NSW Police

Annual Report

2004-2005

NSW Police

www.police.nsw.gov.au

NSW Police

31 October 2005

The Hon Carl Scully
Minister for Police
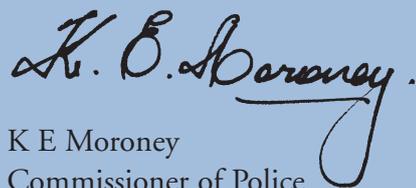Parliament House
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Dear Minister

I am pleased to submit the NSW Police Annual Report for the year ending 30 June 2005, 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
Commissioner of Police

Contents

I am again pleased to present the Annual Report of the NSW Police. This report, my fourth, covers the period 2004-05 and documents the results achieved by the NSW Police toward the goal of making New South Wales a safer place.

It is with pride in the effort and commitment of the 18,503 men and women, sworn and unsworn, who make up the NSW Police, that I am able to report further reductions in all major categories of crime. There has been a continued and expanded commitment to high visibility policing (through such operations as "Viking" and the CBD Policing Unit), and a strengthening of emergency management capacity, in particular our ability to respond to acts of terrorism.

On the international stage NSW Police also had a presence, lending its expertise in the rescue and recovery response arrangements to the Tsunami disaster of 26 December 2004 and the Sea King Helicopter crash in Indonesia in April 2005. Our technical and forensic specialists performed admirably in extremely challenging circumstances.

The Executive Team remained focussed on ensuring that the current and future policing needs of NSW can be met. We continue to expect the highest standards of integrity and professional conduct from all members of NSW Police. In return, we are committed to ensuring that they have access to the best technology, equipment and training available.

Significant changes to employment conditions were agreed during this reporting period as part of the negotiation of a new Police Salaries Award. In particular, a Death and Disability Superannuation Scheme came into effect on 23 June 2005 which provides benefits to police officers who joined NSW Police after 1 April 1988 in the event of permanent disability or death.

There were a number of anniversaries marked in 2004-05. These included 90 years of women in policing, the 10th anniversary of the Volunteers in Policing Program, the 110th anniversary of the Police Band, and the 180th anniversary of the NSW Mounted Police.

In summary 2004-05 has provided its share of challenges, with some valuable lessons learnt. From these we move forward with greater knowledge, understanding, and resolve to provide the best policing service possible to the community of New South Wales.

Whilst there has been a strong emphasis on effective crime reduction strategies, one issue remains clear for the future. We police with the consent of the community and hence links to the community remain crucial if we are to further significantly build on the gains of the past four years. Therefore, we will build on these links with the broader community of New South Wales and together we will realise an even safer environment in which we can live.

K E Moroney
K E Moroney
Commissioner

History and Profile

The first civilian police force in Australia was formed by Governor Arthur Phillip in 1789 in the form of a 'Night Watch" to guard Sydney Town. Other watch teams formed throughout the greater Sydney region and the rest of NSW until, in 1862, all existing police forces were amalgamated to form the NSW Police Force under the Police Regulation Act 1862. This 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. The Police Act 1990, and its amendments, is the legislation governing the organisation.

NSW Police is Australia's oldest and largest police organisation as well as one of the largest in the English speaking world. It serves a population of seven million and covers 801,600 square kilometres. Operating from over 500 police stations, NSW Police covers land, sea and air operations. Eighty Local Area Commands (or LACs) deliver policing services to communities at a local level, while specialist commands complement operational capability.

The Commissioner of Police is the Chief Executive Officer of NSW Police. The Commissioner's Executive Team (comprising the Deputy Commissioner Operations, Deputy Commissioner Support and the Executive Director Corporate Services) is responsible for overseeing the operation, support and administration of all commands within NSW Police.

As at 30 June 2005 NSW Police had 18,503 employees of whom 14,643 were police officers and 3,860 administrative employees. NSW Police is a non-profit NSW Government Department, funded in 2004-2005 at a net cost of $1.94 billion (up from $1.85 billion in 2003-2004).

CHARTER

NSW Police will:
- provide police services for New South Wales.
- exercise any other function conferred on it by or under the *Police Act 1990* or any other Act.
- do anything necessary for, or incidental to, the exercise of this function including:
  - services by way of prevention and detection of crime

  - the protection of persons from injury or death, and property from damage whether arising from criminal acts or in any other way
  - the provision of essential services in emergencies
  - any other service prescribed by the regulations.

PRINCIPAL GOAL

A safe NSW with a respected police force working with the community to reduce violence, crime and fear.

OBJECTIVES

Our objectives are to:
- gain a high level of public trust and confidence – to improve quality of life in New South Wales
- reduce crime and violence – to maximise the community's sense of safety and security
- Improve public safety – to reduce the fear of crime
- Motivated workforce – to increase personal and organisational satisfaction levels
- Improved work practices – to work smarter and safer.

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.

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.

Customers

We recognise and embrace NSW as a complex, multicultural and multi-dimensional society with a mix of people and expectations.

To achieve equity, we believe it is important to be able to respond to the different needs and expectations of different groups. For this reason, and following wide and ongoing consultation, we have implemented programs and services specific to the needs of multi-cultural communities, youth, the aged, the gay and lesbian community and Aboriginal people.

Each Local Area Command has established Police Accountability Community Teams (PACTs) to encourage community and business stakeholder participation. Through an exchange of information, PACTs assist NSW Police and their local committees to better understand each other and their needs and expectations.

How You Can Help

Help us to identify both good police practice and service or to highlight the basic causes of community dissatisfaction with our service by telling us about the issues that concern you.

Discuss any matter with your local police or, if you prefer, our Customer Assistance Unit can help you with any concern, problem, question, complaint or compliment you might have about police service. **Toll free number 1800 622 571.**

In cases where serious misconduct or criminal behaviour is suspected, complaints can be made to any police officer. The complaint can also be made directly to the Ombudsman, the Police Integrity Commission and the Independent Commission Against Corruption or any member of Parliament. Complaints may be made verbally or in writing, and can be anonymous, if you wish.

Organisational Structure

COMMISSIONER
- Audit Group
- Executive Support Group
- Protocol Unit

Deputy Commissioner Operations

Region Commands
- Northern
- Southern
- Western
- Inner Metropolitan
- Greater Metropolitan

State Crime Command

Operations Support Command
- Crime Management Faculty
- PCYC and CSG
- School Safety and Response Unit
- Traffic Services
- VIKINGS
- Volunteers In Policing

Deputy Commissioner Support

Communications
- Business and Technology Services
- Communications Group
- Police Assistance Line

Counter Terrorism
- Counter Terrorism Coordination Command
- State Protection Group

Forensic Services Group
- Crime Scene Operations Branch
- Criminal Identification Specialist Branch
- Professional Services Branch

Professional Standards
- Special Crime and Internal Affairs
- Employee Management Branch
- External Agencies Response Unit

Public Affairs

Special Services Group
- Undercover Branch
- Marine Area Command
- Aviation Support Branch
- Advance Technology Centre
- State Technical Investigation Branch
- State Surveillance Branch
- Telecommunications Interception Branch
- State Electronic Evidence Branch
- Training Branch

Executive Director Corporate Services

Education Services

Financial Services

Firearms Registry

Fleet Management Services

Human Resource Services

Legal Services

Operational Information Agency

Police Business Services

Security Industry Registry

Uniform Services

Regional and Local Area Commands (LACs)
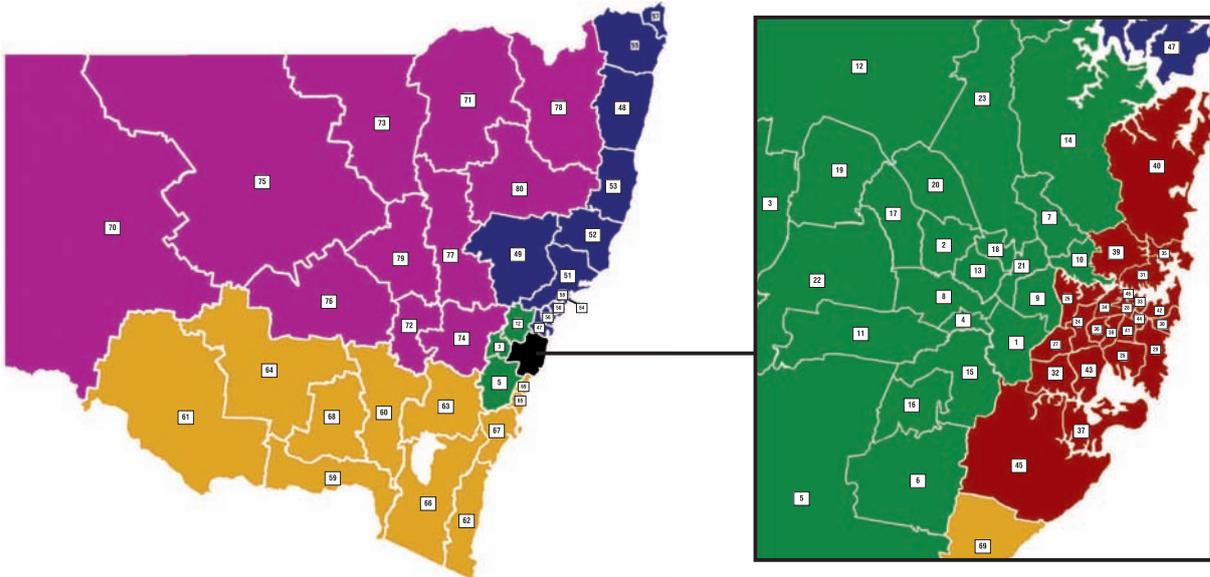
LAC	REGION	NO. ON MAP	LAC	REGION	NO. ON MAP
BANKSTOWN	GREATER METRO	1	REDFERN	INNER METRO	41
BLACKTOWN	GREATER METRO	2	ROSE BAY	INNER METRO	42
BLUE MOUNTAINS	GREATER METRO	3	ST GEORGE	INNER METRO	43
CABRAMATTA	GREATER METRO	4	SURRY HILLS	INNER METRO	44
CAMDEN	GREATER METRO	5	SUTHERLAND	INNER METRO	45
CAMPBELLTOWN	GREATER METRO	6	THE ROCKS	INNER METRO	46
EASTWOOD	GREATER METRO	7	BRISBANE WATER	NORTHERN	47
FAIRFIELD	GREATER METRO	8	COFFS-CLARENCE	NORTHERN	48
FLEMINGTON	GREATER METRO	9	HUNTER VALLEY	NORTHERN	49
GLADESVILLE	GREATER METRO	10	LAKE MACQUARIE	NORTHERN	50
GREEN VALLEY	GREATER METRO	11	LOWER HUNTER	NORTHERN	51
HAWKESBURY	GREATER METRO	12	MANNING-GREAT LAKES	NORTHERN	52
HOLROYD	GREATER METRO	13	MID NORTH COAST	NORTHERN	53
KURING GAI	GREATER METRO	14	NEWCASTLE	NORTHERN	54
LIVERPOOL	GREATER METRO	15	RICHMOND	NORTHERN	55
MACQUARIE FIELDS	GREATER METRO	16	TUGGERAH LAKES	NORTHERN	56
MT DRUITT	GREATER METRO	17	TWEED-BYRON	NORTHERN	57
PARRAMATTA	GREATER METRO	18	WARATAH	NORTHERN	58
PENRITH	GREATER METRO	19	ALBURY	SOUTHERN	59
QUAKERS HILL	GREATER METRO	20	COOTAMUNDRA	SOUTHERN	60
ROSEHILL	GREATER METRO	21	DENILIQUIN	SOUTHERN	61
ST MARYS	GREATER METRO	22	FAR SOUTH COAST	SOUTHERN	62
THE HILLS	GREATER METRO	23	GOULBURN	SOUTHERN	63
ASHFIELD	INNER METRO	24	GRIFFITH	SOUTHERN	64
BOTANY BAY	INNER METRO	25	LAKE ILLAWARRA	SOUTHERN	65
BURWOOD	INNER METRO	26	MONARO	SOUTHERN	66
CAMPSIE	INNER METRO	27	SHOALHAVEN	SOUTHERN	67
CITY CENTRAL	INNER METRO	28	WAGGA WAGGA	SOUTHERN	68
EASTERN BEACHES	INNER METRO	29	WOLLONGONG	SOUTHERN	69
EASTERN SUBURBS	INNER METRO	30	BARRIER	WESTERN	70
HARBOURSIDE	INNER METRO	31	BARWON	WESTERN	71
HURSTVILLE	INNER METRO	32	CANOBOLAS	WESTERN	72
KINGS CROSS	INNER METRO	33	CASTLEREAGH	WESTERN	73
LEICHHARDT	INNER METRO	34	CHIFLEY	WESTERN	74
MANLY	INNER METRO	35	DARLING RIVER	WESTERN	75
MARRICKVILLE	INNER METRO	36	LACHLAN	WESTERN	76
MIRANDA	INNER METRO	37	MUDGEE	WESTERN	77
NEWTOWN	INNER METRO	38	NEW ENGLAND	WESTERN	78
NORTH SHORE	INNER METRO	39	ORANA	WESTERN	79
NORTHERN BEACHES	INNER METRO	40	OXLEY	WESTERN	80

NSW Police Executive

COMMISSIONER

Ken Moroney

Ken 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 19th Commissioner of Police on 27 May 2002.

In 1992, Commissioner Moroney was awarded the Australian Police Medal for distinguished service, and 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 NSW Police Medal and the 35 year Clasp to this medal.

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 OPERATIONS

David Madden

David Madden joined NSW Police in 1978, and has held a range of positions and appointments. He was appointed to Deputy Commissioner in February 2002. As Deputy Commissioner Operations he is also the State Emergency Operations Controller. Deputy Commissioner Madden is a recipient of the National Medal, the Australian Police Medal for distinguished service (2003), the NSW Police Medal and the 25 year Clasp to this medal.

Qualifications: Master of Letters Distinction in Sociology (University of New England); Post Graduate Certificate Distinction (Macquarie Graduate School of Management); Bachelor of Applied Social Science (Mitchell College).

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SUPPORT

Andrew Scipione

Andrew 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 is a recipient of the National Medal, Australian Police Medal for distinguished service (2003) and the NSW Police Medal and the 20 year Clasp to this medal.

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.

SENIOR ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, ACTING EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, CORPORATE SERVICES

Dick Adams

Dick Adams joined NSW Police in February 1971 and has held a range of positions and appointments. Senior Assistant Commissioner Adams commenced in the role of Acting Executive Director, Corporate Services in February 2004.

Senior Assistant Commissioner Adams has served as a commissioned officer in the Australian Army and the Army Reserve. He has been awarded the National Medal, the 1st Clasp to the National Medal, the Australian Police Medal for distinguished service (1999), the NSW Police Medal and the 30 year Clasp to this medal and the Reserve Force Decoration.
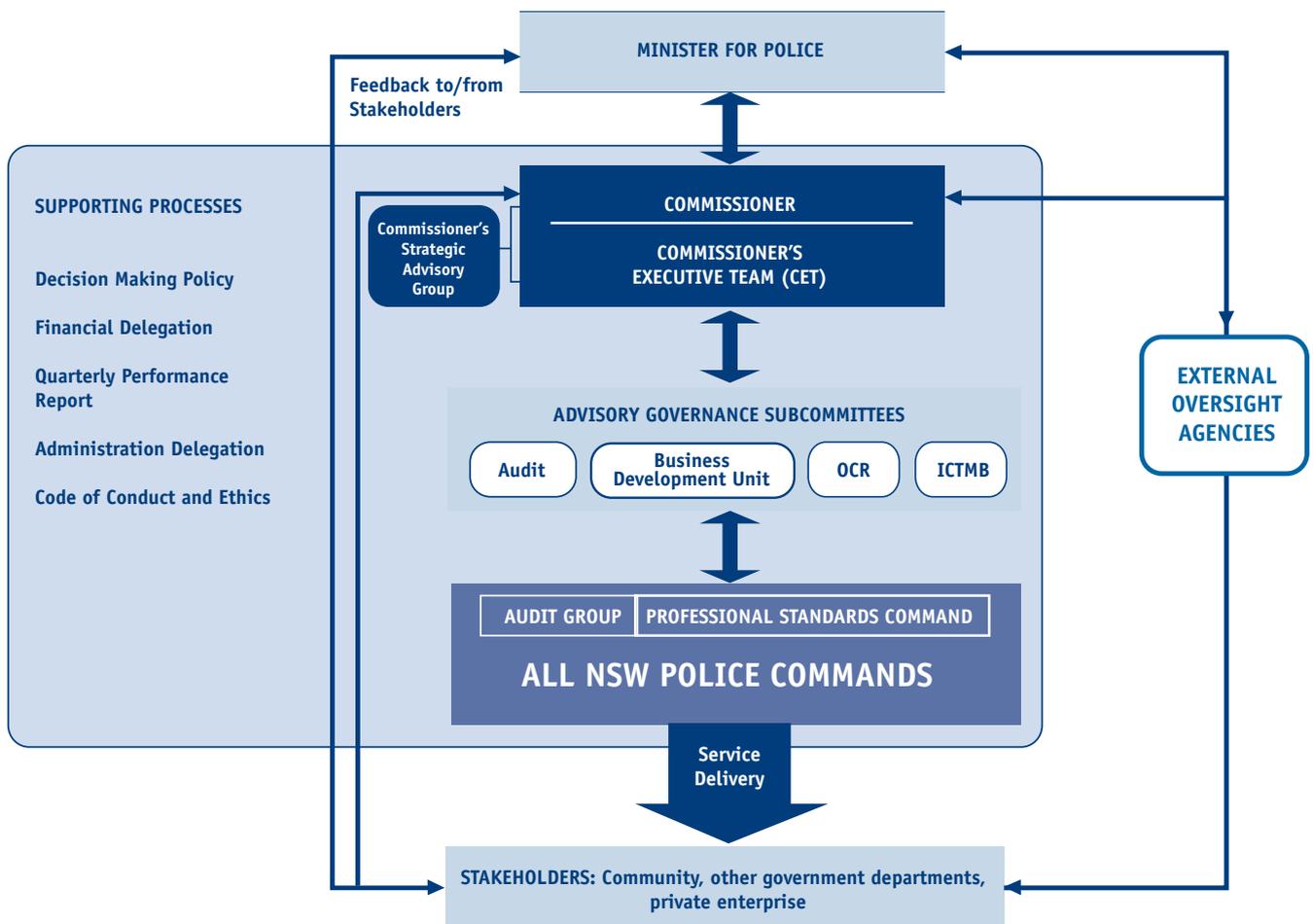
Qualifications: Postgraduate degree in management (Macquarie University); Degree in Adult Education (University of Technology Sydney); and has completed studies at the Police Staff College, Bramshill, UK and the Senior Management Institute for Police, Harvard University, USA.

Corporate Governance Arrangements

Corporate governance describes how an organisation is managed and controlled to achieve its goals. 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 for the overall direction and performance of NSW Police on behalf of the Government.

NSW Police Governance Framework

MINISTER FOR POLICE

Feedback to/from Stakeholders

SUPPORTING PROCESSES

Decision Making Policy

Financial Delegation

Quarterly Performance Report

Administration Delegation

Code of Conduct and Ethics

Commissioner's Strategic Advisory Group

COMMISSIONER

COMMISSIONER'S EXECUTIVE TEAM (CET)

ADVISORY GOVERNANCE SUBCOMMITTEES

Audit

Business Development Unit

OCR

ICTMB

AUDIT GROUP | PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS COMMAND

ALL NSW POLICE COMMANDS

EXTERNAL OVERSIGHT AGENCIES

Service Delivery

STAKEHOLDERS: Community, other government departments, private enterprise

Legislative framework underpins all activities

NSW POLICE GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

Commissioner's Executive Team

The Commissioner's Executive Team (CET), consisting of the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner Operations, Deputy Commissioner Support and the Executive Director Corporate Services, operates under the authority of the Commissioner and, along with the Commissioner, is responsible for the overall corporate governance of NSW Police.

CET ensures policies and procedures are in place for financial management and risk management of the organisation. CET ensures that internal controls are in place to enable NSW Police to implement government policy and meet regulatory and statutory requirements.
Specifically CET:
- develops corporate goals and strategic direction
- approves corporate operational policy
- monitors and evaluates corporate performance against targets and expectations
- endorses the annual budget and monitors financial performance
- Monitors and evaluates compliance with internal and external controls
- oversights the effectiveness of NSW Police corporate governance, and
- oversight reporting to the Minister for Police, Government and external agencies.

Commissioner's Strategic Advisory Group (CSAG)

The role of the Strategic Advisory Group is to provide high-level advice, comment and recommendations to the Commissioner on corporate strategy. Members of the CSAG also provide the Commissioner and his executive with comparative approaches used by private and public enterprise. The CSAG is comprised of the Commissioner of Police (Chair), Deputy Commissioner Operations, Deputy Commissioner Support, Executive Director Corporate Services, Mr Les Tree (Director General Ministry for Police), Mr Hugh Mackay (psychologist and social researcher), Ms Margy Osmond (Chief Executive Officer State Chamber of Commerce) and Mr Michael Hawker (CEO Insurance Group Australia).

INTERNAL CONTROLS

A range of committees contribute to the organisation's self regulating and governing mechanisms. These subcommittees help CET to maintain strategic focus of the organisation by identifying and managing corporate risk in specific areas. The subcommittees report by exception to the Executive Team.

The **Audit Committee** oversights the organisation's internal audit function and reports on the effectiveness and efficiency of the organisation's practices and procedures, while ensuring that all approved recommendations provided by the 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 assessment reports on the adequacy, effectiveness of and compliance with the organisation's internal control frameworks.

The **Business Development Board** provides advice on the development, coordination and management of processes for the budget, business cases and risk management. It also reviews standards for vehicles, firearms, equipment, uniforms, education and training.

The **Operations and Crime Review (OCR)** is chaired by the Commissioner. OCRs assess the performance of NSW Police commands against a range of data to determine levels of service delivery. In particular, the review assesses Local Area Commands' strategy development and determines their effectiveness in reducing local crime by measuring against local crime trend data focusing on hot spots, recidivist offenders and repeat victims.

The **Information Communication and Technology Management Board (ICTMB)** develops strategic direction and determines policy, procedures and standards on NSW Police information technology and other technologies. It ensures that NSW Police are equipped with the most appropriate information and communication technology and monitors the implementation of all

information technology projects. The Board takes an organisation wide and strategic view of technology while maintaining a focus on cost effective use of information systems.

PSC manages relationships with oversight agencies (Police Integrity Commission, Ombudsman and ICAC), coordinates responses to their reports and tracks agreed implementation of recommendations.

COMPLIANCE AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

Although all commands within NSW Police are governed by compliance and quality assurance systems, there are two commands within NSW Police who have specific responsibilities in areas of compliance and quality assurance for the organisation.

The **Audit Group** reports to the Commissioner and conducts financial, thematic and system audits at the Local Area Command and Specialist Command level, to ensure that risks are found and managed, and law and policy are complied with.

The **Professional Standards Command (PSC)** sets and communicates clear professional standards to all members of NSW Police and helps NSW Police to deal fairly and effectively with those who cannot or deliberately choose not to meet those standards.

PSC supports the field and specialist commands responsible for management of the majority of complaints and employee management issues in NSW Police, monitors compliance with agreed standards (conduct and complaint) and investigates police corruption and serious misconduct.

STAKEHOLDERS/ OVERSIGHT AGENCIES

The Minister for Police is accountable to Parliament for the performance of NSW Police. The Commissioner of Police keeps the Minister informed of the operations of NSW Police and provides reports and advice on the organisation's performance as required by the Minister.

NSW Police respects the rights of stakeholders and oversight agencies, acknowledging the need for effective communication with timely, balanced and understandable information about NSW Police and its performance.

OPERATIONS COMMAND

Regions

NSW Police is made up of 80 Local Area Commands (LACs) that are in turn oversighted by five regions, to provide the community with efficient, cost effective, intelligence based policing that addresses crime and provides community policing services.

The regions are:
- Northern, led by Assistant Commissioner Peter Parsons APM
- Southern, led by Assistant Commissioner Terry Collins APM
- Western, led by Assistant Commissioner Morris West APM - Mr West has been medically unwell for the majority of the reporting period and retired from NSW Police in July 2005. A number of staff have acted in the position of Region Commander as a career development opportunity.
- Inner Metropolitan, led by Assistant Commissioner Bob Waites APM and
- Greater Metropolitan, which at the end of the reporting period was led by Acting Assistant Commissioner Denis Clifford APM.

State Crime Command

Assistant Commissioner Graeme Morgan APM leads the State Crime Command. The Command provides specialist support and advice to LACs and other commands within NSW Police, while maintaining essential partnerships with other law enforcement and regulatory agencies to prevent, detect and investigate serious, organised and large scale crime. The Command is made up of specialised squads which focus on specific crime categories.

Operations Support Command

Operations Support Command, was led by Assistant Commissioner Mark Goodwin until December 2004 and then under the leadership of Assistant Commissioner Chris Evans APM from January 2005. The Command provides police with targeted specialist traffic services; specialist support services for young people; expert and professional research; advice and assistance on crime management, community or social justice issues, and administers the Volunteers in Policing program.

SUPPORT COMMAND

Communications

The Communications Command, under the leadership of Assistant Commissioner Reg Mahoney, is administered by expert and professional technical personnel. The Command supports police and provides public assistance with communications, business technology systems, and the Police Assistance Line (PAL).

Counter Terrorism

The NSW Police response to terrorism is led by Assistant Commissioner Norm Hazzard APM and deals with politically motivated violence and terrorism in accordance with the National Counter Terrorist Plan and the NSW Police Counter Terrorist Plan.

The Counter Terrorist Coordination Command manages intelligence and investigation in relation to politically motivated violence, terrorist activity, public order management, dignitary protection, critical infrastructure protection, threats to high office holders, and threats to the diplomatic and consular offices or officials.

Forensic Services Group

The Forensic Services Group (FSG) was headed by Superintendent Philip Flogel APM, who acted as the Director until March 2005 when Superintendent Carlene York APM commenced as the Acting Director. FSG provides services for the collection, analysis and interpretation of forensic evidence, the identification or elimination of persons of interest, and the

clarification and forensic support of investigation outcomes. FSG also maintains criminal records and is responsible for implementing the NSW component of the national DNA/criminal database, CrimTrac.

Professional Standards Command

The Professional Standards Command is led by Assistant Commissioner John Carroll APM. The Command establishes professional standards in conduct, performance, discipline and complaint management as well as investigating serious police corruption and misconduct. In addition, the Command provides police liaison with external agencies including the Police Integrity Commission, NSW Ombudsman, NSW Coroner and the Independent Commission Against Corruption.

Public Affairs Branch

Public Affairs Branch was headed by Superintendent Alan Clarke APM until December 2004, at which time Chief Superintendent Michael Corboy was appointed Commander of the Branch. The Branch coordinates the provision of information to the community, manages internal communications, coordinates public appeals for assistance, runs police advertising campaigns, and provides media liaison services, particularly during major incidents and events.

Special Services Group

This Command was led by Commander Anthony (Tony) Jefferies APM, until December 2004 and then by Commander

Mark Goodwin from January 2005. The Command is responsible for the gathering of covert and electronic intelligence to support operational policing strategies. The Command is composed of a range of specialist units which include the Marine Area Command (Water Police) and the Aviation Support Command (Polair).

CORPORATE SERVICES DIRECTORATE

Corporate Services has responsibility for a range of commands and business units critical to supporting frontline policing. Corporate Services is responsible for Financial Services, Human Resource Services, Legal Services, Education Services, Police Business Services, Operational Information Agency, Fleet Management Services, Security Industry Registry, Firearms Registry and Uniform Services.

Education Services

Assistant Commissioner Garry Dobson APM headed Education Services up until March 2005 when he was transferred to the Premier's Department as the Director Crime Prevention. Ms Helen Scott acted as the Commander Education Services up until April 2005, after which Superintendent Jenny Young acted in the position until the end of the reporting period. Education Services is responsible for the recruitment and training of probationary constables, the ongoing education of serving members and leadership development.

Human Resource Services

Mr Ian Peters heads Human Resource Services. The Command is responsible for services in health, welfare, promotions, transfer and tenure, workforce planning, internal witness support, human resource administration, industrial relations and equity and diversity.

Legal Services

Legal Services was led by Michael Holmes until December 2004. Superintendent Robert Redfern APM acted as the Director until the end of the reporting period. The Command provides advocacy, legal and policy advice and summary prosecutorial services for NSW Police. Legal Services also coordinates responses to Freedom of Information (FOI) requests.

Organisational Changes

In the reporting period, NSW Police made the following organisational changes:

- Corporate Infrastructure and Processing Business Unit was disbanded.
- Police Business Services (Shared Services) was expanded and commenced as a centralised business unit.
- Operational Policy and Programs Unit was absorbed into the Crime Management Faculty.

NSW Police has a workforce of 18,503 staff of which approximately 80% are police officers and 20% administrative officers and other employees. A significant part of NSW Police organisational policy is structured to administer promotion and selection processes, transfers, workforce planning and job design and evaluation.

NSW Police continues to provide individual employees tools to help cope with the mental and physical demands of the complex law enforcement environment that exists in NSW and Australia. The Health Services Directorate oversights and manages occupational health policies and programs, enabling NSW Police to meet its obligations to its workforce in the areas of injury management and Occupational Health & Safety while meeting legislative requirements for Drug & Alcohol testing.

In the reporting period $8.3 million was expended on uniforms and associated equipment. This is an increase of $7.5 million on the previous year. The increase is largely due to the introduction and issue of the new cargo uniform to all police at Local Area Commands. Police at special service commands and other support commands will be issued the uniforms in the 2005-06 financial period. $200,000 was also expended for safety equipment to improve police capacity to respond to emergency public order incidents.

Occupational Health and Safety

NSW Police is part of the NSW Public Sector Occupational Health, Safety and Injury Management Improvement Plan as administered by WorkCover NSW. NSW Police received an Award for Excellence for its Improvement Plan from the Treasury Managed Fund in December 2004. The Improvement Plan measures occupational health, safety and rehabilitation performance. In accordance with the Plan's performance measures, those risks assessed as high priority have either been eliminated and/or control strategies have been implemented to manage them. Overall in 2004-05 NSW Police achieved a reduction of 4% in the number of accidents/incidents reported.

Table 1. Number of accidents/incidents as at 30 June 2005

2003-04	2004-05	Variance	Per Cent %
7,723	7,447	276	- 4

Table 2. List of significant causes of accidents/incidents as at 30 June 2005

Cause	2003-04	2004-05	Variance	Per Cent %
Physical assault	1455	1457	2	0.1
Slips/trips/falls	1315	1297	-18	-1.4
Contact with body fluids	630	598	-32	- 5.1
Other/unspecified	1049	593	-456	- 43.5
Psychological factors	407	449	42	10.3
Lifting/carrying object	402	432	30	7.5
Struck by object	328	333	5	1.5
Step on/strike object	335	314	-21	- 6.3
Motor vehicle accident	328	301	-27	- 8.2
Repetitive task/movement	164	263	99	60.4

Accident/Incident Reporting

Workers compensation data shows that while the number of claims per employee has decreased the cost per claim has increased. This increase in cost can be attributed in part to increases in salary awards. **Tables 1 & 2** on page 15 show accident/incident data.

New claims received for hurt on duty benefits totalled 710, of which 532 claims were for physical injuries and 178 were claims for psychological injuries.

Hospital, medical and pharmaceutical expenses totalled $8,918,235.

The Permanent Restricted Duties Policy has meant that in the reporting period, 65 officers were successfully placed in permanently restricted duty roles, bringing the total to 241 since the policy was adopted.

Police Officers who were medically discharged totalled 361. Of these, 330 officers were discharged via the Police Superannuation Advisory Committee (those officers employed prior to 1988) and 31 officers were medically retired under HealthQuest provisions (those officers employed post 1988).

Alcohol and Drug Testing

information is provided in accordance with *S211A (6)* of the *Police Act*.

In the reporting period 9,057 random alcohol tests were conducted compared to 8,671 tests in 2003-2004. Eleven targeted tests were conducted with a total of nine officers who tested positive for alcohol (above 0.02 blood alcohol level). Officers who test positive to alcohol are offered rehabilitation and counselling.

A total of 2,010 police officers have been tested since random drug testing was introduced in September 2001. Of the 513 officers tested in 2004-05, one officer tested positive to amphetamine and methylamphetamine. Officers who test positive to drugs are subject to formal proceedings which may result in dismissal under provision 181D of the *Police Act 1990*.

A total of 22 *targeted* drug tests were conducted in the period. One officer tested positive to cannabis and one officer tested positive to amphetamine and methylamphetamine.

Mandatory drug and alcohol tests are conducted following any incident in which a person is killed or seriously injured as a result of motor vehicle pursuit, or where there is a police shooting or any incident where there is a death in custody. During 2004-05 there were 25 incidents where mandatory testing was required. Of the 106 officers who were tested, none tested positive to either drugs or alcohol.

Exceptional movements in employee wages, salaries or allowances

Police Officers received a salary increase of 5% in July 2004, as agreed under the Crown Employees (Police Officers 2003). A new award for Police Officers was negotiated in June 2005 which commenced 1 July 2005.

Administrative Officers received a salary increase of 4% backdated to July 2004 as agreed under the Crown Employees (Public Sector-Salaries 2004) Award. Non salary enhancements were also negotiated including
• one week paid parental leave
• paid maternity and adoption leave increased from 9 weeks to 14 weeks
• access to pro rata extended leave after seven years of service
• extended leave at double pay (leave is debited accordingly) and public holidays which fall during extended leave will be paid and not debited from leave entitlement.

Code of Conduct and Ethics

The NSW Police Code of Conduct and Ethics sets out standards of behaviour and gives guidance in ethical decision making for all employees of NSW Police. There were no changes to the Code of Conduct and Ethics during 2004-05.

Administrative Officer Discipline

During 2004-05 formal discipline action was undertaken in respect of 51 civilian staff. 59 initial complaint matters were dealt with during the period.

Commissioner's Confidence Submission

The Commissioner considered 23 Commissioner's Confidence Submissions in the 2004-05. Of these referrals:
- 13 resulted in S181D removal
- 2 officers resigned
- 2 resulted in S173 reviewable action.
- 8 resulted in S173 non-reviewable action

Notifications to Internal Review Panel or Commissioner's Advisory Panel

The Internal Review Panel or Commissioner's Advisory Panel considered and provided recommendations; in respect to 143 matters as a result of the Notification process (figures include the 25 matters dealt with by way of Commissioner's Confidence Submissions):
- 13 resulted in S181D removal
- 14 resulted in S73(3) dismissal
- 19 officers resigned
- 26 resulted in S173 reviewable action
- 44 resulted in S173 non-reviewable action
- 4 resulted in medical discharge
- 23 resulted in other action.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

The NSW Police is an Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) employer. NSW Police does not discriminate on any factor not related to the requirements of work, nor discriminate in services to the public. New South Wales Police has policies in place to guide appropriate behaviour and help establish mechanisms for resolving issues of inappropriate behaviour. These include an Equal Employment Opportunity Policy, a Gender Based and Sexual Harassment Policy, Code of Conduct and Ethics and Internal Grievance Procedures.

Disability Action Plan

NSW Police acknowledges the rights of people with disabilities to access services provided to the general community. Equally important are the rights of staff to work in an environment that is free from harassment and discrimination.

The NSW Police Disability Action Plan 2004-2006 is designed to remove barriers for people with disabilities and help the organisation to meet its obligations to clients and staff under State and Federal anti-discrimination legislation. Some of the strategies implemented in 2004-2005 include:
- police stations were audited and upgrades have been prioritised to allow better access
- disability awareness training packages were developed and information has been made available to all staff

- community programs have been reviewed and now encourage participation of people with a disability or disabilities
- Volunteers In Policing Program encourages people with disability/ies to participate in the program
- Tele-typeprinter (TTY) central number is advertised more widely
- NSW Police has entered into agreements with other government agencies on protocols for the effective management of people with impaired intellectual function
- NSW Police continues to be involved with external agencies to address disability issues within the criminal justice system.

Ethnic Affairs Priority Statement (EAPS)

NSW Police is committed to the NSW Principles of Multiculturalism as set out in the *Community Relations Commission and Principles of Multiculturalism Act 2000*. The NSW Police Ethnic Affairs Priorities Statement (EAPS) Forward Plan details strategies which are designed to encourage Police Officers and management to respond to, and accommodate, the varied cultural and linguistic needs of the community.

In 2004-05, initiatives under EAPS addressed issues at both the corporate and local level:
- The Ethnic Community Liaison Officers (ECLO) Program continues to be a priority across the organisation. There are 33 ECLO positions established in 26 Local Area Commands.

- Police and Ethnic Communities Advisory Council (PECAC) provides advice on issues impacting on policing and communities in a culturally diverse context. The Commissioner is the Chair.
- A Workplace Diversity Training Program was developed and cultural diversity modules are now included in training courses for police officers across NSW.
- Provisions exist for accredited interpreters to be used as needed by local police.
- A range of information on crime prevention and other topics is now available in languages other than English.
- Local Area Commands are encouraged to participate in community events, information expos and festivals run by various sectors of the community.
- Planned consultation sessions are run by Local Area Commands with an emphasis on wider cultural and linguistic diversity, encouraging communities to work with police to reduce violence crime and fear.

In 2004-05, NSW Police began a review of the current NSW Police EAPS Forward Plan as a precursor to developing its successor. As with the previous plan, the new plan will be developed in consultation with both internal and external stakeholders and will reiterate NSW Police's commitment to policing in a culturally and linguistically diverse New South Wales. The Forward Plan 2005-2008 will form the basis for a range of initiatives which will include some of the strategies of the current plan.

It will:
- enhance operational support for the Ethic Community Liaison Officers
- reaffirm the corporate commitment to the program
- revise the guidelines and procedures for use of interpreters, document translators and other sources of language assistance
- review the Police and Ethnic Communities Advisory Council (PECAC) charter
- review both police recruitment and cultural diversity training under the Workplace Diversity Training and IMPACT Programs
- look at any needs, from a policing perspective, for small and emerging communities, for example refugees from African countries.

90 Years of Women In Policing

2005 marked the 90 year anniversary of women in policing in NSW. NSW Police was the first police force in the British Commonwealth, and one of the first in the world, to employ women as sworn police officers. In 1915, two women were selected from 500 applicants to be sworn in as special constables. It is acknowledged that the road to equality from that time has not been easy in this traditionally male dominated profession. Women in NSW Police have overcome enormous structural and cultural hurdles over the years to achieve many and significant gains. Strategies continue to be implemented to continue to assist women's career progression within the organisation.

NSW Police has an active Spokeswomen's Program. The role of the program is to identify and act on matters affecting women in the workforce, providing information and development opportunities for women and increasing the overall equity within the organisations.

NSW Police is participating in the NSW Government project on Networking Framework for women working in emergency services and justice agencies. The project, coordinated by the Premier's Department, aims to establish networking forums for women who work in male dominated work places, in remote locations and who do not have access to women role models in senior positions.

Commissioners' Australasian Women In Policing Advisory Committee

NSW Police is a member of the Commissioners' Australasian Women In Policing Advisory Committee (CAWIPAC). CAWIPAC's mission is to maximise the contribution and value of women within policing organisations. Its vision is professional policing organisations valuing the contributions of women.

Aboriginal Employment Strategy

The Aboriginal Employment Strategy aims to increase the number of Aboriginal people recruited and retained by eliminating barriers to both recruitment and to career progression within the

organisation. Since its implementation, there have been significant increases in the number of Aboriginal employees within NSW Police.

The total number of Aboriginal employees in NSW Police has increased from 186 (includes 117 police officers) at 1 January 2003, to 222 as at 30 June 2005 (includes 170 police officers). This is an increase of 19.4%. It should be noted that reporting of Aboriginality is voluntary hence reported numbers may be lower than actual numbers.

Flexible work options and Family Friendly Work Practices

NSW Police offers a range of flexible work arrangements that assist employees to balance work, life and family. In particular, flexible work arrangements such as job share, part time work, working from home and flexible rostering assist employees with child-care and other carers' responsibilities. In May 2005 the employer sponsored childcare facility at Police Headquarters Parramatta opened for NSW Police employees.

Career Development and Progression

A specific intention under the NSW Police Corporate Plan 2004-2007 is to enhance employee job satisfaction, opportunity and professionalism through support, training, coaching, communication and improved career paths, selection and promotion.

The following NSW Police initiatives contribute to remove structural barriers to career progression for EEO target groups:

- all selection and assessment processes are based on the Government's EEO principles of equity and access.
- the Police Management Development course targets women as a specific group.
- The Leadership Development Program is made available for both police officers and administrative employees regardless of gender or culture.
- a mentoring program is part of the Leadership Development Program. Women in senior positions, in particular, are targeted to participate as mentors for the program.
- equal access is provided to training and development opportunities and training is provided at times that recognise family responsibilities
- e-learning is available to staff who are either in remote locations or who have non standard work arrangements. e-learning also benefits those employees with childcare or carer responsibilities.

Intended future programs for the next year:

- A Career Planning and Development Program is being introduced to assist all employees in planning their careers in NSW Police. As part of this program an intranet site has been established to provide a wide range of promotional and development information as well as tools to assist individual employees in developing career plans.

Community Language Allowance Scheme

99 NSW Police staff are accredited to provide language assistance under the Community Language Allowance Scheme, an initiative of the NSW Community Relations Commission that aims to improve communication with non-English speaking clients of NSW Government agencies.

Australian and New Zealand Equal Opportunity Consultative Committee

NSW Police is represented on the Australian and New Zealand Equal Opportunity Consultative Committee (ANEOCC). The ANZEOCC's objectives are:

- Police jurisdictions effectively manage equity and diversity and best practice principles
- Police jurisdictions are employers of choice for diverse groups including women
- Police jurisdictions establish effective and collaborative partnerships which enable a coordinated approach to achieving equity and diversity outcomes.

Education, Training and Development

NSW Police is a registered training organisation with the Vocational Education and Training Accreditation Board. Courses are delivered in several campuses in partnership with tertiary organisations and aimed to increase the capability of officers, producing a well trained and informed police force.

Additionally, every police officer is provided with ongoing education as part of the Mandatory Continuing Police Education Scheme (MCPES).

NSW Police continues to target the most suitable recruits for appointment as police officers, encouraging men and women from different cultural backgrounds that will enable NSW Police to meet the complex policing needs of the community.

Three hundred and fifty eight (358) students were attested as Probationary Constables in the reporting period. In the same period, 1011 Probationary Constables graduated and were confirmed as Constables after completing the Associate Degree in policing Practice offered through Charles Sturt University.

The Leadership Development Program

The Leadership Development Program coordinates and manages the identification and development of potential leaders within NSW Police. The program is available to all police employees including administrative staff. Selection and development of applications focuses on a range of factors. The program is individually designed to meet students' development needs. The program consists of three tiers tailored to develop leaders at different management levels. There were six participants in Tier One of the program, which concluded in November 2004. Thirty participants (five female and twenty five male) commenced Tier Two of the program in July 2004 and there are currently 44 participants in Tier Three of the program. Of these, 10 are female and 34 are male participants.

Australian Institute of Police Management (AIPM)

In this reporting period, a total of 24 officers were nominated to participate in management or executive courses offered by the AIPM. (See **Table 3** below)

Executive Development Courses (Premier's Department)

Two officers (one male, one female) were selected to undertake the Executive Masters Program through the Australian and New Zealand School of Government (ANZSOG). One male officer was selected to undertake the Graduate Diploma in Public Administration through the University of Sydney Graduate School of Government.

Legislation Related Training

As the chief law enforcement agency in NSW, ongoing training is developed in response to any changes in legislation (both State and Federal). About 1500 training events have been conducted by Education Services Command in the reporting period including training for:

- amendments to the *Criminal Procedure Amendment (Justices and Local Court) Act 2001* and the *Local Courts (Criminal and Applications Procedure) Rule 2002*, legislation as introduced by the Attorney General's Department to affect changes to Local Courts processes.
- the *Law Enforcement (Powers & Responsibilities) Act 2003*.
- changes to firearms related processes in response to Government commitments.
- Alcohol Related Crime (ARC) as part of the NSW Government Alcohol Summit recommendations.
- Rail Safety Awareness; *Bail Act;*

Table 3

	Male	Female	Total
Police Management Development Program	12	5	17
Police Executive Leadership Program	6		6
Executive Leadership Program	1		1
TOTAL	**19**	**5**	**24**

Police Powers Vehicle Act;
Occupational Health & Safety;
Alcohol Related Crime; Disability
Awareness; Source Management;
Track Safety; Mental Health
Partnerships; and Brief
Preparation.

Ongoing Operational Training

As part of ongoing operational
training:

- 5697 officers were trained
  in a range of operational and
  defensive tactics including
  weapons, public order and high
  risk incident management (337
  separate courses).
- 580 officers completed
  the sergeants course.
- 680 officers enrolled in the
  Detectives Education Program
  (1 year Advanced Diploma)
- 415 officers enrolled in the
  Investigators Course as of
  January 2005.

- 120 officers completed the
  Senior Detectives Course
- 220 students enrolled in the
  Advanced Diploma of Police
  Management.

Various other course have been
conducted as part of mandatory
continuing education such as:
Mental Health Partnerships,
Responding to High Risk Incidents
– Mental Health Issues,
Responding to Wandering and
Dementia, adult sexual assault,
Domestic Violence Liaison Officers,
Youth Liaison Officers, Specialist
Youth Liaison Officers, Aboriginal
Community Liaison Officers,
Aboriginal Cultural Awareness for
LACs, Crime Prevention Officers,
Investigation of Adult Sexual
Assault, Joint Investigative
Interviewing of Children
Interviews with Children by LAC
Police and Safe Custody.

E-learning packages are available
online, allowing those officers who
work in remote locations access to
courses. Technology is also
extensively used to simulate
various operational environments
for training purposes.

Detectives Education Program
(Advanced Diploma in Public
Safety-Police Investigation)
utilises guest lecturers from a
range of external agencies
including Police Integrity
Commission, Legal Aid, Office of
Director Public Prosecutions and
medical practitioners. The Senior
Detectives Course, which had not
been offered since 1997, was
delivered to 150 participants.

NSW POLICE STAFF

Employee Statistics of 30 June 2005

Employee	2004-2005	2003-2004	2002-2003	2001-2002
Police Officers*	14643	15009	14739	13716
Administrative, Ministerial and Other Employees	3860	3912	4059	4019
TOTAL	18503	18921	18798	17735

* Of these, 53 were on secondment to other public sector agencies.

SUMMARY OF TOTAL STRENGTH DETAILS AS AT 30 June 2005

Police Officers*	14643
Administrative Officers	3706
Ministerial Officers#	154
TOTAL	18503

* Of these, 53 were on secondment to other public sector agencies.

Includes nurses.

STRENGTH DETAILS (POLICE OFFICERS) AS AT 30 JUNE 2005

Rank	Internal Police	External Seconded External Funded	External Seconded Internal Funded	Total
Executive Officers*	15	0	1	16
Senior Officer#	758	3	2	763
Sen Sgt & Sgt	2567	13	3	2583
Sen Cst & Cst & Pro Cst	11250	17	14	11281
Total	14590	33	20	14643

* 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.

Police Senior Executive Service Officers (PSES)

PSES Level	No of officers June 2005	No of officers June 2004	No of officers June 2003	No of officers June 2002
Above 6	1	1	1	1
6	3	3	4	3
5	10	8	9	5
4	6	7	7	9
3	1	2	4	7
2	1	1	2	2
1	0	0	0	0
Total	**22**	**22**	**27**	**27**

(ii) Female PSES Officers

2004-2005	2003-2004	2002-2003	2001-2002
0	0	0	1

AGE OF STAFF AS AT 30 JUNE 2005

Age in years	Police	%	Other Staff	%	Total Employees
up to 25	1585	10.82	191	4.95	1776
26 - 30	2881	19.67	446	11.55	3327
31 - 35	3568	24.37	566	14.66	4134
36 - 40	2839	19.39	576	14.92	3415
41 - 45	1923	13.13	598	15.49	2521
46 - 50	1068	7.29	592	15.34	1660
Over 50	779	5.32	891	23.08	1670
Total	**14643**	**100**	**3860**	**100**	**18503**

YEARS OF SERVICE OF STAFF AS AT 30 JUNE 2005

Years	Police	%	Other Staff*	%	Total
0 to 5	5372	36.69	1795	46.50	7357
6 to 10	2696	18.41	876	22.69	3572
11 to 15	1953	13.34	474	12.28	2713
16 to 20	2625	17.93	407	10.54	2838
21 to 25	940	6.42	122	3.16	1130
Over 26	1057	7.22	186	4.82	1311
Total	**14643**	**100**	**3860**	**100**	**18921**

* Includes Administrative and Ministerial Officers

POLICE SEPARATIONS 2004-05

Rank	Retire	Death	Resign	Medically Unfit	Annulment	Disengagement of Appointment	Dismissed	Termination	Transfer of Contract	Vol Redundancy	Total
Executive Officers*	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Senior Officers#	17	1	0	47	0	0	0	1	0	0	66
Sen Sgt & Sgt	26	3	15	142	0	6	1	0	0	0	193
Sen Cst & Cst & Pro Cst	17	7	272	188	0	3	28	0	1	0	516
Total	**62**	**11**	**287**	****377**	**0**	**9**	**29**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**778**

* 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.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND MINISTERIAL OFFICER SEPARATIONS 2004-05

Category	Retire	Death	Resign	Medical Unfit	Annulment of Apptmnt	Termination of Contract	Dismissed	Temp	Transfer	Secondment Ended	Secondment to other Govt Body	Voluntary Redundancy	Total
Clerical	11	6	131	11	0	2	2	47	24	2	0	75	311
Professional	4	0	29	3	0	2	0	8	10	0	0	23	79
Other	4	0	25	3	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	3	43
Ministerial	1	0	18	1	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	48
Total	**20**	**6**	**203**	**18**	**0**	**4**	**2**	**75**	**50**	**2**	**0**	**101**	**481**

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*	16	0	0	0	1
Senior Officers#	763	71	5	19	13
Sen Sgt & Sgt	2583	331	19	85	46
Sen Cst & Cst Pro Cst	11281	3265	146	433	93
Total	14643	3667	170	537	153

* 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	5	1	0	0	0
Senior Officers	53	15	0	1	0
Grades 6 - 12	886	513	7	51	21
Grades 1- 5	1948	1609	42	133	43
Other	814	340	2	28	13
Total	3706	2464	51	213	77

EEO Target Groups (Other Officers)

GROUP	Total	Women	ATSI	CDB	PWPD
Security officers	119	12	1	3	0
Police Band Members	26	6	0	0	1
Nurse etc	9	9	0	0	0
Total	154	27	1	3	1

Key:

ATSI -Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander

CDB - Culturally diverse (non-English speaking background)

PWPD - People with a physical disability or disabilities

Distinguished Service Awards
2004 - 2005

COMMISSIONER'S AWARDS

Valour Award (VA)
(act of conspicuous merit involving exceptional bravery by sworn Police on duty)

Sen Const J. Bentley

Pro Const M. Brooks

Const L. Cameron

Sen Const S. Fox

Sen Const K. Harband

Sgt S. Hegarty

Const C. Kelly

Sen Const G. Lodge

L/Sen Const S. Phillips

Commissioner's Commendation (Courage)
(action in the line of duty where out-standing courage is required)

Const J. Carr

Det Sen Const M. Coombes

Insp G. Dengate

Sen Const D. Finn

Sen Const S. Fletcher

Det Sgt A. Forster

Sgt C. Fowler

Sgt R. Gallo

Sen Const S. Gavin

Sen Const S. Gentle

Sen Const S. Horsburgh

Sen Const S. Irwin

PC Sen Const B. James

Sgt C. Jordan

Sgt C. Kelly

Det Sen Const D. Kreuzer

Const C. Love

Const R. McDonnell

Const S. Nolan

Det Sgt W. Perry

Insp P. Phillips

L/Sen Const J. Sieverts

Sgt M. Slater

Det Sgt R. Smith

L/Sen Const R. Smith

Sen Const J. Stevenson

Det Sen Const D. Stuart

Sen Const K. Syrek

Sen Const P. Tilling

Sen Const T. Waibel

Sen Const C. Wildbur

Sgt M. Williams

Pro Const R. Wilson

Sen Const J. Young

Commissioner's Commendation (Service)
(outstanding or meritorious performance of duty)

Rev T. Chapman

Insp D. Eyb

Insp J. Graham

Det L/Sen Const J. Huisman

Rt Rev R. Hurford

Det Ch Supt R. Inkster

Ch Insp P. McCamley

Ch Insp M. Noakes

Det Ch Supt C. Smith

Commissioner's Olympic Commendation
(meritorious performance of duty during the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games)

Asst Commissioner R. Mahoney

Commissioner's Community Service Commendation
(outstanding service to the community as a voluntary representative of NSWP)

Insp J. Harris

Sen Const C. Roberson

Sgt I. Speechley

New South Wales Police Diligent and Ethical Service Medal
(diligent and ethical service by sworn Police)

3600 Medals and Clasps approved

Commissioner's Community Service Citation
(service to the community as a voluntary representative of NSWP)

Sgt S. Girgis

Sgt R. Richmond

New South Wales Police Diligent and Ethical Service Medallion
(diligent and ethical service by civilian members of NSWP)

1280 Medallions and Lapel-Badges approved

Commissioner's Long Service Award

(service by civilian members of NSWP)

570 Awards approved

AUSTRALIAN HONOURS AND AWARDS

Bravery Medal (BM)
(act of bravery in hazardous circumstances)

Sen Const K-M. Coyne

Sen Const S. Fox

Sen Const P. Gelme

Sgt S. Hegarty

Sgt J. Murchie

Commendation for Brave Conduct
(act of bravery worthy of recognition)

Sen Const D. McCann

Australian Police Medal (APM)
(distinguished Police service)

Supt B. Blanch

Insp S. Box

Supt P. Carey

Supt A. Clarke

Supt D. Clifford

Supt W. Dedden

Supt P. Flogel

Det Supt K. McKay

Sen Sgt I. Parker

Ch Insp G. Parkin

Supt C. Roddan

Det Insp A. Slattery

Insp G. Waldron

Supt L. Wales

Supt C. York

Supt J. Young

Police Overseas Service Medal
(service with international peace-keeping organisations by sworn Police)

Det L/Sen Const A. Stevens

National Medal
(diligent service by sworn Police)

1070 Medals and Clasps approved

OTHER POLICE-RELATED HONOURS AND AWARDS

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Silver Medal
(outstanding act of bravery)

Pro Const B. Wills

Bronze Medal
(bravery in rescue situations)

Sen Const D. Blacker

Pro Const S. Heron

Sen Const D. Leven

Sen Const K. Markulin

Sen Const B. Ross

ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY AUSTRALIA (NSW)

New South Wales Police Awards
(outstanding attempt at saving human life by application of life-saving skills)

Const M. Backway

Pro Const D. Bashford

Sgt G. Beattie

Const P. Benfield

Const C. Brannan

Pro Const M. Bray

Sen Const A. Carlile

Sen Const M. Coleman

Sen Const W. Gibbs

Pro Const K. Glaser

Sgt S. Grimmond

Sen Const J. Hillier

Sen Const B. Jarvis

Const R. Macdonald

Const S. McKenzie

Const N. McMaster

Const D. Moore

Sen Const J. Mulhearn

Const D. Nelson

Sen Const P. Nissen

Sen Const G. Parsey

Const K. Rawson

Const D. Sewell

Sen Const C. Shade

Const J. Short

Sen Const K. Thompson

Sgt S. Villa

SOCO A. Windsor

ST JOHN AMBULANCE AUSTRALIA (NSW)

Emergency Service Award
(successful life-sustaining support to the public whilst on duty)

Sen Const M. Druery

Const S. Gulbis

Const G. Hollands

Const B. Koneski

Const C. Macrae

L/Sen Const N. McComas

Const K. Morton

Const W. Reeder

Sen Const A. Traino

Const S. Trevillian

Comms Officer M. Vincent

Const B. Wang

Pro Const J. Ward

L/Sen Const C. Wharton

Performance Overview

Since the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Centre in 2001 and the Bali bombing in 2002, community attention has been focused on the potential for terrorist attacks here on our home soil. New South Wales must guard against any acts which threaten peace and good order, be they subversive in nature or the divisive effects of prejudice against race, religion or other beliefs.

The people of NSW can feel assured that their security issues are being taken care of by their police force. Working in cooperation with local, national and international agencies means that NSW Police is providing the best possible protection against terrorism to the people of NSW. Contingency plans are in place and are revised continuously to address any emergency situation, natural or man made. Meanwhile, NSW Police continues to work with the communities of NSW to address the local issues of crime and disorderly conduct.

The key planned results of NSW Police are reduced crime and violence, and reduced fear about crime, antisocial behaviour and public disorder. Our services are generated under four broad programs: Community Support, Investigation, Traffic Support and Judicial Support. To achieve our objectives in the reporting period, NSW Police has focused on:

- building the capacity to respond appropriately by establishing emergency plans, training staff, and liaising with other agencies
- establishing partnerships with the community and other agencies
- planned operations with a focus on "hot spots"
- licensing enforcement, for example, responsible serving of alcohol, handling and storage of firearms, and security industry employment
- targeted police presence on roads and public transport

Macquarie Fields
25 February 2005

- disrupting criminal networks by targeting serious crime, organised groups, repeat offenders and their associates
- increased use of available forensic technology (including surveillance)
- improved preparation of briefs of evidence
- use of appropriate legal process (court & diversions)
- the safer custody of all persons under police detention.

NSW Police continue to develop and deliver appropriate programs that assist all sectors of the community to get the help they need from their police. Our primary concerns are always the protection and advocacy of the vulnerable and the safeguarding of the civil rights of all persons.

The community's general satisfaction with policing services and their perceptions of police are key performance indicators for policing. Community satisfaction surveys* which are conducted annually, demonstrate that the general level of satisfaction with policing services has remained high, although it is noted that the level of community satisfaction decreased slightly (but not significantly) this year. Overall the survey suggests that the NSW community is satisfied with

Some information used in this report is drawn from surveys and therefore subject to sample error. The survey estimates are presented as a range within which the 'true' value is likely to exist. The range shown is the 95% confidence interval, which means there are 19 chances in 20 that the 'true' value is within this range.

policing services as indicated in **Table 4** below.

The community's perception of police is generally positive with 76% of the community agreeing that police perform positively and 70% agreeing that police are honest (this is down from 79% and 74% respectively in 2003-04). The proportion of people having confidence in police remains steady at about 80%.

Internal complaints rose from 2,221 to 3,200 while the number of public complaints fell from 3,066 to 2,516. The increase in the number of internal complaints and internal issues reported can be interpreted to show evidence of an anti-corruption environment, where staff are less tolerant of inappropriate behaviour within the organisation and more comfortable reporting inappropriate behaviour.

The number of complaints received from the public has not only decreased but should be considered in the context of the number of contacts between police and members of the public. There were eight million contacts with police during the year and only one in every 2,400 contacts (0.04%) gave rise to a complaint.

The proportion of the population considering crime issues as a major or somewhat of a problem in the local area has decreased significantly, with the exception of speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving which are considered the prime local problem. These concerns are followed by housebreaking, illegal drugs, motor vehicle theft and graffiti or other vandalism. Less than 50% of the population consider the other issues surveyed as a problem in their local area. (See **Table 5**, page 30)

Table 4. Community Satisfaction

		2004-05	2003-04	2002-03	2001-02	2000-01
General Satisfaction[a,b]						
Satisfied with police services	%	65.7 - 68.3	68.7 - 71.3	68.7 - 71.3	62.6 - 65.4	63.7 - 66.3
	mean (1 to 5)	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	na
Confidence in police - agree/strongly agree						
Police perform their job professionally	%	74.8 - 77.2	77.8 - 80.2	77.8 - 80.2	72.8 - 75.2	75.8 - 78.2
	mean (1 to 5)	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	na
Most police are honest	%	68.7 - 71.3	72.7 - 75.2	73.8 - 76.2	70.7 - 73.3	69.7 - 72.3
	mean (1 to 5)	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	na
Police treat people fairly and equally	%	60.6 - 63.4	63.7 - 66.3	66.7 - 69.3	62.6 - 65.4	59.6 - 62.4
	mean (1 to 5)	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	na
Have confidence in the police	%	77.8 - 80.2	78.9 - 81.1	78.9 - 81.1	77.8 - 80.2	79.9 - 82.1
	mean (1 to 5)	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	na
Ethical Behaviour[c]						
Public – complaints		2516	3,066	3411	2392[d]	3622
Public – allegations		4895	na	5275	4290[d]	6457
Internal complaints		3200	2,221	1744	701[d]	1130
Internal allegations		3381	na	2216	1082[d]	1630

a   Since 2001-02, estimates relate to the 12 months to June and are not strictly comparable with earlier years. 2000-01 relates to 12 months to November 2000.

b   The scale used to derive the mean score is: 5-very satisfied, 4-satisfied, 3-neither satisfied or dissatisfied, 2-dissatisfied and 1-very dissatisfied.

c   A new complaints management system (c@ts.i) was introduced from December 2001. Figures for 2001-02 and later are not comparable with earlier years. Local Management Issues were not previously included on the Complaints Information System (CIS).

d   2001-02 Complaints information is not complete.

na   not available

Sources: ACPR & ABS, Community Satisfaction with Policing Survey; NSW Police Complaints Management System (c@ts.i).

Table 5. Community concerns[a,b] about social problems, NSW

		2004-05	2003-04	2002-03	2001-02
Persons who perceive various crimes as a problem in local area					
Family violence	%	37.6 - 40.4	52.6 - 55.4	48.6 - 51.4	46.6 - 49.4
	mean (1 to 3)	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
Sexual assault	%	36.6 - 39.4	50.6 - 53.4	49.6 - 52.4	46.6 - 49.4
	mean (1 to 3)	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
Physical assault	%	42.6 - 45.4	59.6 - 62.4	59.6 - 62.4	59.6 - 62.4
	mean (1 to 3)	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9
Illegal drugs	%	60.6 - 63.4	75.8 - 78.2	74.8 - 77.2	76.8 - 79.2
	mean (1 to 3)	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.3
Housebreaking	%	63.7 - 66.3	73.8 - 76.2	73.8 - 76.2	75.8 - 78.2
	mean (1 to 3)	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
Motor vehicle theft	%	54.6 - 57.4	66.7 - 69.3	69.7 - 72.3	71.7 - 74.3
	mean (1 to 3)	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1
Speeding cars or dangerous driving	%	73.8 - 76.2	75.8 - 78.2	74.8 - 77.2	74.8 - 77.2
	mean (1 to 3)	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1
Graffiti or other vandalism	%	50.6 - 53.4	59.6 - 62.4	60.6 - 63.4	61.6 - 64.4
	mean (1 to 3)	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
Louts or gangs	%	42.6 - 45.4	53.6 - 56.4	53.6 - 56.4	53.6 - 56.4
	mean (1 to 3)	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
Drunken or disorderly behaviour	%	45.6 - 48.4	55.6 - 58.4	55.6 - 58.4	54.6 - 57.4
	mean (1 to 3)	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8
Persons who perceive various crimes as a problem in the State					
Family violence	%	80.9 - 83.1	80.9 - 83.1	77.8 - 80.2	76.8 - 79.2
	mean (1 to 3)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Sexual assault	%	87.1 - 88.9	86.0 - 88.0	84.0 - 86.0	81.9 - 84.1
	mean (1 to 3)	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4
Physical assault	%	86.0 - 88.0	89.2 - 90.8	87.1 - 88.9	87.1 - 88.9
	mean (1 to 3)	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4
Illegal drugs	%	91.2 - 92.8	91.2 - 92.8	91.2 - 92.8	91.2 - 92.8
	mean (1 to 3)	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
Housebreaking	%	91.2 - 92.8	91.2 - 92.8	90.2 - 91.8	91.2 - 92.8
	mean (1 to 3)	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
Motor vehicle theft	%	89.2 - 90.8	89.2 - 90.8	89.2 - 90.8	91.2 - 92.8
	mean (1 to 3)	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6
Speeding cars or dangerous driving	%	91.2 - 92.8	89.2 - 90.8	87.1 - 88.9	87.1 - 88.9
	mean (1 to 3)	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Graffiti or other vandalism	%	85.0 - 87.0	85.0 - 87.0	85.0 - 87.0	85.0 - 87.0
	mean (1 to 3)	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Louts or gangs	%	88.1 - 89.9	89.2 - 90.8	86.0 - 88.0	85.0 - 87.0
	mean (1 to 3)	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5
Drunken or disorderly behaviour	%	84.0 - 86.0	84.0 - 86.0	79.9 - 82.1	78.9 - 81.1
	mean (1 to 3)	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1

a   The proportion shown is the total of major problem and somewhat of a problem.

b   The scale used to derive the mean score is *1- not a problem, 2- somewhat of a problem, 3 - major problem.*

Source: ACPR & ABS, Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing.

Table 6. Concern about being a victim[a,b] of crime

		2004-05	2003-04	2002-03	2001-02
Sexual assault	%	42.6 - 45.4	40.6 – 43.4	42.6 - 45.4	42.6 - 45.4
	mean (1 to 3)	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Physical assault	%	57.6 - 60.4	57.6 - 60.4	58.6 - 61.4	58.6 - 61.4
	mean (1 to 3)	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Housebreaking	%	69.7 - 72.3	71.7 - 74.3	73.8 - 76.2	74.8 - 77.2
	mean (1 to 3)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
Motor vehicle theft	%	64.7 - 67.3	65.7 - 68.3	69.7 - 72.3	69.7 - 72.3
	mean (1 to 3)	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Fraud or credit card theft	%	65.7 - 68.3	64.7 - 67.3	64.7 - 67.3	57.6 - 60.4
	mean (1 to 3)	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9
Internet-based crime	%	58.6 - 61.4	53.6 - 56.4	50.6 - 53.4	40.6 - 43.4
	mean (1 to 3)	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7

a   The proportion shown 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. Don't know/Never considered is weighted zero.*

Source: ACPR, Community Satisfaction with Policing Survey.

At the state level, community perceptions about most social issues have remained constant. Physical assault which, at 87% for 2004-05, showed a decrease of about 3% in the proportion of community considering it a social problem; concern with speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving increased about 2%. Similarly, concerns about being a victim has remained steady, except for internet based crime where increased awareness of the potential is reflected by the increase from 55% to 60%. (See **Table 6** above).

COMMUNITY SUPPORT

Community Support is the major service program of NSW Police, accounting for about 55% of total expenditure, and is delivered in three activity or service streams:

- 24 hour service
- crime prevention services
- events and emergency management.

Policing programs support a range of concerns that exist within the community. These include, but are not limited to, child protection, sexual assault, mental health and rural crime. Other specialist programs help police to work with Aboriginal communities, culturally and linguistically diverse communities and youth.
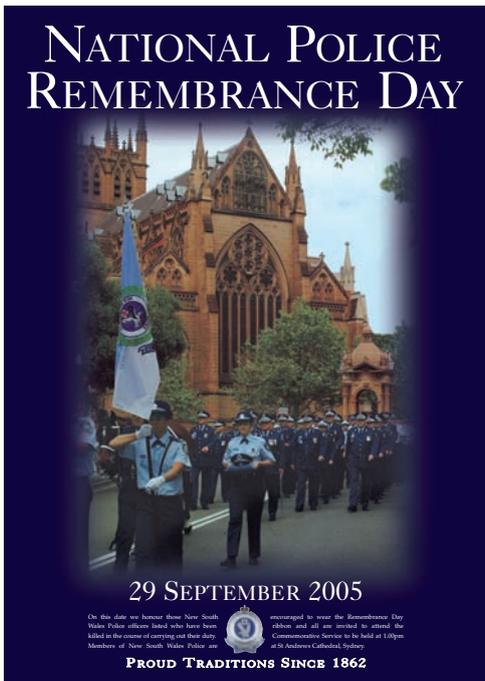
The support and cooperation of government agencies (federal, state and local), the business community and the wider general community is important to maximise policing services. Community based strategies raise awareness and help reduce crime. The Public Affairs Command within NSW Police develop and implement communications that enable the community to keep informed of police initiatives and crime prevention issues. Some of the

Cst Kerrie Wilson, Blacktown LAC at the NSW Police exhibition at the 2005 Royal Easter Show

community information initiatives that were run through the year are:

- public eduction campaigns on domestic violence, child protection and sexual assault crimes.

- road safety, in partnership with the Roads and Traffic Authority

- special events such as the Royal Easter Show (Sydney), National Police Remembrance Day, and

NATIONAL POLICE REMEMBRANCE DAY

29 SEPTEMBER 2005

On this date we honour those New South Wales Police officers listed who have been killed in the course of carrying out their duty. Members of New South Wales Police are encouraged to wear the Remembrance Day ribbon and all are invited to attend the Commemorative Service to be held at 1.00pm at St Andrews Cathedral, Sydney.

PROUD TRADITIONS SINCE 1862

- campaigns about rural crime and promoting Crime Stoppers.

Partnerships with business and community groups continue to be of crucial importance when disseminating information in support of the community. However, to reduce the burden on tax payers for the increasing demand for NSW Police participation in film and television, cost recovery for multimedia services was introduced in 2004. For the financial year the following were recouped:

- multimedia production - $62,195
- film and television liaison - $46,317
- police communication campaigns - $123,778.

Community support programs, run by police, operate throughout the State. Local Area Commands assess their own community's needs and, with the assistance of the centralised expertise available through the Operations Support Command, design appropriate programs to address those needs.

Camden Local Area Command conducted the *Driver Education Awareness Program* which is a community based program addressing road safety issues in the Macarthur area. The program is supported by Local Government, the Department of Corrective Services, and the Wollondilly Road Safety Group. It aims to increase awareness of the major factors associated with road crashes, including drink driving, speeding, fatigue, seatbelt use, dangerous driving and age related factors while emphasising driver and passenger responsibility. Over 400 people have participated in the program since its inception. The program maintains good community relations while addressing concerns about the high rate of road related deaths in the area.

Mount Druitt Local Area Command, in partnership with Western Sydney Area Health Service and the Department of Community Services (DoCS), implemented *Community Solutions* which is funded by the DoCS. The project has helped to reduce domestic violence by integrating case management of repeat offenders

and their victims. Also as part of the initiative, designated areas are patrolled by both Aboriginal Elders and representatives from the Samoan Community in collaboration with the local police. The aim of these patrols is to engage the youth who congregate in the area thereby discouraging and minimising antisocial behaviour.

The *Police and Community Youth Club (PCYC)* opened a new branch in Kempsey during 2004-05, with most other clubs receiving major building upgrades enabling better provision of activities for young people and the community. PCYCs continue to work with young offenders who are referred by the Local Area Commands. This year over 1000 referrals were case managed with specialised and targeted programs. The Blue Light Program, a youth social program, continues to grow opening eight new branches during the reporting period.

The *Volunteers in Policing* program celebrated ten years during 2004-05. Over 800 volunteers provided almost 100,000 hours of support to police in 2004-05, working in Local

Volunteers in Policing 10 years on. Pictured: Front L-R: Sue Wong-Eastwood LAC, Lorraine Chen-Green Valley LAC Back: Neil El-Kadomi and Jim Borg from Holroyd LAC

Area Commands and in specialist units across the organisation. With the development of new training, volunteers can now provide assistance and support to police during emergencies and natural disasters.

Community outreach program with Al Zahara Islamic College in the St George Local Area Command commenced in early 2004 and continued throughout the reporting period. The program focuses on children from school years one through to six and aims to strengthen community relationships and encourage cooperation with the children, their teachers and parents.

The **Schools Safety and Response Unit** is a joint initiative of NSW Police and the Department of Eduction and Training. Any incidents involving violence, drugs, weapons and major crime that occur at schools are attended by police. In the last two years,

the unit received approximately 1800 calls regarding serious incidents from as far a field as Gilgai, Inverell, Armidale, Casino and Macquarie Fields. Break and enter incidents at schools are also a priority area for this unit.

In 2004-05 the NSW Cabinet approved the trial of **Child Protection Watch Teams** (CPWT). The CPWTs are designed to review high risk cases and formulate case management plans. The trial commenced in March 2005 across eight Local Area Commands in the Greater Metropolitan Region. Results will not be available until the end of the trial in 2005-06.

The NSW Police **Child Protection Register** was established under the Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Act 2000. Persons convicted of a nominated violent or sexual offence against a child are required to register at a police station in the locality in which they reside within 28 days of sentencing, release from custody or entering NSW after being found guilty of a registrable offence in another jurisdiction.

The **Criminal Justice Support Network** scheme forms part of the NSW Police Disability Action Plan and was initially introduced in Inner Sydney to help those persons considered to be vulnerable. NSW Police use the term 'vulnerable

communities' as a generic term to cover those persons who are homeless, elderly, or those who have either physical or mental impairment. The scheme uses trained volunteers to help provide support and help prevent future adverse contact with police. The scheme makes provision for vulnerable victims, witnesses and defendants.

Project Energy is a diversionary program run by the Lake Illawarra Local Area Command and is designed to help local Aboriginal youth. The program targets young people who are considered high risk offenders and, aided by the courts, provides them with positive interactions in the community. Although it cannot be presumed to be fully attributed to this program, incidents of motor vehicle theft in the area have decreased significantly since its introduction.

In cooperation with the Snowy Hydro Corporation and the Tumut Council, the Snowy Hydro **Young Driver Education Program** was developed to familiarise young drivers with conditions in the snow region and further develop their

Crime Stoppers Campaign

driving skills using a special 'skid' car. The program has been running for three years, and services the towns of Cooma, Jindabyne, Khancoban, Tumbarumba, Tumut and Gundagai.

The *Giyaali program* is an initiative run by the Castlereagh Local Area Command in the western region of NSW, in partnership with the Department of Community Services and the Department of Education and Training. The program attempts to break down the cycle of crime, violence and substance abuse by providing incentives for good behaviour and fostering relationships between young persons at risk, the police, Aboriginal role models and peers.

NSW Police has a key role in a number of initiatives funded by the *National Illicit Drug Strategy*. These initiatives, including Magistrates' Early Referral into Treatment and the Cannabis Cautioning Scheme, use diversion as an alternative to the traditional criminal justice system approach. The Drug and Alcohol Coordination Unit provides corporate policy advice on alcohol and other drug issues for use at state and national levels.

The *Linking Project*, a collaborative partnership between Hunter Health and NSW Police, is designed to reduce alcohol related crime by targeting premises that are suspected of not serving alcohol in a responsible manner. The alcohol related crime initiative, initially introduced as a trial in 1996, was implemented throughout NSW in 2003 and continues to show positive results.

Crime and Safety Concerns

NSW Police continues to serve the public by keeping the Local Area Commands and the many specialist units that support frontline operational police, appropriately resourced. Over 90% of all staff are in the Operations and Support Commands which either directly service the community or provide specialist services to those commands that serve the community.

The *NSW Crime and Safety Survey* (ABS, April 2003, cat. No 4509.1) reports that about 50% of persons aged 15 and over had 'no perceived crime or public nuisance problem in the neighbourhood'. Housebreaking/burglaries/theft from home is the most nominated problem, followed by dangerous/ noisy driving and vandalism/ graffiti/damage to property. **Table 7** (page 35) shows the proportion of persons aged 15 years and over who indicated any issue, or none, as a problem in the neighbourhood.

Over the five year period shown, there has been an increase in the proportion of people having 'no problem' in the neighbourhood and decreases in the proportions who consider housebreaking and burglary, illegal drugs, car theft and other theft as problems. Other issues are relatively constant or appear to be intermittent.

24 Hour Service

Recent world events such as the Asian tsunami and terrorist threats have highlighted the need for police and other emergency services to review their preparedness for

disasters and emergency events. NSW Police acts as the prime contact point for the public for any situation requiring attendance.

000 remains the NSW Police emergency number.

The Police Assistance Line (PAL) services the community with a single point of contact. The public can telephone 131 444 for the cost of a local call from anywhere in NSW. The Customer Assistance Unit provides assistance to the public for a range of concerns, compliments or complaints.

Crime Stoppers operates on a 24 hour basis on the toll free number 1 800 333 000. Crime Stoppers is a community based policing service which gathers information volunteered anonymously by members of the public.

Response Times

There were over 1.5 million calls for assistance received during the reporting year, of which approximately 7% were classified as 'urgent duty attendance.' Police attended over 80% of the urgent calls within 12 minutes. Eighty percent of the calls classified as non-urgent were attended to within one hour. Response times remain consistent with previous years' response times and within target levels for NSW Police. (See **Table 8**, page 35).

The **Digital Radio Program (DIRAD)** will replace the current analogue radio systems across the Greater Metropolitan Area (GMA), with selected channels possibly moving to encryption at a later date. It is a three year program and is due for completion in June 2006. DIRAD will provide NSW

Table 7. Perceptions of crime in the neighbourhood

Perceived problem[a][b] (%)	2004	2003	2002[c]	2001	2000
No problem	51.9	50.3	23.2	44.6	48.6
Housebreaking/burglary/theft from home	26.9	29.3	44.3	36.6	33.0
Dangerous/noisy driving	27.8	29.2	40.9	30.5	27.7
Vandalism/graffiti/damage to property	24.7	25.7	30.0	28.0	19.5
Louts/youth gangs	20.6	20.9	20.5	21.9	17.3
Illegal drugs	14.4	14.2	15.4	19.1	24.2
Car theft	15.7	18.2	26.8	24.0	21.8
Drunkenness	16.0	15.6	15.2	14.6	13.5
Problems with neighbours/domestic problems	7.9	7.4	9.6	8.1	7.3
Other theft	10.0	10.6	12.9	12.4	11.1
Prowlers/loiterers	8.2	7.9	8.8	9.1	8.1
Other assault	5.7	5.1	5.6	6.3	5.2
Sexual assault	3.4	3.1	2.7	3.2	2.9
Other	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.0	1.7

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 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 questions the inclusion of which appear to have some influence on respondents.

Source: ABS, Crime & Safety Survey

Table 8. Time to attend

		2004-05	2003-04	2002-03	2001-02	2000-01
Urgent calls:	80%	12 min	12 min	12 min	12 min	13 min
Non-urgent calls	80%	55 min	50 min	50 min	50 min	57 min

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

Table 9. Satisfaction with police

		2004-05	2003-04	2002-03	2001-02	2000-01
Satisfied/very satisfied with police[a][b]						
Personal contact	%	69.7 - 72.3	77.8 - 80.2	77.8 - 80.2	76.8 - 79.2	74.8 - 77.2
	mean (1 to 5)	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.0	na
Support for community programs	%	58.6 - 61.4	60.6 - 63.4	60.6 - 63.4	61.6 - 64.4	59.6 - 62.4
	mean (1 to 5)	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	na

a   Since 2001-02, estimates relate to the 12 months to June and are not strictly comparable with earlier years. 2000-01 relates to 12 months to November 2000.

b   The scale used to calculate the mean score is: 5-very satisfied, 4-satisfied, 3-neither satisfied or dissatisfied, 2-dissatisfied and 1-very dissatisfied.

na   not available

Source: ACPR & ABS, Community Satisfaction with Policing Survey.

Police wider radio coverage, increased channel capacity, improved disaster redundancy and higher level of security. The Program delivers six new special operations channels and four new general channels to reduce on-air talk activity. Additionally, the installation of extensive network backup systems allows NSW Police to transfer any police radio channel, within the GMA, to other Police Communications Centres.

Satisfaction with Police

Another indicator of performance is the community's general satisfaction with police. The Community Satisfaction with Policing Survey (**Table 9**, page 35) shows that about 2,250,000 people had contact with police in 2004-05 at an average of 3.7 contacts each (amounting to over 8 million contacts with police during the year). The number of persons having contact with police decreased compared to 2003-04 (from 2,550,000) when the average number of contacts was 3.1 per person.

The proportion of persons satisfied with police contact declined from about 79% in 2003-04 to approximately 71% in 2004-05. The main reasons for satisfaction in 2004-05 were recorded as being:

- courteous - 20%
- professional/fair - 17%
- took appropriate action/did their job - 16%
- prompt - 13%
- handled matter well - 10%
- approachable/friendly - 8%.

Eighteen percent of persons who had contact with police were

dissatisfied with their last contact (up from 13% in 2003-04). The main reason for dissatisfaction given was 'Didn't do enough/took no action' (29%). Of those respondents who were dissatisfied, 13% said that police were 'Unprofessional/unfair' and 9% said they were 'Unfriendly/ impolite' while 11% said they were 'Kept waiting/too slow'. (See Table 3, page 35).

Community feelings of Safety

The mean scores for perceptions of safety indicate members of the community feel safe at home alone after dark; neither safe nor unsafe walking/jogging at night; and somewhat unsafe on public transport alone at night. (See **Table 10**, page 37).

Crime Prevention Services

Operation Vikings was established in 2002 and continues to be NSW Police's primary high visibility policing strategy. It is designed to reduce street offences and criminal activity with particular focus on antisocial behaviour, alcohol related crime, street level drug possession and traffic offences, Operation Vikings was allocated $20.7 million by the NSW Government over a four year period. During 2004-05, $3 million was expended on a range of Vikings operations including approximately 425 operations run in Local Area Commands targeting various crimes and antisocial behaviour.

In the reporting period, 18,225 police shifts were deployed for Vikings operations. Four thousand

six hundred (4,600) arrests were made and 6,573 charges were laid. Public transport facilities and routes were regularly targeted with 4,531 Vikings patrols on trains, 2,715 on buses and 115 on ferries.

The Sydney CBD Street Police Unit was introduced in December 2004 to increase the sense of safety and security for residents, businesses and tourists alike. The officers of this Unit are distinguishable by their fluorescent yellow caps, which increase visibility and highlight the police presence in the Sydney CBD. This new unit, consisting of up to 92 officers, is a Vikings strategy that enhances the policing done by the other city based Local Area Commands.

The Vikings Street Crime Unit took on a new role and added Operational Support Group capability, enabling the unit to respond to public order incidents. Also in this reporting period, a new, large scale approach to operations was instigated, with the staging of a highly successful "Super Vikings" operation. The operation was staged across the Sydney metropolitan area, ranging south to Wollongong and north to Newcastle. Over three days, 3,730 officers were deployed, 806 arrests were made and 975 charges were laid.

Traffic Services Branch coordinated seventeen high profile Vikings Operations using in particular the Highway Patrol resources. Four operations were run in regional NSW and nine focused directly on street racing and associated behaviours.

As part of core business, Local Area Commands regularly run

Table 10. Community feelings of Safety

	2004-05	2003-04	2002-03	2001-02	2000-01
People who feel safe/very safe[a,b]					
At home alone at night %	77.8 - 80.2	78.9 - 81.1	78.9 - 81.1	76.8 - 79.2	84.0 - 86.0
mean (1 to 5)	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	na
On public transport at night %	20.8 - 23.2	21.8 - 24.2	19.8 - 22.2	18.9 - 21.1	22.8 - 25.2
mean (1 to 5)	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	na
Jogging/walking at night %	42.6 - 45.4	38.6 - 41.1	37.6 - 40.4	36.6 - 39.4	41.6 - 44.4
mean (1 to 5)	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	na

a   Since 2001-02, estimates relate to the 12 months to June and are not strictly comparable with earlier years. 2000-01 relates to 12 months to November 2000.
b   The scale used to derive the mean score is 5-very safe, 4-safe, 3-neither safe nor unsafe, 2-unsafe, 1-very unsafe.
na not available
Source: ACPR & ABS, Community Satisfaction with Policing Survey.

operations in addition to providing general duties and community policing. These operations are relatively short and have specific targets in mind, either specific offences or locations. Operation Alphabets was one such operation conducted in Campsie Local Area Command between January and June 2005. The operation specifically targeted Robbery and Break and Enter offences and resulted in 29 offenders being charged with 62 offences. An operation run by the Parramatta Local Area Command targeted street robberies in Harris Park and Parramatta central business district. This operation has resulted in the arrest of 21 persons.

Illicit drug use and supply is an ongoing concern for community and governments alike. As the primary law enforcement agency in NSW, Police has a significant role in reducing the supply as well as the demand for illicit drugs. Large scale operations are usually conducted in collaboration with the specialist commands however, the Local Area Commands' contributions to crime prevention are just as significant.

The State Crime Command and the Western Region ran a joint operation into the large scale cultivation and distribution of cannabis by members of an organised crime syndicate. Four rural properties yielded in excess of 4,000 cannabis plants with the potential street value of $8.21 million. Thirteen persons were charged and the NSW Crime Commission has confiscated property and assets to the value of $3.83 million.

An investigation conducted over a two month period in Sydney's southwest yielded 1000 tablets.

A man was charged with the Commercial Supply of MDMA (commonly known as 'ecstasy').

The Hills Local Area Command initiated an operation into a suspected large scale amphetamine manufacturing laboratory in an industrial area in Sydney's North West. Amphetamines with a street value of approximately $19 million was seized and one offender was arrested. A hydroponic cannabis cultivation network was also found in a nearby industrial unit worth approximately $30,000. Two persons were arrested and charged.

Operation Vikings Kings Cross LAC

An operation, run in the Southern Region, targeted middle level drug supply, manufacture and distribution. Two clandestine laboratories were shut down, 1.015 kg of cocaine and 250 gm of methylamphetamine were seized.

In another operation, police seized 3 kilograms of amphetamine and a significant amount of chemicals that are used for producing the illicit drug. A very sophisticated clandestine laboratory was shut down, thereby stemming a major source of supply of the illicit drug to the Illawarra and Sydney areas.

Results of the Crime & Safety Survey (**Table 11**, below) suggest property crime has been decreasing over the preceding two years. Survey results for 2004-05 are not yet available but are expected to show a continuing decline in property crime. Household victimisation rates appear to be falling, however personal victimisation has remained constant for the last few years.

The reporting rate (percentage of victims reporting to police) can be used as a measure of the extent to which victims avail themselves of policing services. However, the reporting rate is influenced by a number of factors including the victim's perception of the incident (eg whether the victim considers the matter serious), their belief

Table 11. Crime rate for particular incident types

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

a   Figures for the 12 months up to April 2005 are expected to be released in May 2006.
b   Figures for 2001-02 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 uses a modified questionnaire. Figures for 2001-02 are not necessarily comparable to other years.
c   Relates to 12 months to April each year.
nya   Not yet available
Source: ABS, Crime & Safety Survey

Table 12

Recorded crime[a]	2004-05	2003-04	2002-03	2001-02	2000-01
Assault	71055	[r] 69992	74165	70077	66359
Break And Enter	82294	[r] 94410	107,169	122,106	135,932
Malicious Damage	99796	[r] 95658	96,560	95,046	96,594
Robbery	8049	[r] 9369	10,897	12,396	14,294
Sexual Assault	5339	[r] 5906	5,946	5,601	5,988
Stealing	161516	[r] 180371	203,332	222,760	235,754
Stolen Vehicle/Vessel	37057	[r] 40738	42,998	56,340	62,991
Total, major personal & property crime	465106	[r] 496444	543070	586328	619913
Assaults in public %	24%	23%	25%	25%	26%
Robberies in public %	58%	55%	54%	54%	50%

a   Recorded crime statistics are based on date of incident, ie occurred during year (not the date of report to police as is used by BOCSAR & ABS).
r   Revised since last Annual Report.
Source: NSW Police, Computerised Operational Policing System (COPS).

and confidence in police, and fear of repercussions or other impacts of reporting. Car theft is consistently the highest reported incident type (over 90%). The reporting rate for other crime is disappointing and efforts are being made to encourage victims to report incidents to police (eg domestic violence advertising campaigns encourages both victims and witnesses to come forward with information).

Crime Trends

Of the crime categories, the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics (BOCSAR) reported that only frauds showed an upward trend for the period to June 2005 (See **Table 12**, page 38). Reports on malicious damage to property remained stable, as did murder, assault, sexual assault, indecent assault, and robbery with a weapon not a firearm. All other recorded incidents of crime show a downwards trend over the last year:

- break and enter dwelling decreased by 14% (9% 2003-04)
- break and enter non-dwelling decreased by 12% (18% 2003-04)
- motor vehicle theft decreased by 9% (9% 2003-04)
- robbery without a weapon decreased by 15% (stable 2003-04)
- robbery with a firearm decreased by 45% (stable 2003-04)
- steal from motor vehicle decreased by 6% (14% 2003-04)
- steal from retail store decreased by 7% (17% 2003-04)
- steal from dwelling decreased by 11% (5% 2003-04)
- steal from person decreased by 22% (18% 2003-04)

Key prevention strategies are the use of search powers by police for persons suspected of carrying dangerous articles or unlawful goods, and issuing directions to those whose presence in an area may cause fear or harassment, or who may become involved in crime either as victims or offenders.

About 55% of person searches are conducted under the authority of the Drug Misuse & Trafficking Act, 16% are under the Summary Offences Act (ie for knives or other dangerous articles) and 22% are under the Crimes Act (for other prohibited or otherwise unlawful items). The proportion of searches conducted where people were found to have objects (knives, drugs or other dangerous articles) decreased from 15% in 2000-01 to 10% in 2004-05. The proportion disobeying directions was about 3% in 2004-05 compared with 5% in 2000-01. The relatively low level of detected unlawful behaviour suggests that police activity has contributed to increased public safety. Further, such proactive policing is believed to have contributed to the decrease in property crime by disrupting drug markets. The decrease in the number of robberies in public places (from about 5,150 to 4,700) is a notable result.

Events and emergency management

NSW Police provides a general emergency response capacity which includes local and specialist units such as the Police Communications Centre, the Marine Area Command (Water Police), the Aviation Support Branch (Polair), State Protection Group (SPG) and the Counter Terrorism Coordination Command (CTCC).

Through the reporting period, the CTCC continued to work with the NSW Crime Commission, the Australian Federal Police and other state and commonwealth agencies in a significant number of high profile counter terrorism operations.

The CTCC also provided protection services to a number of high profile dignitaries who visited NSW including Prince Charles, the Prince and Princess of Denmark, the Crown Princess of Sweden, Chairman Wu from China, the NATO Secretary General, a number of visiting presidents and prime ministers, and the Sultan of Brunei.

Prince Charles with NSW Police dignitary protection officers in the Royal Botanic Gardens on his Sydney visit, March 2005.

Table 13

Emergency & Disaster	2004-05	2003-04	2002-03	2001-02	2000-01
Marine	2,972	2679	2114	1774	1974
Other	666	689	705	578	359

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

Table 14

Satisfied with police[a,b]	2004-05	2003-04	2002-03	2001-02	2000-01
Dealing with public order problems - %	47.6 - 50.4	49.6 - 52.4	49.6 - 52.4	44.6 - 47.4	49.6 - 52.4
mean (1 to 5)	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	na

a   Since 2001-02, estimates relate to the 12 months to June and are not strictly comparable with earlier years. 2000-01 relates to 12 months to November 2000.
b   The scale used to derive the mean score is: 5-very satisfied, 4-satisfied, 3-neither satisfied nor unsatisfied, 2 unsatisfied, 1-very unsatisfied.
na   not available
Source: ACPR – ABS, Community Satisfaction with Policing Survey.

The NSW Police Marine Area Command attended 2,972 marine emergencies in the reporting period. Of those over 450 were to assist boats adrift or aground; almost 200 boats required assistance with fuel; and about 1,500 needed help due to mechanical or electrical failures. There were 52 marine collisions and over 700 other marine emergencies. (See **Table 13**, above).

Police manage public order incidents ranging from political demonstrations to significant sporting events. The proportion of people satisfied with police dealing with public order problems has remained fairly consistent with previous years at about 50%. (See **Table 14**, above).

Some of the most notable events or incidents where police were required to manage crowds were:

• Macquarie Fields – On the weekend of 26 February 2005, police were called into Macquarie fields to manage a significant public order incident. The incident followed the death of two youths during a police vehicle pursuit on the evening of 25 February 2005. Over the following ensuing days, significant police resources were committed to manage and resolve the incident. Matters relating to the police pursuit and subsequent unrest are currently before the courts. A government inquiry has been established to investigate the pursuit and the subsequent public unrest.

• Tension between two rival soccer teams was thought to be defused by moving a game to a neutral venue. Nevertheless an altercation occurred after the game and a bus was damaged. Police from the Local Area Command as well as neighbouring Local Area Commands managed to contain the crowd, avoiding major injuries and any further damage to property. Four persons where arrested.

• On 13 February 2005 a protest march organised by the Indigenous Social Justice Association and Social Alliance Group calling for a re-opening of the inquiry into the death of an Aboriginal youth who died in an accident in February 2004 and whose death was the subject of a Parliamentary inquiry. A second rally took place on 11 March 2005 from Redfern to Parliament House, again organised by the Indigenous Social Justice Association. The rally was concluded without incident.

• On 26 March 2005 the 'Green Left Weekly' organised an a rally/march in Eveleigh Street, Redfern known as 'The Block'. The rally was to call attention to injustices against indigenous persons. The rally was concluded without incident.

• Between 10 May and 17 May 2005, Sydney farewelled two elephants from Taronga Zoo to their new home in Western Plains Zoo. Highway Patrol officers escorted the two travellers safely to their destination. The operation involved considerable coordination (local councils etc), traffic management through the city and rural areas and management of the media and the public.

- In January 2005 over 10,000 people attended the Lakemba Mosque for the Islamic religious festival. The event was over two days and concluded without incident.

- Arguably one of the most significant international events of 2004-05 was the Tsunami that devastated parts of Asia on 26 December 2004 and claimed over a quarter of a million lives. To assist in the aftermath, NSW Police deployed personnel to perform a range of duties including disaster victim identification in Thailand. NSW Police will continue to provide victim identification expertise to the region until at least December 2005.

CRIME INVESTIGATION

Investigation services account for approximately 25% of NSW Police expenditure, comprising local and centralised criminal investigation units and technical investigation specialists.

Each Local Area Command has a number of detectives assisted by Scene of Crime Officers and Intelligence Analysts. General duties police also undertake investigations and are responsible for creating incident reports which form the basis for information recorded and used in investigations.

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. Specialised squads operate within the State Crime Command, focusing on child protection and sex crimes; drugs; firearms and regulated industries; fraud; gangs; homicide; property crime, robbery and serious crime; and South East Asian Crime issues. Specialist taskforces (or strike forces) are established from time to time to investigate either serial or particularly violent crimes.

A double murder at Greenacre in 2003, during which over 100 rounds were fired into a house, was the catalyst for the formation of Task Force Gain. Established in October 2003, the taskforce consisted of 80 crime investigators and uniformed police and is supported by intelligence analysts, interpreters and administrative staff.

It investigates a range of serious and organised crimes in Sydney's south western suburbs including murder, middle level drug dealing, theft, drive-by shootings, and use of firearms in car rebirthing and drug related crime.

The double murder in Greenacre originated from an organised crime (drug) dispute as well as some family disputes. Four persons have since been charged with the murders.

In the past year, Task Force Gain have made arrests for a series of violent crimes including shootings at restaurants and nightclubs. The murder of a man at Punchbowl was connected to a violent dispute between two family groups.

Those responsible for the murder were arrested and charged in 2004. In addition, a major figure of one of the groups has been charged as an accessory to murder, and further arrests made as a result of a number of drug investigations.

As a result of a series of arrests made for offences that included 'drive-by' style shootings, armed robbery, assault and firearms offences, a criminal group was dismantled.

Taskforce Gain also investigated a series of shootings which occurred in Wetherill Park, apparently due to internal disputes within drug supply networks in the area. The operation was conducted over a number of months and culminated in numerous arrests for drug supply. The investigation into the shootings continues.

In the reporting period, Task Force Gain made a total of 669 arrests and laid 1730 charges. Of the 1730 charges, 84 were related to violence and 70 were related to firearms. Drug related charges totalled 369, while 256 were theft/fraud related. Eight hundred and one (801) traffic related charges and 150 other charges were laid. During the reporting period, Task Force Gain seized

Task Force Gain in Holroyd LAC

drugs with an estimated street value of $1.5 million and approximately $80,000 in cash. A range of firearms, ammunition and knives were also seized by the Task Force officers.

The Metropolitan Robbery Unit (MRU) was established in January 2003 as a joint response by the Inner and the Greater Metropolitan Regions to address armed robberies in those two regions. The unit provides assistance to all metropolitan commands and have contributed to over 251 arrests.

St George Local Area Command and the State Crime Command conducted an investigation into the theft of spare wheels and other property from Subaru motor vehicles that were believed to be sold via the Internet. Property over the value of $300,000 was recovered and two offenders were charged.

An Investigation into the break and enter of a commercial premises in Alexandria led to the recovery of property valued at over $700,000, and two persons were charged. Another investigation led to the recovery of $2 million worth of cigarettes and the arrest

of four persons.

A murder investigation into the death of a man on 11 January 2005 used the range of specialist services available throughout NSW Police. Local detectives and police worked with the State Crime Command, the Forensic Services Group and a number of other police units. Two persons were arrested for the murder.

When a seven year old boy was kidnapped from outside his parents unit, police mobilised the range of specialist resources available to find the boy including Vikings, Polair and detectives from Parramatta and the State Crime Command. The boy was located and a man was arrested and charged with kidnapping and sexual assault.

Operation Selby and Selby 2 were established to investigate retail theft across five Local Area Commands. As a result of the operation, 80 people were arrested and $46,000 worth of property was recovered.

An investigation in Coffs Harbour resulted in 16 illegal firearms, a large quantity of ammunition and approximately $30,000 cash being seized. Four men were arrested and charged.

In November 2005, 378 firearms were seized from premises at Faulconbridge. In excess of 200 charges have been laid and the matter is currently before the court.

An operation in early 2005 targeted the Trash and Treasure markets at Prestons. The markets were suspected of being used to sell pirated DVDs and other stolen goods. The operation resulted in the recovery of stolen property to the value of $40,000 and the confiscation of 1595 pirated DVDs. Counterfeit clothing and fashion accessories estimated to be valued at $150,000 were also confiscated. Twenty one persons were identified for receiving CentreLink benefits without entitlement and one illegal immigrant was arrested. The operation was conducted in cooperation with Woolworths Pty Ltd, Coles Pty Ltd, the Australian Federation against Copyright Theft and CentreLink.

Rural Crime

Rural crime is defined as 'crime pertaining to the pastoral and agricultural industry' and represents a significant concern to the rural production communities of NSW. NSW Police has developed the Farm Security Assessment to help rural producers and managers to identify areas of vulnerability and suggest strategies to reduce their risk of crime. There are 33 investigators in NSW who deal specifically with rural crime.

Some investigations in the area of rural crime include:
• An investigation which involved Queensland Police and detectives from Victoria resulted in the conviction of a person for stealing from saleyards in north-western NSW and from saleyards in Victoria. The majority of cattle were discovered in

Rural Crime Investigator Det Snr Cst Craig McVey checks ear tags at a property near Moss Vale

Queensland and the offender has been sentenced to two years.

- The investigation into the theft of 197 cattle spanned across all of the eastern states. Most of the cattle were recovered and a farmer was convicted of 28 separate charges of receiving stolen cattle, sentenced to 30 months imprisonment and ordered to pay $55,351 in compensation.
- A wool broker was charged with 38 separate charges of fraud when he substituted inferior wool and sold it as higher quality wool. The substitution was to the value of $80,000.

Recovered Assets Pool (ReAP) - Criminal Assets Recovery Act 1990

The Assets Confiscation Unit was established to administer the Criminal Assets Recovery Act 1990. It targets drug dealers and the proceeds of 'serious' crime and related activity, along with investigations of money laundering. During 2004-05, assets to the value of $8 million were seized under this Act and, in addition, under the Proceeds of Crimes Act 2002, $13 million in property and $750,000 in cash were seized.

A portion of the funds that are seized under this Act are reallocated by government and become the Recovered Assets Pool (ReAP).
This 'pool' is used to fund further investigations.
For example, ReAP funded an operation which targeted a heroin drug operation, resulting in two arrests.

An operation in late 2004 uncovered a large scale cannabis cultivation operation in Western Sydney. A large commercial quantity of cannabis with a potential street value estimated at $3,200,000 was discovered. Under the Criminal Assets Recovery Act, 1009, the NSW Crime Commission confiscated two motor vehicles with an estimated value of $90,000.

Another ReAP funded operation was run in March 2005 in Sydney's south west. The operation resulted in two arrests. Amphetamines to the value of $32,000 and cannabis to the value of $118,000 were seized.

A ReAP funded operation in the Liverpool area concentrated on the continuous supply of prohibited drugs throughout 2004-05. As a result there have been a total of 84 arrests, 68 of which were drug related.

Child Protection & Sex Crimes Squad

The Child Protection and Sex Crimes Squad supports Local Area Commands by investigating serious or serial child and adult sex crimes. The Squad comprises Joint Investigation Response Teams (which work closely with the Department of Community Services), Sex Crimes Teams, Child Exploitation Internet Unit, Surveillance Unit, Intelligence Unit

Child Exploitation Internet Unit working with Local Area Commands August 2004

and the Child Protection Register.

Child exploitation sites on the internet are a growing area of crime. Since early 2004, capacity has increased to enable proactive investigation and prosecution of serial child sexual abuse offenders. NSW Police also has a commitment to assist national and international agencies to investigate the production and distribution of child pornography.

A particularly significant operation was initiated when information was received in August 2004 about a nationwide child pornography operation, comprising of at least 256 targets who were suspected of possessing child pornography. Working with relevant Local Area Commands, the Child Exploitation Internet Unit assisted in the execution of 179 search warrants, resulting in 98 arrests and a total of 229 charges. As a consequence of this operation, a number of legal issues were identified relating to the classification of images seized. Legislation has since been

amended allowing offenders to be arrested and charged prior to classification of images.

Outcomes of Investigations

The outcome of investigations across all major categories has remained relatively constant, except for murder investigations which showed a 16% rise. (See **Table 15** below).

Continual improvement and evidence/targeting practices has seen an increase in the number of offenders identified each year, with an increase of 5% in the last year. Police took legal action, other than issuing infringement notices, against approximately 182,000 alleged offenders in 2004-05 and no formal action was taken against a further 58,300 alleged offenders. Adult offenders account for almost

80% of all offenders.

NSW Police forensic laboratories are now accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) in the areas of crime scenes, forensic ballistics investigation, document examination and fingerprint operations. The Forensic Services Group has several specialist units which concentrate on:

- the collection, analysis and interpretation of forensic evidence
- the identification or elimination of persons of interest
- assisting in the clarification of investigation outcomes.

Scene of Crime Officers (SOCOs) attend volume crime scenes, gathering fingerprints and other forensic evidence. With the introduction of the *Crime (Forensic Procedures) Act, 2000*, they can

now also collect physical evidence and DNA from crime scenes. There are currently nearly 100 civilian SOCOs across 40 Local Area Commands.

A forensic armed robbery unit was established in the reporting period using forensic evidence collection techniques. A total of 288 persons have been identified in relation to armed hold up offences over the last 12 months.

The Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS) is an automated computer system which stores images of bullets and cartridge cases to help solve complex firearm related crimes. Accuired in June 2000, it is one of the largest in the world comparable in size to the IBIS system of the New York Police Department.

In the reporting period 2,233

Table 15. Outcome of Investigations: 30 days status

	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Percentage of incidents finalised					
Assault	64	63	62	62	62
Unlawful Entry with Intent[a]	7	7	6	6	6
Car theft	7	7	7	7	7
Stealing	12	12	12	10	11
Robbery	17	16	16	17	18
Sexual assault	26	28	29	r31	33
Murder	68	r 52	53	59	66
	2004-05	**2003-04**	**2002-03**	**2001-02**	**2000-01**
Alleged offenders (thousands):					
- identified[br]	264.9	252.2	254.7	237.6	227.9
- proceeded against[c,r]	182.2	173.0	177.5	171.7	169.5
Crime scenes:					
- attended	125,157	100,381	95,854	62,569	67429
- persons identified	7 998	9,280	8,573	7,369	6337

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

b   Based on number of legal actions taken and persons with status warning given or no formal action.

c   Includes all legal actions leading to appearances in court and formal diversionary programs (other than Traffic Infringement Notices).

r   revised since last year's Annual Report.

Source: ABS, Recorded Crime –Victims, Australia; NSW Police, Computerised Operational Policing System (COPS).

Security Industry firearms (100% of industry total) were test fired for inclusion in the IBIS database. One thousand and fifty three (1,053) confiscated/surrendered firearms from the NSW Police Weapons Disposal Unit were also tested for inclusion. In the reporting period, IBIS produced 138 'hits', linking 276 crimes and crime scenes.

DNA Database

Since the introduction of DNA testing, there has been a faster clear up rate for crimes. The National DNA database has also meant that there is a cross jurisdictional response to unsolved crime. A 'cold link' occurs when a persons DNA profile is linked to an offence for which that person was not previously considered as a suspect. In the reporting period there have been several **notable cases where links from the DNA Database have led to convictions.**

- In December 2003 a suspect was DNA tested. The DNA profile linked the offender to a Break and Enter offence committed in 2003 and to an unsolved Aggravated Sexual Assault in 1997. The offender had not been considered as a suspect for either offence. The offender has been convicted of the sexual assault and sentenced to nine years imprisonment.

- A prisoner was tested as part of the Inmate DNA Testing Program in November 2002. The "cold link" from the DNA database linked the offender to the Sexual Assault of a disabled pensioner in 1997 and an Aggravated Sexual Assault on

Scene of Crime Officer Paul Weldon swabs for DNA in a suspect's car

the north coast in 2002. As the offender had no prior convictions for sex offences he had not been a suspect for either of these crimes. The offender has since been sentenced to 15 years imprisonment.

- A man, tested as part of the Inmate DNA Testing Program in September 2002 was "cold linked" to two sexual assaults which occurred in 2001 and 2002. In both matters, the offender broke into the victim's residence at night, sexually assaulted them while they were sleeping, and stole their personal property. He was convicted and sentenced to 15 years imprisonment with a non-parole period of 9 years.

- In August 2003 a man was stabbed with a screwdriver when his car was stolen in a parking lot. In 2003 the victim's car was found and DNA swabs taken from the vehicle matched the DNA profile of a person serving time for other offences. In February 2004 the offender was interviewed and admitted to the offence. He was sentenced to

seven years imprisonment.

- In February 2004, a convicted offender's DNA sample was linked to an armed robbery of a mixed business in 2000. Blood believed to be from the offender was located on the victim's clothing. As a result of the DNA link, the offender was charged and later sentenced to 16 months and 26 days imprisonment.

- A DNA sample from a prisoner in 2001 was linked to a bloodstain recovered from a stolen car involved in a police pursuit in 2004. The offender has a history of traffic offences and at the time had been disqualified from driving. The offender was convicted and sentenced to 24 months in prison and disqualified from driving for a further two years.

- A sample obtained in 2001 under the Inmate DNA Testing Program was linked to items recovered from the scene of an Aggravated Break and Enter/Sexual Assault in 2000. On the strength of the linked information, the offender was extradited from Queensland. The

offender has been convicted and was sentenced to nine months imprisonment.

Other technologies to assist crime investigations continue to be developed, tested and implemented. NSW Police is in the process of establishing a **Chemical Drugs Intelligence Unit** (CDIU). The unit will enable police to profile and link drug seizures and scientific evidence to support drug crime prosecutions. The unit will enable NSW Police to contribute significantly to cross jurisdictional operations, providing localised, regional and national information on the characteristics and distribution of illicit drugs, both at the user and wholesale level.

Livescan devices are electronic scanning devices which allow police to correctly identify persons while they are in police custody via fingerprints, even if the offender is unknown to the local police and uses one or more aliases. Livescan device installation was completed in 2004-05 and 111 Livescan devices are now operational throughout the state.

TRAFFIC POLICING

Traffic Services accounts for approximately 10% of the NSW Police budget and are primarily concerned with road safety through high visibility patrolling of roads, conduct of special operations around black spots and at peak accident periods, as well as the enforcement of road rules, particularly with regard to speed and alcohol.

There were eight significant state-wide traffic law enforcement operations coordinated by the Traffic Services Command (TSC) during the reporting period. (See **Table 16**, page 47). There were also six significant state-wide 'compliance' operations coordinated by the TSC during the reporting period. (See **Table 17**, page 47). All operations targeted the four major causal factors associated with road trauma in NSW; that is, excessive speed, drink driving, driver fatigue, and wearing of seatbelts.

The strategies used by NSW Police are helping to lower the state's fatal and injury collision numbers. In the last year, the number of fatal and injury vehicle collisions each fell by about 3%. Over the last five years, fatal collisions have decreased by 5% and injury collisions by about 7.5%. (See **Table 18**, Page 48).

Speed, fatigue and alcohol are considered major contributing factors to traffic collisions. A mean score close to 1 indicates that most of the public claim to never drive under the conditions specified, (ie while over the alcohol limit, not wearing a seat belt, or when impaired by medication/drugs). However, the community tends to sometimes drive over the speed limit (mean score 1.8) and when over tired (mean score 1.6). The relative high compliance with road rules is evidenced by the fact that less than one percent of drivers are involved in traffic crashes and also less than one percent of drivers tested exceed the alcohol limit.

The number of people charged with PCA (drink driving) offences in 2004-05 was approximately the same as in 2003-04. The number of people charged with exceeding the speed limit, however increased by 3.5% in the last year. Over the 5 year period, there has been about a 10% increase in persons charged for PCA and a 67% increase in persons charged for exceeding the speed limit.

In addition to those operations run by the Traffic Services Command, road and traffic operations are regularly run by Local Area Commands and by region offices across commands.

Operation Beachfront Calm focused on the Brighton Le Sands/Botany Bay beachfront and targeted antisocial behaviour, illegally modified vehicles and street racing. The operation was in cooperation with the NSW Roads and Traffic Authority and the Environment Protection Authority.

Lake Illawarra Highway Patrol conducted an operation targeting motor cycle offences in early 2005. The operation was supported by the Motor Cycle Riders of Australia as part of an ongoing campaign to reduce the numbers of motor cycle fatalities.

Operation Southroads is an annual operation run by the Southern Region. With the combination of Operation Southroads and the various Vikings operations that are conducted throughout the year, the Southern Region has significantly reduced the number of major traffic crashes.

Table 16

OPERATION	PURPOSE	DATES
Slow Down	Labour Day long weekend	01/10/2004 to 04/10/2004
Drink Drive I	Target specifically alcohol/drug	11/11/2004 to 13/11/2004
Safe Arrival	Christmas New Year holiday period	24/12/2004 to 07/01/2005
Drink Drive II	Target specifically alcohol/drug	10/03/2005 to 12/03/2005
Tortoise	Easter long weekend	24/03/2005 to 28/03/2005
Go Slow	Anzac Day long weekend	22/04/2005 to 25/04/2005
Austrans	Target Heavy Vehicles	01/05/2005 to 31/05/2005
Stay Alert	Queen's Birthday long weekend	10/06/2005 to 13/06/2005

Table 17

Compliance Operation Targeting	Dates
Speeding in school zones	11/08/2004
Mobile phones /speeding /heavy vehicles	08/09/2004
Heavy/ Defective /unregistered vehicles	01/12/2004
Mobile phones /non-complying bull-bars	09/02/2005
Seat belts / helmets / not keep left	06/04/2005
Mobile phones /seat belts /helmet /unregistered vehicles	29/06/2005

The Monaro Local Area Command recorded the following during the 2004 snow season:

- 2607 speeding offences
- 807 other driving offences
- 62 other traffic related offences
- 32,817 Random Breath Tests administered
- 151 prescribed concentration of alcohol (PCA) charges were laid.

Ten Vikings operations were also run during the 2004 snow season. During these operations, there were 74 random breath tests, 403 drug dog searches, 93 licensed premises inspections, and seven drug searches. 37 people were arrested.

Although the snow season presents its road challenges to NSW Police, the summer season also presents its own perils up and down the coast of NSW. In the southern region, the avenue between Canberra and the eastern coastline becomes the focus of attention in the summer months. The Kings Highway becomes a major thoroughfare and the increased volume in traffic means an increased risk of road crashes. In the 2004-05 summer period the following were recorded:

- 2661 speeding offences

Highway Patrol Officer at Auburn in a Christmas Road safety campaign December 2004

- 1075 other offences
- 41,528 Random Breath Tests were administered
- 194 PCA driving charges were laid
- 133 other traffic related offences were laid.

NSW Police is currently collaborating with the NSW Roads and Traffic Authority and the Division of Analytical Laboratories (NSW Health) about drug testing of drivers in NSW. Legislation to support random drug testing is being drafted and field trials should commence by early 2006. This initiative, like random breath testing, will contribute to overall road safety.

Table 18. Traffic Results

	2004-05	2003-04	2002-03	2001-02	2000-01
Fatal collisions	473	r 489	474	513	497
Injury collisions	20262	r 20849	21582	22,184	21,904
Drivers charged with PCA[r]	26478	26,582	27,066	24,315	24,190
Drivers charged with exceeding speed limit	2807	2712	2369	1830	1671
Persons aged 18 and over[a,b] :					
never/ sometimes drive not wearing seat belt – %	97.6 - 100	97.6 - 98.4	83.0 - 85.0	84.0 - 86.0	na
– mean (1 to 5)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
never/ sometimes drive over the speed limit by 10 km or more – %	90.2 - 91.8	88.1 - 89.9	83.0 - 85.0	77.8 - 80.2	68.7 - 71.3
– mean (1 to 5)	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.8	
never/ sometimes drive when over 0.05 blood alcohol limit – %	98.7 - 99.3	98.7 - 99.3	84.0 - 86.0	85.0 - 87.0	83.0 - 85.0
– mean (1 to 5)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
never/sometimes drive when over tired – %	94.4 - 65.6	95.4 - 96.6	80.9 - 83.1	83.0 - 85.0	na
– mean (1 to 5)	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	
never/sometimes drive when impaired by medication/drugs – %	98.7 - 99.3	98.7 - 99.3	84.0 - 86.0	85.0 - 87.0	na
– mean (1 to 5)	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	
never/sometimes drive when using mobile with no hands-free kit – %	95.4 - 96.6	na	na	na	na
– mean (1 to 5)	1.4				

a   Since 2001-02, estimates relate to the 12 months to June and are not strictly comparable with earlier years. 2000-01 relates to 12 months to November 2000.

b   The scale used to derive the mean score is 1-never, 2-sometimes, 3-half the time, 4-most of the time, 5-always.

na   Not available.

r   revised.

Sources: NSW Police: Computerised Operational Policing system (COPS); ACPR & ABS, Community Satisfaction with Policing Survey.

JUDICIAL SUPPORT

Judicial support services relate to the preparation and presentation of matters in court or application of court alternative processes, and the management of prisoners while in police custody. Judicial support services account for a little less than 10% of NSW Police budget.

Court action was taken against 98% of alleged adult offenders proceeded against. Juvenile offenders, however, are far more likely to be diverted from court with only 25% of juveniles proceeded against being sent to court.

Under the *Young Offender's Act 1997* police must consider other appropriate diversion programs that are available to them within the justice system such as Warning, Caution and Youth Conferencing. Diversion can only occur in specific circumstances, including the willingness of the

Judicial Results

	2004-05	2003-04	2002-03	2001-02	2000-01
Percentage of finalised incidents where an offender has been proceeded against:					
Assault	86	85	84	83	83
Unlawful Entry with Intent[a]	67	68	69	71	71
Car theft	70	72	76	79	78
Stealing	89	87	86	86	87
Robbery	62	69	70	74	71
Sexual assault	59	56	56	52	55
Murder	86	75	87	95	93
Offenders proceeded against:					
Adults - to court	131,295	124,012	126,385	126,235	129,113
- diverted	5,023	5,005	4,046	3,631	3,081
Juveniles - to court	12,257	10,951	11,202	11,435	12,024
- diverted	33,606	33,051	35,898	30,222	25,314
Local Courts[b], appearances finalised					
Persons charged (thous)	135.5	133.1	130.6	133.2	124.2
% Guilty	87	85	87	88	88
Persons charged	8125	7903	8547	8562	9368
% Proven	68	66	63	64	71
NSW Higher Courts[b], trial and sentences cases finalised					
Persons charged	3623	3673	3664	3733	3831
% Guilty	80	81	80	75	76
Costs awarded against the police through criminal cases ($,000)	487	589	668	520	492

a   Includes Break & Enter and Steal from inside a dwelling house.
b   Figures relate to calendar years.
Note: Sources: ABS, Recorded Crime – Victims, Australia; BOCSAR, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics

young person to participate in the diversionary process.

Approximately 48,000 juveniles were identified as offenders (representing about 20% of all alleged offenders), however of these, only 12,000 (25%) were sent to court. No formal action was taken against 10,300 (21%) juvenile offenders. About 25,000 juveniles (53%) were dealt with by some formal diversionary process. Warnings were given to 10,300 (23%). The remaining 14,000 juvenile offenders (30%) were scheduled for Cautions or Youth Community Conferences.

Approximately 32% of appeals against conviction were upheld in 2004-05 compared to 33% in 2003-04. Costs awarded against police by the Local Court fell from $589,000 in 2003-04 to $487,000 in 2004-2005.

Police detain persons for the purpose of the 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 also authorised places of detention under the Intoxicated Persons Act 1979.

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 also ensure people in custody are accorded their rights via the detention after arrest requirements.

Financial Performance Summary

Major Expenses

Total expenses for 2004-05 were $1,941.1 million (less revenue is 1,904.3 million). Employee related expenses represent 77 percent of the total expense ie, $1,494.9 million, with $1,195.5 million spent on salaries, wages and entitlements. Employee related expenses have increased one percent for this financial year. Ongoing maintenance of police stations, residences (in the case of remote locations) and leased premises totalled $14.3 million.

Contributions and Revenue

Total Government contributions were $1,919.4 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 $109.3 million. Revenue from the sale of goods and services was $17.4 million, about 17 percent less than 2003-04. Revenue from grants and contributions was $15.5 million. Major revenue from sale of goods and services contribution was $8.6 million from minor user charges. The Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA) contributed $7.7 million as part of its Road Trauma Program.

Costs and Contributions

Year	Net Cost of Services	Total Government Contributions
2004-05	$1,904,310,000	$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
2000-01	$1,542,653,000	$1,527,690,000

■ Net Cost of Services   ■ Total Government Contributions
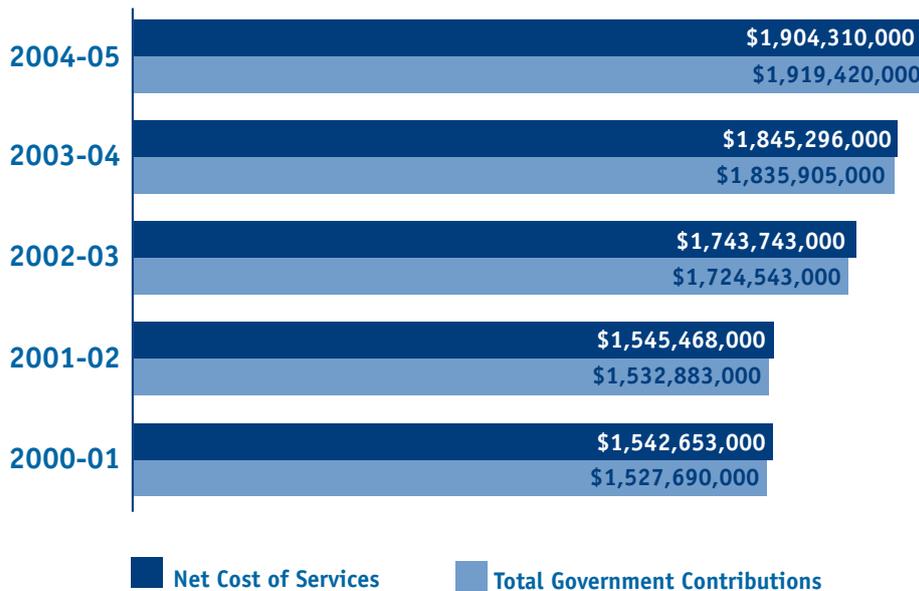
Total Expenses $1,941.1 million

Grants and subsidies
$2.9m (0.15%)

Borrowing costs
$12.6m (0.65%)

Depreciation and amortisation
$76.1m (3.92%)

Other expenses
$2.2m (0.11%)

Loss on sale of assets
$0.2m (0.01%)

Maintenance
$14.3m (0.74%)

Other operating expenses
$337.9m (17.41%)

Employee related expenses
$1,494.9m (77.01%)
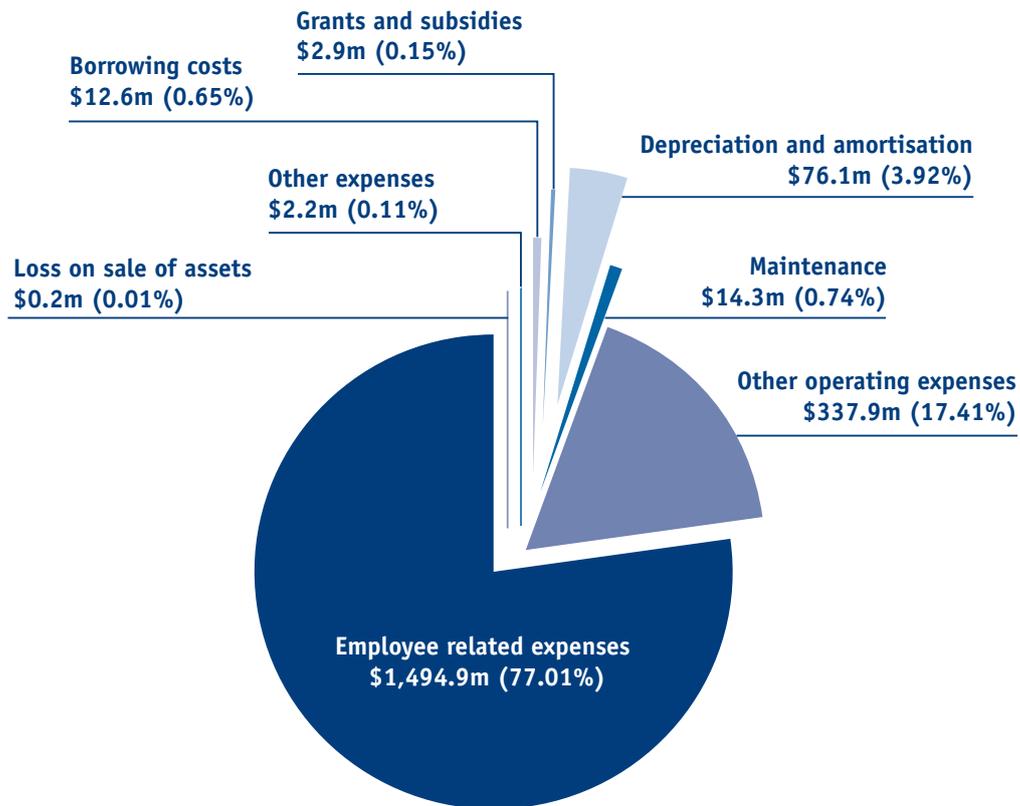
Total Contributions and Revenue $1,956.2 million

Grants and contributions
$15.5m (0.79%)

Sale of goods and services
$17.4m (0.89%)

Other revenue
$2.7m (0.14%)

Investment income
$1.2m (0.06%)

Government contributions
$1,919.4m (98.12%)
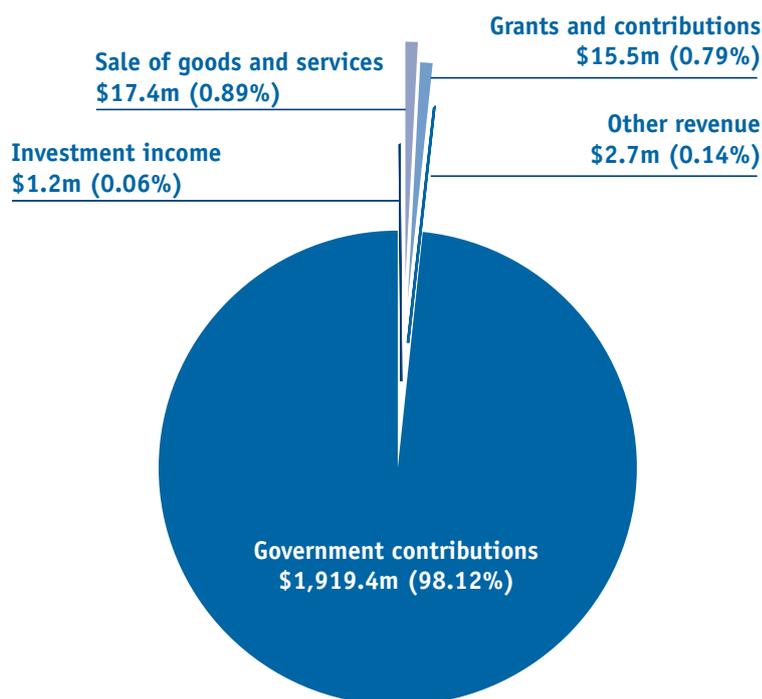
Financial Report
As at 30 June 2005

FINANCIAL REPORT CONTENTS

NSW POLICE FINANCIAL REPORT
For the Year Ended 30 June 2005

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 2000*, 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: 14.09.05.

Peter Salmond
A/General Manager, Financial Services

Dated: 14/9/05

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 2005 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date, in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia, and

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

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

The Commissioner's Role

The financial report is the responsibility of the Commissioner of Police. It consists of the statement of financial position, the statement of financial performance, the statement of cash flows, the program statement – expenses and revenues, the summary of compliance with financial directives and the accompanying notes.

The Auditor's Role and the Audit Scope

As required by the Act, I carried out an independent audit to enable me 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 and Assurance Standards and statutory requirements, and I:

- evaluated the accounting policies and significant accounting estimates used by the Secretary in preparing the financial report, and

- examined a sample of the evidence that supports the amounts and other 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 Secretary had not fulfilled his reporting obligations.

My opinion does *not* provide assurance:

- about the future viability of NSW Police,

- that NSW Police 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.

R J Sendt
Auditor-General

SYDNEY
14 September 2005

Statement of Financial Performance

	Notes	Actual 2005 $'000	Budget 2005 $'000	Actual 2004 $'000
Expenses				
Operating expenses				
Employee related	2(a)	1,494,932	1,494,390	1,437,229
Other operating expenses	2(b)	337,861	337,368	330,254
Maintenance		14,323	15,546	13,943
Depreciation and amortisation	2(c)	76,154	79,805	69,705
Grants and subsidies	2(d)	2,881	3,263	993
Borrowing costs	2(e)	12,593	6,520	6,644
Other expenses	2(f)	2,174	1,800	26,530
Total Expenses		**1,940,918**	**1,938,692**	**1,885,298**
Less:				
Retained Revenue				
Sale of goods and services	3(a)	17,407	17,460	20,946
Investment income	3(b)	1,220	1,400	1,252
Grants and contributions	3(c)	15,526	9,940	13,306
Other revenue	3(d)	2,675	800	4,150
Total Retained Revenue		**36,828**	**29,600**	**39,654**
Gain/(loss) on disposal of non-current assets	4	(220)	1,936	348
Net Cost of Services	22	**(1,904,310)**	**(1,907,156)**	**(1,845,296)**
Government Contributions				
Recurrent appropriation	5	1,641,587	1,647,200	1,562,806
Capital appropriation	5	109,250	112,919	77,437
Acceptance by the Crown Entity of employee benefits and other liabilities	6	168,583	182,080	195,662
Total Government Contributions		**1,919,420**	**1,942,199**	**1,835,905**
SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR	17	**15,110**	**35,043**	**(9,391)**
NON-OWNER TRANSACTION CHANGES IN EQUITY				
Net increase in asset revaluation reserve	17	23,987	24,451	76,784
TOTAL REVENUES, EXPENSES AND VALUATION ADJUSTMENTS RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY	17	**23,987**	**24,451**	**76,784**
TOTAL CHANGES IN EQUITY OTHER THAN THOSE RESULTING FROM TRANSACTIONS WITH OWNERS AS OWNERS	17	**39,097**	**59,494**	**67,393**

The accompanying notes form part of these statements.

	Notes	Actual 2005 $'000	Budget 2005 $'000	Actual 2004 $'000
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash	8	24,983	22,355	24,475
Receivables	9	16,857	14,215	13,749
Inventories	10	2,339	1,878	1,878
Other	11	6,458	3,935	6,795
Total Current Assets		**50,637**	**42,383**	**46,897**
Non-Current Assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment				
- Land and Buildings	12 (a)	884,385	887,825	855,030
- Plant and Equipment	12 (b)	291,226	296,768	258,157
Total Property, Plant and Equipment		**1,175,611**	**1,184,593**	**1,113,187**
Total Non-Current Assets		**1,175,611**	**1,184,593**	**1,113,187**
Total Assets		**1,226,248**	**1,226,976**	**1,160,084**
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Payables	13	35,876	55,076	50,530
Interest bearing liabilities	14	1,208	1,447	910
Provisions	15	168,432	151,851	145,812
Other	16	29,966	26,530	26,530
Total Current Liabilities		**235,482**	**234,904**	**223,782**
Non-Current Liabilities				
Interest bearing liabilities	14	190,096	184,597	186,044
Provisions	15	68,178	83,371	63,185
Other	16	3,334	-	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**261,608**	**267,968**	**249,229**
Total Liabilities		**497,090**	**502,872**	**473,011**
Net Assets		**729,158**	**724,104**	**687,073**
EQUITY				
Reserves	17	249,976	250,440	225,989
Accumulated funds	17	479,182	473,664	461,084
Total Equity		**729,158**	**724,104**	**687,073**

The accompanying notes form part of these statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

	Notes	Actual 2005 $'000	Budget 2005 $'000	Actual 2004 $'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Payments				
Employee related		(1,366,778)	(1,336,029)	(1,291,524)
Grants and subsidies		(2,881)	-	(1)
Finance costs		(12,593)	(6,520)	(6,644)
Other		(388,000)	(403,278)	(409,877)
Total Payments		**(1,770,252)**	**(1,745,827)**	**(1,708,046)**
Receipts				
Sale of goods and services		16,902	17,460	24,271
Interest received		1,128	1,400	1,364
Other		67,523	58,901	69,374
Total Receipts		**85,553**	**77,761**	**95,009**
Cash Flows from Government				
Recurrent appropriation		1,642,586	1,647,200	1,565,578
Capital appropriation		112,919	112,919	81,247
Cash reimbursements from the Crown Entity		58,744	54,024	50,734
Cash transfers to the Consolidated Fund		(6,582)	(6,582)	(6,307)
Net Cash Flows from Government		**1,807,667**	**1,807,561**	**1,691,252**
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	22	**122,968**	**139,495**	**78,215**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from sale of Land and Buildings and Plant and Equipment	4	4,836	5,095	4,848
Purchases of Land and Buildings and Plant and Equipment		(116,771)	(129,919)	(82,096)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**(111,935)**	**(124,824)**	**(77,248)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from borrowings and advances	16	-	-	10,000
Repayment of borrowings and advances		(10,525)	(910)	(374)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**(10,525)**	**(910)**	**9,626**
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH		**508**	**13,761**	**10,593**
Opening cash and cash equivalents	8	24,475	8,594	36,197
Cash transferred out as a result of administrative restructuring	18	-	-	(22,315)
CLOSING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	8	**24,983**	**22,355**	**24,475**

The accompanying notes form part of these statements.

Program Statement - Expenses and Revenues
for the Year Ended 30 June 2005

EXPENSES & REVENUES	Program 48.1.1*		Program 48.1.2*		
	2005 $'000	2004 $'000	2005 $'000	2004 $'000	
Expenses					
Operating expenses					
• Employee related	831,182	819,220	384,198	379,430	
• Other operating expenses	187,851	188,244	86,830	87,187	
Maintenance	7,964	7,948	3,681	3,681	
Depreciation and amortisation	42,341	39,732	19,572	18,403	
Grants and subsidies	1,602	567	740	263	
Borrowing costs	7,002	3,787	3,236	1,754	
Other expenses	1,208	15,122	559	7,004	
Total Expenses	**1,079,150**	**1,074,620**	**498,816**	**497,722**	
Retained Revenue					
Sale of goods and services	10,274	10,447	3,477	3,373	
Investment income	678	714	314	331	
Grants and contributions	8,633	7,584	3,990	3,513	
Other revenue	1,486	2,366	687	1,096	
Total Retained Revenue	**21,071**	**21,111**	**8,468**	**8,313**	
Gain / (loss) on disposal of non-current assets	**(122)**	**199**	**(57)**	**92**	
NET COST OF SERVICES	**(1,058,201)**	**(1,053,310)**	**(490,405)**	**(489,317)**	
Government contributions **	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	
NET EXPENDITURE/(REVENUE) FOR THE YEAR	**(1,058,201)**	**(1,053,310)**	**(490,405)**	**(489,317)**	
ADMINISTERED EXPENSES & REVENUES	Program 48.1.1*		Program 48.1.2*		
	2005 $'000	2004 $'000	2005 $'000	2004 $'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 7.

** Appropriations are made on an agency basis and not to individual programs. Consequently, government contributions must be included in the

	Program 48.1.3*		Program 48.1.4*		Not Attributed		Total	
	2005 $'000	2004 $'000	2005 $'000	2004 $'000	2005 $'000	2004 $'000	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
	153,978	126,478	125,574	112,101	-	-	**1,494,932**	**1,437,229**
	34,800	29,063	28,380	25,760	-	-	**337,861**	**330,254**
	1,475	1,227	1,203	1,087	-	-	**14,323**	**13,943**
	7,844	6,134	6,397	5,436	-	-	**76,154**	**69,705**
	297	87	242	76	-	-	**2,881**	**993**
	1,297	585	1,058	518	-	-	**12,593**	**6,644**
	224	2,335	183	2,069	-	-	**2,174**	**26,530**
	199,915	**165,909**	**163,037**	**147,047**	**-**	**-**	**1,940,918**	**1,885,298**
	2,955	6,463	701	663	-	-	**17,407**	**20,946**
	126	110	102	97	-	-	**1,220**	**1,252**
	1,599	1,171	1,304	1,038	-	-	**15,526**	**13,306**
	276	365	226	323	-	-	**2,675**	**4,150**
	4,956	**8,109**	**2,333**	**2,121**	**-**	**-**	**36,828**	**39,654**
	(23)	31	(18)	26	-	-	**(220)**	**348**
	(194,982)	(157,769)	(160,722)	(144,900)	-	-	**(1,904,310)**	**(1,845,296)**
	-	-	-	-	1,919,420	1,835,905	**1,919,420**	**1,835,905**
	(194,982)	(157,769)	(160,722)	(144,900)	1,919,420	1,835,905	**15,110**	**(9,391)**
	Program 48.1.3*		Program 48.1.4*		Not Attributed		Total	
	2005 $'000	2004 $'000	2005 $'000	2004 $'000	2005 $'000	2004 $'000	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
	-	35,351	-	-	9,269	11,537	**9,269**	**46,888**
	-	-	-	-	1,246	25	**1,246**	**25**
	-	**35,351**	**-**	**-**	**10,515**	**11,562**	**10,515**	**46,913**
	-	**35,351**	**-**	**-**	**10,515**	**11,562**	**10,515**	**46,913**

'Not Attributed' column.

Summary of Compliance with Financial Directives

	2005			
	RECURRENT APPROP'N $'000	EXPENDITURE / NET CLAIM ON CONSOLIDATED FUND $'000	CAPITAL APPROP'N $'000	EXPENDITURE / NET CLAIM ON CONSOLIDATED FUND $'000
ORIGINAL BUDGET APPROPRIATION / EXPENDITURE				
• Appropriation Act Transfer to Recurrent	1,619,427	1,614,813	77,051	77,051
• Additional Appropriations				
• s 21A PF&AA - special appropriation				
• s 24 PF&AA - transfers of functions between departments				
• s 26 PF&AA – Commonwealth Specific purpose payments				
	1,619,427	**1,614,813**	**77,051**	**77,051**
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS / EXPENDITURE				
• Treasurer's Advance Transfer from Capital	21,072	20,073	32,471	29,817
• Section 22 - expenditure for certain works and services				
• Transfers from another agency (s 25 of the Appropriation Act) (s 27 of the Appropriation Act)	6,701	6,701	3,397	2,382
	27,773	**26,774**	**35,868**	**32,199**
Total Appropriations [Subtotal 2] / Expenditure / Net Claim on Consolidated Fund [Total 1] (includes transfer payments)	**1,647,200**	**1,641,587**	**112,919**	**109,250**
Amount drawn down against Appropriation [Total 3]		**1,642,586**		**112,919**
Liability to Consolidated Fund* [Total 4]		**(999)**		**(3,669)**

The Summary of Compliance is based on the assumption that Consolidated Fund moneys are spent first (except where otherwise identifi
The "Liability to Consolidated Fund" represents the difference between the "Amount drawn down against appropriation" and the "Total

	2004			
	RECURRENT APPROP'N $'000	EXPENDITURE / NET CLAIM ON CONSOLIDATED FUND $'000	CAPITAL APPROP'N $'000	EXPENDITURE / NET CLAIM ON CONSOLIDATED FUND $'000
	1,501,903	1,493,319	66,492 (14,000)	52,492
			2,742	2,705
	38,300	38,300		
	1,540,203	**1,531,619**	**55,234**	**55,197**
	21,784 14,000	17,187 14,000	26,013	22,240
	(100)	-	309	-
	35,684	**31,187**	**26,322**	**22,240**
	1,575.887	**1,562,806**	**81,556**	**77,437**
		1,565,578		**81,247**
		(2,772)		**(3,810)**

ed or prescribed).

Expenditure / Net Claim on Consolidated Fund".

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Reporting Entity

The NSW Police, as a reporting entity, comprises all the entities under its control, including the Agency's commercial activity, the NSW Police College operations.

The reporting entity is consolidated as part of the NSW Total State Sector Accounts.

(b) Basis of Accounting

The NSW Police's financial statements are a general purpose financial report which has been prepared on an accruals basis and in accordance with:

- applicable Australian Accounting Standards;
- other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB);
- Urgent Issues Group (UIG) Consensus Views;
- the requirements of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983* and regulations; and
- the Financial Reporting Directions published in the Financial Reporting Code for Budget Dependent General Government Sector Agencies or issued by the Treasurer under section 9(2)(n) of the Act.

Where there are inconsistencies between the above requirements, the legislative provisions have prevailed.

In the absence of a specific Accounting Standard, other authoritative pronouncements of the AASB or UIG Consensus View, the hierarchy of other pronouncements as outlined in AAS 6 "Accounting Policies" is considered.

Except for land and buildings and plant and equipment, some of which are recorded at valuation, the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention.

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

(c) 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.

(d) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised when the NSW Police has control of the good or right to receive, it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the NSW Police and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Additional comments regarding the accounting policies for the recognition of revenue are discussed below.

(i) Parliamentary Appropriations and Contributions from Other Bodies

Parliamentary appropriations and contributions from other bodies (including grants and donations) are generally recognised as revenues 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 16 as part of 'Current Liabilities – Other'. The amount will be repaid and the liability will be extinguished next financial year.

(ii) Sale of Goods and Services

Revenue from the sale of goods and services comprises revenue from the provision of products or services, i.e. user charges. User charges are recognised as revenue when NSW Police obtains control of the assets that result from them.

(iii) Investment Income

Interest revenue is recognised as it accrues. Rent revenue is recognised in accordance with AASB 1008, "Leases".

(e) 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 are recognised and measured in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date at nominal amounts based on the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

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 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". AASB 1028 requires that employee benefit liabilities, such as long service leave, that are expected to be settled more than 12 months after the reporting date, must be measured as the present value of estimated future cash outflows to be made by the employer in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. To perform present value calculations, simple factors have been derived to increase the long service leave liability to approximate present value calculation. These factors will be reviewed and updated periodically by the Crown Entity.

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, equitable or constructive obligation to make a future sacrifice of economic benefits to other entities as a result of past transactions or other past events. These provisions are recognised when it is probable that a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be

required and the amount can be measured reliably.

(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.

(f) 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.

(g) 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.

(h) Acquisition of Assets

The cost method of accounting is used for the initial recording of all acquisitions of assets controlled by NSW Police. Cost is determined as the fair value of the assets given as consideration plus the costs incidental to the acquisition.

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 means the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between a knowledgeable, willing buyer and seller in an arm's length transaction.

Assets transferred as a result of restructuring of administrative arrangements are recognised at their carrying value at the time of transfer, which equates to fair value.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value at the acquisition date. The discount rate used is the incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained.

(i) Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment costing $5,000 and above, individually, are capitalised. In addition, personal computer systems (including printers) and communications equipment, valued at $500 or more, are also capitalised.

(j) Revaluation of Physical Non-Current Assets

NSW Police's building portfolio consists of land, police residences and police stations. Physical Non-Current Assets are valued in accordance with the "Guidelines for the Valuation of Physical Non-Current Assets at Fair Value" (TPP 03-02). This policy adopts fair value

in accordance with AASB 1041 for financial years beginning on or after 1 July 2002. There is no substantive difference between the fair value valuation methodology and the previous valuation methodology adopted by NSW Police.

Where available, fair value is determined by the highest and best use of the asset on the basis of current market selling prices for the same or similar assets. Where market selling price is not available, the asset's fair value is measured as its market buying price i.e. the replacement cost of the asset's remaining future economic benefits. 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. The agency is a not for profit entity with no cash generating operations.

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 1041 "Revaluation of Non-Current Assets". The last such revaluation was completed on 1 March 2005 and was based on an independent assessment. The 2005 revaluation is the second year of the current cycle. In 2005, the land and building assets in the Western Region were revalued. To ensure that the land and building assets not included in the 2005 revaluation are held at fair value at 30 June 2005, 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.

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.

(k) Depreciation and Amortisation of Non-Current Physical Assets

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

All material separately identifiable component assets are recognised and depreciated over their useful lives, including those components which, in effect, represent major periodic maintenance.

Current depreciation/amortisation rates are shown in the table below.

(l)   Maintenance and Repairs

The costs of maintenance and repairs are charged as expenses as incurred, except where they relate to the replacement of component of an asset, in which case the costs are capitalised and depreciated.

(m) Leased Assets

A distinction is made between finance leases, which effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee, substantially all the 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 inception of the lease. 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 Statement of Financial Performance in the periods in which they are incurred.

(n) 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 doubt as to collection exists.

The credit risk is the carrying amount (net of any provision for doubtful debts). No interest is earned on trade debtors. The carrying amount approximates net fair value. Sales are made on 30 day terms.

Category	Asset Category Name	Rate
A	Aircraft	15%
B	Buildings & improvements	useful life per asset
C	Computers	25%
D	Computer 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) Inventories

NSW Police maintains an inventory of uniforms and pre-printed forms and stationery. All inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Standard costs are used to determine inventory and calculate the cost of goods sold.

NSW Police reviews the standard costs used for pricing inventories and makes appropriate adjustments to the inventory costs.

(p) Lease Incentives

Lease incentives payable or receivable under operating leases are recognised as assets or liabilities initially. The incentive is 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.

(q) Trust Funds

NSW Police receives monies in a trustee capacity as set out in Note 23. 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.

(r) Other Assets

Other assets including prepayments are recognised on a cost basis.

(s) Payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to NSW Police and other amounts.

(t) 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, s22, s24 and / or s26 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983* and Treasurer's Advances.

The budgeted amounts in the Statement of Financial Performance and the Statement of Cash Flows are based generally on the amounts disclosed in NSW Budget Papers (as adjusted above). However, in the Statement of Financial Position, 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).

(u) Comparatives

Some comparative figures have been restated where appropriate to facilitate a higher level of disclose between years. The restatements are immaterial and were made for consistency purposes.

	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
2. EXPENSES		
(a) Employee related expenses comprise the following specific items:		
Salaries and wages (including recreation leave)	1,195,524	1,127,007
Superannuation	128,383	120,236
Long service leave	32,498	68,214
Workers' compensation insurance	46,378	35,553
Payroll tax and fringe benefits tax	85,359	83,928
Other	6,790	2,291
	1,494,932	**1,437,229**
(b) Other operating expenses		
Auditor's remuneration - audit or review of the financial reports	290	290
Cost of sales	9	36
Bad and doubtful debts	109	294
Rent expense - buildings	23,737	29,288
Insurance	60,653	60,861
Other building expenses	17,358	13,712
Subsistence and transport	16,098	16,282
Motor vehicle, launches and aircraft	58,141	52,441
Fees for services rendered	56,609	59,504
Computer leasing and other	17,813	21,477
Gas and electricity	6,934	6,685
Postal and telephone	36,043	31,514
Maintenance contracts and agreements	19,219	16,158
Stores, printing and other	24,848	21,712
	337,861	**330,254**
(c) Depreciation and amortisation		
Buildings	30,221	28,834
Plant and equipment	45,933	40,871
	76,154	**69,705**
(d) Grants and subsidies		
Police & Community Youth Clubs contribution	2,879	993
Community safety support programs	2	-
	2,881	**993**
(e) Borrowing costs		
Finance lease interest charges	12,593	6,628
Other interest	-	16
	12,593	**6,644**
(f) Other expenses		
Witnesses' expenses	1,691	1,884
Handgun Buyback Scheme	483	24,646
	2,174	**26,530**

	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
3. REVENUES		
(a) Sale of goods and services		
Rents and leases - other	2,743	3,063
NSW Police College operations	1,464	1,354
Inventory sales to other agencies	9	36
Officers on loan	4,213	3,656
Commercial Infringement Bureau	-	4,140
Insurance reports	2,096	1,578
Sports/Entertainment Events - Supervision	2,978	2,509
Probity Checks	355	1,199
Minor sales of goods and services	3,549	3,411
	17,407	**20,946**
(b) Investment income		
Interest – NSW Treasury Corporation	1,220	1,252
	1,220	**1,252**
(c) Grants and contributions		
Roads & Traffic Authority (RTA) Road Trauma Program	7,672	6,280
Alcohol and Drug Related Crime Program	702	1,204
Domestic Violence Related Program	110	-
Commonwealth New Apprenticeship Incentive Scheme	179	476
Grants for capital works projects	1,846	2,526
Community Youth Related Programs	335	-
Infringement Processing Bureau contribution	1,785	1,060
Counter-Terrorism Program	372	663
Various Police Strike Force operations	1,616	465
Other	909	632
	15,526	**13,306**

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.

(d) Other revenue		
Recognition of pre-existing but previously unidentified assets	583	530
Refund from GIO	750	731
Legal services fees	320	-
Recovery of CRIMTRAC expenditure	334	-
Lease incentive for Elizabeth Street occupancy	-	1,659
Bad debt recovery	-	304
Other	688	926
	2,675	**4,150**

	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
4. GAIN / (LOSS) ON DISPOSAL OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Gain / (loss) on disposal of land and buildings		
Proceeds from disposal	4,725	4,602
Written down value of assets disposed	(3,836)	(3,300)
Net gain / (loss) on disposal of land & buildings	**889**	**1,302**
Gain / (loss) on disposal of plant and equipment		
Proceeds from disposal	111	246
Written down value of assets disposed	(1,220)	(1,200)
Net gain / (loss) on disposal of plant & equipment	**(1,109)**	**(954)**
Gain / (loss) on disposal of non-current assets	**(220)**	**348**
5. APPROPRIATIONS		
Recurrent appropriations		
Total recurrent drawdowns from Treasury (per Summary of Compliance)	1,642,586	1,565,578
Less: Liability to Consolidated Fund (per Summary of Compliance)	(999)	(2,772)
Total	**1,641,587**	**1,562,806**
Comprising:		
Recurrent appropriations (per Statement of Financial Performance)	1,641,587	1,562,806
Total	**1,641,587**	**1,562,806**
Capital appropriations		
Total capital drawdowns from Treasury (per Summary of Compliance)	112,919	81,247
Less: Liability to Consolidated Fund (per Summary of Compliance)	(3,669)	(3,810)
Total	**109,250**	**77,437**
Comprising:		
Capital appropriations (per Statement of Financial Performance)	109,250	77,437
Total	**109,250**	**77,437**
6. 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	128,383	120,236
Long service leave	32,498	68,214
Payroll tax	7,702	7,212
	168,583	**195,662**

7. PROGRAMS / ACTIVITIES OF NSW POLICE

Program 48.1.1 - 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 48.1.2 - 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 48.1.3 - 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 48.1.4 - 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.

	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
8. CURRENT ASSETS - CASH		
Cash at bank and on hand	24,983	24,475

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

Cash assets recognised in the Statement of Financial Position are reconciled to cash at the end of the financial year, as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows as follows:

	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
Cash (per Statement of Financial Position)	**24,983**	**24,475**
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents (per Statement of Cash Flows)	**24,983**	**24,475**
Included in cash at bank and on hand are the following restricted assets:		
Consolidated Fund Monies	4,668	6,582
	4,668	**6,582**

NSW Police has the following banking facilities as at 30 June 2005:

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

- Tape negotiation authority of $49 million. 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 $0.05 million, which is the total of the credit limit for all issued credit cards.

Current approvals under the *Public Authorities (Financial Arrangements) Act 1987 (PAFA Act)* for financial accommodation in some cases are lower than the banking facility limit as at 30 June 2005. NSW Treasury approval has been sought to ensure full compliance with the *PAFA Act*.

	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
9. CURRENT ASSETS – RECEIVABLES		
Sale of goods and services	7,339	6,887
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	(147)	(105)
	7,192	6,782
Other debtors	2,017	1,814
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	(357)	(358)
	1,660	1,456
GST Receivable	8,005	5,511
	16,857	**13,749**

	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
10. CURRENT ASSETS – INVENTORIES		
At cost:		
Raw materials	159	91
Work in progress	1	1
Forms and stationery	39	62
At net realisable value:		
Finished goods	2,406	2,042
	2,605	**2,196**
Provision for inventory losses	(266)	(318)
	2,339	**1,878**
11. CURRENT ASSETS – OTHER		
Prepaid bulk motor vehicle registration fees	1,520	1,488
Prepaid rent	2,269	3,097
Software maintenance	1,904	1,441
Radio license fees	587	482
Other prepayments	178	287
	6,458	**6,795**
12. NON-CURRENT ASSETS – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
(a) Land and Buildings – owned	1,022,873	974,908
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(361,418)	(334,843)
	661,455	**640,065**
Work In Progress	48,385	36,082
	709,840	**676,147**
Buildings – leased	192,203	187,328
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(17,658)	(8,445)
	174,545	**178,883**
	884,385	**855,030**
(b) Plant and Equipment	426,707	396,285
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(247,034)	(214,759)
	179,673	**181,526**
Work In Progress	111,553	76,631
	291,226	**258,157**
Total Property, Plant and Equipment At Net Book Value	**1,175,611**	**1,113,187**

(c) Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of each class of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year is set out below:

	Land and Buildings $'000	Plant and Equipment $'000	Leased Assets $'000	Total $'000
Written down value 1 July 2004	640,065	181,526	178,883	1,000,474
Work in Progress 1 July 2004	36,082	76,631	-	112,713
Carrying amount at 1 July 2004	**676,147**	**258,157**	**178,883**	**1,113,187**
Additions	29,895	81,889	4,875	116,659
Disposals - Written Down Value	(3,836)	(1,220)	-	(5,056)
Net revaluation increment	28,642	(1,667)	-	26,975
Depreciation expense	(21,008)	(45,933)	(9,213)	(76,154)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2005	**709,840**	**291,226**	**174,545**	**1,175,611**

	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
13. CURRENT LIABILITIES – PAYABLES		
Accrued salaries, wages and on-costs	1,983	11,893
Creditors	9,459	17,561
Payroll Tax	8,342	7,918
Fringe Benefits Tax	1,343	1,155
Motor vehicle costs	2,761	2,218
Electronic Billing System (EBS) for telephones	477	1,665
Petrol Interface accruals	1,017	950
Operations Secretariat accruals	2,925	1,458
Education Services accruals	1,863	1,271
Finance Branch accruals	70	1,089
Crime Agencies Command accruals	412	829
Audit fees accrual	198	240
Region accruals	1,407	1,179
Copyright fees for NSW Government print copying	836	-
Various sundry accruals	2,783	1,104
	35,876	**50,530**

14. CURRENT / NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES - INTEREST BEARING LIABILITIES

	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
Finance lease [see Note 19 (c)]		
Current	1,208	910
Non-current	190,096	186,044
	191,304	**186,954**

	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
15. CURRENT / NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES - PROVISIONS		
Employee benefits and related on costs - Current		
Recreation leave	149,097	128,714
Recreation leave on long service leave	981	1,011
Non-renewal benefit	3,531	2,942
Leave loading	2,549	2,287
	156,158	**134,954**
Employee benefits and related on costs – Non-Current		
Recreation leave on long service leave	8,828	9,103
Non-renewal benefit	31,779	26,475
	40,607	**35,578**
Subtotal Employee benefits and related on-costs	**196,765**	**170,532**
Other Provisions – Current		
Workers' compensation on long service leave	641	425
Payroll tax on recreation leave liability	8,946	7,723
Payroll tax on long service leave	2,322	2,395
Payroll tax on other leave provisions	365	314
	12,274	**10,857**
Other Provisions – Non-Current		
Workers' compensation on long service leave	4,762	4,463
Payroll tax on long service leave	20,902	21,556
Payroll tax on other leave provisions	1,907	1,588
	27,571	**27,607**
Subtotal Other Provisions	**39,845**	**38,464**
Total Provisions	**236,610**	**208,996**
Aggregate employee benefits and related on-costs		
Provisions – Current	168,432	145,812
Provisions – Non-Current	68,178	63,185
Accrued salaries, wages and on-costs (refer Note 13)	1,983	11,893
	238,593	**220,890**

	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
16. CURRENT / NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES - OTHER		
Other Liabilities – Current		
Advances repayable to Treasury	-	10,000
PAYG, superannuation and other deductions withheld	17,514	1,717
Income received in advance – Sydney Police Centre	6,797	6,797
Liability to Consolidated Fund	4,668	6,582
Lease incentives	872	-
Other	115	1,434
	29,966	**26,530**
Other Liabilities – Non-Current		
Lease incentives	3,334	-
	3,334	**-**
Total Liabilities – Other	**33,300**	**26,530**

	Accumulated Funds		Asset Revaluation Reserve		Total Equity	
	2005 $'000	2004 $'000	2005 $'000	2004 $'000	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
17. CHANGES IN EQUITY						
Balance as at 1 July	**461,084**	**482,975**	**225,989**	**149,205**	**687,073**	**632,180**
Changes in equity -						
transactions with owners as owners						
Decrease in cash from equity transfers (Note 18)	-	(22,315)	-	-	-	**(22,315)**
Decrease in fixed assets from equity transfers (Note 18)	-	(12,118)	-	-	-	**(12,118)**
Decrease in liabilities from equity transfers (Note 18)	-	22,315	-	-	-	**22,315**
Changes in equity -						
other than transactions with owners as owners						
Surplus / (deficit) for the year	15,110	(9,391)	-	-	**15,110**	**(9,391)**
Reversal of revaluation balance for Land and Buildings disposed	2,988	(382)	(2,988)	382	**-**	**-**
Increment/decrement on revaluation of:						
Land and Buildings and Aircraft	-	-	26,975	76,402	**26,975**	**76,402**
Total	**18,098**	**(21,891)**	**23,987**	**76,784**	**42,085**	**54,893**
Balance as at 30 June	**479,182**	**461,084**	**249,976**	**225,989**	**729,158**	**687,073**

	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
18. DECREASE IN NET ASSETS FROM EQUITY TRANSFERS		

The Infringement Processing Bureau (IPB) was transferred from the NSW Police to NSW Treasury's Office of State Revenue (OSR) as a result of an administrative restructure, effective from 1 October 2003.

The following assets were transferred to OSR:

	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
Cash	-	22,315
Receivables	-	5
Computers and other plant and equipment	-	12,118
The following liabilities were transferred to OSR:		
Provisions	-	585
Other	-	21,735
Decrease in net assets from administrative restructuring	**-**	**12,118**

19. COMMITMENTS FOR EXPENDITURE

(a) Capital Commitments

Aggregate capital expenditure contracted for at balance date and not provided for:

	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
Not later than one year	72,736	84,912
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	40,112	13,419
Later than five years	-	-
Total (including GST)	**112,848**	**98,331**

Input tax credits of $10.259m ($8.939m in 2003-04), expected to be recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office, are included above.

Aggregate capital expenditure authorised but not contracted for at balance date:

	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
Not later than one year	50,773	12,133
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	201,389	28,864
Later than five years	-	-
Total (including GST)	**252,162**	**40,997**

Input tax credits of $22.924m ($3.727m in 2003-04), expected to be recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office, are included above.

(b) Operating Lease Commitments

Future non-cancellable operating lease rentals not provided for and payable:

	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
Not later than one year	49,097	59,149
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	70,584	108,251
Later than five years	18,025	56,020
Total (including GST)	**137,706**	**223,420**

Input tax credits of $12.488m ($20.229m in 2003-04), expected to be recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office, are included above.

Operating lease commitments comprise property (office building 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.

	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
(c) Finance Lease Commitments		
Not later than one year	13,599	13,039
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	59,324	56,880
Later than five years	279,103	279,928
Minimum lease payments	**352,026**	**349,847**
Less: future finance charges	160,722	162,893
Lease liability	**191,304**	**186,954**
Classified as:		
Current (Note 14)	1,208	910
Non-current (Note 14)	190,096	186,044
	191,304	**186,954**

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

20. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

(a) Contingent Liabilities

	2005	2004
Litigation	112,468	110,764
Capital supplementation	11,815	-
	124,283	**110,764**

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 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 during 2005-06 from the proceeds of future asset sales.

	2005 $'000	2004 $'000

(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.

	2005	2004
	6,000	6,000

21. BUDGET REVIEW

Net cost of services

The actual net cost of services this year was lower than budget by $3m.

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

Increases in:
- Police salaries increased by $19m, mainly due to the flow on effect of increase in the recreation leave balances.
- Police overtime, shift and allowances of $5m, due to increase in overtime incurred for the Road & Traffic Authority Road Trauma Program and additional public holidays in 2004-05.
- Superannuation increased by $5m compared to budget.
- Borrowing costs increased by $6m over budget.
- Revenue of $7m, mainly due to RTA revenue, other grants and contributions.

Decreases in:
- Salaries of administrative staff of $12m, resulting from position vacancies.
- Long service leave of $18m, mainly due to change in accounting treatment in relation to the discounting of the provision.
- Gain on disposal of properties of $2m, mainly due to the disposal program was deferred.
- Depreciation decreased by $4m.

Assets and liabilities

Total current assets increased by $8m compared to budget, mainly due to the increase in the closing cash balance and receivables.

Non-current assets decreased by $9m over budget, mainly due to decrease in:
- Land and buildings of $3m.
- Plant and equipment of $6m.

Total liabilities decreased by $6m compared to budget, mainly due to the decrease in the payables balances.

Cash Flows

Recurrent Appropriation decreased by $5m compared to budget while Capital Appropriation is as per budgeted amount.

Net cash inflows from operating activities decreased by $17m compared to budget, mainly due to increase in retained revenue, and net cash outflows from investing activities decreased by $13m over budget mainly due to an decrease in the purchases of land and buildings, and plant and equipment.

	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
22. RECONCILIATION OF CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES TO NET COST OF SERVICES		
Net cash used on operating activities	122,968	78,215
Cash flows from Government / Appropriations	(1,807,667)	(1,691,252)
Proceeds / (Repayment) – NSW Treasury advances	(10,000)	10,000
Cash reimbursements from Consolidated Transactions Entity	58,744	50,734
Cash transferred out due to administrative restructure	-	(22,315)
Acceptance by the Crown Entity of employee benefits and other liabilities:		
Superannuation	(128,383)	(120,236)
Long service leave	(32,498)	(68,214)
Payroll tax on superannuation	(7,702)	(7,212)
Depreciation and amortisation	(76,154)	(69,705)
Increase / (decrease) in receivables	3,108	(8,689)
Increase / (decrease) in inventories	461	(868)
Increase / (decrease) in prepayments and other assets	(337)	3,828
Decrease / (increase) in payables	14,654	10,250
Decrease / (increase) in provisions	(27,613)	(18,156)
Decrease / (increase) in other liabilities	(6,770)	3,315
Increase / (decrease) in Capital Works expenditure accruals	(5,595)	2,636
Net gain / (loss) on sale of plant and equipment	(220)	348
Non-cash revenue – net	(1,306)	2,025
Net cost of services	**(1,904,310)**	**(1,845,296)**

23. 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	3,244	6,148
Add: Receipts	4,338	4,592
Less: Expenditure	(2,642)	(7,496)
Cash balance at 30 June	**4,940**	**3,244**

	2005	2004
24. ADMINISTERED ACTIVITIES		

NSW Police administered, on behalf of the State Government, the collection of fines for traffic infringements up to and until the end of September 2003. On 1 October 2003, the activity and staff of the Infringement Processing Bureau located in Maitland were transferred to the Office of State Revenue.

(a) Motor Traffic Act Infringements *

Number of Infringement Notices Issued	000	000
Traffic	-	133
Parking	-	13
Red light camera	-	13
Speed camera	-	159
Other	-	63
	-	**381**

Revenue Collected	$'000	$'000
Traffic	-	18,400
Parking	-	3,431
Red light camera	-	1,997
Speed camera	-	11,523
	-	**35,351**

(b) Other Revenue	$'000	$'000
Firearms licensing	3,434	3,840
Security industry licensing	5,412	6,504
Fines and forfeitures	210	610
Receipts under the *Crimes Act*	213	583
Special event security revenue	1,233	-
Other	13	25
	10,515	**11,562**
Total Administered Revenues	**10,515**	**46,913**

(c) Self Enforcement Infringement Notice Scheme (SEINS) *	$'000	$'000

NSW Government agencies are responsible for pursuing unpaid infringement notices under the Self Enforcement Infringement Notice Scheme method. The following potential revenue was not collected during the year:

Infringement notices not actioned	-	204
Infringement notices waived	-	488
Infringement notices unenforceable (statute barred)	-	6,402
	-	**7,094**

* The figures in (a) and (c) relate to three months from 1 July to 30 September 2003.

25. IMPACT OF ADOPTING AUSTRALIAN EQUIVALENT TO THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

NSW Police will apply the Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AEIFRS) from 2005-06.

The following strategy is being implemented to manage the transition to AEIFRS:

- A Project Implementation Team has been established to address the transition and implementation of NSW Police to AEIFRS.
- A gap analysis was completed on the scope of the work required for the transition to AEIFRS.
- The implementation commences in 2004-05 and will span to 30 June 2006. This coincides with NSW Treasury's plan for the ongoing implementation of pending Standards and Urgent Issues Group (UIG) Interpretations. Post implementation review will be conducted on an ongoing basis.

To date, NSW Police have achieved the following:

- Identified key areas and developed policies, procedures and systems affected by AEIFRS.
- Modified the NSW Police Finance System to ensure AEIFRS compliance from 1 July 2005.
- Quantified the financial impact of some key areas affected by AEIFRS.

NSW Police has determined the key areas where changes in accounting policies are likely to impact the financial report. Some of these arise because AEIFRS requirements are different from existing AASB requirements (AGAAP). Other impacts are likely to arise from options in AEIFRS. To ensure consistency at the whole of government level, NSW Treasury has advised agencies of options it is likely to mandate for the NSW Public Sector. The impacts disclosed below reflect Treasury's likely mandates (referred to as "indicative mandates").

Shown below are management's best estimates as at the date of preparing the 30 June 2005 financial report of the estimated financial impacts of AEIFRS on the NSW Police's equity and surplus/deficit. NSW Police does not anticipate any material impacts on its cash flows. The actual effects of the transition may differ from the estimated figures below because of pending changes to the AEIFRS, including the UIG Interpretations and/or emerging accepted practice in their interpretation and application. NSW Police's accounting policies may also be affected by a proposed standard to harmonise accounting standards with Government Finance Statistics (GFS). However, the impact is uncertain because it depends on when this standard is finalised and whether it can be adopted in 2005-06.

(a) Reconciliation of key aggregates

Reconciliation of equity under existing Standards (AGAAP) to equity under AEIFRS:

	Notes	30 June 2005** $'000	1 July 2004* $'000
Total Equity under 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 AGAAP to surplus / (deficit) under AEIFRS:

Year ended 30 June 2005	Notes	$'000
Surplus / (deficit) under 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, if AEIFRS were applied in 2004-05 this would increase the Net Cost of Services from $1,904,310 to $1,904,400.

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*. These restoration costs must be depreciated and the unwinding of the restoration provision must be recognised as a finance expense. This treatment is not required under current AGAAP.

(ii) AASB 138 *Intangible Assets* requires all research costs to be expensed and restricts the capitalisation of development costs. Current AGAAP permits some research and development costs to be capitalised when certain criteria are met. As a result, some currently recognised intangible assets will need to be derecognised. Further, intangibles can only be revalued where there is an active market, which is unlikely to occur. Therefore, revaluation increments and decrements will need to be derecognised and intangible assets recognised at amortised cost.

The adoption of AASB 138 will also result in certain reclassifications from property, plant and equipment to intangible assets.

(iii) AASB 119 requires present value measurement for all long-term employee benefits. Current AGAAP provides that wages, salaries, annual leave and sick leave are measured at nominal value in all circumstances. NSW Police has long-term non-renewal benefits and accordingly will measure these benefits at present value, rather than nominal value, thereby decreasing the employee benefits liability and changing the quantum of the non-renewal benefit expense and related oncosts.

(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. Unlike current AGAAP, 'held for sale' assets are not depreciated, thereby reducing the depreciation expense.

(vi) NSW Police is assessing the potential financial impact of easements. This process will be completed in 2005-06.

(b) Financial Instruments

In accordance with NSW Treasury's indicative mandates, NSW Police will apply the exemption provided in AASB 1 *First-time Adoption of Australian Equivalent to International Financial Reporting Standards* not to apply the requirements of AASB 132 *Financial Instruments: Presentation and Disclosures* and AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* for the financial year ended 30 June 2005. These Standards will apply from 1 July 2005. None of the information provided above includes any impacts for financial instruments. However, when these Standards are applied, they are likely to impact on retained earnings (on first adoption) and the amount and volatility of profit / loss. Further, the impact of these Standards will in part depend on whether the fair value option can or will be mandated consistent with Government Finance Statistics.

(c) Grant Recognition for Not-For Profit Entities

NSW Police will apply 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 current AASB 1004. However, the new AASB 1004 may be amended by proposals in Exposure Draft (ED) 125 *Financial Reporting by Local Governments*. If the ED 125 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 125 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 these amendments is uncertain.

END OF AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Appendices

APPENDIX 1

Senior Executive Service Remuneration

Name   Kenneth Edward MORONEY APM

Qualifications   Master of Arts; Graduate Diploma in Management; Diploma Justice Administration; Certificate Personnel Management

Position   Commissioner of Police

SES Level   8

Total remuneration package $341,963

Key Achievements

- Achieved continued downward trending crime statistics across major crime categories and reduction of community fear of crime evidenced in external survey

- Led effective corporate governance including budget management and achievement of productivity savings in accordance with the Government Shared Corporate Services Strategy.

- Engaged at a State and national level to enhance effective partnerships and interagency co-operation, including deployment of NSW Police personnel to assist AFP in response to international events.

- Provided effective representation on key state and national law enforcement bodies including the NSW Crime Commission Management Committee; ICAC Operations Review Committee; Boards of Management of National Common Policing Services; and Australian Crime Commission.

- Contributed to national policing strategies thought participation in Australasian and South Pacific Commissioners' Conference and the Senior Officers Group of the Australasian Police Ministers Council, including chairing National Policing Forum on Child Physical and Sexual Assault on behalf of Commissioners' Conference.

- Provided leadership to NSW Police and the broader community, including enhancement of high visibility policing strategy and counter terrorism capacity

- Driven adherence to professional standards resulting in less complaints against police and a strong anti corruption environment

- Driven internal audit program focussing on delivery of service and compliance with internal and external reporting requirements.

- Directed NSW Police contribution to major external inquiries including the federal airport security review and the Police Integrity Commission Operation Abelia.

- Oversighted implementation of recommendation arising from review of public order management incidents in Redfern and Macquarie Fields

The Commissioner has expressed satisfaction with the performance of his executive members throughout 2004-05 in their positions, and where his satisfaction has not been achieved, those officers have been appropriately managed.

Name	David Barry MADDEN APM
Qualifications	Bachelor of Applied Social Science; Master of Letters Distinction in Sociology; Post Graduate Certificate, Distinction, Macquarie School of Management
Position	Deputy Commissioner, Operations
SES Level	6
Total remuneration package	$244,177

Key Achievements

- Created the Street Crime Unit as a full time riot squad to respond to public order management incidents.

- Established the CBD Policing Unit with 98 officers for high visibility patrols around the Sydney CBD and its critical infrastructure.

- Reviewed pursuit and high speed driving practices and implemented improved processes to manage incidents related to pursuits.

- Implemented Random Operational Readiness Audits to test the preparedness of Commands to respond to a range of operational matters.

- Continued to review the roles within Local Area Commands to better deliver services to the community.

- Initiated Fundamental Response to Crime packages across Local Area Commands, commencing with Break and Enter and Robbery offences, that clearly detailed the operational response required across each crime type.

Name	Andrew Phillip SCIPIONE APM
Qualifications	Master of Management; Graduate Certificate Security Management
Position	Deputy Commissioner, Support
SES Level	6
Total remuneration package	$244,177

Key Achievements

- Represented NSW on the National Counter Terrorism Committee (NCTC) and assisted in the development and implementation of a counter terrorism strategy and legislation for NSW.

- Migrated 000 emergency number to the Police Assistance Line to achieve operational and cost efficiencies.

- Oversighted the development and implementation of new 'in car' technologies (video and mobile data terminals).

- Directed the development and implementation of forensic initiatives and progressed national accreditation of NSW Police forensic laboratories to achieve best practice in forensic science.

- Negotiated and sponsored the implementation of the digitalisation program for the metropolitan radio network.

- Realigned professional standards and improved complaint management advice and support mechanisms.

Name	Richard (Dick) Stephen ADAMS APM, RFD
Qualifications	Bachelor of Adult Eduction; Postgraduate Degree in Management
Position	Senior Assistant Commissioner, Executive Director, Corporate Services (s.37 temporary appointment)
SES Level	6
Total remuneration package	$228,651

Key Achievements

- Provided effective financial management and control of the Corporate Services budget.
- Provided effective financial management of the NSW Police Budget.
- Led and managed the implementation of the organisation's savings strategy.
- Implemented Shared Services Phase II.
- Effective response to the identification of NSW citizens killed in the Tsunami in Thailand.

Name	Robert James WAITES APM
Qualifications	Master of Public Policy and Administration; Bachelor of Arts (Criminal Justice); Associate Diploma Justice Administration
Position	Assistant Commissioner, Region Commander - Inner Metropolitan
SES Level	5
Total remuneration package	$215,784

Key Achievements

- Successfully streamlined the recruitment process for criminal investigation, significantly increasing the number of recruits.
- Developed a formalised adjudication process for Safe Driving Panels to ensure consistency, appropriate remedial action where necessary, and compliance with the New South Wales Police Safe Driving Policy.
- Monitored the New South Wales Police response to the Alcohol Linking Project
- Reviewed resources within Inner Metropolitan Region to improve tasking, deployment, evaluation, and equity of service for the community.
- Was the spokesperson for Alcohol Related Crime and Public Order Management for NSW Police.
- Implemented strategies to enhance policing in Redfern.

Name	Denis John CLIFFORD APM
Qualifications	Graduate Diploma in Public Administration
Position	Acting Commander, Greater Metropolitan Region, Assistant Commissioner (Section 67)
SES Level	5
Total remuneration package	$186,566.20

Key Achievements

- Provided effective financial management and control of the Region budget.
- Corporate Sponsor for the Mainframe Replacement Program which will have an estimated budget of $185 million over the next three years, one of the largest technical enhancement programs undertaken by NSW Police.
- Oversighted the implementation of the recommendations from the Safe Driving Policy Review.
- Oversighted 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 Western and South Western Emergency Management Districts.

Name	Terrence Walter COLLINS APM
Qualifications	Associate Diploma Justice Administration and Social Sciences
Position	Assistant Commissioner, Region Commander - Southern
SES Level	5
Total remuneration package	$210,105

Key Achievements

- Continued the implementation of the 'Building Healthy Commands' project in the Southern Region focussing on a range of key performance indicators.
- Ensured a strong focus on the conduct of controlled operations throughout the Region, leading to several highly successful outcomes.
- Ensured a strong focus on organised crime, providing leadership in the utilisation of source management to impact upon organised crime while ensuring compliance with corporate systems.
- Sponsored the High Visibility Plus (HVPLUS) initiative to enhance high visibility policing, particularly around public transport nodes.
- Sponsored the review of Airport Security and submission to the Wheeler Review.
- Relieved in the position of Deputy Commissioner Operations for the latter part of the review period.

Name	Peter Charles PARSONS APM
Qualifications	Graduate Certificate in Management
Position	Assistant Commissioner, Region Commander – Northern
SES Level	5
Total remuneration package	$210,105

Key Achievements

- Received a Treasury Managed Fund Risk Management Award for Best Workplace Innovation Award - Awarded to the Northern Region in December 2004 for leading a multi-agency working group to develop policy and guidelines for transporting people who may be mentally ill.
- Developed finance model that was adopted throughout NSW Police, successfully eliminating unnecessary work, both at the local level and at the regional and support command levels.
- Continued to develop Surveillance Awareness Workshops across the Region with positive outcomes for investigation results.
- Actively participated in, and provided support to, rural crime investigation processes.
- Developed a policy for the management of stress for officers in high risk areas including SPSU and OSG.
- As Corporate Spokesperson for Aboriginal issues, worked closely with the Aboriginal Coordination Team in addressing the objectives of the Aboriginal Strategic Direction Plan.

Name	Morris Langlo WEST APM, JP
Qualifications	Bachelor of Law; Certificate of Police Supervision; Associate Diploma of Criminal Justice; Diploma Police Management
Position	Assistant Commissioner, Region Commander - Western
SES Level	5
Total remuneration package	$210,105

Key Achievements

- Mr West has been medically unwell for the majority of the reporting period and has since retired from NSW Police. A number of staff have acted in the position as a career development opportunity. The Region has been administered appropriately and competently by those who have acted in Mr West's stead.

Name	Graeme Morgan APM
Qualifications	Masters of Law, Bachelor of Arts (Law); Masters of Business
Position	Assistant Commissioner – Commander, State Crime Command
SES Level	5
Total remuneration package	$215,784

Key Achievements

- Effectively oversighted the major crime squads covering the areas of drugs, fraud, robbery, property, firearms, child protection and sex crimes, homicide, gangs and other forms of serious and/or organised crime.

- Oversighted Task Force Gain, which addresses violent and organised crime in southwest Sydney.

- Significant contribution to the management and promotion of police community consultative mechanisms, by engaging with internal and external stakeholders to identify opportunities for partnerships aimed at achieving improved service delivery.

- Further developed stakeholder participation in operational strike force assessments, thereby promoting understanding, communication and accountability of investigations.

- Developed the plan for the Command's response to potential terrorist incidents, in coordination with other NSW Police commands and external agencies.

- Implemented strategies to provide effective financial management and established business risk committee for the Command.

Name	Reginald MAHONEY
Qualifications	Masters of Management; Bachelor of Arts; Associate Diploma Justice Administration
Position	Assistant Commissioner, Communications
SES Level	5
Total remuneration package	$212,945

Key Achievements

- Realigned structure and reporting relationships to improve synergies and realise savings.

- Led positive cultural change in business improvement enabling the Command to align with the Government's Results & Services Plans.

- Contributed at state and national level to radio communications and the establishment of the National Law Enforcement Security Radio Spectrum Committee.

- Developed NSW Police Information Management & Technology Strategic Plan.

- Implemented Disaster Recovery Systems.

- Completed a two year $14 million capital program implementing In-Car-Video and a three year $20.5 million Country Capital Works Program.

Name	John Thomas CARROLL APM
Position	Assistant Commissioner, Professional Standards
SES Level	5
Total remuneration package	$213,200

Key Achievements

- Completed the realignment of the Command in order to improve structure and achieve targeted savings.

- Developed and implemented a new Professional Standards Framework for NSW Police advancing cultural change within NSW Police.

- Established new systems while enhancing existing systems to better manage conduct, performance and complaints management for NSW Police.

- Worked with the Police Integrity Commission, the Office of the Ombudsman, the NSW Coroner and the Independent Commission Against Corruption to achieve stated aims.

- Continued to work with other Australasian Law Enforcement Agencies thereby increasing effectiveness in joint operations and training partnerships.

Name	Ian Michael PETERS
Qualifications	Diploma Education; Bachelor Economics
Position	Executive Director, Human Resource Services
SES Level	5
Total remuneration package	$213,400

Key Achievements

- Led and managed the negotiations for a new police salaries Award from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2009, which includes an industrial relations agenda to be progressed by the parties.

- Led and managed the human resource aspects of the transfer of the NSW Police properties function to Department of Commerce; Shared Services Phase II; and the Corporate Services savings initiative.

- Participated in the development of improved death and disability arrangements for post April 1988 police officers – announced by Minister for Police on 9 May 2005.

- Oversighted the implementation of the Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Improvement Plan with recent external reporting of significant progress resulting in a Treasury Managed Fund award for excellence in the field.

- Introduced new mobility arrangements and rotation policy for Superintendents.

- Oversighted the placement of 243 injured police into restricted duties positions since January 2003 and the placement of 369 probationary constables and the filling of some 645 promotional vacancies.

APPENDIX 2

Legislative Changes 2004-05

Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999 No 92 – Section 58: Limitation on consecutive sentences imposed by Local Courts

States that a Local Court may not impose a new sentence of imprisonment to be served consecutively (or partly concurrently and partly consecutively) with an existing sentence of imprisonment if the date on which the new sentence would end is more than five years after the date on which the existing sentence (or, if more than one, the first of them) began.

Road Transport (Safety and Traffic Management) (Road Rules) Regulation 1999 - Amendment of Legislation- Security indicators on photographs for use as evidence of speeding offences

The object of this Regulation is to prescribe a series of 32 characters produced by an MD5 algorithm (or a series of 48 characters of which 32 have been produced by an MD5 algorithm) as a security indicator for photographs taken by approved digital camera recording devices and which are used as evidence of speeding offences.

Crimes Act 1900 No 40 - New Legislation - Section 93FA: Possession or making of explosives

This *Act* created an offence where a person who possesses or makes an explosive, under circumstances that give rise to a reasonable suspicion that the person did not possess or make the explosive for a lawful purpose, is guilty of an offence.

Crimes Amendment (Child Pornography) Act 2004

This *Act* amends child pornography related offences in the *Crimes Act*. It increases the maximum penalty for production or dissemination and makes possession an indictable offence. The definition of child pornography has also been revised and extended. It also removes doubt as to the timing and classification of material in connection with prosecutions for offences relating to child pornography under the provisions in existence before the commencement of certain provisions of this *Act*.

Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Amendment (In-car Video Systems) Act 2004 (No 104)

Amends the *Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002* by inserting a new Part 8A to permit the use of in-car video recording (ICV) equipment by police.

Bail Act 1978 - New legislation - Sections 8B, 8C and Section 17

This *Act* has been amended with new legislation:
8B - Presumption against bail for serious firearms and weapons offences
8C - Presumption against bail for certain repeat property offenders
17 - Authority for police to grant bail

Bail Act 1978 - Repealed legislation: Section 52 No Penalty for Failure to Appear if case dealt with ex parte

This *Act* concerned the automatic creation of Fail To Appear papers when warrants are executed for substantive offences.
The legislation that amended the *Bail Act* and REPEALED Section 52 on the 1 July 2004 was headed 'No penalty for failure to appear if case dealt with ex parte'.

The Surveillance Devices Act 2004 No 152 2004

This *Act* was created to establish procedures for law enforcement officers to obtain warrants, emergency authorisations and tracking device authorisations for installing and using surveillance devices in criminal investigations.

Crimes Amendment (Grievous Bodily Harm) Act 2005 (No 14)

The *Act* amends the *Crimes Act* to ensure that offences under the *Act* relating to the infliction of grievous bodily harm extend to the destruction by a person of the foetus of a pregnant woman (other than in the course of a medical procedure).

Wool, Hide and Skin Dealers Act 2004

The *Act* regulates the activities of the Wool Hide and Skin industry & repealed the *Wool, Hide and Skin Dealers Act 1935*.

Crimes Legislation Amendment (Terrorism) Act 2004

This *Act* amended the test for the triggering of the emergency powers under the Terrorism *(Police Powers) Act*.

Terrorism Legislation (Warrants) Act 2005

This created a system of special counter terrorism search warrants whereby service of the occupier's notice is delayed for an extended period (so the owner of the house isn't aware that a search has taken place). This Act also decrees that 'membership of a terrorist organisation' is a State offence.

APPENDIX 3

FORENSIC PROCEDURES

Crimes (Forensic Procedures) Act 2000

DNA Database – "Cold" Links to Unsolved Crime

	2004-05	2003-04	Comment
Total DNA 'COLD' Links from 2003-04 to 2004-05	3268	2842	14.9 % Increase in DNA database cold links
Person Identifications	1951	1752	11.4 % Increase
Scene-to-Scene	1317	1091	20.7 % Increase
Average Weekly Links	62.8	54.7	14.8 % Increase
Total Arrests (since database start-up Nov 2001)	The total number of cold-linked 'unsolved' crime scenes for which charges have ensued is 3182 (up from 1798 to end of 2003-04). These charges have been in relation to 3680 offences (up from 2096 from database start-up to end 2003-04).		
Total Convictions (since database start-up Nov 2001)	Convictions have been recorded for cold-linked crimes in relation to 2250 offences (up from 1154 from database start-up to end 2003-04).		

Note: A cold link occurs when a person's DNA profile is linked to an offence for which that person was not previously considered as a suspect.

DNA TESTS

DNA Tests – Crimes (Forensic Procedures) Act 2000

Total Tests	2004-05	2003-04
*Person of Interest DNA Tests**	2576	2313
Inmate DNA Tests	2574	2528

* Includes re-tests resulting from Second Sample Policy requiring suspects to be re-tested for new investigations. This policy is under review.

Photos, Fingerprints and other Forensic Procedures

Over 500 photographs were taken using the powers of the Act, as well as over 40 fingerprints and an estimated 100+ other allowed uses (gun shot residue (GSR), hand-swabs etc.).

CrimTrac

No national DNA database matching has occurred pending the resolution of legal issues concerning the exchange of information in accordance with legislated matching tables.

Ministerial Arrangements

Ministerial arrangements for the direct exchange of DNA database information have been signed with the Commonwealth, Australian Capital Territory, South Australia and Tasmania.

DNA Database - Linked Offences

Since Database Start-up November 2001 to 30 June 2005

'Cold' Links – Incident Type	Total
Murder	26
Attempt Murder	10
Break Enter Steal (BES)	5634
Aggravated BES	133
Other Steal	92
Aggravated Robbery	94
Armed Robbery	318
Home Invasion	20
Steal Motor Vehicle	1157
Steal From Motor Vehicle	586
Assault	26
Aggravated Assault	28
Malicious Wounding	11
Sexual Assault	50
Attempt Sexual Assault	4
Aggravated Sexual Assault	62
Malicious Damage	128
Malicious Damage by Fire	16
Firearms Related	19
Drug Related	13
Fail to Stop	20
Dangerous Driving	38
TOTAL	**8485**

APPENDIX 4

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Title	Agencies Involved	Funded By
Questioning Suspects and Electronic Recording of Interviews	Australian Research Council – Strategic Partnerships with Industry – Research Training (ARC – SPIRT) Concluded	Jointly funded by the Commonwealth Government and NSW Police
Public order policing and the interaction between police and private security providers (using security at Parramatta Stadium)	University of New South Wales Concluded	Honours project – no agency funding
Monitoring Injuries in Police Custody: A feasibility and utility study	Australian Institute of Criminology, NSW Police – completed	NSW Police
Measuring Offending Specialisation	University of Melbourne, Australian Bureau of Statistics Concluded	Student Honours Project - No agency funding
Young persons and the enforcement of drug use laws	Australian National University Concluded	No agency funding
Police Culture and Professionalism: a longitudinal study of police recruits.	NSW Police and the University of New South Wales Concluded	Australian Research Council Discovery funded by Commonwealth
Evaluating the role and impact of forensic DNA profiling on the criminal justice system	University of Technology, Sydney Concluded	PhD research, no agency funding
Psychological Profiling of Sex Crimes	NSW Police and Queensland University of Technology Concluded	PhD research, no agency funding
Identifying personal strengths in police: predicting resilience, satisfaction, effectiveness and innovations in NSW Police	University of Wollongong, NSW Police	Australian Research Council Linkage, Commonwealth and NSW Police
Police Responses to break and enter, a practice guide	NSW Police and Australian Institute of Criminology Concluded	Within agency resources
Bushfire Arson: an ongoing study	Australian Institute of Criminology	No agency funding
Policing Implications of Illicit Drug Use in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities	Australian Institute of Criminology and Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies	National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund

Title	Agencies Involved	Funded By
Estimating the costs of police time spent dealing with Alcohol related crime in NSW	NSW Police, Attorney General's Department (via Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research), report concluded	National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund
Estimating the size of the dependent methamphetamine user population in Sydney	National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of NSW	National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund
Complaint Trends: Examining variances of complaint numbers and type among officers who have undergone different recruit training systems.	NSW Police, Professional Standards Command, Strategic Research Team	Within agency resources
Study of decision making and experience among police as part of a broader research program on emergency services decision making	University of Western Sydney	No agency funding
Social Hate Discourse - Intersection in Practices and Regulations of Hate Violence in NSW	Deakin University, originally PhD, now post doctoral research	No agency funding
Profiling Missing Persons for Appropriate Response to Likelihood of Violent Crime, Phase 1.	Charles Sturt University. Report completed 2004 Researchers developing software for Missing Persons Unit	NSW Police
Sex Discrimination and sex harassment: examining the experience of women police officers within the NSW Police	Charles Sturt University	No agency funding
Molecular Identification of blowflies of forensic importance and thermal effects on behaviour: tools to enhance forensic entomology in Australia	University of Wollongong NSW Police	Australian Research Council linkage – Commonwealth and NSW Police
Improving the competency of police officers in conducting investigative interviewing of children	Deakin University, NSW Police, Victoria Police	Australian Research Council linkage – Commonwealth, NSW Police, Victoria Police
The Extent and Pattern of Alcohol-Related Harm in the Hunter Region of NSW	University of New England/ Hunter Area Health Service Concluded	No agency funding
Catching Recidivist Offenders: exploring modus operandi and geographical profiling	NSW Police, Charles Sturt University	Australian Research Council linkage – Commonwealth and NSW Police
"Safer by Design". A Field Test of the 'Predictive' capabilities of the Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED)	Charles Sturt University, NSW Police	NSW Police

Title	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 mismatch between the fear of crime and the actual incidence of crime	Australian National University, NSW Police (Kings Cross LAC). Honours Project	No agency funding
Lay versus Expert Knowledge of the Consequences of Sexual Harassment	UNSW Forensic Psychology	No agency funding
Predictors of Performance: psychological testing and subsequent performance of NSW police recruits	Australian Graduate School of Management	NSW Police
NSW police attitudes to detective work and detective career expectations	NSW Police Leadership Development	Within agency resources
The Gay Gang Murders': Illegitimate Victims, Disposable Bodies	Australian National University PhD Project	No agency funding
Issues in civil litigation against police: Australia and New Zealand	Australasian Centre for Policing Research	Australian Centre for Policing Research (ACPR) funded by contributions from Commonwealth and States
Understanding turnover in the police organisation	Australasian Centre for Policing Research. Completed November 2004	ACPR funded by contributions from Commonwealth and States
The issue of workplace bullying in police organisations: Australia and New Zealand	Australasian Centre for Policing Research	ACPR funded by contributions from Commonwealth and States
Psychological debriefing in police organisations	Australasian Centre for Policing Research Completed November 2004	ACPR funded by contributions from the Commonwealth and the States
Public satisfaction with police contact	Australasian Centre for Policing Research Completed late 2004	ACPR funded by contributions from Commonwealth and States
Review of the legal status and rights of victims of identity theft in Australasia	Australasian Centre for Policing Research	ACPR funded by contributions from Commonwealth and States
Coordinated police response to domestic violence: Australia and New Zealand	Australasian Centre for Policing Research	ACPR funded by contributions from Commonwealth and States

APPENDIX 5

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION STATISTICS - PERIOD FROM 1 JULY 2004 TO 30 JUNE 2005

SECTION A – Numbers of new FOI requests

FOI REQUESTS	Personal	Other	Total
New (incl. Transferred in)	8004	367	8371
Brought forward	629	51	680
Total to be processed	**8633**	**418**	**9051**
Completed	7959	314	8273
Transferred out	1	5	6
Withdrawn	98	12	110
Total Processed	**8058**	**331**	**8389**
Unfinished	575	87	662

SECTION B - RESULT OF FOI REQUEST

	Personal	Other
Granted in full	1895	48
Granted in part	1487	194
Refused/No Trace	4577	72
Deferred	0	0
Completed	**7959**	**314**

SECTION C

Ministerial Certificates issued	0

SECTION D

Number of requests requiring consultations (issued) – 19

Total number of FORMAL consultation(s) for the period - 29

SECTION E - Amendment of personal record

Total applications to amend personal requests – 4

Agreed – Nil

Refused – 4

SECTION F - Notation of personal record

No. of requests for notation – 3

SECTION G - FOI requests granted in part or refused

BASIS OF DISALLOWING OR RESTRICTING ACCESS		
	Personal	**Other**
Section 19 (applic. Incomplete, wrongly directed)	0	0
Section 22 (deposit not paid)	2	14
Section 22 (diversion of resources)	7	5
Section 25(1)(a) (Exempt)	1598	217
Section 25(1)(b),(c),(d) (otherwise available)	23	5
Section 28(1)(b) (documents not held)	4417	24
Section 24(1) – deemed refused, over 21 days	36	12
Section 31(4) (released to Medical Practitioner)	3	0
Totals	**6086**	**277**

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

Completed Requests	$234,878.40

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

TYPE OF DISCOUNT ALLOWED	Personal	Other
Public Interest	2	0
Financial hardship – pensioner/child	1217	12
Financial hardship – Non profit organisation	0	2
Totals	**1219**	**14**

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

Elapsed time	Personal	Other
0-21 days	6060	38
22 to 35 days	39	4
Over 35 days	1860	272
Totals	**7959**	**314**

SECTION K - Processing time

number of completed requests by hours taken to process

Processing hours	Personal	Other
0 – 10 hrs	7934	309
11 – 20 hrs	23	5
21 – 40 hrs	0	0
Over 40 hours	2	0
Totals	**7959**	**314**

SECTION L – Reviews and Appeals

Number of Internal Reviews Finalised	108
Number of Ombudsman Reviews Finalised	16
Number of Administrative Decisions Tribunal Finalised	4

Results of Internal Reviews Finalised

Basis of internal Review	Personal		Other	
Grounds on which internal review requested	Upheld*	Varied*	Upheld*	Varied*
Access Refused	11	32	0	7
Deferred	0	0	0	0
Exempt Matter	16	30	3	6
Unreasonable Charges	0	0	0	0
Charge unreasonably incurred	0	0	0	0
Withdrawn	1	2	0	0
Totals	28	64	3	13

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

The total number of Freedom of Information applications (personal and non-personal) received by the New South Wales Police in the financial year 2004-05 was 8,371 compared with 8,505 applications received in 2003-04. Fees received in 2003-04 financial year for finalised applications totalled $237,193.00 compared with a total of $234,878.40 for 2004-05.

Application for personal documentation significantly outnumbered non-personal applications in both financial years.

There were 12 formal consultations for 2003-04 financial year and 48 for 2004-05 financial year. There were no Ministerial Certificates issued in either of the financial year periods.

Requests under the *Freedom of Information Act* for access to New South Wales Police documents are dealt with by the FOI Unit. Requests are made on the appropriate form from the Freedom of Information Unit, Police Headquarters, Locked Bag 5102, Parramatta NSW 2124. Telephone (02) 9689-7122. Requests must be accompanied by the statutory fee and provide adequate information to identify the document being sought.

PRIVACY AND PERSONAL INFORMATION ACT 1998

There were nine internal reviews under the *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998*.

NSW Police has provided training and eduction throughout the organisation at Local Area Commands and at the Police College in Goulburn. Training has also been implemented for the *Health Records and Information Privacy Act, 2002*.

NSW Police continues to monitor its Privacy Management Plan and Privacy Code of Practice.

APPENDIX 6

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.

Summary of complaints made to NSW Police in 2004-05

Issues raised in complaints received:

Issue Group	*2004	**2005	Variance
Arrest	120	138	15.0%
Corruption/Misuse of Office	319	261	-18.2%
Custody	166	144	-13.3%
DNA Evidence and Sampling	3	1	-66.7%
Drugs (other than Searches or Evidence Matters)	135	109	-19.3%
Evidence (all sub-classifications are Category 1)	234	203	-13.2%
False Complaint	15	14	-6.7%
Harassment and Discrimination	346	328	-5.2%
Investigations	840	722	-14.0%
Local Management Issues	2012	2789	53.9%
Misconduct	170	163	-4.1%
Misuse of Information and Information Systems	297	332	11.8%
Other criminal act or omission (not specified elsewhere)	212	229	8.0%
Property and Exhibits	202	178	-11.9%
Prosecution	212	196	-7.5%
Searching	121	117	-3.3%
Service Delivery	1554	1348	-13.3%
Theft/Misappropriation	81	69	-14.8%
Traffic Offences	116	112	-3.4%
Unreasonable Use of Force (including assault)	619	595	-3.9%
Untruthfulness/Lying/Dishonesty	124	151	21.8%
Use of Service Resources	75	77	2.7%
TOTAL	**7973**	**8276**	**3.8%**

*NSW Police received 5,548 complaints in 2003-04, with 7,973 issues raised. Figures are higher than shown in the previous year's report due to addition of finalised investigations.
**NSW Police received 5,716 complaints in 2004-05, with 8,276 issues raised.

Complaint Management Performance Indicators

Four performance indicators measure complaint management quality within NSW Police. The figures below come from c@tsi (the NSW Police complaints management system).

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.	%
2003-04	2479	1349	81	307	19	1656	67
2004-05	3360	1791	83	371	17	2162	64

*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		> 1 Year		Under Investigation		Total
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	
2003-04	6	159	12	335	15	392	31	821	26	691	8	219	2	78	2695
2004-05	7	196	14	392	15	423	27	775	9	254	0	1	28	827	2868

Complaints Received in 2004-05: NSW Police receives complaints from both internal and external sources.

Region	Internal		External		Total
Inner Metropolitan	569	44%	724	56%	1293
Greater Metropolitan	672	46%	789	54%	1461
Northern	377	37%	629	63%	1006
Southern	279	41%	399	59%	678
Western	379	46%	451	54%	830
Support/Specialist	240	54%	208	46%	448
Total	**2516**	**44%**	**3200**	**56%**	**5716**

Issues (allegations) Raised in Complaints Received in 2004-05

Within each complaint received either from an external member of the public or an 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	16	12%	122	88%	138
Corruption/Misuse of Office	88	34%	173	66%	261
Custody	36	25%	108	75%	144
DNA Evidence and Sampling	0	0%	1	100%	1
Drugs (other than Searches or Evidence Matters)	51	47%	58	53%	109
Evidence (all sub-classifications are Category 1)	65	32%	138	68%	203
False Complaint	9	64%	5	36%	14
Harassment and Discrimination	95	29%	233	71%	328
Investigations	218	30%	504	70%	722
Local Management Issues	1505	54%	1284	46%	2789
Misconduct	86	53%	77	47%	163
Misuse of Information and Information Systems	186	56%	146	44%	332
Other criminal act or omission (not specified elsewhere)	99	43%	130	57%	229
Property and Exhibits	93	52%	85	48%	178
Prosecution	139	71%	57	29%	196
Searching	15	13%	102	87%	117
Service Delivery	357	26%	991	74%	1348
Theft/Misappropriation	19	28%	50	72%	69
Traffic Offences	58	52%	54	48%	112
Unreasonable Use of Force (including assault)	84	14%	511	86%	595
Untunefulness/Lying/Dishonesty	113	75%	38	25%	151
Use of Service Resources	49	64%	28	36%	77
Total	**3381**	**41%**	**4895**	**59%**	**8276**

APPENDIX 7

HIGH SPEED PURSUITS

Police Use Of Road Spikes - Police have the power to deploy road spikes under certain conditions and upon approval by a Duty Officer.

Tyre Deflation Device (Road Spikes) Deployment And Engagement 2004/2005

	Road Spike Deployments	Road Spike Engaged
July 2004	7	5
August 2004	1	1
September 2004	5	4
October 2004	5	4
November 2004	6	4
December 2004	5	4
January 2005	9	6
February 2005	2	2
March 2005	4	2
April 2005	3	1
May 2005	4	2
June 2005	2	1
TOTAL	**53**	**36**

NB: The number of deployments includes instances where TDD's were also engaged. For example in June 2005 there were two deployments, one of which engaged the vehicle.

Road Deaths 1997 – 2005 - Following are comparison details relevant to the NSW road toll for the reporting period, years 1997 - 2005:

	2004-05	2003-04	2002-03	2001-02	2000-01	1999-00	1998-99	1997-98
Persons killed	514*	563*	522	565	549	582	558	585

*Provisional Figures

It is noteworthy that 2004-05 returned the lowest number of persons killed on NSW roads since police records commenced in 1950.

Fatal/Injury Crashes and Prescribed Concentration Of Alcohol (PCA) Charges Preferred 1997-2005

	2004-05	2003-04	2002-03	2001-02	2000-01	1999-00	1998-99	1997-98
Fatal Crashes	470	503	476	512	496	513	498	522
Injury Crashes	20165	24613	25555	22519	22195	22975	20329	19341
Drivers Charged with PCA	28860	28302	29073	26143	26802	23164	22809	N/A

Analysis Of State-Wide Police Pursuits Initiated During 2004-2005

RESULTS OF PURSUIT		
Completed without incident	2	0%
Terminated	456	21%
Discontinued by Driver	238	11%
Stopped due to Collision	151	7%
Offending Vehicle Lost	393	18%
Offending Vehicle Stopped	574	27%
Offending Vehicle Stopped/Occupants Decamped	331	15%
Unknown	1	1%
Total	**2146**	**100%**

REASON FOR INITIATING PURSUIT*	
Not Stop Random Breath Test (RBT)	266
Traffic Offence	1451
Criminal Offence	177
Stolen Vehicle	386
Other	6
Total	**2286**

* A pursuit can be initiated for one or more reasons.

Number Of Pursuits Engaged By Year And Month

Year	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
1999-00	163	184	179	195	217	238	242	196	205	235	230	213	**2497**
2000-01	229	222	185	220	212	236	223	216	269	183	163	220	**2578**
2001-02	172	181	218	167	190	212	239	155	214	177	198	173	**2296**
2002-03	162	170	136	164	177	201	185	166	173	189	191	191	**2105**
2003-04	159	175	178	194	119	186	172	204	166	223	195	138	**2109**
2004-05	185	153	189	214	187	193	165	160	186	178	189	147	**2146**

APPENDIX 8

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 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
Approved	133
Revoked	78

APPENDIX 9

Use of Listening Devices

Telecommunication Interception 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.

2004-05 Telecommunications Interception Figures

Applications for warrants:	
Total warrants issued	421
Urgent Telephone warrants:	
Telephone warrants issued	8
Renewal warrants:	
Renewals issued	76
Entry warrants s48:	
Entry warrants issued	0
Conditions and Restrictions:	
Warrants with conditions and restrictions	3

Serious offence specified in warrants**

Offence	Warrants issued
Murder	120
Kidnapping	10
Narcotics offence	0
Terrorism offence	0
Loss of life	8
Serious personal injury	55
Serious damage to property endangering the safety of a person	48
Trafficking in prescribed offence	112
Serious fraud	17
Bribery or corruption	12
Offence involving planning and organisation	115
Money Laundering	3

**NB: NSW Police reports on telecommunication interceptions under Commonwealth offences and not the NSW Crimes Act offences

Arrests and Charges - Evidence

473 individual arrests were made from essential information.

402 charges resulted from lawfully obtained Telecommunication Interception information.

394 prosecutions were lodged by agencies where Telecommunication Interception evidence was given at court.

246 convictions were made using Telecommunication Interception evidence.

APPENDIX 10

NSW POLICE CREDITORS' PAYMENT

1a) Creditors' Payment Performance Indicators

	1st Quarter $000	2nd Quarter $000	3rd Quarter $000	4th Quarter $000
Total accounts paid on time	88,375	92,293	88,005	160,106
Total accounts paid	106,676	107,725	99,209	180,952
% of accounts paid on time	**82.84%**	**85.67%**	**88.71%**	**88.48%**

Creditors' payment performance is based on document date.

1b) Aged Creditors as at 30 June 2005

Status	1st Quarter $000	2nd Quarter $000	3rd Quarter $000	4th Quarter $000
Current	5,053	933	6,831	6,181
Between 31 and 60 days overdue	(35)	4	50	1
Between 61 and 90 days overdue	8	0	15	0
More than 90 days overdue	(11)	0	8	(12)
Total Creditors	**5,015**	**937**	**6,904**	**6,170**

The above information is extracted from the Aged Payable Analysis as at September and December, 2004 and March and June, 2005.

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.

USE OF CREDIT CARDS

The use of approved credit cards for payment of expenses in accordance with official NSW Police business, is subject to Treasurer's Direction 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:

• Corporate MasterCard – issued to approved cardholders for official business expenses. Most transactions using this card are for overseas travel purposes.

The use of credit cards within NSW Police is satisfactory and has been in accordance with the Premier's Memoranda and Treasurer's Directions.

APPENDIX 11

RISK MANAGEMENT, INSURANCE ACTIVITIES AND ASSETS MANAGEMENT

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 General Manager, Financial Services. These certificates are available to the Auditor General during his audit of the NSW Police accounts.

Treasury Managed Fund Awards

In December 2004, NSW Police achieved outstanding success in the Treasury Managed Fund annual Risk Management Awards. NSW Police received first place in all three categories:

• Best Workplace Innovation - This was won by Northern Region for its "Joint Agency Patient Handover Protocol", an initiative between agencies relating to the transporting of mentally ill patients.

• Occupational Health and Safety – for the NSW Police OHS & Rehabilitation Plan 2003/2006, which expands on the Premier's Department's "Taking Safety Seriously".

• Risk Management General Category – Safer by Design: a crime risk evaluation system. This system was submitted by the Safer by Design Unit, Operations Support Command.

Workers' Compensation Cover

Workers' Compensation premiums increased by 48%, primarily reflecting wage and claims costs increases. Since 2000/2001 a steady 20 to 22 claims per 100 employees has been maintained. Also, the December 2004 open

claims review reduced the number of open claims by 51%, reducing the overall cost estimate by $15 million dollars.

Motor Vehicles Insurance Cover

The motor vehicles premium decreased by $100,000. The decrease is encouraging considering the increase in vehicle repair costs and the risks to the fleet generally.

Public Liability Insurance Cover

The public liability premium has remained relatively steady with a decrease of $200,000 from the 2003/04 figure. It would appear that improved management of estimates has stabilised the total claims cost.

Property Insurance Cover

The property insurance premium increased by 19% from 2003/04. This is not considered a significant increase considering the risk exposure of Police assets.

Miscellaneous Insurance Cover

The overall claims experience of the Miscellaneous Managed Fund insurance pool improved in 2003/04, resulting in a premium reduction of 7% for NSW Police in 2004/05.

APPENDIX 12

MAJOR ASSETS

Assets valued over $5 million are classified as 'major assets' and are reported below.

Buildings:

Goulburn College, Albury Police Station, Ashfield Police Station, Auburn Police Station, Water Police (Balmain), Bathurst Police Station, Cabramatta Police Station, Chatswood Police Station (new acquisition), Dee Why 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, Mount Druitt Police Station, Newcastle Police Station, Parramatta Police Station, Penrith Police Station, Police Museum, Sutherland Police Station, Sydney Police Centre, Tamworth Police Station, Waratah Police Station, Waterloo Police Services Centre, Waverley Police Station and Wollongong Police Station.

Computers, Plant and Equipment:

SAP Application Software, Mobile Data, COPS Stages One and Two, Eagle Eye, C@tsi, Police Headquarters Fitout, Police Headquarters Lease and PhotoTrac.

APPENDIX 13

PROPERTY DISPOSALS

In 2004-05 NSW Police disposed of a number of properties. The real estate property sales realised net proceeds of $4,724,820.32. Six properties, excess to NSW Police's requirements, were disposed of with none exceeding $5 million. All funds realised were retained by NSW Police. In accordance with the Government's policy, no police station was closed.

Asset Disposed	Net Proceeds 2004-05 $	Gain/(Loss) on Sale $
215 High Street, Coffs Harbour	389,689.66	310,658.09
Lot 102, Bartley St, Cabramatta	2,746,755.99	1,186,971.01
38 Phelps St, Canley Vale	0.00	-887,527.48
30 Hastings Pde, Bondi	1,430,923.18	221,127.47
Lot 2, Thomas St, Milton	151,996.94	65,996.94
Lots 94 & 95, Box Place, Cobar	5,454.55	-8,545.45
TOTAL	**$4,724,820.32**	**$888,680.58**

NSW Police is in the process of disposing of a portion of the Sydney Police Centre car park area to Energy Australia and Sydney City Council. These sales will be finalised in 2005-06. At 30 June 2005, NSW Police had received $6.797m of the total proceeds of $13.5m. NSW Police applied $10.6m of this revenue toward funding the relocation of Police Headquarters to Parramatta. The balance of $2.9m net of remediation and other sale costs, when received from Sydney City Council, will form part of the NSW Police 2005-06 Asset Acquisition Allocation.

APPENDIX 14

WASTE REDUCTION AND PURCHASING POLICY

During 2004-05 NSW Police undertook waste reduction and resources recovery activity in accordance with the Government's Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001.

Waste Reduction

NSW Police have:

• Reduced paper based records and replaced them with electronic data storage.

• Placed business policies and other relevant documents on the NSW Police Intranet to reduce unnecessary printing with the added benefit of increasing staff access to information.

• Increased employee self service capability and staff now have electronic access to their pay advices. The 2004-05 payment summaries (for tax purposes) were again produced electronically.

• Leave and travel applications are online, cutting down on paper based applications, with 96.75% of NSW Police employees now having access.

Other initiatives that have renewed targets include:

• NSW Police is a participant in the Government's Reconnect Program which donates old IT equipment to education institutes or to local schools.

• NSW Police continues to replace, where operationally feasible and appropriate, petrol or diesel vehicles with LPG fuel systems. LPG vehicles in the fleet have

increased from around 250 in 2003-04 to approximately 480 in 2004-05. The projected target is to have between 500 and 700 over the next 12 months. Other activities as part of the NSW Cleaner, Greener Fleet Policy is to replace large vehicles with smaller cars as appropriate.

• Hybrid petrol/electric vehicles comprises 1.5% of the NSW Police fleet exceeding the NSW Government policy of one percent of the fleet.

Use of Recycled Material

NSW Police actively participates in the Government's Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery directions. On a monthly basis 7,800 litres of paper waste is collected for recycling from eight major sites. An additional 620 litres of paper waste is collected from the remaining sites across the state. Recycled paper and envelopes are used for general intra-office communications.

When procuring goods and services, consideration is given to suppliers that manage their natural resources and waste products in an environmentally safe and clean manner. A current supplier of marine crafts removes all vessel engine oils from the NSW Police marine fleet and processes the oil prior to recycling. This company also donates its timber crates to the Frank Vickory Retirement Village where the timber is manufactured into children's toys for charity.

Resource Recovery

NSW Mounted Police again recycled around 400 tonnes of animal waste in the reporting

period. Manure and straw were redistributed to agencies such as the Royal Botanic Gardens, Centennial Park Trust and various charitable organisations for use as fertiliser.

NSW Police Fleet Management recycles water from its wash bays, recycles oils and metals.

The NSW Police servicing and maintenance contract was renewed with consideration given to those suppliers with environmentally friendly policy for delivery of service or product.

During 2004-05, gel cell batteries were trialled for use in highway patrol vehicles. The trial has been extended into 2005-06. A gel cell battery can be flattened after use without destroying the battery. They can then be recharged for reuse. This means a significant reduction in waste that is produced as well as significant cost reduction.

APPENDIX 15

GOVERNMENT ENERGY MANAGEMENT POLICY

Energy Efficiency

NSW Police Headquarters at Parramatta maintains the 4.5 star energy rating it received when it was built. NSW Police has renewed its small meter electricity contracts and renominated six percent green power usage.

Procurement

During the reporting period, over

35 police contracts were negotiated with a projected value of approximately $34 million (excluding properties contracts which are administered by the Ministry for Police). NSW Police participates in whole of government initiatives including Waste Reduction and Purchasing Policy (WRAPP), sustainable procurement practices and Gateway (a review system introduced across government that looks at project business cases over a certain dollar amount). NSW Police has recently renewed its investigations into Smartbuy (e-procurement).

APPENDIX 16

MAJOR WORKS IN PROGRESS

Major Works in Progress (Costs to 30/06/05)

Project	Due for Completion	$'000
Buildings		
Armidale Police Station	June 2007	752
Cell Replacement Program	June 2006	2,771
Griffith Police Station	June 2006	734
Muswellbrook Police Station	June 2007	690
St Mary's Police Station	June 2007	1,549
Thirroul Police Station	June 2007	54
Upgrade of Educational Facilities	June 2006	2,433
Computers		
Asset Management System	June 2006	1,850
Automatic Number Plate Recognition System	June 2006	1,213
Computer Aided Despatch System	June 2008	147
Courtlink Data Exchange	June 2006	821
Data Conversion	June 2007	38
Plant and Equipment		
Digital Radio Upgrade	June 2006	10,800
Digital Recording of Interviews with Suspect Persons	June 2007	166
Marine Fleet Replacement	June 2008	7,985
Mobile Data Terminals	June 2006	4,747
New Forensic Research & Investigative Science Centre (FRISC)	June 2006	100
Police Motor Vehicle Fleet Enhancements	June 2007	1,252

APPENDIX 17

CONSULTANTS

a) Engagements costing $30,000 or greater:

Consultant	Category	Name of project and purpose	Expenditure
NCR Australia Pty Ltd	Information Technology	Security review and design of remote access Virtual Private Network (VPN)	$35,000.00
Total			**$35,000.00**

Engagements costing less than $30,000:

Consultant	Category	Name of project and purpose	Expenditure
Walter Turnbull	Finance and Accounting	Gap analysis report for the implementation of the Australian Equivalents to International Reporting Standards	$22,134.60
Fujitsu Australia Ltd	Information Technology	NSW Police Email Policy and Procedures Review	$25,682.00
Total			**$47,816.60**

APPENDIX 18

OVERSEAS TRAVEL

NAME/POSITION	COUNTRY	PURPOSE	FUNDING
Andrew Scipione	Virginia, USA	FBI National Executive Program 2nd Session - Invitee	NSW Police
Andrew Scipione	Virginia and California, USA	FBI National Executive Program 3rd Session - Invitee	NSW Police
Michelle Boonzaier	California, USA	Attend training course: Clandestine Laboratory Analysis and Synthesis	NSW Police
Craig McNee	France, Germany, London and Hong Kong	Aircraft security	Australian Commonwealth Government
Jennifer Raymond	Hong Kong, China	Presenter at the International Association of Forensic Sciences	Externally
Tyson Lehn	Indonesia	DNA from body for an investigation	NSW Police
Andrew Spark	Indonesia	Coronial investigation of nine deceased military personnel resulting from Sea King Helicopter crash on 2 April 2005	Flights by Australian Navy and accommodation by the Defence Force. Other expenses, self funded.
Rebecca Hoile	Indonesia	Present lecture	Australian Federal Police
Graeme Abel	Japan	Conduct a training course for the Japanese Police	National Police Agency of Japan
Don Stuart	Japan	Law Enforcement Torch Run, Special Olympics Winter Games	Nil cost to NSW Police
Mathew McQueen	Korea	Presenter at Electronic Interviewing symposium	Republic of Korea
Mark Jenkins	London	International Counter Terrorism Exercise	NSW Police
Michael Corboy	New Zealand	Independent External Review of New Zealand Police Communications (five trips within the year)	Funded by New Zealand Police
David Buckley	New Zealand	Provide advice to New Zealand Police	New Zealand Police
Peter Balatincz	New Zealand	International Special Tactics Conference	NSW Police
John Byrom	New Zealand	International Special Tactics Conference	NSW Police
Andrew Cooke	New Zealand	Gang intelligence conference	New Zealand Police

NAME/POSITION	COUNTRY	PURPOSE	FUNDING
Mark Conway	New Zealand	Meet with tactical communication police	NSW Police
Michael Mulligan	New Zealand	Meet with tactical communication police	NSW Police
Peter Shinfield	New Zealand	Provide Advice to Committee	New Zealand Police
Phillip McCamley	New Zealand	Provide training to New Zealand Police and Government (two trips)	Auckland City Council (NZ)
Gary Groves	New Zealand	Provide training to New Zealand Police and Government	Auckland City Council (NZ)
Reg Mahoney	New Zealand	National Emergency Communications Conference	NSW Police
Paul Carey	Quantico, USA	FBI Academy Program	NSW Police
Wayne Laycock	Singapore	Events management workshop (police perspectives)	Singapore
Nick Kaldas	Singapore	Guest lecturer at International conference	Australian Federal Police
Peter Lennon	South Korea	Research security arrangements APEC	Australian Commonwealth Government
Peter Baines	Thailand	Disaster Victim Identification assistance after 26 December 2004 Tsunami	Australian Federal Police
David Neal	Thailand	Victim Identification after Tsunami	Australian Federal Police
Brian Olliver	Thailand	Disaster Victim Identification assistance after 26 December 2004 Tsunami	Australian Federal Police
Mathew Schibeci	Thailand	Disaster Victim Identification assistance after 26 December 2004 Tsunami	Australian Federal Police
Ian Parker	Thailand	Disaster Victim Identification assistance after 26 December 2004 Tsunami	Australian Federal Police
Charles Agius	Thailand	Disaster Victim Identification assistance after 26 December 2004 Tsunami	Australian Federal Police
Noel Paine	Thailand	Disaster Victim Identification assistance after 26 December 2004 Tsunami	Australian Federal Police
Christopher Clarke	Thailand	Disaster Victim Identification assistance after 26 December 2004 Tsunami	Australian Federal Police
Brian Worboys	Thailand	Disaster Victim Identification assistance after 26 December 2004 Tsunami	Australian Federal Police
Andrew Chetham	Thailand	Disaster Victim Identification assistance after 26 December 2004 Tsunami	Australian Federal Police
Fran Poole	Thailand	Disaster Victim Identification assistance after 26 December 2004 Tsunami	Australian Federal Police
Richard Wood	Thailand	Disaster Victim Identification assistance after 26 December 2004 Tsunami	Australian Federal Police
Philip Pearce	Thailand	Disaster Victim Identification assistance after 26 December 2004 Tsunami	Australian Federal Police

NAME/POSITION	COUNTRY	PURPOSE	FUNDING
Martin Swatridge	Thailand	Disaster Victim Identification assistance after 26 December 2004 Tsunami	Australian Federal Police
Jeffery Emery	Thailand	Disaster Victim Identification assistance after 26 December 2004 Tsunami	Australian Federal Police
Nicole Davis	Thailand	Disaster Victim Identification assistance after 26 December 2004 Tsunami	Australian Federal Police
Sean Lamerton	Thailand	Disaster Victim Identification assistance after 26 December 2004 Tsunami	Australian Federal Police
Jenny Young	Thailand	Disaster Victim Identification assistance after 26 December 2004 Tsunami	Australian Federal Police
Darren Conabeer	Thailand	Disaster Victim Identification assistance after 26 December 2004 Tsunami	Australian Federal Police
Karen Karakaya	Thailand	Disaster Victim Identification assistance after 26 December 2004 Tsunami	Australian Federal Police
Cheryl Cook	US and UK	Research into medical related deaths	NSW Police
Jeff Emery	USA	Present at a conference	Externally (USA)
Paul Willingham	USA	Training at the US Drug Enforcement Administration	US Department of Justice for accommodation and expenses
Kristina Illingsworth	USA	Attend FBI symposium	Expenses only by NSW Police
Grant Waddups	USA and Canada	Study tour (non operational)	NSW Police

SPONSORSHIP AND DONATIONS

Command/ Unit	Name of Sponsor	Type	Type	Description / Initiative	Value
Armidale LAC	Armidale Economic Development Committee	Donation	Cash	Contribution to building an international standard mountain bike track	$5,500
Armidale PCYC	Armidale Dumeresq Council	Donation	Cash	Mountain Bike Event - Track to be constructed to provide an international standard track.	$5,500
Bankstown LAC	Suttons Holden, Yagoona	Sponsorship	Goods	Vehicle for Community Safety Team – running costs are met by NSWP	NA
Bankstown LAC	Gardner Pty Ltd, Taren Point	Sponsorship	Goods	Vehicle for the Target Action Group	NA
Bankstown LAC	Roads and Traffic Authority, Bankstown, Fairfield, and Canterbury councils	Sponsorship	Goods	Motor vehicle for CARES program – provides training in road safety for schools across south western Sydney.	NA
Botany Bay LAC	Westfield Holdings	Donation	Cash	Funding to fit out a mobile police station	$27,500
Botany Bay LAC	Sydney Ports Authority	Donation	Cash	Help fund the fit out of a mobile police station	$10,000
Burwood LAC	Suttons Motors (Homebush Pty Ltd)	Sponsorship	Goods	Use of car for the Crime Management Unit for one year	$7,500
Campsie LAC	Korean Presbyterian Church	Donation	Cash	For local crime prevention initiative	$3,000
Campsie LAC	Korean Chamber of Commerce	Donation	Cash	For local crime prevention initiative	$1,000
Campsie LAC	Independent Grocers' Association	Donation	Cash	For local crime prevention initiative	$1,596
Central Transit	Daimler Chrysler Australia	Sponsorship	Goods	Two vehicles for a period of six months for proactive policing duties	$6,348

Command/ Unit	Name of Sponsor	Type	Type	Description / Initiative	Value
City Central LAC	KPMG	Donation	Goods	One off donation of a desktop computer	$3,000
City Central LAC	BMW Driver Training	Sponsorship	Services	20 x Driver Training Courses	$9,000
City Central LAC	Renault Vehicle Distributors Australia Pty Ltd	Sponsorship	Goods	Renault commercial vehicle – six months	$7,500
Crime Management Faculty	CGU	Sponsorship	Cash	Funding for Rural Crime Initiative for 12 months	$45,000
Fairfield LAC	Subaru Australia	Sponsorship	Goods	Vehicle for crime prevention	$11,000
Fairfield LAC	Fairfield Local Council	Sponsorship	Goods	Digital SLR camera, digital video camera.	NA
Flemington LAC	Chrisco Hampers Aust Ltd	Sponsorship	Goods	1 x PT Cruiser Motor vehicle 2005 Model Four Years	$38,000
Gladesville LAC	Brad Garlick Ford	Sponsorship	Goods	Vehicles for community based crime investigations	NA
Green Valley LAC	NRMA	Sponsorship	Cash	Youth camps	$5,500
Hurstville LAC	Westfield, Hurstville	Donation	Goods	DVD recorder and digital camera	NA
Hurstville LAC	Rockdale Council	Donation	Cash	"Fun Learning Interactive Crime Prevention and Knowledge (FLICK) program for youth.	$4,000
Hurstville LAC	Neighbourhood Watch	Donation	Cash	"Fun Learning Interactive Crime Prevention and Knowledge (FLICK) program for youth.	$450
Hurstville LAC	NRMA	Donation	Cash	"Fun Learning Interactive Crime Prevention and Knowledge (FLICK) program for youth.	$5,000
Hurstville LAC	Honda Australia	Sponsorship	Goods	Use of a Honda Civic Hybrid Vehicle for six months	$30,000

Command/ Unit	Name of Sponsor	Type	Type	Description / Initiative	Value
Kings Cross LAC	NRMA Insurance Ltd	Sponsorship	Cash	12 month sponsorship of the Street Retreat Program - Youth Camps	$20,000
Kuring Gai LAC	State Super Financial Services Australia	Donation	Cash	2005 Education and Development Officers' Conference	$3,000
Kuring Gai LAC	Honda Australia	Donation	Goods	Vehicle for use by CARES program	$3,059
Kuring Gai LAC	NSW Police Credit Union	Donation	Cash	Sponsorship of 2005 Education and Development Officers Conference	$3,000
Kuring Gai LAC	Honda Australia	Donation	Goods	Vehicle for use by CARES program - renewable	$12,698
Lake Illawarra LAC	NRMA	Donation	Cash	Project Energy – aboriginal youth diversionary program	$5,000
Lake Illawarra LAC	Department of Juvenile Justice	Donation	Cash	Project Energy – aboriginal youth diversionary program	$3,300
Leichhardt LAC	Office of the Minister for Police	Donation	Cash	Funding to assist the "Adopt a Cop Program". High risk school students are assigned a police officer to act as a role model and provide guidance and direction.	$2,500
Marine Area Command	Daimler Chrysler Australia	Sponsorship	Goods	Use of a Jeep Cherokee for six months for crime prevention	$2,075
Marine Area Command	Insurance Manufacturers of Australia	Donation	Goods	One off donation of equipment for Young Adult Seamanship course 2 boats, trailer, safety equipment, materials	$16,000
Marine Area Command	IAG	Sponsorship	Goods	Marine Crime Prevention Kit over a period of six months	$10,000
Mascot LAC	Eastgardens Shopping Complex	Sponsorship	Cash	Fittings for mobile police station - one-off build	$25,000
Monaro LAC	Queanbeyan City Council / Queanbeyan Leagues Club	Donation	Cash	Raiders Road Safety Project – youth road safety	$10,000
Monaro LAC	NRMA – ACT Road Safety Trust	Donation	Cash	Raiders Road Safety Project – production of DVD "Crash Scene Investigators"	$11,000

Command/ Unit	Name of Sponsor	Type	Type	Description / Initiative	Value
Monaro LAC	Safe Communities and Neighbourhood Program	Donation	Cash	Assist to establish a bicycle unit in Queanbeyan	$2,999
North Shore LAC	North Side Volvo	Sponsorship	Goods	Volvo sedan used by the Crime Management Unit for community relations	$9,450
North Shore LAC	Alto Ford	Sponsorship	Goods	Various vehicles – short term	NA
North Shore LAC	Chatswood Toyota	Sponsorship	Goods	Eight months use of a Toyota Corolla Seca Ascent	$3,000
North Shore LAC	Northside Volvo	Sponsorship	Goods	12 month loan of Volvo 2.0 se Station sedan	$9,451
Operational Information Agency	NSW Police Association	Sponsorship	Cash	One off cash donation for the 90 Years of Women in Policing celebrations	$10,000
Operational Information Agency	Police Credit Union	Sponsorship	Cash	One off cash donation for the 90 Years of Women in Policing celebrations	$2,000
Operational Information Agency	White Lady Funerals	Sponsorship	Cash	One off cash donation for the 90 Years of Women in Policing celebrations	$2,000
Operational Information Agency	Crime Stoppers	Sponsorship	Goods	One off cash and promotional material for the 90 Years of Women in Policing celebrations	$4,000
Operations Support Command	NRMA Business Insurance	Sponsorship	Cash	BizSafe Program	$27,176
Operations Support Command	NRMA Insurance	Sponsorship	Cash	Funding for purchase and fit out of a Crime Prevention Van	$217,000
Operations Support Command	Office of the Minister for Police	Donation	Cash	Volunteers in Policing Program	$10,000
Canobolas LAC	MTA	Sponsorship	Goods	Vehicle - Never Again Car for a period of two years	$10,000
Oxley LAC	JOBLINK PLUS	Sponsorship	Goods	Mercedes Benz Sprinter Van fitted out as a mobile police station including radio and electronic equipment	$140,000

Command/ Unit	Name of Sponsor	Type	Type	Description / Initiative	Value
Oxley LAC	West Tamworth Leagues and Tamworth Services Clubs	Donation	Cash	To promote diversionary program for Aboriginal Youth at Risk.	$10,000
PCYC	Ty Australia	Sponsorship	Goods	Beanie Babies for Blue Light Discos for 12 months	NA
PCYC	Australian Long Course Triathlon	Donation	Cash	$25000 received as PCYC is the sole beneficiary of the Triathlon Championships	$25,000
PCYC	ANZ Bank	Sponsorship	Goods	Purchase of equipment to set up the PCYC/ANZ Young Driver Program	$15,000
Public Affairs	Royal Agricultural Society	Donation	Goods	Provision of exhibit space at 2005 Royal Easter Show	$30,000
Public Affairs	News Ltd	Sponsorship	Goods	Half the cost of printing 500,000 chequer band ribbons for National Police Remembrance Day - one off	$27,500
Monaro LAC	Canberra Raiders Rugby League Club	Sponsorship	Goods	Free tickets for disadvantaged kids as part of the Mentoring Program run through Monaro LAC	NA
Redfern LAC	Turnbull and Partners	Sponsorship	Cash	Funding for Domestic Violence Liaison Officer to attend Women in Policing Conference in Darwin	$2,000
Redfern LAC	NRMA	Donation	Cash	$20,000 to be used for youth mentor project; $15,000 to be used for the 'Never Again' project which focused on prevention of repeat burglaries.	$35,000
Rose Bay LAC	MG Rover Australia	Sponsorship	Goods	Use of an MGZT Sedan for six months	$960
St Marys LAC	Roads and Traffic Authority	Donation	Cash	Upkeep of CARES Unit at Creek Road St Marys	$5,000
State Crime Command	Australia Post	Donation	Goods	Free dissemination of 30,000 identity crime brochures "When something bad happens to your good business name" across Sydney CBD and inner suburbs.	NA

NA – not available

APPENDIX 20

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.

Publications during the year 2004-05

- Police Gay and Lesbian Officers
- Crime Stoppers
- Illegal Drug Dealing and Manufacturing in Hotels and Motels
- Illicit Drug Manufacture
- NSW Police Media Policy

APPENDIX 21

SIGNIFICANT COMMITTEES

NSW Police is involved in numerous interagency committees at a state, national and international level.

Significant Internal Committees

Internal Significant Committee	NSW Police Staff Member	Position on Board/Committee
Commissioners' Executive Team	Commissioner Ken Moroney, Deputy Commissioner Dave Madden, Deputy Commissioner Andrew Scipione, Senior Assistant Commissioner Dick Adams	Chair Members
Information Communication and Technology Management Board	Deputy Commissioner Andrew Scipione, Deputy Commissioner Dave Madden, Senior Assistant Commissioner Dick Adams, Tony Rooke	Chair Members
Audit Committee	Carol Holley, Commissioner Ken Moroney, Deputy Commissioner Dave Madden, Deputy Commissioner Andrew Scipione, Senior Assistant Commissioner Dick Adams	Chair Members
Operation and Crime Review Panel	Commissioner Ken Moroney, Deputy Commissioner Dave Madden, Deputy Commissioner Andrew Scipione, Senior Assistant Commissioner Dick Adams	Chair Members
Business Development Board	Senior Assistant Commissioner Dick Adams Denis Leys, Supt Donna Adney, Assistant Commissioner Reg Mahoney	Chair Members

Names and positions of officers who are members of significant statutory bodies and significant interdepartmental committees

Board/Committee Name	NSW Police Staff Member	Position on Board/Committee
Aboriginal Justice Cluster	Peter Lalor	Member
Advisory Panel, National Institute of Forensic Science	Assistant Commissioner Graeme Morgan	Delegate
Australasian Crime Commissioners' Forum	Assistant Commissioner Graeme Morgan	Member
Australasian Police Multicultural Advisory Bureau of Management	Assistant Commissioner Garry Dobson	Member
Australasian Telecommunication Investigation Fraud Association	Det Supt Col Dyson	Member
Australian Centre for Police Research	Commissioner Ken Moroney	Member
Australian Crime Commission	Commissioner Ken Moroney	Member
Australian Crime Commission National Coordination Committee	Det Chief Supt Peter Dein	Member
Australian High Tech Crime Centre	Commissioner Ken Moroney	Member
Australian Institute of Police Management, Manly	Commissioner Ken Moroney	Member
Australian National Child Offenders Register Board of Registrars	Sgt Martin Welfare, Katrina Sullivan	Members
Australian National Council on Drugs	Supt Frank Hansen	Member
Australian Retailers Association	Det Supt Ken McKay	Member

Board/Committee Name	NSW Police Staff Member	Position on Board/Committee
Australian Retailers Association Fraud Committee	Det Supt Col Dyson	Member
Cabinet Standing Committee on Counter-Terrorism	Deputy Commissioner Andrew Scipione	Member
Capability Sub-Committee (NCTC)	Ch Supt Peter Gillam	Member
Casino Executive Intelligence meetings	Det Supt John Kerlatec	Member
Child Death Review Team	Det Supt Kim McKay	Member
Community Solutions	Assistant Commissioner Chris Evans	Member
Compulsory Drug Treatment – Correctional Centre	Supt Frank Hansen	Member
Counter-Terrorism Management Committee	Deputy Commissioner Andrew Scipione, Assistant Commissioner Norm Hazzard	Members
CRIMTRAC	Commissioner Ken Moroney	Member
District Emergency Management Committee	Assistant Commissioner Bob Waites	Chair
Drug Driving - Random Road Side Drug testing (oral fluid) Committee	Chief Supt John Hartley, Sgt Mark Stevens, Sgt Martin Betcher	Members
Firearms Trafficking Network Group	Det Supt John Kerlatec	Member

Board/Committee Name	NSW Police Staff Member	Position on Board/Committee
Government Agencies Road Safety Council	Chief Supt John Hartley	Member
Human Services CEOs	Assistant Commissioner Chris Evans	On behalf of Commissioner
Human Services Group, SOG (Senior Officers Group)	Det Supt Kim McKay, Insp Beth Cullen	Members
Intellectual Property Enforcement Consultative Group	Det Insp Col Dyson	Member
Interbank Fraud Committee	Det Supt Col Dyson	Member
Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs	Supt Frank Hansen, Det Supt David Laidlaw	Members
International Association of Financial Crimes Investigators	Det Supt Col Dyson	Member
Joint Interagency Response Team State-wide Management Group	Det Supt Kim McKay Det Chief Insp Janice Stirling	Rotating Chair Member
Justice Disability Advisory Council	Terry Mullane, Denis Clifford, Sean Tracy	Members
Justice Disability Advisory Council	NSW Police representative as appropriate	Member
Juvenile Justice Advisory Council	Assistant Commissioner Chris Evans	Member
Legislative Advisory Panel	A/Inspector Ron Dorrough	Member
Money Laundering Committee	Det Supt Col Dyson	Member
National Counter Terrorism Executive Committee	Deputy Commissioner Andrew Scipione	Member

Board/Committee Name	NSW Police Staff Member	Position on Board/Committee
National Counter-Terrorism Committee (NCTC)	Deputy Commissioner Andrew Scipione	Member
National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund Board	Supt Frank Hansen, D/Supt David Laidlaw	Members
National Emergency Services Advisory Committee	Assistant Commissioner Reg Mahoney	Member
National Forensic Research Institute	Commissioner Ken Moroney	Member
National Law Enforcement Security Spectrum Committee	Assistant Commissioner Reg Mahoney	Chair
National Police Statistics Bureau	Commissioner Ken Moroney	Member
NCTC Legal Issues Sub-Committee	Ch Insp Tony Trichter	Member
NSW Boxing Authority	Supt David Shorrocks	Member
NSW Crime Commission	Commissioner Ken Moroney	Member
NSW Duke of Edinburgh Awards Scheme	Supt David Shorrocks	Member
NSW Government Youth Partnership with Pacific Communities Implementation Committee	Assistant Commissioner Garry Dobson	Member
NSW Parole Board	Insp Chris Whitehall	Police Member
NSW Sentencing Council	Assistant Commissioner Chris Evans	Member
NSW Settlement Planning Committee	Assistant Commissioner Garry Dobson	Member

Board/Committee Name	NSW Police Staff Member	Position on Board/Committee
Police and Community Youth Club (PCYC) Board	Assistant Commissioner Chris Evans	Member
Police Commissioners' Conference	Commissioner Ken Moroney	Member
Police Commissioners' Conference of Sexual and Physical Abuse of Children	Commissioner Ken Moroney	Chair
Police Commissioners' Policy Advisory Group	Commissioner Ken Moroney	Member
Police Professional Standards Council	Commissioner Ken Moroney	Member
Police-Health-Ambulance Interdepartmental Committee	Adam Whyte, Terry Mullane	Members
Roads and Traffic Advisory Council (RTAC)	Chief Supt John Hartley	Commissioner's Representative
Security and Allied Industry Federation	Det Insp Ben Janssen	NSW Police Liaison
Security Industry Council	Det Supt John Kerlatec	Member
Senior Officers Committee on Drugs and Alcohol – SOCOD	Assistant Commissioner Bob Waites	Member
Sexual Assault Review Committee (Chaired by The Office of The Director of Public Prosecutions)	Snr Sgt Beth Cullen	Member
State Licensing Council Executive	Assistant Commissioner Bob Waites	Member
Taskforce VAR	Assistant Commissioner Chris Evans	Member
Victims Advisory Board	Det Supt Paul Jones	Deputy Member

Board/Committee Name	NSW Police Staff Member	Position on Board/Committee
Victims of Crime Interagency Committee	Insp McHugh, Sgt Martinson, Terry Mullane	Members
Victims of Crime Interagency forum	Terry Mullane, Paul McHugh	Members
Youth Justice Advisory Committee	Assistant Commissioner Chris Evans	Member
Youth Justice Advisory Committee	Assistant Commissioner Chris Evans, Cath Mackson, Lee Howell	Members

Supt – Superintendent

Insp – Inspector

Sgt – Sergeant

INDEX

Contacts

WEBSITE

www.police.nsw.gov.au

POLICE HEADQUARTERS

1 Charles Street, Parramatta NSW 2150; Locked Bag 5102, Parramatta NSW 2124.

24 hour service: (02) 9281 0000.
TTY (for hearing impaired):
(02) 9211 3776.

NSW POLICE EXECUTIVE OFFICES

201 Elizabeth Street, Sydney NSW 2000; Locked Bag 5102, Parramatta NSW 2124.

24 hour service: (02) 9281 0000.
TTY (for hearing impaired):
(02) 9211 3776

IN AN EMERGENCY 000

POLICE ASSISTANCE LINE

Telephone: 131 444 to report non-urgent incidents and less serious crimes.

CUSTOMER ASSISTANCE UNIT

Telephone toll free: 1 800 622 571

CRIME STOPPERS

This community based policing service gathers details of criminal activity, volunteered by members of the public. Cash rewards of up to $1000 are available if this information leads to an arrest. Information can be given anonymously.

Free Call: 1 800 333 000

REGION COMMANDS

Inner Metropolitan Region

Level 7, Sydney Police Centre
151-241 Goulburn Street,
Surry Hills NSW 2010
(02) 9265 4920

Greater Metropolitan Region

Level 9, Ferguson Centre
130 George Street,
Parramatta NSW 2150
(02) 9689 7638

Southern Region

Level 3, 84 Crown Street
Wollongong NSW 2500
(02) 4226 7705

Western Region

148 Brisbane Street,
Dubbo NSW 2830
(02) 6881 3104

Northern Region

Level 2, Newcastle Police Station
Cnr Church and Watt Streets,
Newcastle NSW 2300
(02) 4929 0688

All police stations in the Sydney metropolitan area are listed under 'Police NSW' in the White Pages – Business & Government.