NSW POLICE

focused on community partnership

ANNUAL REPORT 2005-06

Contents

The mission of NSW Police is to have the police and the community working together to establish a safer environment by reducing violence, crime and fear.

31 October 2006

The Hon John Watkins MP
Deputy Premier, Minister for Transport, and Minister for Police
Parliament House
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Dear Minister

I am pleased to submit the NSW Police Annual Report for the
year ending 30 June 2006, for tabling in Parliament.

The report was prepared in accordance with the provisions of
the *Annual Reports (Departments) Act 1985, the Annual
Reports (Departments) Regulation 2005* and the *Public
Finance and Audit Act 1983*, as amended, and complies with
the standardised reporting formulae for financial statements,
approved by the Treasurer.

Following the report's tabling in Parliament, it will be available
for public access on the NSW Police website
www.police.nsw.gov.au.

Yours sincerely,

K E Moroney AO APM
Commissioner of Police

Commissioner's Foreword

Operationally and corporately, the 2005-06 year has been a significant one for NSW Police. Some major changes were implemented, planning for changes in the future was progressed, and major policing operations undertaken.

The men and women of NSW Police faced significant operational challenges with dedication, professionalism, experience and skill. It is a reflection of their efforts and commitment that over the last two years, crime trends in all major categories have either fallen or remained stable.

The events in and around the Cronulla area of Sydney in December 2005 were unprecedented, and saw Operation Seta conducted - one of the largest deployment of police in the history of NSW. Police also mounted a number of large scale security operations in support of major events hosted in Sydney in 2005-06. These included the Forbes Conference, visits by Her Majesty the Queen and the United States Secretary of State. Forward planning is underway for large scale events in forthcoming years with the APEC Leaders Conference in 2007, World Youth Day in 2008, and the Masters Games in 2009 all to be held in New South Wales.

Counter terrorism remained a strategic focus for NSW Police and other law enforcement agencies nationally and internationally. Working in partnership with those agencies a number of high profile operations were undertaken, including Operation Pendennis. NSW police officers also participated in multi jurisdictional exercises designed to test response capabilities and a range of new equipment. NSW Police continued to work closely with relevant local and state agencies, and national and international colleagues.

Fundamental to the work of police officers is the *Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002* which came into effect in December 2005 (a recommendation of the Police Royal Commission 1996). For the first time the statutory powers of police officers have been consolidated into a single Act. Additionally, significant enhancements were made in December 2005 to provide police with additional powers in dealing with large scale public disorder incidents.

NSW Police continues to attract large numbers of high quality applicants. This is contrary to the trend experienced in many other jurisdictions, and is reflective of the efforts that NSW Police has made to being an employer of choice. In addition to competitive levels of remuneration, NSW Police has committed to providing its employees with a variety of rewarding career paths and education and training opportunities at tertiary level.

Importantly, NSW Police maintains a strong commitment to improving the safety, health and well being of its employees. This commitment has been demonstrated in the current reporting period with the engagement of eight additional rehabilitation co-ordinators, review of the processes through which officers exit the organisation on medical grounds, expansion of the WellCheck program, and establishment of a Safety Command to coordinate and provide leadership in the inculcation of a safe working culture. Reduction in the current levels of sick leave has been established as a priority issue for 2006-07.

In addition to the establishment of the Safety Command, the structure of NSW Police was changed with the addition of a sixth region, establishment of the Commissioner's Inspectorate and Public Order and Riot Squad and some realignment of other Commands. These changes became effective on 1 January 2006.

As with every year, in 2005-06 we farewelled colleagues, welcomed others and celebrated the success and individual achievements of many. In particular we remember the loss of two young men: Student Police Officer Steven Roser and Detective Senior Constable Patrick Cleary. Equally, we commemorate our many retired colleagues who passed away during this period.

The year ahead will doubtless present a range of new challenges. It will also see the implementation of initiatives that have been in the planning during 2005-06. Significant amongst these will be the changes to the promotion system, progression toward the establishment of a Command College to meet the executive leadership needs of the organisation, implementation of the recommendations from the Police Integrity Commission Abelia Inquiry, and changes to the complaint management system. Additionally, there will be further changes in the area of communications and information technology systems to build on innovations to date.

In the forthcoming year we will maintain our focus on terrorism and serious and organised crime. At the same time, we will remain focused on the primary business of the NSW Police, namely, driving down crime and reducing the fear of crime.

K E Moroney AO APM
Commissioner of Police

The men and women of NSW Police faced significant operational challenges with dedication, professionalism, experience and skill

Year at a Glance

NSW Police recognises that policing is a high risk, sometimes stressful job and there have been significant efforts into ensuring that all reasonable steps are taken to protect our most valuable asset — our staff.

There were several initiatives aimed at providing a safer work environment and protection for our police including: the establishment of a new Safety Command to improve workplace safety and injury management; the implementation of an integrated Health Support Program consisting of physical, medical and psychological screening in high risk policing areas; and improved strategies for rehabilitation and restricted duties personnel deployment.

There was a significant focus on professional standards and the development and implementation of risk management practices.

NSW Police celebrated 90 years of Women in Policing with an official march through the streets of Sydney, a reception at Government House and a gala dinner. In 2005-06, women made up 25 percent of police officers in NSW.

Changing demographics in NSW and shifting population patterns necessitated a restructure of boundaries with the number of regions increasing from five to six. This has resulted in a higher level of support and guidance to local area commanders and frontline police.

We welcomed 634 new recruits and the diverse life experiences and skills that come from different ages and backgrounds.

NSW Police continued to place a great emphasis on crime prevention partnerships with the community, government and non government agencies. Strategic partnerships were also strengthened within policing jurisdictions on a national and international level.

The relocation of the Emergency 000 system from the Sydney metropolitan area to the PAL Call Centres at Tuggerah and Lithgow has provided a far greater capacity to deal with emergencies statewide and increased the response rate to emergency calls (eg 96.5 percent of calls were answered within 10 seconds compared with 77.1 percent under the old system).

Results from the National Community Satisfaction with Policing Survey show an increase in satisfaction levels with: *police services generally* (66-68 percent in 2004-05 to 71-75 percent in 2005-06); *last contact with police* (70-72 percent in 2004-05 to 81-85 percent in 2005-06) and *police dealing with public order problems* (48-50 percent in 2004-05 to 56-60 percent in 2005-06).

The NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research reported that for the 24 months to June 2006, downward trends were observed for offences of break and enter dwelling; motor vehicle theft and steal from dwelling. All other categories of crime were stable (i.e. showing neither an upward nor downward trend).

Over the 5 year period to 30 June 2006, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research reported downward trends for murder; robbery without a weapon; robbery with a firearm; robbery with a weapon not a firearm; break and enter dwelling; break and enter non-dwelling; motor vehicle theft; steal from motor vehicle; steal from retail store; and steal from dwelling. Malicious damage was the only category which showed an upward trend.

A recent external report which examined trends in firearms and violent crime in NSW between 1995 and 2005 recognised the efforts of NSW Police in reducing firearm trafficking and firearm offences. The total number of criminal incidents involving a firearm in NSW is now about 44% lower than its peak in 1997.

NSW Police undertook successful multi-jurisdictional and interagency exercises under the National Counter Terrorist Committee's Exercise Program (Neptune's Treasure and Mercury 05) to test the tactical capability and response plans in simulated counter terrorist operations. NSW Police will continue to plan, test and review the way we deal with threats of terror. Operation Pendennis which arose from intelligence gathering resulted in the arrest of 9 people in relation to alleged terrorism offences.

NSW Police continued to support the relief effort for the Boxing Day tsunami in South East Asia by providing trained Disaster Victim Identification personnel who are crucial to the continued smooth running of the operation. Overall, NSW Police has committed up to 50 staff to Thailand.

Our operational capability to respond to incidents of civil disturbance and manage safety at large scale public events has been increased with the establishment of the Public Order and Riot Squad.

Operations Seta and BeachSafe were initiated in response to events of violence and rioting in Cronulla and other beachside suburbs. This resulted in a special sitting of NSW Parliament to introduce laws which increased police powers to control and combat public disorder. Strike Force Enoggera was established to investigate criminal acts that followed the riots and revenge attacks and resulted in the arrest of 104 people for a range of offences.

Police continued to target serious and organised crime with many successful operations. A strike force set up in August 2005 to address ram raid offences led to 36 arrests, 239 offences and the disruption of 7 organised crime syndicates.

The good work of Task Force Gain, established to target gun and gun related crime in Sydney's South West, continued with the commencement of the Middle Eastern Organised Crime Squad (MEOC) on 1 May 2006. For the first 2 months of its operation, MEOC officers made 127 arrests and laid 312 charges, seized drugs with an estimated street value of $278,600, confiscated $75,975 in cash and seized 19 weapons.

The Cannabis Eradication Program which comprised several operations in different areas continued to yield excellent results with the seizure of 7692 cannabis plants worth more than $12 million.

High visibility proactive policing continued to be an effective strategy to reduce crime and raise levels of public awareness. In the reporting period, there were 649 Vikings operations conducted with 4,737 arrests.

The implementation of the Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act constituted the largest law reform in the history of our state. For the first time, police have a singular point of reference for the majority of their powers although some amendments are under review.

A landmark National Policing Forum on Physical and Sexual Assault of Children hosted by NSW Police on behalf of all police commissioners in Australia, New Zealand and the South West Pacific region has resulted in a national policing initiative that will guide police responses.

As a result of the success of the National Forum on Physical and Sexual Abuse of Children, and in recognition of the fact that there are strong linkages between family violence and child abuse, NSW Police hosted a National Policing Forum on Family Violence. NSW Police and Victoria Police have since been given the mandate to progress initiatives arising from the forum.

The Chief Scientist appointed to the new Forensic Science Services Branch (FSSB) will bring a wealth of experience in forensic science which includes three decades with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The FSSB will significantly improve the quality and quantity of specialised forensic services.

Other advancements in the forensic area have assisted in solving outstanding cases where a crime scene is linked by DNA to a person or another crime scene where police were previously unaware of such a link.

There was an increase in the number of Scenes of Crime Officers during the reporting period with further recruitment to continue in 2006-07.

The roll out of the new generation of mobile data terminals, which incorporates significantly more advanced technology than original models, and in car video systems are part of an ongoing commitment to provide operational police with the latest technology to respond.

Further technological improvements such as the implementation of the new Computer Aided Dispatch will enhance officer and public safety and response times.

Strategic planning has commenced for security, operational coordination, recruitment and training for the APEC 2007 Leaders Meeting in September 2007 and World Youth Day 2008.

NSW Police Organisational Structure

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

COMMISSIONER'S INSPECTORATE

- Executive Support Group
- Organisational Review and Support

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR CORPORATE SERVICES

- Investment and Commercial Services
- Safety
- Business and Technology Services
- Human Resource Services
- Education Services
- Finance
- Legal Services

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FIELD OPERATIONS

- North West Metropolitan Region
- South West Metropolitan Region
- Central Metropolitan Region
- Southern Region
- Northern Region
- Western Region
- State Crime Command
- Traffic Services
- APEC Police Security Command
- Crime Prevention

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SPECIALIST OPERATIONS

- Operational Communications and Information Group
- Professional Standards
- Forensic Services Group
- Special Services Group
- Public Affairs
- Counter Terrorism and Public Order Management

Regions – Local Area Commands
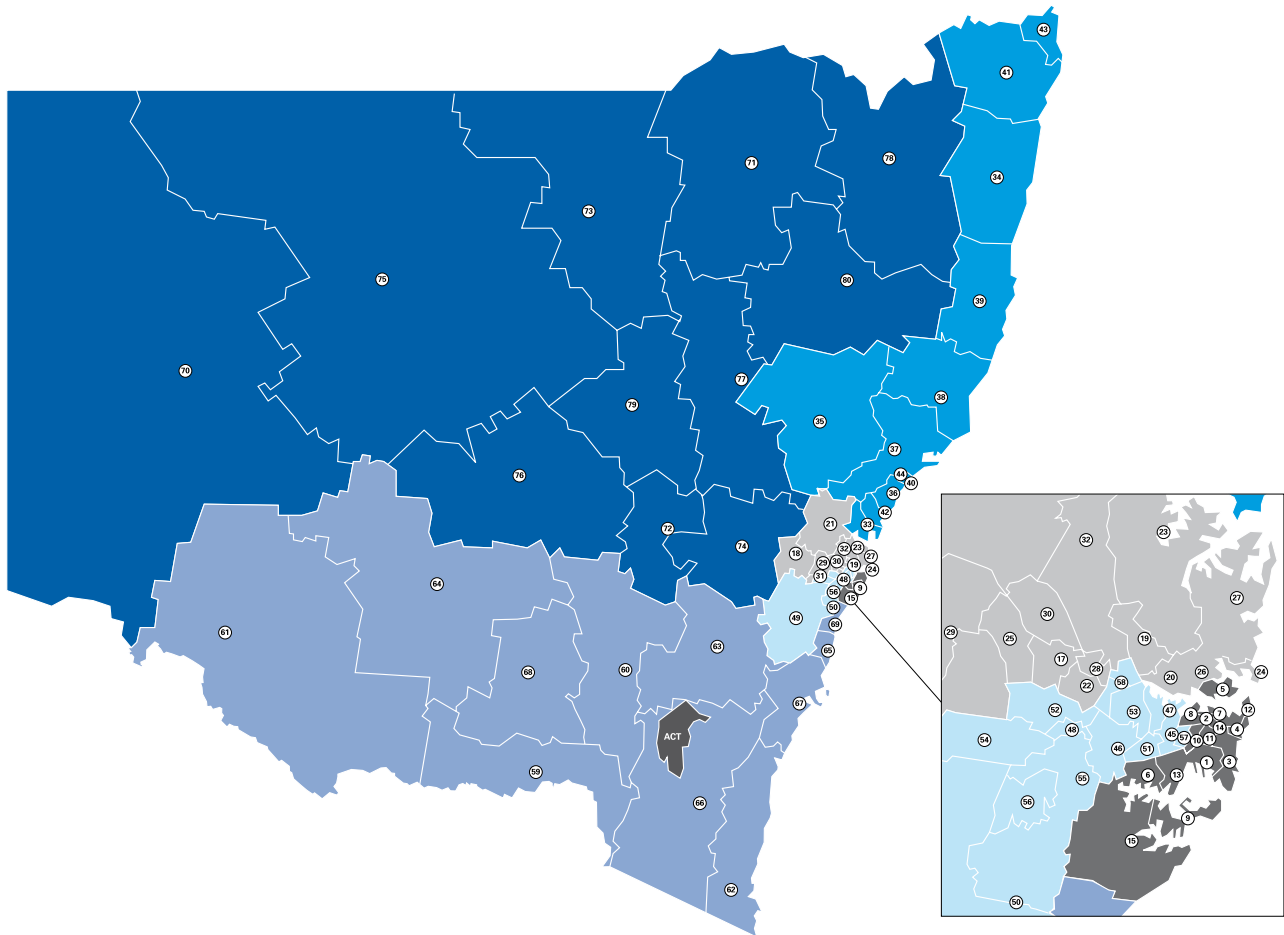
REGION	LAC	LABEL	REGION	LAC	LABEL
Central Metropolitan	Botany Bay	1		Richmond	41
	City Central	2		Tuggerah Lakes	42
	Eastern Beaches	3		Tweed/Byron	43
	Eastern Suburbs	4		Waratah	44
	Harbourside	5	**South West Metropolitan**	Ashfield	45
	Hurstville	6		Bankstown	46
	Kings Cross	7		Burwood	47
	Leichhardt	8		Cabramatta	48
	Miranda	9		Camden	49
	Newtown	10		Campbelltown	50
	Redfern	11		Campsie	51
	Rose Bay	12		Fairfield	52
	St George	13		Flemington	53
	Surry Hills	14		Green Valley	54
	Sutherland	15		Liverpool	55
	The Rocks	16		Macquarie Fields	56
North West Metropolitan	Blacktown	17		Marrickville	57
	Blue Mountains	18		Rosehill	58
	Eastwood	19	**Southern**	Albury	59
	Gladesville	20		Cootamundra	60
	Hawkesbury	21		Deniliquin	61
	Holroyd	22		Far South Coast	62
	Kuring Gai	23		Goulburn	63
	Manly	24		Griffith	64
	Mt Druitt	25		Lake Illawarra	65
	North Shore	26		Monaro	66
	Northern Beaches	27		Shoalhaven	67
	Parramatta	28		Wagga Wagga	68
	Penrith	29		Wollongong	69
	Quakers Hill	30	**Western**	Barrier	70
	St Marys	31		Barwon	71
	The Hills	32		Canobolas	72
Northern	Brisbane Water	33		Castlereagh	73
	Coffs/Clarence	34		Chifley	74
	Hunter Valley	35		Darling River	75
	Lake Macquarie	36		Lachlan	76
	Lower Hunter	37		Mudgee	77
	Manning/Great Lakes	38		New England	78
	Mid North Coast	39		Orana	79
	Newcastle	40		Oxley	80

Organisation

The mission of NSW Police is to have the police and the community working together to establish a safer environment by reducing violence, crime and fear.

Our History

NSW Police is the oldest police force in Australia. The origins of NSW Police begin with the first civilian police force in NSW and Australia, which was formed by Governor Arthur Phillip in 1789 to guard Sydney Town. It was known as the 'Night Watch'. Other watch teams were later formed throughout Sydney and in 1862 all watch teams in NSW were combined under the *Police Regulation Act 1862* to form the NSW Police Force. That Act was later replaced by the *Police Regulation Act 1899*. In June 1987, the NSW Police Force, which had carriage of operations, and the NSW Police Department, which had carriage of policy and administration, were amalgamated. NSW Police currently operates under the *Police Act 1990* and *Regulations*.

NSW Police Today

NSW Police is one of the largest police organisations in the English speaking world, with over 18,000 employees which include more than 14,500 police. NSW Police serves over 6.7 million people, which equates to approximately one third of Australia's total population. Eighty Local Area Commands (LACs) operating from over 450 police stations deliver policing services to communities; and specialist commands complement operational capability covering land, sea and air operations. In 2005-06 the NSW Government funded NSW Police at a net cost of $2.05 billion (up from $1.90 billion in 2004-05).

Our Purpose

NSW Police is responsible for providing police services to New South Wales and exercises other functions conferred on it by the *Police Act 1990* or any other Act. NSW Police will do any ethical thing necessary for or incidental to the exercise of this function including:

- preventing, detecting and investigating crime
- monitoring and promoting road safety
- maintaining social order, including coordination of counter-terrorist preparedness
- performing and coordinating emergency and rescue operations, subject to the *State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989* and to the *Essential Services Act 1988*.

NSW is a complex and culturally diverse society with a mix of policing needs and desires. It is therefore important that NSW Police is able to respond to the community's diverse needs and expectations. Following wide and ongoing consultation, NSW Police has implemented programs and services which are specific to the needs of culturally diverse communities: youth; aged; gay and lesbian; Aboriginal, mentally ill and other vulnerable persons or communities.

To enable police officers to carry out their duties, Parliament has conferred on them considerable powers. Police are in turn expected to exercise those powers responsibly and professionally. Most commonly used police powers and

responsibilities are defined in the *Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002*, which came into force in December 2005. This Act consolidates police powers so the law is easily accessible to all members of the community. Nothing in the Act, however, detracts from a police officer's primary responsibility under the common law to protect life and property and to maintain peace and public order. Police are expected to exercise good judgement under prevailing circumstances and use discretion in the application of the law.

Our Values

All employees of NSW Police are required to abide by the *Statement of Values* and the *Code of Conduct and Ethics* which are reinforced by the *Commissioner's Statement of Professional Conduct*.

Statement of Values:

The NSW Police statement of values is defined in the *NSW Police Act 1990* and requires that each member of this police force acts in a manner which:

- places integrity above all
- upholds the rule of law
- preserves the rights and freedoms of individuals
- seeks to improve the quality of life by community involvement in policing
- strives for citizen and police personal satisfaction
- capitalises on the wealth of human resources
- makes efficient and economical use of public resources
- ensures its authority is exercised responsibly.

STRUCTURE

The NSW Police Field Operations Command comprises Region and Local Area Commands (LACs), State Crime Command and Traffic Services. Regions and LACs are structured geographically with 80 LACs in six regions providing frontline policing services to the people of NSW. State Crime Command is responsible for the investigation of more serious crime, such as homicide and organised crime. Traffic Services is responsible for coordinating state-wide traffic services. During the reporting period a restructure of region commands took place, seeing the number of regions increase from five to six.

The commands within Specialist Operations provide a range of technical and specialist support to police in the field when a crime or incident requires particular expertise beyond that available at the local level. Specialist Operations includes operational communications, forensic services, counter terrorism, public order management, public affairs and professional standards.

Corporate Services provides administrative support to all sections of NSW Police and coordinates functions such as education and training, fleet management, finance, human resources, strategic procurement and legal services.

The Commissioner's Inspectorate is responsible for review of performance and compliance with governance strategies. The Inspectorate works with commands to identify ways to support local management to improve the operation of business units within NSW Police; the purpose being to ensure sustained performance improvement and enhanced service delivery.

Commissioner's Statement of Professional Conduct:

1 I expect you to always act honestly, in accordance with your *Oath of Office, the Code of Conduct and Ethics* and the *Statement of Values*.

2 If you encounter ethical problems or other challenges to your personal integrity in the course of your work I expect you to resolve these matters in favour of the public interest. If you meet this expectation, you are guaranteed my full support, whatever the outcome.

3 If you conduct yourself at work in a manner which is proven to be wrong, as a result of an honest mistake or lack of experience I will support you. However, you must acknowledge your mistakes, be accountable and co-operative.

4 If you are deliberately dishonest, corrupt or commit a criminal offence while a NSW Police employee, whether on or off-duty, you will no longer be entitled to my full support or confidence. I will take action proportionate with the seriousness of your actions.

Contacting NSW Police

NSW Police needs help from the community to reduce crime. Information about what is happening in the community can allow plans to be developed to improve safety and security, solve crimes and locate missing persons.

In NSW, there a number of ways to contact police:

- Telephone **000**
- Telephone the Police Assistance Line on **131 444**
- Call Crime Stoppers on **1800 333 000**
- Call the Customer Assistance Unit **1800 622 571**
- Visit your local Police Station
- TTY: **(02) 9211 3776** (for Deaf and hearing impaired persons)

Internet

The Internet site address for NSW Police is **www.police.nsw.gov.au**

Emergency - 000

'000' should only be used in life threatening or time critical emergencies. A life threatening or time critical emergency is when:

- someone has been seriously injured or is in danger
- there is a serious risk to life or property
- a crime is being committed
- someone you suspect has committed a crime is close by, or their location is known, and there is an opportunity to arrest the suspect
- witnesses might leave the scene of a crime, or evidence might be lost, if police do not get to the scene of a crime quickly
- a further crime may be committed
- the victim is seriously distressed, even though other circumstances suggest a less immediate response.

Police Assistance Line – 131 444

NSW Police Assistance Line (PAL) should be contacted to report crime, other than in life threatening or time critical emergency situations. Once a report is taken by a PAL customer service representative, the information is immediately available to local police. PAL will arrange for a police response where required. Crimes that should be reported to PAL include: break enter and steal; motor vehicle theft; stealing; malicious damage and graffiti; minor motor vehicle accidents and lost property.

Crime Stoppers – 1800 333 000

Crime Stoppers operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week and allows members of the community to anonymously report criminal or suspicious behaviour or activity. Information that is provided by the community is often the vital link that can help make an arrest. This is a free call and rewards of up to $1000 are offered for information that leads to an arrest.

Customer Assistance Unit – 1800 622 571

If you wish to raise a concern about, or compliment, an employee of the NSW Police, you can telephone the NSW Police Customer Assistance Unit on **1800 622 571**, Monday to Friday between 8am and 4pm.

Contacts 2005-06	
Emergency 000	509,296
Hold Up Alarms	21,125
Alarms	65,994
PAL 131444	491,692
Crime Stoppers	33,880
Customer Assistance Unit	27,092
Total	**1,149,079**

Caveat: There were also contacts (both face-to-face and by telephone) at police stations and in the field, which are unable to be numerated.

GUARANTEE OF SERVICE

The Guarantee

NSW Police guarantees to provide a satisfactory level of service to any person or organisation with whom we have contact.

If unsatisfactory service results from failure to be consistent with our standards of professionalism, courtesy, equity or any other factors under our control, we will rectify the problem.

Satisfactory Service

Satisfactory service means meeting all reasonable customer expectations in matters over which we have authority. If we fail to meet those expectations, we will acknowledge it and act to rectify the problem.
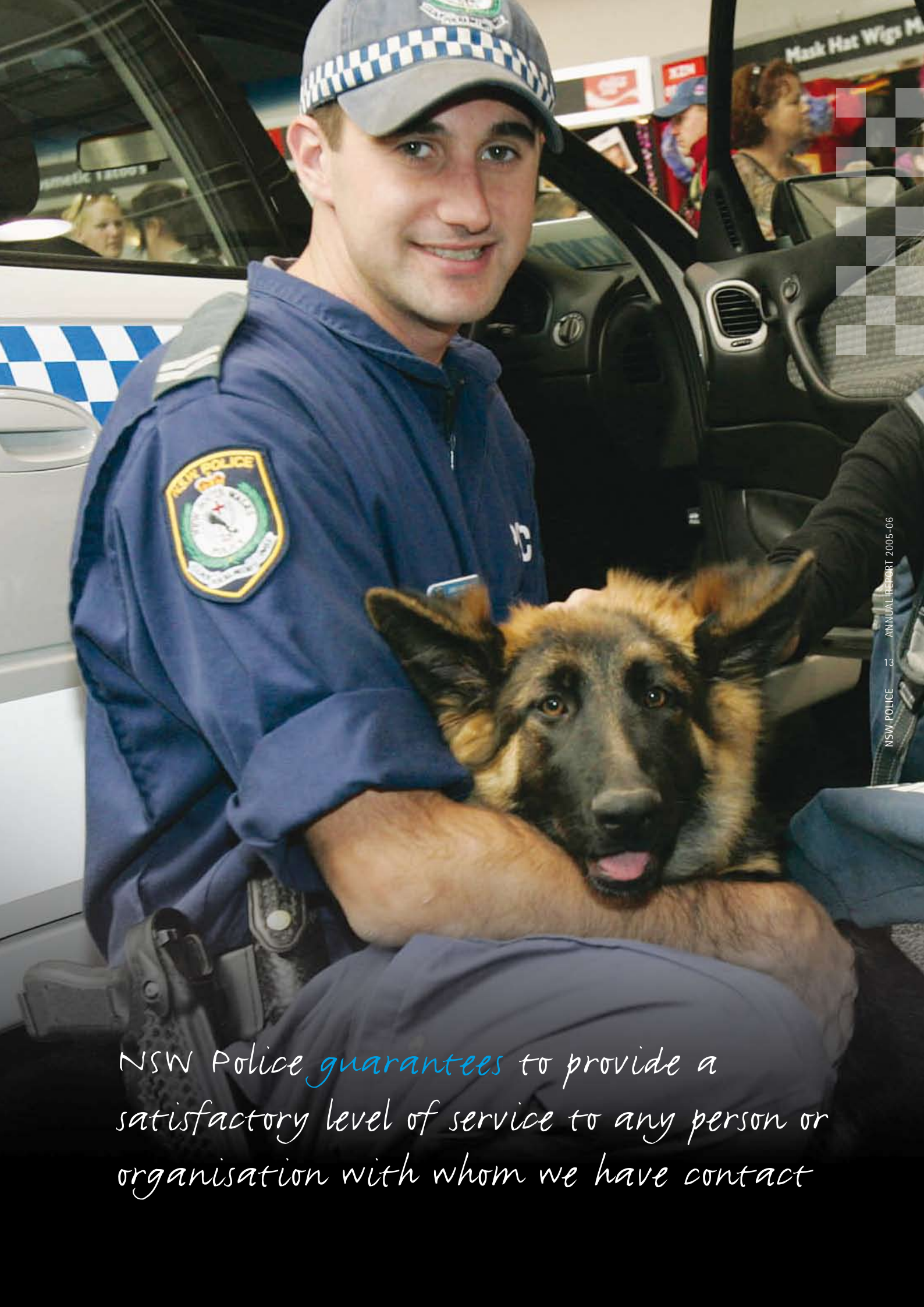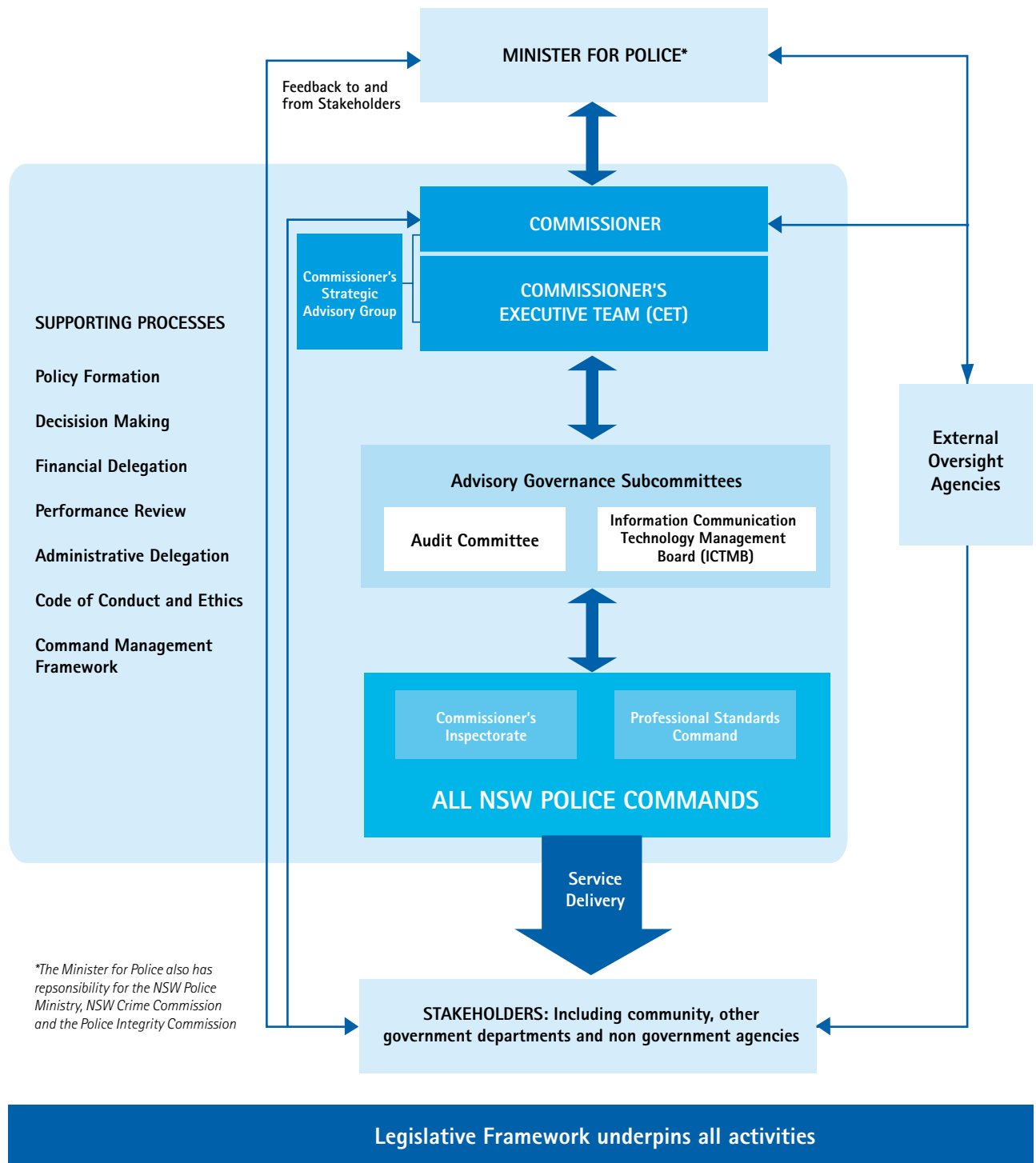
NSW Police *guarantees* to provide a satisfactory level of service to any person or organisation with whom we have contact

NSW Police Governance Framework

MINISTER FOR POLICE*

Feedback to and from Stakeholders

COMMISSIONER

COMMISSIONER'S EXECUTIVE TEAM (CET)

Commissioner's Strategic Advisory Group

SUPPORTING PROCESSES

Policy Formation

Decision Making

Financial Delegation

Performance Review

Administrative Delegation

Code of Conduct and Ethics

Command Management Framework

External Oversight Agencies

Advisory Governance Subcommittees

Audit Committee

Information Communication Technology Management Board (ICTMB)

Commissioner's Inspectorate

Professional Standards Command

ALL NSW POLICE COMMANDS

Service Delivery

*The Minister for Police also has repsonsibility for the NSW Police Ministry, NSW Crime Commission and the Police Integrity Commission

STAKEHOLDERS: Including community, other government departments and non government agencies

Legislative Framework underpins all activities

GOVERNANCE

NSW Police is committed to providing the people of NSW with effective, efficient, professional and ethical policing services. It is expected that every officer will act with competence, professionalism and integrity in the execution of their duties.

Governance arrangements, including a range of internal audit controls, are designed to review performance, identify key risks and develop strategies to address issues with a view to achieving sustained good practice. The aim is to measure performance and ensure that the measures taken to continually improve services are sustained into the future.

Corporate Governance Arrangements

NSW Police is committed to establishing and maintaining best practice governance principles in the delivery of policing services to the community. The Commissioner has primary responsibility for day-to-day governance and is responsible to the Minister for Police for the overall direction and performance of NSW Police.

Commissioner's Executive Team

The Commissioner's Executive Team (CET) is the peak decision making body of NSW Police. CET operates under the authority of the Commissioner and is responsible for the overall governance of NSW Police. CET comprises the Commissioner (chairperson); the Deputy Commissioner Field Operations; Deputy Commissioner Specialist Operations and the Executive Director Corporate Services. CET meets on a fortnightly basis.

The role of CET involves:

- developing and implementing the overall strategic direction of NSW Police
- future planning
- monitoring and oversighting corporate performance against targets and expectations
- ensuring compliance with external and internal controls and processes
- setting budgets and monitoring financial performance
- oversighting reporting to Government
- assuring itself of the effectiveness of the governance of NSW Police
- oversighting reform in NSW Police

Commissioner of Police, Ken Moroney AO APM

Commissioner Moroney joined NSW Police in 1965. With experience in both rural and metropolitan stations, he has held positions as Executive Director, Education and Training, Region Commander, Deputy Commissioner and Senior Deputy Commissioner. He was sworn in as the Commissioner of Police on 27 May 2002.

Commissioner Moroney was awarded the Order of Australia in 2006. In 1992, he was awarded the Australian Police Medal for distinguished service. He was Highly Commended by the NSW Cabinet in 1997 (Thredbo landslide), 2000-01 (bushfires) and 2001-02 (bushfires). He has also been awarded the National Medal, 1st and 2nd Clasps to the National Medal, the Olympic Commendation, the NSW Police Medal and the 6th clasp to this medal. Commissioner Moroney has a number of national policing responsibilities and reports on these issues through the Australasian Police Ministers' Council.

Qualifications: Master of Arts Degree (Macquarie University); Graduate Diploma in Management (Macquarie University); Diploma in Justice Administration (Charles Sturt University); Certificate in Personnel Management. Commissioner Moroney is a graduate of the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia.

Deputy Commissioner Field Operations, Andrew Scipione APM

Deputy Commissioner Scipione joined NSW Police in 1980 and has held a range of positions and appointments. He was appointed Deputy Commissioner in February 2002. Deputy Commissioner Scipione held the Specialist Operations portfolio until October 2005, when he took on the role of Deputy Commissioner Field Operations.

Deputy Commissioner Scipione is a recipient of the National Medal, Australian Police Medal for distinguished service (2003), the NSW Police Medal and the 3rd clasp to this medal. During his time as Deputy Commissioner, Specialist Operations, he was internationally regarded for his work, knowledge and contribution in the area of counter-terrorism. As Deputy Commissioner Field Operations, he is the State Emergency Operations Controller (or SEOCON), and is responsible for commanding the state response to large scale emergencies.

Qualifications: Masters Degree in Management (Macquarie University); Degree in Security Management (Edith Cowan University). Deputy Commissioner Scipione is a graduate of the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia.

Deputy Commissioner Specialist Operations, Terry Collins APM

Deputy Commissioner Collins will complete 35 years policing service in November 2006. During his policing career, Deputy Commissioner Collins has held command positions in both rural and metropolitan areas, moving from operations to human resource management, forensic services and industrial relations. In 1996 Deputy Commissioner Collins received the Australasian Commissioners Award for outstanding contribution to contemporary Australasian Policing with his research in this field being referenced at the Wood Royal Commission findings.

A Commissioned Officer since 1989, Deputy Commissioner Collins has been the Region Commander at Hunter Region, Southern Region and North West Region. In 2000 he was awarded the Australian Police Medal for strategic leadership and outstanding contribution to policing. While the Commander of both Hunter and Southern Regions, he directed a series of multi agency operations targeting high level heroin distribution networks for which the NSW Police received international recognition. Deputy Commissioner Collins was appointed to the Specialist Operations portfolio in October 2005. Responsible for the counter terrorism portfolio, he is a member of the National Counter Terrorism Committee.

Qualifications: Associate Diploma, Justice Administration and Social Sciences; Executive Development Program, University of NSW; 44th Senior Officers' Course, Charles Sturt University; Police Executive Leadership Program, Charles Sturt University.

Executive Director, Corporate Services, Fran McPherson FAIM

Fran McPherson joined NSW Police in September 2005 as Executive Director, Corporate Services. She has held a number of senior executive positions in the Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA), Office of the Coordinator-General of Rail, State Rail Authority (SRA) and RailCorp.

In 1998 Ms McPherson won a Premier's Public Sector Award for her work in leading corporate services reform in the RTA.

Studies: Executive Management Certificate (University of Technology); Public Sector Management Course (University of Griffith); Fellow of the Australian Institute of Management (FAIM).

Internal Audit Controls

The governance framework is shown in the diagram on page 14. Two committees report to CET: the Audit Committee and the Information Communication Technology Management Board (ICTMB). Each CET member administers a number of sub-committees, which contribute to CET's self regulating and governing mechanisms by oversighting the implementation of key projects. These subcommittees help CET to maintain the strategic focus of the organisation by identifying and managing corporate risk in specific areas.

The **Audit Committee** oversights the organisation's internal audit functions, as well as reporting on the effectiveness and efficiency of the organisation's practices and procedures. It also works to ensure that all approved recommendations provided by internal and external auditors are implemented. The committee also tests the integrity and efficiency of the organisation's accounting and financial reporting systems and practices. Through the Audit Committee, CET is provided with assessments on the adequacy, effectiveness of and compliance with the organisation's internal control frameworks. Ms Carol Holley is the independent chair of the Audit Committee.

All commands wthin NSW Police identify and manage local risks using the *Command Management Framework (CMF)*, which is a risk based, self assessment process focusing on compliance. The CMF is based on the Australian Business Excellence Framework and the Australia/New Zealand Risk Management Standard AS/NZS 4360:2004 and adopts a flexible approach, in that it encourages the identification of local risks and the development of locally relevant process controls by commands. All commands are encouraged to adapt the CMF to their own needs. Organisational Review and Support facilitates support to commands in implementing the CMF through corporate audit and review.

The **Information Communication Technology Management Board (ICTMB)** develops strategic direction, and determines policy, procedures and standards with respect to the implementation of technology within NSW Police. It ensures that NSW Police employees are equipped with the best possible information and communication technology and monitors the implementation of all information technology projects. The Board adopts a strategic, corporate view of technology while maintaining a focus on cost effective use of information systems.

The **Commissioner's Inspectorate** is responsible for corporate planning and driving sustained process improvement. Using risk management principles the Inspectorate identifies good performance and best practice in commands; as well as those areas where performance can be enhanced. Reviews are conducted in cooperation with commands to identify process or service improvement opportunities and facilitate the necessary support to achieve sustainable improvement. The Inspectorate also coordinates the implementation of special projects to ensure sustained performance improvement and tests the application of innovative and creative initiatives.

The Commissioner's Executive Team, through the **Operations and Crime Review (OCR)** process, monitors the implementation of recommendations and identifies systemic issues for resolution. The OCR process holds commanders and managers accountable for local and organisational objectives and ensures appropriate corporate focus across the organisation. The OCR specifically assesses both local area and specialist command performance in reducing crime and violence, improving public safety, implementation of good people management practices, compliance with policy and effective financial management. Since its implementation in 1998, the OCR process has undergone a number of stages of development designed to improve governance within NSW Police. The current stage of the OCR process commenced in February 2006 and the Commissioner's Inspectorate has conducted 26 OCRs with Local Area Commands for the year.

Complaints

Local commanders and managers are responsible for the management of the majority of complaints about NSW Police employees. Within each command Complaint Management Teams (CMTs) provide advice, supervision and direction to ensure that complaints are dealt with in a timely and effective manner. CMTs comprise the commander/manager, an executive officer, a crime manager (or equivalent) and other specialist staff as required.

Corporately, the management of complaints by NSW Police is supported by the Professional Standards Command (PSC). The PSC provides this support through a number of avenues including:

- developing procedures and resources for use by CMTs
- provision of consultancy services for CMTs
- quality review and audit of complaint records
- specialist investigative advice and/or resources
- monitoring and reporting on trends and performance

The PSC maintains close liaison with the Police Integrity Commission and the NSW Ombudsman to ensure that the issues of interest to those agencies are considered within the NSW Police complaint management framework.

The total number of complaints against police (from both internal and external sources) decreased by 1.4 percent in 2005-06 (compared to 2004-05). This decrease was characterised by an overall 9.3 percent decrease in the number of internal complaints received. In the same period, the number of external complaints (that is, complaints by the public) increased by 4.7 percent. The total number of issues identified (a complaint can contain a number of issues) dropped in line with the decrease in complaints, down 1.8 percent.

Under section 181D of the *Police Act 1990*, the Commissioner has the power to remove police officers from NSW Police if the Commissioner no longer has confidence in the officer's suitability, taking into consideration the officer's competence, integrity, performance or conduct. During the reporting period, the Commissioner lost confidence in 18 officers, two of these officers were reinstated by the Industrial Relations Commission. The reinstatement of one of these officers was confirmed by the Full Bench of the Industrial Relations Commission in September 2006.

A formal complaint about an employee of NSW Police must be made in writing. A complaint can be delivered to a police officer, by post, facsimile or electronic mail, or lodged at a Local Court. A Member of Parliament may also make a complaint on behalf of a constituent. Complaints may be lodged with the Commissioner of Police, the Customer Assistance Unit, or to the Professional Standards Manager of the Region or Local Area Command to which the employee is attached. Complaints can also be made to the NSW Ombudsman (www.ombo.nsw.gov.au) and more serious allegations can be made to the Police Integrity Commission (www.pic.nsw.gov.au). Complaints in relation to administrative officers can also be made to the Independent Commission Against Corruption (www.icac.nsw.gov.au).

External Oversight Of NSW Police

NSW Police acknowledges the need for effective communication with oversight agencies, and works to provide those agencies with accurate and timely information about NSW Police and its performance.

During the reporting year, NSW Police provided information, and responded to recommendations and requests from the NSW Ombudsman in relation to reviews of 12 Acts. Among those Acts was the *Police Powers (Drug Detection Dogs) Act 2001*, which included 55 recommendations relevant to NSW Police. A corporate project team is currently working to implement supported recommendations by the end of 2006.

NSW Police has also commenced providing information to the Ombudsman in relation to current reviews of police powers under the *Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002* (or LEPRA) and the *Law Enforcement Legislation Amendment (Public Safety) Act 2005*. NSW Police has provided detailed information in response to information requests from the NSW Ombudsman in relation to both Acts. NSW Police is also allowing review staff from the Ombudsman's office to accompany police on particular operational duties and observe police use of powers under LEPRA.

NSW Police also responded to a number of Ombudsman's investigations, including reviewable child death investigations, and put in place measures to improve procedures and the police response to matters involving children at risk. A number of Ombudsman recommendations are currently being taken into consideration in the review of the NSW Police Domestic Violence Standard Operating Procedures and the Child Protection Standard Operating Procedures. Implementation of the new procedures is planned for the 2006-07 reporting year.

Privacy and Personal Information

NSW Police collects and maintains an extensive database, known as the Computerised Operational Policing System (COPS), which holds information on crimes and other incidents which become known to police. Personal details of involved persons are kept on this database and those details are needed to enable police to investigate crime. Names and dates of birth are important to facilitate unique identification of persons. Contact details, including a residential address, are needed to enable contact in the case of follow-up inquiries. This information is used in the investigation of crime and for intelligence analysis. De-identified information about crime incidents is passed to the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (see www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au/bocsar) who compile and release NSW Recorded Crime Statistics. Statistics are also produced for use internally as management information.

The *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998* provides police with exemptions on sharing information for law enforcement purposes while providing safeguards on the release of personal information. In recognition of the importance of personal information, NSW Police is stringent in applying the principles of the *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998*. NSW Police rigorously audits access to records held on COPS and other administrative or operational systems. All NSW Police employees are required to abide by the *NSW Police Code of Best Practice for Information Management*, which sets out the responsibilities of NSW Police employees as defined by the *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998*.

Measuring Performance

NSW Police participates in the National Community Satisfaction with Policing Survey (NCSPS), which is conducted by an independent market research company. The survey provides information on the community's attitude to and satisfaction with police, feelings of safety, perceptions of problems, and driving behaviour. As a national survey, the NCSPS allows comparison of NSW results with the national average. Results are available every quarter relating to the previous 12 months.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) conducts Crime and Safety Surveys, which provide information on household and personal victimisation for selected crime types. National Crime and Safety Surveys, conducted in 1993, 1998, 2002 and 2005, allow comparison of NSW victimisation and rates of reporting to police to national averages. Depending on sample error, some interstate comparisons are also possible. NSW Police and the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) have jointly funded the NSW Crime and Safety Surveys in non-national years since 1990. The Crime and Safety Survey relates to the reference period of 12 months to April each year. Results become available about six months after the reference period (12 months after in the case of national surveys) and therefore cannot be used as current performance indicators. The surveys do however provide validation of trends observed in police recorded crime statistics.

Police recorded crime statistics are derived from the NSW Police Computerised Operational Policing System (COPS). Information is processed via the Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) and consistent statistics are available throughout NSW Police commands. Both the level and trends in crime are used as key operational performance indicators. Information is also drawn from other operational and administrative systems and used as performance indicators. The framework used is related to the Results Logic (see diagram p. 42) and linked to business plans. The accuracy of the systems is reliant on local supervision in accordance with the Command Management Framework.

The Report on Government Services (available from the Productivity Commission, www.pc.gov.au) provides information on a range of performance indicators for each State or Territory policing service. The information generally becomes available well after the reference period and cannot be used operationally to adjust services in the short term. Caution must be exercised in use of the data provided in the Report, owing to the different operating environments, police systems and processes. It should be noted that, observed differences in trends are used and causes examined to identify better practices.

HUMAN RESOURCES

The employees of NSW Police are the organisation's largest and most important investment. Over 75 percent of total expenditure is employee related (or approximately $1.6 billion). Our achievements are therefore highly dependent on the way we manage our people.

NSW Police officers are some of the most highly trained and best equipped police in Australia and all police receive ongoing training throughout their career.

In the reporting period, 634 new recruits were attested through the constable education program and are now part of the growing number of proud men and women who make up the NSW Police.

As at 30 June 2006, there were 3739 female police officers (making up 25.5 percent of all staff), an increase from the previous year. Additionally, four women were appointed to the Police Senior Executive Service. Representation in the other EEO target groups has also increased from the previous year. Further details are provided in appendix six.

The majority (67 percent) of police officers have more than six years of service, an increase from 61 percent in 2004-05. The bulk of all police officers fall within the 6 to 20 year experience bracket with 14 percent having over 21 years service.

Years of Service of Police Officers:

Source: NSW Police SAP – HR
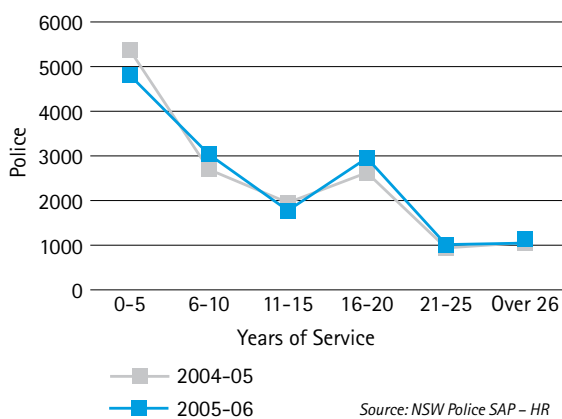
A diverse workforce servicing a diverse community

General duties officers are often the first point of contact between the public and NSW Police. They are the local police working in Local Area Commands (LACs). NSW Police remains committed to maintaining front line policing as a priority by providing resources to LACs and specialist support commands.

Local Area Commands also employ Crime Management Teams which comprise both police and administrative officers focusing on particular crime types, they also work together with local police to build links with specific sections of the community. Aboriginal Community Liaison Officers, Ethnic Community Liaison Officers, Youth Liaison Officers, Crime Prevention Officers and Domestic Violence Liaison Officers all work within Crime Management Teams and with the community to assist in preventing and detecting crime. Aboriginal and Ethnic Community Liaison Officers have an understanding of their local community's diversity and the issues affecting them. They provide a valuable link between police and vulnerable sections of the community.

NSW Police currently has 33 Ethnic Community Liaison Officer positions across 26 Local Area Commands. Our Ethnic Community Liaison Officers represent numerous countries of birth and speak many different languages. In an endeavour to further the diversity of its workforce, NSW Police place recruitment advertisements throughout various sectors of the community, within a broad range of media.

NSW Police has increased the percentage of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) employees from 1.5 percent to 1.9 percent (a 29.6 percent increase) just below the 2 percent target. As at 30 June 2006, there were 186 Aboriginal police officers, 58 Aboriginal administrative officers and 2 Aboriginal special constables.

Employee Assistance Program

The Employee Assistance Program (EAP) is a free counselling service available to NSW Police staff and their immediate family members, via a toll free number. The EAP provides help with problems such as emotional stress, marital or family issues, work place conflict, or anxiety and depression. During the period 23 March 2005 to 22 March 2006, 8.9 percent of NSW Police employees (1347) and their family members (338) used the counselling services offered through the EAP. Over 4475 hours of counselling were provided in both face-to-face sessions and over the phone. Approximately 37.9 percent of the problems employees raised with counsellors were work related, while other problems were of a personal nature.

Alcohol and Drug Testing

Under NSW Police's random breath testing program 7,599 random alcohol tests were conducted in 2005-06, compared to 9,057 tests in the previous year. Thirty nine targeted and 23 follow-up alcohol tests were also conducted. A total of ten officers tested positive (above a 0.02 blood alcohol level).

A total of 2,608 officers have been tested since random drug testing commenced in September 2001. Of the 598 officers randomly tested in 2005-06, one tested positive to amphetamine type substances. A total of 22 targeted drug tests were also conducted in 2005-06, the same number as the previous year. Three officers tested positive, two to cannabis and one to amphetamine type substances. While there has been a decrease in random alcohol tests conducted during the reporting period, this must be considered in light of the increased focus on drug testing.

In accordance with the NSW Police Drug and Alcohol Policy all officers who test positive to alcohol are offered rehabilitation counselling. Officers who test positive to drugs are liable to dismissal.

Since 1 July 1998 mandatory drug and alcohol tests have also been conducted following any incident in which a person is killed or seriously injured as a result of a police shooting or motor vehicle pursuit, or where there is a death in custody.

During the 2005-06 reporting period there were 28 such incidents requiring the mandatory testing of 96 officers. None of the officers tested positive to either drugs or alcohol.
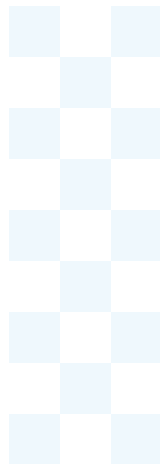
Between 2003 and 2005 the Police Integrity Commission (PIC) conducted Operation Abelia, an investigation into drug use by some NSW Police officers. The scope of Abelia also considered strategies to prevent and deter illegal drug use by police. The findings of Operation Abelia have provided NSW Police an opportunity to strengthen an already solid reputation as an organisation that will not tolerate illegal drug use by employees.

Despite NSW Police's strong policies, procedures and training regime, PIC identified a range of opportunities to strengthen the NSW Police approach to the use of illegal drugs by officers. Many of their recommendations relate to improving operational policy and communication processes to better articulate NSW Police's policy.

Following consideration of the PIC report, a project team was established under the leadership of the Commissioner's Inspectorate to progress many aspects of the PIC final report. Some new initiatives and measures which are being developed include:

- revision of NSW Police Drug and Alcohol Policy

- introducing more resources to assist commanders/ managers in managing drug use allegations

- improving training available to officers

- increasing the circumstances which allow for random and targeted testing

- significantly increasing the frequency of drug testing

- employing more staff to carry out tests

- recalling officers to duty to carry out targeted drug tests

- expanding tests to include non-prescribed steroid use

- introducing random and targeted drug and alcohol testing for Students of Policing.

Future Challenges

Future challenges in human resources for NSW Police include developing incentives to ensure the retention of experienced officers, and reducing sick and injury leave.

NSW Police has commenced action to identify the reasons for the increases in sick leave taken by both police and administrative officers. The sick leave policy will be reviewed to include reduction in sick leave and to make commanders and managers accountable to meet future targets. NSW Police will report on the progress of reducing sick leave in future Annual Reports.

One of the strategies in place to assist in retaining more experienced staff is the Permanent Restricted Duties Policy which reaffirms NSW Police's commitment to ensure all reasonable steps are taken to rehabilitate injured staff back into their pre-injury employment. Provisions have also been put in place to allow for permanent placement of officers in restricted duties on a case by case basis.

CORPORATE SERVICES

Streamlining Corporate Processes

During the reporting year NSW Police embarked on a major project to provide a more strategic, focused and efficient delivery of corporate services. The Corporate Services Efficiency Review is assessing corporate systems, processes and tools to support the implementation of new business structures. Significant projects within the review include roster automation and consolidation; improvements to employee self service; and automation of other activities such as workers compensation recoups.

The focus of the review aims to produce business models which address appropriate governance at three levels, namely:

- Corporate – to provide strategic focus driven by policy

- Shared Services Centres – to deliver customer services and provide a cost effective processing service in the areas of Workers Compensation, Leave, Recruitment, Terminations, Personnel Administration, Payroll, Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, General Ledger, Assets and Travel

- Commands/Business Units – to deliver services and functions that are appropriate and can only be provided at this level, in the areas of operational human resources and finance advice and assisting Commanders with the devolved activities eg rostering and general administrative support.

Corporate services and administrative support functions are being restructured to achieve the Government's global savings targets of $15 million for 2005-06 and a further $15 million for 2006-07.

The Audit Office of NSW reported on a follow up performance audit on sick leave in NSW Police in June 2006. The Audit Office found that sick leave had increased for both police and administrative officers, and that there were significant problems with data accuracy and completeness. NSW Police is working towards achieving a benchmark in the reduction of sick leave as part of the global savings strategy.

A reconciliation of the rosters system with the personnel system revealed that some leave records had not been recorded. A full audit is currently underway to correct the system and supervisory processes have been instituted to ensure continued adherence to the necessary compliance regime.

Performance

The key objectives of NSW Police are to reduce crime and violence and the fear of crime.

The Results Logic forms the basis for planning throughout NSW Police and performance is monitored throughout the year using a variety of indicators. Performance is assessed against the following areas:

- Public trust and confidence
- Reduced crime and violence
- Improved public safety
- Motivated workforce
- Improved systems and processes
- Management and sustainability of results

The discussion within this chapter shows how indicators are used to assess whether the services provided are appropriate to local needs and effective within the local community.

NSW Police works with the community to reduce crime and violence and improve public safety. The bulk of policing work is done by operational police at Local Area Commands (LACs). Depending on their location and demographics, LACs can often have very different demands placed upon them. Police work closely with their local community to tailor policing response to the needs of that community.

Specialist commands complement local police. They provide further services that, at times, are required by LACs to provide the community with the best possible policing response. Strike forces are formed when resources are needed to be concentrated on a particular crime or crime types such as drugs, murder or other organised crime.

The Results Logic Diagram (page 42) is a representation of policing services delivered and the results which might be expected from each service. In reality, service can cross over results areas; for example crime investigations and attendance at court are shown to result in offenders being brought to justice, however they also contribute to crime prevention and reassure the community that police are available and have the capability to respond appropriately. High visibility policing operations can add to people's feelings of safety. The visible presence of marked police vehicles, whether designated highway patrol or general duties, may lead to improved driver and other road user behaviour and thereby improve road safety.

The Program Statement, shown at pages 56-57, shows the apparent allocation to each budget program. The allocation has been calculated on the basis of the estimated proportion of time committed to activities classified to each Program. The information is derived from the Roster System wherein each officer on the Roster is allocated a Duty Code for each shift worked. The Duty Code represents the expected nature of work for that shift and may not truly reflect the actual work undertaken. The police budget is divided across the four programs as follows:

- Community Support - 57%
- Criminal Investigation - 26%
- Traffic - 9%
- Judicial Services - 8%

PARTNERSHIPS

The community has an important role to play in assisting police to prevent and reduce crime. Crime Prevention Officers at each of the 80 LACs and within specialist commands work closely with their communities to deliver local solutions to local problems with the cooperation of other government, welfare, business and community sectors. Crime prevention initiatives include the Safer by Design Program and Community Safety Audits. Police Accountability Community Teams (PACT) are community meetings between the local police commander, local members of parliament, local mayors and other community members which ensure that local area commanders are accountable to their local communities. PACT meetings encourage community partnerships to reduce crime and the fear of crime; develop local solutions to local crime in partnership with local stakeholders; and improve public safety and reduce the fear of crime at a local level while raising understanding of the relationship between policing, the community and crime reduction. Through PACT, local area commanders are also able to take into account local community views on police visibility, police deployment and crime hotspots when making decisions on police tasking and deployment.

Family and Domestic Violence

NSW Police is working strongly with both government and non-government agencies to improve our collective response to family and domestic violence. Over 50 percent of the community are concerned about being a victim of physical assault. Police statistics reveal that 37 percent of recorded assaults are domestic related. In 2005-06, over 50,000 Apprehended Domestic Violence Orders (AVOs) were added to the domestic violence police data base. Police instituted legal actions for over 12,000 breaches of AVOs.

NSW Police has a number of initiatives to support victims of domestic violence and target domestic violence offenders. A number of initiatives involve the co-location of external support agency staff with police, to ensure a coordinated approach. Other domestic violence partnerships in which NSW Police currently participate include:

- the Domestic Violence Intervention Court Model (DVICM), which is currently being trialled at Campbelltown and Wagga Wagga Courts. This initiative involves the Attorney General's Department, Legal Aid and Local Courts. Preliminary results are encouraging with less defended orders and a higher conviction rate

- Staying Home Leaving Violence – a pilot being run in Bega and South East Sydney in conjunction with the Department of Housing and Department of Community Services. It is proposed that this program will be extended to the two DVICM pilot areas (Campbelltown and Wagga Wagga) as well

- the Domestic Violence Proactive Support System (DVPASS) operates in a number of LACs with support from local service providers

- Police/Women's Refuge Partnerships Against Domestic Violence operating in Manning/Great Lakes

- Domestic Violence Intervention Response Team (DVIRT) in Brisbane Waters

- Canterbury Bankstown Interagency Domestic Violence Response Team (CBIDVRT) and the Domestic Assault Response Team (DART) at Wyong, Tuggerah Lakes

- Mt Druitt Family Violence Response Support Strategy (MDFVRSS)

- Green Valley Domestic Violence Service (GVDVS)

- Complex Case Management and Review Team (CCMART), River Towns

- Integrated Case Management for Families (ICMF), La Perouse.

In June 2006 NSW Police hosted the inaugural meeting of Australasian police agencies to develop an Australasian Policing Strategy on the prevention and reduction of family violence. The strategy has since been presented at the Police Commissioner's Conference in September 2006 with NSW and Victoria Police agencies being given the mandate to progress the initiatives contained therein.

Child Protection

The *Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998*, requires health, education and law enforcement workers to notify the Department of Community Services of any suspected child abuse or where a young person is considered at risk of harm. Police may exercise emergency powers to remove a child reasonably suspected of being at imminent risk.

In the 2005-06 financial year, police made child at risk reports to the Department of Community Services as a result of 50,613 jobs. A total of 89,686 reports of children at risk were made involving 63,513 children. Approximately 70 percent of the reports of children at risk of harm were related to domestic violence incidents.

The Child Protection and Sex Crimes Squad, State Crime Command, is responsible for child protection and coordinates the Joint Investigative Response Teams (JIRTs) in conjunction with the Department of Community Services. The Squad also manages the Child Protection Register.

Following a proposal by the NSW Police Commissioner at the 2005 Conference of Commissioners of Police of Australasia and the South West Pacific Region, NSW Police held a national forum on the problem of physical and sexual abuse of children. The forum, which took place on 24-26 October 2005 in Sydney, was conducted in recognition of this significant problem which transcends state, territory and national borders. The forum was invaluable in terms of bringing together practitioners, supervisors and policy makers to discuss current policing challenges and share examples of best practice. It provided an opportunity for focussed and robust discussion and exchange of ideas between like-minded professionals. Importantly, it also

provided the vehicle to develop a national plan of action to address the challenges faced by each of the participating agencies. The forum was a resounding success with unanimous support for the need to establish a national framework to assist in identifying best practice and national standards for policing.

At the request of the Commissioners, the Police Commissioners' Policy Advisory Group has developed the '*Australasian Policing Strategy on the Prevention and Reduction Of Physical And Sexual Abuse Of Children'*. This document communicates the shared vision of Commissioners, and the aims and principles that will guide police responses nationally. The strategy is aimed at providing a framework to identify and build upon existing jurisdictional and inter-jurisdictional capabilities that target child abuse, in order to address any gaps in policing approaches to prevent and investigate such crimes. The strategy contains seven key priority areas: education and training; research and knowledge; policy and legal process; incident response and investigation; early intervention; partnerships, communication and information sharing; and Aboriginal Communities. Each jurisdiction is to develop its own Action Plan based on the national framework. The Australian Crime Commissioners' forum will provide oversight and guidance in the development of Action Plans and progress areas that require coordinated police action.

Alcohol Related Crime

Alcohol is shown to be a contributing factor to violence and disorderly behaviour. NSW Police has an alcohol reduction campaign whereby all incidents are linked to places where involved persons last consumed alcohol. This enables police to identify premises where responsible serving of alcohol practices are potentially being ignored.

Police work with licensees to ensure responsible serving of alcohol is observed by both customers and staff. Police actively reinforce the responsible serving of alcohol by inspections and walk throughs of licensed premises. The Australian Hotels Association and many licensees have entered into voluntary liquor accords in cooperation with the Office of Liquor Gaming and Racing and NSW Police. These have been shown to be successful in improving behaviour and curbing violence.

Health authorities warn of the dangers associated with over consumption, particularly 'binge' drinking, and underage drinking. Local councils may proclaim alcohol free zones which are enforced by both police and council rangers. The Safe Party Strategy offered by local area commands represents a key crime prevention initiative. Good planning can reduce the risk of potential problems. The Safe Party Pack contains a checklist giving information on strategies to make parties safe and enjoyable as well as instructions on how to notify police.

Customer responsibility

It is an offence to serve alcohol to an intoxicated person and therefore bar staff may refuse service and request people to leave the premises. Police may issue an infringement notice for a $550 penalty if patrons refuse to leave.

Alcohol Related Crime

Context
Alcohol is a contributing factor to crime and social disorder. Police licensing enforcement (e.g. responsible serving of alcohol and under-age drinking) is aimed at prevention of crime and self harm.

Desired result
Licensing enforcements impact on the number of assaults occurring in/on licensed premises.

Findings
Business inspections of licensed premises increased by 60% (55,817 year ended June 2005; 89,065 year ended June 2006). The majority of these business inspections are 'walk through' inspections.

The number of assault incidents occurring in licensed premises was stable. Alcohol related assaults increased by 5%.

Future action
Further enhancement of liquor accords with the cooperation of licensees, is expected to lead to more responsible drinking behaviour.

Licensing Enforcement:

	Jun 02	Jun 03	Jun 04	Jun 05	Jun 06
Number of assaults in licensed premises	6,151	6,622	6,895	7,038	7,097
Inspection of licensed premises	113	8,019	27,055	55,817	89,065
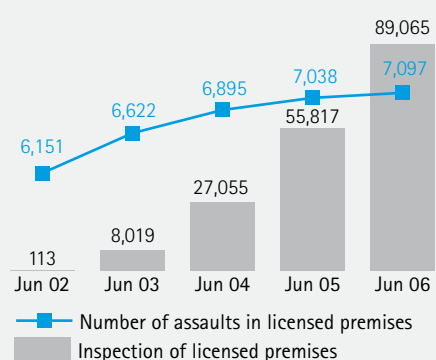
Source: COPS

The proportion of people considering drunken or disorderly behaviour to be a local problem has decreased over the last two years (from 56-58 percent to 45-49 percent). Concern in NSW remains higher than the national average (40-42 percent).

Illicit Drugs

Beginning in February 2006 and continuing for three months, State Crime Command Drug Squad, conducted a series of lectures with more than 2000 pharmacists. Supported by the NSW Pharmacy Guild, the lecture series provided advice to pharmacists on the actions of people who attempt to illicitly obtain pseudoephedrine-based products (pseudoephedrine is the main precursor chemical in the manufacture of methylamphetamine – more commonly known as 'speed'). Pharmacists were also advised about legislative changes which affected the recording of product sales, storage, display and supply requirements of pseudoephedrine-based medications.

Mental Health

Police officers provide initial on site response to incidents in the community that pose a serious risk to the safety of people; either to themselves or to others. To this end, NSW Police recognises that while NSW Health is the primary provider of mental health services, police still retain a crucial role in the provision of services in acute incidents, where mentally ill or disordered persons pose a direct threat to themselves or others.

In 2005-06, NSW Police worked collaboratively with key emergency service agencies (NSW Health and Ambulance Services NSW) and the Ministry for Police, in a number of interagency forums. Progress has been made with the implementation mental health policy and program initiatives – both internally and at an interagency level. During the reporting year, NSW Police launched its *NSW Police Implementation Plan for the NSW Interagency Action Plan for Better Mental Health* policy; delivered a two day education and training conference to its network of 80 NSW Police Mental Health Contact Officers at the Police College Goulburn in June; and conducted a trial of a mental health first aid education package in Lake Illawarra LAC in May.

Working with Diverse Communities

In 2006, NSW Police launched the N*SW Police Priorities for Working in a Culturally, Linguistically and Religiously Diverse Society 2006-2009*. This document sets the social and organisational policy context for policing in a diverse society and incorporates the NSW Police Ethnic Affairs Priorities Statement (EAPS) Forward Plan 2006-2009.

Over the next three years NSW Police will implement a range of corporate and local initiatives reflecting the EAPS Forward Plan under five priority areas:

■ Building trust and partnership – both within NSW Police and with culturally diverse communities through respect, dialogue, cooperation, appropriate and effective consultation, and communication

■ Reduced crime and violence – particularly in areas with new and emerging communities and/or relatively large numbers of residents of non-English speaking backgrounds

■ Values to reflect the principles of cultural diversity – which will drive organisational performance, compliance and accountability standards at all levels

■ A workplace free of discrimination – which values the skills and leadership attributes required for culturally appropriate policing and police management at all levels of the organisation

■ Recruiting and retaining the right people – to build a committed and confident workforce and fully develop the talents of people we have by providing career and development opportunities as well as reward and recognition for competent practices.

These commitments reflect the areas for improvement as well as building on achievements made over the past 12 months which include:

■ review of the Police and Ethnic Communities Advisory Council and creation of the Commissioner's Advisory Council on Culturally Responsive Policing

■ use of professional interpreters, translators and bilingual staff in appropriate situations

■ a range of localised responses to crime reduction, prevention and awareness raising within identified communities

■ continuation of the Ethnic Community Liaison Officers (ECLO) Program with 33 positions established in 26 Local Area Commands

■ working with external agencies on settlement planning for newly arrived humanitarian and refugee entrants

■ implementation of integrated case management pilot projects as part of the NSW Government Partnerships with Arabic Speaking and Pacific Communities

■ workplace diversity training for police, based on identified needs and work practices

■ development and implementation of diversity perspectives in leadership development.

Refugees and special humanitarian entrants from African nations have been arriving in New South Wales in relatively significant numbers over the preceding five years or so, consistent with Australia's responsibilities as a signatory of United Nations conventions. NSW Police has actively responded to the needs and expectations of recently arrived Special Humanitarian Program (SHP) entrants from African nations in collaboration with many community organisations and other government agencies.
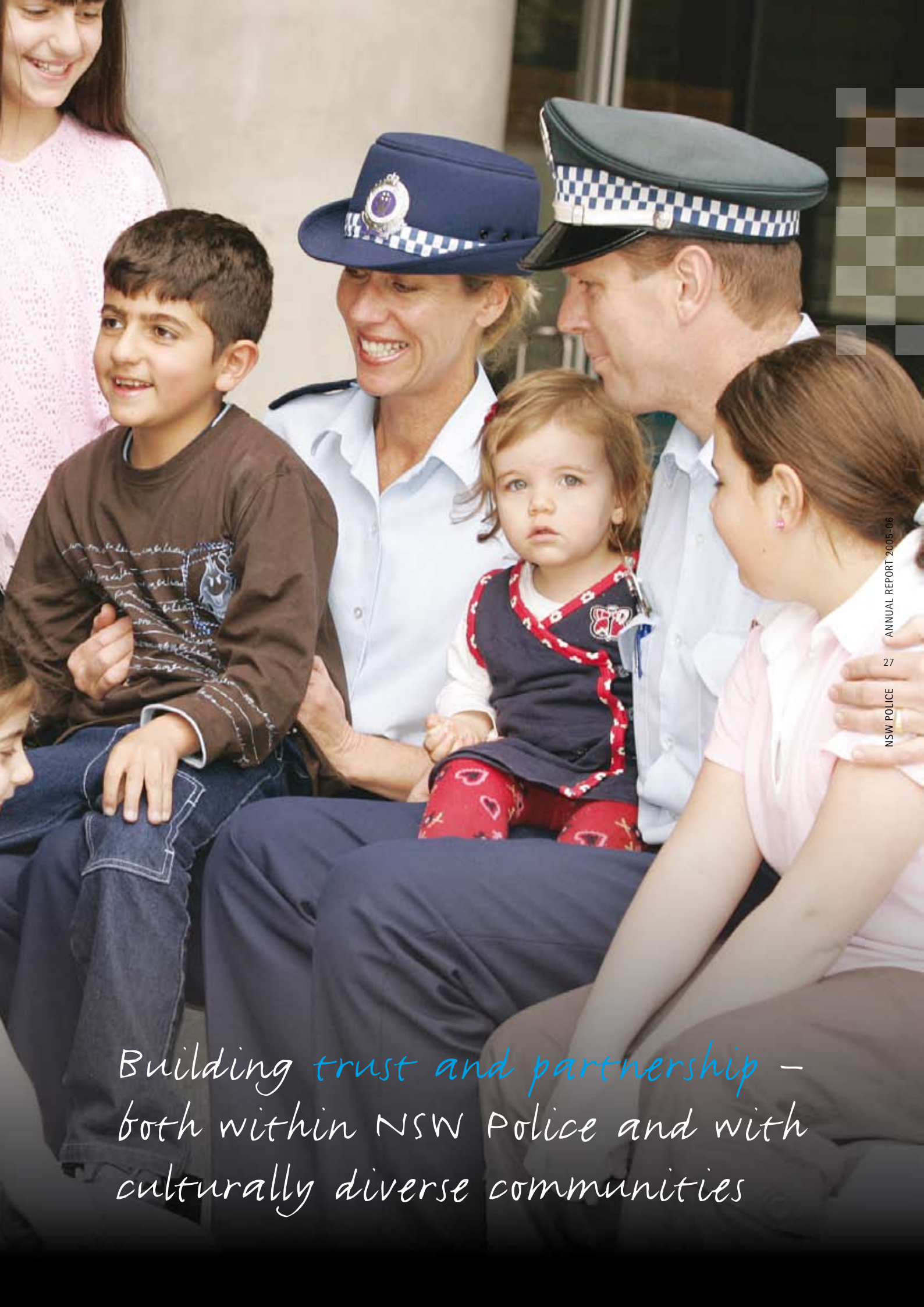
Building *trust and partnership* –
both within NSW Police and with
culturally diverse communities

Direct contact with the community in the context of crime prevention and relationship building has been a focus of many successful local initiatives. These have included:

■ Police involvement in community based forums, committees and working parties

■ Enlisting the support of elders or de facto community leaders to assist with communication and dialogue between communities and police on an ongoing basis as well as intervention in high profile incidents

■ Allocation of liaison functions to senior police (for example, Duty Officers) requiring them to meet with community members and participate in interagency committees

■ Ongoing consultations with communities and service providers to identify emerging issues for newly arrived migrants and refugees and to update communities about police services. Major structured consultations on the needs and experiences of African communities have taken place in a number of Local Area Commands including Coffs/Clarence, Holroyd, Flemington, and Blacktown.

Police engagement of communities at an early stage of their arrival has proven beneficial to improved trust, dialogue and cooperation. In order for this to happen, it is important for service providers and police to work together prior to and during settlement periods. Ongoing participation in interagency planning and collaborative service delivery is therefore crucial. Critical partners that Local Area Commands have worked with on service planning, education and increased communication with communities include:

■ Migrant Resource Centres

■ Local councils

■ Government agencies (including Centrelink, Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, Technical and Further Education and the Department of Community Services, Department of Housing, NSW Health and the Department of Education and Training)

■ Service for the Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture and Trauma Survivors (STARTTS)

■ Police and Citizen's Youth Clubs (PCYC)

■ Schools and school principals

■ Youth services and centres

■ Mainstream service providers

■ Intensive English Language Centres.

Partnerships with Aboriginal Communities

The responsibility for the establishment and management of crime prevention initiatives focusing on local Aboriginal communities lies with each Local Area Command (LAC). The type of program or initiative is usually related to areas of risk identified by the command. The day to day management of these programs is the responsibility of members of the LAC Crime Management Team and includes input from Aboriginal Community Liaison Officers (ACLOs) where applicable. The initiative may be established through a partnership with government, non-government agencies or local Aboriginal organisations.

Some examples of current programs are:

■ NIMBAL – Young Koori Diversion Program

■ Aboriginal Cadet Mentoring Program

■ Project E.N.E.R.G.Y – a model for Youth Motor Vehicle Crime Prevention

■ Domestic Violence Projects (across various Local Area Commands)

■ GIYAALI Cultural Camp (for Aboriginal youth)

■ Wanga Idingii (for Aboriginal youth)

■ Sporting events between Police and Aboriginal people are also common.

As at 30 June 2006, NSW Police employed 54 ACLOs across numerous LACs.

NSW Government Youth Partnerships with Pacific and Arabic Speaking Communities

The *NSW Government Youth Partnership with Pacific Communities* was established in 2003. Pacific communities in New South Wales come from diverse nations, including Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Cook Islands, Niue and New Zealand. Each represents different indigenous cultures, languages and histories.

The Department of Community Services has funded NSW Police under the Partnership to minimise the involvement of young people of Pacific backgrounds in the criminal justice system. The funding has been provided primarily to coordinate police referrals from select LACs to Mission Australia for case management.

The *NSW Government Youth Partnership with Arabic Speaking Communities* began in 2001. It focuses largely on a population of 110,000 people of Arabic speaking backgrounds living in 10 Local Government Areas in western and south-western Sydney.

NSW Police was successful in its bid to pilot an integrated case management model to address the needs of young people of Arabic speaking backgrounds who are at serious risk of offending. Funding was made available for three financial years – 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07. Work continues to implement the objectives of the initiative, which include:

- Diverting at-risk young people away from the criminal justice system

- Developing mechanisms for reporting and evaluation in collaboration with relevant academic and industry experts

- Capturing relevant qualitative and quantitative data illustrating the extent of and the reasons for the involvement of young people of Arabic speaking backgrounds in crime.

Rural Crime

NSW Police is committed to addressing pastoral and agricultural crime, through its specialist Rural Crime Investigators (RCIs), who are located in 26 country LACs. NSW Police are jointly responsible for enforcing rural legislation including stock movement regulations, and the implementation of the National Livestock Identification System (NLIS).

The NSW Police response to rural crime is oversighted by the Pastoral and Agricultural Crime Working Party. The Working Party continues to work together on initiatives that impact on the commission, detection and prevention of rural crime, and comprises senior representatives from NSW Police, the Department of Primary Industries (DPI), the State Council of the Rural Lands Protection Boards (RLPB) and the NSW Farmers' Association.

Rural Crime Investigators are dedicated to working closely with these and other agencies including the Queensland Police Rural Crime and Stock Squad, Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service, NSW Food Authority, Game Council NSW and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to professionally and thoroughly investigate incidents of rural crime including the cruelty/neglect of livestock, illegal trespassing/hunting, produce/chemical/ fuel and machinery thefts, rural arson and fraud.

In addition, NSW Police works with external partners to develop rural crime prevention initiatives designed to encourage primary producers to improve the level of guardianship of their farms, and to encourage reporting of any incidents of rural crime or suspicious activity.

Volunteers in Policing

Volunteers in Policing (VIPs) help police officers and civilian staff in the station, provide victim support and assist in delivering crime prevention information at schools and to community groups or at events. In the 2005-06 reporting year, 800 VIPs at 120 police locations contributed 93,000 hours to NSW Police and the community.

VIPs assist primarily with crime prevention strategies and victim support initiatives such as the maintenance and review of key-holder registers, engraving programs, and assistance in the Biszsafe program. VIPs have also worked with police at major events such as the Royal Easter Show.

REDUCED FEAR OF CRIME

NSW Police conducts operations and develops programs to reduce fear of crime in local communities. This may involve improving people's feelings of safety in public areas through highly visible, intelligence driven policing such as Vikings operation, or through enforcing compliance with responsible service of alcohol laws, to decrease alcohol related crime which can take the form of assaults or malicious damage to property.

Intelligence driven policing

Police identify areas and times at which the community may feel increased fear of harassment or victimisation. High visibility policing is intended to deter crime, provide reassurance and improve behaviour of potential offenders. Person searches are used to deter the carrying of dangerous articles in public. Directions are used to remove people from the area who may become involved as victim or offender in crime, and to reduce harassment and fear. Operations are often carried out in collaboration with local authorities, public transport providers and event organisers.

Vikings Operations

Vikings operations aim to reduce street offences and criminal activity with a particular focus on anti-social behaviour, alcohol related crime, street level drug possession and traffic offences. The cornerstone of Vikings is the utilisation of high visibility policing strategies.

High visibility policing is the tasking and deployment of police to increase the presence of police within the community, to reduce crime and raise levels of public awareness, to engender public confidence and reduce the perception and fear of crime.

Vikings operations are flexible in nature to suit local needs. Larger scale Vikings operations are not bounded by geographic areas and deploy police from different locations and work units. Operations can be conducted locally, across neighbouring commands, across the State. During the year 649 Vikings operations were conducted with 4,737 arrests being made.

Feelings of Safety

Perception of Safety, NSW
Walking/jogging alone after dark
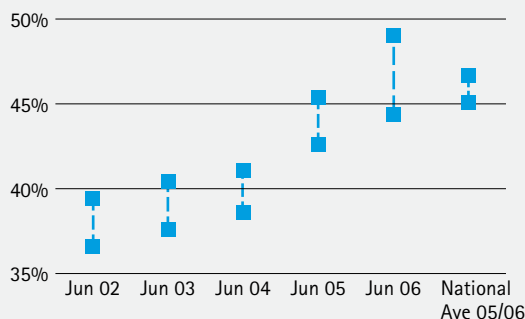
Source: ACPR Survey Community Satisfaction with Policing

Context
People's **feelings of safety** are considered outcomes for policing services generally. Police may influence perceptions by their response to situations and through planned crime prevention activities.

Desired result
An increase in the percentage of people feeling safe or very safe is considered to be a favourable result. NSW Police aims to have the percentage in NSW at or above the national average.

Finding
The perceived level of safety at night for walking/jogging alone after dark increased in 2004-05 and has remained steady throughout 2005-06 within the range of 44.4-49.0%. This is equivalent to the national average range of 45.1-46.7%. Feeling safe travelling on public transport after dark also remained steady (range for 2004-05 was 20.8-23.2% compared to the 2005-06 range of 22.2-26.0%), also equivalent to the national average of 23.4-24.8%.

Caveat
Survey estimates are subject to sample error. Perceptions are influenced by many factors, not necessarily related to the actual level of crime and social disorder (e.g. media reporting and past personal experiences). People should still have some level of concern for their own safety and take necessary measures to ensure the security of themselves and their property.

Future Action
Police in cooperation with local authorities and transport agencies will focus on identified hot spots or times to reduce violence and increase the feeling of safety.

Confidence in Police

Confidence in Police, NSW:
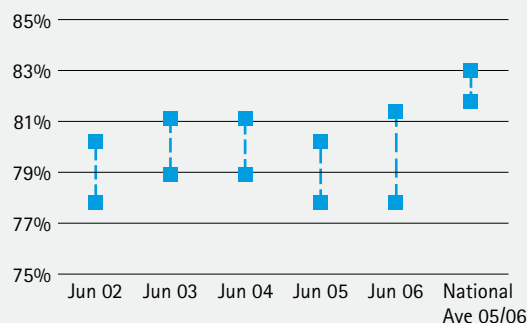
Source: ACPR Survey Community Satisfaction with Policing

Context
The provision of quality services is expected to engender confidence and inspire people to report matters or provide information to police.

Desired outcome
An increase in the percentage of people having confidence in Police. NSW Police aims to have the percentage in NSW at or above the national average.

Finding
Confidence in Police is steady within the range of 77.8-80.2% in 2004–05 and 77.8-81.4% in 2005-06. This remains below the range of the national average for 2005–06 of 81.8-83.0%.

Further information
The community agrees that police display positive traits with 80% of people agreeing that police are professional and 76% agreeing that police are honest.

Caveat
Survey estimates are subject to sample error. Perceptions are influenced by many factors, not necessarily related to past personal experiences with police.

Another Side of Policing
Local Area Commands run information sessions at local schools to increase children's safety awareness. Volunteers in Policing contact elderly persons living alone to check on their welfare.

Appropriate policing response

There were over 1.5 million police radio broadcasts in relation to calls for assistance during the reporting year, of which approximately seven percent were designated as 'urgent duty attendance'. Over 80 percent of urgent calls were attended within 13 minutes and 80 percent of non-urgent calls were attended to within one hour.

NSW Police provides a general emergency response capacity which includes local and specialist units such as Communication and Operational Information, Marine Area Command (Water Police), Aviation Support Branch (Polair) and State Protection Group.

Police also manage public order incidents ranging from political demonstrations to significant sporting events. In December 2005, NSW Police initiated a large scale public order management operation in response to instances of rioting and violence in Cronulla and other beachside suburbs. In response to those incidents and subsequent intelligence, police initiated a number of Major Incident Response Teams (MIRTs) to provide a swift and coordinated response to local issues, while ensuring that operations, planning, logistics, intelligence, investigation and public information were managed appropriately. Each MIRT was led by a Superintendent, and all MIRT Commanders reported to an Assistant Commissioner, who was the overall police commander for the operation. Each MIRT was able to monitor and respond to local issues and intelligence as they arose in their respective geographical area.

'Temporary area commands' were established using a model adapted from that used during the 2000 Sydney Olympic Games. This model ensured the business continuity of local policing, while dedicating sufficient police to the newly established MIRT teams. Police also worked closely with community leaders and support networks in a spirit of cooperation.

A special sitting of the NSW Parliament was convened on 15 December 2005, where the *Law Enforcement Legislation Amendment (Public Safety) Act 2005* was introduced. The Act provided police with increased powers to control and combat public disorder and included the establishment of road blocks, emergency alcohol free zones, emergency closure of licensed premises, increased stop and search powers and the ability to confiscate communication devices and vehicles to prevent further civil disorder.

Response Capability

Calls for Service and Response Time:
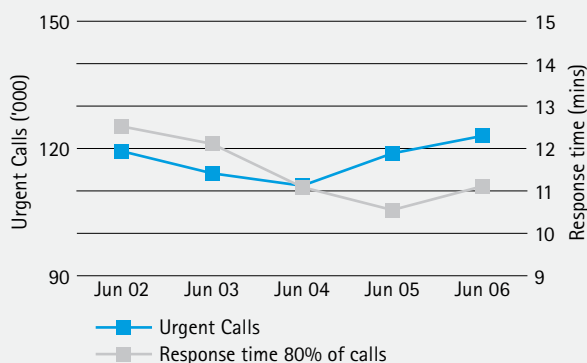
Source: NSW Police Computerised Incident Dispatch System (CIDS)

Context
The community expects police to be available and capable of responding to calls for assistance within a reasonable time.

Desired outcome
NSW Police aims to respond to 80% of urgent calls for assistance within ten minutes.

Finding
Time taken to respond remains close to the target. The proportion of persons satisfied with police contact increased over the last year to its highest level (about 83%).

Future Action:
NSW Police has recently negotiated the First Response Policing Agreement with the NSW Police Association and is implementing a new Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system.

Public Satisfaction with Policing Public Order:

Satisfied with police[a]	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	
					NSW	Aust
Dealing with public order problems - % mean (1 to 5)	45 - 47 3.2	50 - 52 3.4	50 - 52 3.4	48 - 50 3.4	56 - 60 3.5	59 - 61 3.6

a. The scale used to derive the mean score is: 5-very satisfied, 4-satisfied, 3-neither satisfied nor unsatisfied, 2-unsatisfied, 1-very unsatisfied.

Source: ACPR Survey Community Satisfaction with Policing

Planned operations focusing on hot spots

Almost 50 percent of all person searches in 2005-06 were conducted for suspected possession of illicit drugs, some as a result of an indication by drug detection dogs. A further 13 percent of all person searches were conducted for suspected possession of a dangerous implement. Despite more searches, the proportion resulting in the finding of any unlawful object has remained steady at 10 percent. This could indicate a decrease in the willingness of persons to carry unlawful objects with them in public places.

The proportion of people considering illegal drugs to be a problem in their neighbourhood has decreased from 77-79 percent in 2001-02 to 56-58 percent in 2005-06.

Police work with public transport providers to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour, ensure public safety and deter malicious damage. The value of a single fare may be small but the cumulative effect of fare evasion can cost millions of dollars. The cost to remove graffiti and repair other malicious damage to public transport property also runs to many millions of dollars annually. These costs are borne by the community through higher fares or higher taxes. Police will continue operations on public transport and where appropriate issue infringement notices for fare evasion and other breaches of transport regulations.

A task force targeting graffiti and vandalism offenders, which operated between October 2005 and May 2006, resulted in the arrest of 24 persons for 300 charges including malicious damage and rail trespass offences. The operation achieved its goals of detecting offences and deterring offenders from entering the rail corridor, where there is the potential for serious injury and death. The success of the task force led NSW Police to establish the NSW Police Rail Vandalism Taskforce in conjunction with RailCorp Security Services. RailCorp has contributed funding in the order of $500,000 to support the task force and its activities.

Public Safety

Context
Planned operations, focusing on hotspot locations, are expected to have a deterrent effect, leading to improved behaviour in public, less victimisation and increased feelings of safety.

Incident Categories	Year to date performance		
	Incidents July05-Jun06	Change from Jul04-Jun05 Incidents	% Change from Jul04-Jun05
Drug detection	**19,816**	-1,083	-5%
Powers - move on	**44,651**	9,887	28%
Powers - Person Search	**71,035**	15,601	28%
Missing Person	**9,381**	246	3%
Traffic	**527,429**	-21,067	-4%

Source: COPS 17 July 2006 - Incidents by report date

Persons (%) Disobey 'Directions' Objects Found:

Persons searched where objects found
Persons given 'directions' who disobeyed
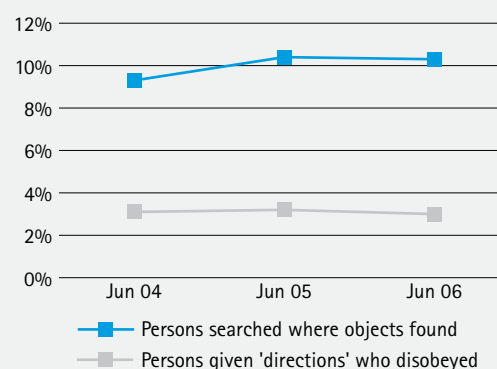
Source: COPS – Note data only from July 2003 due to change in methodolgy

Desired outcome
An increase in police actions of all types and/or a decrease in the level of objects (knives, drugs, implements or stolen goods) found and directions not obeyed.

Finding
Police actions (searches and move ons) increased by 28%. The percentage of searches where an *object was found* is relatively constant (10%) and the percentage of people who disobeyed police directions was steady at 3%. Drug detection incidents decreased by 5%. Traffic incidents are also lower (–4%).

Future Action
Improved systems and intelligence analysis will be used to identify crime hot spots and conduct planned operations to deter opportunities for crime.

Assault/Robbery in Outdoor/Public Place:

Legend:
- Assualt in outdoor/public place
- Robbery in outdoor/public place

Source: COPS 17 July 2006

Assaults/Robbery on Public Transport:

Legend:
- Assault on public transport
- Robbery on public transport
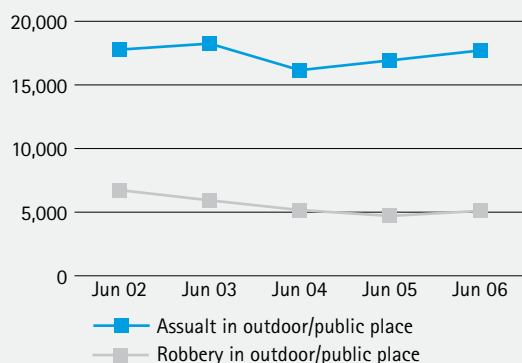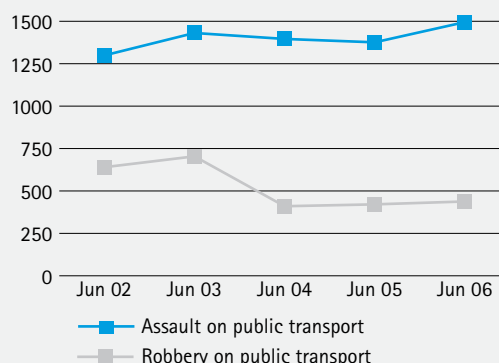
Source: COPS 17 July 2006

Desired outcome

A decrease in crime in public places is considered to be more favourable.

Finding

Assault and robbery in an outdoor/public place increased in the period, assault by 4.6% and robbery by 8.5%.

Caveat

Planned operations may be effective in the areas targeted yet show no real benefit overall if crime is displaced to other areas.

Future Action

Police will target identified repeat offenders and cooperate with local authorities and others to prevent crime.

Desired outcome

Fewer incidents of crime on public transport.

Finding

There were more assaults and robberies on public transport. Assaults on public transport in the 2005-06 (1,495) were higher by 8.6% than in the period 2004-05 (1,376). Note that this is 2.1 percent of all assaults. Robberies are up by 4 percent.

Caveat

Increased police and security activity on public transport may result in the detection and reporting of more incidents.

Future Action

Police will continue to cooperate with local authorities and transport providers, using the powers to search and give directions to people to reduce violence and deter drug use.

REDUCED CRIME AND VIOLENCE

NSW Police Local Area Commands work to focus maximum resources to identified crime hot spots at high crime times through a variety of strategies, including intelligence driven policing, high visibility policing (including foot and bicycle patrols), and random breath testing. Local Area Commands also employ the Suspect Targeting Management Plan – a flexible and coordinated approach to the assessment, targeting and management of repeat offenders.

The proportion of the population considering policing issues as a problem within their local areas has decreased significantly over the last five years. In the last year, further significant decreases were apparent for sexual assault, illegal drugs, housebreaking and motor vehicle theft. Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving is the prime local problem, followed by housebreaking, illegal drugs, and motor vehicle theft.

Over the last year the proportion of people considering break and enter and motor vehicle theft as State problems decreased. Community perceptions with regard to other issues have remained steady.

Context
Being a victim of crime may have acute effects on the quality of life enjoyed by individuals and communities. The level of crime affects the perception of the safety of the environment and therefore the use of public space.

Desired result
A lower level of crime.

Finding
Crimes against the person increased during 2005–06 compared to 2004–05 - Assault by 2% and Robbery by 9%.

Property crimes continued to decrease (Break and Enter, Stealing and Stolen Motor Vehicle) except for *Malicious Damage* (up by 6%) and *Fraud* (up by 2.5%).

Further note
NSW Recorded Crime Statistics for two years to June 2006, released by the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR), indicate that over the last five years NSW experienced statistically significant downward trends in nine of the 16 major categories of crime. The only category of crime to increase across the State was *Malicious Damage to Property*.

Caveat
Recorded crime statistics represent only those matters reported to police. A change in recorded crime may reflect changes in the propensity to report to police as well as the actual incidence.

Future Action
Local Area Commands will continue to focus on identified problems in cooperation with local authorities and the community. Case management plans, including formation of strike forces will be implemented for identified criminals and groups.

Crime Trends

Trends in Recorded Crime:

Legend: 2005-06, 2004-05, 2003-04, 2002-03, 2001-02

Categories: Assault, Break and enter, Malicious damage, Robbery, Sexual assault, Stealing, Stolen vehicle/vessel, Total, major personal & property crime

Source: COPS 17 July 2006

Focus on serious crime

Local Area Commands are supported by specialist units which, in conjunction with other law enforcement agencies, contribute to the prevention, detection and investigation of major crime in New South Wales. Specialist areas within NSW Police include the Counter-Terrorism Coordination Command, the Public Order and Riot Squad, the State Protection Group and the Forensic Services Group. State Crime Command (SCC) provides a focus on particular crime types through ten specialised squads which cover child protection and sex crimes; drugs; firearms and regulated industries; fraud; gangs; homicide; property crime; robbery, South East Asian crime and Middle Eastern organised crime. Specialist taskforces are established to address specific crimes, for example, a taskforce was established to investigate criminal incidents arising from riots that occurred in Cronulla in December 2005.
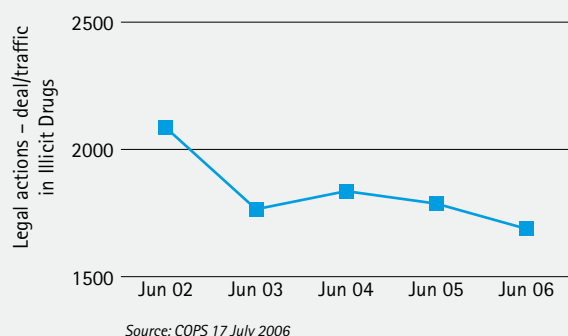
Organised crime

Illicit drugs have a pervasive influence on crime. At the top end, organised groups engage in drug supply and other activities, such as money laundering and bribery.

Illicit Drugs

Legal Actions – deal/traffic in Illicit Drugs:

Source: COPS 17 July 2006

Context
Drug law enforcement activity is directed to limiting supply and prevention of harm.

Desired outcome
An increase in legal actions for deal or traffic in illicit drugs is considered to be more favourable.

Finding
The number of legal actions for deal or traffic in illicit drugs decreased from 1787 in 2004-05 to 1688 in 2005-06.

Caveat
Drug supply investigations can be complex and protracted, and the results may be observable over a number of reporting periods.

Future action
NSW Police will continue efforts to dismantle criminal networks.

A five month investigation into the supply of MDMA (an acronym for 3,4-methylenedioxy-methylamphetamine more commonly known as Ecstasy) identified a 'supply chain'. Four offenders were arrested and a substantial quantity of prohibited drugs was seized including over 4000 MDMA tablets, 6kg of cannabis leaf, and about 50 grams of methylamphetamine all with a potential street value of over $1.1 million. Also seized was $85,000 in cash and investigators identified three residential properties subject to seizure orders through proceeds of crime legislation.

The Cannabis Eradication Program (CEP), which is conducted annually, begins in the latter part of the year, and extends into the early part of the next. The Drug Squad carries out the CEP with the assistance of specialist commands including Aviation Support Branch, Dog Squad and the Radio Electronics Unit. This financial year, six operations carried out in five different locations across the State resulted in the seizure of 7692 cannabis plants with an estimated street value of $12,203,000.

A hydroponic cannabis syndicate operating from 12 houses was dismantled when police seized a total of 1,371 plants and 3kg of cultivated cannabis with a potential street value of over $3 million. Assets to the value of $1.8 million were also seized.

A joint operation between State Crime Command Drug Squad, Western Region Command and the NSW Crime Commission investigated organised crime syndicates involved in the cultivation of large scale outdoor cannabis plantations. Police used various covert surveillance techniques and four properties were positively identified as containing cannabis plantations. Execution of search warrants and other police action led to the seizure of cannabis plants with an estimated street value of $8.2 million and the arrest of several operatives from organised crime gangs.

NSW Police cooperates with the Australian Federal Police (AFP) and the Australian Customs Service (ACS) to restrict importation of drugs. The *Criminal Assets Recovery Act 1990*, along with the *Proceeds of Crimes Act 2002* allows for the seizure of assets deemed to be obtained from or in connection with criminal activity. The government reallocates a portion of the funds seized to the Recovered Assets Pool (ReAP), which is then used to fund further investigations. During the 2005-06 financial year, the Minister for Police approved funding for ReAP totalling $2,767,331. As a result of ReAP funded operations and investigations, police took legal action in relation to 306 people. The majority of legal actions taken were for supply prohibited drug and possess prohibited drug, however, numerous other legal actions including murder and firearms and property related offences were also instituted. In addition, ReAP subsidised operations and investigations completed in 2005-06 generated $1,507,768, and further confiscation proceedings have been commenced by the NSW Crime Commission in relation to matters which are yet to be finalised. It should be noted that some ReAP operations funded within the reporting year are yet to be finalised and may yet result in further legal actions or the seizure of illegal items or commodities not reflected in the results stated here.

In October 2003 Task Force Gain was established to investigate a series of linked Middle Eastern organised crime related activities within South Western Sydney. These activities chiefly related to illicit drug supply and vehicle re-birthing although they escalated to instances of intimidation, violence and murder. Between July 2005 and April 2006 Task Force Gain arrested 70 persons, laid 208 charges, and seized drugs with an estimated street value of $741,000. Fourteen firearms and 1,356 rounds of ammunition were also seized.

Gain also investigated a shooting murder at a suburban café and a number of other 'drive by shootings' in South West Sydney. The investigation identified an organised crime syndicate involved in murder, kidnapping and extortion and the control of drug distribution in South West Sydney. A total of 15 members have been arrested with 35 charges laid including murder, robbery, firearm and drug related offences. The arrest of these key members has greatly disrupted the crime syndicate. The Middle Eastern Organised Crime Squad, replacing Task Force Gain, was established in May 2006 to investigate high level organised crime activities with links to Middle Eastern offenders and/or communities. For the first 2 months of its operation, the Middle Eastern Organised Crime Squad made 127 arrests and laid 341 charges.

Counter Terrorism

The NSW Police Counter Terrorism and Public Order Management Command focuses on prevention, preparedness and response in accordance with the National Counter Terrorism Plan.

As a result of extensive intelligence gathering, nine people were arrested for conspiracy to commit acts in preparation/planning for a terrorist act. As part of the same operation, 13 people were arrested in Victoria for terrorist related offences. These matters are still before the courts.

Firearms

NSW Police administers the Firearm Registry and the regulation of firearms has been reinforced by police inspections of storage practices, in an attempt to limit illicit access to weapons, and thereby also limit their use.

A strike force was established to investigate the alleged unlawful manufacture and sale of prohibited firearms, rifles and silencers. Police seized two handguns and seven long arms as well as firearms parts and a quantity of ammunition. A person was subsequently charged with 25 offences.

Operations are also established across state boundaries. For example, a joint operation with Queensland Police investigated illegal firearms trafficking. An offender was arrested after attempting to supply a semi-automatic pistol, silencer, firearm parts and ammunition and charged with eight offences. Search warrants were executed in the Brisbane area with the assistance of Queensland Police.

The NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) has recently reported that the total number of criminal incidents involving a firearm in NSW is now approximately 44 percent lower than it was in 1997. In addition, shooting incidents (that did not result in a death) rose by 83 percent between 1995 and 2001; however, since 2001 they have fallen by 40 percent. Robberies involving a firearm have showed the most significant decline, with 1,200 offences of this kind recorded in 1997, while in 2005, there were fewer than 500.

Robbery

Acting on intelligence received about a planned robbery of security officers, a strike force intercepted three offenders prior to the robbery. A stolen motor vehicle, loaded pistols, gloves, balaclavas and portable radios were found in their possession. Forty one charges were laid including conspiracy to commit armed robbery, possession of loaded firearms and being armed with intent.

A strike force was established in August 2005 to address ram raid offences on automatic teller machines (ATMs) that had reached an all time high during early to mid 2005. The State Crime Command worked with metropolitan regions and the Metropolitan Robbery Unit to explore links between car jacking of luxury/high performance motor vehicles and their subsequent use in ATM ram raids and in armed robbery offences. In November 2005, members of three criminal syndicates were arrested by investigators. Since its commencement, the strike force has led to 36 arrests for 239 offences including armed robbery, armed car-jacking, aggravated break, enter and steal offences, offences relating to ATM ram raids, disposal of stolen vehicles, firearms, and drug supply. The activity of seven syndicates has been disrupted.

In October 2005 a strike force involving the Metropolitan Robbery Unit was established to investigate robberies on licensed premises. 22 persons have been arrested and charged with a total of 81 armed robbery offences.

This year's cannabis eradication program resulted in the seizure of 7692 cannabis plants

State Crime Command Investigators regularly offer advice to Local Area Command investigators or assist in local operations targeting armed robbery offences. Other strategies include educating the liquor industry through presentations to clubs and local liquor accords on strategies to combat armed robbery; for example, a presentation to Clubs NSW members which reached 750 personnel.

A strike force investigated an identified group planning to commit an armed bank robbery and intercepted them driving a high performance Porsche stolen during an earlier home invasion. Five people were arrested on the day and a further two were arrested a week later. A total of 24 armed robbery and related charges were laid against these seven people.

This same strike force discovered a number of persons planning to rob a jewellery store. After monitoring the group's activities for a number of weeks, police arrested four men preparing to enter a stolen vehicle. Various weapons and other items were found. Ten armed robbery and related charges were laid against the four men.

Fraud

Community concern about being a victim of fraud and internet crime has risen over the last five years. Recorded crime statistics also show an increase in fraud, particularly failing to pay for fuel from service stations. Police have been working with individual businesses to address this problem and more recently the Service Stations Association has agreed to consider payment before buying as a means of deterring crime.

A strike force was established to address an observed increase in automatic teller machine (ATM) manipulation across Sydney. A syndicate had established itself using sophisticated personal identification number (PIN) capturing camera technology and skimming devices to steal data from 600 victims. NSW Police, with the assistance of international police agencies, financial institutions, and use of in-house surveillance technologies apprehended four offenders who were charged with over 120 offences, and recovered $150,000 in cash.

Fraud and property crime are often interconnected. A joint investigation between State Crime Command and a Local Area Command investigated cloned vehicles and the production of fraudulent identities. Registration papers and bank cheques were being reproduced which appeared genuine. Fraudulent credit cards were seized along with the equipment for making them. A fake passport, equipment for making fraudulent passports, and a large quantity of mobile phones and documents were also seized. To date, 13 people have been charged and 22 motor vehicles have been recovered with an approximate value of $800,000.

High visibility traffic patrol

Alcohol, speed and fatigue are major contributing factors in traffic collisions. Local police conduct random breath tests and mount operations around traffic hot spots. The Roads and Traffic Authority is responsible for the operation of fixed speed cameras.

NSW Police runs a series of one day state wide traffic enforcement operations aimed at detecting non-compliance in specific areas of road safety. These operations are carried out by police across the state, including dedicated traffic policing resources such as highway patrol. State wide traffic operations conducted over holiday long weekends and other extended holiday periods aim at reducing road trauma by providing a high profile police presence on NSW roads.

The number of fatal vehicle collisions increased slightly in the last year however, over the last five years fatal collisions have decreased by five percent and injury collisions by about ten percent. The proportion of people concerned about speeding cars or dangerous driving remained steady in the last two years but has decreased overall in the past five years.

The National Community Satisfaction with Policing Survey includes questions on self admission to driving behaviour. There is a high compliance with road rules evidenced by over 95 percent of drivers who admit to poor driver behaviour only sometimes.

During 2005-06 a series of operations were conducted targeting breaches of traffic law, public transport offences and anti-social behaviour (see table below).

Traffic Operations:

	Metropolitan[a]	Rural[b]	Total
Operations conducted	13	6	19
Highway Patrol shifts performed	502	661	1,163
Vehicles stopped	3,720	15,705	19,425
Infringement notices issued	2,367	1,567	3,934
Vehicles defected	245	164	409
Persons arrested	120	128	248
Charges laid	191	195	386

a - Metropolitan operations refer to the Sydney metropolitan area.

b - Rural operations were conducted in Newcastle, Mid North Coast, Orana, Darling River, Canobolas, Barwon, Chifley and Lower Hunter LACs.

Source: Traffic Services

Road Safety

Injury and Fatal Crashes, PCAs:
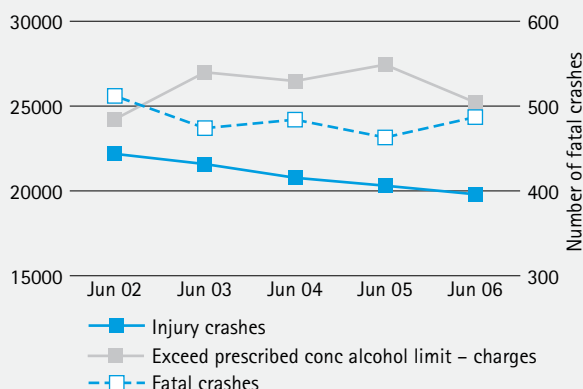
Source: COPS July 2006 (PCA charges), Traffic Services for crashes

Legend:
- Injury crashes
- Exceed prescribed conc alcohol limit – charges
- Fatal crashes

Context

Targeted police presence on the roads is intended to improve road user behaviour and lead to fewer traffic crashes and resultant trauma.

Desired outcome

Fewer injury and fatal crashes. More random breath tests are expected to increase the perceived likelihood of being detected, resulting in fewer charges for PCA.

Findings

Injury crashes decreased in 2005-06 (505 fewer incidents compared to 2004-05), however fatal crashes increased to 487 (from 463 for 2004-05). Charges for prescribed content of alcohol (PCA) decreased by 8% (25,217 for 2005-06 compared to 27,439 for 2004-05).

Road deaths increased to 548 (from 507 for 2004-05). *Note: that there can be multiple road deaths in one fatal crash.*

Future action

Police will continue to target black spots and conduct traffic operations at high risk periods. Random drug testing of drivers is expected to be introduced in 2006.

Use of latest scientific technology

Forensic Technology

The NSW Police Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS) currently has over 12,600 investigations, 18,000 fired cartridge cases and 7,000 bullets in the database. During the year, tests were conducted on 980 firearms resulting in 19 'hits' which led to the linking of 38 crimes and crime scenes.

The Forensic Services Group (FSG) processes fingerprints associated with persons arrested, security industry checks, visa applications and casino employment applicants. FSG also undertakes handwriting analysis. Upgrades and technology investments were made in the forensic investigation areas including the National Automated Fingerprint Identification System to maximise crime scene identifications.

NSW Police has already achieved significant success through the use of DNA as an investigative tool. Additional benefits will accrue with the commencement during 2006-07 of inter-jurisdictional matching via the National Criminal Investigation DNA Database. NSW Police has been reviewing unsolved major crime offences committed prior to 2001 to determine if DNA is present that may be suitable for profiling and placing on the DNA database.

A 'cold' link occurs when a crime scene is linked to a person or another crime scene when police were previously unaware of such a link. DNA allows police to link a suspect to a crime scene or to connect previously unrelated crimes to each other. DNA may also be used to eliminate individuals as suspects in an investigation saving police resources and sparing unrelated persons from becoming the subject of investigation.

The majority of 'cold' links continue to be volume crimes such as break enter and steal and steal from motor vehicles. Although these links are significant in their own right, they can also occasionally provide police with information that will help solve other crimes.

There have been several notable cases where links from the NSW DNA database have led to convictions. In all cases, the person linked was not previously listed as a person of interest in relation to the offence. The number of 'cold' links to the profiles obtained from convicted offender samples confirms the published statistics on recidivism and the significance of the inmate DNA testing program in solving crime and prosecuting the guilty.

Cold case convictions in 2005-06

■ A DNA profile obtained in 2001 from a convicted offender was linked to a 1997 aggravated sexual assault of a male person less than 16 years of age. The suspect was subsequently convicted and sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. Again through DNA evidence, the same offender was linked and convicted of indecent assault against a 13 year old male.

■ In March 2003 the DNA profile obtained from a June 2001 convicted offender sample was linked to an aggravated sexual assault committed in 1990. The offender had gained entry to a residence by climbing through the laundry window and sexually assaulted the female occupant at knifepoint. The suspect was convicted and sentenced for several offences.

■ In November 2002 an inmate's DNA obtained as part of the Inmate Testing Program, was linked to the sexual assault of a disabled pensioner that had occurred in May 1997. The suspect was subsequently charged with sexual intercourse without consent and was sentenced to eight years imprisonment. At the time of his conviction he was already serving a custodial sentence for other sexual offences.

■ In May 2004 the profile obtained from a convicted offender sample was linked to an armed robbery of a jewellery store. The suspect was subsequently found guilty of robbery whilst armed with an offensive weapon and sentenced to nine years imprisonment with a non-parole period of six years.

■ In 2001 a man and his girlfriend, both 19 years old, were approached by a man after leaving a restaurant. After kidnapping both the victims he forced them into nearby sand dunes where he sexually assaulted the female victim. In September 2003 a person was tested in relation to an unrelated offence. In October 2003 the DNA profile was linked to the kidnapping and aggravated sexual assault. In November 2005 the suspect was found guilty of the offences and sentenced to 11 years imprisonment with a non-parole period of eight years.

■ In April 2001 two males broke into a residence in Sydney and sexually assaulted the female occupant. A discarded cigarette butt allowed police to obtain the DNA profile of one of the offenders. In April 2004 the profile from a convicted offender matched the profile from the cigarette butt and the suspect was subsequently convicted of aggravated sexual assault and robbery armed with an offensive weapon. He was sentenced to eight years imprisonment with a non-parole period of six years.

In April 2006 work began on a site to establish the NSW Police Forensic Laboratory. The laboratory will specialise in counter terrorism and disaster victim identification, ballistics, forensic biology, chemistry and botany, and fingerprint analysis. The Chief Scientist commenced duties on 26 June 2006. Further recruitment and equipment acquisition is scheduled for 2006-07.

The recruitment of additional crime scene examiners is progressing in stages and as at end of June 2006, a total of 70 positions had been filled.

Information Management Technology Enhancements

The **Mainframe Replacement Program (MRP)** is a staged replacement of heritage mainframe computer systems on an open architecture platform. The intent is to replace existing systems with commercial software. Anticipated benefits include increased data integration, enabling improved data analysis. This should, in turn, lead to enhanced strategic and operations planning and risk assessment. In the longer term, anticipated benefits include increased crime prevention capacity and public safety.

One of the first systems to be replaced is the Computerised Incident Dispatch System (CIDS), which will be replaced with the **Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD)**. The existing CIDS system was developed in-house in the late 1980s and was essentially a record keeper for the communications centres; enabling evidence of the acceptance and broadcast of calls for assistance. CIDS had later been further developed to record details of the attendance at the scene by police.

CAD and the digital radio system will provide NSW Police with the latest technology enabling the dispatch of sensitive information in a secure environment. CAD will allow the use of GPS technology, enhancing officer and public safety and response times through the implementation of optimal routing of vehicles and other field units. The reporting capabilities of CAD are anticipated to allow evidence of improved responsiveness by police, for example data quality associated with response times.

During the reporting period the CAD project team successfully tendered for a packaged solution to replace the CIDS mainframe dispatch application. Contracts were signed in May 2006 and the project's 2005-06 budget ($7.9 million) was fully expended. The project is on track to implement the new CAD application in 2007.

Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) is a $1.6 million project using photographic imagery to scan and match number plates against a number plate database. After a period of extensive trials, ANPR became operational on 12 December 2005. Using ANPR in conjunction with mobile data terminals (computers on board police vehicles), officers are able to identify unregistered and stolen vehicles on the road. The system was designed by police for police. Similar systems are currently in use interstate and in the United Kingdom. The NSW system is tailored to the special needs of NSW Police. The NSW Privacy Commissioner has confirmed the use of ANPR is in accordance with current legislation. It is anticipated that the use of ANPR technology will lead to increased detection of illegal motor vehicle use (stolen and/or unregistered vehicles).

Use of appropriate legal processes

NSW Police identified over 245,000 alleged offenders during 2005-06. The public expectation is that people will be dealt with appropriately, fairly and equally. Approximately 150,000 alleged offenders were proceeded against and almost 18,000 juveniles were given warnings regarding their offences.

There are many reasons why legal action may not be possible, including the age of the person, competence of the alleged offender or victim, willingness of the victim or complainant to participate in the prosecution and the recency of the incident reported. In any year, police take no formal action against approximately 30 percent of alleged offenders identified. 4,700 adults and 13,700 juveniles were offered an alternative to court proceedings.

Juvenile diversion can only occur in specific circumstances, including the willingness of the young person to participate in the diversionary process. Over the last five years the number of juvenile diversions has decreased from approximately 15,000 in 2001-02 to 13,700 in 2005-06.

NSW Police is also able to divert adult offenders from the criminal justice system.

Legal Actions

Court Attendance Notices and Legal Actions:

Legend:
- Total number of legal actions
- Infringement attached to traffic
- Court attendance notices
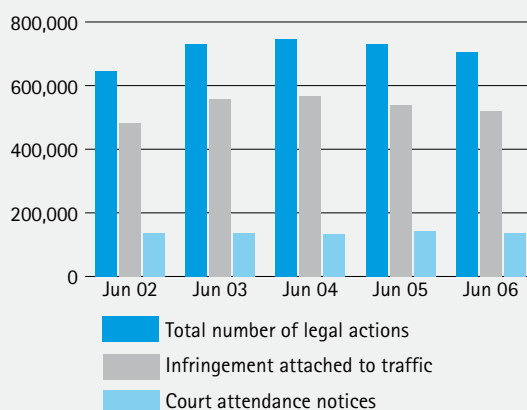
Source: COPS 17 July 2006

Context
Improved investigative procedures should result in more alleged offenders being dealt with and/or being charged with more offences..

Desired outcome
An increase in legal actions, especially court attendance notices.

Finding
Legal actions decreased by 3.5%. The number of Court Attendance Notices (CANs) decreased by 3.4%.

Caveat
The need to prepare Case Notes and Briefs of Evidence has lengthened the time taken for investigations. Each legal action may include more than one offence.

Future action
Police will continue to use appropriate sanctions against alleged offenders. The Criminal Justice System Chief Executive Officers Forum has initiated a review of court processes with a view to improving efficiency and thereby results for the community.

Equity
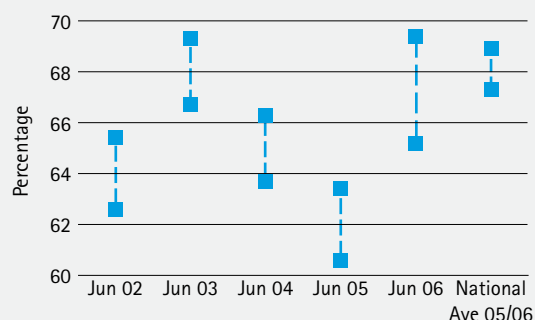
Source: ACPR Survey Community Satisfaction with Policing

Context
Police are expected to maintain the rights of individuals, and to treat people fairly and with dignity, while upholding the rule of law.

Desired outcome
A higher percentage of the population agreeing police treat people fairly and equally. NSW Police aims to have the percentage in NSW at or above the national average.

Finding
The proportion of the population agreeing Police treat people fairly and equally increased from a range of 60.6-63.4% in 2004-05 to 65.2-69.4% in 2005-06. This is equivalent to the national average range of 67.3-68.9%.

Caveat
Survey estimates are subject to sample error. The community's perception of how police treat people may be based on factors unrelated to performance, e.g. media reporting of specific incidents and court outcomes.

The conviction rate in courts has remained relatively steady however the costs awarded against police increased substantially this year. Complaint management teams at LACs continue to review reasons for failed prosecutions with a view to improving investigation and brief preparation. State Crime Command has overall responsibility for ensuring investigation processes meet national and international standards.

Prosecutions

Successful Prosecutions:
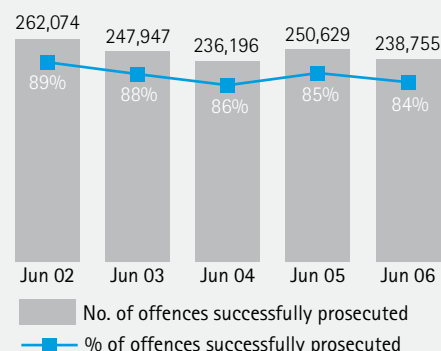
No. of offences successfully prosecuted
% of offences successfully prosecuted
Source: COPS 17 July 2006

Context
The Brief Improvement Project is expected to lead to more successful prosecutions.

Desired outcome
A higher proportion of offences proven.

Finding
The number of offences proven at court decreased from 85% in 2004–05 to 84% for 2005–06.

Caveat
Court results relate to matters finalised in the current period. Delay in the hearing of court matters means information may relate to legal actions initiated earlier. The non-attendance of a witness/victim dramatically reduces the chances of success at court

Future action
Complaint management teams at LACs will continue to monitor results at court to identify training needs and/or process improvement opportunities.

Criminal Infringement Notices

In 2002 the *Crimes Legislation Amendment (Penalty Notice Offences) Act 2002* was enacted to allow the use of infringement notices (Criminal Infringement Notices – CINs) to address certain offences ordinarily processed via Local Court proceedings. For NSW Police, this was aimed at reducing the amount of time police officers spent on custody management, preparing court related documentation and prosecution activities. Reduction in time spent on these activities provides opportunity for increased patrols and investigation of other offences. For Local Courts the aim was a reduction in the time and costs associated with having to deal with less serious offences.

The Act commenced 1 September 2002 and its provisions have been trialled in the twelve LACs prescribed by the associated Regulations since that time: Albury, Bankstown, Blacktown, Brisbane Water, City Central, Lake Illawarra, Lake Macquarie, Miranda, Parramatta, Penrith, The Rocks, and Tuggerah Lakes.

The NSW Ombudsman reviewed aspects of the trial between September 2002 and 2003 and prepared a report for parliament. The report states that the CINs concept had "substantially achieved what it was established to do". NSW Police saved approximately $210,000 worth of labour hours for the period.

As of September 2006, approximately 7,500 CINS have been issued. Possible State-wide rollout of the scheme is currently being considered by the Government.

Cannabis Cautioning Scheme

The Cannabis Cautioning Scheme (CCS) provides police with the discretion to formally caution (rather than charge) adult offenders apprehended for the possession or personal use of up to 15 grams of cannabis leaf; or the possession of equipment for the administration of cannabis.

The CCS uses police intervention to assist offenders to consider the legal and health consequences of their cannabis use and seek treatment and support. Two cautions can be issued under the Scheme. Offenders issued a first caution are *encouraged* to contact the Alcohol and Drug Information Service (ADIS), with the contact being voluntary. Offenders issued a second caution are *required* to contact ADIS to undertake a mandatory telephone health education session. The caution notice contains legal and health information on cannabis use, as well as the dedicated cannabis phone number for ADIS.

The CCS commenced on 3 April 2000 for an initial period of 12 months. The scheme continues to operate with the understanding that it represents a state wide core policing program.

As at 30 June 2006, a total of 19,628 cautions have been issued to adults for minor cannabis offences in NSW since the CCS began.

In response to the findings of the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research's (BOCSAR) evaluation *'The Cannabis Cautioning Scheme Three Years On: An Implementation and Outcome Evaluation'* (Baker, J and Goh, D), NSW Police Drug and Alcohol Coordination (DAC) undertook consultations with internal and external stakeholders, and prepared an options paper with a view to informing the future form of the CCS.

The proposed amendments to the Scheme are currently being considered by the Cabinet Sub Committee on Drugs and Alcohol. In the meantime, NSW Police continues to progress scheme enhancements, such as changes to the COPS system, in order to improve operational and monitoring aspects of the CCS.

Safe custody and supervision of bail

Police detain persons for the purpose of investigation or protective custody. Prisoners can also be detained for short periods until such time as they can be transferred to the Department of Corrective Services or the Department of Juvenile Justice. Police stations are authorised places of detention for intoxicated persons. Police custody officers are specially trained to ensure the wellbeing of persons and to limit the possibility of injury or self harm while in custody. Custody managers ensure people in custody are afforded their rights via the detention after arrest requirements.

Alleged offenders may be released on bail pending appearance in court. Bail conditions are set by police or the court to protect victims and witnesses, to prevent further crime and to ensure appearance at court. Bail conditions can include curfews and restrictions on association, location and residence. Police conduct checks on compliance with bail and if breached may place the person before a court for review of bail.

New South Wales Police Results Logic

GOVERNMENT PRIORITY		A SAFE NSW – Where everyone

PLANNED RESULTS
What we hope to achieve

Reduced fear of crime, antisocial behaviour and public disorder

Increased community confidence in the ability of police to act

Public space is safe to use

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS
What we want to achieve

Public order is maintained while appropriate agencies respond to the situation

Community is reassured

Improved personal and public safety

Improved capability and capacity to respond appropriately to terrorism, emergencies and disasters

Incidents do not escalate and harm is minimised

Victims and locations less vulnerable to repeat crime

Improved behaviour through increased perception of being detected

More responsible behaviour by licensees and patrons

Emergency/contingency plans in place; Agreed cooperation between emergency agencies; Well trained staff

Calls are responded to within reasonable time

Problem resolution through memoranda of understanding, Safer by Design, and community education

Increased police visibility

Improved cooperation from licensees

STRATEGIES
How we are going to achieve it

Appropriate response capacity built by establishing emergency plans, training staff and liaising with other agencies

Partnerships with the community and other agencies

Planned operations focussing on hot spots

Licensing enforcement eg. responsible service of alcohol, handling/ storage of firearms, security industry employment

What we do

Policing public events; Protective services for VIPs; Responding to emergencies and disasters; Developing and implementing emergency and counter terrorism plans; Emergency management training

Responding to calls for assistance; Answering public enquiries; Operating police stations; Providing 24 hour state-wide communication network

Intelligence led patrolling of crime problem areas; Marine patrolling of harbour and waterways; Community liaison and education; Enforcement of licensing laws

Services we provide

Events and Emergency Management; Counter Terrorism

24 Hour Service

Crime Prevention

Budget Programs

Community Support

feels safe to go about their lawful business and pursuits

Reduced crime and violence

Community has confidence that police bring offenders to justice

Reduced opportunities to commit crime

Legal processes and police procedures are cost effective

Road crashes and trauma are minimised

Improved behaviour of public transport users

Alleged offenders called to account for actions

Improved likelihood of successful prosecution

People know police treat people fairly and with respect

Perception of offenders being caught leading to improved behaviours

Serious offenders identified and criminal networks disrupted

Establishing innocence and identifying offenders

Improved quality of brief

Offenders are dealt with appropriately

People in police custody are safe and their rights are protected

Targeted police presence on roads

Targeted police presence on public transport

Focus on serious crime and organised groups

Focus on repeat offenders and their associates

Provision of timely, useful and quality intelligence

Focus on brief preparation procedures and training

Police use appropriate legal process (court and diversions)

Focus on safe custody

High visibility traffic patrolling; Enforcement of traffic laws; Crash attendance and investigation; Liaison with agencies eg. RTA

Patrolling public transport

Combating organised crime; Liaising with other law enforcement agencies

Investigating crime; Detecting and arresting offenders; Preparing coronial briefs

Providing forensic, surveillance and other technical support to investigations and intelligence; Maintenance of forensic database (fingerprints and DNA) and criminal records

Brief preparation; Prosecuting in local court; Supporting coronial inquiries; Presenting evidence; Executing court orders

Supervising bail; Providing safe custody for police prisoners, intoxicated persons and potential mental health clients

Traffic Services

Commuter Services

Centralised Serious Crime Investigation

Local Crime Investigation

Technical Crime Support

Judicial Services

Custodial Services

Traffic

Criminal Investigation

Judicial Support

Financial Performance

Major Expenses

Total expenses including losses were $2,094.1 million. About 77 percent of this amount represented employee-related expenses ($1,608.2 million), with $1,239.7 million spent on salaries, wages and entitlements. Employee-related expenses increased 8 percent from 2004-05. Maintenance of property, plant and equipment totalled $33.2 million.

Contributions and Revenue

Total Government contributions were $2,026.9 million. This contribution consists of a recurrent appropriation, capital appropriation and Crown acceptance of certain employee-related costs such as superannuation and long service leave expenses. Capital appropriation was $110.8 million. Revenue from the sale of goods and services was $19.8 million, about 14 percent more than 2004-05. Revenue from grants and contributions was $20.0 million. Major revenue from sale of goods and services contribution was $11.1 million from minor user charges. The Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA) contributed $8.0 million as part of its Road Trauma Program.

Costs and Contributions

Year	Net Cost of Services	Total Government Contributions
2005-06	$2,047,528,000	$2,026,901,000
2004-05	$1,904,400,000	$1,919,420,000
2003-04	$1,845,296,000	$1,835,905,000
2002-03	$1,743,743,000	$1,724,543,000
2001-02	$1,545,468,000	$1,532,883,000

Net Cost of Services

Total Government Contributions
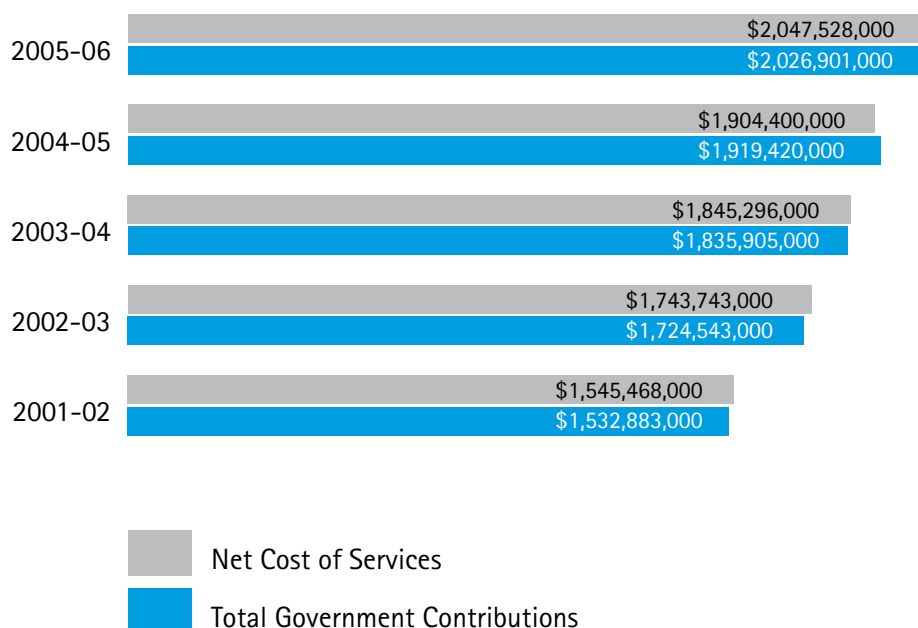
Total Expenses and Losses $2,094.1 million

Other operating expenses $380.1m (18.15%)

Depreciation and amortisation $86.3m (4.12%)

Finance costs $12.8m (0.61%)

Grants and subsidies $3.1m (0.15%)

Other expenses $1.9m (0.09%)

Loss on sale of assets $1.5m (0.07%)

Other losses $0.2m (0.01%)

Employee related expenses $1,608.2m (76.8%)
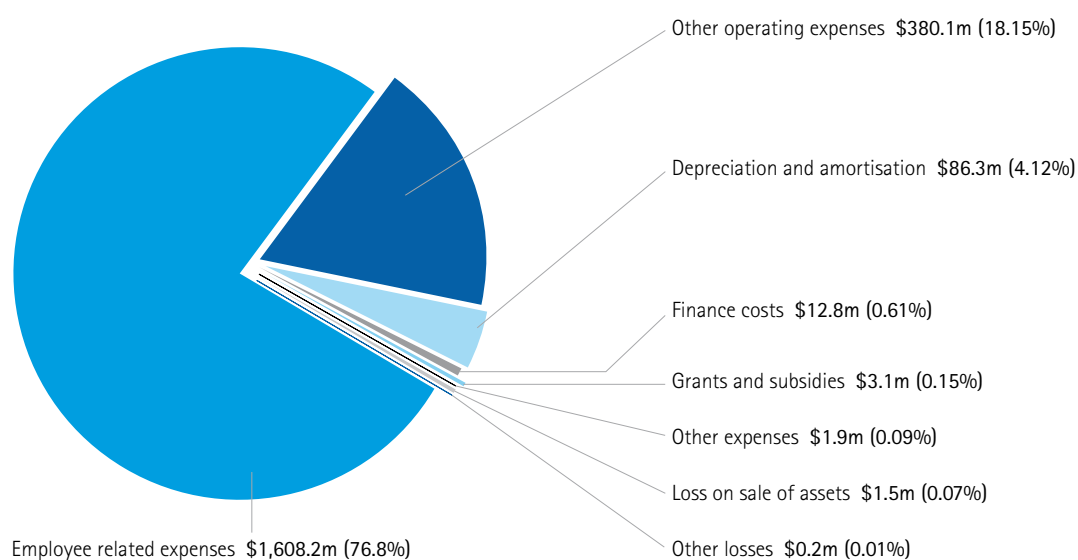
Total Contributions and Revenue $2,073.5 million

Government contributions $2,026.9m (97.76%)

Sale of goods and services $19.8m (0.95%)

Grants and contributions $20m (0.96%)

Other revenue $5.5m (0.27%)

Investment revenue $1.3m (0.06%)
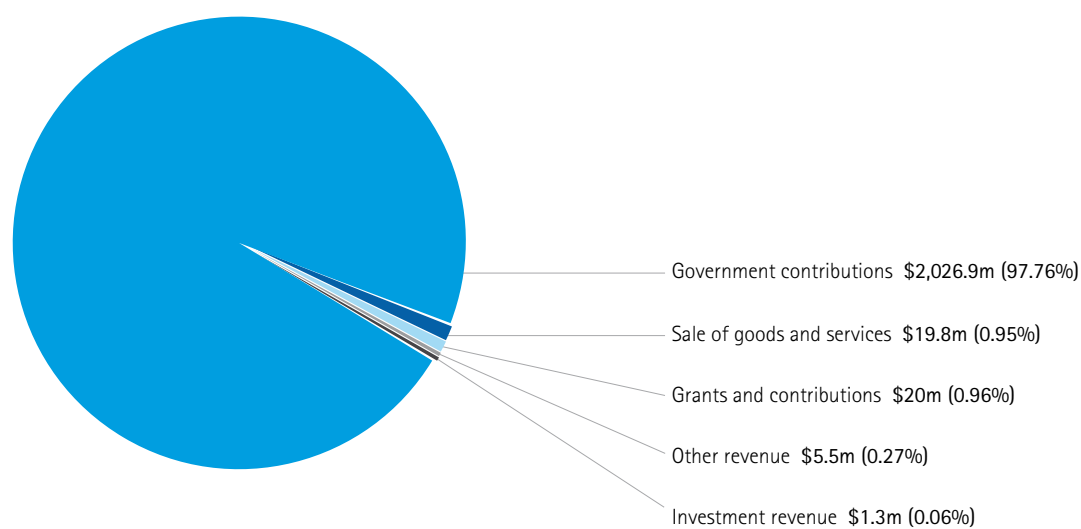
specialist commands complement local police, giving the community the best possible policing response

NSW POLICE FINANCIAL REPORT
For the Year Ended 30 June 2006

Pursuant to section 45F of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983*, we state that:

(a)   the accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983*, the *Financial Reporting Code for Budget Dependent General Government Sector Agencies*, the applicable clauses of the *Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2005*, applicable Australian Accounting Standards, other mandatory professional reporting requirements and Treasury Accounting Policy Statements;

(b)   the statements exhibit a true and fair view of the financial position and transactions of NSW Police; and

(c)   we are not aware of any circumstances which would render any particulars included in the financial statements to be misleading or inaccurate.

Ken Moroney
Commissioner

Dated: 7 September 2006

Peter Salmond
Acting Director, Financial Services

Dated: 7 September 2006

GPO BOX 12
Sydney NSW 2001

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

NSW Police

To Members of the New South Wales Parliament

Audit Opinion

In my opinion, the financial report of NSW Police:

- presents fairly NSW Police's financial position as at 30 June 2006 and its performance for the year ended on that date, in accordance with Accounting Standards and other mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia, and

- complies with section 45E of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983* (the Act) and the *Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2005*.

My opinion should be read in conjunction with the rest of this report.

Scope

The Financial Report and Commissioner's Responsibility

The financial report comprises the operating statement, statement of changes in equity, balance sheet, cash flow statement, program statement - expenses and revenues, summary of compliance with financial directives and accompanying notes to the financial statements for NSW Police, for the year ended 30 June 2006.

The Commissioner is responsible for the preparation and true and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with the Act. This includes responsibility for the maintenance of adequate accounting records and internal controls that are designed to prevent and detect fraud and error, and for the accounting policies and accounting estimates inherent in the financial report.

Audit Approach

I conducted an independent audit in order to express an opinion on the financial report. My audit provides *reasonable assurance* to Members of the New South Wales Parliament that the financial report is free of *material* misstatement.

My audit accorded with Australian Auditing Standards and statutory requirements, and I:

- assessed the appropriateness of the accounting policies and disclosures used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Commissioner in preparing the financial report, and

- examined a sample of evidence that supports the amounts and disclosures in the financial report.

An audit does *not* guarantee that every amount and disclosure in the financial report is error free. The terms 'reasonable assurance' and 'material' recognise that an audit does not examine all evidence and transactions. However, the audit procedures used should identify errors or omissions significant enough to adversely affect decisions made by users of the financial report or indicate that the Commissioner had not fulfilled his reporting obligations.
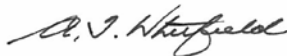
My opinion does *not* provide assurance:

- about the future viability of NSW Police,
- that it has carried out its activities effectively, efficiently and economically,
- about the effectiveness of its internal controls, or
- on the assumptions used in formulating the budget figures disclosed in the financial report.

Audit Independence

The Audit Office complies with all applicable independence requirements of Australian professional ethical pronouncements. The Act further promotes independence by:

- providing that only Parliament, and not the executive government, can remove an Auditor-General, and

- mandating the Auditor-General as auditor of public sector agencies but precluding the provision of non-audit services, thus ensuring the Auditor-General and the Audit Office are not compromised in their role by the possibility of losing clients or income.

A T Whitfield
Acting Auditor-General

SYDNEY
12 September 2006

	Notes	Actual 2006 $'000	Budget 2006 $'000	Actual 2005 $'000
Expenses excluding losses				
Operating expenses				
Employee related	2(a)	1,608,203	1,568,283	1,494,466
Other operating expenses	2(b)	380,093	374,681	352,037
Depreciation and amortisation	2(c)	86,336	83,134	76,448
Grants and subsidies	2(d)	3,127	-	2,881
Finance costs	2(e)	12,800	12,083	12,893
Other expenses	2(f)	1,875	1,800	2,174
Total Expenses excluding losses		**2,092,434**	**2,039,981**	**1,940,899**
Less:				
Revenue				
Sale of goods and services	3(a)	19,769	19,463	17,407
Investment revenue	3(b)	1,307	1,449	1,220
Grants and contributions	3(c)	20,035	11,166	15,526
Other revenue	3(d)	5,463	3,456	2,675
Total Revenue		**46,574**	**35,534**	**36,828**
Gain/(loss) on disposal	4	(1,500)	14,249	(220)
Other gains / (losses)	5	(168)	(21)	(109)
Net Cost of Services	23	**(2,047,528)**	**(1,990,219)**	**(1,904,400)**
Government Contributions				
Recurrent appropriation	6	1,792,756	1,765,715	1,641,587
Capital appropriation	6	110,793	94,281	109,250
Acceptance by the Crown Entity of employee benefits and other liabilities	7	123,352	142,953	168,583
Total Government Contributions		**2,026,901**	**2,002,949**	**1,919,420**
SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		**(20,627)**	**12,730**	**15,020**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

	Notes	Actual 2006 $'000	Budget 2006 $'000	Actual 2005 $'000
Net increase / (decrease) in property, plant and equipment asset revaluation reserve		68,006	25,339	26,975
Net change in the asset revaluation reserve arising from a change in restoration liability		(438)	-	-
TOTAL INCOME AND EXPENSE RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY		**67,568**	**25,339**	**26,975**
Surplus / (Deficit) for the Year		(20,627)	12,730	15,020
TOTAL INCOME AND EXPENSE RECOGNISED FOR THE YEAR	19	**46,941**	**38,069**	**41,995**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

	Notes	Actual 2006 $'000	Budget 2006 $'000	Actual 2005 $'000
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	9	41,996	14,265	24,983
Receivables	10	27,578	23,451	23,315
Inventories	11	2,201	2,339	2,339
Non-current assets held for sale	14	11,861	-	12,614
Total Current Assets		**83,636**	**40,055**	**63,251**
Non-Current Assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment				
- Land and Buildings	12	936,149	921,444	870,166
- Plant and Equipment	12	248,803	304,902	219,271
Total Property, Plant and Equipment		**1,184,952**	**1,226,346**	**1,089,437**
Intangible assets	13	74,201	-	74,406
Total Non-Current Assets		**1,259,153**	**1,226,346**	**1,163,843**
Total Assets		**1,342,789**	**1,266,401**	**1,227,094**
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Payables	15	55,120	38,255	35,876
Borrowings	16	1,785	1,799	1,208
Provisions	17	260,351	174,942	212,623
Other	18	32,319	30,486	29,966
Total Current Liabilities		**349,575**	**245,482**	**279,673**
Non-Current Liabilities				
Borrowings	16	188,311	188,058	190,096
Provisions	17	24,626	62,300	23,210
Other	18	2,555	3,334	3,334
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**215,492**	**253,692**	**216,640**
Total Liabilities		**565,067**	**499,174**	**496,313**
Net Assets		**777,722**	**767,227**	**730,781**
EQUITY				
Reserves	19	307,016	275,315	240,402
Accumulated funds	19	461,007	491,912	480,805
Amounts recognised in equity relating to assets held for sale	19	9,699	-	9,574
Total Equity		**777,722**	**767,227**	**730,781**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NSW POLICE
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2006

	Notes	Actual 2006 $'000	Budget 2006 $'000	Actual 2005 $'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Payments				
Employee related		(1,440,666)	(1,422,319)	(1,366,778)
Grants and subsidies		(3,127)	-	(2,881)
Finance costs		(12,404)	(12,083)	(12,893)
Other		(421,986)	(424,159)	(387,746)
Total Payments		**(1,878,183)**	**(1,858,561)**	**(1,770,298)**
Receipts				
Sale of goods and services		16,864	19,393	16,902
Interest received		1,162	1,449	1,128
Other		82,702	62,733	67,523
Total Receipts		**100,728**	**83,575**	**85,553**
Cash Flows from Government				
Recurrent appropriation		1,798,696	1,765,715	1,642,586
Capital appropriation		110,812	94,281	112,919
Cash reimbursements from the Crown Entity		-	-	58,744
Cash transfers to the Consolidated Fund		(4,668)	-	(6,582)
Net Cash Flows from Government		**1,904,840**	**1,859,996**	**1,807,667**
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	23	**127,385**	**85,010**	**122,922**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from sale of Land and Buildings and Plant and Equipment	4	7,457	18,000	4,836
Purchases of Land and Buildings and Plant and Equipment		(111,350)	(112,281)	(116,725)
Other		(5,271)	-	-
NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**(109,164)**	**(94,281)**	**(111,889)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Repayment of borrowings and advances		(1,208)	(1,447)	(10,525)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**(1,208)**	**(1,447)**	**(10,525)**
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH		**17,013**	**(10,718)**	**508**
Opening cash and cash equivalents		24,983	24,983	24,475
CLOSING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	9	**41,996**	**14,265**	**24,983**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

EXPENSES & REVENUES	Program 45.1.1*		Program 45.1.2*	
	2006 $'000	2005 $'000	2006 $'000	2005 $'000
Expenses excluding losses				
Operating expenses				
• Employee related	916,676	830,923	424,565	384,078
• Other operating expenses	216,653	195,732	100,345	90,474
Depreciation and amortisation	49,211	42,505	22,793	19,647
Grants and subsidies	1,782	1,602	826	740
Finance costs	7,297	7,169	3,379	3,313
Other expenses	1,069	1,208	495	559
Total Expenses excluding losses	**1,192,688**	**1,079,139**	**552,403**	**498,811**
Revenue				
Sale of goods and services	11,269	10,274	5,219	3,477
Investment revenue	745	678	345	314
Grants and contributions	11,420	8,633	5,289	3,990
Other revenue	3,114	1,486	1,442	687
Total Revenue	**26,548**	**21,071**	**12,295**	**8,468**
Gain / (loss) on disposal	**(855)**	**(122)**	**(396)**	**(57)**
Other gains / (losses)	**(96)**	**(61)**	**(44)**	**(28)**
Net Cost of Services	**(1,167,091)**	**(1,058,251)**	**(540,548)**	**(490,428)**
Government contributions **	-	-	-	-
NET EXPENDITURE/(REVENUE) FOR THE YEAR	**(1,167,091)**	**(1,058,251)**	**(540,548)**	**(490,428)**

ADMINISTERED EXPENSES & REVENUES	Program 45.1.1*		Program 45.1.2*	
	2006 $'000	2005 $'000	2006 $'000	2005 $'000
Administered Expenses				
Transfer Payments	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Total Administered Expenses	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Administered Revenues				
Consolidated Fund				
• Taxes, fees and fines	-	-	-	-
• Other	-	-	-	-
Total Administered Revenues	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Administered Revenues less Expenses	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

* The name and purpose of each program is summarised in Note 8.
** Appropriations are made on an agency basis and not to individual programs. Consequently, government contributions must be included in the 'Not Attributed' column.

Program 45.1.3*		Program 45.1.4*		Not Attributed		Total	
2006 $'000	2005 $'000	2006 $'000	2005 $'000	2006 $'000	2005 $'000	2006 $'000	2005 $'000
141,522	153,930	125,440	125,535	-	-	**1,608,203**	**1,494,466**
33,448	36,260	29,647	29,571	-	-	**380,093**	**352,037**
7,598	7,874	6,734	6,422	-	-	**86,336**	**76,448**
275	297	244	242	-	-	**3,127**	**2,881**
1,126	1,328	998	1,083	-	-	**12,800**	**12,893**
165	224	146	183	-	-	**1,875**	**2,174**
184,134	**199,913**	**163,209**	**163,036**	**-**	**-**	**2,092,434**	**1,940,899**
1,739	2,955	1,542	701	-	-	**19,769**	**17,407**
115	126	102	102	-	-	**1,307**	**1,220**
1,763	1,599	1,563	1,304	-	-	**20,035**	**15,526**
481	276	426	226	-	-	**5,463**	**2,675**
4,098	**4,956**	**3,633**	**2,333**	**-**	**-**	**46,574**	**36,828**
(132)	**(23)**	**(117)**	**(18)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,500)**	**(220)**
(15)	**(11)**	**(13)**	**(9)**	**-**	**-**	**(168)**	**(109)**
(180,183)	**(194,991)**	**(159,706)**	**(160,730)**	**-**	**-**	**(2,047,528)**	**(1,904,400)**
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	2,026,901	1,919,420	**2,026,901**	**1,919,420**
(180,183)	**(194,991)**	**(159,706)**	**(160,730)**	**2,026,901**	**1,919,420**	**(20,627)**	**15,020**

Program 45.1.3*		Program 45.1.4*		Not Attributed		Total	
2006 $'000	2005 $'000	2006 $'000	2005 $'000	2006 $'000	2005 $'000	2006 $'000	2005 $'000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
-	-	-	-	8,905	9,269	**8,905**	**9,269**
-	-	-	-	25	1,246	**25**	**1,246**
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8,930**	**10,515**	**8,930**	**10,515**
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8,930**	**10,515**	**8,930**	**10,515**

SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE WITH FINANCIAL DIRECTIVES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2006

	2006		
	RECURRENT APPROP'N $'000	EXPENDITURE / NET CLAIM ON CONSOLIDATED FUND $'000	CAPITAL APPROP'N $'000
ORIGINAL BUDGET			
APPROPRIATION / EXPENDITURE			
• Appropriation Act	1,747,115	1,746,120	94,281
Transfer to Recurrent	-	-	(1,083)
• Additional Appropriations	18,600	12,539	-
• s 21A PF&AA - special appropriation	-	-	-
• s 24 PF&AA - transfers of functions between departments	-	-	-
• s 26 PF&AA – Commonwealth Specific purpose payments	-	-	-
	1,765,715	**1,758,659**	**93,198**
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS / EXPENDITURE			
• Treasurer's Advance	2,068	1,890	17,614
Transfer from Capital	1,083	1,077	-
• Section 22 - expenditure for certain works and services	-	-	-
• Transfers from another agency (s 28 of the Appropriation Act)	36,225	31,130	-
	39,376	**34,097**	**17,614**
Total Appropriations [Subtotal 2] / Expenditure / Net Claim on Consolidated Fund [Total 1] (includes transfer payments)	**1,805,091**	**1,792,756**	**110,812**
Amount drawn down against Appropriation [Total 3]		**1,798,696**	
Liability to Consolidated Fund* [Total 4]		**(5,940)**	

The Summary of Compliance is based on the assumption that Consolidated Fund moneys are spent first (except where otherwise identified or prescribed).

The "Liability to Consolidated Fund" represents the difference between the "Amount drawn down against appropriation" and the "Total Expenditure / Net Claim on Consolidated Fund".

| EXPENDITURE / NET CLAIM ON CONSOLIDATED FUND $'000 | 2005 | | | |
	RECURRENT APPROP'N $'000	EXPENDITURE / NET CLAIM ON CONSOLIDATED FUND $'000	CAPITAL APPROP'N $'000	EXPENDITURE / NET CLAIM ON CONSOLIDATED FUND $'000
93,198	1,619,427	1,614,813	77,051	77,051
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
93,198	**1,619,427**	**1,614,813**	**77,051**	**77,051**
17,595	21,072	20,073	32,471	29,817
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	6,701	6,701	3,397	2,382
17,595	**27,773**	**26,774**	**35,868**	**32,199**
110,793	**1,647,200**	**1,641,587**	**112,919**	**109,250**
110,812		**1,642,586**		**112,919**
(19)		**(999)**		**(3,669)**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Reporting Entity

The NSW Police is a NSW government department. The NSW Police is a not-for-profit entity (as profit is not its principal objective) and it has no cash generating units. The reporting entity is consolidated as part of the NSW Total State Sector Accounts.

This financial report for the year ended 30 June 2006 has been authorised for issue by the Commissioner on 7 September 2006.

(b) Basis of Preparation

The NSW Police's financial report is a general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with:

• applicable Australian Accounting Standards (which include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AEIFRS));
• the requirements of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983* and Regulation;
• Urgent Issues Group (UIG) Interpretations; and
• the Financial Reporting Directions published in the Financial Reporting Code for Budget Dependent General Government Sector Agencies or issued by the Treasurer.

Property, plant and equipment, and assets held for sale are measured at fair value. Non-renewal benefit is measured at present value. Other financial report items are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention.

Judgements, key assumptions and estimations management has made are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial report.

All amounts are rounded to the nearest one thousand dollars and are expressed in Australian currency.

(c) Statement of Compliance

The financial report and notes comply with Australian Accounting Standards, which include AEIFRS.

This is the first financial report prepared based on AEIFRS and comparatives for the year ended 30 June 2005 have been restated accordingly, except as stated below.

In accordance with AASB 1 *First-time Adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards* and Treasury Mandates, the date of transition to AASB 132 *Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation* and AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* was deferred to 1 July 2005. As a result, comparative information for these two Standards is presented under the previous Australian Accounting Standards which applied to the year ended 30 June 2005.

The basis used to prepare the 2004-05 comparative information for financial instruments under previous Australian Accounting Standards is discussed in Note 1(ag) below. The financial instrument accounting policies for 2005-06 are specified in Notes 1(u)-(x) and (ac) and (ad), below.

Reconciliations of AEIFRS equity and surplus or deficit for 30 June 2005 to the balances reported in the 30 June 2005 financial report are detailed in Note 27. This note also includes separate disclosure of the 1 July 2005 equity adjustments arising from the adoption of AASB 132 and AASB 139.

(d) Administered Activities

The NSW Police administers, but does not control, certain activities on behalf of the Crown Entity. It is accountable for the transactions relating to those administered activities but does not have the discretion, for example, to deploy the resources for the achievement of the Agency's own objectives.

Transactions and balances relating to the administered activities are not recognised as activities of the NSW Police, but are disclosed in the accompanying schedules specifically as "Administered Activities".

The cash basis of accounting was adopted in the reporting of the administered activities. The cash basis is not materially different from the accrual basis.

(e) ***Income Recognition***

Income is measured at the fair value of the consideration or contribution received or receivable. Additional comments regarding the accounting policies for the recognition of income are discussed below.

(i) ***Parliamentary Appropriations and Contributions***
Parliamentary appropriations and contributions from other bodies (including grants and donations) are generally recognised as income when the NSW Police obtains control over the assets comprising the appropriations/contributions. Control over appropriations and contributions is normally obtained upon the receipt of cash.

An exception to the above is when appropriations are unspent at year end. In this case, the authority to spend the money lapses and generally the unspent amount must be repaid to the Consolidated Fund in the following financial year. As a result, unspent appropriations are accounted for as liabilities rather than revenue.

The liability is disclosed in Note 18 as part of 'Current Liabilities - Other'. The amount will be repaid and the liability will be extinguished next financial year.

(ii) ***Sale of Goods***
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised as revenue when NSW Police transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the assets.

(iii) ***Rendering of Services***
Revenue is recognised when the service is provided or by reference to the stage of completion (based on labour hours incurred to date).

(iv) ***Investment Income***
Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method as set out in AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.*

(f) ***Employee Benefits and Other Provisions***

(i) ***Salaries and Wages, Annual Leave, Sick Leave and On-costs***
Liabilities for salaries and wages (including non-monetary benefits), and annual leave that fall due wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised and measured in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date at undiscounted amounts based on the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

NSW Police measures long-term annual leave at nominal value, rather than at present value as the financial impact of discounting on the portion of the long-term leave is not material.

Unused non-vesting sick leave does not give rise to a liability as it is not considered probable that sick leave taken in the future will be greater than the benefits accrued in the future.

The outstanding amounts of payroll tax, workers' compensation insurance premiums and fringe benefits tax, which are consequential to employment, are recognised as liabilities and expenses where the employee benefits to which they relate have been recognised.

(ii) ***Long Service Leave and Superannuation***
The liabilities for long service leave and defined benefit superannuation of NSW Police are assumed by the Crown Entity. NSW Police accounts for the liability as having been extinguished, resulting in the amount assumed being shown as part of the non-monetary revenue item described as "Acceptance by the Crown Entity of employee benefits and other liabilities". Prior to 2005-06 the Crown Entity also assumed the defined contribution superannuation liability.

Long service leave is measured at present value in accordance with AASB 119 *Employee Benefits.* This is based on the application of certain factors (specified in NSWTC 06/09) to employees with five or more years of service, using current rates of pay. These factors were determined based on an actuarial review to approximate present value.

The superannuation expense for the financial year is determined by using the formulae specified in the Treasurer's Directions. The expense for certain superannuation schemes (i.e. Basic Benefit and First State Super) is calculated as a percentage of the employee's salary. For other superannuation schemes (i.e. State Superannuation Scheme and State Authorities Superannuation Scheme), the expense is calculated as a multiple of the employee's superannuation contributions.

(iii) *Other Provisions*

Other provisions exist when: NSW Police has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted at 5.62%, which is the 10 year government bond rate at 14 June 2006, which reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

(iv) *Non-Renewal Benefit*

Commissioned Police officers employed under fixed term appointment, are entitled to the payment of non-renewal benefits, equal to 12.5 percent of the accumulated salary earnings for each completed term of appointment. Such benefits are payable only on the officer's termination from NSW Police.

Liabilities for non-renewal benefits are recognised from the beginning of the first fixed term appointment of each officer and are measured on the accumulated salary earnings of the officers at reporting date.

Liabilities for Non-renewal benefit that are expected to be paid within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at undiscounted amounts. Long-term non-renewal benefit is measured at present value in accordance with AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*. Market yields on 10 year government bonds of 5.78% at 30 June 2006 are used to discount long-term non-renewal benefit.

(v) *The NSW Police Blue Ribbon Super Scheme*

The NSW Police Blue Ribbon Super Scheme is established to facilitate Death and Total and Permanent Incapacity benefits (TPI), and Partial and Permanent Disability benefits (PPI) to eligible police officers of the NSW Police as provided under the Crown Employees (Police Officers Death and Disability) Award 2005.

The Award provides benefits to a police officer in the event that he or she suffers an on duty or off duty injury which results in the death or total and permanent incapacity or partial and permanent incapacity of the officer. The NSW Police (employer) and police officers (employees) make contributions as required by the Award.

Under the Scheme, the TPI Cover is fully funded by NSW Police and this is administered through First State Super. While the PPI cover is co-funded by NSW Police and employee contributions.

The NSW Police's liability for PPI is measured in accordance with AASB 137 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.* The liability is determined based on an independent actuarial assessment to approximate the potential liability of PPI. The actuarial assessment has been performed on the basis that all benefits arising from the period to 30 June 2006 will be settled within 12 months of the reporting date and are measured at undiscounted amount. The liability is disclosed in Note 17 as part of 'Current / Non-Current Liabilities – Provisions'.

(g) *Borrowing Costs*

Borrowing costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred, in accordance with Treasury's Mandate to general government sector agencies.

(h) *Insurance*

The insurance activities of NSW Police are conducted through NSW Treasury Managed Fund Scheme of self-insurance for Government agencies. The Fund Manager determines the expense (premium), based on past experience and comparison with interstate benchmarks.

(i) *Accounting for the Goods and Services Tax (GST)*

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where:

- the amount of GST incurred by NSW Police as a purchaser, which is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office, is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense.
- receivables, payables and cash flows are stated on a gross basis with the GST amount included.

(j)   Acquisitions of Assets

The cost method of accounting is used for the initial recording of all acquisitions of assets controlled by NSW Police. Cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other consideration given to acquire the asset at the time of its acquisition or construction or, where applicable, the amount attributed to that asset when initially recognised in accordance with the specific requirements of other Australian Accounting Standards.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are recognised initially as assets and revenues at their fair value at acquisition date.

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

(k)   Capitalisation Thresholds

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets costing $5,000 and above, individually, are capitalised. In addition, assets forming computer systems (including printers) and communications systems are capitalised regardless of cost.

(l)   Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment

NSW Police's building portfolio consists of land, police residences and police stations. Physical non-current assets are valued in accordance with the "Valuation of Physical Non-Current Assets at Fair Value" Policy and Guidelines Paper (TPP 05-3). This policy adopts fair value in accordance with AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment* and AASB 140 *Investment Property.* Information on investment property is separately discussed at Note 1(s).

Property, plant and equipment is measured on an existing use basis, where there are no feasible alternative uses in the existing natural, legal, financial and socio-political environment. However, in the limited circumstances where there are feasible alternative uses, assets are valued at their highest and best use.

Fair value of property, plant and equipment is determined based on the best available market evidence, including current market selling prices for the same or similar assets. Where there is no available market evidence, the asset's fair value is measured at its market buying price, the best indicator of which is depreciated replacement cost. Police Stations and associated administrative areas are valued based on the estimated written down replacement cost of the most appropriate modern equivalent replacement facility having a similar service potential to the existing asset. Land is valued at the highest and best use basis, subject to any restrictions or enhancements since acquisition. The land component of the building portfolio and police residences have been revalued with market value as the basis for revaluation.

Land and buildings are revalued over a three-year cycle. NSW Police undertake this progressive method of revaluation in accordance with Treasury Guidelines and AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment.* The last such revaluation was completed on 1 March 2006 and was based on an independent assessment. The 2006 revaluation is the third year of the current cycle. In 2006, the land and building assets in the Southern and Greater Metropolitan Regions were revalued. To ensure that the land and building assets not included in the 2006 revaluation are held at fair value at 30 June 2006, valuation factors were obtained. There was no material difference between the values recorded and the adjusted values had the valuation factors been applied. All land and building revaluation, and the valuation factors are undertaken by accredited valuers, employed by the NSW Department of Commerce, to ensure consistency.

Non-specialised assets with short useful lives are measured at depreciated historical cost, as a surrogate for fair value.

When revaluing non-current assets by reference to current prices for assets, newer than those being revalued (adjusted to reflect the present condition of the assets), the gross amount and the related accumulated depreciation is separately restated. Otherwise, any balances of accumulated depreciation existing at the revaluation date of those assets are credited to the asset accounts to which they relate. The net asset accounts are then increased or decreased by the revaluation increments or decrements.

Revaluation increments are credited directly to the asset revaluation reserve, except that, to the extent that an increment reverses a revaluation decrement for that class of asset, previously recognised as an expense, the increment is recognised immediately as revenue.

Revaluation decrements are recognised immediately as expenses, except that, to the extent that a credit balance exists in the asset revaluation reserve for the same class of assets, they are debited directly to the asset revaluation reserve.

As a not-for-profit entity, revaluation increments and decrements are offset against one another within a class of non-current assets, but not otherwise. Where an asset previously revalued is disposed of, any balance remaining in the asset revaluation reserve for that asset is transferred to accumulated funds.

(m) *Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment*

As a not-for-profit entity with no cash generating units, the NSW Police is effectively exempted from AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets* and impairment testing. This is because AASB 136 modifies the recoverable amount test to the higher of fair value less costs to sell and depreciated replacement cost. This means that, for an asset already measured at fair value, impairment can only arise if selling costs are material. Selling costs are regarded as immaterial.

(n) *Depreciation and Amortisation of Property, Plant and Equipment*

Depreciation/amortisation is provided for on a straight-line basis for all depreciable assets so as to write off the depreciable/amortised amount, as consumed over its useful life, to NSW Police. Land is not a depreciable asset.

All material separately identifiable components of assets are recognised and depreciated/amortised over their useful lives.

Current depreciation/amortisation rates are as follows:

Category	Asset Category Name	Rate
A	Aircraft	15%
B	Buildings & improvements	useful life per asset
C	Computers	25%
D	Computer integrated software	10%
E	Furniture & fittings	10%
F	Plant & equipment	10%
G	Marine equipment	5%
H	Transport equipment	15%
I	Office equipment	10%
J	Scientific apparatus	15%
K	Radio communications equipment	15%
M	Firearms and dangerous weapons	10%
N	Musical instruments	10%
P	Livestock	12.5%
Q	Leased buildings	lease term per asset

(o) *Major Inspection Costs*

When each major inspection is performed, the labour cost of performing major inspections for faults is recognised in the carrying amount of an asset as a replacement of a part, if the recognition criteria are satisfied.

(p) *Restoration Costs*

The estimated cost of dismantling and removing an asset and restoring the site is included in the cost of an asset, to the extent it is recognised as a liability.

(q)   Maintenance

Day-to-day servicing costs or maintenance are charged as expenses as incurred, except where they relate to the replacement of a part or component of an asset, in which case the costs are capitalised and depreciated.

(r)   Leased Assets

A distinction is made between finance leases, which effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee, substantially all risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased assets, and operating leases under which the lessor effectively retains all such risks and benefits.

Where a non-current asset is acquired by means of a finance lease, the asset is recognised at its fair value at the commencement of the lease term. The corresponding liability is established at the same amount. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component and the interest expense.

Operating lease payments are charged to the Operating Statement in the periods in which they are incurred.

(s)   Investment Properties

NSW Police receives rental income from accommodation provided to police officers, and other agencies. These properties were originally acquired for NSW Police administrative purposes and not for rental or capital appreciation, as such they do not satisfy the criteria of investment properties.

(t)   Intangible Assets

NSW Police recognises intangible assets only if it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Department and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Where an asset is acquired at no or nominal cost, the cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

All research costs are expensed. Development costs are only capitalised when certain criteria are met.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be finite. Intangible assets are subsequently measured at fair value only if there is an active market. As there is no active market for the NSW Police's intangible assets, the assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation.

The NSW Police's intangible assets are amortised using the straight-line method over a period of 10 years for computer software.

In general, intangible assets are tested for impairment where an indicator of impairment exists. However, as a not-for-profit entity with no cash generating units, NSW Police is effectively exempted from impairment testing (refer to Note 1(m) above).

(u)   Loans and Receivables – Year ended 30 June 2006 *(refer to Note 1(ag) for 2004-05 policy)*

Loan and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These financial assets are recognised initially at fair value, usually based on the transaction cost or face value. Subsequent measurement is at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less an allowance for any impairment of receivables. Any changes are accounted for in the Operating Statement when impaired, derecognised or through the amortisation process.

Short-term receivables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(v)   Inventories

NSW Police maintains an inventory of uniforms and pre-printed forms and stationery. Inventories are held for distribution and are stated at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. Cost is calculated using the "first in first out" method.

The cost of inventories acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration is the current replacement cost as at the date of acquisition. Current replacement cost is the cost NSW Police would incur to acquire the asset.

(w)   Impairment of financial assets

All financial assets, except those measured at fair value through profit and loss, are subject to annual review for impairment. An allowance for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the entity will not be able to collect all amounts due.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the impairment loss is recognised in the Operating Statement.

When an available for sale financial asset is impaired, the amount of the cumulative loss is removed from equity and recognised in the Operating Statement, based on the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in the Operating Statement.

Any reversals of impairment losses are reversed through the Operating Statement, where there is objective evidence, except reversals of impairment losses on an investment in an equity instrument classified as "available for sale" must be made through the reserve. Reversals of impairment losses of financial assets carried at amortised cost cannot result in a carrying amount that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had there not been an impairment loss.

(x)   De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities – Year ended 30 June 2006

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire; or if NSW Police transfers the financial asset:

- where substantially all the risks and rewards have been transferred; or
- where NSW Police has not transferred substantially all the risks and rewards, if NSW Police has not retained control.

Where NSW Police has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards or transferred control, the asset is recognised to the extent of the NSW Police's continuing involvement in the asset.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(y)   Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

NSW Police has certain non-current assets classified as held for sale, where their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction, not through continuing use. Non-current assets held for sale are recognised at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. These assets are not depreciated while they are classified as held for sale.

(z)   Lease Incentives

Lease incentives payable or receivable under operating leases are recognised initially as assets or liabilities. The incentive is subsequently amortised over the lease term, as a reduction of rental income or rental expenses. The straight-line method is adopted for reduction of rental income and rental expense.

(aa)   Trust Funds

NSW Police receives monies in a trustee capacity as set out in Note 24. As NSW Police performs only a custodial role with these monies, and because they cannot be used for the achievement of NSW Police's own objectives, these funds are not recognised in the financial statements.

(ab)   Other Assets

Other assets are recognised on a cost basis.

(ac) ***Payables – Year ended 30 June 2006*** *(refer to Note 1(ag) for 2004-05 policy)*

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to NSW Police and other amounts. Payables are recognised initially at fair value, usually based on the transaction cost or face value. Subsequent measurement is at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Short-term payables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(ad) ***Borrowings – Year ended 30 June 2006*** *(refer to Note 1(ag) for 2004-05 policy)*

Loans are not held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss and are recognised at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains or losses are recognised in the Operating Statement on de-recognition.

The finance lease liability is determined in accordance with AASB 117 *Leases.*

(ae) ***Budgeted Amounts***

The budgeted amounts are drawn from the budgets, as formulated at the beginning of the financial year and with any adjustments for the effects of additional appropriations, s21A, s24 and / or s26 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983.*

The budgeted amounts in the Operating Statement and the Cash Flow Statement are generally based on the amounts disclosed in the NSW Budget Papers (as adjusted above). However, in the Balance Sheet, the amounts vary from the Budget Papers, as the opening balances of the budgeted amounts are based on carried forward actual amounts, i.e. per the audited financial statements (rather than carried forward estimates).

(af) ***Comparative Information***

Comparative figures have been restated based on AEIFRS with the exception of financial instruments information, which has been prepared under the previous AGAAP Standard (AAS 33) as permitted by AASB 1.36A (refer to Note 1(ag) below). The transition date to AEIFRS for financial instruments was 1 July 2005. The impact of adopting AASB 132 / 139 is further discussed in Note 27.

(ag) ***Financial instruments accounting policy for 2004-05 comparative period***

(i) ***Investment income***
Interest revenue is recognised as it accrues.

(ii) ***Receivables***
Receivables are recognised and carried at cost, based on the original invoice amount less a provision for any uncollectible debts. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off. A provision for doubtful debts is raised when some doubts as to collection exists.

(iii) ***Payables***
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to NSW Police and other amounts.

(iv) ***Borrowings***
All loans are valued at current capital value.

(ah) ***New Australian Accounting Standards issued but not effective***

The NSW Police early adopts Accounting Standard AASB 2005-4 regarding AASB 139 fair value adoption. Any initial impacts on first time adoption are discussed as part of Note 27, along with the other AEIFRS impacts.

The following new Accounting Standards have not been applied and are not yet effective:

- AASB 119 (December 2004) *Employee Benefits*;
- AASB 2004-3 amendments to AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*;
- AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*;
- AASB 2005-10 amendments to AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*.

The impact of these Standards in the period of initial application is uncertain.

	2006 $'000	2005 $'000
2. EXPENSES EXCLUDING LOSSES		
(a) Employee related expenses		
Salaries and wages (including recreation leave)	1,239,677	1,195,599
Superannuation – defined benefit plans	90,912	69,639
Superannuation – defined contribution plans	62,802	58,744
Long service leave	50,611	32,498
Workers' compensation insurance	54,747	45,863
Death and disability self-insurance scheme	18,078	-
Payroll tax and fringe benefits tax	90,015	85,333
Other	1,361	6,790
	1,608,203	**1,494,466**

Employee related expenses of $1.361 million ($0.091 million in 2004-05) have been capitalised as intangible assets and therefore excluded from the above. There have been no employee related expenses capitalised as property, plant and equipment for 2005-06 and 2004-05.

	2006	2005
(b) Other operating expenses		
Auditor's remuneration - audit or review of the financial reports	332	290
Cost of inventories held for distribution	5,354	6,336
Rent expense – buildings	20,637	23,737
Insurance	60,042	60,653
Maintenance*	33,223	24,544
Other building expenses	17,790	17,320
Subsistence and transport	17,902	16,098
Motor vehicle, launches and aircraft	64,780	58,141
Fees for services rendered	66,616	56,669
Computer leasing, licensing and other	25,222	26,751
Gas and electricity	7,212	6,934
Postal and telephone	38,788	36,043
Stores, printing and other	22,195	18,521
	380,093	**352,037**

*Reconciliation – Total maintenance		
Maintenance expense – contracted labour and other (non-employee related), as above	33,223	
Employee related maintenance expense included in Note 2(a)	5,550	
Total maintenance expenses included in Note 2(a) + 2(b)	**38,773**	

	2006	2005
(c) Depreciation and amortisation		
Depreciation:		
Buildings	32,528	30,221
Plant and equipment	48,333	39,649
	80,861	**69,870**
Amortisation:		
Intangible assets – software	5,475	6,578
	5,475	**6,578**
	86,336	**76,448**

		2006 $'000	2005 $'000
(d)	**Grants and subsidies**		
	Police and Community Youth Clubs contribution	3,077	2,879
	Community safety support programs	50	2
		3,127	**2,881**
(e)	**Finance costs**		
	Finance lease interest charges	12,404	12,593
	Unwinding of discount rate	396	300
		12,800	**12,893**
(f)	**Other expenses**		
	Witnesses' expenses	1,875	1,691
	Handgun Buyback Scheme	-	483
		1,875	**2,174**
3.	**REVENUE**		
(a)	**Sale of goods and services**		
	Rents and leases – other	3,008	2,743
	NSW Police College operations	1,285	1,464
	Officers on loan	4,056	4,213
	Insurance reports	2,263	2,096
	Sports/Entertainment Events – Supervision	3,961	2,978
	Probity Checks	216	355
	Minor sales of goods and services	4,980	3,558
		19,769	**17,407**
(b)	**Investment revenue**		
	Interest – NSW Treasury Corporation	1,307	1,220
		1,307	**1,220**
(c)	**Grants and contributions**		
	Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA) Road Trauma Program	7,959	7,672
	Alcohol and Drug Related Crime Program	697	702
	Domestic Violence Related Program	99	110
	Commonwealth New Apprenticeship Incentive Scheme	179	179
	Grants for capital works projects	2,600	1,846
	Community Youth Related Programs	261	335
	Infringement Processing Bureau contribution	1,218	1,785
	Counter-Terrorism Program	736	372
	Various Police Strike Force operations	1,767	1,616
	APEC 2007 Security Program	3,344	-
	Other	1,175	909
		20,035	**15,526**

RTA and NSW Police have put in place an Enhancement Enforcement Program (EEP) to augment traffic enforcement services where RTA provide ancillary funds for additional activity through overtime and rostered days for police overtime. NSW Police is reimbursed costs incurred through this program.

		2006 $'000	2005 $'000
(d)	**Other revenue**		
	Recognition of pre-existing but previously unidentified assets	1,036	583
	Refund from insurance	1,807	750
	Legal services fees	320	320
	Reversal of provision for restoration costs	1,807	-
	Telstra rebate	218	-
	Recovery of CRIMTRAC expenditure	-	334
	Other	275	688
		5,463	**2,675**
4.	**GAIN / (LOSS) ON DISPOSAL**		
	Gain on disposal of land and buildings		
	Proceeds from disposal	5,845	4,725
	Written down value of assets disposed	(5,241)	(3,836)
	Net gain on disposal of land & buildings	**604**	**889**
	Loss on disposal of plant and equipment		
	Proceeds from disposal	850	111
	Written down value of assets disposed	(2,962)	(1,220)
	Net loss on disposal of plant & equipment	**(2,112)**	**(1,109)**
	Loss on disposal of intangible assets		
	Proceeds from disposal	-	-
	Written down value of assets disposed	(1)	-
	Net loss on disposal of intangible assets	**(1)**	**-**
	Gain on disposal of assets held for sale		
	Proceeds from disposal	762	-
	Written down value of assets disposed	(753)	-
	Net gain on disposal of assets held for sale	**9**	**-**
	Total Loss on disposal	**(1,500)**	**(220)**
5.	**OTHER GAINS / (LOSSES)**		
	Impairment of receivables	(73)	(109)
	Inventory write down	(95)	-
		(168)	**(109)**

		2006 $'000	2005 $'000
6.	**APPROPRIATIONS**		
	Recurrent appropriations		
	Total recurrent draw-downs from NSW Treasury (per Summary of Compliance)	1,798,696	1,642,586
	Less: Liability to Consolidated Fund (per Summary of Compliance)	(5,940)	(999)
		1,792,756	**1,641,587**
	Comprising:		
	Recurrent appropriations (per Operating Statement)	1,792,756	1,641,587
		1,792,756	**1,641,587**
	Capital appropriations		
	Total capital draw-downs from NSW Treasury (per Summary of Compliance)	110,812	112,919
	Less: Liability to Consolidated Fund (per Summary of Compliance)	(19)	(3,669)
		110,793	**109,250**
	Comprising:		
	Capital appropriations (per Operating Statement)	110,793	109,250
		110,793	**109,250**
7.	**ACCEPTANCE BY THE CROWN ENTITY OF EMPLOYEE BENEFITS AND OTHER LIABILITIES**		
	The following liabilities and / or expenses have been assumed by the Crown Entity or other government agencies:		
	Superannuation – defined benefit plans	68,624	69,639
	Superannuation – defined contribution plans*	-	58,744
	Long service leave	50,611	32,498
	Payroll tax	4,117	7,702
		123,352	**168,583**

* The Crown Entity has ceased to reimburse expenses
for defined contribution plans from 1 July 2005.

8. PROGRAMS / ACTIVITIES OF NSW POLICE

Program 45.1.1 – Community Support

Program Objective(s):	To improve community safety and security, reduce crime and minimise the adverse effects of public emergencies and disasters.
Program Description:	Provision of effective, timely and flexible 24 hour response to incidents, emergencies and public events. Reduction of incentives and opportunities to commit crime. Provision of a highly visible police presence and liaison with the community and Government organisations concerned with maintaining peace, order and public safety.

Program 45.1.2 – Criminal Investigation

Program Objective(s):	To detect, investigate and reduce the incidence of crime.
Program Description:	Crime detection, investigation, provision of forensic services and arresting or otherwise dealing with offenders. Specialist activities to target organised criminal activities and criminal groups.

Program 45.1.3 – Traffic

Program Objective(s):	To minimise road trauma, promote orderly and safe road use and ensure the free flow of traffic.
Program Description:	Patrolling roads and highways, investigating major vehicle crashes, detecting traffic offences (particularly those involving speed, alcohol and drugs) and supervising peak traffic flows. Liaising with community and Government bodies concerned with road safety and traffic management.

Program 45.1.4 – Judicial Support

Program Objective(s):	To provide efficient and effective court case management, safe custody and fair and equitable treatment to alleged offenders and victims.
Program Description:	Providing judicial and custodial services, prosecuting offenders, presenting evidence at court, including coronial enquiries, providing police transport and custody for people under police supervision, and providing a high level of support to victims and witnesses.

	2006 $'000	2005 $'000
9. CURRENT ASSETS – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash at bank and on hand	41,996	24,983

For purposes of the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand (including permanent and temporary advances) and cash at bank.

Cash and cash equivalent assets recognised in the Balance Sheet are reconciled at the end of the financial year to the Cash Flow Statement as follows:

	2006 $'000	2005 $'000
Cash and cash equivalents (per Balance Sheet)	**41,996**	**24,983**
Closing cash and cash equivalents (per Cash Flow Statement)	**41,996**	**24,983**
Included in cash at bank and on hand are the following restricted assets:		
Consolidated Fund Monies	5,959	4,668
Death and Disability Scheme Monies	11,111	-
	17,070	**4,668**

NSW Police has the following banking facilities as at 30 June 2006:

- Cheque cashing authority of $1 million ($0.85 million in 2004-05), which is the total amount of encashment facility provided to local commands to enable recoupment of advance account activities.

- Tape negotiation authority of $50 million ($49 million in 2004-05). This facility authorises the Bank to debit the NSW Police's operating bank account up to the above limit when processing the electronic payroll and vendor files.

- MasterCard facility of $0.31 million ($0.05 million in 2004-05), which is the total of the credit limit for all issued credit cards.

- Letter of credit facility of $0.6 million ($0 in 2004-05).

- Offset accounts facility of $0.05 million ($0.05 million in 2004-05). This facility allows bank fees incurred during the month to be debited to a temporary debit account, which are then transferred to the NSW Police main operating bank account the following month.

10. CURRENT ASSETS – RECEIVABLES

	2006 $'000	2005 $'000
Trade debtors	10,313	7,339
Less: Allowance for impairment	(147)	(147)
	10,166	7,192
Other debtors	1,877	2,017
Less: Allowance for impairment	(285)	(357)
	1,592	1,660
GST Receivable	9,361	8,005
Prepayments	6,459	6,458
	27,578	**23,315**

	2006 $'000	2005 $'000
11. CURRENT ASSETS – INVENTORIES		
Held for distribution		
At cost:		
Raw materials	26	159
Work in progress	-	1
Forms and stationery	82	39
At current replacement cost:		
Finished goods	2,423	2,406
	2,531	**2,605**
Provision for inventory losses	(330)	(266)
	2,201	**2,339**

12. NON-CURRENT ASSETS – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land and Buildings $'000	Plant and Equipment $'000	Total $'000
At 1 July 2005			
At Valuation	1,249,009	415,439	1,664,448
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(378,843)	(196,168)	(575,011)
Net Carrying Amount	**870,166**	**219,271**	**1,089,437**
At 30 June 2006			
At Valuation	1,360,763	482,703	1,843,466
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(424,614)	(233,900)	(658,514)
Net Carrying Amount	**936,149**	**248,803**	**1,184,952**

Reconciliations

A reconciliation of the carrying amount of each class of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current reporting period is set out below:

	Land and Buildings $'000	Plant and Equipment $'000	Leased Buildings $'000	Total $'000
Year ended 30 June 2006				
Net Carrying amount at start of year	**695,621**	**219,271**	**174,545**	**1,089,437**
Additions	37,944	78,629	-	116,573
Assets held for sale	-	-	-	-
Disposals - Written Down Value	(5,241)	(2,962)	-	(8,203)
Net revaluation increment recognised in reserves	65,808	2,198	-	68,006
Depreciation expense	(23,071)	(48,333)	(9,457)	(80,861)
Net carrying amount at end of year*	**771,061**	**248,803**	**165,088**	**1,184,952**

* Included in the net carrying amount are work in progress of $56.478 million and $47.558 million for land and buildings, and plant and equipment respectively.

	Land and Buildings $'000	Plant and Equipment $'000	Total $'000
At 1 July 2004			
At Valuation	1,185,376	344,155	1,529,531
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(343,288)	(170,578)	(513,866)
Net Carrying Amount	**842,088**	**173,577**	**1,015,665**
At 30 June 2005			
At Valuation	1,249,009	415,439	1,664,448
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(378,843)	(196,168)	(575,011)
Net Carrying Amount	**870,166**	**219,271**	**1,089,437**

Reconciliations

A reconciliation of the carrying amount of each class of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the previous reporting period is set out below:

	Land and Buildings $'000	Plant and Equipment $'000	Leased Buildings $'000	Total $'000
Year ended 30 June 2005				
Net Carrying amount at start of year	**663,205**	**173,577**	**178,883**	**1,015,665**
Additions	29,847	64,435	4,875	99,157
Assets held for sale	(1,229)	-	-	(1,229)
Disposals – Written Down Value	(3,836)	(1,220)	-	(5,056)
Net revaluation increment recognised in reserves	28,642	(1,667)	-	26,975
Depreciation expense	(21,008)	(39,649)	(9,213)	(69,870)
Transferred from intangible assets	-	23,795	-	23,795
Net carrying amount at end of year*	**695,621**	**219,271**	**174,545**	**1,089,437**

* Included in the net carrying amount are work in progress of $48.340 million and $72.387 million for land and buildings, and plant and equipment respectively.

13. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Software $'000
At 1 July 2005	
Cost (gross carrying amount)	127,043
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(52,637)
Net Carrying Amount	**74,406**
At 30 June 2006	
Cost (gross carrying amount)	132,299
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(58,098)
Net Carrying Amount	**74,201**

	Software $'000
Year ended 30 June 2006	
Net carrying amount at start of year	**74,406**
Additions (from internal development)	2,718
Additions (purchases)	2,553
Disposals – Written Down Value	(1)
Amortisation (recognised in "depreciation and amortisation")	(5,475)
Net carrying amount at end of year*	**74,201**

* Included in the net carrying amount is work in progress of $44.228 million.

	Software $'000
At 1 July 2004	
Cost (gross carrying amount)	132,662
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(45,658)
Net Carrying Amount	**87,004**
At 30 June 2005	
Cost (gross carrying amount)	127,043
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(52,637)
Net Carrying Amount	**74,406**

	Software $'000
Year ended 30 June 2005	
Net carrying amount at start of year	**87,004**
Additions (from internal development)	-
Additions (purchases)	17,775
Amortisation (recognised in "depreciation and amortisation")	(6,578)
Transferred to plant and equipment	(23,795)
Net carrying amount at end of year*	**74,406**

* Included in the net carrying amount is work in progress of $37.666 million.

	2006 $'000	2005 $'000
14. NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE		
Assets held for sale		
Land and buildings	11,861	12,614
	11,861	**12,614**
Amounts recognised in equity relating to assets held for sale		
Property, plant and equipment asset revaluation increments/decrements	9,699	9,574
	9,699	**9,574**
15. CURRENT LIABILITIES – PAYABLES		
Accrued salaries, wages and on-costs	7,386	1,983
Creditors	10,094	9,459
Payroll Tax	9,744	8,342
Fringe Benefits Tax	1,301	1,343
Motor vehicle costs	3,329	2,761
Electronic Billing System (EBS) for telephones	382	477
Petrol Interface	1,269	1,017
Forensic Services Group	5,449	1,954
Education Services	5,450	1,863
Business Technology Services	268	523
Crime Agencies Command	242	412
Audit fees	219	198
Specialist Operations	348	189
Copyright fees for NSW Government print copying	1,015	836
Telephone costs	2,448	-
Property management fees	1,141	-
Various sundry accruals	5,035	4,519
	55,120	**35,876**
16. CURRENT / NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES – BORROWINGS		
Finance lease [see Note 20 (c)]		
Current	1,785	1,208
Non-current	188,311	190,096
	190,096	**191,304**

	2006 $'000	2005 $'000
17. CURRENT / NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES – PROVISIONS		
Employee benefits and related on costs – Current		
Recreation leave*	165,963	149,098
Recreation leave on long service leave	8,098	9,318
Non-renewal benefit*	15,473	13,867
Leave loading	2,810	2,549
Workers' compensation on long service leave	3,790	5,133
Payroll tax on recreation leave liability	9,958	8,946
Payroll tax on long service leave	22,572	22,063
Payroll tax on other leave provisions	1,097	985
	229,761	**211,959**
Employee benefits and related on costs – Non-Current		
Recreation leave on long service leave	426	490
Non-renewal benefit	15,990	14,433
Workers' compensation on long service leave	200	270
Payroll tax on long service leave	1,188	1,161
Payroll tax on other leave provisions	959	866
	18,763	**17,220**
Subtotal Employee benefits and related on-costs	**248,524**	**229,179**
Other Provisions – Current		
Restoration costs	1,401	664
Death and disability self-insurance scheme	29,189	-
	30,590	**664**
Other Provisions – Non-Current		
Restoration costs	5,863	5,990
	5,863	**5,990**
Subtotal Other Provisions	**36,453**	**6,654**
Total Provisions	**284,977**	**235,833**
Aggregate employee benefits and related on-costs		
Provisions – Current	229,761	211,959
Provisions – Non-Current	18,763	17,220
Accrued salaries, wages and on-costs (refer Note 15)	7,386	1,983
	255,910	**231,162**

Movements in provisions (other than employee benefits)

Movements in each class of provision during the financial year, other than employee benefits, are set out below:

Year ended 30 June 2006	Restoration Costs $'000	Death & Disability $'000	Total $'000
Carrying amount at the beginning of financial year	6,654	-	6,654
Additional provisions recognised	2,021	29,189	31,210
Amounts used	-	-	-
Unused amounts reversed	(1,807)	-	(1,807)
Unwinding / change in the discount rate	396	-	396
Carrying amount at end of financial year	**7,264**	**29,189**	**36,453**

* Employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months after the reporting date are as follows:
  (i)   Recreation leave totals $57.888 million ($47.491 million in 2004-05)
  (ii) Non-renewal benefit totals $11.034 million ($9.316 million in 2004-05)

	2006 $'000	2005 $'000
18. CURRENT / NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES – OTHER		
Other Liabilities – Current		
PAYG, superannuation and other deductions withheld	18,166	17,514
Income received in advance – Sydney Police Centre	6,797	6,797
Liability to Consolidated Fund	5,959	4,668
Lease incentives	904	872
Other	493	115
	32,319	**29,966**
Other Liabilities – Non-Current		
Lease incentives	2,555	3,334
	2,555	**3,334**
Total Liabilities – Other	**34,874**	**33,300**

19. CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Accumulated Funds	
	2006 $'000	2005 $'000
Balance as at 1 July	**480,805**	**462,797**
Changes in equity -		
transactions with owners as owners	-	-
Changes in equity -		
other than transactions with owners as owners		
Surplus / (deficit) for the year	(20,627)	15,020
Increment/decrement on revaluation of:		
• Land and buildings	-	-
• Plant and equipment	-	-
Increment/decrement on revaluation of change in restoration liability	-	-
Transfers within reserve	-	-
Total	**(20,627)**	**15,020**
Transfers within equity		
Asset revaluation reserve balance transferred to Accumulated funds on disposal of asset	829	2,988
Total	**(19,798)**	**18,008**
Balance as at 30 June	**461,007**	**480,805**

	Asset Revaluation Reserve		Asset Held for Sale Reserve		Total Equity	
	2006 $'000	2005 $'000	2006 $'000	2005 $'000	2006 $'000	2005 $'000
	240,402	**216,658**	**9,574**	**9,331**	**730,781**	**688,786**
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(20,627)**	**15,020**
	65,808	28,642	**-**	**-**	**65,808**	**28,642**
	2,198	(1,667)	**-**	**-**	**2,198**	**(1,667)**
	(438)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(438)**	**-**
	-	(243)	**-**	243	**-**	**-**
	67,568	**26,732**	**-**	**243**	**46,941**	**41,995**
	(954)	(2,988)	125	**-**	**-**	**-**
	66,614	**23,744**	**125**	**243**	**46,941**	**41,995**
	307,016	**240,402**	**9,699**	**9,574**	**777,722**	**730,781**

	2006 $'000	2005 $'000
20. COMMITMENTS FOR EXPENDITURE		
(a) Capital Commitments		
Aggregate capital expenditure contracted for at balance date and not provided for:		
Not later than one year	90,330	72,736
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	51,614	40,112
Later than five years	-	-
Total (including GST)	**141,944**	**112,848**

Input tax credits of $12.904 million ($10.259 million in 2004-05), expected to be recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office, are included above.

	2006 $'000	2005 $'000
Aggregate capital expenditure authorised but not contracted for at balance date:		
Not later than one year	31,870	50,773
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	217,009	201,389
Later than five years	-	-
Total (including GST)	**248,879**	**252,162**

Input tax credits of $22.625 million ($22.924 million in 2004-05), expected to be recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office, are included above.

(b) Operating Lease Commitments

	2006 $'000	2005 $'000
Future non-cancellable operating lease rentals not provided for and payable:		
Not later than one year	52,748	49,097
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	74,220	70,584
Later than five years	68,895	18,025
Total (including GST)	**195,863**	**137,706**

Input tax credits of $17.738 million ($12.488 million in 2004-05), expected to be recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office, are included above.

Operating lease commitments comprise property (office buildings and radio sites) lease rentals, mainframe and desktop computer and motor vehicle fleet leases. Lease terms for property vary from property to property but, generally, require a monthly payment in advance for both rent and outgoings.

NSW Police does not have contingent leases, nor does it incur any rental expense arising from sub-leases.

	2006 $'000	2005 $'000
(c) Finance Lease Commitments		
Minimum lease payment commitments in relation to finance leases payable are as follows:		
Not later than one year	14,074	13,599
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	61,400	59,324
Later than five years	262,953	279,103
Minimum lease payments	**338,427**	**352,026**
Less: future finance charges	148,331	160,722
Present value of minimum lease payments	**190,096**	**191,304**
The present value of finance lease commitments is as follows:		
Not later than one year	1,785	1,208
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	14,075	11,156
Later than five years	174,236	178,940
	190,096	**191,304**
Classified as:		
Current (Note 16)	1,785	1,208
Non-current (Note 16)	188,311	190,096
	190,096	**191,304**

NSW Police entered into a lease for NSW Police Corporate Headquarters at Parramatta for a period of 20 years to commence 1 July 2004.

21.   CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

(a)   Contingent Liabilities

	2006 $'000	2005 $'000
Litigation	111,836	112,468
Capital supplementation	11,815	11,815
	123,651	**124,283**

Litigation contingent liabilities comprise civil matter claims that have been made against NSW Police. The contingent liabilities are estimates from the Department's legal advisers. The prospects of success or otherwise of each claim will become certain only when all the evidence is available, which usually is just before hearing. If the claimant is successful, the settlements will be met by NSW Treasury Managed Fund.

Capital supplementation contingent liability relates to additional funding to support capital expenditure. The funding is provided on the basis that it will be repaid to Consolidated Fund from the proceeds of future asset sales.

(b)   Contingent Assets

NSW Police entered into a lease for NSW Police Headquarters in Parramatta. The funds will be deposited in the name of the lessor and accrued interest from 31.5.2019. Funds (expressed as a nominal amount) will be made available by the lessor for refurbishment work to the premises from 1.6.2019 to 31.5.2024.   **6,000**   **6,000**

22. BUDGET REVIEW

Net cost of services

The actual net cost of services this year was higher than budget by $57 million.

This result was mainly due to the following factors, namely:

Increases in:

- Police salaries increased by $7 million, mainly due to the flow on effect of increase in the recreation leave balances.
- Police overtime, shift and allowances of $5 million, due to operational reasons.
- Death and Disability Scheme totalling $40 million. The Scheme was introduced in June 2005 and therefore not part of the budget.
- Operating expense increased by $5 million, mainly due to extension of PC leasing, motor vehicle lease/change-over, building maintenance management fees.
- Revenue of $11 million, mainly due to RTA revenue, APEC revenue, sporting/entertainment events and other grants and contributions.
- Depreciation and amortisation increased by $3 million.

Decreases in:

- Salaries of administrative staff of $15 million, resulting from position vacancies.
- Gain on disposal of properties of $16 million, mainly due to the disposal program was deferred.

Assets and liabilities

Total current assets increased by $44 million compared to budget, mainly due to the increase in the closing cash balance, receivables and reclassification of land and buildings to non-current assets held for sale.

Non-current assets increased by $33 million over budget, mainly due to:

- Land and buildings increased by $15 million due to revaluation.
- Plant and equipment decreased by $56 million due to reclassification to intangibles.

Total liabilities increased by $66 million compared to budget, mainly due to increase in payables and provisions.

Cash flows

Recurrent Appropriation increased by $33 million compared to budget and Capital Appropriation increased by $17 million compared to budget.

Net cash inflows from operating activities increased by $42 million compared to budget, mainly due to increase in revenue and additional Appropriations, and net cash outflows from investing activities increased by $15 million over budget mainly due to an increase in the purchases of land and buildings, and plant and equipment.

	2006 $'000	2005 $'000
23. RECONCILIATION OF CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES TO NET COST OF SERVICES		
Net cash used on operating activities	127,385	122,922
Cash flows from Government / Appropriations	(1,904,840)	(1,807,667)
Proceeds / (Repayment) – NSW Treasury advances	-	(10,000)
Cash reimbursements from Consolidated Transactions Entity	-	58,744
Acceptance by the Crown Entity of employee benefits and other liabilities:		
Superannuation	(68,624)	(128,383)
Long service leave	(50,611)	(32,498)
Payroll tax on superannuation	(4,117)	(7,702)
Depreciation and amortisation	(86,336)	(76,448)
Increase / (decrease) in receivables	4,263	2,305
Increase / (decrease) in inventories	(138)	461
Decrease / (increase) in payables	(19,244)	15,121
Decrease / (increase) in provisions	(49,144)	(27,682)
Decrease / (increase) in other liabilities	(1,574)	(6,770)
Increase / (decrease) in Capital Works expenditure accruals	2,846	(5,595)
Net gain / (loss) on sale of plant and equipment	(1,500)	(220)
Non-cash revenue – net	4,106	(988)
Net cost of services	**(2,047,528)**	**(1,904,400)**

24. TRUST FUNDS

NSW Police holds money in a Crown Trust Fund, comprising money found and exhibit money, held in trust pending resolution of ownership. These monies are excluded from the financial statements, as NSW Police cannot use them to achieve its objectives. The following is a summary of the transactions in the trust account:

Crown Trust Fund Account		
Cash balance at 1 July	4,940	3,244
Add: Receipts	6,295	4,338
Less: Expenditure	(5,531)	(2,642)
Cash balance at 30 June	**5,704**	**4,940**

25. ADMINISTERED REVENUE

Firearms licensing	3,444	3,434
Security industry licensing	4,898	5,412
Fines and forfeitures	206	210
Receipts under the *Crimes Act*	357	213
Special event security revenue	-	1,233
Other	25	13
	8,930	**10,515**

26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The NSW Police principal financial instruments are outlined below. These financial instruments arise directly from the NSW Police's operations. The NSW Police does not enter into or trade financial instruments for speculative purposes and it does not use financial derivatives.

Cash

Cash comprises cash on hand and bank balances within the NSW Treasury Banking System. Interest is earned on daily bank balances at the monthly average NSW Treasury Corporation (TCorp) 11am unofficial cash rate, adjusted for a management fee to NSW Treasury.

Receivables

All trade debtors are recognised as amounts receivable at balance date. Collectability of trade debtors is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off. An allowance for impairment is raised when there is objective evidence that the entity will not be able to collect all amounts due. The credit risk is the carrying amount (net of any allowance for impairment). No interest is earned on trade debtors. The carrying amount approximates fair value. Sales are made on 30 day terms.

Trade Creditors and Accruals

The liabilities are recognised for amounts due to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not invoiced. Amounts owing to suppliers (which are unsecured) are settled in accordance with the policy set out in Treasurer's Direction 219.01. If trade terms are not specified, payment is made no later than the end of the month following the month in which an invoice or statement is received.

27. THE FINANCIAL IMPACT OF ADOPTING AUSTRALIAN EQUIVALENTS TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (AEIFRS)

The NSW Police has applied the AEIFRS for the first time in the 2005-06 financial report. The key areas where changes in accounting policies have impacted the financial report are disclosed below. Some of these impacts arise because AEIFRS requirements are different from previous AASB requirements (AGAAP). Other impacts arise from options in AEIFRS that were not available or not applied under previous AGAAP. The NSW Police has adopted the options mandated by NSW Treasury for all NSW public sector agencies. The impacts below reflect NSW Treasury's mandates and policy decisions.

The impacts of adopting AEIFRS on total equity and surplus / (deficit) as reported under previous AGAAP are shown below. There are no material impacts on the NSW Police's cash flows.

(a) Reconciliations – 1 July 2004 and 30 June 2005

Reconciliation of equity under previous Accounting Standards (AGAAP) to equity under AEIFRS:

	Notes	30 June 2005** $'000	1 July 2004* $'000
Total Equity under previous AGAAP		**729,158**	**687,073**
Adjustments to Accumulated Funds			
Recognition of restoration costs	(i)	(2,748)	(2,192)
Derecognition of intangible assets	(ii)	(1,500)	(1,500)
Effect of discounting long-term employee benefits and oncosts	(iii)	7,430	6,964
Derecognition of building costs	(iv)	(1,559)	(1,559)
Total Equity under AEIFRS		**730,781**	**688,786**

* = adjustments as at the date of transition
** = cumulative adjustments as at date of transition plus the year ended 30 June 2005

Reconciliation of surplus / (deficit) under previous AGAAP to surplus / (deficit) under AEIFRS:

Year ended 30 June 2005	Notes	$'000
Surplus / (deficit) under previous AGAAP		**15,110**
Restoration costs	(i)	(300)
Other building expenses	(i)	38
Long-term employee benefits and oncosts	(iii)	466
Amortisation on restoration costs	(i)	(294)
Surplus / (deficit) under AEIFRS		**15,020**

Based on the above, application of AEIFRS in 2004-05 has increased the Net Cost of Services from $1,904.31 million to $1,904.40 million.

Notes to tables above

(i) AASB 116 requires the cost and fair value of property, plant and equipment to be increased to include the estimated restoration costs, where restoration provisions are recognised under AASB 137 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*. This treatment was not required under previous AGAAP. As a result, the provision, net carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, depreciation expense and finance costs related to the unwinding of the restoration provision have all increased.

(ii) AASB 138 *Intangible Assets* requires all research costs to be expensed and restricts the capitalisation of development costs. Previous AGAAP permitted some research and development costs to be capitalised when certain criteria were met. As a result, some previously recognised intangible assets were derecognised. This has reduced the amount of intangible assets and decreased the amortisation expense.

(iii) AASB 119 *Employee Benefits* requires present value measurement for all long-term employee benefits. Previous AGAAP provided that annual leave was measured at nominal value in all circumstances. However, NSW Police measures long-term annual leave at nominal value, rather than at present value as the financial impact of discounting on the portion of the long-term leave is not material.

NSW Police has long-term non-renewal benefits and accordingly now measures these benefits at present value, rather than nominal value. This has decreased the employee benefits liability and employee benefits expense.

(iv) Costs not directly attributable such as pre-planning and research are expensed under AASB 116.

(v) AASB 5 *Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* requires non-current assets classified as 'held for sale' to be reclassified as current and recognised at the lower of the carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell. Held for sale assets are not depreciated. Under previous AGAAP, these assets were treated as property, plant and equipment and measured at fair value. The change reduced the carrying amount of the affected assets and decreased the depreciation expense.

(b) Financial Instruments – 1 July 2005 first time adoption impacts

As discussed in Note 1(c), the comparative information for 2004-05 for financial instruments has not been restated and is presented in accordance with previous AGAAP. AASB 132 and AASB 139 have been applied from 1 July 2005. However, as further discussed in Note 1(ag), NSW Police's receivables are recognised and carried at cost, based on the original invoice amount less a provision for any uncollectible debts. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off. A provision for doubtful debts is raised when some doubts as to collection exists. Since the method adopted by NSW Police for impairment testing of receivables under previous AGAAP is consistent with AEIFRS, there is no adjustment to accumulated funds.

(c) Grant Recognition

The NSW Police, as a *not-for-profit entity*, has applied the requirements in AASB 1004 *Contributions* regarding contributions of assets (including grants) and forgiveness of liabilities. There are no differences in the recognition requirements between the new AASB 1004 and the previous AASB 1004. However, the new AASB 1004 may be amended by a proposal in ED 147 *Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Including Taxes and Transfers).* If ED 147 approach is applied, revenue and / or expense recognition will not occur until either NSW Police supplies the related goods and services (where grants are in-substance agreements for the provision of goods and services) or until conditions are satisfied. ED 147 may therefore delay revenue recognition compared with AASB 1004, where grants are recognised when controlled. However, at this stage, the timing and dollar impact of this amendment is uncertain.

END OF AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Appendices

Appendix 1 PERFORMANCE TABLES

Information presented in this section is the latest available as at the time of production of the Annual Report. Figures may have been revised since the last Annual Report owing to changes in definitions and/or counting rules. Figures sourced from NSW Police systems are particularly subject to change since the systems are updated as reports are received or more information becomes available during the course of investigations.

National Community Satisfaction with Policing Survey

The National Community Satisfaction with Policing Survey (NCSPS) is a telephone survey undertaken throughout the year by an independent market research company. The NCSPS is administered by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research (ACPR) on behalf of the Commissioners of Police of all Australian states and territories.

Results from a survey are likely to differ from that obtained if the total population was canvassed. A measure of the difference between the survey and the population results is sample error. The tables below present the NCSPS results as a range. This range is calculated such that there are 19 chances in 20 that the true population value falls within that range, or only 1 chance in 20 that the population value is outside (higher or lower) the range. Sample error depends critically on the number of respondents (sample size). For NSW the sample size is approximately 4,600 per year, however, the NSW sample was only 3,200 in 2005-06. The national sample size is approximately 22,000.

The tables also show mean scores. The mean score is a measure of the total community opinion and is derived by weighting responses to questions according to an ordinal scale. The basis for the weights is given in the footnotes.

Table 1 Satisfaction and perceptions of police:

		2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	NSW 2005–06	Aust 2005–06
Satisfaction with police[a]							
Services generally	– % – mean (1to5)	63 – 65 3.7	69 – 71 3.9	69 – 71 3.8	66 – 68 3.8	71 – 75 3.9	74 – 76 3.9
Personal contact	– % – mean (1 to 5)	77 – 79 4.0	78 – 80 4.1	78 – 80 4.1	70 – 72 3.9	81 – 85 4.2	82 – 84 4.2
Dealing with public order problems	– % – mean (1 to 5)	45 – 47 3.2	50 – 52 3.4	50 – 52 3.4	48 – 50 3.4	56 – 60 3.5	59 – 61 3.6
Support for community programs	– % – mean (1 to 5)	62 – 64 3.8	61 – 63 3.8	61 – 63 3.8	59 – 61 3.8	60 – 64 3.8	69 – 71 4.0
Agree[a]							
Police perform their job professionally	– % – mean (1to5)	73 – 75 3.8	78 – 80 3.9	78 – 80 3.9	75 – 77 3.9	76 – 80 4.0	79 – 81 4.0
Most police are honest	– % – mean (1to5)	71 – 73 3.8	74 – 76 3.8	73 – 75 3.8	69 – 71 3.8	71 – 75 3.9	75 – 77 3.9
Police treat people fairly and equally	– % – mean (1to5)	63 – 65 3.6	67 – 69 3.7	64 – 66 3.6	61 – 63 3.6	65 – 69 3.7	67 – 69 3.7
Have confidence in the police	– % – mean (1to5)	78 – 80 3.9	79 – 81 3.9	79 – 81 4.0	78 – 80 3.9	78 – 82 4.0	81 – 83 4.0

a.   The scale used to derive the mean score used is: 5 – very satisfied/strongly agree, 4 – satisfied/agree, 3 – neither satisfied/ agree nor dissatisfied/disagree, 2 – dissatisfied/disagree and 1 – very dissatisfied/strongly disagree.

Source: ACPR, National Community Satisfaction with Policing Survey

The means scores (all close to 4) indicate the community is *satisfied* with police generally and in specific situations.
The community also *agrees* police display the desired traits and it has confidence in the police.

Table 2 Feelings of safety[a]:

		2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	NSW 2005–06	Aust 2005–06
At home alone at night	– % – mean (1 to 5)	77 – 79 4.0	79 – 81 4.1	79 – 81 4.1	78 – 80 4.1	80 – 84 4.2	82 – 84 4.2
On public transport at night	– % – mean (1 to 5)	19 – 21 2.7	20 – 22 2.7	22 – 24 2.7	21 – 23 2.8	22 – 26 3.0	22 – 24 3.0
Jogging/walking at night	– % – mean (1 to 5)	37 – 39 3.0	38 – 40 3.0	39 – 41 3.0	43 – 45 3.2	45 – 49 3.3	45 – 47 3.3

a.   The scale used to derive the mean score is 5 – very safe, 4 – safe, 3 – neither safe nor unsafe, 2 – unsafe, 1 – very unsafe.

Source: ACPR, National Community Satisfaction with Policing Survey

The mean scores indicate the community feels *safe* at home alone after dark, and *neither safe nor unsafe* walking/jogging locally and on public transport alone after dark.

Table 3 **Concern[a] about social problems, NSW:**

		2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	NSW 2005–06	Aust 2005–06
Persons who perceive as a problem in local area							
Family violence	– % – mean (1 to 3)	47 – 49 1.7	49 – 51 1.7	53 – 55 1.7	38 – 40 1.5	35 – 39 1.5	34 – 36 1.5
Sexual assault	– % – mean (1 to 3)	47 – 49 1.7	50 – 52 1.7	51 – 53 1.7	37 – 39 1.5	31 – 35 1.4	30 – 32 1.4
Physical assault	– % – mean (1 to 3)	60 – 62 1.9	60 – 62 1.8	60 – 62 1.8	43 – 45 1.6	41 – 45 1.6	38 – 40 1.5
Illegal drugs	– % – mean (1 to 3)	77 – 79 2.3	75 – 77 2.2	76 – 78 2.2	61 – 63 1.9	56 – 60 1.9	56 – 58 1.8
Housebreaking	– % – mean (1 to 3)	76 – 78 2.2	74 – 76 2.1	74 – 76 2.0	64 – 66 1.9	59 – 63 1.8	59 – 61 1.8
Motor vehicle theft	– % – mean (1 to 3)	72 – 74 2.1	70 – 72 2.0	67 – 69 1.9	55 – 57 1.7	50 – 54 1.7	49 – 51 1.7
Speeding cars or dangerous driving	– % – mean (1 to 3)	75 – 77 2.1	75 – 77 2.1	76 – 78 2.2	74 – 76 2.1	70 – 74 2.1	71 – 73 2.1
Graffiti or other vandalism	– % – mean (1 to 3)	62 – 64 1.9	61 – 63 1.8	60 – 62 1.8	51 – 53 1.7	49 – 53 1.7	47 – 49 1.6
Louts or gangs	– % – mean (1 to 3)	54 – 56 1.8	54 – 56 1.7	54 – 56 1.7	43 – 45 1.6	39 – 43 1.5	35 – 37 1.5
Drunken or disorderly behaviour	– % – mean (1 to 3)	55 – 57 1.8	56 – 58 1.7	56 – 58 1.8	46 – 48 1.6	45 – 49 1.6	40 – 42 1.5
Persons who perceive as a problem in the State							
Family violence	– % – mean (1 to 3)	77 – 79 2.2	78 – 80 2.2	81 – 83 2.2	81 – 83 2.2	78 – 82 2.2	79 – 81 2.2
Sexual assault	– % – mean (1 to 3)	82 – 84 2.4	84 – 86 2.4	86 – 88 2.3	87 – 89 2.2	83 – 87 2.3	83 – 85 2.3
Physical assault	– % – mean (1 to 3)	87 – 89 2.4	87 – 89 2.4	89 – 91 2.4	86 – 88 2.2	84 – 88 2.3	84 – 86 2.2
Illegal drugs	– % – mean (1 to 3)	91 – 93 2.7	91 – 93 2.6	91 – 93 2.6	91 – 93 2.6	90 – 92 2.6	91 – 92 2.6
Housebreaking	– % – mean (1 to 3)	91 – 93 2.5	90 – 92 2.5	91 – 93 2.5	91 – 93 2.4	88 – 90 2.4	90 – 91 2.4
Motor vehicle theft	– % – mean (1 to 3)	91 – 93 2.6	89 – 91 2.5	89 – 91 2.4	89 – 91 2.4	84 – 88 2.4	86 – 88 2.3
Speeding cars or dangerous driving	– % – mean (1 to 3)	87 – 89 2.4	87 – 89 2.4	89 – 91 2.4	91.– 93 2.5	89 – 91 2.5	91 – 92 2.5
Graffiti or other vandalism	– % – mean (1 to 3)	85 – 87 2.3	85 – 87 2.3	85 – 87 2.3	85 – 87 2.3	84 – 88 2.3	85 – 87 2.3
Louts or gangs	– % – mean (1 to 3)	85 – 87 2.5	86 – 88 2.4	89 – 91 2.5	88 – 90 2.4	75 – 79 2.4	82 – 84 2.3
Drunken or disorderly behaviour	– % – mean (1 to 3)	79 – 81 2.1	80 – 82 2.1	84 – 86 2.2	84 – 86 2.2	84 – 88 2.2	83 – 85 2.2

a   The scale used to derive the mean score is 1– major problem, 2 – somewhat of a problem, 3 – no problem.

Source: ACPR, National Community Satisfaction with Policing Survey

Means scores close to 2 indicate the community considers most issues to be somewhat of a problem both locally and in the State.

Table 4 **Concern about being a victim[a, b]:**

		2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	NSW 2005–06	Aust 2005–06
Sexual assault	– % – mean (1 to 3)	43 – 45 1.6	43 – 45 1.6	41 – 43 1.6	43 – 45 1.6	39 – 43 1.6	36 – 38 1.5
Physical assault	– % – mean (1 to 3)	59 – 61 1.8	59 – 61 1.8	58 – 60 1.8	58 – 60 1.8	55 –59 1.7	53 – 55 1.7
Housebreaking	– % – mean (1 to 3)	75 – 77 2.1	74 – 76 2.0	72 – 74 2.0	70 – 72 2.0	66 – 70 1.9	69 – 71 1.9
Motor vehicle theft	– % – mean (1 to 3)	70 – 72 2.0	70 – 72 2.0	66 – 68 1.9	65 – 67 1.9	62 – 66 1.8	62 – 64 1.8
Fraud or credit card theft	– % – mean (1 to 3)	58 – 60 1.9	65 – 67 2.0	65 – 67 1.9	66 – 68 2.0	66 – 70 1.9	66 – 68 2.0
Internet–based crime	– % – mean (1 to 3)	41 – 43 1.7	51 – 53 1.8	54 – 56 1.8	59 – 61 1.9	56 – 60 1.8	56 – 58 1.8

a.	The proportion is the total of Very concerned and Somewhat concerned.

b.	The scale used to derive the mean score is 3 – Very concerned, 2 – Somewhat concerned and 1 – Not concerned.

Source: ACPR, National Community Satisfaction with Policing Survey

Mean scores close to 2 indicate the community is *somewhat concerned* about being a victim of each crime type.

Table 5 **Driving behaviour[a]:**

		2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	NSW 2005–06	Aust 2005–06
Persons who drive[a]:							
Never/ sometimes drive not wearing seat belt	– % – mean (1 to 5)	84 – 86 1.1	83 – 85 1.1	98 – 99 1.1	98 – 99 1.1	97 – 99 1.2	98 1.2
Never/ sometimes drive over the speed limit by 10 km or more	– % – mean (1 to 5)	78 – 80 1.8	83 – 85 1.0	88 – 90 1.8	90 – 92 1.8	94 – 96 2.0	97 2.0
Never/ sometimes drive when over 0.05 blood alcohol limit	– % – mean (1 to 5)	85 – 87 1.1	84 – 86 1.1	98 – 99 1.1	98 – 99 1.1	97 – 99 1.1	99 – 100 1.2
Never/sometimes drive when over tired	– % – mean (1 to 5)	83 – 85 1.5	81 – 83 1.6	95 – 97 1.6	94 – 96 1.6	97 – 99 1.8	98 1.8
Never/sometimes drive when impaired by medication/drugs	– % – mean (1 to 5)	85 – 87 1.0	84 – 86 1.0	98 – 99 1.0	98 – 99 1.1	99 – 100 1.1	98 1.1
Never/sometimes drive when using mobile with no hands-free kit	– % – mean (1 to 5)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	95 – 97 1.4	97 – 99 1.5	98 1.5

a.	The scale shown is used to derive the mean score is 1 – never, 2 – rarely, 3 – sometimes, 4 – most of the time, 5 – always.
n.a.	Not available.

Source: ACPR, National Community Satisfaction with Policing Survey

The mean scores close to 1 indicate the community *never* drives under the conditions nominated. Mean scores close to 2 indicate the community only *rarely* drives under the conditions nominated.

Crime and Safety Survey

The Crime and Safety Survey is a 'drop-off/mail-back' survey undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) relating to the 12 months to April each year. Results for 2005-06 are expected to be released in December 2006.

Table 6 **Crime rate for particular incident types[a]:**

	2000–01	2001–02[b]	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05[b]
Households (percent), victims of –					
Break and enter – thous.	152.0	122.7	127.6	97.0	96.6
• % households	6	5	5	4	4
• Report to police %	73	68	72	67	75
Motor vehicle theft – thous.	57.4	51.8	38.0	31.9	29.2
• % households	2	2	2	1	1
• Report to police %	95	96	94	91	n.p.
Persons (percent), victims of –					
Robbery – thous.	50.3	52.5	42.7	35.5	22.8
• % persons 15+ years	1	1	1	1	0.4
• Report to police %	43	39	53	38	38
Assault – thous.	213.8	244.1	184.7	200.7	257.5
• % persons 15+ years	4	5	4	4	5
• Report to police %	30	35	39	36	31

a. Relates to 12 months to April each year.

b. Figures for 2001–02 and 2004–05 are from the National Crime & Safety Survey; all other years are from the NSW Crime & Safety Survey. The national survey uses a modified questionnaire. Figures for 2001–02 and 2004–05 are not comparable to other years.

n.p. Not published.

Source: ABS, Crime & Safety Survey

Table 7 **Perceptions of crime in the neighbourhood:**

Perceived problem[ab] (%)	2000–01	2001–02[c]	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05[c]
No problem	44.6	23.2	50.3	51.9	29.9
Housebreaking/burglary/theft from home	36.6	44.3	29.3	26.9	31.9
Dangerous/noisy driving	30.5	40.9	29.2	27.8	38.3
Vandalism/graffiti/damage to property	28.0	30.0	25.7	24.7	26.4
Louts/youth gangs	21.9	20.5	20.9	20.6	17.5
Illegal drugs	19.1	15.4	14.2	14.4	11.3
Car theft	24.0	26.8	18.2	15.7	16.7
Drunkenness	14.6	15.2	15.6	16.0	15.5
Problems with neighbours/domestic problems	8.1	9.6	7.4	7.9	8.8
Other theft	12.4	12.9	10.6	10.0	10.1
Prowlers/loiterers	9.1	8.8	7.9	8.2	6.8
Other assault	6.3	5.6	5.1	5.7	4.2
Sexual assault	3.2	2.7	3.1	3.4	2.6
Other	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.3	1.1

a. Relates to 12 months to April each year.

b. Multiple responses were allowed in this category. Therefore the sum is greater than 100%.

c. Figures for 2002 and 2005 are from the national Crime & Safety Survey; all other years are from the NSW Crime & Safety Survey. Although the methodology and survey provider (ABS) are the same, the national survey includes additional questions the inclusion of which appear to have some influence on respondents.

Source: ABS, Crime & Safety Survey

Table 8 Response to calls for assistance[r]:

		2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06
Number of urgent duty calls (000)		119.4	114.2	111.2	118.8	123.0
Urgent calls	– 50%	6 min	6 min	6 min	6 min	6 min
	– 80%	13 min	13 min	12 min	11 min	12 min
Non-urgent calls	– 50%	20 min	19 min	19 min	20 min	22 min
	– 80%	56 min	53 min	53 min	55 min	62 min

r   Revised since last Annual Report.

Source: NSW Police, Computerised Incident Dispatch System (CIDS).

Table 9 Recorded crime:

	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06
Assault	70 582	74 377	70 101	71 520	73 002
Break and Enter	122 496	107 486	94 561	82 654	80 144
Malicious Damage	95 542	96 745	95 617	100 528	106 541
Robbery	12 513	10 908	9 376	8 077	8 783
Sexual Assault	6 930	7 694	7 239	7 328	6 806
Stealing	224 028	204 437	180 607	162 774	156 580
Stolen Vehicle/Vessel	56 635	43 183	39 662	36 212	33 453
Total, major personal & property crime	588 726	544 830	497 163	469 093	465 309
% Assaults in public	25%	25%	23%	24%	24%
% Robberies in public	54%	54%	55%	58%	58%

Source; NSW Police, Computerised Operational Policing System (COPS).

Table 10 Outcome of investigations: 30 days status:

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Percentage of incidents finalised					
Assault	62	62	63	64	62
Unlawful Entry with Intent[a]	6	6	7	7	8
Car theft	7	7	7	7	7
Stealing	10	12	12	12	12
Robbery	17	16	16	17	18
Sexual assault	r31	29	28	26	24
Murder	59	53	r52	68	64

a.   Includes Break & enter, and Steal from inside a dwelling house.

Source: ABS, Recorded Crime –Victims, Australia.

Table 11 Investigation outputs:

	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06
Alleged offenders[a] (thousands):					
Identified[r]	227.9	242.9	241.6	252.5	246.1
Proceeded against[r]	153.1	152.4	149.8	157.7	152.1
Crime scenes[r]:					
Attended	59 171	120 327	123 622	122 965	123 521
Persons identified	5 504	8 999	9 859	10 629	11 335

a.   Includes all legal actions leading to appearances in court and formal diversionary programs (other than Traffic Infringement Notices).
r.   Revised since last Annual Report.

Source: NSW Police, Computerised Operational Policing System (COPS).

Table 12 **Traffic:**

	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06
Fatal collisions	513	474	r 489	473	487
Injury collisions	22 184	21 582	r 20 829	20 381	19 973
Drivers charged with PCAr	24 315	27 066	26 582	26 478	25 217
Drivers charged with exceeding speed limit	1813	2349	2680	2821	2677

r.   Revised since last Annual Report.

Source: NSW Police: Computerised Operational Policing system (COPS).

Table 13 **Judicial results:**

	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06
Percentage of finalised incidents where an offender has been proceeded against:					
Assault	83	84	85	86	86
Unlawful Entry with Intentb	71	69	68	67	65
Car theft	79	76	72	70	64
Stealing	86	86	87	89	87
Robbery	74	70	69	62	64
Sexual assault	52	56	56	59	56
Murder	95	87	75	86	84
Offenders proceeded againstr:					
Adults – to court	124093	124149	121757	128582	122814
– diverted	3632	3754	4952	4950	4696
Juveniles – to court	10430	9952	9722	10383	10981
– diverted	14957	14548	13443	13789	13680
– warning	13 558	18 287	17 632	17 396	17 929
Local Courta, Appearances finalised					
Persons charged (thous)	133.2	130.6	133.1	135.5	139.4
% Guilty	88	87	85	87	86
Children's Courtsa, appearances finalised					
Persons charged	8 562	8 547	7 903	8 125	8 428
% Proven	64	63	66	68	71
NSW Higher Courtsa, trial and sentences cases finalised					
Persons charged	3 733	3 664	3 673	3 623	3 556
% Guilty	75	80	81	80	81
Costs awardedc against the police through criminal cases ($,000)	520	668	589	487	654

a.   Figures relate to calendar years.
b.   Includes Break & Enter and Steal from inside a dwelling house.
c.   Information is drawn from reports of failed prosecutions and may understate the actual costs awarded by courts.
r.   Revised since last Annual Report.

*Sources: ABS, Recorded Crime Victims Australia; NSW Police Computerised Operational Policing System (COPS),
BOCSAR, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics.*

Appendix 2 FORENSIC PROCEDURES

Crimes (Forensic Procedures) Act 2000

DNA Database – "Cold" Links to Unsolved Crime

	2004–05	2005–06	Comment
Total DNA 'COLD' Links	3268	2651	18.8% decrease in DNA database cold links from 2004–05 to 2005–06
Person Identifications	1951	1730	11.3% decrease
Scene-to-Scene	1317	921	30.1% decrease
Average Weekly Links	62.8	51.0	18.8% decrease
Total Charges	The total number of cold-linked crime scenes for which charges have ensued is 4146 (up from 3182 to end of 2004–05). These charges have been in relation to 4702 offences (up from 3680 to end 2004–05).		
Total Convictions	Convictions have been recorded for cold–linked crimes in relation to 3424 offences (up from 2250 to end of 2004–05).		

DNA Tests – *Crimes (Forensic Procedures) Act 2000*

Total Tests	2004–05	2005–06
Person of Interest DNA Tests*	2576	3545
Inmate DNA Tests	2574	2778

*Includes re-tests resulting from 2nd Sample Policy requiring suspects to be re-tested for new investigations.

Photos, Fingerprints and other Forensic Procedures
Over 700 photographs have been taken using the powers of the *Act*, as well as over 100 fingerprinting procedures and estimated 150+ other allowed uses (GSR, hand-swabs etc).

DNA Database – Linked Offences

Since Database Start-up November 2001 to 30 June 2006

Offence	2005–06	Total since commencement
Murder	10	36
Attempt Murder	4	14
BES	1509	7143
Aggravated BES	59	192
Other Steal	29	121
Robbery / Aggravated Robbery	46	140
Armed Robbery	135	453
Home Invasion	7	27
SMV	448	1605
SFMV	208	794
Assault	14	40
Aggravated Assault	12	40
Malicious Wounding	1	12
Sexual Assault	10	60
Attempt Sexual Assault	1	5
Aggravated Sexual Assault	27	89
Malicious Damage	157	185
Malicious Damage by Fire	6	22
Firearms Related	11	30
Drugs Related	16	29
Fail to Stop	12	32
Dangerous Driving	13	51

Appendix 3 COMPLAINTS MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE

NSW Police receives complaints on a wide variety of issues from both internal and external sources. Complaints are assessed and managed internally, where they are either investigated formally or managed at the local level, depending on their nature. The NSW Ombudsman and the Police Integrity Commission oversight these activities.

All complaints received by NSW Police directly, as well as those complaints notified to NSW Police by the NSW Ombudsman's Office and the Police Integrity Commission are received and entered onto the corporate complaint reporting system (C@ts.i). The following tables are sourced from that system.

Summary of complaints made to NSW Police in 2005–06

	2004-05	2005-06
Public – complaints	2 516	3 278
Public – issues	4 895	5 138
Internal – complaints	3 200	2 273
Internal – issues	3 381	3 056

Issue raised in complaints received:

Issue Group	2005*	2006**	Variance
Arrest	138	156	13.0%
Corruption/Misuse of Office	261	278	6.5%
Custody	144	188	30.6%
DNA evidence and sampling	1	5	400.0%
Drugs (other than Searches or Evidence matters)	109	87	-20.2%
Evidence (all sub classifications are Category 1)	203	201	-1.0%
False complaint	14	7	-50.0%
Harassment and Discrimination	328	298	-9.1%
Investigations	722	714	-1.1%
Local Management Issues[a]	2789	2853	2.3%
Misconduct	163	156	-4.3%
Misuse of information and information systems	332	334	0.6%
Other criminal act or omission (not specified elsewhere)	229	228	-0.4%
Property and exhibits	178	158	-11.2%
Prosecution	196	220	12.2%
Searching	117	94	-19.7%
Service Delivery	1348	1234	-8.5%
Theft/Misappropriation	69	69	0.0%
Traffic offences	112	97	-13.4%
Unreasonable use of force (including assault)	595	603	1.3%
Untruthfulness/Lying/Dishonesty	151	143	-5.3%
Use of Service resources	77	71	-7.8%
TOTAL	**8276**	**8194**	**-1.0%**

a.   Includes – "failure to observe service standards"

Complaint Management Performance Indicators

Complainant Satisfaction
Records the level of satisfaction by complainants with action taken with respect to their complaints.

Year	Investigation Completed	Satisfied		Not Satisfied		Total Contactable*	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
2004–05	3360	1791	83%	371	17%	2162	64%
2005–06	2971	1608	82%	346	18%	1954	66%

* Not all complainants were contactable to ascertain satisfaction with investigations. Those complainants not contacted include anonymous complainants, those who refused to respond and complainants who were otherwise not contactable.

Timeliness
Measures the time to complete an investigation of a complaint.

Year	0–30 days		31–60 days		61–90 days		91–180 days		181– 1 year		>1year		Under Investigation		Total
	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	
2004–05	7%	196	14%	392	15%	423	27%	775	9%	254	0%	1	29%	827	2868
2005–06	6%	173	13%	397	17%	491	30%	873	11%	337	3%	94	20%	584	2949

Complaints Received in 2005–06
NSW Police receives complaints from both internal and external sources.

Region	Internal		External		Total
Central Metropolitan	462	44%	600	56%	1062
North Western Metropolitan	328	40%	485	60%	813
Northern	325	33%	673	67%	998
South West Metropolitan	354	43%	461	57%	815
Southern	230	35%	429	65%	659
Support/Specialist	275	48%	293	52%	568
Western	299	47%	337	53%	636
Total	**2273**	**41%**	**3278**	**59%**	**5551**

Issues (allegations) Raised in Complaints Received in 2005–06

Within each complaint received either from an external member of the public or internal police officer, one or several issues may be raised. Based on the allegation(s), issues are raised in one or more of the following 22 issues groups. Groups are then broken down into over 200 issue types.

Issue Group	Internal		External		Total
Arrest	18	12%	138	88%	156
Corruption/Misuse of Office	98	35%	180	65%	278
Custody	47	25%	141	75%	188
DNA evidence and sampling		0%	5	100%	5
Drugs (other than Searches or Evidence matters)	35	40%	52	60%	87
Evidence (all sub classifications are Category 1)	41	20%	160	80%	201
False complaint	6	86%	1	14%	7
Harassment and Discrimination	81	27%	217	73%	298
Investigations	161	23%	553	77%	714
LMI Issues	1407	49%	1446	51%	2853
Misconduct	74	47%	82	53%	156
Misuse of information and information systems	163	49%	171	51%	334
Other criminal act or omission (not specified elsewhere)	96	42%	132	58%	228
Property and exhibits	82	52%	76	48%	158
Prosecution	152	69%	68	31%	220
Searching	4	4%	90	96%	94
Service Delivery	281	23%	953	77%	1234
Theft/Misappropriation	15	22%	54	78%	69
Traffic offences	63	65%	34	35%	97
Unreasonable use of force (including assault)	83	14%	520	86%	603
Untruthfulness/Lying/Dishonesty	108	76%	35	24%	143
Use of Service resources	41	58%	30	42%	71
Total Issues	**3056**	**37%**	**5138**	**63%**	**8194**

Appendix 4 HIGH SPEED PURSUITS

Data is maintained at the Traffic Services Branch pertaining to police pursuits and the use of tyre deflation devices.
A summary of that data is shown below.

NUMBER OF PURSUITS ENGAGED BY MONTH													
Year	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
2005–06	163	160	167	181	184	198	172	162	167	196	188	148	**2086**

RESULT OF PURSUIT	Number	Percent
Terminated	506	24
Discontinued by Driver	268	13
Stopped due to Collision	132	6
Offending Vehicle Lost	372	18
Offending Vehicle Stopped	533	26
Offending Vehicle Stopped/Occupants Decamped	268	13
Unknown	7	0
Total	**2086**	**100**

REASON FOR INITIATING PURSUIT	Number	Percent
Not Stop Random Breath Test	272	13
Traffic Offence	1411	65
Criminal Offence	191	9
Stolen Vehicle	291	13
Other	4	0
Total	**2169**	**100**

Please note – initiation categories are not mutually exclusive as a pursuit may be initiated for more than one reason.

Tyre deflation device (road spikes) deployment and engagement for 2005/2006

	Road Spike Deployments	Road Spike Engaged
July 2005	6	5
August 2005	0	0
September 2005	5	2
October 2005	2	1
November 2005	5	4
December 2005	4	2
January 2006	5	5
February 2006	4	3
March 2006	2	2
April 2006	3	2
May 2006	6	5
June 2006	4	0
Total	**46**	**31**

Appendix 5 **FREEDOM INFORMATION STATISTICS**

PERIOD FROM 1 JULY 2005 TO 30 JUNE 2006

SECTION A – Numbers of new FOI requests

FOI REQUESTS	Personal	Other	Total
New (incl. Transferred in)	5815	714	6529
Brought forward	558	101	659
Total to be processed	**6373**	**815**	**7188**
Completed	5367	546	5913
Transferred out	0	0	0
Withdrawn	53	12	65
Total Processed	**5420**	**558**	**5978**
Unfinished	956	257	1210

SECTION B – Result of FOI Request

	Personal	Other
Granted in full	1149	78
Granted in part	1644	340
Refused/No Trace	2574	128
Deferred	0	0
Completed	**5367**	**546**

SECTION C – Ministerial Certificate – number issued during the period
Ministerial Certificates issued – 0

SECTION D
Number of requests requiring consultations (issued) – 12
Total number of FORMAL consultation(s) for the period – 13

SECTION E – Amendment of personal record
Total requests to amend personal records – 13
Agreed – 5
Refused – 8

SECTION F – Notation of personal record
No. of requests for notation – 2

SECTION G – FOI requests granted in part or refused

BASIS OF DISALLOWING OR RESTRICTING ACCESS	Personal	Other
Section 19 (applic. Incomplete, wrongly directed)	0	1
Section 22 (deposit not paid)	0	10
Section 22 (diversion of resources)	1	1
Section 25(1)(a) (Exempt)	1781	424
Section 25(1)(b),(c),(d) (otherwise available)	59	2
Section 28(1)(b) (documents not held)	2353	25
Section 24(1) – deemed refused, over 21 days	23	5
Section 31(4) (released to Medical Practitioner)	1	0
Totals	**4218**	**468**

SECTION H – Costs and fees of requests processed (does not include unfinished requests)

Completed Requests	$170,415

SECTION I – Discounts allowed – numbers of FOI requests processed during period where discounts were allowed

TYPE OF DISCOUNT ALLOWED	Personal	Other
Public Interest	0	0
Financial hardship – pensioner/child	792	8
Financial hardship – Non profit organisation	1	0
Totals	**793**	**8**

SECTION J – Days to process – number of completed requests by calendar days (elapsed time) taken to process

Elapsed time	Personal	Other
0–21 days	3647	105
22 to 35 days	87	33
Over 35 days	1633	408
Totals	**5367**	**546**

SECTION K – Processing time – number of completed requests by hours taken to process

Processing hours	Personal	Other
0 – 10 hrs	5342	546
11 – 20 hrs	15	0
21 – 40 hrs	10	0
Over 40 hours	0	0
Totals	**5367**	**546**

SECTION L – Reviews and Appeals

Number of Internal Reviews Finalised	83
Number of Ombudsman Reviews Finalised	10
Number of Administrative Decisions Tribunal Finalised	7

Results of Internal Reviews Finalised

Basis of internal Review	Personal		Other	
Grounds on which internal review requested	Varied*	Upheld*	Varied*	Upheld*
Access Refused	11	21	4	5
Deferred	0	0	0	0
Exempt Matter	7	28	2	4
Unreasonable Charges	0	0	0	0
Charge unreasonably incurred	0	0	0	0
Withdrawn	1	0	0	0
Totals	**19**	**49**	**6**	**9**

*Note: figures relate to whether or not the original agency decision was upheld or varied by the internal review.

Appendix 6 **NSW POLICE STAFF**

Employee Statistics of 30 June 2006

Employee	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06
Police Officers*****	14,739	15,009	14,643	14,634
Administrative, Ministerial and Other Employees	4,059	3,912	3,860	3,973
TOTAL	**18,798**	**18,921**	**18,503**	**18,607**

* Of these, 55 were on secondment to other public sector agencies.

SUMMARY OF TOTAL STRENGTH DETAILS AS AT 30 June 2006

Police Officers*	14,634
Administrative Officers	3,809
Ministerial Officers	164
TOTAL	**18,607**

* Of these, 55 were on secondment to other public sector agencies

STRENGTH DETAILS (POLICE OFFICERS) AS AT 30 JUNE 2006

Rank	Internal Police	External Seconded External Funded	External Seconded Internal Funded	Total
Executive Officer*	18	0	1	19
Senior Officer#	759	3	2	764
Snr Sgt & Sgt	2,684	9	2	2,695
Sen Cst & Cst & Pro Cst	11,118	21	17	11,156
Total	**14,579**	**33**	**22**	**14,634**

* Includes the rank of Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, and Assistant Commissioner.
# Includes the rank of Chief Superintendent, Superintendent, Chief Inspector and Inspector.

Police Senior Executive Service Officers (PSES)

PSES Level	No of officers June 2006		No of officers June 2005		No of officers June 2004		No of officers June 2003	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Above 6	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
6	2	0	3	0	3	0	4	0
5	11	0	10	0	8	0	9	0
4	6	3	6	0	7	0	7	0
3	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	0
2	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**21**	**4**	**22**	**0**	**22**	**0**	**27**	**0**

Female PSES Officers

2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06
0	0	0	4

EMPLOYMENT EEO TARGET GROUPS – EEO data is provided by employees on a voluntary basis.

EEO Target Groups (Police Officers)

Rank	Total	Women	ATSI	CDB	PWPD
Executive Officer*	19	2	0	1	1
Senior Officers#	764	70	5	23	10
Sen Sgt & Sgt	2,695	397	26	96	45
Sen Cst, Cst & Pro Cst	11,156	3270	155	532	96
Total	**14,634**	**3,739**	**186**	**652**	**152**

* Includes Officers at the rank of Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner
\# Includes Officers at the rank of Chief Superintendent, Superintendent, Chief Inspector and Inspector

EEO Target Groups (Administrative Officers)

CATEGORY	Total	Women	ATSI	CDB	PWPD
SES	8	4	0	0	0
Senior Officers	47	10	0	1	0
Grades 6 – 12	430	220	7	59	24
Grades 1– 5	2,476	1,966	48	154	41
Other	848	347	3	41	15
Total	**3,809**	**2,547**	**58**	**255**	**80**

EEO Target Groups (Other Officers)

GROUP	Total	Women	ATSI	CDB	PWPD
Special Constables (Security)	125	13	2	4	1
Special Constables (Police Band)	27	5	0	0	1
Others	12	12	0	0	0
Total	**164**	**30**	**2**	**4**	**2**

Key:
ATSI – Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander
CDB – Culturally diverse (non-English speaking background)
PWPD – People with a physical disability or disabilities

AGE OF STAFF AS AT 30 JUNE 2006

Age in years	Police	%	Other Staff	%	Total Employees
up to 25	1431	9.78	215	5.41	1646
26 – 30	2719	18.58	432	10.87	3151
31 – 35	3607	24.65	566	14.25	4173
36 – 40	3000	20.50	587	14.77	3587
41 – 45	1974	13.49	619	15.58	2593
46 – 50	1134	7.75	591	14.88	1725
Over 50	769	5.25	963	24.24	1732
Total	**14634**	**100.00**	**3973**	**100.00**	**18607**

YEARS OF SERVICE OF STAFF AS AT 30 JUNE 2006

Age in years	Police	%	Other Staff*	%	Total Employees
0 to 5	4809	32.86	1760	44.30	6569
6 to 10	3035	20.74	954	24.01	3989
11 to 15	1776	12.14	385	9.69	2161
16 to 20	2953	20.18	539	13.57	3492
21 to 25	1014	6.93	130	3.27	1144
Over 26	1047	7.15	205	5.16	1252
Total	**14634**	**100.00**	**3973**	**100.00**	**18607**

* Includes Administrative and Ministerial Officers

POLICE SEPARATIONS 2005–06

Rank	Retire	Death	Resign	Medically Unfit	Annulment of Appointment	Diseng-agement	Dismissed	Removed-Sec 181D†	Termination of Contract	Transfer	Voluntary Redun-dancy	Total
Executive Officers *	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Senior Officers #	10	0	2	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
Sen Sgt & Sgt	12	0	13	152	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	179
Sen Cst & Cst & Pro Cst	3	4	222	223	0	0	10	12	0	5	0	479
Total	**26**	**4**	**237**	**431**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**13**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**727**

* Includes Officers at the rank of Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner

\# Includes Officers at the rank of Chief Superintendent, Superintendent, Chief Inspector and Inspector

** Medically unfit may also include officers who have retired/resigned due to medical grounds.

† Removal orders made under s181D of the Police Act can be the subject of review by the Industrial Relations Commission. This may result in a variation in the recording of the method of separation from NSW Police. The date of the removal of an officer unders181D is the date the Commissioner signs that order. However, for entitlement calculations the date of service of the order is used.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND MINISTERIAL OFFICER SEPARATIONS 2005–06

Category	Retire	Death	Resign	Medically Unfit	Annul-ment of Apptmnt	Termin-ation of Contract	Dis-missed	Temp	Transfer	Second-ment Ended	Second-ment to other Govt Body	Voluntary Redun-dancy	Total
Clerical	18	3	149	15	1	0	3	27	43	0	0	23	282
Professional	4	0	28	0	0	2	1	6	5	0	0	3	49
Other	2	1	24	6	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	37
Ministerial	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Total	**24**	**4**	**208**	**23**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**36**	**49**	**0**	**0**	**26**	**377**

Appendix 7 **LEGISLATIVE CHANGES**

NSW LEGISLATION

Terrorism Legislation Amendment (Warrants) Act 2005 - Commenced 13 September 2005
This Act amended:
1. The *Terrorism (Police Powers) Act* to enable the covert entry and search of premises, under the authority of a special covert search warrant, by specially authorised police officers or staff of the New South Wales Crime Commission for the purposes of responding to or preventing terrorist acts (including getting evidence of the proposed State offence of membership of a terrorist organisation).
2. The *Listening Devices Act 1984* to extend from 21 days to 90 days the maximum period during which a warrant issued under that Act for the use of a listening device remains in force if the warrant is issued in connection with certain Commonwealth terrorism offences, and the proposed State offence.
3. The *Crimes Act 1900* to create a State offence that is equivalent to the Commonwealth offence of membership of a terrorist organisation.

Terrorism (Police Powers) Regulation 2005 - Commenced 13 September 2005
The objects of the Regulation are to:
   a) prescribe the documents to be kept, and the manner in which those documents may be inspected, in relation to the issue of a covert search warrant for the purposes of section 27L(2) of the *Terrorism Legislation Amendment (Warrants) Act 2005*,
   b) prescribe certain positions held by persons to whom the Commissioner of Police and the Crime Commissioner may delegate their power to authorise applications for covert search warrants,
   c) prevent certain documents from being made available for inspection if their disclosure is likely to identify a person and therefore jeopardise that or any other person's safety, and
   d) provide that the Attorney General may approve such forms as may be necessary or convenient for the administration of the Act.

Terrorism (Police Powers) Amendment (Preventative Detention) Act 2005 - Commenced 16 December 2005
The *Terrorism (Police Powers) Amendment (Preventative Detention) Act 2005* amended the *Terrorism (Police Powers) Act 2002* to give effect to the decision of the Council of Australian Governments in relation to the preventative detention of persons for up to 14 days to prevent terrorist acts or preserve evidence following a terrorist act.

Explosives Act 2003 - Commenced 1 September 2005
The Act is associated with the *Occupational Health and Safety Amendment (Dangerous Goods) Act 2003*. It provides for the regulation and control of the handling of explosives and explosive precursors by requiring a licence to handle explosives and explosive precursors and also by enabling regulations to be made under the Act containing provisions governing the handling of explosives and explosive precursors. It also provides for the regulation and control of other dangerous goods in circumstances that will not be covered by the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000* by enabling regulations to be made under the Act with respect to those matters.

Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Amendment (Parole) Act 2004 - Commenced 10 October 2005
The *Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Amendment (Parole) Act 2004* made various amendments to the *Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999* with respect to the operation of the parole system and the workings of the Parole Board which is a statutory body. The provisions of the Act are intended to align the parole system with the interests of the public, with a particular focus on the interests of victims of crime.

Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Amendment Act 2004 - Commenced 30 September 2005
The *Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Amendment Act 2004* amended the *Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Act 2000* in connection with a national reporting scheme, with respect to national reporting obligations and other requirements for offenders who commit certain child related offences, and other purposes. The amendments enable the sentencing court to make a child protection registration order on the application of the prosecution, where it is satisfied there is a risk the offender will engage in conduct that may constitute a registrable offence. Regarding reporting obligations from interstate, the amendments ensure that registrable persons entering NSW from others states are aware of their obligations under NSW law.

Law Enforcement Legislation Amendment (Public Safety) Act 2005 - Commenced 15 December 2005. Part 6A is to be repealed on 15 December 2007.
The *Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002* was amended by inserting Part 6A (Emergency powers — public disorder). Authorisation to use special powers to control public disorder in a particular area must be given by the Commissioner (or a Deputy or Assistant Commissioner) of Police, for a maximum of 48 hours, but may be extended by the Supreme Court. In a target area or at a roadblock, police officers may exercise powers to stop and search people and vehicles, require people to disclose their identity, and seize mobile phones and vehicles for up to seven days. Section 36A was also inserted to empower police officers to stop vehicles for the purpose of exercising police powers of arrest, detention or search. Section 14 was amended to empower police officers to require occupants of vehicles connected with indictable offences to disclose the identity of previous drivers of or passengers in such vehicles.

The *Crimes Act 1900* was amended by creating a new offence of assault during public disorder: s 59A. The maximum penalty for such an offence is five years imprisonment (no actual bodily harm) or seven years imprisonment (actual bodily harm). The maximum penalties for the offence of riot and affray are increased to 15 years imprisonment and 10 years imprisonment respectively.

The *Bail Act 1978* was amended to provide a presumption against bail for the offence of riot or any other offence punishable by imprisonment for two years or more that is committed in the course of the accused participating in a large-scale public disorder, or that is committed in connection with the exercise of police powers to prevent or control such a disorder or the threat of such a disorder: s 8D.

Criminal Procedure Amendment (Sexual Offence Case Management) Act 2005 - Commenced 1 December 2005
The *Criminal Procedure Amendment (Sexual Offence Case Management) Act 2005* amended the *Criminal Procedure Act 1986* to provide that a pre-trial order made by a judge is binding on the trial judge if the proceedings relate to a prescribed sexual offence (within the meaning of the Act) that is dealt with on indictment. A trial judge retains discretion not to follow an order where it would not be in the interests of justice to do so.

Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002 - Commenced 1 December 2005
The Act consolidates and restates the law relating to police and other law enforcement officers' powers and responsibilities, including entry, search, questioning and drug detection powers. It sets out the safeguards applicable in respect of persons being investigated for offences. It makes provisions for other police powers, including powers relating to crime scenes, production of bank documents and other matters. Most of the Act re-enacts existing legislation, but some provisions are new, such as the three-tiered categorisation of personal searches into ordinary, frisk, and strip searches.

Confiscation of Proceeds of Crime Amendment Act 2005 - Commenced partially 28 October 2005 (except for provisions relating to freezing notices and drug proceeds orders)
The Act amended:
1   The *Confiscation of Proceeds of Crime Act 1989* to ensure that NSW can recognise and enforce interstate confiscation instruments.
2. The *Civil Liability Act 2002*, to provide that the court must make an order for the Public Trustee to take control of damages awarded for a mentally ill person injured in criminal conduct if it is in the best interests of the person.
3. The *Crimes Act 1900*, by creating offences of money laundering, dealing with property suspected of being proceeds of crime, and dealing with property that subsequently becomes an instrument of crime.
4. The *Forfeiture Act 1995*, to enable the forfeiture rule to be applied to those found not guilty of offences by reason of mental illness.

Crimes Amendment (Animal Cruelty) Act 2005 - Commenced 16 December 2005
The *Crimes Amendment (Animal Cruelty) Act* amended:
1. The *Crimes Act 1900* by creating two new offences:
    a) Section 530 (serious animal cruelty), where the offender intends to inflict severe pain on an animal and kills or causes serious injury or prolonged suffering to the animal;
    b) Section 531 (killing or seriously injuring animals used for law enforcement), where the offender intentionally kills or seriously injures an animal knowing that it is being used for law enforcement purposes or in retaliation for such a use.
2. The *Criminal Procedure Act 1986* was amended so that the offences may be dealt with summarily unless the prosecutor otherwise elects. The maximum term of imprisonment that may be imposed for such offences if dealt with summarily is two years.
3. The *Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002* was amended to enable a court that finds the offences of cruelty or aggravated cruelty to animals pursuant to the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979* proven to order that the offender submit to the taking of identification particulars, such as fingerprints, by police.

Mental Health (Criminal Procedure) Amendment Act 2005 - Commenced 1 January 2006
The *Mental Health (Criminal Procedure) Act 1990* was amended to simplify procedures, improve operational efficiency, and update the law with respect to people suffering a mental illness, mental condition or intellectual disability. Amendments are made with respect to inquiries to determine a person's fitness to be tried for an offence and special hearings.

The *Mental Health Act 1990* was amended to prevent the Tribunal from recommending the release of a person who is a forensic patient if the person has been transferred to hospital while serving a sentence of imprisonment and has not finished serving the sentence (or non-parole period for the sentence, if applicable), and to enable the Minister for Health to take action when a person breaches a condition of an order of a court releasing a person from custody after a finding of not guilty by reason of mental illness.

Crimes Amendment (Road Accidents) (Brendan's Law) Act 2005 - Commenced 13 February 2006
The *Crimes Amendment (Road Accidents) (Brendan's Law) Act 2005* created a new offence under s52AB of the *Crimes Act 1900*. Section 52AB makes it an offence for the driver of a vehicle, involved in an impact causing death or grievous bodily harm, to fail to stop and give assistance that is necessary and within their power to give where the driver knows, or ought reasonably to know, that the vehicle has been involved in an impact occasioning death or grievous bodily harm.

Criminal Procedure Further Amendment (Evidence) Act 2005 - Commenced 12 August 2005 (except Sch 1[5], [7] and Sch 2.1)

The *Criminal Procedure Further Amendment (Evidence) Act 2005* amended the *Criminal Procedure Act 1986* to:
  a) impose a duty on a court hearing any criminal proceeding to disallow improper questions that are put to witness in cross-examination
  b) prevent the circulation, and the unauthorised copying, of sensitive evidence
  c) require any part of proceedings for a sexual offence in which evidence is given by the complainant to be held in camera
  d) confer an entitlement on a complainant in such a case to have one or more persons present near the complainant when giving evidence
  e) simplify and standardise the coverage of various provisions of the Act that relate to the protection of a complainant in sexual offence proceedings
  f) make it clear that a complainant in a sexual offence proceeding is entitled to give evidence by use of arrangements to restrict contact between the complainant and the accused person, instead of by the use of closed-circuit television, whether or not closed circuit television facilities are available in the proceedings

The Act also amended the *Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act 1987*, the *Crimes Act 1900*, the *Evidence Act 1995* and the *Evidence (Children) Act 1997* consequentially.

Child Protection (Offenders Prohibition Orders) Act 2004 - Commenced 1 July 2005
The Act provides for child protection prohibition orders (prohibiting certain conduct) to be made against certain offenders who pose a risk to the lives or sexual safety of children. It also provides for the enforcement of such orders.

Director of Public Prosecutions Regulation 2005 - Commenced 1 September 2005
The new Regulation prescribes certain summary offences as prescribed summary offences for the purposes of the *Director of Public Prosecutions Act*; and prescribes the form in which police officers investigating alleged indictable offences must disclose to the Director of Public Prosecutions relevant information, documents and things obtained during the investigation.

Crimes (Serious Sex Offenders) Act 2006 - Commenced 3 April 2006
This Act provides for the extended supervision and continued detention of serious sex offenders for the purpose of ensuring the safety and protection of the community; and to facilitate the rehabilitation of serious sex offenders.

Jury Amendment (Verdicts) Act 2006 - Commenced 26 May 2006
The *Jury Amendment (Verdicts) Act 2006* amended the *Jury Act 1977* to allow for majority verdicts in criminal proceedings.

Court Security Act 2005 - Commenced 9 January 2006
This Act provides for the appointment of security officers for court premises, confers functions on security officers and on judicial officers to facilitate the secure and orderly operation of courts, and to confirm members of the public have a right, subject to certain qualifications, to enter and remain in areas of the court premises that are open to the public.

Crimes and Courts Legislation Amendment Act 2005 - Commenced on 24 February 2006
Amendments made to certain sections of the *Law Enforcement Powers and Responsibilities Act 2002* by Sch 5[8] of the *Crimes and Courts Legislation Amendment Act 2005*. The more significant amendments relate to s94 (Exercise of powers at a crime scene) and s209 (Records).

COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS

Anti-Terrorism Act 2005 – Commenced 3 November 2005
This Act amended the *Criminal Code Act 1995* to clarify that it is not necessary to identify a particular terrorist act upon proving the offence.

Anti-Terrorism Act (No. 2) 2005
The principal purposes of this Act are to extend the definition of a terrorist organisation to enable listing of organisations that advocate terrorism; to create a new regime to allow for 'control orders' that will allow for the overt close monitoring of terrorist suspects who pose a risk to the community; to provide a new police preventative detention regime that will allow detention of a person without charge where it is reasonably necessary to prevent a terrorist act or to preserve evidence of such an act; to update sedition offences to cover those who urge violence or assistance to Australia's enemies; to strengthen offences of financing of terrorism by better coverage of the collection of funds for terrorist activity; to create a new regime of stop, question, search and seize powers that will be exercisable at airports and other Commonwealth places to prevent or respond to terrorism; amendments to authorise access to airline passenger information for law enforcement and intelligence agencies; the creation of a legal basis for the use of video surveillance at Australia's major airports and on aircraft; and additional implementation of Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering's Special Recommendations covering criminalising financing of terrorism, alternative remittance dealers, wire transfers and cash couriers.

Criminal Code Amendment (Trafficking in Persons Offences) Act - Commenced 6 July 2005
The Act comprehensively criminalises all aspects trafficking in persons by introducing a number of new and extended offences.

Appendix 8 TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979

NSW Police submits to the Federal Attorney General, via the State Attorney General
- Regular reports on each warrant issued (6B reports)
- Quarterly reports
- An annual report under this legislation.

Telecommunications interception continues to be regarded by national and state law enforcement bodies as one of the most cost effective and efficient means of gathering evidence.

Amendments to the Act which occurred on 13 June 2006 permit the issue of a stored communications warrant to access stored communications such asa SMS messages, voicemail and email.

2005–06 Telecommunicates Interception Figures

Warrants	Number Issued
Regular warrants	530
Urgent telephone warrants	11
Renewal warrants	84
Entry warrants issued (s48)	1
Total Interception warrants issued	**626**

Total Stored communication warrants issued	**0**
Warrants issued with conditions or restrictions	**10**

Serious offences specified in warrants	Number Issued
Murder	178
Kidnapping	10
Narcotics offences	2
Terrorism	0
Loss of Life	1
Serious personal injury	109
Serious damage to property endangering safety	25
Trafficking in prescribed substance	126
Serious fraud	4
Bribery or corruption	18
Offences involving planning and organisation	153

Arrests and Charges - Evidence

324 individual arrests were made from essential information.
761 charges resulted from lawfully obtained Telecommunication Interception information.
273 prosecutions were lodged by agencies where Telecommunication Interception evidence was given at court.
173 convictions were made using Telecommunication Interception evidence.

Appendix 9 **USE OF LISTENING DEVICES**

The number of warrants issued for listening devices

From 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, 687 applications for listening device warrants were made to the Supreme Court.

Broad offence categories for warrant issue

The warrants were issued for investigations into murder, manslaughter, kidnapping, sexual assault, robbery, extortion, theft, fraud and deception, bribery and corruption, public justice, major drug offences, property damage, assault, dealing in stolen goods, firearms trafficking, and abettors and accessories to these offences.

The number of warrants renewed

For the period of 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 no directions were given by an eligible justice, pursuant to s20 of the *Listening Devices Act 1984*.

Appendix 10 **ASSUMED IDENTITIES**

Law Enforcement and National Security (Assumed Identities) Act, 1998
The Act governs the acquisition and use of assumed identities by police and other law enforcement bodies in New South Wales. The Act provides that a police officer must have approval to acquire and use of an assumed identity. The data on assumed identities is provided in accordance with s12 of the *Law Enforcement and National Security (Assumed Identities) Act, 1998*.

Assumed identities are approved for police where it is necessary to perform covert duties.

Assumed Identities	2004–05	2005–06
Approved	133	154
Revoked	78	103

Appendix 11 SIGNIFICANT COMMITTEES

Significant Internal Committees

Board/Committee Name	Participant	Position on Board/Committee
Audit Committee	Carol Holley (Independent) Commissioner Ken Moroney Executive Director Fran McPherson Deputy Commissioner Andrew Scipione Deputy Commissioner Terry Collins	Chair Members
Commissioner's Executive Team	Commissioner Ken Moroney Executive Director Fran McPherson Deputy Commissioner Andrew Scipione Deputy Commissioner Terry Collins	Chair Members
Information Communication and Technology Management Board	Executive Director Fran McPherson Deputy Commissioner Andrew Scipione Deputy Commissioner Terry Collins Chief Information Officer Larry Brand	Chair Members

Significant Statutory Bodies

Board/Committee Name	Participant	Position on Board/Committee
Australian National Council on Drugs	Superintendent Frank Hansen	Member
Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs (IGCD)	Superintendent Frank Hansen	Member
Medically Supervised Injecting Centre (MSIC) Statutory Review Committee	Superintendent Frank Hansen	Member
National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund Board (NDLERF)	Superintendent Frank Hansen	Member
Roads and Traffic Advisory Council	Chief Superintendent John Hartley	Represents the Commissioner as member
Tow Truck Industry Advisory Council	Chief Superintendent John Hartley	Member

Significant inter-departmental committees

Board/Committee Name	Participant	Position on Board/Committee
Aboriginal Justice Cluster (Two Ways Together)	Superintendent Rod Smith Peter Lalor	Member
Alcohol Related Crime Steering Committee (Alcohol Summit Implementations)	Assistant Commissioner Robert Waites	Chair
Animal Cruelty Interdepartmental Steering Committee	Assistant Commissioner Carlene York	Member
Australasian Forensic Field Sciences Accreditation Board	Inspector Peter Baines	Member
Australasian Institute of Police Management	Commissioner Ken Moroney	Chair
Australasian Police Ministers' Council Senior Officers Group	Commissioner Ken Moroney	Member
Australasian Police Professional Standards Council Inc.	Commissioner Ken Moroney	Member
Australasian Telecommunications Investigation Fraud Association	D/Superintendent Colin Dyson	Member
Australasian Traffic Policing Forum	Chief Superintendent John Hartley	Member
Australian Bankers Association	D/Superintendent Peter Cotter	Member
Australian Crime Commission National Coordination Committee	D/Chief Superintendent Peter Dein	Member
Australian Crime Commissioners' Forum	Assistant Commissioner Graeme Morgan	Member
Australian Hotels Association (NSW)	D/Superintendent Peter Cotter	Member
Australian National Child Offenders Register (ANCOR) Board of Registrars	D/Superintendent Helen Begg	Member
Australian Retailers Association	D/Superintendent Ken McKay	Member
Bushfire Management Committee	Superintendent Rob Williams	Member
Casino Control Authority Standing Committee	D/Superintendent John Kerlatec	Member
Child Death Review Team	Detective Acting Superintendent Linda Howlett	Member
Commissioner's Advisory Committee on Culturally Responsive Policing (CACCRP)	Commissioner Ken Moroney	Chair
Conference of the Commissioners of Police of Australia and the South West Pacific Region	Commissioner Ken Moroney	Member
CourtLink Steering Committee (NSW AGD)	Assistant Commissioner Carlene York	Member
Crime Stoppers Board of Directors	Assistant Commissioner Robert Waites Chris Beatson	Member Member
Criminal Justice CEOs Forum	Commissioner Ken Moroney Assistant Commissioner Reg Mahoney	Member Delegate
CRIMTRAC Board	Commissioner Ken Moroney	Chair
District Emergency Management Committee – Sydney East, Georges River	Assistant Commissioner Mark Goodwin	Chair
Emergency Services Advisory Committee	Chris Beatson	Member
Forensic Photography Committee (NSW Health, Public Prosecutions)	Inspector Karen Webb	Member
Government Agencies Road Safety Council	Chief Superintendent John Hartley	Member
Human Services CEOs Child Protection Senior Officers Group	D/Superintendent Helen Begg	Member
Human Services CEOs Forum	Commissioner Ken Moroney Assistant Commissioner Reg Mahoney	Member Delegate

Board/Committee Name	Participant	Position on Board/Committee
Interagency Reference Group for the Integrated Services Project for Clients with Challenging Behaviour	Superintendent Rodney Smith	Member
Joint Asian Crime Group Management Committee	Assistant Commissioner Graeme Morgan	Member
Joint Investigative Response Group (JIRT) State wide Management Group	D/Superintendent Helen Begg	Member
Juvenile Justice Advisory Council	Assistant Commissioner Mark Goodwin	Member
Law Enforcement and Security Radio Spectrum Committee – (LESRSC)	Assistant Commissioner Robert Waites	Chair
Magistrates Early Referral into Treatment (MERIT) State wide Steering Committee	Patricia Ward	Member
Mental Health Interdepartmental Committee	Assistant Commissioner Dave Owens Gina Andrews	Member
National Child Sexual Assault Reform Committee	Detective Superintendent Helen Begg	Member
National Crime Statistics Unit	Commissioner Ken Moroney	Member
National Disaster Victim Identification Committee	Acting Superintendent Mark Sweeney	Member
National Institute of Forensic Science	Commissioner Ken Moroney Assistant Commissioner Graeme Morgan	Chair Member
National Livestock Identification System Advisory Committee	Assistant Commissioner Stephen Bradshaw Bron Steal	Member
National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council	D/Chief Superintendent Ken McKay	Member
NSW Crime Commission	Commissioner Ken Moroney	Member
NSW Forensic Pathology Services Committee	Assistant Commissioner Carlene York	Member
Police Aboriginal Strategic Advisory Committee	Commissioner Ken Moroney Assistant Commissioner Peter Parsons Superintendent Rodney Smith Peter Lalor	Chair Member
Police Commissioners' Policy Advisory Group	Sue Thompson	Member
Police-Health-Ambulance Interdepartmental Committee	A/Superintendent Adam Whyte Gina Andrews	Member
Public Order Management Committee	Assistant Commissioner Robert Waites	Member
Security and Allied Industry Federation	D/Superintendent Peter Cotter	Member
Security Industry Council	D/Superintendent John Kerlatec	Member
Senior Managers of Australia and New Zealand Forensic Laboratories	Assistant Commissioner Carlene York	Member
Senior Officers Committee on Drugs and Alcohol (SOCODA)	Assistant Commissioner Robert Waites	Member
Standing Inter-Agency Advisory Committee on Court Security	Superintendent Daryl Donnolley	Member
State Contracts Control Board	Chris Coady	A/ Deputy Chair
State Disaster Victim Identification Committee	A/Superintendent Mark Sweeney	Member
State Emergency Management Committee	Assistant Commissioner Mark Goodwin	Member
State Licensing Council Executive	Assistant Commissioner Robert Waites	Member
State Rescue Board	Assistant Commissioner Mark Goodwin	
Victims Advisory Board	D/A/Superintendent Linda Howlett	Member
Youth Justice Advisory Committee	Assistant Commissioner Mark Goodwin	Member

Appendix 12 HUMAN RESOURCE POLICIES

The NSW Police has a range of human resource initiatives to manage its workforce. The initiatives include performance management, conditions of employment (salaries and awards), equity, education and training, occupational health and safety, industrial relations, workers compensation and rehabilitation.

Performance Management Schemes
These schemes allow for reciprocal communication between managers and employees to achieve best outcomes and help with future employment strategies. The requirements from the new Crown Employees (Police Officer 2005) Award will be incorporated into the revised system.

Flexible Work Practices
NSW Police provides employees with a range of flexible work options to help achieve a work life balance, allowing employees to better manage work-life issues. Part-time work is available for administrative officers. Child care is now available to employees at an on-site centre located at the Police Headquarters in Parramatta.

Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO)
The NSW Police, as part of the NSW Government's commitment, is committed to ensure behaviours, processes, practices and actions are underpinned by the principles of equity and diversity. This commitment applies equally to provision of services to the community as well as employment.

NSW Police continued to work towards population benchmarks and Government targets in the representation of EEO groups through a range of strategies including those outlined under the Women in Policing Action Plan, Aboriginal Employment Strategy and EEO Management Plan.

NSW Police makes clear to all NSW Police employees that inappropriate workplace behaviour such as discrimination and harassment will not be tolerated within the workplace through implementation of the *Gender Based and Sexual Harassment Policy, Equal Employment Opportunity Policy, Code of Conduct* and *Ethics and Internal Grievance Procedures* and appropriate communication and training.

Aboriginal Employment Strategy
NSW Police is currently developing the Aboriginal Employment Strategy for 2006-2009. It will build on the previous strategy and continue to attract and retain Aboriginal employees and achieve an overall employment balance that reflects the representation of Aboriginal people in the community. The new strategy will maximise opportunities for Aboriginal employees to enhance skills and pursue career options. Ideally, this balance will encourage increased cultural awareness among police and enable the organisation to better respond to Aboriginal communities while improving relationships to build safe, harmonious communities.

Disability Plans
The NSW Government's Disability Policy Framework is designed to improve the opportunities for people with disabilities to share fully in community life in NSW. The framework is underpinned by the *NSW Disability Services Act 1993*, *Commonwealth Disability Discrimination Act 1992* and the *NSW Anti-Discrimination Act 1977*.

NSW Police continues to work with other agencies and disability groups on a range of issues and activities to ensure that disability issues are being appropriately addressed by the organisation. Strategies implemented under the NSW Police Disability Action Plan 2004-2006 include:
- Improved access to police station buildings and facilities through access audits, prioritisation of access upgrades and amended building codes to meet disability access standards.
- Education courses, workshops and training reviewed to include disability issues.
- A Senior Corporate Spokesperson for Vulnerable Communities (including disabilities) was appointed ensuring that disability issues continue to be considered and promoted at all levels within the organisation.
- Venues for meetings/forums are assessed for suitability to allow access for people with disabilities.

NSW Government Action Plan for Women
The NSW Government Action Plan for Women 2003-2005 outlines the Government's commitments, priorities and initiatives for women and is grounded on the principles of equity, access rights and participation. The Plan considers the ways in which agencies can consider women's issues in delivering their core services. The key areas under the NSW Government Action Plan for Women are families and communities, violence and safety, work, access to justice and equality before the law, power, decision-making and leadership, education, training and health. NSW Police contribute to areas of crime prevention and safety, sexual assault and domestic violence and recruitment and promotion of women in the workplace.

Ethnic Affairs Priority Statement

In 2006 NSW Police consolidated its commitment to the NSW Principles of Multiculturalism with the launch of its first comprehensive policy document on culturally responsive policing. *NSW Police Priorities for Working in a Culturally, Linguistically and Religiously Diverse Society 2006-2009* sets the social and organisational policy context for policing in a diverse society and incorporates the NSW Police Ethnic Affairs Priorities Statement (EAPS) Forward Plan 2006-2009. The EAPS Forward Plan outlines the strategies that will be implemented over a three year period to equip police with the skills to be culturally responsive in the course of their duties. The plan also holds NSW Police accountable for its overall approach to meeting the policing needs of diverse communities across NSW.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY (OHS)

The Safety Command

The Safety Command was created to renew focus on incident and injury prevention and has the potential to improve the safety culture, behaviour and safety performance in NSW Police. In an industry that has obvious dangers, the aim is to develop and implement initiatives that embed systemic changes. These will in turn lead to improved safety behaviour by each individual raising the level of competence and level of compliance with safety systems. The process is an evolutionary one but it is anticipated that the incremental steps will lead to a culture of safer policy, plans, systems, training and performance.

NSW Government OHS Targets

NSW Police was one of a number of government agencies which took part in the NSW Government's Occupational Health, Safety and Injury Management (OHS&IM) Improvement Initiative, administered by Workcover NSW. The initiative included a number of audits conducted yearly between 2003 and 2006 on the NSW Police OHS&IM systems. The final audit results were received during this financial year.

NSW Police achieved an excellent improvement in their OHS&IM systems being ranked second of all involved agencies. The improvement continues in accordance with the requirements of the NSW Government "Working Together" 2006 to 2008 strategy.

Accident/Incident Reporting System

The following data is derived from the organisation's accident/incident reporting database.

Total number of accidents/incidents:

2004–05	2005–06	Variance	%
7,447	7,582	+135	1.8

The ten most significant causes of accidents/incidents recorded for the reporting period.

Cause	2004–05	2005–06	Variance	%
Physical assault	1457	1389	-68	-4.7
Slips/trips/falls	1297	1324	27	2.1
Other/unspecified	593	650	57	9.6
Contact with body fluids	598	594	-4	-0.7
Psychological factors	449	553	104	23.2
Lifting/carrying object	432	369	-63	-14.6
Physical Exercise	279	354	75	26.9
Motor Vehicle Accidents	301	322	21	7
Step on/strike object	314	298	-16	-5.1
Struck by object	333	287	-46	-13.8

NSW Police has established an integrated Health Support Program consisting of physical, medical and psychological screening. Officers who work in higher risk areas must participate in the Wellcheck Program, which forms part of the psychological component of the screening program, and is designed to detect the early signs of psychological harm. Assistance can then be provided to employees before issues become problems and help reduce the risk of psychological harm faced by employees working in areas of highest risk of injury.

NSW Police continues to manage its long term sick leave to decrease the claim numbers and costs. An average of 70 percent of injured staff have returned to pre-injury operational duties.

Workers Compensation for Sworn Staff Who Commenced Post 1988 and Public Service Staff
The management of workers compensation claims transferred from GIO to Allianz Insurance on 1 July 2005.

During the past 12 months there has been a reduction of 8.3 percent in the total amount of claims incurred. There was a reduction of 17 percent in the non-significant injury claims, i.e. less than seven days lost time from work, and a slight reduction in the significant injury claims i.e. a period greater than seven days lost from work.

Significant and Non-Significant Claims comparison 20004–05 to 2005–06

Claim type	2004–05	2005–06	Variance	%
Significant	1939	1890	-49	-2.5%
Non-Significant	1291	1072	-219	-17%
Total Claims	3230	2962	-268	-8.3%

Workers Compensation for Sworn Staff Who Commenced Pre 1988
During the year ending 30 June 2006 there were 798 new claims for hurt on duty benefits, comprising 623 claims for physical injuries, and 175 claims for psychological injuries.

Hospital, medical and pharmaceutical expenses totalled $9,849,653.

In the reporting period, a total of 389 police officers were medically discharged from NSW Police. Of these, 371 were pre 1988 officers. Their medical discharge determination is made by the Police Superannuation Advisory Committee, which is a statutory body independent of NSW Police.

Prosecutions under the Occupational Health and Safety Act
On 3 November 2005 the Industrial Relations Commission of NSW imposed a penalty of $150,000 plus 85 percent of defendant's costs on NSW Police for a breach of section 8(1) of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000*. The Public Service Association initiated the prosecution following an incident at Waratah Communications Centre where an employee suffered hearing loss. Action has been undertaken to reduce the risk of injury to employees in similar circumstances.

Restricted Duties
As at 30 June 2006, a total of 278 officers have been successfully placed in permanent restricted duties positions since the inception of the Permanent Restricted Duties Policy. During the reporting period 37 officers were allocated to permanent restricted roles.

Industrial Relations
A new Crown Employees (Police Officers -2005) Award was agreed upon starting 1 July 2005. The award provides a salary increase totalling 16 percent over four years for police officers, with the first increase of 4 percent paid from 1 July 2005.

The new Award includes:
- a new salary structure for Detectives which consolidates a number of employment related allowances into salary and provides incentives for police to enter into criminal investigation.
- new salary structures have been introduced for Sergeants, Inspectors and Superintendents. These new structures allow management greater flexibility in the way staff can be deployed. The structures also feature provision for the introduction of a rigorous performance assessment regime at various levels within each rank.
- Enhancements to Parental and Maternity Leave.
- Changes to Extended Leave allowing access, on a pro rata basis, after seven years and the ability to take such leave at double pay; both of which can assist in driving down accumulated leave liabilities for the organisation.

A Memorandum of Understanding between the Commissioner of Police and the Police Association of New South Wales which was entered into on 1 July 2006 underpinned the Award. It included a commitment from both parties to review a number of corporate strategies including the current Flexible Rostering Guidelines with a view to providing more flexible and innovative rosters to assist commanders in the deployment of police, the reallocation of some 215 leading Senior Constable positions following the introduction of the new Detectives salary scale and the introduction of flexible transfer provisions for Inspectors.

A new Crown Employees (Police officers Death and Disability) Award was made introducing improvements in the death and disability benefits for post April 1988 police.
- Administrative Officers received a 4 percent salary increase from 1 July 2005 in accordance with increases provided within the Crown Employees (Public Sector Salaries-2004) Award.

New polices affecting industrial relations which were introduced in the reporting period include the introduction of a *Part-Time Policy for Police*, and a *One and Two Unit Station Policing Policy* aimed at improving safety for officers in remote areas of the state.

Appendix 13 **AWARDS**

COMMISSIONER'S AWARDS

Valour Award (VA)
Act of conspicuous merit involving exceptional bravery by sworn Police on duty

Const R Harper
Sen Const S. Phillips (2nd award)

Commissioner's Commendation (Courage)
Action in the line of duty where out-standing courage is required

Sen Const A Banks
Sen Const G Black
L/Sen Const R Burrows
Sen Const M Hawthorne
Det Sen Const D McRae
Const A Misztal
Sen Const D Muller
Sen Const B Prentice
Sen Const K Price
Const A Rutledge
Pro Const W Salameh
L/Sen Const P Sheehan
Const B Smede
Sgt J Venditti
Sen Const E Watt
Sen Const D Wicks

Commissioner's Commendation (Service)
Out-standing or meritorious performance of duty

D Fraticelli
Chief Insp D Green
Supt (Retired) H Karpik
Det Sen Const M Lee
Insp M Magrath
Sgt A Martin
Det Sgt N Marzol
Sen Sgt D Neal
Det Sen Const E Nuttall
Sen Sgt D Smith
L/Sen Const G Smith

Commissioner's Certificate of Merit
Outstanding work under hazardous circumstances or outstanding performance of duty

Det Sgt P Barclay
Sgt A Brady
Const A Jeffrey
Det Sgt M Lanyon
Ms J Mardling
Const S Myers
Ms R Nibbs
Sen Sgt I Parker
Const R Sasagi
Sen Sgt M Swatridge
Sen Const J Torres
Const N Walker

Commissioner's Unit Citation
Awarded to officers who collectively come together for a common purpose & perform outstanding service which may involve bravery or other acts of merit

Sen Const G Black
L/Sen Const R Burrows
Sen Const A Butterfield
D Fraticelli
Det Insp W Gordon
Supt (Retired) H Karpik
Insp M Magrath
Sen Const K Mann
Sgt A Martin
Const A Misztal
Const D Muller
Sen Const B Prentice
Const E Robinson
Const A Rutledge
L/Sen Const P Sheehan
Const B Smede
L/Sen Const G Smith
Sen Const D Wicks
L/Sen Const T Alexander
Sgt S Arnold
Sgt K Backhouse
Sen Const R Belavic
Rev G Bradbery (Police Chaplain)
Det Sgt G Butler
Sen Const J Codey
Sgt R Constable
Sen Const A Cook
L/Sen Const M Cox
Const B Crossan
Const L Crossan
Det Sen Const K Davies
Chief Insp D Green
Const T Greenway
Sen Const E Gutierrez
Const B Hartley
Const D Hickey
Det Sen Const M Lee
Det Sgt N Marzol
Det Sgt P Meagher
Det Sgt D Neal
Det Sen Const E Nuttall
Det Sgt R Pistola
Const B Ritchie
Sen Const S Roberts
Const J Ronczka
Sgt M Skinner
Sgt C Smith
Const B Spouszta
Sen Const G Storey
Sgt M Verzosa
Sen Const F Weir
Sen Sgt D Smith
Sen Const M Wallace
Sen Const S Watkins

New South Wales Police Diligent and Ethical Service Medal
Diligent and ethical service by sworn Police

820 Medals and Clasps approved

Commissioner's Community Service Citation
Service to the community as a voluntary representative of NSW Police

Sen Sgt A Gannon

AUSTRALIAN HONOURS & AWARDS

Officer of the Order of Australia (AO)

Commissioner K E Moroney APM

Australian Police Medal (APM)
Distinguished Police service

Sen Sgt P Bowtell
Det Chief Insp S Chidgey
Supt D Donnolley
Asst Comm M Goodwin
Supt A Harding
Insp C Kennedy
Insp W Laney
Supt B Lyons
Det Supt K McKay
Asst Comm R Mahoney
Supt R Mason BM
Supt C Mennilli
Det Insp R Oxford
Supt P Rogerson
Det Insp H Rupp
Supt D Shorrocks

Australian Public Service Medal (PSM)
For outstanding public service

Mr T O'Brien
Ms L Nelson
Mr P Ray

National Medal
Diligent service by sworn Police

470 Medals and Clasps approved

Appendix 14 NSW POLICE SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE (SES)

NSW POLICE SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE

Name	Kenneth Edward MORONEY AO APM
Position	Commissioner of Police
SES Level	8
Total remuneration package	$387,250

Commissioner Moroney has fulfilled the responsibilities as Commissioner of Police and met performance criteria to a high standard.

Key Achievements
- Achieved continued downward trends in crime across major categories and increase in community satisfaction levels with police services generally.
- Led effective corporate governance including budget management and achievement of productivity savings to achieve the government's global savings targets of $15 million for 2005/06.
- Provided effective representation on key state and national law enforcement bodies including appointment as Chair of CrimTrac, NSW Crime Commission Management Committee; ICAC Operations Review Committee; Boards of Management of National Common Policing Services; Australian Crime Commission.
- Contributed to national policing strategies through participation in the Australasian and South Pacific Commissioners' Conference and the Senior Officers' Group of the Australasian Police Ministers' Council.
- Provided leadership at the national level by promoting and hosting the National Policing Forum on Physical and Sexual Assault of Children and the National Policing Forum on Family Violence.
- Provided leadership to NSW Police and the broader community in public order management as evidenced in external survey.
- Directed realignment of functional responsibilities to provide better guidance and support to frontline police including the establishment of the Safety Command, Public Order Riot Squad and the increase in regions from five to six.
- Driven internal audit program focusing on delivery of service and compliance with internal and external reporting requirements.
- Provided strategic direction in the pursuit of advancement in technology, policing practices and legislation to give police the resources needed to respond effectively.
- Driven adherence to professional standards and provided direction for focus on performance, conduct and complaints management.

Name	Andrew Phillip SCIPIONE APM
Position	Deputy Commissioner, Field Operations
SES Level	6
Total remuneration package	$267,300

Deputy Commissioner Scipione has achieved the performance criteria contained in his performance agreement.

Key Achievements
- Development and implementation of an integrated approach to performance management and strategic planning within Field Operations and Specialist Commands (prior to October 2005).
- Implementation of a new senior management model within Field Operations to allow a more strategic approach to Local Area Command Management.
- Development and implementation of new police powers under the Law Enforcement Legislation Amendment (Public Safety) Act 2005 in response to the management, restoration and investigation of the riots at Cronulla and associated reprisal attacks.
- Introduction of an Incident Command and Control System across NSW Police.
- Review of State incident and emergency procedures and training.
- Oversight the direction and integration of a Region alignment within NSW from 5 to 6 Regions.
- Contingency planning for influenza pandemics as part of the NSW Government response to world health warnings.
- Security planning and operational coordination, recruitment and training for the World Youth Day, Sydney, July 2008.
- Security planning and operational coordination, recruitment and training for the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Leaders Meeting, Sydney in September 2007.

Name	Terrence Walter COLLINS APM
Position	Deputy Commissioner, Specialist Operations
SES Level	6
Total remuneration package	$267,300

Deputy Commissioner Collins has achieved the performance criteria contained in his performance agreement.

Key Achievements
- Created and implemented the Public Order and Riot Squad
- Oversighted a multi-agency operation comprising New South Wales Police, State Crime Commission, Federal Attorney General's Department and the Australian Federal Police culminating in several arrests for conspiring to commit an act in preparation for a terrorist act.
- Represented NSW Police as a member of the Cabinet Standing Committee on Counter Terrorism and CEO Counter Terrorism meetings.
- Represented NSW on the National Counter Terrorism Committee (NCTC) and assisted in the development and implementation of counter terrorism strategies and legislation for NSW.
- Provided oversight to the review of the Dog Unit and the three specialist streams: general purpose dogs; drug detection dogs; and firearm and explosive detection dogs.
- Facilitated the realignment of the Internal Witness Support Unit.

Name	Frances Mary MCPHERSON
Position	Executive Director, Corporate Services
SES Level	7
Total Remuneration Package	$290,000

Ms McPherson has achieved the performance criteria contained in her performance agreement.

Key Achievements
- Led and managed the global savings strategy for NSW Police.
- Reviewed and restructured the Corporate Services Command to support frontline operational policing.
- Facilitated an enhanced corporate governance and business focus.
- Led and managed significant initiatives such as police recruitment.

Name	Graeme MORGAN APM
Position	Assistant Commissioner, Commander State Crime Command
SES Level	5
Total Remuneration Package	$224,415

Assistant Commissioner Morgan has achieved the performance criteria contained in his performance agreement.

Key Achievements
- Oversighted the establishment of Middle Eastern Organised Crime Squad and the associated increase in the staffing strength of State Crime Command.
- Significant contribution to the inter-agency development of guidelines for the 'Inter-jurisdictional Requests for the Interview of Suspects and Witnesses'.
- Contributed significantly to the development of detectives in recruitment, retention and training through the Criminal Investigation Detectives Advisory Panel.
- Oversaw the establishment of Strike Force Enoggera set up to investigate the riots at Cronulla and associated reprisal attacks.
- Development of biannual Regional reports to provide an overview of organised crime.
- Established Criminal Investigation Information Technology Committee (CIITC) in partnership with Business Technology Services to promote effective development, support and monitoring of information technology services for criminal investigation.

Name	Ian Michael PETERS
Position	Executive Director, Human Resources
SES Level	5
Total Remuneration Package	$224,000

Mr Peters has achieved the performance criteria contained in his performance agreement.

Key Achievements
- Led and managed the negotiations for the new post April 1988 police officers Death and Disability Award.
- Led and managed the human resource aspects of Shared Services Phase III.
- Directed the Corporate Services Efficiency Review projects.
- Participated in the review of the police promotions system.

Name	Reginald MAHONEY APM
Position	Assistant Commissioner, Commissioner's Inspectorate
SES Level	5
Total Remuneration Package	$221,463

Assistant Commissioner Mahoney has achieved the performance criteria contained in his performance agreement.

Key Achievements
- Elevated incremental organisational performance through revised performance management tools and support mechanisms.
- Streamlined auditing and compliance processes for commands.
- Sponsored the trial of the Domestic Violence Court Intervention Model.
- Collaborated on Domestic Violence and Operational Projects in partnership with the Premier's Delivery Unit.
- Created the NSW Police Research Council.
- Represented NSW Police at Human Services CEO and Criminal Justice CEO Forums to support a whole of government responses.

Name	Robert J WAITES APM
Position	Assistant Commissioner, Operational Communications and Information Command
SES Level	5
Total remuneration package	$224,415

Assistant Commissioner Waites has achieved the performance criteria contained in his performance agreement.

Key Achievements
- Oversaw the establishment of the Operational Communications and Information Command amalgamating four key business units: the Communications Group, Wireless Technology, Police Assistance Line and Operational Information Agency.
- Oversaw the digitisation of the NSW Police private radio network for the Greater Metropolitan Area including Central Coast, Newcastle and Wollongong. Provided improved radio communication services by adding channels and networking all police communications centres.
- Chairmanship of the Law Enforcement and Security Radio Spectrum Committee (LESRSC). As the Chair, has achieved control and management of the Australia wide 64 channel radio spectrum known as Law Enforcement and Public Safety Spectrum.
- Corporate sponsorship of the Computer Aided Dispatch system project to provide an integrated whole of government emergency response system.
- A member of the Australian police contingent to visit the United Kingdom for counter terrorism and emergency response systems, programs and activation.

Name	John Thomas CARROLL APM
Position	Assistant Commissioner, Commander Professional Standards
SES Level	5
Total Remuneration Package	$221,728

Assistant Commissioner Carroll has achieved the performance criteria contained in his performance agreement.

Key Achievements
- Directed the complaint and conduct management activities of NSW Police at policy, planning and operational levels.
- Consolidated the Professional Standards Framework for NSW Police leading to positive change within NSW Police.
- Established and enhanced systems for performance, conduct and complaint management for NSW Police.
- Maintained working relationships with the Police Integrity Commission, Office of the Ombudsman, NSW Coroner and the Independent Commission Against Corruption to achieve stated aims.
- Developed Professional Standards Training, ensuring targeted contemporary training is consistently delivered.
- Effectively managed budget and oversaw significant changes within Professional Standards.

Name	David OWENS
Position	Assistant Commissioner, Region Commander South West Metropolitan
SES Level	5
Total Remuneration Package	$218,509

Assistant Commissioner Owens has achieved the performance criteria contained in his performance agreement.

Key Achievements
- Establishment of the South West Metropolitan Region.
- Planning and operational management of the Villawood protests and associated public order.
- Co-ordinated and developed improved strategic planning and financial management within the Region.
- Implemented the South West Metropolitan human resource strategy.
- Focused on managing mid-level crime, including street drugs and robbery through target action group operations.
- Corporate Spokesperson for Mental Health which has lead the improved co-ordination across agencies, implementation of changes to the Mental Health Act and implementation of Mental Health contact officers at the rank of Inspector.
- Reinvigorated the Mental Health Memorandum of understanding between NSWP and NSW Department of Health.

Name	Robert Sidney MAY APM
Position	Region Commander, Southern Assistant Commissioner
SES Level	5
Total remuneration package	$218,509

Assistant Commissioner May has achieved the performance criteria contained in his performance agreement.

Key Achievements
- Built working relationships with rural and remote communities to better understand their special policing needs.
- Implemented 'People First' in the region, a strategy to capitalise on staff experience and to reinforce the commitment to respond and listen to community needs and expectations.
- Corporate Sponsor for Uniforms, developing cost effective and appropriate uniform standards.
- Chairperson of Critical Incident Management Working Party, to improve the capacity of NSW Police to investigate and manage critical incidents, with emphasis on improving welfare management.
- Commissioner's Representative to the Royal Humane Society.
- Chairperson of the Commissioner's Awards Committee.

Name	Mark Walter Robert GOODWIN APM
Position	Assistant Commissioner, Commander Central Metropolitan Region
SES Level	5
Total remuneration package	$218,509

Assistant Commissioner Goodwin has achieved the performance criteria contained in his performance agreement.

Key Achievements:
- Commanded the police operation following the riots at Cronulla and associated reprisal attacks, which continued from December 2005 through to January 2006, involving thousands of police over a six week period to restore order and public confidence in affected areas.
- Managed the restructuring of NSW Police regions from five regions to six to allow better management of and service provision to the local area commands, especially in the Sydney metropolitan area.
- Oversighted the development and delivery of training for Emergency Operations Controllers. Continued membership as the NSW Police representative on the State Emergency Management Committee and State Rescue Board.
- Commanded security and public order operations for large Sydney central business district events including New Years Eve, Australia Day and the Gay and Lesbian Mardi Gras and large public order issues, operations and demonstrations including the Student Union Demonstration and Prime Minister John Howard's 10th Anniversary Dinner.
- Restructured the Special Services Group and increased covert capacity providing adequate support services to ensure performance.
- Oversaw the business case and contract development for the Water Police Fleet Replacement Program ($28M) and enhancements to NSW Police Aviation.

Name	Denis John CLIFFORD APM
Position	Assistant Commissioner, Commander Northwest Metropolitan Region
SES Level	5
Total Remuneration Package	$218,509

Assistant Commissioner Clifford has achieved the performance criteria contained in his performance agreement.

Key achievements
- Provided effective financial management and control of the Region budget.
- Corporate sponsor for the Mainframe Replacement Program, which is one of the largest technical enhancement programs undertaken by the NSW Police.
- Chair of steering committee oversighting the development and implementation of the Duty Officer Deployment model project.
- Represented NSW Police as Corporate Spokesperson for vulnerable communities on a variety of multi agency committees.
- Directed emergency management in the Northern and Western Sydney Emergency Management Districts.
- Chair of steering committee allocating scarce resources as part of the organisational restructure.
- Represented NSW Police as Corporate Spokesperson for Sporting Events and Bushfires.

Name	Peter Charles PARSONS APM
Position	Assistant Commissioner, Commander Northern Region
SES Level	5
Total Remuneration Package	$218,509

Assistant Commissioner Parsons has achieved the performance criteria contained in his performance agreement.

Key achievements
- As the Corporate Spokesperson for Aboriginal issues, addressed the objectives of the Aboriginal Strategic Direction Plan.
- As the Corporate Spokesperson for the new police roster systems, is overseeing the state wide implementation of the new system.
- Participant of the Leadership in Counter-Terrorism Pacific Program.
- Sponsored the 'Futures Project' for the Northern Region which attempts to map the effects on policing of the population shift in the Northern Region in the past ten years.
- Supervised commanders within the Northern Region in relation to their sponsorship portfolios.
- Managed major issues impacting on the region with a focus on corporate direction.
- Oversaw the Northern Region's Facial Identification Unit which uses leading edge technology for facial identification and technical evidence extraction.

Name	Stephen BRADSHAW APM
Position	Assistant Commissioner, Commander Western Region
SES Level	5
Total Remuneration Package	$218,509

Assistant Commissioner Bradshaw has achieved the performance criteria contained in his performance agreement.

Key achievements
- Development and implementation of Western Region Strategic Plan 2006–2009 providing strategic focus and direction for the region in six key areas of: Crime; People; Systems and Improvement; Leadership; Safety; Community and Relationships.
- Ongoing increase in the awareness of Rural Crime both internally and externally as the Corporate Spokesperson for Rural Crime.
- Leadership of the implementation of the Aboriginal Strategic Direction 2003–2006.
- Establishment of a tri-state commitment to cross border crime established with QLD and SA Police.
- Extension of successful Region initiative regarding Major Heavy Vehicle Traffic operations to State-wide with involvement of interstate police in future cross-border operations.
- Strengthened community relations across the Region through contact and involvement with Rural and regional communities.

Appendix 15 SPONSORSHIP AND DONATIONS

As defined by Policy: **Sponsorship** is an agreement with an organisation or company to provide NSW Police with financial assistance in the form of goods, services or rights to help NSW Police to achieve a policing objective in return for specified benefits.

A donation is a product, service or cash that is given to NSW Police by an organisation, company or individual with no return benefit.

Command / Unit	Name of Sponsor	Sponsorship / Donation	Type	Description / Initiative	Value
Ashfield LAC	Five Dock Volkswagen	Sponsorship	Goods	Motor vehicle for investigative purposes	$60,000
Bankstown LAC	Australasian Police Multicultural Advisory Bureau	Donation	Cash	Funds for youth initiatives targeting African and Pacific Islander police and community relations	$3,000
Bankstown LAC	Suttons Chullora	Sponsorship	Goods	Motor vehicle for crime prevention initiatives	NA
Burwood LAC	Suttons Motors Homebush	Sponsorship	Goods	Motor vehicle for Crime Management Unit use	$12,000
Campbelltown LAC	Peter Donnelly Automotive P/L	Sponsorship	Goods	Vehicle for Community based Policing projects	$22,000
Camden LAC	Sydney Catchment Authority	Sponsorship	Goods	Trail bikes for crime prevention and operational purposes	$18,100
Campsie LAC	IGA	Donation	Cash	Crime prevention initiatives	$1,447
Campsie LAC	Korean Church	Donation	Cash	Youth projects	$5,000
Campsie LAC	Department of Community Services	Donation	Cash	Youth projects	$8,181
Canobolas LAC	Motor Traders Association	Sponsorship	Goods	Motor vehicle for crime prevention initiatives, specifically Break Enter and Steal offences	$2,000
Chifley LAC	Portland RSL Sports, Recreation Club Ltd	Donation	Cash	Purchase of equipment for blue light disco	$2,600
City Central LAC	City of Sydney Council	Sponsorship	Cash	Printing costs for Domestic violence resource	$3,146
City Central LAC	Scooteria	Donation	Goods	Vespa scooter for community policing initiatives	$7,300
Deniliquin LAC	NSW Forestry	Donation	Cash	Purchased one trail bike for crime prevention in local forestry areas	$3,000
Deniliquin LAC	Waterways	Donation	Goods	Boat for crime prevention on waterways	$55,000
Eastern Beaches LAC	Randwick Council	Sponsorship	Cash	Purchase of trail bike, uniform and accessories to assist setting up the trail bike squad	$8,080
Eastern Beaches LAC	Randwick Motor Group	Sponsorship	Goods	Motor vehicle for crime prevention initiatives	$25,000
Eastern Suburbs LAC	Volkswagen Australia	Sponsorship	Goods	Motor vehicle for supplementary transport in crime prevention role	$30,000
Eastern Suburbs LAC	Waverley Council	Sponsorship	Cash	Part sponsorship for the fit out and equipping of an emergency management police command post vehicle/ Mobile Random Breath Testing vehicle	$5,000
Eastern Suburbs LAC	Eastern Suburbs Liquor Accord	Sponsorship	Cash	Part sponsorship for the fit out and equipping of an emergency management police command post vehicle/ Mobile Random Breath Testing vehicle	$5,000
Fairfield LAC	Ateco Automotive Pty Ltd	Sponsorship	Goods	Motor vehicle for a period of six months to conduct youth road safety and awareness programs	NA
Fairfield LAC	Lions Club of Sydney Baseball	Donation	Goods	Audio visual equipment	$1,500
Fairfield LAC	Fairfield City Local Council	Donation	Goods	Audio visual equipment	$5,000
Far South Coast LAC	Campbell Page	Donation	Cash	Koori Youth Diversionary Program - W anga Indigi Project	$5,000
Far South Coast LAC	Bega Valley Motors Pty Ltd	Sponsorship	Goods	Vehicle for Community based Policing projects	$25,000
Gladesville LAC	Ryde Rotary Club	Donation	Goods	Computer for use by Volunteers in Policing (VIPs)	$1,307
Gladesville LAC	Brad Garlick Ford	Sponsorship	Goods	Motor vehicle as a marked police car for use in crime prevention	$10,800
Green Valley LAC	NRMA	Donation	Cash	Youth camp for aboriginal children	$5000
Harbourside LAC	Custom Fleet	Sponsorship	Goods	Two vehicles for use by Crime Prevention/ Youth Liaison/ Exhibits officers	$20,000
Holroyd LAC	McDonalds Merrylands	Sponsorship	Goods	Community Crime Prevention and Information Display Board	$4,283
Hurstville LAC	Honda	Sponsorship	Goods	Hybrid motor vehicle for community policing for Youth Liaison program and the Crime Prevention program	$25,000
Kings Cross LAC	NRMA Insurance Ltd	Sponsorship	Cash	Funding for 'Street Retreat Camps' for youth at risk in the Woolloomooloo area. In 2005/06 three camps were conducted each catering for 15 at risk young people	$20,000

Command / Unit	Name of Sponsor	Sponsorship / Donation	Type	Description / Initiative	Value
Kings Cross LAC	Sydney Church of England Girls Grammar School	Donation	Cash	Funds for youth swimming program in conjunction with the Woolloomooloo PCYC for youth at risk	$3,000
Kings Cross LAC	Suttons Motors	Sponsorship	Goods	Vehicles for covert and controlled operations	NA
Kings Cross LAC	City Ford	Sponsorship	Goods	Vehicles for covert and controlled operations	NA
Kuring Gai LAC	Honda Australia	Sponsorship	Goods	Motor vehicle to support CARES program at St Ives	$10,728
Kuring Gai LAC	Charles Sturt University	Sponsorship	Cash	Sponsor EDO conference	$2,500
Lake Illawarra	NRMA	Donation	Cash	Initiative for high risk youth offenders - Operation Energy	$7,000
Lake Illawarra	Bluescope	Donation	Cash	Initiative for high risk youth offenders - Operation Energy	$17,600
Lake Macquarie LAC	NSW State Forests	Donation	Goods	Two trail bikes for use by police in various crime prevention initiatives	$10,000
Lake Macquarie LAC	Reflections Services Groups	Sponsorship	Goods	Part sponsorship of motor vehicle for community policing	$6,000
Lake Macquarie LAC	Kloster Group	Sponsorship	Goods	Part sponsorship of motor vehicle for community policing	$6,000
Lake Macquarie LAC	Charlestown Square	Sponsorship	Goods	Part sponsorship of motor vehicle for community policing	$3,000
Manly LAC	Manly Local Council	Donation	Cash	Community forum for alcohol related crime and behaviour	$1,500
Marine Area Command	P&O Ports (as part of Port of Sydney Local Emergency Management Committee)	Donation	Cash	Contribute to the refit of the Emergency Operations Centre for the Port of Sydney	$5,000
Marine Area Command	Chrysler Jeep Australia	Sponsorship	Goods	Vehicle for crime prevention	NA
Miranda LAC	Toyota Motor Corporation Australia LTD	Sponsorship	Goods	Motor vehicle for use in crime prevention and youth programs	$23,000 approx
Miranda LAC	Caltex Australia	Sponsorship	Goods	Fuel for the Toyota sponsored vehicle	$3,000
Miranda LAC	Stewart Automotive Group	Sponsorship	Goods	Provide servicing for the Toyota sponsored vehicle	$1,000 approx
Miranda LAC	NRMA Insurance	Grant	Cash	Community Help Grant Program 2006, "Monkey Business" Program	$5,000
Mt Druitt LAC	Blacktown Local Council	Sponsorship	Goods	Fit out of mobile command post vehicle	$17,000
Mounted Police	RM Williams	Sponsorship	Goods	Horse donated for operational purposes	$3,000
North Shore LAC	Alec Mildred SAAB	Sponsorship	Goods	Motor vehicle as a marked police vehicle for use in crime prevention initiatives and youth liaison community policing	NA
North Shore LAC	Chatswood Toyota	Donation	Goods	Motor vehicle for evidence gathering and crime prevention	$21,500
Oxley LAC	Wests Leagues Club, Tamworth	Sponsorship	Cash	Aboriginal youth project – Giyaali Project	$6,000
Oxley LAC	Joblink Plus, Tamworth	Sponsorship	Cash	Assist in purchase and running costs of Mobile Police Station.	$21,442
PCYC/Blue Light	Ty Beanie Baby Australia	Donation	Goods	Soft toys for give-aways at Blue Light events	$60,000
Public Affairs	News Ltd	Sponsorship	Goods	Contribution towards costs of printing National Police Remembrance Day ribbons	$27,500
Quakers Hill LAC	Heartland Holden Castle Hill	Donation	Goods	Motor vehicle for crime prevention	NA
Redfern LAC	NRMA	Donation	Cash	Crime prevention strategies	$35,000
Richmond LAC	Ireland Honda	Sponsorship	Goods	Motor vehicle for crime prevention initiatives	$30,000
St Marys LAC	Sinclair Hyundai Penrith	Sponsorship	Goods	Motor vehicle for crime prevention initiatives	NA
St Marys LAC	Roads and Traffic Authority	Donation	Cash	Purchase of bicycles and accessories	$5,000
Sutherland LAC	Sutherland Rotary	Donation	Goods	Heavy duty trailer & marquee, generators and lighting to provide support to emergency operations within Sutherland Shire	$20,000
Sutherland LAC	Bunnings, Taren Point	Donation	Goods	Painting equipment for use by students in a graffiti project to beautify graffiti damaged pedestrian underpass at Engadine High School	$3,000
Wollongong LAC	Alcohol & Rehabilitation Foundation	Grant	Cash	Grant for Fail to Quit project	$20,000
Wollongong LAC	Corban Kia	Sponsorship	Goods	Use of motor vehicle for community policing	$45,000

NA ñ not available
Note: Various businesses throughout New South Wales often donate vehicles for short term use but cannot be listed here for operational purposes.
Their support is gratefully acknowledged by NSW Police.

Appendix 16 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

COMPLETED PROJECTS in 2005/06

Project	Agencies Involved	Funded By
Resistance to the Ideal Police Body: Cultural studies analysis of female police experiences of socialisation and culture	Charles Sturt University	PhD Project, no agency funding
The Efficacy of Written Emotional Expression in the Reduction of Psychological Distress in Police Officers (Honours project)	Charles Sturt University	Honours Project, no agency funding
Complaint Trends: Examining variances of complaint numbers and type among officers who have undergone different recruit training systems	NSW Police	Within agency resources
Combating Police Stress: the influence of stress, help–seeking and coping skills	University of Western Sydney	Masters project, no agency funding
How long do rotational night shift workers take to recover from fatigue, stress, and reduced decision making abilities?	University of New England	Honours project, no agency funding
Serial Bushfire Arson	Australian Institute of Criminology and the Bushfire Cooperative Research Centre	Federal Government, no agency funding
Estimated Cost of Police Time on Alcohol Related Crime	Bureau of Crime and Statistics and Research	National Drug Law Enforcement Fund $249,678

NEW PROJECTS in 2005/06

Project	Agencies Involved	Funded By
Internal Witness Survey	UTS bi annual project	NSW Police $5,000
Crime & Safety Survey	BOCSAR	Australian Bureau of Statistics & BOCSAR $190,000
Relationships Between population Age/Sex Groups & Crime Types for Future Planning	UNSW	NSW Police $30,000
Australian Police Crime Research Community Satisfaction with Police Survey	All Australian Police Jurisdictions	NSW Police Contribution $110,000
Whistle While you Work Survey	NSW Ombudsman	Australian Research Council $25,000
Audit of Mental Health Issues encountered by NSW Police in the field	NSW Police	Within agency resources
Mental Health & Disability of people before the Justice System	UNSW partnering NSWP, DoH, NSW Council for Intellectual Disability, & Juvenile Justice. Finalised 2009.	Department of Housimg, NSW Council for Intellectual Disability & Juvenile Justice Per annum $29,000
Validation of Youth Cautions	ARTD Management & Research Consultants	NSW Police $50,000
National Capability for Implementation of Wireless Technology	NSW Police	NSW Police $50,000
Police Assistance Line Staff Allocation for Information System Emergency Call Centre	NSW Police	Within agency resources
Closed Circuit TV Register of Locations throughout City	NSW Police, OC & I Command	NSW Police $32,000
Missing Persons – Investigative Techniques, Risk Assessment, Use of Media, Cross Jurisdictional Communication, & Interagency Liaison	NSW Police	NSW Police $35,000

Project	Agencies Involved	Funded By
Youth Crime Hot Spots for Future Planning and Location of Mobile PCYC Program	NSW Police, PCYC Command	NSW Police $40,000
Left Pawed Dogs & Laterality – to reduce training time on dogs that are unsuitable	University of Sydney	Guide Dogs Australia & within NSWP Resources $73,000
Identification of Hydroponic Cannabis Seizures	Australian National University & Australian Federal Police	NSW Police within agency resources over $1,000
Can DNA be Recovered from Drink Cans	NSW Police, Forensic Services Group	NSW Police within agency resources over $2,500
Use of Trace DNA Analysis in Investigation of Volume Crime	University of Technology Sydney	NSW Police within agency resources over $3,000
DNA Profile Generation from Old Bones	University of Technology Sydney	NSW Police within agency resources over $4,000
Identification of Forensically Important Blowfly Species	University of Wollongong	Australian Research Council $5,000
Evaluation of STR Technology for Identification of Badly Degraded Specimens	University of Technology Sydney	Within agency resources
Road Side Drug Testing	Roads & Traffic Authority & National Drug Resource Centre	RTA, NSWP & National Drug Resource Centre $28,062
Merit Program Police Survey	Attorney General's Department	Attorney General's & National Illicit Drug Strategy $40,906
Cannabis Police Survey	NSW Police	Federal Funding Family and Community Services $50,000
Police Attitudes Towards Cannabis Cautioning	NSW Police	Federal Funding Family and Community Services $305,000
Serial Crime and Criminal Profiling	University of Western Sydney	PhD Project, no agency funding
An Atmosphere of Understanding, Trust and respect: The NSW Police Media Unit.	University of Western Sydney	PhD Project, no agency funding
Perceptions of managers and employees affected by restructuring	John Curtin University, Western Australia	PhD Project, no agency funding
Outcomes of Operation Auxin (internet child pornography investigation)	Australian Institute of Criminology and Australian High Tech Crime Centre	Federal Government, no agency funding
Plural Policing: Policing sporting events a comparative study of public – private policing interactions at major sporting events.	University of New South Wales	PhD Project, no agency funding
The influence of University Education on Police Manager's Perceptions of and Confidence in their Decision Making Abilities	Charles Sturt University	PhD Project, no agency funding
Cautions under the Young Offenders Act by police or respected community members, and evaluation	NSW Police	NSW Police Tertiary Scholarships Scheme Best Practice Action Research
The New Scientific Eye Witness: The Role of DNA Technology in Shaping Criminal Justice, an comparative study	University of NSW	PhD Project, no agency funding
Geographic Profiling of Serial Bushfire Arson	Charles Sturt University	Masters Project, no agency funding
Serial Murder in NSW	Australian Institute of Criminology	Federal Government, no agency

Appendix 17 OVERSEAS TRAVEL

Note: in some instances the names of officers have been withheld for operational purposes.

Name	Country	Purpose	Funding
Peter Benic	Dubai	Dignitary Protection	New South Wales Government
Rebecca Hoile	France	Interpol Bioterrorism Working Group	Interpol
Christie Wallace	Hong Kong, China	International Forensic Science Meeting	University of Technology, Sydney
Jennifer Raymond	Hong Kong, China	Speaker at the International Association of Forensic Sciences	Self funded. Attendance on duty
Two police officers	Hong Kong, China	Interview witnesses	NSW Police
Elizabeth Bleakley	Indonesia	International Criminal Corrections Conference	Self funded. Attendance on duty
Rebecca Hoile	Indonesia	Lecture at the International Post Blast/ Chemical Biological and Radiological course	Australian Federal Police
Tyson Lehn	Indonesia	Obtain forensic samples of DNA from a corpse buried in Indonesia	NSW Police
Four Police officers	Iraq	Investigation of Defence Force Soldier Private Jocob Kovco	Joint funding by NSW Police and Australian Defence Force
Nick Kaldas	Iraq	AusAid	NSW Police
John Stapleton	Israel	Israeli Counter Terrorism Conference	Jointly funded by the Jewish National Body and NSW Police
Norm Hazzard	Italy	Conference prior to 2005 Winter Olympic Games in Italy	National Counter Terrorism Committee and Italian National Police
Belinda Mansweto	Japan and United States of America	Investigation of a gaming licence applicant	Applicant company
Chris Stavenhagen	Japan and United States of America	Investigation of a gaming licence applicant	Applicant company
Stacey Bannon	Japan and United States of America	Investigation of a gaming licence applicant	Applicant company
Andrew Scipione	Korea	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Taskforce	Federal Government
Andrew Slattery	Korea	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Taskforce	Federal Government
Andrew Slattery	Korea	Return Trip - Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Taskforce	Federal Government
Barry Powter	Korea	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Taskforce	Federal Government
Barry Powter	Korea	Return Trip - Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Taskforce	Federal Government
Peter Lennon	Korea	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Taskforce	Federal Government
Two police officers	Korea	Interview witnesses	NSW Police
Geoff Allen	Lebanon	Community Relations study tour	Canterbury Council

Name	Country	Purpose	Funding
Two police officers	Lebanon	Extradition	NSW Police
Two police officers	Lebanon	Interview for an investigation	NSW Police
Two police officers	Lebanon and United Arab Emirates	Investigation	NSW Police
Katherine Flynn	Netherlands and Belgium	Training course	NSW Police
Albert Joseph	New Zealand	Policing and Terrorism Training Course	New Zealand Police and NSW Police
Darryal Abeyasekera	New Zealand	Policing and Terrorism Training Course	New Zealand Police and NSW Police
Dave Laidlaw	New Zealand	Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs meeting and National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund meeting	Australian National Council on Drugs
Frank Hansen	New Zealand	Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs meeting and National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund meeting	Australian National Council on Drugs
Gary Groves	New Zealand	Guest speaker at the International Crime Prevention through Environmental Design Forum	Safer by Design Fund
Gary Thomas	New Zealand	Australasian Road Safe Research Policing Education Conference	NSW Police
John Carroll	New Zealand	Australasian Police Integrity Forum	NSW Police and APIF
John Green	New Zealand	Presenter at the Alcohol Advisory Council Positive Partners Conference	The Alcohol Advisory Council of New Zealand
John Hartley	New Zealand	Australasian Traffic Policing Forum and Road Safety Education Policy and Research Conference	NSW Police
John Hartley	New Zealand	New Zealand Local Authority Traffic Institute Conference	New Zealand Local Authority Traffic Institute
Ken Mckay	New Zealand	Annual Training Seminar	NSW Police and New Zealand
Richard Long	New Zealand	Attend conference: Computer-facilitated Crimes Against Children	NSW Police
Richard Wood	New Zealand	Disaster victim identification training	New Zealand Police
Scott Whyte	New Zealand	Annual Training Seminar	NSW Police and New Zealand
Two police officers	New Zealand	Investigation into disappearance and fraud	AMP Insurance and NSW Police
Frank Hansen	Philippines	World Health Organisation (WHO) Technical Consultation on the development of a strategy to reduce alcohol related harm	World Health Organisation
Mark Rudolph	Singapore	Attend the VISA Asia Pacific Risk Conference	VISA and NSW Police
Belinda Lewis	Thailand	2004 Boxing Day Tsunami – Disaster Victim Recovery	Australian Federal Police
Brett Kowald	Thailand	2004 Boxing Day Tsunami – Disaster Victim Recovery	Australian Federal Police
Brian Olliver	Thailand	2004 Boxing Day Tsunami – Disaster Victim Recovery	Australian Federal Police

Name	Country	Purpose	Funding
Damien Liddle	Thailand	2004 Boxing Day Tsunami – Disaster Victim Recovery	Australian Federal Police
David Neal	Thailand	2004 Boxing Day Tsunami – Disaster Victim Identification	Australian Federal Police
Fiona West	Thailand	2004 Boxing Day Tsunami – Disaster Victim Recovery	Australian Federal Police
Gregory Moon	Thailand	2004 Boxing Day Tsunami – Disaster Victim Recovery	Australian Federal Police
Ian Hobson	Thailand	2004 Boxing Day Tsunami – Disaster Victim Recovery	Australian Federal Police
Karen Fishburn	Thailand	2004 Boxing Day Tsunami – Disaster Victim Recovery	Australian Federal Police
Kerry Wilson	Thailand	2004 Boxing Day Tsunami – Disaster Victim Recovery	Australian Federal Police
Nick Beresford	Thailand	2004 Boxing Day Tsunami – Disaster Victim Recovery	Australian Federal Police
Noel Paine	Thailand	2004 Boxing Day Tsunami – Disaster Victim Recovery	Australian Federal Police
Peter Baines	Thailand	2004 Boxing Day Tsunami – Disaster Victim Identification	Australian Federal Police
Scott Coleman	Thailand	2004 Boxing Day Tsunami – Disaster Victim Recovery	Australian Federal Police
Vanessa Rolfe	Thailand	2004 Boxing Day Tsunami – Disaster Victim Recovery	Australian Federal Police
Victor Chin	Thailand	2004 Boxing Day Tsunami – Disaster Victim Recovery	Australian Federal Police
Wayne Hoffman	Thailand	2004 Boxing Day Tsunami – Disaster Victim Recovery	Australian Federal Police
Wayne Miller	Thailand	2004 Boxing Day Tsunami – Disaster Victim Recovery	Australian Federal Police
Kate Linklater	Thailand	Conference presenter for Thai Police and Justice systems	Rotary Funded Exchange Program
Two police officers	Thailand	Investigative inquiries	Joint Agency Crime Group
Andrew Layhe	United Kingdom	Scotland Yard - National Negotiation Course	NSW Police
Bob Waites	United Kingdom	Development of a contact for the computer aided dispatch system	NSW Police
David Johnson	United Kingdom	Development of a contact for the computer aided dispatch system	NSW Police
Christopher Reeves	United Kingdom	Attend the London Metropolitan Police, National Anti-Hijack Instructors Course	Federal Government
Derek Schagen	United Kingdom	Counter Terrorism Conference	Commonwealth Secretariat, UK
Norm Hazzard	United Kingdom	London terrorist attacks, bombings	National Counter Terrorism Committee
Robert Waites	United Kingdom	Member of Australian Law Enforcement response to London bombing July 2006	Australian Federal Police
Rod Brown	United Kingdom	Attend the London Metropolitan Police, National Anti-Hijack Instructors Course	Federal Government
Stephen Heffernan	United Kingdom	Rotary group study exchange	Rotary Club

Name	Country	Purpose	Funding
Stuart Wilkins	United Kingdom	International conference in London for Safer Neighbourhoods – the Future of Policing	NSW Police
Traci Gray	United Kingdom	Training	Department of Defence
Two police officers	United Kingdom	Extradition	NSW Police
Andrew Slattery	United States of America	National Counter Terrorism Committee – Capability Development (Dignitary Protection)	Federal Government
Cheryl Cook	United States of America	Michael O'Brien Scholarship	NSW Police
Deborah Wallace	United States of America	International Narcotics Enforcement Management Seminar	Drug Enforcement Agency USA
Kris Illingsworth	United States of America	Federal Bureau of Investigation Symposium	NSW Police
Paul Watson	United States of America	Training course for 'Violent Crime Behaviour'	NSW Police
Paul Willingham	United States of America	Training with the United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DECA)	United States Department of Justice
Sarah Yule	United States of America	Violent Crime Behaviour Conference	NSW Police
Stephen Cullen	United States of America	Major Cities Chiefs Association (USA)	NSW Police
Stephen Taylor	United States of America	International Homicide Association Conference	Self funded. Attendance on duty
Stephen Tedder	United States of America	International Homicide Association Conference	Self funded. Attendance on duty
Terry Collins	United States of America	Major Cities Chiefs Association (USA)	NSW Police
Three police officers	United States of America	Escort prisoner to Australia	Commonwealth Department of Public Prosecutions
Vince Hole	United States of America	National Threat Assessment Seminar	US Secret Service
Wayne Gordon	United States of America	International Motor Cycle Gang Investigators' Conference	NSW Police
Grant Waddups	United States of America and Canada	Study Tour of United States of America and Canada	NSW Police
Andrew Scipione	United States of America and United Kingdom	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Taskforce	Federal Government
Peter Lennon	United States of America and United Kingdom	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Taskforce	Federal Government
Two police officers	United States of America, United Kingdom and Italy	Investigative inquiries	NSW Police

Appendix 18 **WASTE REDUCTION AND PURCHASING POLICY**

During 2005-06 NSW Police undertook activities to reduce waste and recover resources in accordance with the Government's Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001.

Waste Reduction

NSW Police has now completed the following initiatives:

- Employee Self Service system now at 80 percent functionality with electronic systems for processes such as all leave entries and approvals (except Family and Community Services and Carer's leave), travel requests and diary management, payment/salary details and end of year summaries, flex time sheets and management approvals.
- Electronic catalogues for two high volume commodities reducing paper source ordering.
- Ninety-five percent of suppliers connected electronically and receiving faxed orders eliminating significant numbers of paper based duplicate printing and manual faxing of orders at NSW Police and supplier ends.

Other initiatives that have renewed targets include:

- NSW Police vehicles using LPG fuel systems continues to increase and replace, where operationally feasible, petrol or diesel vehicles. At the end of the financial year, NSW Police had 512 vehicles across both operational and non-operational passenger vehicle fleets, raising the representation of LPG vehicles to approximately 25 percent. The switch to LPG fuel has enabled NSW Police to project and exceed annualised savings of over $1 million on annual fuel prices.
- NSW Police fleet again maintained a higher than government expectation on the percentage of hybrid petrol/electric vehicles. NSW Police maintained its 20 hybrid vehicle fleet for most of the year and achieved a 1.5 percent hybrid fleet mix compared with the government target of just 1 percent.

Use of Recycled Material

NSW Police continues to actively participate in the Government's Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery directions. On a monthly basis over 7,000 litres of paper waste is collected for recycling from eight major sites and over 500 litres at each of the remaining 200 sites across the state.

Sustainable procurement opportunities are identified and promoted giving due consideration to suppliers that manage their natural resources and waste products in an environmentally safe and clean manner. Examples include the IT equipment contracts where all cardboard boxes from laptops and desktop computers, are collected and recycled by suppliers. Additionally, Uniform Services have a policy of quality assurance for returned outerwear and a percentage is recycled by suppliers. One example is the leather jacket that can be relined and reconditioned for re-issue rather than destroyed. Other recycled items include leather appointments, such as belts and holsters and even body armour inserts can potentially be reused as panels in car production.

Resource Recovery

Resource recovery has been maintained as a primary concern with the relocation of the Fleet Management Group to a new site at Wetherill Park. All vehicle washing bays in the new facility use recycled water. Collection programs for oils, metals and degreasers continue.

Highway patrol vehicles use gel cell batteries which can be flattened and recharged without being destroyed. This leads to cost savings and significantly reduces waste by allowing extended use of the battery and therefore reducing contribution to landfill.

The windscreen replacement contractor used by NSW Police has recycling policies in place to recycle glass. It has been added to the list of companies used by NSW Police that have recycling policies, thereby conforming to the Government's commitment to waste avoidance and resource recovery.

GOVERNMENT ENERGY MANAGEMENT POLICY

Energy Efficiency

The increase of NSW Police passenger fleet to approximately 25 percent LPG has contributed to energy efficiencies. Emissions from LPG over petrol are significantly lower and NSW Police estimates with over 50 million kilometres travelled in its LPG vehicles and consumption of around 2.8 million litres of LPG, the annualised reduction of CO_2 emissions when compared to other fuel emissions (for example unleaded fuel) is 450 tonnes of CO_2 emissions saved.

Procurement

Over 35 police specific contracts for goods and services (non properties related contracts) were negotiated with a projected value of approximately $34 million. NSW Police participates in whole of government initiatives including the Waste Reduction and Purchasing Policy, sustainable procurement practices, Gateway Reviews of major procurement projects and has recently renewing its investigations into Smartbuy (e-procurement).

Appendix 19 **CONSULTANTS**

a) Engagements costing $30,000 or greater:

Consultant	Category	Name of project and purpose	Expenditure
S Das & Associates Pty Ltd	Organisational Review	Review of the structure and functioning of the Health Services and Safety functions in NSW Police	$30,000
Total			**$30,000**

b) Engagements costing less than $30,000:

There was only one consultant engaged to assist with organisational review and a second consultant was engaged under the category of information technology. The combined cost was **$17,625.**

Appendix 20 CREDITORS PAYMENTS AND CREDIT CARDS

PAYMENT OF ACCOUNTS

1a) Creditors' payment performance Indicators

	1st Quarter $000	2nd Quarter $000	3rd Quarter $000	4th Quarter $000
Total accounts paid on time	103,679	87,309	93,460	170,290
Total accounts paid	117,910	99,559	116,143	188,340
% of accounts paid on time	87.93%	87.70%	80.47%	90.42%

Creditors payment performance is based on document date.

1b) Aged Creditors as at 30 June 2006

Status	1st Quarter $000	2nd Quarter $000	3rd Quarter $000	4th Quarter $000
Current	4,014	12,485	8,270	3,725
Between 31 and 60 days overdue	12	(1)	332	(2,098)
Between 61 and 90 days overdue	17	5	1,077	11
More than 90 days overdue	0	(5)	1,343	2,063
Total Creditors	4,043	12,484	11,022	3,701

The above information is extracted from the Aged Payable Analysis as at September and December, 2005 and March and June, 2006.

Bracketed numbers represent moneys owed to NSW Police through refund etc.

Penalty interest paid during the year: Nil

2. Commentary on Action Taken

2a) Problems affecting prompt processing of payments during the year:
- Invoices not received, or suppliers forwarding invoices with goods to incorrect locations.
- Cheques not being received by vendors due to vendor relocation or incorrect vendor address being supplied.

2b) Initiatives implemented to improve payment performance:
- With the implementation of SAP R/3 creditor invoices are matched against receipted purchase orders. This has improved the payment process.
- Vendors who have not supplied ABN numbers are blocked from entry, pending supply of a valid number.
- Vendors being requested to supply bank details for payment by EFT as part of the ongoing process to reduce cheque printing and despatch.
- Amalgamation of multiple accounts with the same vendor to improve the payment process and control.

CREDIT CARD CERTIFICATION

The Use of approved credit cards for payment of expenses, in accordance with official NSW Police business, is subject to Treasurer's Directions 205.08 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983* and specific guidelines issued by the Premier from time to time.

The credit card facility available within the NSW Police is the Corporate MasterCard. The card was issued to approved persons for official business expenses. Most transactions using the card were for overseas travel purposes.

The use of credit cards within NSW Police for the period 2005–06 was satisfactory and has been in accordance with the Premier's Memoranda and Treasurer's Directions.

Appendix 21 GRANTS

NSW Police granted an amount of $50,000 to the NSW Jewish Board of Deputies in 2005-06 as part of NSW Police's Community Support Program. The grant contributed to the cost of installing close circuit television systems at various sites of significance to the Jewish community throughout Sydney.

Appendix 22 MATTERS ARISING FROM THE 2005–06 AUDIT

The Auditor observed that the issues delaying the sale of the Sydney Police Centre were not finalised at 30 June 2006. This matter was initially raised during the 2001–02 audit.

Response
NSW Police has taken direct control of the sale following the change in management arrangements for the NSW Police property as at 1 July 2005. Direct discussions are now in progress with senior officers of Sydney City Council to resolve the approval of a subdivision and subsequent grant of new titles to facilitate the finalisation of the sale.

The Auditor observed that the liability for recreation leave continued to increase during the 2005–06 financial year, but that NSW Police were actively monitoring leave balances and implementing strategies to manage increases.

Response
The reduction of recreation leave levels in the 2005–06 financial year has been challenging. Operational demand was at its peak at Christmas 2005 with the Cronulla riots. The continued planing commitment for the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) to be held in Sydney in September 2007 and the impending visit by the Pope has impacted on planned leave rostering.

Notwithstanding the operational demand, NSW Police has implemented a number of strategies during 2005–06 to address the increasing recreation leave balances. These have included new guidelines for the management of recreation leave, reinforcement of the guidelines by senior management and a cashing in on leave scheme during 2005–06.

Appendix 23 LIST OF MAJOR ASSETS

Buildings:
Goulburn College, Albury Police Station, Ashfield Police Station, Marine Area Command–Balmain, Batemans Bay Police Station, Bathurst Police Station, Burwood Police Station, Cabramatta Police Station, Campsie Police Station, Castle Hill Police Station, Chatswood Police Station, Dee Why Police Station, Dubbo Police Station, Fairfield Police Station, Goulburn Police Station, Green Valley Police Station, Hornsby Police Station, Hurstville Joint Emergency Services Complex, Kogarah Police Station, Liverpool Police Station, Maitland Police Station, Maroubra Police Station, Menai Police Complex, Merrylands Police Station, Miranda Police Station, Mount Druitt Police Station, Newcastle Police Station, Parramatta Police Station, Penrith Police Station, Police Museum, Springwood Police Station, Sutherland Police Station, Sydney Police Centre, Tamworth Police Station, Wagga Wagga Police Station, Waratah Police Station, Waterloo Police Services Centre, Waverley Police Station and Wollongong Police Station.

Computers, Plant and Equipment:
C@tsi System, COPS Stages One and Two, DEW System, Digital Radio Network, e@gle.i, IT Network, Mobile Data, PhotoTrac, Police Headquarters Fitout, Police Headquarters Lease, SAP Application Software and Standard Operating Environment Server.

Appendix 24 MAJOR WORKS IN PROGRESS

Project	Due for Completion	Cost to 30/06/06 $'000
Buildings		
Armidale Police Station	June 2007	4,852
Campsie Police Station	June 2008	1,200
Corrimal Police Station	June 2007	190
Dubbo Police Station	June 2008	1,302
Fairfield Police Station	June 2008	1,234
Lismore Police Station	June 2008	2,787
Muswellbrook Police Station	June 2007	2,461
Orange Police Station	June 2008	770
St Mary's Police Station	June 2008	2,550
Wagga Wagga Police Station	June 2010	1,118
Computers		
Alcohol Related Crime Information Exchange	June 2007	263
Automated Demand Based Rostering System	June 2007	60
Computer Aided Despatch System	June 2008	6,776
Data Conversion	June 2007	3,546
Forensic Services Digital Imaging	June 2009	187
Portable Electronic Fingerprint Devices	June 2009	209
Plant and Equipment		
Digital Recording of Interviews with Suspect Persons	June 2007	7,157
Marine Fleet Replacement	June 2008	15,929
New Forensic Research & Investigative Science Centre (FRISC)	June 2007	3,842
Police Motor Vehicle Fleet Enhancements	June 2007	2,739

Appendix 25 **PROPERTY DISPOSALS**

In 2005–06 NSW Police disposed of a number of properties. The real estate property sales realised net proceeds of $6,606,565. Ten properties excess to NSW Police's requirements were disposed of. One property, part of the Chatswood Police Station site, exceeded $5 million and was sold by tender. All funds realised were retained by NSW Police and used to support the 2005–06 Asset Acquisition program. In accordance with the Government's policy, no Police Station was closed.

Asset Disposed	Nett Proceeds 2005/06 $	Gain/(Loss) on Sale $
67 Narara Rd, Adamstown	124,933.72	15,905.21
11 Darling St, Baradine	50,945.46	-19,387.87
Part 63 Archer St, Chatswood	5,405,002.34	596,875.32
111 Darling St, Dubbo	330,947.96	138,447.96
2 Railway St, Glen Innes	86,712.12	-51,287.88
Northcote Ave & Earps Rd, Paxton	157,100.00	-51,900.00
143 Liverpool St, Scone	263,854.23	77,454.23
12 Blaxland St, Wallerawang	187,069.26	-28,930.74
5–7 Maughan St, Wellington	0.00	-25,788.55
17 Maughan St, Wellington	0.00	-37,500.00
TOTAL	**$6,606,565.09**	**$613,887.68**

NSW Police is in the process of disposing of a portion of the car park area of the Sydney Police Centre to Energy Australia and to Sydney City Council. These sales will be finalised in 2006–07. As at 30 June 2006 NSW Police had received $6.8 million of the total proceeds of $13.5m. NSW Police applied $10.6million of this towards funding the relocation of Police Headquarters to Parramatta. The balance of $2.9 million nett of remediation and other sale costs, when received from Sydney City Council, will form part of the NSW Police 2006–07 Asset Acquisition Allocation.

Documents related to the disposal of assets may be accessed through Freedom of Information.

Appendix 26 ASSET PURCHASE AND PROTECTION

The purchase of assets is undertaken under delegation from specific Capital allocations and recorded in the Fixed Assets Register. For each asset, a description, serial number, cost and location by cost centre are recorded. Individual administrative units run monthly validation reports to verify the expenditure incurred and the assets purchased.

Asset audit listings at a cost centre level are available for review as required by managers. A physical audit of assets against the Fixed Assets Register is undertaken annually with a certificate provided by each administrative unit to the Director, Financial Services. These certificates are available to the Auditor General during his audit of the NSW Police accounts.

Appendix 27 RISK MANAGEMENT AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Risk Management

NSW Police Risk management activities in 2005/06 include:

- The "Homicide On-Call Risk Assessment Model". The model provides the process for identifying and managing risks associated with the investigation of murder, manslaughter and suspicious deaths in NSW.
- The "Riot Indicator Risk Assessment Model". The three main components of the model relate to intelligence collection, risk monitoring and risk assessment. The model's process provides the basis for sound operational decisions during times of social unrest.
- The "Fraud Squad Prevention Unit Model" This model focuses on identifying and promoting fraud prevention strategies with emphasis on credit card and cheque fraud.
- Southern Region Command's "Building Healthier Commands" model. The model provides insight into the operational and social aspects of organisational performance to improve working relationships, communication and leadership.

NSW Police is currently undergoing an extensive review to improve safety as well as the management and control of injury and workers compensation. A major objective of this review is to implement appropriate systems, policies and procedures to support a strong safety culture and improve safety and injury management performance through all areas of operation.

Insurance

Workers compensation

The workers compensation premium increased by 7% in 2005–06, a significant improvement compared to the 2004–05 increase of 48%. Increased staff numbers, an increase in wages as well as claims costs were largely responsible for the 7% increase. Treasury funding of the premium also increased by 7.7%

Motor vehicle

The motor vehicle premium decreased for the second year running, with a $39,420 reduction for 2005–06. Since 2001 the NSW Police average claim size continues to outperform the primary pool. This result is encouraging given the duty requirements of police vehicles.

Public Liability

The 2005–06 public liability premium decreased, continuing a downward trend since 2003–04. The steady decline in premiums over the past few years is due to a tightening of liability payments in the courts, improved management of case estimates and a greater focus on education.

Property

The property premium decreased by 8.4% in 2005–06. Despite the significant value of Police property, the claims experience has been relatively stable since 2000–01 with no large property claims in recent years.

Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous insurance covers personal accident for volunteers, air travel in Australia, official visits abroad and personal effects. The miscellaneous insurance premium increased by $230 in the reporting period 2005–06.

Appendix 28 LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

NSW Police publishes a range of material each year. Most are available to the public upon request either free or for a nominal fee to cover production costs. A range of fact sheets are available on the NSW Police Internet site, www.police.nsw.gov.au

New publications during the year 2005–06

NSW Police Priorities for Working in a Culturally, Linguistically and Religiously Diverse Society.

Appendix 29 ANNUAL REPORT PRODUCTION COSTS

The 2005-06 NSW Police Annual Report was produced by the Commissioner's Inspectorate in collaboration with the Public Affairs Branch.

The total production cost was $31,467.

Three hundred copies of the Annual Report have been printed on recycled paper.

The Annual Report is also available on the NSW Police website www.police.nsw.gov.au

Glossary

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACLO	Aboriginal Community Liaison Officer
ACPR	Australasian Centre for Policing Research
ACS	Australian Customs Service
ADIS	Alcohol and Drug Information Service
AFP	Australian Federal Police
ANCOR	Australian National Child Offenders Register
ANPR	Automatic Number Plate Recognition
AO	Officer of the Order of Australia
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
APM	Australian Police Medal
AQIS	Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service
ATM	automatic teller machine
AVO	Apprehended Violence Order
BOCSAR	Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (NSW)
CACCRP	Commissioner's Advisory Committee on Culturally Responsive Policing
CAD	Computer Aided Dispatch
CBIDVRT	Canterbury Bankstown Interagency Domestic Violence Response Team
CCMART	Complex Case Management and Review Team
CCS	Cannabis Cautioning Scheme
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CEP	Cannabis Eradication Campaign
CET	Commissioner's Executive Team
CIDS	Computerised Incident Dispatch System
CIITC	Criminal Investigation Information Technology Committee
CIN	Criminal Infringement Notice
CMF	Command Management Framework
CMT	Crime Management Team
COPS	Computerised Operational Policing System
CSPC	Community Safety Precinct Committee
DAC	Drug and Alcohol Coordination
DART	Domestic Assault Response Team
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid
DPI	Department of Primary Industries (NSW)
DV	domestic violence
DVICM	Domestic Violence Intervention Court Model
DVIRT	Domestic Violence Intervention Response Team
DVPASS	Domestic Violence Proactive Support system
EAP	Employee Assistance Program
EAPS	Ethnic Affairs Policy Statement
ECLO	Ethnic Community Liaison Coordinator
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
FAIM	Fellow of the Australian Institute of Management
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation (USA)
FSG	Forensic Services Group
GSR	gun shot residue
GVDVS	Green Valley Domestic Violence Service
IBIS	Integrated Ballistics Identification System
ICAC	Independent Commission Against Corruption
ICMF	Integrated Case Management for Families

ICTMB	Information Communication Technology Management Board
IDC	Interdepartmental Committee
IED	improvised explosive device
IGDC	Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs
JIRT	Joint Investigative Response Team
LAC	Local Area Command
LESRSC	Law Enforcement and Security Radio Spectrum Committee
LEPRA	*Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002*
MDFVRSS	Mt Druitt Family Violence Response Support Strategy
MDMA	3,4-methylenedioxy-methylamphetamine (ecstasy)
MERIT	Magistrates Early Referral into Treatment
MIRT	Major Incident Response Team
MRP	Mainframe Replacement Program
MSIC	Medically Supervised Injecting Centre
NCSPS	National Community Satisfaction with Policing Survey
NCTC	National Counter Terrorism Committee
NDLERF	National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund
NLIS	National Livestock Identification System
NSW	New South Wales
OCR	Operations and Crime Review
PACT	Police Community Accountability Team
PAL	Police Assistance Line
PCA	prescribed content of alcohol
PCYC	Police and Community Youth Club
PIC	Police Integrity Commission
PIN	personal identification number
PSC	Professional Standards Command
PSES	Police Senior Executive Service
QLD	Queensland
RCI	Rural Crime Investigator
RLPB	Rural Lands Protection Board
RSPCA	Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
RTA	Roads and Traffic Authority
SA	South Australia
SCC	State Crime Command
SEOCON	State Emergency Operations Controller
SES	Senior Executive Service
SFMV	steal from motor vehicle
SHP	Special Humanitarian Program
SMV	steal motor vehicle
SOCODA	Senior Officers Committee on Drugs and Alcohol
SRA	State Rail Authority (now Railcorp)
STARTTS	Service for the Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture and Trauma Survivors
STIB	State Technical Investigation Branch
TTY	telephone typewriter
USA	United States of America
VIP	Volunteer in Policing

Index

Contacts

POLICE HEADQUARTERS
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PARRAMATTA NSW 2124

Website
www.police.nsw.gov.au

TELEPHONE

Emergency 000
(Telstra ask for police)

Police Assistance Line
131444

Customer Assistance Unit
1 800 622 571
(toll free)

Crime Stoppers
1 800 333 000
(free call)

Police Switchboard
General enquiries
131 444

Contact member or station
(02) 9281 0000

TTY (deaf and hearing impaired)
(02) 9211 3776

REGION OFFICES

Central Metropolitan
Level 7, Sydney Police Centre
151-241 Goulburn Street
SURRY HILLS NSW 2010
(02) 9265 4920

North West Metropolitan
Level 9, Ferguson Centre
130 George Street
PARRAMATTA NSW 2150
(02) 9689 7638

South West Metropolitan
6 Fetherstone Street
BANKSTOWN NSW 2200
(02) 8700 2499

Northern
Newcastle Police Station
Cnr Church and Watt Streets
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(02) 4929 0688

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Level 3, 84 Crown Street
WOLLONGONG NSW 2500
(02) 4226 7705

Western
148 Brisbane Street
DUBBO NSW 2830
(02) 6881 3104

Police are listed under 'Police NSW' in the
White Pages – Business and Government