/financial instruments (continued)****Categorisation of financial instruments**

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

	Note	2016			2015		
		Classification in fair value hierarchy			Classification in fair value hierarchy		
		Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Total \$'000	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Financial assets</b>							
Cash and cash equivalents							
Cash and cash equivalents	14	-	115 096	115 096	-	121 416	121 416
Loans and receivables							
Receivables <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	15	-	22 954	22 954	-	5 016	5 016
<b>Financial liabilities</b>							
Financial liabilities at cost							
Payables <sup>(1)</sup>	22	-	10 938	10 938	-	8 860	8 860

- (1) Receivable and payable amounts disclosed here exclude amounts relating to statutory receivables and payables. In government certain rights to receive or pay cash may not be contractual and therefore in these situations the requirements will not apply. Where rights or obligations have their source in legislation such as levy receivables/payables, tax equivalents, commonwealth tax, etc. they would be excluded from disclosure. The standard defines contract as enforceable by law. All amounts recorded are carried at cost (not materially different from amortised cost).
- (2) Receivables amount disclosed here excludes prepayments. Prepayments are presented in Note 15 as trade and other receivables in accordance with paragraph 78(b) of AASB 101. However, prepayments are not financial assets as defined in AASB 132 as the future economic benefit of these assets is the receipt of goods and services rather than the right to receive cash or another financial asset.

**Liquidity risk**

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

**Credit risk**

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

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

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

**Note 33: Financial risk management/financial instruments (continued)**

**Ageing analysis of financial assets**

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

	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>2016</b>					
Not impaired:					
Receivables	22 621	-	166	167	22 954
Impaired:					
Receivables	-	-	-	( 34)	( 34)
<b>2015</b>					
Not impaired:					
Receivables	4 663	277	36	40	5 016

**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.

**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.

**Note 34: Events after balance date**

**Additional work-related injury insurance arrangements for police officers**

Following the commencement of the Return to Work Act 2014 (RTW Act) on 1 July 2015, the Police Association of South Australia (PASA) campaigned for additional insurance arrangements for police officers. As a result, the PASA and the SA Government entered into a Heads of Agreement which provides for the inclusion of an Injury and Income Protection Policy as part of the South Australia Police Enterprise Agreement 2016 (Enterprise Agreement) for police officers who suffer a work-related injury.

The Enterprise Agreement included a Reserved Matter clause where the PASA and the SA Government agreed to take all reasonable steps towards reaching a finalised outcome by 1 July 2016. However, not all components of the Heads of Agreement were finalised by 1 July 2016. This matter remains unresolved as at the date these financial statements are authorised for issue.

**SAPOL**  
**Statement of Administered Comprehensive Income**  
*for the year ended 30 June 2016*

		2016	2015
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Expenses</b>			
Employee benefits	A3	1 084	502
Supplies and services	A4	2 336	2 389
Intra-government transfers		12 417	13 498
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>15 837</b>	<b>16 389</b>
<b>Income</b>			
Fees, fines and charges	A5	84 276	89 760
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>84 276</b>	<b>89 760</b>
<b>Revenues from (payments to) SA Government</b>			
Revenues from SA Government	A6	1 261	675
Payments to SA Government	A6	(69 630)	(74 054)
<b>Net (payments to) SA Government</b>		<b>(68 369)</b>	<b>(73 379)</b>
<b>Net result</b>		<b>70</b>	<b>( 8)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive result</b>		<b>70</b>	<b>( 8)</b>



**SAPOL**  
**Statement of Administered Financial Position**  
*as at 30 June 2016*

	Notes	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	A7	10 780	14 036
Receivables	A8	210	235
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>10 990</b>	<b>14 271</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>10 990</b>	<b>14 271</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Other liabilities	A9	10 386	13 737
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>10 386</b>	<b>13 737</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>10 386</b>	<b>13 737</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>604</b>	<b>534</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Equity		604	534
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>604</b>	<b>534</b>

**SAPOL**  
**Statement of Administered Changes in Equity**  
*for the year ended 30 June 2016*

	Retained Earnings \$'000
<b>Balance at 30 June 2014</b>	511
Prior period adjustment	31
<b>Adjusted balance at 30 June 2014</b>	<b>542</b>
Net result for 2014-2015	( 8)
<b>Total comprehensive results for 2014-15</b>	<b>( 8)</b>
<b>Balance at 30 June 2015</b>	<b>534</b>
Net result for 2015-16	70
<b>Total comprehensive result for 2015-16</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>Balance at 30 June 2016</b>	<b>604</b>

**SAPOL**  
**Statement of Administered Cash Flows**  
*for the year ended 30 June 2016*

	Notes	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
		Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
<b>Cash outflows</b>			
Employee benefits		(1 084)	( 468)
Supplies and services		(2 322)	(2 354)
Intra-government transfers		(12 417)	(13 447)
<b>Cash (used in) operations</b>		<u>(15 823)</u>	<u>(16 269)</u>
<b>Cash inflows</b>			
Fees, fines and charges		84 276	89 756
Exhibit monies		( 595)	406
Unclaimed property		( 202)	254
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>		<u>83 479</u>	<u>90 416</u>
<b>Cash flows from SA Government</b>			
Receipts from SA Government		1 286	633
Payments to SA Government		(72 198)	(73 620)
<b>Net Cash (paid to) SA Government</b>		<u>(70 912)</u>	<u>(72 987)</u>
<b>Net cash from/(used by) operating activities</b>	A10	<u>(3 256)</u>	<u>1 160</u>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<u>(3 256)</u>	<u>1 160</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year</b>		14 036	12 876
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year</b>	A7	<u>10 780</u>	<u>14 036</u>

**South Australia Police**  
**Schedule of Expenses and Income attributable to Administered Items**  
**as at 30 June 2016**

	Expiation Fees (1)		Victims of Crime Levy (2)		Special Acts (3)		Public Private Partnership (PPP) (4)	
	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
<b>Expenses</b>								
Employee benefits	-	-	-	-	1 084	502	-	-
Supplies and services	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 287	2 257
Intra-government transfers	-	-	12 225	13 303	-	-	-	-
<b>Total expenses</b>	-	-	<b>12 225</b>	<b>13 303</b>	<b>1 084</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>2 287</b>	<b>2 257</b>
<b>Income</b>								
Fees, fines and charges	69 632	74 052	12 225	13 303	-	-	2 287	2 257
<b>Total income</b>	<b>69 632</b>	<b>74 052</b>	<b>12 225</b>	<b>13 303</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 287</b>	<b>2 257</b>
<b>Revenue from (payments to) SA Government</b>								
Revenues from SA Government	-	-	-	-	1 084	502	-	-
Payments to SA Government	(69 630)	(74 054)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net revenues from (payments to) SA Government</b>	<b>(69 630)</b>	<b>(74 054)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 084</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>( 2)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**South Australia Police**  
**Schedule of Expenses and Income attributable to Administered Items**  
**as at 30 June 2016**

	Firearms Safety Training Levy (5)		Other (6)		Total	
	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
<b>Expenses</b>						
Employee benefits	-	-	-	-	1 084	502
Supplies and services	-	-	49	132	2 336	2 389
Intra-government transfers	132	136	60	59	12 417	13 498
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>15 837</b>	<b>16 389</b>
<b>Income</b>						
Fees, fines and charges	132	136	-	12	84 276	89 760
<b>Total income</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>84 276</b>	<b>89 760</b>
<b>Revenue from (payments to) SA Government</b>						
Revenues from SA Government	-	-	177	173	1 261	675
Payments to SA Government	-	-	-	-	(69 630)	(74 054)
<b>Net revenues from (payments to) SA Government</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>(68 369)</b>	<b>(73 379)</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>( 6)</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>( 8)</b>

**South Australia Police**  
**Schedule of Assets and Liabilities attributable to Administered Items**  
**as at 30 June 2016**

	Unclaimed Property (1)		Exhibit Monies (2)		Expiation Fees (3)		Victims of Crime Levy (4)		Special Acts (5)	
	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
<b>Current assets</b>										
Cash and cash equivalents	167	369	6 699	7 294	2 240	4 765	1 026	1 059	11	(26)
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>6 699</b>	<b>7 294</b>	<b>2 240</b>	<b>4 765</b>	<b>1 026</b>	<b>1 059</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>										
Other liabilities	167	369	6 699	7 294	2 240	4 765	1 026	1 059	11	-
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>6 699</b>	<b>7 294</b>	<b>2 240</b>	<b>4 765</b>	<b>1 026</b>	<b>1 059</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>6 699</b>	<b>7 294</b>	<b>2 240</b>	<b>4 765</b>	<b>1 026</b>	<b>1 059</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**South Australia Police**  
**Schedule of Assets and Liabilities attributable to Administered Items**  
**as at 30 June 2016**

	Public Private Partnership (6)		Firearms Safety Training Levy (7)		Other (8)		Total	
	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
<b>Current assets</b>								
Cash and cash equivalents	2	-	31	41	604	534	10 780	14 036
Receivables	210	209	-	-	-	-	210	235
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>10 990</b>	<b>14 271</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>								
Other liabilities	212	209	31	41	-	-	10 386	13 737
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10 386</b>	<b>13 737</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10 386</b>	<b>13 737</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>534</b>



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

- A1 Summary of significant accounting policies
- A2 Administered items
- A3 Employee benefits
- A4 Supplies and services
- A5 Fees, fines and charges
- A6 Revenues from (payments to) SA Government
- A7 Cash and cash equivalents
- A8 Receivables
- A9 Other liabilities
- A10 Cash flow reconciliation
- A11 Transactions with SA Government
- A12 Unrecognised contractual commitments
- A13 Budgetary reporting and explanations of major variances between budget and actual amounts

## Notes to and forming part of the Administered Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2016

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### 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 2016. 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 government. SAPOL treats these items in accordance with *Police Regulations 2014*.

#### A2.2 Exhibit monies

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

#### A2.3 Expiation fees

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

#### A2.4 Victims of Crime Levy

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

#### A2.5 Special Acts

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

**Notes to and forming part of the Administered Financial Statements  
For the year ended 30 June 2016**

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**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 firearms licence fees. The Firearms Safety Training Levy is transferred to TAFE SA. The levy subsidises compulsory Firearms Safety Training, run by TAFE SA that all applicants for firearms licences must undertake before being issued with their firearms licence.

**A2.8 Other**

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

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

**Notes to and forming part of the Administered Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2016**

**A3 Employee benefits**

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages	1 084	502
<b>Total employee benefits</b>	<b>1 084</b>	<b>502</b>

The increase in 2015-16 relates to the former Commissioner's leave paid on termination. The total salaries and wages paid was funded from revenue received from SA Government.

**Remuneration of employees**

	2016	2015
	Number	Number
The number of employees whose remuneration or receivable falls within the following bands		
\$505 001 - \$515 000	1	
\$515 001 - \$525 000	-	1
\$625 001 - \$635 000	1	-
<b>Total remuneration of employees</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

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

**Remuneration of employees by category**

Executive	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Police	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

**A4 Supplies and services**

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
PPP lease payments*	2 287	2 257
Other	49	132
<b>Total supplies and services</b>	<b>2 336</b>	<b>2 389</b>

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

**Notes to and forming part of the Administered Financial Statements  
For the year ended 30 June 2016**

**A5 Fees, fines and charges**

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Expiation revenue	69 632	74 052
PPP cost recovery*	2 287	2 257
Victims of Crime Levy	12 225	13 303
Sundries	-	12
Firearms Safety Training Levy	132	136
<b>Total fees, fines and charges</b>	<b>84 276</b>	<b>89 760</b>

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

**A6 Revenues from (payments to) SA Government**

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Revenues from SA Government</b>		
Appropriations from consolidated account pursuant to the <i>Appropriation Act</i>	177	173
Appropriations from consolidated account pursuant to the <i>Police Act 1998</i>	1 084	502
<b>Total revenues from SA Government</b>	<b>1 261</b>	<b>675</b>
<b>Payments to SA Government</b>		
Other payments to the consolidated account*	(69 630)	(74 054)
<b>Total payments to SA Government</b>	<b>(69 630)</b>	<b>(74 054)</b>
<b>Net (payments to) SA Government</b>	<b>(68 369)</b>	<b>(73 379)</b>

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

**A7 Cash and cash equivalents**

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Deposits with the Treasurer	10 780	14 036
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>10 780</b>	<b>14 036</b>

**Notes to and forming part of the Administered Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2016**

**A8 Receivables**

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Receivables</b>		
Receivables	210	235
<b>Total receivables</b>	<u>210</u>	<u>235</u>

**A9 Other liabilities**

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Current other liabilities</b>		
Funds payable to SA Government	3 297	5 865
Exhibit monies held	6 699	7 294
Unclaimed property held for SA Government	167	369
Other payable to non-SA government	223	209
<b>Total other liabilities</b>	<u>10 386</u>	<u>13 737</u>

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

**A10 Cash flow reconciliation**

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash at year end as per:		
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Administered Financial Position	10 780	14 036
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Administered Cash Flows	10 780	14 036
<b>Reconciliation of net cash (used in) operating activities to net result</b>		
Net cash (used in) operating activities	(3 256)	1 160
<b>Add/less non-cash items</b>		
Movements in assets and liabilities:		
Increase/(decrease) in receivables	( 25)	-
(Increase)/decrease in other liabilities	3 351	(1 168)
<b>Net Result</b>	<u>70</u>	<u>( 8)</u>

**Notes to and forming part of the Administered Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2016**

**A11 Transactions with SA Government**

		SA Government		Non-SA Government		Total	
		2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	Note	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>EXPENSES</b>							
Employee benefits expense	A3	-	-	1 084	502	1 084	502
Supplies and services	A4						
PPP lease payments		-	-	2 287	2 257	2 287	2 257
Other		-	-	49	132	49	132
Intra-government transfers		12 417	13 498	-	-	12 417	13 498
Payments to SA Government	A6	69 630	74 054	-	-	69 630	74 054
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>		<b>82 047</b>	<b>87 552</b>	<b>3 420</b>	<b>2 891</b>	<b>85 467</b>	<b>90 443</b>
<b>INCOME</b>							
Fees fines and charges	A5						
Expiation revenue		-	-	69 632	74 052	69 632	74 052
PPP cost recovery		2 287	2 257	-	-	2 287	2 257
Victims of Crime Levy		-	-	12 225	13 303	12 225	13 303
Sundries		-	-	-	12	-	12
Firearms Safety Training Levy		-	-	132	136	132	136
Revenue from government	A6	1 261	675	-	-	1 261	675
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>		<b>3 548</b>	<b>2 932</b>	<b>81 989</b>	<b>87 503</b>	<b>85 537</b>	<b>90 435</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>							
Receivables	A8	210	235	-	-	210	235
<b>TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>		<b>210</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>235</b>
<b>FINANCIAL LIABILITIES</b>							
Other Liabilities	A9						
Funds payable to SA Government		3 297	5 865	-	-	3 297	5 865
Exhibit monies held		6 699	7 294	-	-	6 699	7 294
Unclaimed property held for SA Government		167	369	-	-	167	369
Other payable to non-SA Government		-	-	223	209	223	209
<b>TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>10 163</b>	<b>13 528</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>10 386</b>	<b>13 737</b>



**Notes to and forming part of the Administered Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2016**

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**A12 Unrecognised contractual commitments**

**Operating lease commitments**

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

	<b>2016</b>	2015
	<b>\$'000</b>	\$'000
Not later than one year	2 335	2 290
Later than one year but not later than five years	10 126	10 004
Later than five years	25 291	28 319
<b>Total operating lease commitments</b>	<b>37 752</b>	<b>40 613</b>
GST on operating lease commitments	3 775	4 061

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.

**Notes to and forming part of the Administered Financial Statements  
For the year ended 30 June 2016**

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

The following are brief explanations of variances between original budget and actual amounts. Explanations are provided for variances where variances exceeds the greater of 10% of the original budgeted amount and 5% of the original budgeted total expenses.

	Note	Original Budget <sup>1</sup> 2016 \$'000	Actual 2016 \$'000	Variance \$'000
<b>Statement of Comprehensive Income</b>				
<b>Expenses</b>				
Employee benefits expense	1	447	1,084	637
Supplies and services		2,456	2,336	(120)
Intra-government transfers	2	15,900	12,417	(3,483)
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>18,803</b>	<b>15,837</b>	<b>(2,966)</b>
<b>Income</b>				
Fees and charges	3	106,548	84,276	(22,272)
<b>Total income</b>		<b>106,548</b>	<b>84,276</b>	<b>(22,272)</b>
<b>Net cost of providing services</b>		<b>87,745</b>	<b>68,439</b>	<b>(19,306)</b>
<b>Revenues from/payments to SA Govt</b>				
Revenue from SA Govt	4	618	1,261	643
Payments to SA Govt	4	(88,363)	(69,630)	18,733
<b>Net Revenues from (payments to) SA Government</b>		<b>(87,745)</b>	<b>(68,369)</b>	<b>19,376</b>
<b>Net result</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>Total comprehensive result</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>70</b>

<sup>1</sup> The budget process is not subject to audit. Budget information refers to the amounts presented to parliament in the original budgeted financial statements in respect of the reporting period (2015-16 Budget Paper 4). These original budgeted amounts have been presented and classified on a basis that is consistent with line items in the financial statements. However, these amounts have not been adjusted to reflect revised budgets or administrative restructures/machinery of government changes.

**Note**

- 1) Employee benefits expense – the variance to budget mainly relates to the former Commissioner's leave paid on termination. This expenditure was funded from revenue received from SA Government.
- 2) Intra-government transfers – Intra-government transfers mainly relate to Victims of Crime Levy receipts transferred to the Attorney-General's Department. The variance to budget mainly reflects lower expiation volumes as a result of the timing of additional cameras coming online, cameras being non-operational and changes in driver or payment behaviour.
- 3) Fees and charges – the variance to budget mainly reflects the timing of additional cameras coming online, cameras being non-operational and changes in driver or payment behaviour.
- 4) Net revenue from SA Government – the variance to budget mainly reflects the additional funding received as a result of leave paid on termination for the former Commissioner.

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

## Appendix 16

### Statistical Review

#### State Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police for the 2014-15 and 2015-16 Financial Years

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	Year			
	2014-15	2015-16	YTD Variance	
<b>HOMICIDE AND RELATED OFFENCES</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>-25.0%</b>
Murder	19	22	3	15.8%
Other homicide and related offences	53	32	-21	-39.6%
<b>ACTS INTENDED TO CAUSE INJURY</b>	<b>18 019</b>	<b>17 939</b>	<b>-80</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>
Serious Assault resulting in injury	656	591	-65	-9.9%
Serious Assault not resulting in injury	8,991	8,987	-4	0.0%
Common Assault	6,951	6,954	3	0.0%
Assault Police	744	784	40	5.4%
Other acts intended to cause injury	677	623	-54	-8.0%
<b>SEXUAL ASSAULT AND RELATED OFFENCES</b>	<b>2 089</b>	<b>1 939</b>	<b>-150</b>	<b>-7.2%</b>
Aggravated sexual assault	1,270	1,229	-41	-3.2%
Non-aggravated sexual assault	373	327	-46	-12.3%
Non-assaultive sexual offences	446	383	-63	-14.1%
<b>ROBBERY AND RELATED OFFENCES</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>-90</b>	<b>-12.9%</b>
Aggravated robbery	500	416	-84	-16.8%
Non-aggravated robbery	130	121	-9	-6.9%
Blackmail and extortion	69	72	3	4.3%
<b>OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON</b>	<b>3 708</b>	<b>3 340</b>	<b>-368</b>	<b>-9.9%</b>
Threatening behaviour	1,611	1,366	-245	-15.2%
Dangerous or negligent acts	622	690	68	10.9%
Abduction, harassment and other offences	1,475	1,284	-191	-12.9%
<b>TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON</b>	<b>24 587</b>	<b>23 881</b>	<b>-706</b>	<b>-2.9%</b>

**Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police  
During 2015-16 Financial Year**  
(with comparison figures for 2014-15)

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY	Year			
	2014-15	2015-16	YTD Variance	
<b>SERIOUS CRIMINAL TRESPASS</b>	<b>12 913</b>	<b>13 513</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>4.6%</b>
SCT - Residence	8 162	8 638	476	5.8%
SCT - Non Residence	4 751	4 875	124	2.6%
<b>THEFT AND RELATED OFFENCES</b>	<b>40 478</b>	<b>43 861</b>	<b>3 383</b>	<b>8.4%</b>
Theft/Illegal Use of MV	3 215	3 364	149	4.6%
Theft from motor vehicle	9 983	9 678	-305	-3.1%
Theft from shop	6 699	7 817	1 118	16.7%
Receive or handle proceeds of crime	1 222	1 434	212	17.3%
Other theft	19 359	21 568	2 209	11.4%
<b>FRAUD DECEPTION AND RELATED OFFENCES</b>	<b>2 757</b>	<b>2 909</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>5.5%</b>
Obtain benefit by deception	2 297	2 402	105	4.6%
Other fraud, deception and related offences	460	507	47	10.2%
<b>PROPERTY DAMAGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL</b>	<b>22 928</b>	<b>22 938</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Property damage by fire or explosion	1 733	1 792	59	3.4%
Graffiti	2 546	2 231	-315	-12.4%
Other property damage and environmental	18 649	18 915	266	1.4%
<b>TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY</b>	<b>79 076</b>	<b>83 221</b>	<b>4 145</b>	<b>5.2%</b>

**Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police  
During 2015-16 Financial Year**  
(with comparison figures for 2014-15)

OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER	Year			
	2014-15	2015-16	YTD Variance	
<b>ILLICIT DRUG OFFENCES</b>	<b>3 178</b>	<b>3 946</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>24.2%</b>
Deal/Traffic/Sell Drugs	1 110	1 251	141	12.7%
Produce/Manufacture Drugs	834	700	-134	-16.1%
Possess/Use Drugs	600	1 037	437	72.8%
Other Drug offences	634	958	324	51.1%
<b>WEAPONS/EXPLOSIVES OFFENCES</b>	<b>2 731</b>	<b>3 060</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>12.0%</b>
Prohibited weapons/explosives	642	792	150	23.4%
Regulated weapons/explosives	2 089	2 268	179	8.6%
<b>PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES</b>	<b>7 853</b>	<b>8 124</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
Trespass	2 972	3 337	365	12.3%
Criminal intent	418	502	84	20.1%
Riot and affray	176	212	36	20.5%
Disorderly conduct, nec*	3 220	3 082	-138	-4.3%
Offensive conduct	604	515	-89	-14.7%
Other Public Order offences	463	476	13	2.8%
<b>JUSTICE PROCEDURE OFFENCES</b>	<b>15 516</b>	<b>17 883</b>	<b>2 367</b>	<b>15.3%</b>
Breach of bail	8 463	9 949	1 486	17.6%
Breach of violence and non-violence restraining orders	3 540	4 169	629	17.8%
Other Justice Procedure offences	3 513	3 765	252	7.2%
<b>OTHER MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES</b>	<b>1 117</b>	<b>1 229</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
Other Miscellaneous offences	1 117	1 229	112	10.0%
<b>TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER</b>	<b>30 395</b>	<b>34 242</b>	<b>3 847</b>	<b>12.7%</b>

\*nec – not elsewhere classified.

GENERAL EXPIATIONS (GENS)	Year			
	2014-15	2015-16	YTD Variance	
Other theft (GENS)	3 478	5 677	2 199	63.2%
Other Property Damage and Environmental (GENS)	49	31	-18	-36.7%
CENS	9 129	9 730	601	6.6%
Drug Diversions	5 581	7 196	1 615	28.9%
Other Weapons/Explosives offences (GENS)	166	140	-26	-15.7%
Other Public Order offences (GENS)	9 731	8 234	-1497	-15.4%
Other Justice Procedure offences (GENS)	66	64	-2	-3.0%
Other Miscellaneous offences (GENS)	909	904	-5	-0.6%
<b>TOTAL GENERAL EXPIATIONS (GENS)</b>	<b>29 109</b>	<b>31 976</b>	<b>2 867</b>	<b>9.8%</b>

SHOP THEFT INFRINGEMENT NOTICES	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Total number of STIN 1 issued	42	33	24	20	11
Total number of STIN 1 completed	41	30	24	16	11
Total number of STIN 2 issued	7	5	4	3	2
Total number of STIN 2 completed	6	5	4	3	2
Total number of Withdrawal of Consent (PD 259)	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of community service hours for STIN 2 offence	90	57	24	18	21
Total number of apologies required for STIN 1 offence	18	11	12	3	2
Total number of apologies required for STIN 2 offence	2	2	1	0	0
Total number of Apprehension Reports for breach	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of Apprehension Reports for subsequent breach	0	1	0	0	0

## HYDROPONICS INDUSTRY CONTROL ACT and REGULATIONS

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

HYDROPONICS INDUSTRY CONTROL ACT and REGULATIONS	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Apprehensions	0	1	0	0	0
Offences	0	1	0	13	0
Expiations	0	1	0	0	0

## LIQUOR LICENSING ACT

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

There were no orders made pursuant to Section 128C (8) of the Liquor Licensing Act for the period of 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016.

## SUMMARY OFFENCES ACT

### Weapons Prohibition Orders

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

SECTION 21K OF THE <i>SUMMARY OFFENCES (WEAPONS) AMENDMENT ACT 2012</i>	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Number of weapons prohibition orders issued under section 21H	1	7	9
Number of weapons prohibition orders revoked under section 21H	0	0	0
Number of appeals under section 21J and the outcome of each appeal that has been completed or finally determined	0	0	0

There have been no breaches of Weapons Prohibition Orders for the period 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016.

### Metal Detector Searches

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

SECTION 72A(7) OF THE <i>SUMMARY OFFENCES (WEAPONS) AMENDMENT ACT 2012</i>	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Number of declarations made under subsection (4)	155	113	73
Number of metal detector searches carried out	2 886	1 908	1 831
Number of occasions on which a metal detector search carried, indicated the presence or likely presence of any metal	1 370	1 095	1 182
Number of occasions on which weapons or articles of a kind (referred to in Part 3A) were detected	3	1	*3

\* Types detected included: 1 x nun-chakus, 1 x fighting knife, 1 x unspecified.

Within these 73 authorisations, there were 4 authorisations made pursuant to subsection (4) (declared public event):

- Adelaide Oval International Cricket, Adelaide, 28-29 November 2015
- Adelaide Oval Test Cricket, Adelaide, 29 November 2015
- New Year's Eve, Semaphore, 31 December 2015 to 1 January 2016
- New Year's Eve, Glenelg, 31 December 2015 to 1 January 2016.



### **Special Powers to Prevent Serious Violence**

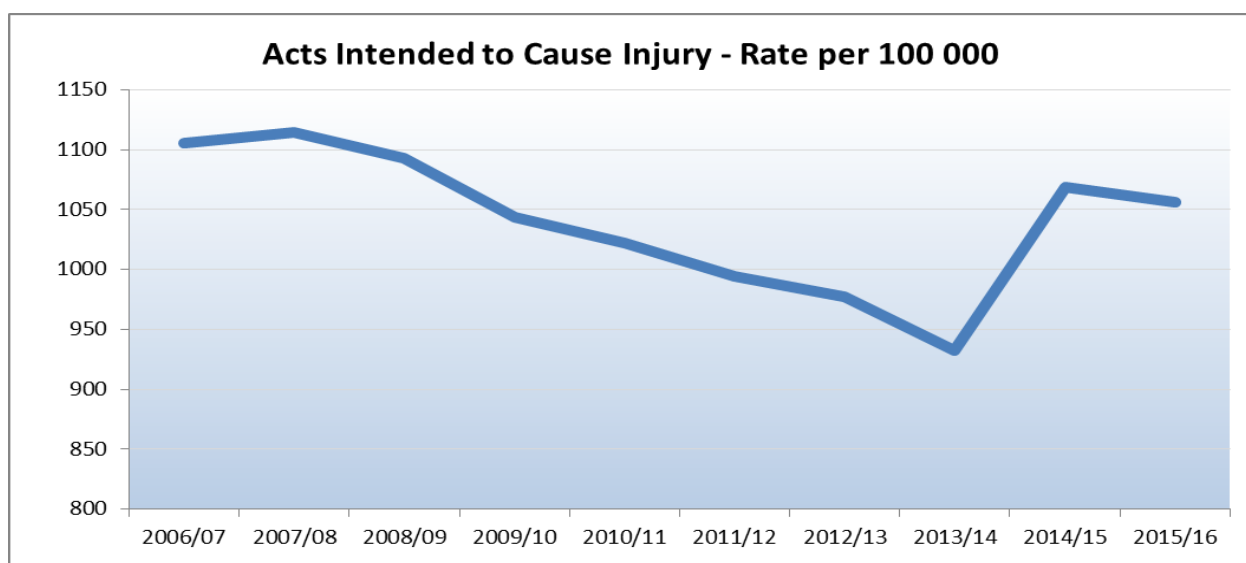
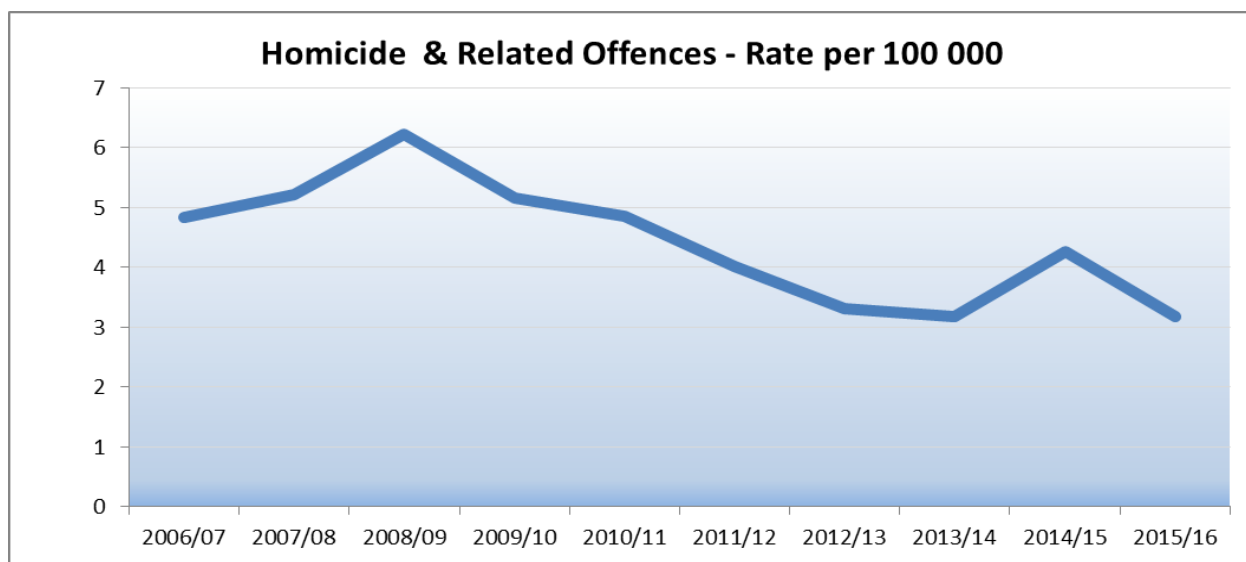
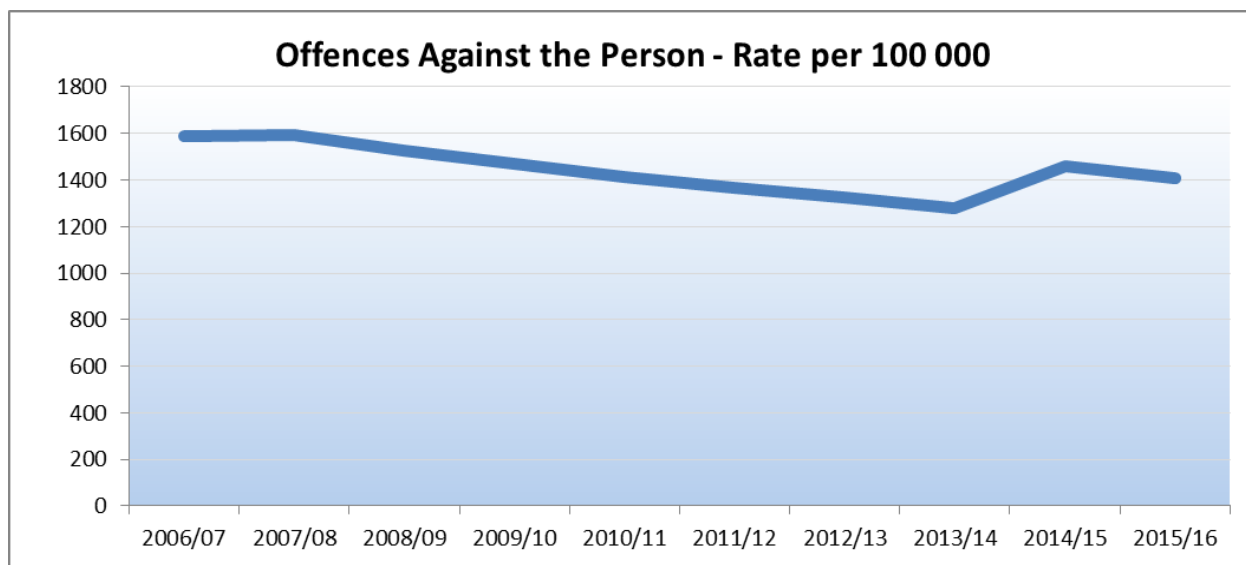
Section 72B (9) of the *Summary Offences Act 1953* relating to Special Powers to Prevent Serious Violence requires the Commissioner of Police to report on the following information of the Act (other than in the year in which this section comes into operation) in respect of the period to which the report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

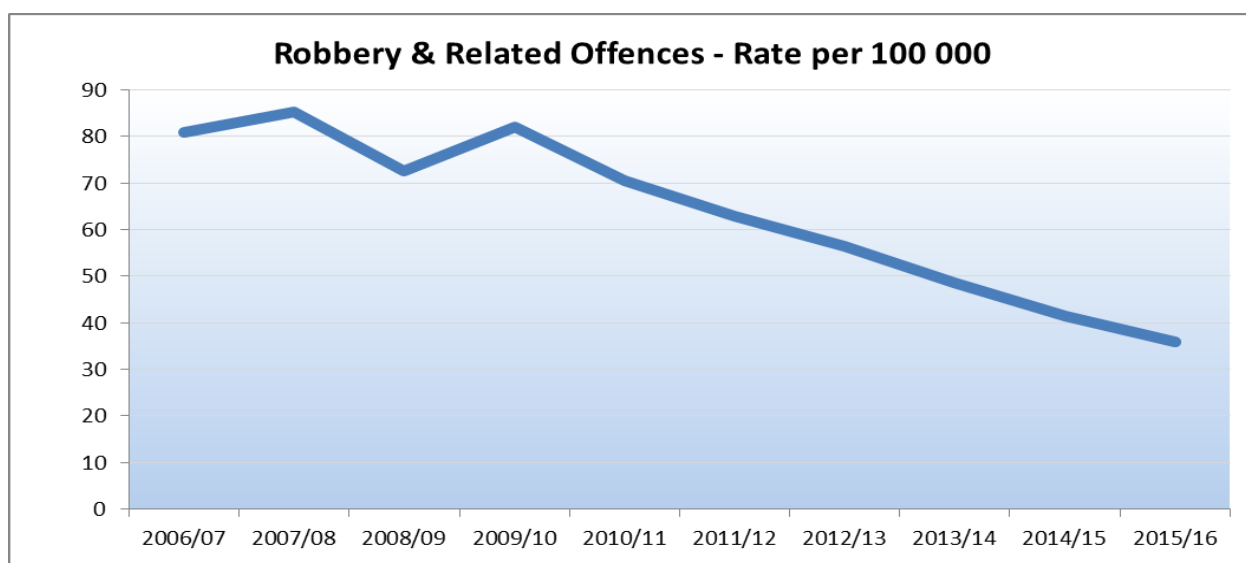
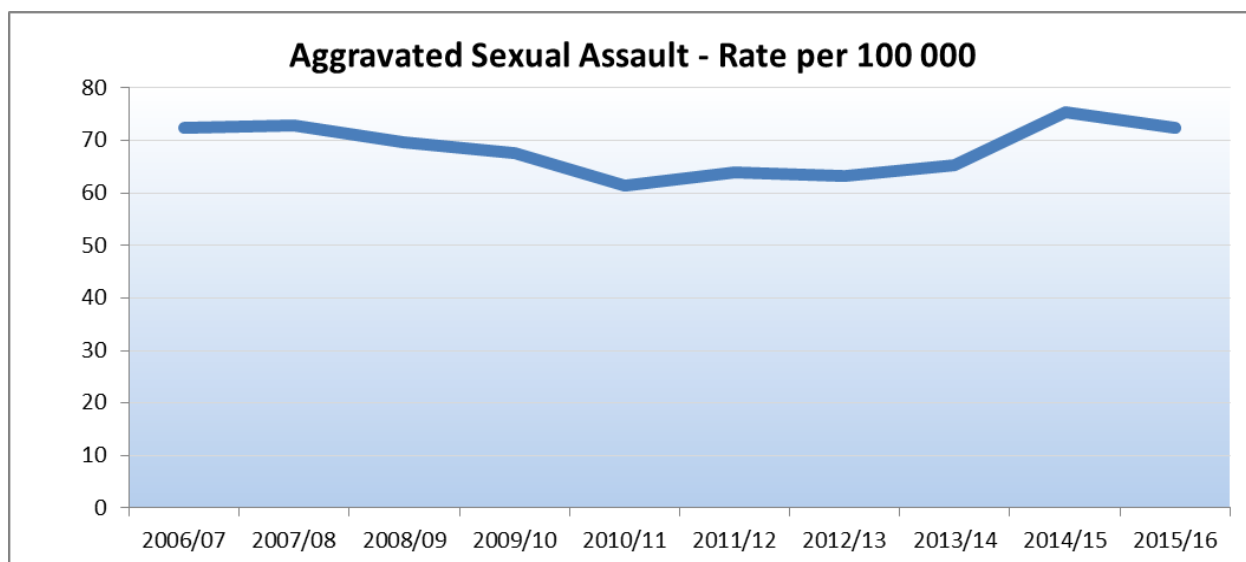
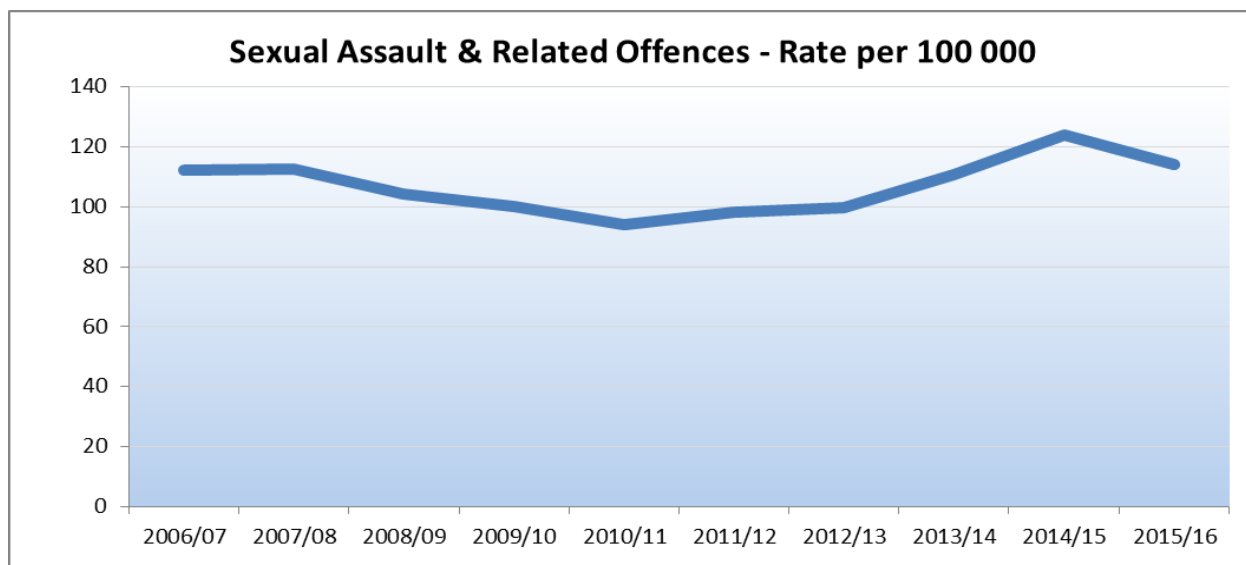
There have been no authorisations under subsection 3 where Special Powers to Prevent Serious Violence were granted in the reporting period of 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015.

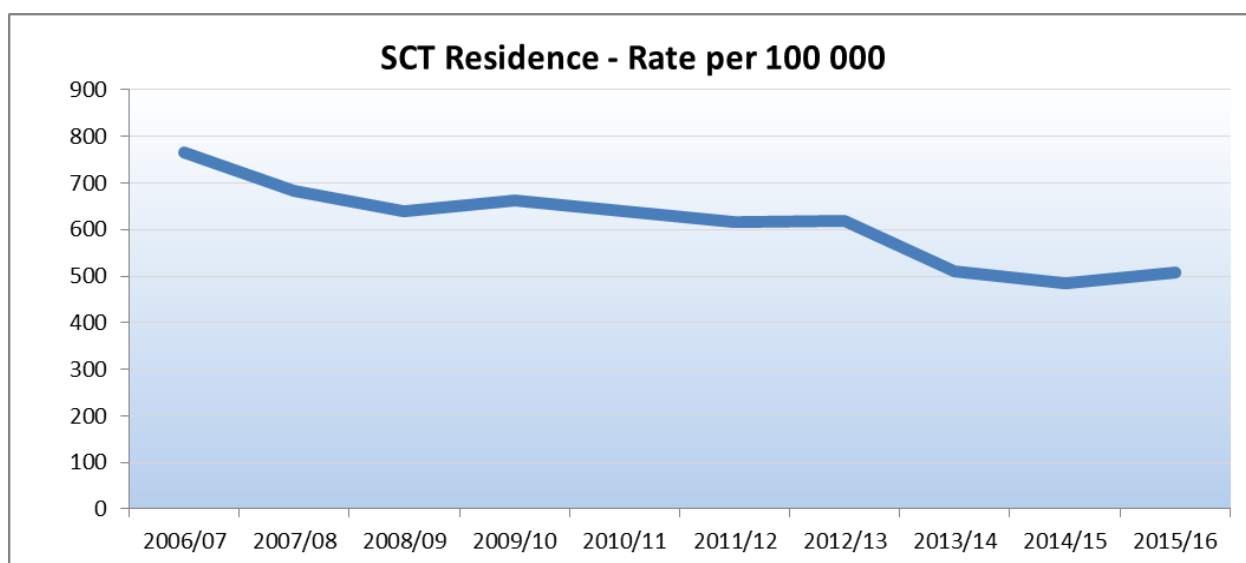
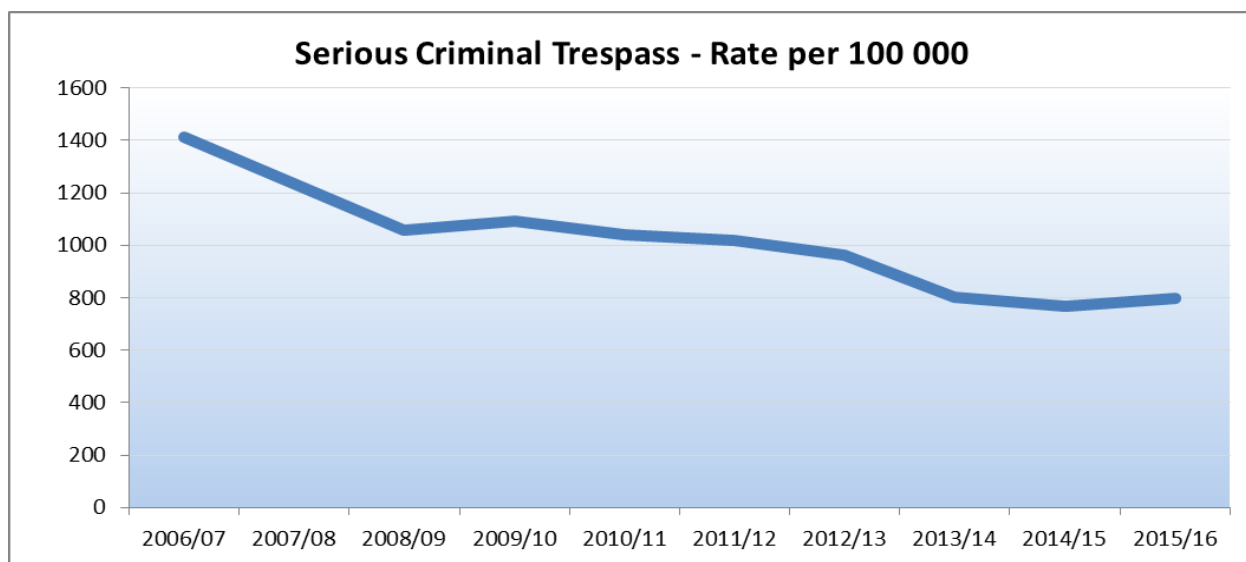
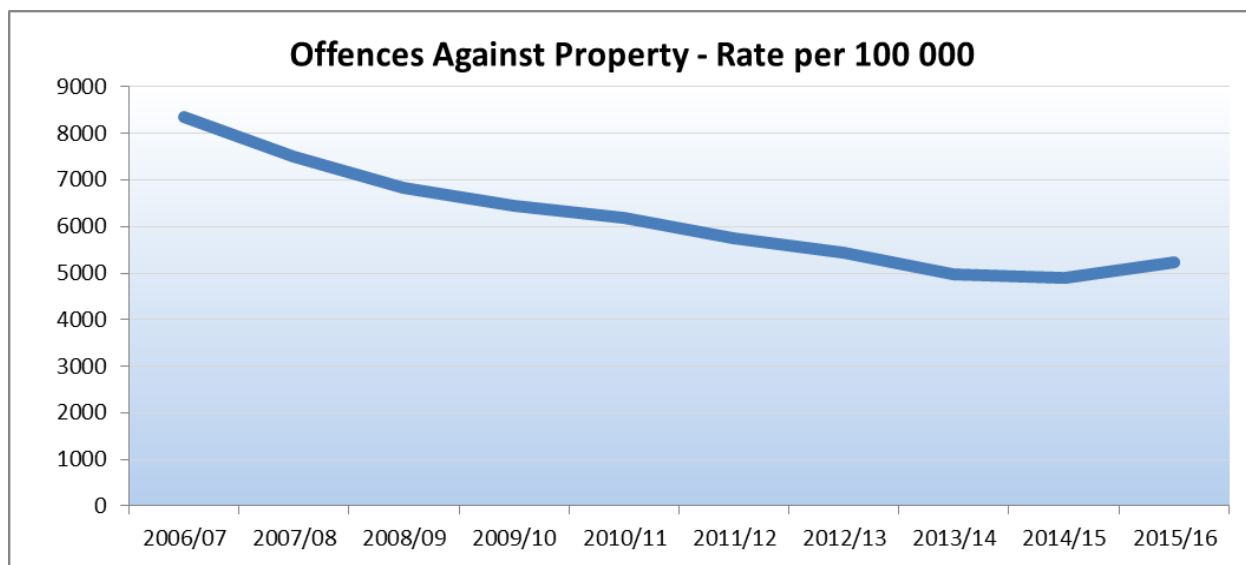
### **Overcrowding at Public Venues**

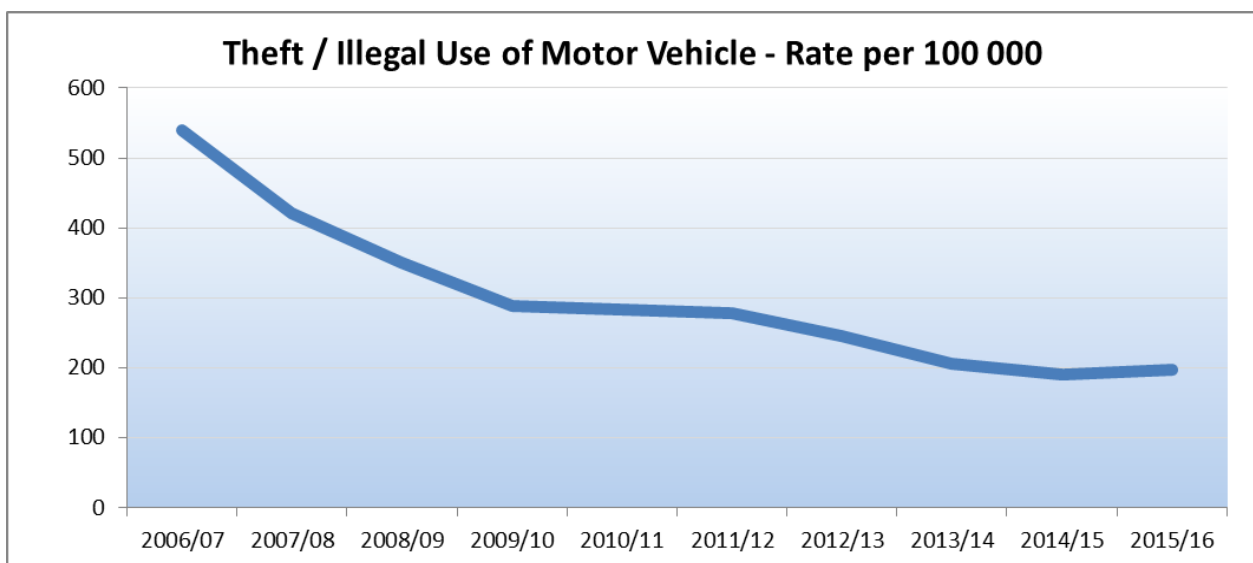
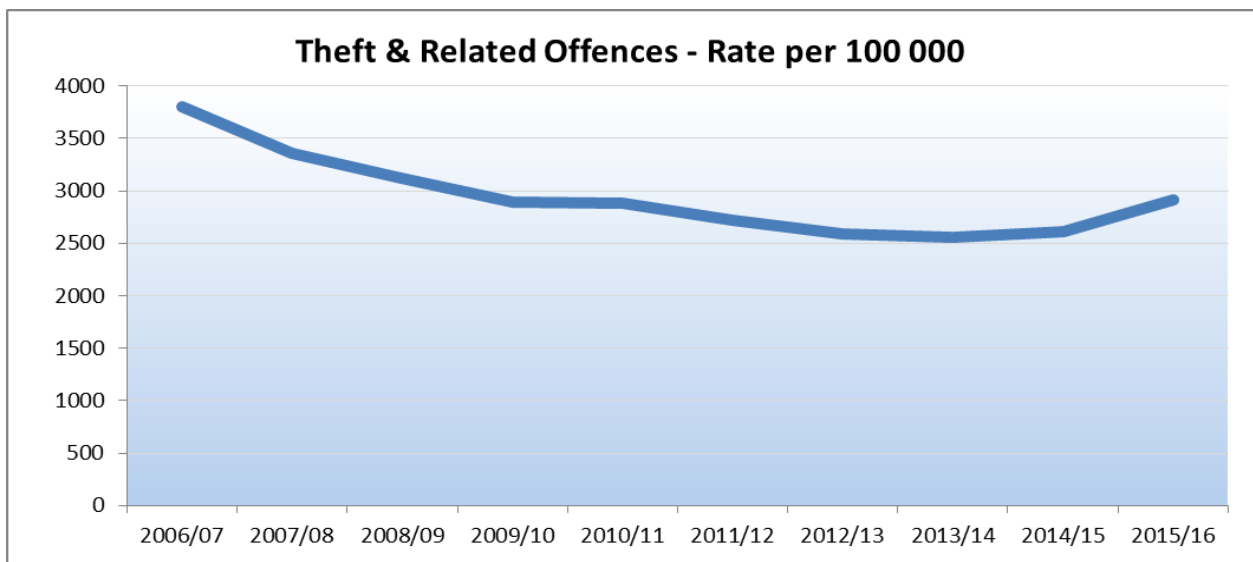
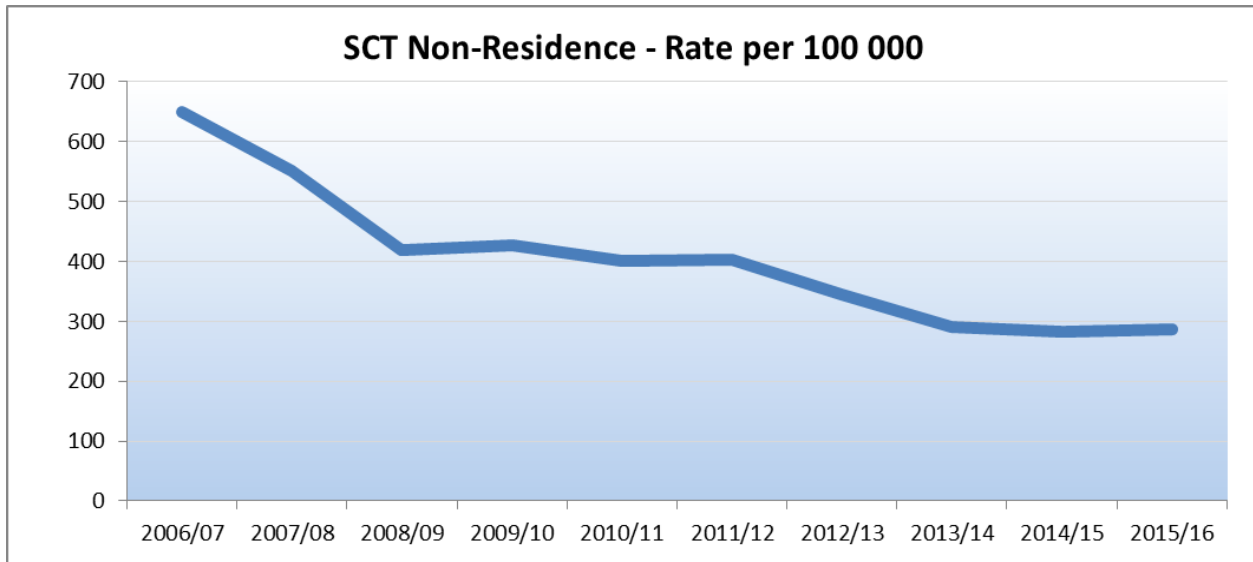
Section 83BA (9) of the *Summary Offences Act 1953*, relating to the overcrowding at public venues, requires the Commissioner of Police to report on the authorisations issued under subsection (7) during the period to which the report relates.

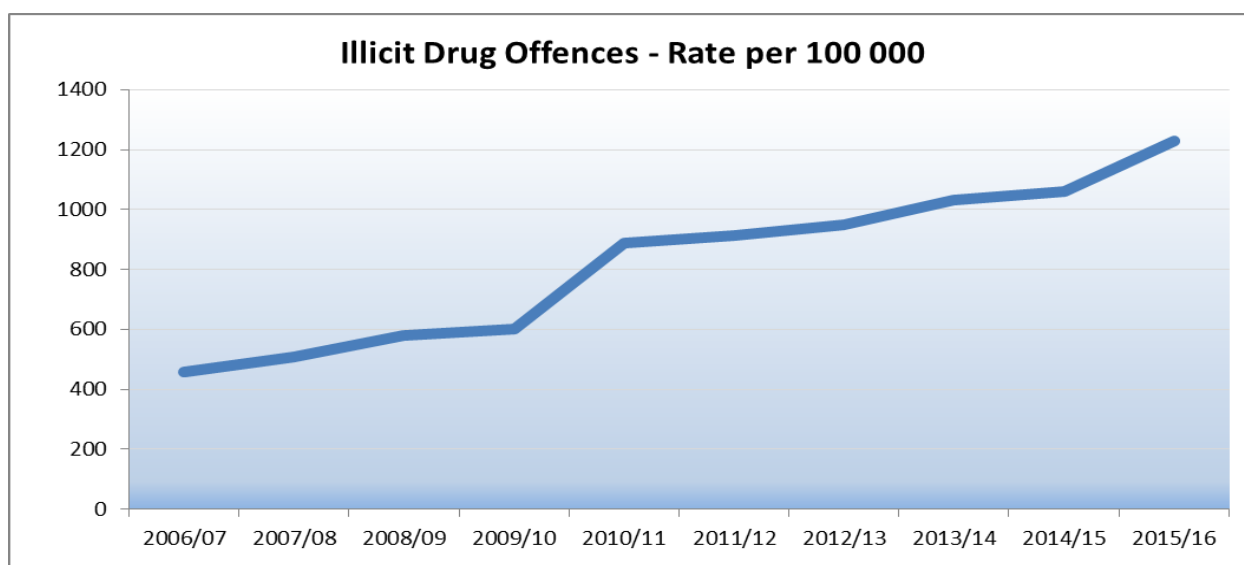
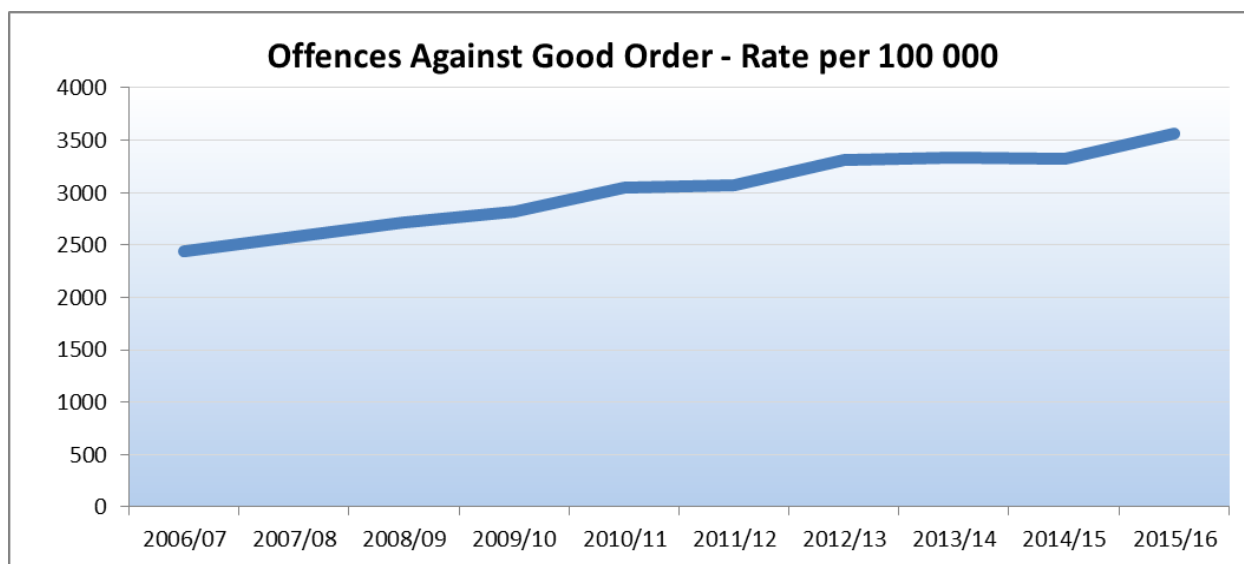
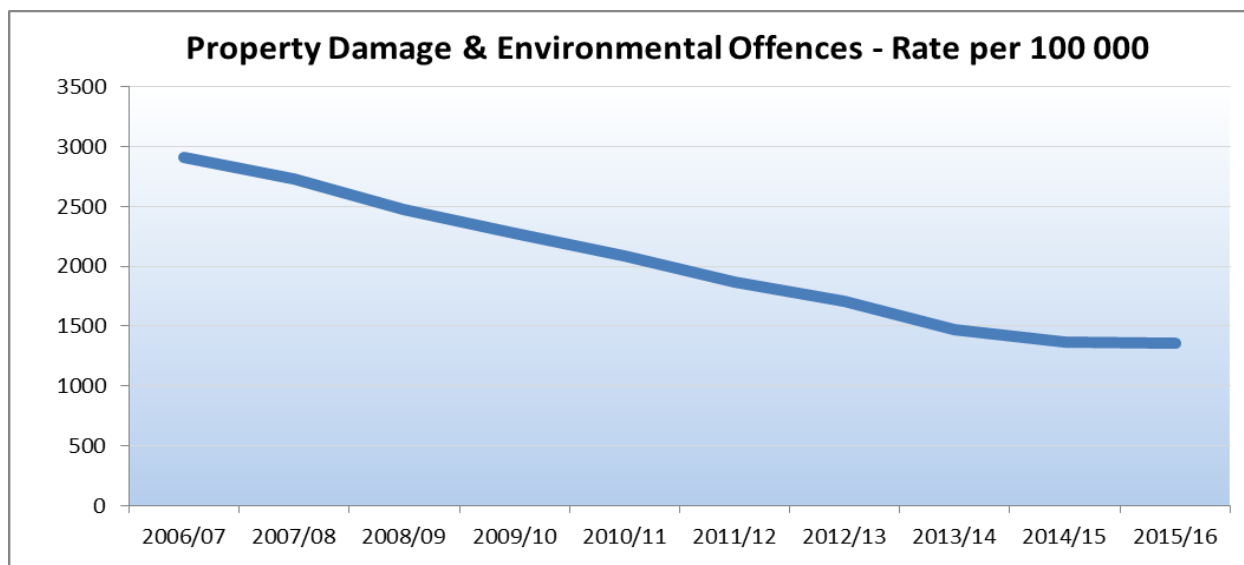
There were no authorisations issued pursuant to Section 83BA of the Summary Offences Act for the period 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016.

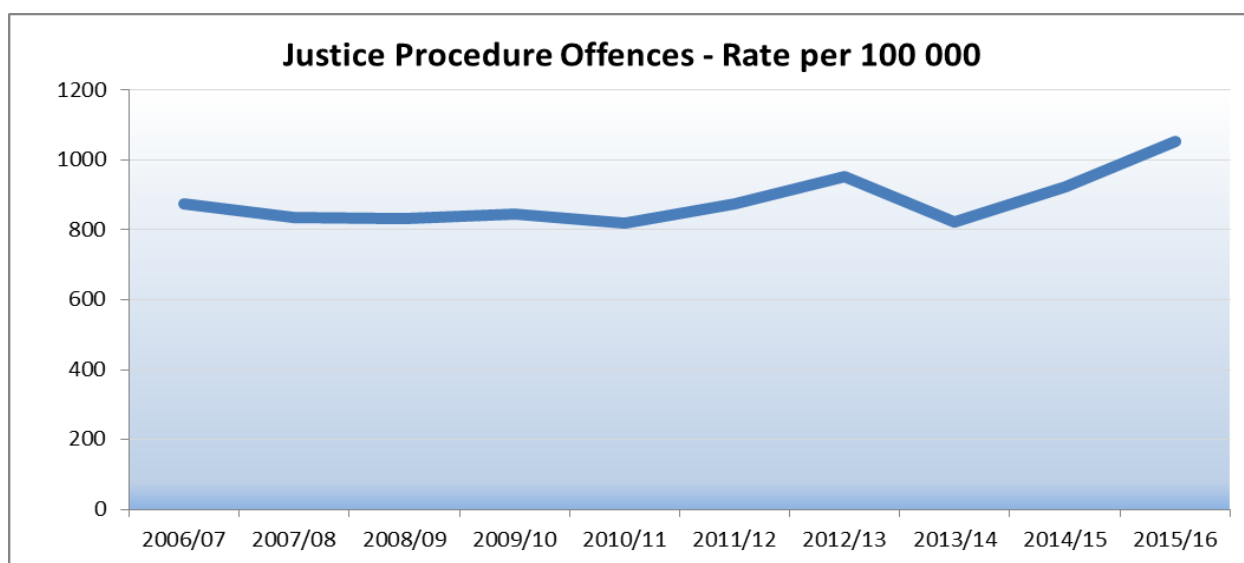
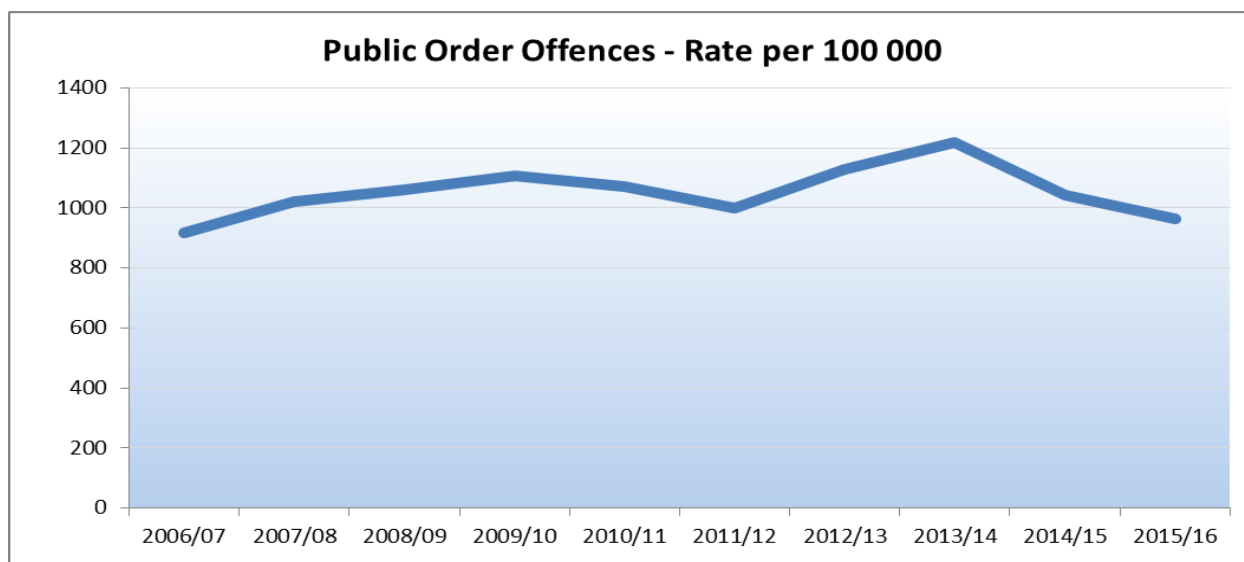
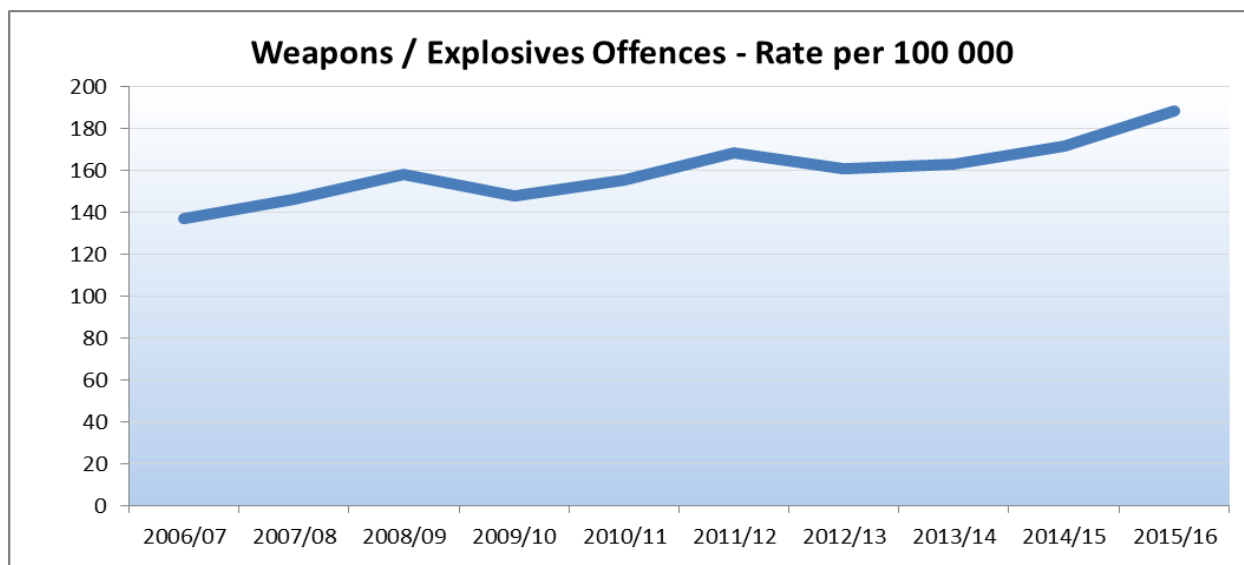












**YOUNG OFFENDERS  
ACTIONS TAKEN BY POLICE LSA/LOCATIONS  
DURING 1 JULY 2015 TO 30 JUNE 2016**

LOCATION WHERE FINAL ACTION TAKEN	Formal Caution	Family Conference	Court	Withdrawn	Unactioned	TOTAL
<b>METROPOLITAN OPERATIONS SERVICE</b>						
EASTERN ADELAIDE LSA	42	19	101	3	51	216
ELIZABETH LSA	202	138	498	15	104	957
HOLDEN HILL LSA	112	112	344	7	51	626
SOUTH COAST LSA	173	175	275	8	66	697
STURT LSA	111	97	196	4	74	482
WESTERN ADELAIDE LSA	126	104	376	27	121	754
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>1 790</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>3 732</b>
<b>STATE OPERATIONS SERVICE</b>						
BAROSSA LSA	50	22	57	2	11	142
EYRE WESTERN LSA	82	60	267	18	50	477
FAR NORTH LSA	78	36	99	5	67	285
HILLS FLEURIEU LSA	50	30	56	0	27	163
LIMESTONE COAST LSA	41	45	50	4	11	151
MURRAY MALLEE LSA	64	36	99	12	25	236
YORKE MID NORTH LSA	62	41	56	7	12	178
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>1 632</b>
<b>OTHER LOCATION</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1 206</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>2 508</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>5 438</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.

#### 2015-16 REPORTING PERIOD

Performance Indicators	2015-16 Actual Result	2015-16 Target
<b>1.1 Response and Event Management</b>		
% of call centre calls answered within 20 seconds	80.82%	≥80%
Level of community satisfaction with police services	77.2%	≥75%
No. of patrol taskings in the metropolitan area	389 502	n.a.
No. of police incident reports taken by the call centre as a % of all reports recorded by police	29.88%	n.a.
No. of offences against good order recorded per 1000 head of population*	20.16	34.0
% of DNA links of persons to crime scenes that contribute to an arrest or report	32%	n.a.
No. of operational stations	129	130
No. of grade 2 taskings in the metropolitan area	203 075	n.a.
No. of special, major and local events planned and managed by police	567	n.a.
No. of close personal protection taskings conducted by Special Task and Rescue (STAR) Group	448	n.a.

\* Counting rule change. While the substance of the activity indicator remains the same, actual results for previous years are now not comparable. If the new counting rule had been used, the 2014-15 actual result would have been 17.84.

Performance Indicators	2015-16 Actual Result	2015-16 Target
<b>1.2 Emergency Response, Management and Coordination</b>		
% of grade 1 taskings in the metropolitan area responded to within 15 minutes	84.3%	≥80%
% of 000 calls presented to Police Communications Centre by Telstra answered within 10 seconds	92.54%	90%
No. of calls received by call centre	452 080	n.a.
No. of 000 calls presented to Police Communications Centre by Telstra	148 641	n.a.
No. of grade 1 taskings in the metropolitan area	1 332	n.a.
No. of high risk incidents attended by STAR Group	45	n.a.
No. of search and rescue operations attended by STAR Group	490	n.a.
No. of times Police Operations Centre activated	23	n.a.
No. of times State Emergency Centre activated	9	n.a.
No. of joint emergency services exercises conducted with Emergency and Major Event Section support	74	75

Performance Indicators	2015-16 Actual Result	2015-16 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	14.06	≤15.0
No. of recorded homicide and related offences as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	0.03	≤0.03
No. of recorded acts intended to cause injury as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	10.56	≤13.0
No. of recorded sexual assault and related offences as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	1.24	≤1.4
No. of recorded robberies and related offences as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	0.36	≤0.40
No. of offences against the person detected by police and recorded on apprehension reports	11 001	≥11 000
Level of alcohol related crime in licensed premises	1 769	1 862
No. of recorded offences against property as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population*	48.99	≤47.0
No. of recorded theft offences (excluding theft of motor vehicle) as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	23.84	≤22.0
No. of recorded motor vehicle thefts/illegal use of motor vehicles as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	1.98	≤1.7
No. of recorded serious criminal trespass offences as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	7.96	≤7.0
No. of recorded property damage offences as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	13.5	≤13.5
No. of recorded fraud/deception and related offences as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population	1.71	≤1.6
No. of offences against property detected by police and recorded on apprehension reports	17 931	≥19 300
No. of illicit drug offences detected by police and recorded on apprehension reports	3 946	≥3 000
No. of drug diversions recorded as part of the Police Drug Diversion Initiative	7 196	≥5 000
No. of expiation notices issued for cannabis offences	9 730	≥8 500
% of the community who think illegal drugs are a problem in their neighbourhood	13.6%	<10%
No. of clandestine labs detected	69	65
No. of participants attending Blue Light functions	40 209	≥43 000
No. of active 'watch' groups	597	862
No. of 'watch' areas launched/relaunched	2	10
No. of contacts including online reports to Crime Stoppers	23 846	18 000
Ratio of apprehensions to actions sent out by Crime Stoppers	1:12.2	n.a
No. of online reports to Crime Stoppers	4 320	3 000

\* Counting rule change. While the substance of the activity indicator remains the same, actual results for previous years are now not comparable. If the new counting rule had been used, the 2014-15 actual result would have been 46.55.

Performance Indicators	2015-16 Actual Result	2015-16 Target
<b>2.2 Criminal Justice and Custodial Services</b>		
% of SAPOL prosecutions which are finalised by a guilty verdict or guilty plea	81.8%	80%
No. of apprehension reports and application files received at prosecution units	71 982	n.a
No. of prosecution charges initiated by police in state courts	113 232	n.a
No. of coronial investigation reports (deaths) submitted by police to the State Coroner's Office	1 495	n.a
No. of investigations referred by the State Coroner to SAPOL Coronial Investigation Section	59	n.a
No. of formal cautions (juvenile) issued	1 205	n.a
No. of family conference referrals (juvenile) by police	921	n.a
Proportion of juveniles for which an apprehension report results in a family conference	16.93%	n.a
No. of prisoners processed through police holding facilities	34 530	n.a
No. of (unnatural) deaths in police custody	3	—
No. of self-harm incidents (full investigation) in police custody	—	—
No. of self-harm incidents (preliminary investigation) in police custody	13	—
No. of self-harm incidents (incident investigation) in police custody	131	—
No. of escapes from police holding facilities	4	—
No. of Commissioner's Inquiries for police custody related matters	4	—

Performance Indicators	2015-16 Actual Result	2015-16 Target
<b>3.1 Road Use Regulation</b>		
No. of apprehension reports for traffic offences detected by police	23 896	24 000
No. of detections of drink driving	5 817	n.a.
No. of detections of drug driving	5 569	n.a.
No. of speed detection hours (mobile cameras, mobile radars and lasers)	82 962	125 000
No. of expiation notices issued for traffic offences	145 657	n.a.
No. of driver screening tests conducted	544 161	500 000
No. of detections as a % of the no. of vehicles passing mobile speed cameras	0.76%	≤1.00%
No. of detections as a % of the no. of vehicles passing fixed speed cameras	0.028%	≤0.04%
No. of drivers treated at hospital following a casualty crash recording a blood alcohol concentration exceeding the prescribed concentration of alcohol	158	n.a.

Performance Indicators	2015-16 Actual Result	2015-16 Target
<b>3.2 Education and Vehicle Collision Prevention</b>		
No. of sessions conducted by the Road Safety Section	1 170	870
No. of traffic cautions issued as recorded on expiation notices	62 733	n.a.
No. of Traffic Watch complaints received	26 407	20 000
No. of actions taken addressing Traffic Watch complaints	2 949	n.a.
No. of fatalities per 100 000 head of population	5.9	n.a.
No. of serious injuries per 100 000 head of population	46.3	n.a.
No. of casualty crashes (including fatal crashes) per 100 000 head of population	318.2	n.a.
No. of crashes tasked to police in the metropolitan area as recorded by the Police Communications Centre	13 324	n.a.
No. of corporate/state-wide traffic operations	44	30
No. of corporate/state-wide traffic operations that include a rural road safety component	26	20