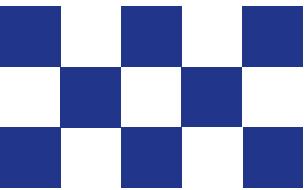




**ANNUAL
REPORT
2016**

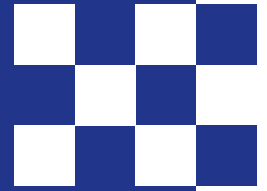




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STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE



For year ended 30 June 2016

Hon. Liza Harvey MLA

Deputy Premier; Minister for Police; Road Safety; Training and Workforce Development; Women's Interests

In accordance with Section 63 of the *Financial Management Act 2006*, I hereby submit for your information and presentation to Parliament the Annual Report of the Western Australia Police Service for the financial year ended 30 June 2016.

The Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2006*.

Karl J O'Callaghan APM

Commissioner of Police

22 September 2016

CONTACTS



Address

WA Police Headquarters
2 Adelaide Terrace
East Perth WA 6004

Internet: www.police.wa.gov.au

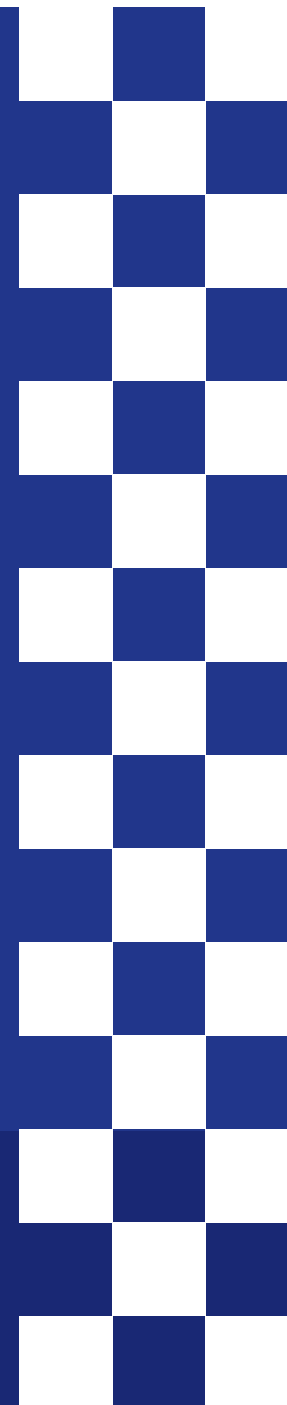
Email: waps.reply@police.wa.gov.au

Telephone

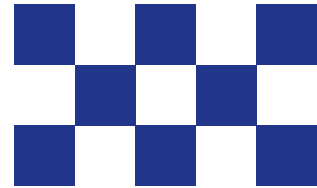
Police Headquarters: (08) 9222 1111
Local Police Stations, Police Assistance,
General Enquiries: 131 444



OVERVIEW OF THE AGENCY



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Western Australia police is responsible for policing the world's largest single Police jurisdiction. Our mission is to enhance the quality of life and well-being of all people in Western Australia by contributing to making our State a safe and secure place.

Challenges and complexities within the community including crime rates, mental health, family violence and over representation of Aboriginal people in the justice system, require WA Police to be agile, and refocus its effort and resources where they are needed most.

In response to an unseasonal increase in crime (compared to the previous year), WA Police initiated an intensive enforcement strategy to target specific offences including family violence, burglary, stolen motor vehicles and theft.

Changes were implemented in the metropolitan region, with the aim of honing operational policing activity towards addressing these offences. To provide more focussed leadership, WA Police divided the metropolitan region into two, announcing the creation of an Assistant Commissioner and Commander, Metropolitan North Region and an Assistant Commissioner and Commander, Metropolitan South Region.

Methamphetamine continues to represent one of the most significant challenges facing the State of Western Australia. In the 12 months since its inception, the WA Police Meth Enforcement Action Plan has achieved unprecedented success with over 440kg of methamphetamine seized and over 370 offenders charged since July 2015, through its own investigations and a Joint Organised Taskforce.

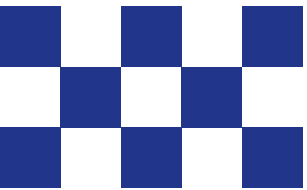
WA Police continues to work with State and Federal law enforcement partner agencies to target the supply of methylamphetamine at all levels, including the street level dealers that cause such harm in our communities. The profits and assets created by the sale of methamphetamine and the activities of statewide distributors and international traffickers remain a key focus for WA Police.

Throughout the 2015-16 reporting period, WA Police initiated a number of key projects to respond to crime and improve efficiency. These included:

- Criminal Code Infringement Notices (CCINs): Introduced statewide in August 2015, these are infringement notices that can be issued to people 17 years or older for prescribed minor criminal offences.

The recipient has the option to either pay the modified penalty with no conviction recorded or elect to have the matter heard in court. The CCIN Project was internally assessed as achieving considerable success by diverting persons who have committed minor offences from the criminal justice system and has also achieved efficiency for police, redirecting resources into operational duties.

- Mental Health Co-response Teams: Introduced in January 2016, these teams are part of a collaborative approach between WA Police, the Mental Health Commission and the Department of Health in developing a response model to mental health related incidents. The teams will be trialled over two years and evaluated to determine their value and effectiveness in responding to mental health related calls to police for assistance, and intervention within the policing environment.
- Body-worn video cameras: In April 2016 a trial of the body-worn video cameras commenced in select metropolitan and regional areas including Bunbury Police Station, Central Metropolitan Response Teams, Perth Subdistrict Local Policing



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Teams, the Regional Operations Group and Mounted Section.

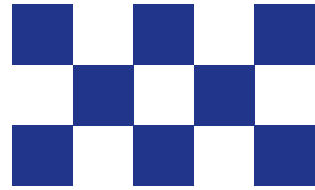
The purpose of the trial is to ascertain whether body-worn cameras contribute to achieving the following in a Western Australian context:

- An increase in early guilty pleas
- Provide efficiencies within the crime/ justice sector
- Reduce the incidence of violence against police and in turn, the need for use of force by officers
- Reduce complaints and false reports against police officers
- Improve police transparency
- Improve behaviours for the police and community.

Each year WA Police identify the most significant issues that may impact on both the community and agency to enable it to prioritise its resources and efforts. Key significant issues for WA Police throughout the reporting period included:

- Increasing demand for services
- An increase in illicit drug use, particularly methamphetamine
- Impacts and effects of family and domestic violence on women and children
- Rates of fatal and serious crashes throughout the State
- The need for a collaborative approach through partnerships with key agencies and services to address the multifaceted and complex issues in the community.

OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE



ENABLING LEGISLATION



The Police Department was established under the provisions of the *Public Service Act 1904* on 16 December 1964.

Subsequently, on 1 July 1997 under the authority of sub-section 35(d) of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* the name of the department was changed to the Police Service. The individual entities, the Police Service and the Western Australia Police Force established under the *Police Act 1892* combined, are known as the Western Australia Police.

ADMINISTERED LEGISLATION



The WA Police administers the following legislation:

Australian Crime Commission (Western Australia) Act 2004
Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2004
Criminal and Found Property Disposal Act 2006
Criminal Investigation Act 2006
Criminal Investigation (Covert Powers) Act 2012
Criminal Investigation (Identifying People) Act 2002
Firearms Act 1973
Mandatory Testing (Infectious Diseases) Act 2014
Misuse of Drugs Act 1981
Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers Act 1994
Police Act 1892
Police Assistance Compensation Act 1964
Police (Medical and Other Expenses for Former Officers) Act 2008

Protective Custody Act 2000
Public Order in Streets Act 1984
Security and Related Activities (Control) Act 1996
Spear-guns Control Act 1955
Surveillance Devices Act 1998
Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Western Australia Act 1996
Terrorism (Extraordinary Powers) Act 2005
Terrorism (Preventative Detention) Act 2006
Weapons Act 1999
Witness Protection (Western Australia) Act 1996

RESPONSIBLE MINISTER

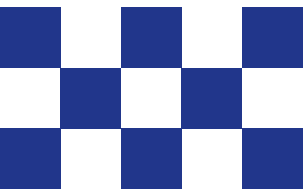


The Hon. Liza Harvey, MLA, Deputy Premier; Minister for Police; Road Safety; Training and Workforce Development; Women's Interests

MISSION

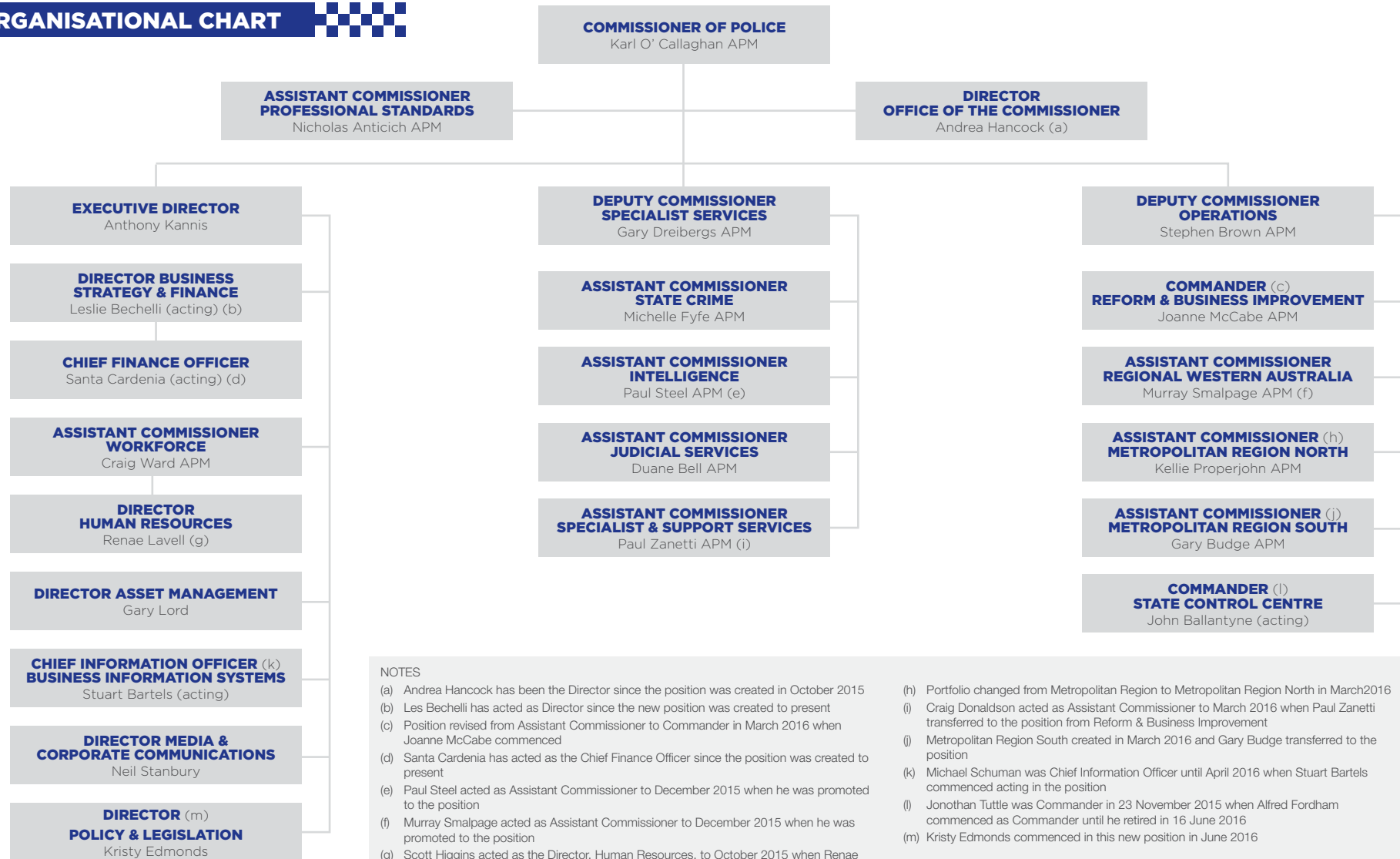


To enhance the quality of life and well-being of all people in Western Australia by contributing to making our State a safe and secure place.



OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE

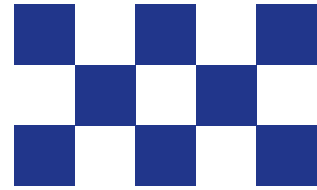
ORGANISATIONAL CHART



NOTES

- (a) Andrea Hancock has been the Director since the position was created in October 2015
- (b) Les Bechelli has acted as Director since the new position was created to present
- (c) Position revised from Assistant Commissioner to Commander in March 2016 when Joanne McCabe commenced
- (d) Santa Cardenia has acted as the Chief Finance Officer since the position was created to present
- (e) Paul Steel acted as Assistant Commissioner to December 2015 when he was promoted to the position
- (f) Murray Smalpage acted as Assistant Commissioner to December 2015 when he was promoted to the position
- (g) Scott Higgins acted as the Director, Human Resources, to October 2015 when Renaee Lavell commenced acting – then was appointed permanently in December 2015
- (h) Portfolio changed from Metropolitan Region to Metropolitan Region North in March 2016
- (i) Craig Donaldson acted as Assistant Commissioner to March 2016 when Paul Zanetti transferred to the position from Reform & Business Improvement
- (j) Metropolitan Region South created in March 2016 and Gary Budge transferred to the position
- (k) Michael Schuman was Chief Information Officer until April 2016 when Stuart Bartels commenced acting in the position
- (l) Jonathan Tuttle was Commander in 23 November 2015 when Alfred Fordham commenced as Commander until he retired in 16 June 2016
- (m) Kristy Edmonds commenced in this new position in June 2016

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK



OUTCOME BASED MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK



Under the Western Australian Government's Outcome Based Management Framework, WA Police seeks to contribute to the Government's goal of 'Results-Based Service Delivery: Greater focus on achieving results in key service delivery areas for the benefit of all Western Australians'.

WA Police Link to Government Goal		
Government Goal	What we sought to achieve (outcome)	The services we provided
Outcomes Based Service Delivery: Greater focus on achieving results in key service delivery areas for the benefit of all Western Australians	Outcome: Contribute to community safety and security	Service 1: Metropolitan policing services Service 2: Regional and remote policing services Service 3: Specialist policing services

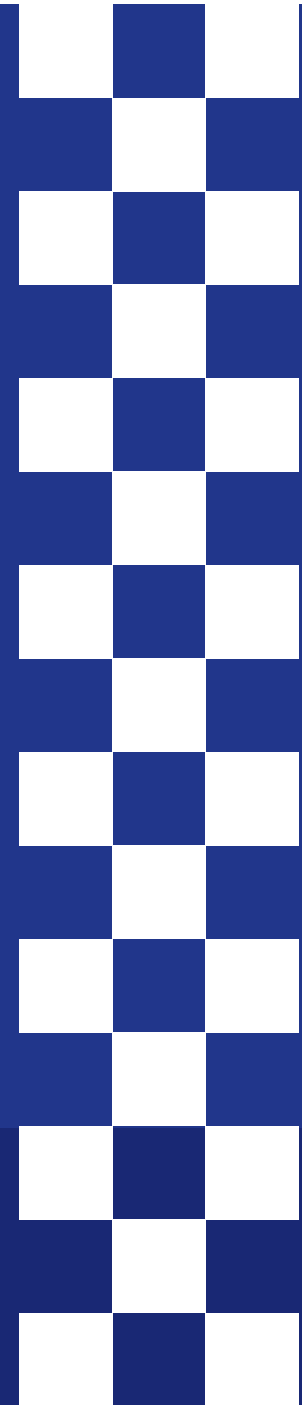
SHARED RESPONSIBILITIES WITH OTHER AGENCIES



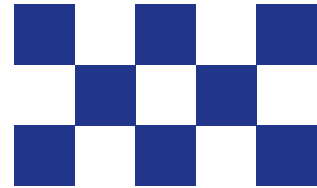
WA Police did not share responsibility for the delivery of services with other agencies in 2015-16.



**AGENCY
PERFORMANCE**



REPORT ON OPERATIONS



RESPONSE TO CRIME INCREASE



In response to an unseasonal increase in crime (compared to the previous year), WA Police initiated an intensive enforcement strategy. Policing effort was redirected in the metropolitan area and resources were deployed to locations where reported crime rates had increased and targeted recidivist offenders, with a particular emphasis on tackling family violence, burglary, stolen motor vehicles and theft.

This strategy also re-affirmed the need for community involvement in crime prevention strategies. Local Policing Teams utilised social media and general interactions with local communities to relay crime prevention messages.

To further enhance the police effort to target volume crime, the Tougher for Crooks campaign was launched in January 2016 to give practical advice to the community about what they can do to reduce the incidence of burglary and theft. The advertising campaign included television commercials, posters on public transport and in shopping precincts as well as a strong social media aspect.

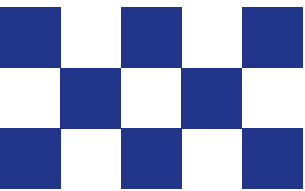
To provide more focussed leadership, WA Police divided the metropolitan district into

two, announcing the creation of an Assistant Commissioner and Commander, Metropolitan North Region and an Assistant Commissioner and Commander, Metropolitan South Region. This saw efforts being directed towards addressing volume crime, with Local Policing Teams targeting recidivist offenders responsible for crimes including burglary, stolen motor vehicles, theft and family violence.

The intent of these changes was to improve frontline operations and strengthen work practices, with six core themes being the focus:

- Overall awareness of frontline operations
- Developing District Control Centres to work more effectively within the operational model
- Stronger definition and understanding of the work to be conducted by Local Policing Teams
- Applying the principles of harm, opportunity and threat to decision making and prioritisation
- Establishing clarity around what can be expected from team leaders and supervisors
- Team-based investigations.





REPORT ON OPERATIONS

METH ENFORCEMENT ACTION PLAN

Methamphetamine is having a significant impact on the community, affecting health, wellbeing and leading to increased criminality. Consequently, WA Police has implemented a Meth Enforcement Action Plan to focus on disrupting the supply of methamphetamine entering the state by targeting key passage hubs, seizing methamphetamine, and arresting those responsible for its distribution.

WA Police continues to work with other State and Federal law enforcement agencies to target the profits and assets created by the sale of methamphetamine. Locally, the agency continues to target suburban drug dealers as well as locating and dismantling improvised drug manufacturing sites, which pose a broad risk to the health and safety of the wider community.

Methamphetamine is generally sourced from overseas as well as interstate and enters the state via road, rail, air, and through the postal system. The proceeds from crime (cash) from the sale of methamphetamine are generally transferred offshore and interstate.

The Meth Enforcement Action Plan is tailored to address these facts and has delivered the following outcomes:

- Establishment of a Joint Organised Crime Taskforce to enhance intelligence and enforcement capability. Since July 2015, the taskforce has seized 50 kilograms of methamphetamine, charged 45 offenders through its own investigations, seized 26.4 kilograms of methamphetamine and charged another offender following a referral from the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (formerly known as the Australian Crime Commission).
- Targeting the profits generated by the sale of methamphetamine through a joint approach with other state and federal law enforcement agencies. This has resulted in the freezing and seizing of assets from dealers. Since July 2015, the teams have referred investigations that resulted in the seizure of 348 kilograms of methamphetamine and \$4.8 million in cash, with 54 offenders being charged.
- Targeting suburban drug dealers whose activities increase volume crime and create safety and security concerns for the community. Since July 2015, 18.5 kilograms of methamphetamine has been seized with 279 offenders charged.

Continuing to locate and dismantle improvised drug manufacturing sites. During the year, 35 manufacturing laboratories have been deconstructed, of which 27 were capable of producing methamphetamine.

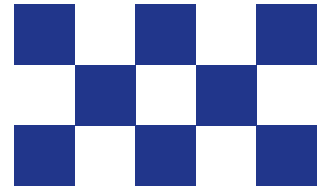
CRIMINAL CODE INFRINGEMENT NOTICES

WA Police, in collaboration with the Department of the Attorney General, embarked on changes to legislation which would enable minor offences to be dealt with through the issuing of a Criminal Code Infringement Notice (CCIN).

The key provisions of this legislation empower the agency to issue an infringement notice to people 17 years or older for prescribed minor criminal offences. The recipient has the option to pay the modified penalty with no conviction recorded or elect to have the matter heard in court.

The related offences are stealing (where the value of the stolen goods is under \$500), disorderly behaviour in public and disorderly behaviour in a police station or lockup. The issuing of a CCIN is not mandatory and the investigating officer can exercise their discretion to ensure the most appropriate course of action is taken. A number of criteria must be met before a CCIN can be considered:

REPORT ON OPERATIONS



- The offence is a prescribed CCIN offence
- Prima facie evidence exists
- Only one CCIN offence has been committed and the alleged offender's behaviour is not continuing
- The issuing officer is confident the alleged offender understands the CCIN
- The CCIN must be issued within 21 days of the date of the alleged offence.

At any time the alleged offender can elect to have the matter heard in court and under certain circumstances have the matter adjudicated.

WA Police developed a new information technology application, the Non-Traffic Infringement Management Solution, to support the introduction of CCINs. The Non-Traffic Infringement Management Solution provides a platform for the introduction of other infringement types as well as a centralised repository for all information relating to non-traffic related infringements.

CCINs were introduced in a phased rollout, initially to operational sites within the metropolitan region and Bunbury Police Station.

A state wide rollout followed in August 2015. The CCIN Project has been internally assessed as achieving considerable success by diverting persons who have committed minor offences from the criminal justice system and has also achieved efficiency, allowing resources to be redirected into operational duties.

MENTAL HEALTH CO-RESPONSE TRIAL

Mental health continues to be a national priority with challenges and complexities placing demand on policing resources.

WA Police contributed towards the development of Mental Health National Standards for Police. A key component of these standards is working in collaboration with other agencies and service providers in responding to mental health-related incidents.

In January 2016, WA Police commenced a two-year trial at selected locations including the South East Metropolitan District, North West Metropolitan District and Perth Watch House. This was to evaluate the effectiveness and value of the establishment of Mental Health Co-Response Teams in responding to mental health related calls to police for assistance, and

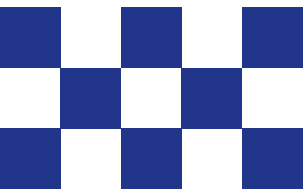
intervention within the policing environment.

WA Police has worked with the Mental Health Commission and the Department of Health to develop an appropriate response model to incidents where mental health is a factor. The Mental Health Co-Response Teams and the associated trial have delivered the following outcomes:

- In excess of 4,450 interventions¹ in the trial locations in the first six months of the trial. This has equated to approximately an 80 per cent decrease in mental health transportations.
- Diverting early and minor offenders with mental health issues from the criminal justice system
- Delivering outcomes in forensic services to the Western Australian Mental Health, Alcohol and Other Drug Services Plan 2015-2025
- Twenty police officers completed mental health co-response training and were deployed to the South East Metropolitan and North West Metropolitan Districts mobile response teams

Note:

¹ An intervention is any interaction with the call received at Police Operations or taken in the field from a police officer. Interventions can include: checking of the person's clinical history, providing risk advice to attending police, attending scene and providing full mental health assessment to the person in crisis, arranging for ambulance transport or other transport options to get the person to hospital, providing a referral to a person in crisis, making telephone contact with the person in crisis, providing a mental health assessment of persons entering the Perth Watch House.



REPORT ON OPERATIONS

- Information sessions facilitated by WA Police and the Mental Health Commission for consumer and primary care representatives, with expressions of interest to join the decision making process in the ongoing development and operational environment of the Mental Health Co-Response Trial.

BODY-WORN VIDEO

In April 2016, the body-worn video camera trial commenced. The trial areas included Bunbury Police Station, Central Metropolitan (Perth) Response Teams, and Perth Subdistrict Local Policing Teams. The Regional Operations Group and Mounted Section are also trialling cameras for specific operations in the Perth region. The cameras are being worn on randomly selected days, are visible, and come with a standard script for police officers to inform individuals that they are being filmed.

Body-worn video is a recent evidence-based policing initiative being trialled to evaluate the feasibility of video cameras worn by police officers. The expected outcomes of the trial include:

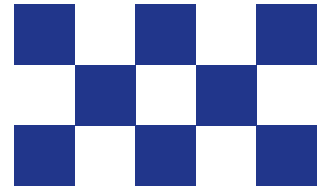
- An increase in early guilty pleas
- Efficiencies within the crime/justice sector

- Reduce the incidence of violence against police and in turn, the need for use of force by officers
- Reduce complaints and false reports against police officers
- Improve police transparency
- Improve behaviors for the police and community.

The trial will run for six months, with the option of a six-month extension. Specialised training is being provided to all participating officers, covering legal, policy and practical aspects of the body-worn video initiative.



REPORT ON OPERATIONS



POLICE EXCELLENCE AWARDS

The WA Police Excellence Awards recognise the hard work and effort that police officers contribute to the WA community. The diversity of the nominated officers and teams showcases that police work is both varied and challenging. In recognising this work with a nomination, it reinforces that members of police are also community members with shared concerns.

Last December, the 2015 WA Police Excellence Award winners and finalists were announced:

- **Individual Category Winner: Senior Constable Brett Jeffrey, Great Southern Family Protection Unit**

Senior Constable Jeffrey is a committed, compassionate and professional Family Protection Officer based in the Great Southern District. He makes assisting victims of domestic violence a priority and maintains strong networks with agency partners to develop effective intervention strategies for families at risk of harm and those who are repeat victims.

- **Team Category Winner: Major Crash Investigation Unit**

The members of the Major Crash Investigation Unit are involved in complex investigations into fatal and serious injury road crashes. They are required to interact with the family and friends involved to assist them through the trauma surrounding the incident. The team was nominated by several family members of road crash victims for their empathy and openness in dealing with their cases.

- **Minister's Award for Innovation in Policing: Sergeant Phil Ward, South East Metropolitan District**

Sergeant Phil Ward was the inaugural recipient of this award for his role in improving the Police Incident Management System. This inaugural award was introduced to highlight the many innovative ideas that WA Police employees have been contributing to assist in refining policing services for the benefit of the community.



SUMMARY OF RESULTS AGAINST FINANCIAL TARGETS

ACTUAL RESULTS VERSUS BUDGET TARGETS



Requirement under Treasurer's Instruction 808 s4

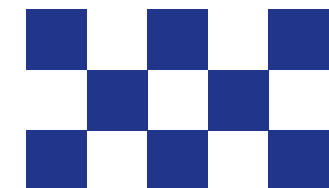
	2015-16 Target \$'000	2015-16 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000
Total cost of services	1,357,591	1,338,581	(19,010)
The variance represents a 1.4% decrease on the total cost of service target The variance is mainly attributable to the underspend in Government Regional Officers Housing, Depreciation and Capital Works expense, offset by an increase in leave liability accruals.			
Net cost of services ^(a)	1,311,075	1,287,982	(23,093)
The variance represents a 1.8% decrease on the net cost of service target The decrease is mainly attributable to the flow on impact of the decreased Total Cost of Service			
Total equity	1,288,717	1,281,722	(6,995)
The variance is mainly due to the increase in contributed equity, offset by a decrease in the asset revaluation for land and buildings and in accumulated surplus/deficit.			
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	(35,373)	(67,162)	(31,789)
The decrease in cash held is mainly attributable to the reduction in service appropriation and an increase in the purchase of non-current physical assets.			
Approved full-time equivalent (FTE) staff level^(b)	8,160	8,244	84

Notes:

(a) State Grants income is reflected as income from State Government and is therefore not included in net cost of services. The net cost of services target of \$1,311,075,000 equals the 2015-16 budget of \$1,292,481,000 adjusted to exclude State Grants income of \$18,594,000.

(b) FTE staff level of 2015-16 Target/Actual includes Traffic Wardens. These figures are based on the projected and actual average of the quarterly reports made under the Human Resource Minimum Obligatory Information Requirements report to Government.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS AGAINST PERFORMANCE TARGETS



Requirement under Treasurer's Instruction 808 s4

Key Effectiveness Indicators ^(a)	2015-16 Target ^(b)	2015-16 Actual	Variation ^(c)
Outcome: Contribute to community safety and security			
Rate of offences against the person (excluding domestic violence incidents) per 100,000 people	810	801.7	(8.3)
Rate of offences against property per 100,000 people	6,200	6,947.2	747.2
Percentage of sworn police officer hours available for frontline policing duties	75%	73.1%	(1.9%)
Percentage of priority 1 & 2 incidents in the metropolitan area responded to within 12 minutes	80%	78.2%	(1.8%)
Percentage of priority 3 incidents in the metropolitan area responded to within 60 minutes	80%	82.8%	2.8%
Percentage of family and domestic-related incidents where an offender was processed for an offence against the person within 7 days	75%	72.3%	(2.7%)
Percentage of offences against the person investigations finalised within 60 days	85%	85.8%	0.8%
Percentage of offences against property investigations finalised within 30 days	90%	89.5%	(0.5%)
Percentage of traffic law enforcement contacts made by police officers that target 'Category A' offences ^(d)	90%	97.9%	7.9%
Percentage of the community who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the service received during their most recent contact with police	82%	84.8%	2.8%
Percentage of the community who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that they have confidence in police	85%	82.2%	(2.8%)
Key Efficiency Indicators ^(a)			
Service 1: Metropolitan policing services			
Average cost of metropolitan policing services per person in the Perth metropolitan area	\$254	\$261	\$7
Service 2: Regional and remote policing services			
Average cost of regional and remote policing services per person in regional WA	\$725	\$690	(\$35)
Service 3: Specialist policing services			
Average cost of specialist policing services per person in WA	\$162	\$165	\$3

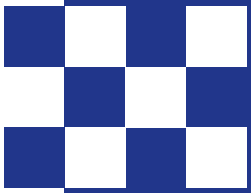
Notes:

(a) The tables are a summary of the 2015-16 WA Police Key Performance Indicators. For more detailed information see the Key Performance Indicators section of this report.

(b) Targets as specified in the 2015-16 Budget Statements.

(c) Variations shown in brackets represent a decrease in the actual figure compared with the target. Depending on the Key Performance Indicator, a decrease in the actual figure does not necessarily mean that the target has not been achieved. A variation between percentages should be interpreted as a percentage point change.

(d) 'Category A' offences include: driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs, careless/dangerous/reckless driving, non-speed camera speeding offences, no authority to drive/unlicensed vehicle, use of mobile phones whilst driving, and non-wearing of seatbelts/restraints/helmets.



SUMMARY OF VARIATION AGAINST PERFORMANCE TARGETS

OUTCOME: CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY



KEY EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

The following Key Effectiveness Indicator targets were not met:

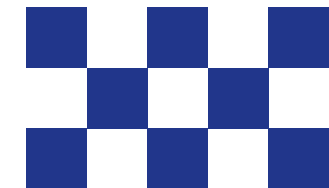
- The rate of offences against property per 100,000 people. The 2015-16 rate was 12.1% higher than the target of 6,200. The main factor contributing to the variance was a significant increase in theft offences in the Perth metropolitan area. WA Police implemented several initiatives to address the growth in property crime.
- The percentage of sworn police officer hours available for frontline policing duties. Of note, the percentage has improved since 2012-13. The Frontline 2020 Program has resulted in the redeployment of police officers to the frontline.
- The percentage of priority 1 & 2 incidents in the metropolitan area responded to within 12 minutes. Of note, the percentage has improved since 2014-15.
- The percentage of family and domestic-related incidents where an offender was processed for an offence against the person within 7 days. Of note, the percentage has improved since 2012-13.
- The percentage of offences against property investigations finalised within 30 days.

KEY EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

The nature of policing is highly reactive and with demand for services changing each year, the average cost per person of providing policing services can vary significantly. Policing activities include keeping the peace, enforcing the law, preventing and detecting crime, apprehending offenders and emergency management. The average cost per person can be affected by such factors as employee pay rate movements and other cost increases, changes in work practices or streamlining of processes.

The targets for the average cost of metropolitan policing services per person in the Perth metropolitan area and the average cost of specialist policing services per person in WA were not met.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES IMPACTING THE AGENCY



DEMAND FOR POLICING SERVICES



Challenges and complexities within the community including crime rates, mental health, family violence and over representation of Aboriginal people within the justice system, require WA Police to be agile and refocus and redirect its effort and resources where they are needed most.

In early 2016, changes were made to metropolitan region, with the aim of honing operational policing activity towards addressing volume crime and domestic violence offences. To provide more focussed leadership, WA Police divided the metropolitan region into two, announcing the creation of an Assistant Commissioner and Commander, Metropolitan North Region and an Assistant Commissioner and Commander, Metropolitan South Region.

Nine large dedicated response teams work to rosters that are matched specifically to changes in demand generated by calls for assistance from the public. Thirty-five smaller Local Policing Teams are dedicated to working primarily within specific suburbs focusing on policing local area problems. Working at a local level allows Local Policing Teams to develop a closer community connection, increase their local knowledge, and enables them to focus consistently on local crime hot spots, priority offenders, and repeat victims.

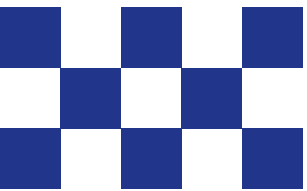
ILLICIT DRUG USE



The 2013 National Drug Strategy Household Survey identified that Western Australians continued to have the second highest rate of illicit drug use in Australia. The data highlighted that Western Australians reported the highest use of amphetamine type substances and the misuse of pharmaceuticals than any other state or territory.

Statistics from the Australian Institute of Criminology's Drug Use Monitoring in Australia research program revealed that 43 per cent of WA Police Perth Watch House detainees tested positive to methamphetamine via urinalysis in 2015. This is the highest rate recorded for Perth since the commencement of the program in 1999.

WA Police aims to disrupt the supply of drugs into WA by targeting organised crime syndicates importing and selling wholesale methamphetamine in the state. This will be achieved through the targeting of importation opportunities, proceeds of sale and the offshore transfer of funds.



SIGNIFICANT ISSUES IMPACTING THE AGENCY

FAMILY & DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



Family violence is a complex and multi-layered social issue that directly and indirectly impacts on many sectors of the Australian community. The federal Department of Social Services brings together the efforts of governments across the nation through its National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010-2022. This aims to make a real and sustained reduction in the levels of violence against women with a particular focus on family violence.

The State Government's Freedom from Fear Action Plan 2015: Working towards the elimination of family and domestic violence in Western Australia, and the Safer Families, Safer Communities Kimberley Family Violence Regional Plan 2015-2020, reaffirm the commitment to reduce family violence through a framework of action that includes a whole-of-government and community sector response.

WA Police investigates acts of family and domestic violence where police reasonably

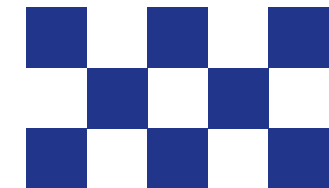
suspect the act of family and domestic violence being committed is a criminal offence or the act has put the safety of a person at risk. WA Police is often the first point of contact in the frontline response to family violence and is integral to the broader family violence response system. WA Police prioritises policing efforts to maximise victim safety and perpetrator accountability.

Some of the initiatives and associated causes helping to raise awareness include the following:

- The Council of Australian Governments declaring family violence a national priority
- Interstate publicity including the Victorian Royal Commission into family violence and the introduction of a Minister for Family Violence in both New South Wales and Victoria
- The Law Reform Commission of Western Australia, Ombudsman Western Australia, and Community Development and Justice Standing Committee hearings and reports.

In anticipation of increased reporting, WA Police recently completed an internal review of its service delivery to family violence. As a result, WA Police has created the Crime Investigation and Family Violence Division to improve its strategic response to family violence and examine current and emerging trends.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES IMPACTING THE AGENCY



DRIVER BEHAVIOUR



WA Police continues to focus its traffic enforcement effort on driver behaviour that contributes to fatal and serious crashes. By maintaining a high proportion of enforcement activities on the most serious offences, WA Police is targeting those behaviours known to be the major causal factors in fatal and serious crashes and providing its contribution to the State Government's Towards Zero Strategy.

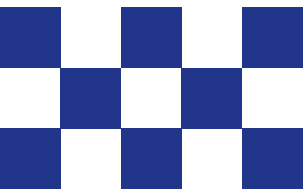
To achieve this, WA Police has identified target offences known as Category A offences, which are offences that contribute highly in fatal and serious crashes. These include: driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs, careless/dangerous/reckless driving, non-speed camera speeding offences, no authority to drive/unlicensed vehicle, use of mobile phones whilst driving, and non-wearing of seatbelts/restraints/helmets. The agency strives for 90 per cent of on road traffic enforcement resources to target these type of offences. Additionally, the WA Police Traffic Enforcement Strategy July 2015 to June 2016 provided the direction for traffic enforcement activities.

The agency also has a strong focus on enforcing the road rules and acknowledges the integration of enforcement with behaviour campaigns, standardised enforcement responses and increasing intelligence led and evidence based road policing strategies. WA Police continues to strengthen partnerships with key road safety agencies and organisations.

The outcome of this focus is:

- General deterrence - driver awareness of high risk behaviour created through high visibility and static activities.
- Specific deterrence - operations focussed on drivers who have been previously detected or locations that have previously been featured as risk locations.





SIGNIFICANT ISSUES IMPACTING THE AGENCY

COUNTER-TERRORISM



WA Police is responsible for the prevention of, preparedness for, response to and recovery from terrorism in the state. Current challenges include:

- Increasing extremist use of the internet, social media and technology inspiring a wide and diverse audience
- Globalisation of terrorist networks providing transferable skill-sets to operatives and foreign fighters
- Decentralised authority for terrorist attack planning to any person/s willing to take up the cause makes it less likely that police will disrupt all planning
- Maintaining the safety and security of police and defence personnel and facilities in the heightened threat level.

As a response to the heightened terrorism threat level, WA Police works with national law enforcement and intelligence agencies in a collaborative, coordinated and operational approach to ensure the safety of the community. Maintaining the safety of public spaces, critical infrastructure assets and

emergency management preparedness are paramount for the agency.

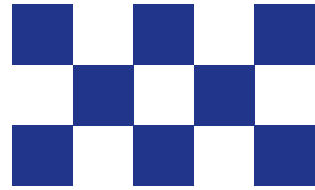
The need to strengthen WA Police capabilities has also been driven by the changing face of terrorism and terrorist activities across the world. It is widely recognised that terrorist strategies have changed from direct attacks to an inspire-philosophy (think globally, act locally), propagated through social media narratives and other electronic platforms.

Whilst the threat of large-scale terrorist attacks is still present there is a growing emphasis on the lone actor, and low-tech but high impact attacks. These individuals use methods that are relatively difficult to detect and disrupt without the cooperation of numerous networks spanning national, state and local communities.

WA Police is actively involved in state security investigations and its state of readiness has been raised in accordance with the National Threat Advisory System level. It remains well equipped and well positioned to respond to counter terrorism investigations and terrorist incidents.

The agency will continue working with and drawing on the expertise and special capabilities of State and Commonwealth law enforcement and intelligence agencies to build resistance, prevent, disrupt and respond to terrorist acts when required.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES IMPACTING THE AGENCY



PARTNERSHIPS



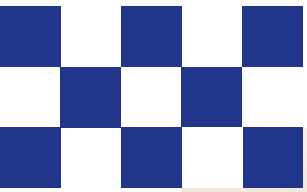
Issues relating to mental health, domestic violence, and drug and alcohol abuse remain challenges for WA Police. Responding to related incidents necessitates not just significant police effort but also the expertise of other government and non-government agencies and private organisations in jointly responding to these issues. Establishing a formal relationship of shared responsibility and joined-up service delivery is therefore vital.

At an operational level, WA Police has formed a range of partnership agreements with other key stakeholders to provide early intervention and diversion programs to divert offenders from the justice system. These programs create a greater opportunity to address underlying risk factors to offending at an early stage, decreasing the demand on services, and increasing community safety.

Strategies, services and programs developed and delivered in partnership with other agencies are supported through:

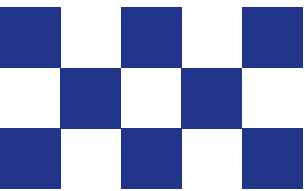
- Implementing recommendations in government reports, reviews and inquiries, and the government's stated reform agenda
- Evaluation of programs to ensure outcomes are met
- Provision of mental health services to divert people towards suitable treatment and where appropriate, away from ongoing engagement in the criminal justice system
- Legislative obligations including substantive equality and juvenile offenders.

WA Police will continue to build its leadership and technical capacity to form partnerships that develop innovative strategies to reduce crime and improve community safety.





DISCLOSURES AND LEGAL COMPLIANCE



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S OPINION



Auditor General

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Parliament of Western Australia

POLICE SERVICE

Report on the Financial Statements

I have audited the accounts and financial statements of the Police Service.

The financial statements comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2016, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows, Schedule of Income and Expenses by Service, Schedule of Assets and Liabilities by Service, and Summary of Consolidated Account Appropriations and Income Estimates for the year then ended, and Notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, including Administered transactions and balances.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements are based on proper accounts and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Police Service at 30 June 2016 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended. They are in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Treasurer's Instructions.

Commissioner of Police's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Commissioner of Police is responsible for keeping proper accounts, and the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Treasurer's Instructions, and for such internal control as the Commissioner of Police determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

As required by the Auditor General Act 2006, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on my audit. The audit was conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those Standards require compliance with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and that the audit be planned and performed to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

I believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Report on Controls

I have audited the controls exercised by the Police Service during the year ended 30 June 2016.

Controls exercised by the Police Service are those policies and procedures established by the Commissioner of Police to ensure that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property, and the incurring of liabilities have been in accordance with legislative provisions.

Opinion

In my opinion, in all material respects, the controls exercised by the Police Service are sufficiently adequate to provide reasonable assurance that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property, and the incurring of liabilities have been in accordance with legislative provisions during the year ended 30 June 2016.

Commissioner of Police's Responsibility for Controls

The Commissioner of Police is responsible for maintaining an adequate system of internal control to ensure that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of public and other property, and the incurring of liabilities are in accordance with the Financial Management Act 2006 and the Treasurer's Instructions, and other relevant written law.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of Controls

As required by the Auditor General Act 2006, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the controls exercised by the Police Service based on my audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of controls to ensure that the Police Service complies with the legislative provisions. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement and include an evaluation of the design and implementation of relevant controls.

I believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Report on the Key Performance Indicators

I have audited the key performance indicators of the Police Service for the year ended 30 June 2016.

The key performance indicators are the key effectiveness indicators and the key efficiency indicators that provide information on outcome achievement and service provision.

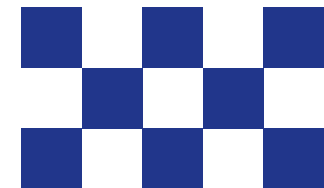
Opinion

In my opinion, in all material respects, the key performance indicators of the Police Service are relevant and appropriate to assist users to assess the Police Service's performance and fairly represent indicated performance for the year ended 30 June 2016.

Commissioner of Police's Responsibility for the Key Performance Indicators

The Commissioner of Police is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the key performance indicators in accordance with the Financial Management Act 2006 and the Treasurer's Instructions and for such controls as the Commissioner of Police determines necessary to ensure that the key performance indicators fairly represent indicated performance.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S OPINION



Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of Key Performance Indicators

As required by the Auditor General Act 2006, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the key performance indicators based on my audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the key performance indicators. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the key performance indicators. In making these risk assessments the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Commissioner of Police's preparation and fair presentation of the key performance indicators in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the relevance and appropriateness of the key performance indicators for measuring the extent of outcome achievement and service provision.

I believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting the above audits, I have complied with the independence requirements of the Auditor General Act 2006 and Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards, and other relevant ethical requirements.

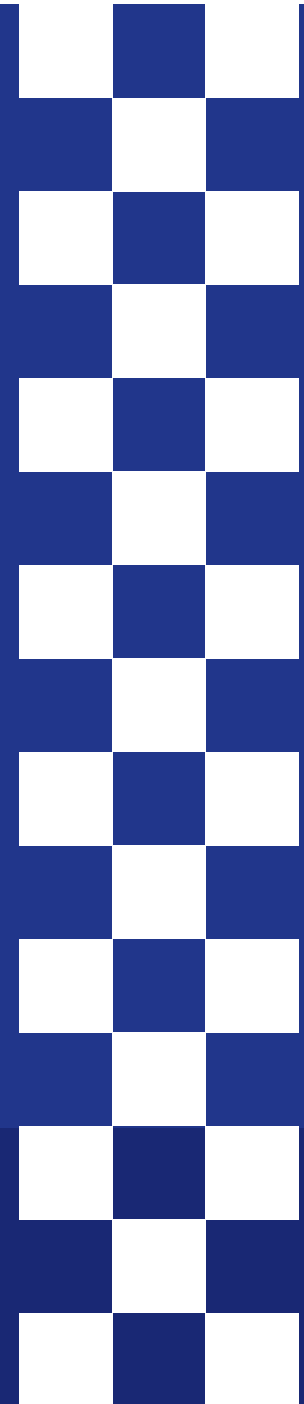
Matters Relating to the Electronic Publication of the Audited Financial Statements and Key Performance Indicators

This auditor's report relates to the financial statements and key performance indicators of the Police Service for the year ended 30 June 2016 included on the Police Service's website. The Police Service's management is responsible for the integrity of the Police Service's website. This audit does not provide assurance on the integrity of the Police Service's website. The auditor's report refers only to the financial statements and key performance indicators described above. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from these financial statements or key performance indicators. If users of the financial statements and key performance indicators are concerned with the inherent risks arising from publication on a website, they are advised to refer to the hard copy of the audited financial statements and key performance indicators to confirm the information contained in this website version of the financial statements and key performance indicators.

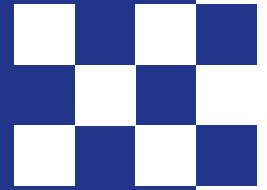

COLIN MURPHY
AUDITOR GENERAL
FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIA
Perth, Western Australia
22 August 2016



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



POLICE SERVICE



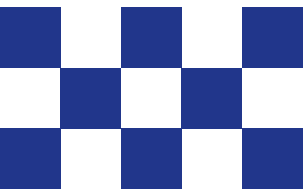
CERTIFICATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

The accompanying financial statements of the Police Service have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2006* from proper accounts and records to present fairly the financial transactions for the financial year ending 30 June 2016 and the financial position as at 30 June 2016.

At the date of signing we are not aware of any circumstances which would render the particulars included in the financial statements misleading or inaccurate.

Karl J O'Callaghan APM
Commissioner of Police

Santa Cardenia
Acting Chief Finance Officer
16 August 2016



STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

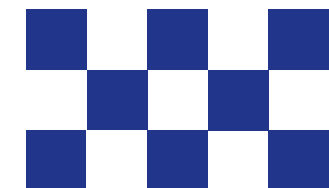
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	Note	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
COST OF SERVICES			
Expenses			
Employee expenses	6	999,766	959,016
Supplies and services	7	216,034	196,657
Depreciation & amortisation expense	8	53,157	50,345
Accommodation expenses	9	55,916	52,495
Grant payments	10	5,420	4,377
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	16(b)	220	91
Other expenses	11	8,068	10,872
Total Cost of Services		1,338,581	1,273,853
Income			
Revenue			
User charges and fees	12	36,535	33,331
Commonwealth grants	13	1,897	2,314
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	14	11,769	10,048
Other revenue	15	341	1,374
Total Revenue		50,542	47,067
Gains			
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	16(a)	57	223
Total Gains		57	223
Total Income other than Income from State Government		50,599	47,290
NET COST OF SERVICES		1,287,982	1,226,563
Income from State Government			
Service appropriation	17	1,225,780	1,227,972
State grants	18	22,006	17,180
Services received free-of-charge	19	6,512	7,320
Royalties for Regions Fund	20	10,275	8,768
Total Income from State Government		1,264,573	1,261,240
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD		(23,409)	34,677
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	33(b)	(11,770)	8,104
Total other comprehensive income		(11,770)	8,104
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		(35,179)	42,781

Refer to the 'Schedule of Income and Expenses by Service'. The Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

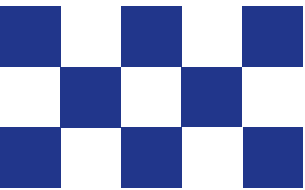
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2016



	Note	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	21	48,222	73,646
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	22	5,709	47,447
Receivables	23	7,195	7,984
Amounts receivable for services	24	7,856	15,137
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	25	1,917	1,917
Inventories	26	749	729
Other current assets	27	8,579	18,096
Total Current Assets		80,227	164,956
Non-Current Assets			
Amounts receivable for services	24	406,722	349,172
Property, plant and equipment	28	955,010	942,617
Intangible assets	29	72,501	70,050
Total Non-Current Assets		1,434,233	1,361,839
TOTAL ASSETS		1,514,460	1,526,795
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Provisions	31	154,157	152,437
Payables	32	17,000	41,882
Total Current Liabilities		171,157	194,319
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	31	61,581	57,344
Total Non-Current Liabilities		61,581	57,344
TOTAL LIABILITIES		232,738	251,663
NET ASSETS		1,281,722	1,275,132
EQUITY			
	33		
Contributed equity		666,498	624,729
Reserves		371,049	399,556
Accumulated surplus		244,175	250,847
TOTAL EQUITY		1,281,722	1,275,132

Refer to the 'Schedule of Assets and Liabilities by Service'. The Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.



STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

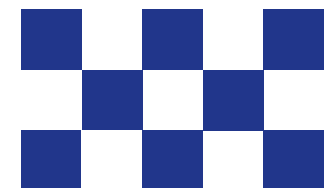
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	Contributed equity \$'000	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated surplus/ (deficit) \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2014	33	565,275	393,507	1,172,897
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	8,104	34,677	42,781
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficit) of assets disposed	-	(2,055)	2,055	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Capital appropriations	35,410	-	-	35,410
Other contributions by owners	28,625	-	-	28,625
Distributions to owners	(4,581)	-	-	(4,581)
Total	59,454	-	-	59,454
Balance at 30 June 2015	624,729	399,556	250,847	1,275,132
Balance at 1 July 2015	624,729	399,556	250,847	1,275,132
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	(11,770)	(23,409)	(35,179)
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficit) of assets disposed	-	(16,737)	16,737	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Capital appropriations	44,632	-	-	44,632
Other contributions by owners	13,998	-	-	13,998
Distributions to owners	(16,861)	-	-	(16,861)
Total	41,769	-	-	41,769
Balance at 30 June 2016	666,498	371,049	244,175	1,281,722

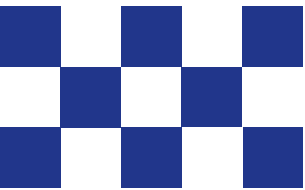
The Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016



	Note	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT			
Service appropriation		1,166,555	1,166,301
Capital appropriations		44,632	35,410
Holding account drawdowns		15,137	14,972
Grants from State Government		22,007	17,180
Royalties for Regions Fund		11,428	18,031
Non retained revenue distribution to owners		-	(770)
Net cash provided by State Government		1,259,759	1,251,124
Utilised as follows:			
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Payments			
Employee payments		(1,009,895)	(954,405)
Supplies and services		(200,710)	(188,950)
Accommodation payments		(60,586)	(54,922)
Grant payments		(5,654)	(4,379)
GST payments on purchases		(36,538)	(32,415)
Other payments		(6,027)	(3,404)
		(1,319,410)	(1,238,475)
Receipts			
User charges and fees		31,812	29,000
Commonwealth grants		1,963	2,247
Contributions, sponsorships and donations		10,019	9,473
GST receipts on sales		4,530	4,127
GST receipts from taxation authority		32,573	26,077
Other receipts		2,119	2,025
		83,016	72,949
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	34(b)	(1,236,394)	(1,165,526)



STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

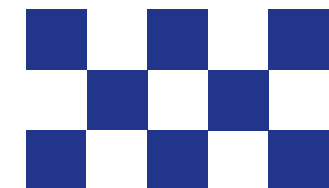
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	Note	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments			
Purchase of non-current physical assets		(91,080)	(68,235)
Receipts			
Proceeds from sale of non-current physical assets		553	624
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(90,527)	(67,611)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
		(67,162)	17,987
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period		121,093	103,106
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF PERIOD	34(a)	53,931	121,093

The Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

SUMMARY OF CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS AND INCOME ESTIMATES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016



	2016 Estimate \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000	2016 Variation \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000
DELIVERY OF SERVICES						
Income						
Item 41 Net amount appropriated to deliver services	1,266,145	1,221,276	(44,869)	1,221,276	1,223,582	(2,306)
Amounts Authorised by Other Statutes						
<i>Salaries and Allowances Act 1975</i>	4,504	4,504	-	4,504	4,390	114
Total appropriations provided to deliver services	1,270,649	1,225,780	(44,869)	1,225,780	1,227,972	(2,192)
CAPITAL						
Item 128 Capital Appropriation	44,632	44,632	-	44,632	35,410	9,222
GRAND TOTAL	1,315,281	1,270,412	(44,869)	1,270,412	1,263,382	7,030
Details of Expenses by Service						
Metropolitan Policing Services	526,800	531,820	5,020	531,820	500,597	31,223
Regional and Remote Policing Services	404,819	380,485	(24,334)	380,485	378,462	2,023
Specialist Policing Services	425,972	426,276	304	426,276	394,794	31,482
Total Cost of Services	1,357,591	1,338,581	(19,010)	1,338,581	1,273,853	64,728
Less Total income	(65,110)	(50,599)	14,511	(50,599)	(47,290)	(3,309)
Net Cost of Services	1,292,481	1,287,982	(4,499)	1,287,982	1,226,563	61,419
Adjustments	(21,832)	(62,202)	(40,370)	(62,202)	1,409	(63,611)
Total appropriations provided to deliver services	1,270,649	1,225,780	(44,869)	1,225,780	1,227,972	(2,192)
Capital Expenditure						
Purchase of non-current physical assets	73,333	91,131	17,798	91,131	67,725	23,406
Adjustments for other funding sources	(28,701)	(46,499)	(17,798)	(46,499)	(32,315)	(14,184)
Capital appropriations	44,632	44,632	-	44,632	35,410	9,222
DETAILS OF INCOME ESTIMATES						
Income disclosed as Administered Incomes	650	2,253	1,603	2,253	622	1,631
Total Income Estimates	650	2,253	1,603	2,253	622	1,631

Note 43 'Explanatory Statement' provides details of any significant variations between estimates and actual results for 2016 and between actual results for 2015 and 2016.

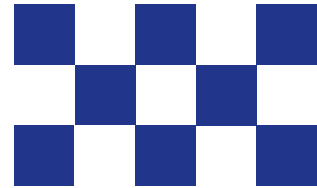
SCHEDULE OF INCOME AND EXPENSES BY SERVICE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

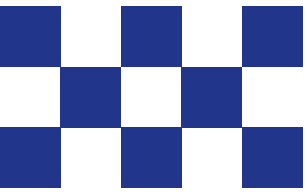
	Metropolitan Policing Services		Regional and Remote Policing Services		Specialist Policing Services		TOTAL	
	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
COST OF SERVICES								
Expenses								
Employee expenses	413,070	386,519	297,994	300,710	288,702	271,787	999,766	959,016
Supplies and services	76,316	70,657	48,127	44,816	91,591	81,184	216,034	196,657
Depreciation & amortisation expense	16,903	17,353	15,699	13,905	20,555	19,087	53,157	50,345
Accommodation expenses	20,166	20,278	16,017	15,415	19,733	16,802	55,916	52,495
Grant payments	2,501	1,964	1,247	1,091	1,672	1,322	5,420	4,377
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	27	-	5	-	188	91	220	91
Other expenses	2,837	3,826	1,396	2,525	3,835	4,521	8,068	10,872
Total cost of services	531,820	500,597	380,485	378,462	426,276	394,794	1,338,581	1,273,853
Income								
Revenue								
User charges and fees	11,433	10,088	6,311	5,829	18,791	17,414	36,535	33,331
Commonwealth grants	-	-	-	300	1,897	2,014	1,897	2,314
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	1,220	1,037	8,752	7,671	1,797	1,340	11,769	10,048
Other revenue	42	357	32	173	267	844	341	1,374
Total Revenue	12,695	11,482	15,095	13,973	22,752	21,612	50,542	47,067
Gains								
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	10	1	5	6	42	216	57	223
Total Gains	10	1	5	6	42	216	57	223
Total Income other than Income from State Government	12,705	11,483	15,100	13,979	22,794	21,828	50,599	47,290
NET COST OF SERVICES	519,115	489,114	365,385	364,483	403,482	372,966	1,287,982	1,226,563
Income from State Government								
Service appropriation	502,633	496,633	353,784	369,996	369,363	361,343	1,225,780	1,227,972
State grants	(1)	-	1	90	22,006	17,090	22,006	17,180
Services received free-of-charge	2,771	3,140	1,361	1,661	2,380	2,519	6,512	7,320
Royalties for Regions Fund	-	-	10,275	8,768	-	-	10,275	8,768
Total Income from State Government	505,403	499,773	365,421	380,515	393,749	380,952	1,264,573	1,261,240
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD	(13,712)	10,659	36	16,032	(9,733)	7,986	(23,409)	34,677

SCHEDULE OF ASSET AND LIABILITIES BY SERVICE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016



	Metropolitan Policing Services		Regional and Remote Policing Services		Specialist Policing Services		Not reliably attributable to services		TOTAL	
	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
ASSETS										
Current assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,227	164,956	80,227	164,956
Non-current assets	326,731	349,048	303,458	279,692	397,323	383,927	406,721	349,172	1,434,233	1,361,839
Total Assets	326,731	349,048	303,458	279,692	397,323	383,927	486,948	514,128	1,514,460	1,526,795
LIABILITIES										
Current liabilities	63,693	72,110	45,949	56,100	44,516	50,705	16,999	15,404	171,157	194,319
Non-current liabilities	25,443	23,112	18,355	17,981	17,783	16,251	-	-	61,581	57,344
Total Liabilities	89,136	95,222	64,304	74,081	62,299	66,956	16,999	15,404	232,738	251,663
NET ASSETS	237,595	253,826	239,154	205,611	335,024	316,971	469,949	498,724	1,281,722	1,275,132



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

1. AUSTRALIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

GENERAL

The Police Service's financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016 have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. The term 'Australian Accounting Standards' includes Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB).

The Police Service has adopted any applicable, new and revised Australian Accounting Standards from their operative dates.

EARLY ADOPTION OF STANDARDS

The Police Service cannot early adopt an Australian Accounting Standard unless specifically permitted by Treasurer's Instruction (TI) 1101 'Application of Australian Accounting Standards and Other Pronouncements'. Partial exemption permitting early adoption of AASB 2015-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Fair Value Disclosures of Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities has been granted. Aside from AASB 2015-7, there has

been no early adoption of any other Australian Accounting Standards that have been issued or amended (but not operative) by the Police Service for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2016.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) GENERAL STATEMENT

The Police Service is a not-for-profit reporting entity that prepares general purpose financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the Framework, Statements of Accounting Concepts and other authoritative pronouncements of the AASB as applied by the Treasurer's Instructions. Several of these are modified by the Treasurer's Instructions to vary application, disclosure, format and wording.

The Financial Management Act 2006 and the Treasurer's Instructions impose legislative provisions that govern the preparation of financial statements and take precedence over the Australian Accounting Standards, the Framework, Statements of Accounting Concepts and other authoritative pronouncements of the AASB.

Where modification is required and has had a material or significant financial effect upon the reported results, details of that

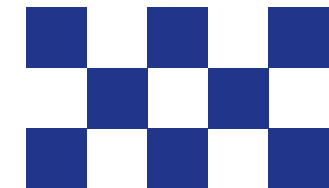
modification and the resulting financial effect are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

(b) BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting using the historical cost convention, except for land and buildings which have been measured at fair value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016



The accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements have been consistently applied throughout all periods presented unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000).

Note 3 'Judgements made by management in applying accounting policies' discloses judgements that have been made in the process of applying the Police Service's accounting policies resulting in the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Note 4 'Key sources of estimation uncertainty' discloses key assumptions made concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

(c) REPORTING ENTITY

The reporting entity comprises the Police Service.

Mission

The Police Service mission is "to enhance the quality of life and wellbeing of all people in Western Australia by contributing to making our State a safe and secure place".

The Police Service is predominately funded by Parliamentary appropriations supplemented by fees charged on a cost-recovery basis including police clearance certificates, firearms licensing, security services, private prosecution reports, freedom of information reports, conviction records and crash information.

Services

The Police Service provides the following services:

Service 1: Metropolitan policing services

General policing services provided by districts within the Metropolitan Region including: crime prevention, maintaining public order, and responding to and investigating criminal and general incidents.

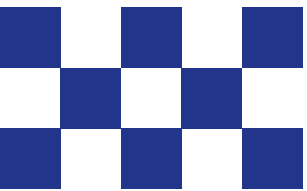
Service 2: Regional and remote policing services

General policing services provided by districts within regional Western Australia including: crime prevention, maintaining public order, and responding to and investigating criminal and general incidents.

Service 3: Specialist policing services

Specialist policing services include: major crime, serious and organized crime, sex crime, commercial crime, licensing enforcement, forensic, traffic enforcement, and counter terrorism and emergency response.

The Police Service administers assets, liabilities, income and expenses on behalf of Government which are not controlled by, nor integral to the function of, the Police Service. These administered balances and transactions are not recognised in the principal financial statements of the Police Service but schedules are prepared using the same basis as the financial statements and are presented in Note 44 'Schedule of administered items'.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

(d) CONTRIBUTED EQUITY

AASB Interpretation 1038 'Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities' requires transfers in the nature of equity contributions, other than as a result of a restructure of administrative arrangements, to be designated by the Government (owner) as contributions by owners (at the time of, or prior to transfer) before such transfers can be recognised as equity contributions in the financial statements. Capital appropriations have been designated as contributions by owners by TI 955 'Contributions by Owners made to Wholly Owned Public Sector Entities' and have been credited directly to Contributed Equity.

Transfer of net assets to/from other agencies, other than as a result of a restructure of administrative arrangements, are designated as contributions by owners where the transfers are non-discretionary and non-reciprocal. See Note 33 'Equity'.

(e) INCOME

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised and measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognised for the major business activities as follows:

Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised from the sale of goods and disposal of other assets when the significant risks and rewards of ownership transfer to the purchaser and can be measured reliably.

Provision of services

Revenue is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customer or by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction.

Service appropriations

Service Appropriations are recognised as revenues at fair value in the period in which the Police Service gains control of the appropriated funds. The Police Service gains control of appropriated funds at the time those funds are deposited into the

Police Service's bank account or credited to the 'Amounts receivable for services' (holding account) held at Treasury. See Note 17 'Service appropriation' for further detail.

Net appropriation determination

The Treasurer may make a determination providing for prescribed receipts to be retained for services under the control of the Police Service. In accordance with the most recent determination, as quantified in the 2015-16 Budget Statements, the Police Service retained \$50.599 million in 2015-16 (\$47.290 million in 2014-15) from the following:

- Proceeds from fees and charges
- Recoups of services provided
- Commonwealth specific-purpose grants
- State Government grants
- Sponsorships and donations
- Proceeds from the sale of motor vehicles
- One-off gains with a value less than \$15,000 from the sale of property other than real property.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016



Grants, other non-reciprocal contributions and donations

Revenue is recognised at fair value when the Police Service obtains control over the assets comprising the contributions which is usually when cash is received.

Other non-reciprocal contributions that are not contributions by owners are recognised at their fair value. Contributions of services are only recognised when a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would be purchased if not donated.

Royalties for Regions funds are recognised as revenue at fair value in the period in which the Police Service obtains control over the funds. The Police Service gains control of funds at the time the funds are deposited into the Police Service's bank account.

Gains

Realised and unrealised gains are usually recognised on a net basis. These include gains arising on the disposal of non-current assets and some revaluations of non-current assets.

(f) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Capitalisation/expensing of assets

Land vested within the Police Service is capitalised irrespective of value.

All other items of property, plant and equipment costing \$5,000 or more are recognised as assets and the cost of utilising these assets is expensed (depreciated) over their useful lives. Items of property, plant and equipment costing less than \$5,000 are immediately expensed directly to the Statement of Comprehensive Income (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total).

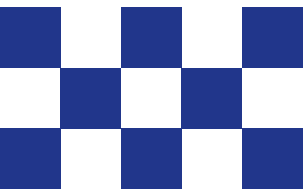
Initial recognition and measurement

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost.

For items of property, plant and equipment acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration, cost is their fair value at the date of acquisition.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition of an asset, the revaluation model is used for the measurement of land and buildings and historical cost for all other property, plant and equipment. Land and buildings are carried at fair value less accumulated depreciation on buildings and accumulated impairment losses. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Where market-based evidence is available, the fair value of land and buildings is determined on the basis of current market values determined by reference to recent market transactions. When buildings are revalued by reference to recent market transactions, the accumulated depreciation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount restated to the revalued amount.

In the absence of market-based evidence, the fair value of land and buildings is determined on the basis of existing use. This normally applies where buildings are specialised or where land use is restricted. Fair value for existing use buildings is determined by reference to the cost of replacing the remaining future economic benefits embodied in the asset, i.e. the depreciated replacement cost. Where the fair value of buildings is determined on the depreciated replacement cost basis, the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation are restated proportionately. Fair value for restricted use land is determined by comparison with market evidence for land with similar approximate utility (high restricted use land)

or market value of comparable unrestricted land (low restricted use land). When buildings are revalued, the accumulated depreciation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount restated to the revalued amount.

Independent valuations of land and buildings are provided on an annual basis by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Valuation Services) and recognised annually to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from the asset's fair value at the end of the reporting period.

The most significant assumptions and judgements in estimating fair value are made in assessing whether to apply the existing use basis to assets and in determining estimated economic life. Professional judgement by the valuer is required where evidence does not provide a clear distinction between market type assets and existing use assets.

Derecognition

Upon disposal or derecognition of an item of land and building, any revaluation surplus relating to that asset is transferred to Accumulated surplus.

Asset revaluation surplus

The asset revaluation surplus is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of non-current assets as described in Note 28 'Property, plant and equipment'.

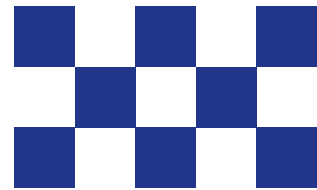
Depreciation

All non-current assets having a limited useful life are systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their future economic benefits.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation is provided for on either a straight-line basis net of residual values as is the case for vehicle, aircraft and vessels or on a straight-line basis for all other property, plant and equipment. Depreciation rates are reviewed annually and the useful lives for each class of depreciable asset are:

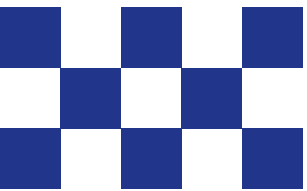
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016



CLASS OF ASSETS	YEARS
BUILDINGS	
Buildings	50
Transportables	20
COMPUTING AND COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	
Computing Software and Hardware	4 to 7
Radio Network and Equipment	7 to 25
Radio Site Infrastructure and Equipment	10 to 25
Communication Equipment	7
PLANT, EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLES	
Office Equipment	7
Furniture and Fittings	10
Aircraft	20
Vessels	10 to 15
Dogs and Horses	8 to 20
Motor Vehicles and Cycles	5
All Other Vehicles	7
Audio-Visual Equipment	7
Photographic and Traffic Equipment	8
Firearms and Scientific Equipment	10
Other Plant and Equipment	10
Leasehold Improvements	3 to 10

Works of Art controlled by the Police Service are classified as property, plant and equipment. They are anticipated to have indefinite useful lives. Their service potential has not, in any material sense, been consumed during the reporting period. As such, no amount for depreciation has been recognised in respect of them.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

(g) INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Capitalisation/expensing of assets

Acquisitions of intangible assets (being software licences) costing \$5,000 or more and other internally developed intangible assets costing \$50,000 or more are capitalised. The costs of utilising the assets is expensed (amortised) over their useful life. Costs incurred below these thresholds are expensed directly to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

All acquired and internally developed intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. For assets acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration, cost is their fair value at the date of acquisition.

The cost model is applied for subsequent measurement requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation

Amortisation for intangible assets with finite useful lives is calculated for the period of the expected benefit (estimated useful life)

on the straight-line basis using rates which are reviewed annually. All intangible assets controlled by the Police Service have a finite useful life and zero residual value. The expected useful lives for each class of intangible asset are:

Licences - 4 years

Software and related system developments - 8 years.

Licences

Licences have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

System developments

For system developments, research costs are expensed as incurred. Development costs incurred on an individual project are carried forward when their future economic benefits can reasonably be regarded as assured and that the total project costs are likely to exceed \$50,000. Other development expenditures are expensed as incurred.

Computer software

Software that is an integral part of the related hardware is treated as property, plant and equipment. Software that is not an integral part of the related hardware is treated as an intangible asset. Software costing less than \$5,000 is expensed in the year of acquisition.

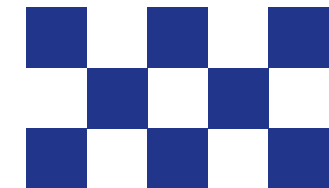
In some cases, base software is purchased and then re-configured to the needs of the Police Service. These are treated in accordance with system development policies.

(h) IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

Property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets are tested for any indication of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Where there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated. Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised. Where an

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016



asset measured at cost is written down to recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Where a previously revalued asset is written down to recoverable amount, the loss is recognised as a revaluation decrement in other comprehensive income. As the Police Service is a not-for-profit entity, unless a specialised asset has been identified as a surplus asset, the recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and depreciated replacement cost.

The risk of impairment is generally limited to circumstances where an asset's depreciation is materially understated, where the replacement cost is falling or where there is a significant change in useful life. Each relevant class of assets is reviewed annually to verify that the accumulated depreciation/amortisation reflects the level of consumption or expiration of an asset's future economic benefits and to evaluate any impairment risk from falling replacement costs.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at the end of each reporting period irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment.

The recoverable amount of assets identified as surplus assets is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Surplus assets carried at fair value have no risk of material impairment where fair value is determined by reference to market-based evidence. Where fair value is determined by reference to depreciated replacement cost, surplus assets are at risk of impairment and the recoverable amount is measured. Surplus assets at cost are tested for indications of impairment at the end of each reporting period.

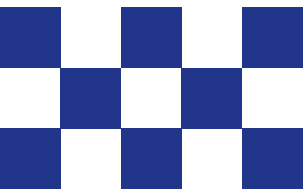
(i) NON-CURRENT ASSETS (OR DISPOSAL GROUPS) CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale are recognised at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and are presented separately from other assets in the Statement of Financial Position. These assets are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale.

All land holdings are Crown land vested in the Police Service by the Government. The Department of Lands (DoL) is the only agency with the power to sell Crown land. The Police Service transfers Crown land and their attached buildings to the DoL when the land become available for sale.

(j) LEASES

The Police Service holds a number of operating leases for buildings and motor vehicles. Lease payments are expensed on a straight-line basis over the lease term as this represents the pattern of benefits derived from the lease properties.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

(k) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

In addition to cash, the Police Service has two categories of financial instrument:

- Receivables; and
- Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

These have been desegregated into the following classes:

Financial Assets

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Restricted cash and cash equivalents
- Receivables
- Amount receivable for services
- Derivative Financial Instruments

Financial Liabilities

- Payables
- Accrued Expenses
- Derivative Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement of financial instruments is at fair value which normally equates to the transaction cost or the face value. Subsequent measurement is at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The fair value of short-term receivable and payables is the transaction cost or the face value because there is no interest rate applicable and subsequent measurement is not required as the effect of discounting is not material.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Police Service has entered into a number of forward foreign exchange contracts that do not qualify for hedge accounting. Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income to the extent that hedge accounting is not applied. Fair value is based on the quoted spot rates at the reporting date.

(l) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents (and restricted cash and cash equivalents) include cash on hand and cash deposits that are readily convertible to a known

amount of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Restricted cash assets are those cash assets, the uses of which are restricted, wholly or partly, by regulations or externally imposed requirements.

(m) AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FOR SERVICES (HOLDING ACCOUNT)

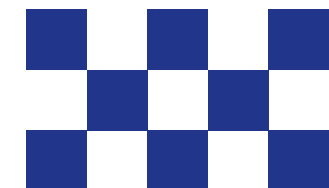
The Police Service receives appropriation funding on an accrual basis that recognises the full annual cash and non-cash cost of services. The appropriations are paid partly in cash and partly as an asset (Holding account receivable) that is accessible on the emergence of the cash funding requirement to cover items such as leave entitlements and asset replacement. See also Note 17 'Service appropriation' and Note 24 'Amounts receivable for services'.

(n) RECEIVABLES

Receivables are recognised at original invoice amount less an allowance for uncollectable amounts (i.e. impairment). The collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis and any receivables identified as uncollectable are written

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016



off against the allowance account. The allowance for uncollectable amounts (doubtful debts) is raised when there is objective evidence that the Police Service will not be able to collect the debts. The carrying amount is equivalent to fair value as it is due for settlement within 30 days. See also Note 2(k) 'Financial instruments' and Note 23 'Receivables'.

(o) INVENTORIES

Inventories include those items held for distribution and are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The values have been confirmed through an annual stocktake.

(p) PAYABLES

Payables, including accruals not yet billed, are recognised when the Police Service becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services. The carrying amount is equivalent to fair value, as they are generally settled within 30 days. See Note 36 'Financial instruments'.

(q) ACCRUED SALARIES

The accrued salaries suspense account (refer Note 22 'Restricted cash and cash equivalents') consists of amounts paid annually into a suspense account over a period of ten financial years to largely meet the additional cash outflow in each eleventh year when 27 pay days occur in that year instead of the normal 26. No interest is received on this account.

Accrued salaries (refer Note 32 'Payables') represent the amount due to staff but unpaid at the end of the financial year, as the pay date for the last pay period for that financial year does not coincide with the end of the financial year. Accrued salaries are settled within a fortnight of the financial year-end. The Police Service considers the carrying amount of accrued salaries to be equivalent to the net fair value. For 2016, there is no accrued salaries as the last pay day for the reporting period was 30 June.

(r) PROVISIONS

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing and amount. The Police Service only recognises provisions where there is a

present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and when the outflow of economic benefits is probable and can be measured reliably. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. Refer Note 31 'Provisions'.

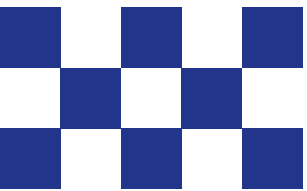
Provisions – Employee benefits

All annual and long service leave provisions are in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period.

Annual leave

Annual leave is not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period and is therefore considered to be 'other long-term employee benefits'. The annual leave liability is recognised and measured at the present value of amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled using remuneration rates expected to apply at the time of settlement.

When assessing expected future payments consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels including non-salary components such as employer



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

superannuation contributions, as well as the experience of employee departures and periods of service. The expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

The provision for annual leave is classified as a current liability as the Police Service does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

The provision for annual leave loading represents the present amount payable for annual leave loading accrued up to April 2011 for Public Service and Wages employees. This entitlement is measured in accordance with annual leave above. In April 2011, the Public Service and Government Officers General Agreement was amended so that annual leave loading shall be paid to Public Service employees on the first pay period in December in the calendar year in which the leave accrues.

For Police Officers, Police Auxiliary Officers and Public Service employees, the annual

leave loading is reported as an accrued expense as payment is made annually irrespective of whether leave is taken.

Long service leave

Long service leave is not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period and is therefore recognised and measured at the present value of amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled using remuneration rates expected to apply at the time of settlement.

When assessing expected future payments consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels including non-salary components such as employer superannuation contributions, as well as the experience of employee departures and periods of service. The expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Unconditional long service leave provisions are classified as current liabilities as

the Police Service does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period. Pre-conditional and conditional long service leave provisions are classified as non-current liabilities because the Police Service has an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability until the employee has completed the requisite years of service.

38-hour leave liability

The provision for 38-hour leave liability represents a commitment by Cabinet in 1986 to honour an agreement to accrue additional hours worked between 1 January and 30 September 1986. This was after the Government of the day granted a 38-hour week to Police Officers, back-dated to 1 January 1986.

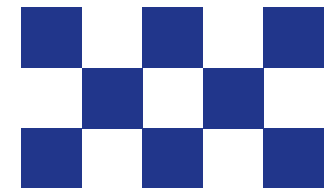
The hours accrued are generally payable on retirement, resignation or termination. This liability is measured on the same basis as long service leave.

Special paid leave

The provision for special paid leave represents the negotiated leave entitlement

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016



to police officers who previously accrued long service leave on a ten-year basis prior to the accrual period changing to seven years. This liability is measured on the same basis as annual leave.

Time off in lieu

This liability represents accumulated days off (time off in lieu) expected to be paid out within two months of the reporting date and is measured on the same basis as annual leave.

Sick leave

No provision is made for non-vesting sick leave as the sick leave taken each reporting period is less than the entitlement accruing, and this is expected to continue in future reporting periods.

Deferred leave

The provision for deferred leave relates to Public Service employees who have entered into an agreement to self-fund an additional twelve months leave in the fifth year of the agreement. The provision recognises the value of salary set aside for employees to be used in the fifth year. This

liability is measured on the same basis as annual leave. Deferred leave is reported as a current provision as employees can leave the scheme at their discretion at any time.

Purchased leave

The provision for purchased leave relates to Public Service employees who have entered into an agreement to self-fund up to an additional ten weeks leave per calendar year. The provision recognises the value of salary set aside for employees and is measured at the nominal amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. This liability is measured on the same basis as annual leave.

Post-separation medical benefits

The provision for post-separation medical benefits relates to the cost of providing medical benefits to injured Police Officers after they cease work with the Police Service. Medical benefits expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date are recognised and measured at the undiscounted amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Medical benefits expected to be settled more

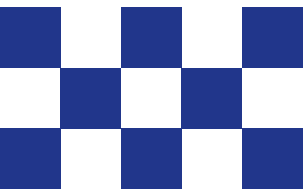
than 12 months after reporting date are measured at the present value of amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

An actuarial assessment of the amounts expected to be settled was performed at 30 June 2015.

In-service medical benefits

The provision for in-service medical benefits relates to the cost of providing medical benefits to Police Officers. WA Police pays reasonable expenses for work related and non-work related medical expenses, less the amounts of any benefits paid. Medical benefits expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date are recognised and measured at the undiscounted amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Medical benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months after reporting date are measured at the present value of amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

An actuarial assessment of the amounts expected to be settled was performed at 30 June 2015.

Superannuation

The Government Employees Superannuation Board (GESB) and other fund providers administer the public sector superannuation arrangements in Western Australia in accordance with legislative requirements. Eligibility criteria for membership in particular schemes for public sector employees varies according to commencement and implementation dates.

Eligible employees contribute to the Pension Scheme, a defined benefit pension scheme closed to new members since 1987, or the Gold State Superannuation Scheme (GSS), a defined benefit lump sum scheme closed to new members since 1995.

Employees commencing employment prior to 16 April 2007 who are not members of either the Pension or the GSS Scheme became non-contributory members of the West State Superannuation Scheme (WSS).

Employees commencing employment on or after 16 April 2007 became members of the GESB Super Scheme (GESBS). From 30 March 2012, existing members of the WSS or GESBS and new employees became able to choose their preferred superannuation fund. The Police Service makes contributions to GESB or other fund providers on behalf of employees in compliance with the Commonwealth Government's Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992. Contributions to these accumulation schemes extinguish the Police Service's liability for superannuation charges in respect of employees who are not members of the Pension Scheme or GSS.

The GSS is a defined benefit scheme for the purposes of employee and whole-of-government reporting. However, it is a defined contribution plan for agency purposes because the concurrent contributions (defined contributions) made by the Police Service to GESB extinguishes the Police Service's obligations to the related superannuation liability.

The Police Service has no liabilities under the Pension Scheme or the GSS Scheme.

The liabilities for the unfunded Pension Scheme and the unfunded GSS Scheme transfer benefits attributable to members who transferred from the Pension Scheme, are assumed by the Treasurer. All other GSS Scheme obligations are funded by concurrent contributions made by the Police Service to the GESB.

The GESB makes all benefit payments in respect of the Pension and GSS Schemes, and is recouped by the Treasurer for the employer's share.

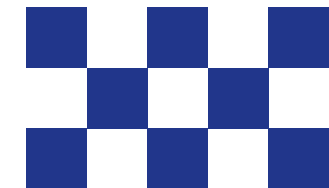
See also Note 2(s) 'Superannuation expense'.

Provisions - Other Employment on-costs

Employment on-costs, including workers' compensation insurance, are not employee benefits and are recognised separately as liabilities and expenses when the employment to which they relate has occurred. Employment on-costs are not included as part of the Police Service's 'Employee benefits expense' and the related liability is included in Employment on-costs provision. The associated expense is included under Note 6 'Employee expenses'.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016



(s) SUPERANNUATION EXPENSE

The superannuation expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income comprises employer contributions paid to the GSS (concurrent contributions), the WSS, the GESBS, or other superannuation funds. The employer contribution paid to the GESB in respect of the GSS is paid back into the Consolidated Account by the GESB.

(t) ASSETS AND SERVICES RECEIVED FREE-OF-CHARGE OR FOR NOMINAL COST

Assets and services received free-of-charge or for nominal value which can be reliably measured are recognised as income at fair value. Where the resource received represents a service that the Police Service would otherwise pay for, a corresponding expense is recognised. Receipts of assets are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position.

Assets or services received from another State Government agency are separately disclosed under 'Income from State Government' in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(u) ASSETS AND SERVICES PROVIDED FREE-OF-CHARGE OR FOR NOMINAL COST

The Police Service provides a range of services free-of-charge to other government agencies. Information on resources provided free-of-charge has not been reported at balance date.

(v) MONIES HELD IN TRUST

The Police Service receives money in a trustee capacity in the form of Found Money, Stolen Monies, Seized Monies and Deceased Estate Monies. As the Police Service only performs a custodial role in respect of these monies, and because the monies cannot be used for achievement of the Police Service objectives, they are not brought to account in the financial statements, but are reported within the notes to the financial statements (refer Note 45 'Special purpose accounts').

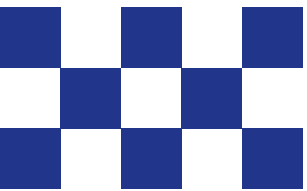
(w) GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included with receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position. The GST component of a receipt or payment is recognised on a gross basis in the Statement of Cash Flows.

(x) COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Comparative figures are, where appropriate, reclassified to be comparable with the figures presented in the current financial year.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

3. JUDGEMENTS MADE BY MANAGEMENT IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements about the application of accounting policies that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. The Police Service evaluates these judgements regularly.

Operating lease commitment

The Police Service has entered into a number of leases for buildings for branch office accommodation. Some of these leases relate to buildings of a temporary nature and it has been determined that the lessor retains substantially all the risks

and rewards incidental to ownership. Accordingly, these leases have been classified as operating leases.

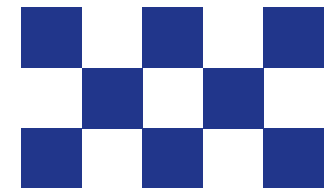
4. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The key estimates and assumptions made concerning the future are based on historical experience and various other factors that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. These include:

- Estimating the useful life and residual values of key assets;
- Estimating depreciated replacement cost;
- Estimating future salary rates, discount rates, employee retention rates and expected future payments for long service leave;
- Estimating future medical benefit payments to ceased police officers; and
- Estimating future medical benefit payments to serving police officers.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016



5. DISCLOSURE OF CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY AND ESTIMATES

Initial application of an Australian Accounting Standard

The Police Service has applied the following Australian Accounting Standards effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2015.

AASB 2013-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Conceptual Framework, Materiality and Financial Instruments

Part C of this Standard defers the application of AASB 9 to 1 January 2017. The application date of AASB 9 was subsequently deferred to 1 January 2018 by AASB 14-1. The Police Service has not yet determined the application and potential impact of the AASB 9.

AASB 2014-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2014) - Application of AASB 9 (December 2009) and AASB9 (December 2010 [AASB9 (2009 and 2010)]).

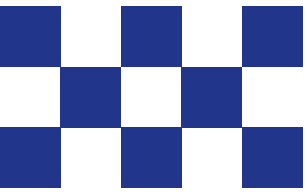
This Standard makes amendments to AASB 9 Financial Instruments (December 2009) and AASB 9 (December 2010), arising from the issuance of AASB 9 Financial Instruments in December 2014. The Police Service has not yet determined the application and potential impact of AASB 9.

AASB 2015-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Withdrawal of AASB 1031 Materiality

This Standard completes the withdrawal of references to AASB 1031 in all Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, allowing that Standard to effectively be withdrawn. There is no financial impact.

Future impact of Australian Accounting Standards not yet operative

The Police Service cannot early adopt an Australian Accounting Standard unless specifically permitted by TI 1101 'Application of Australian Accounting Standards and Other Pronouncements'. Consequently, the Police Service has not applied early any following Australian Accounting Standards that have been issued that may impact on the Police Service. Where applicable, these Australian Accounting Standards will be applied from their application date.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

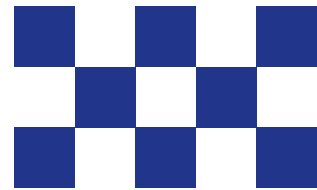
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

The Police Service has determined that there is no or minimal financial impact of the following Standards:

TITLE	OPERATIVE FOR REPORTING PERIODS BEGINNING ON/AFTER
AASB 1057 Application of Australian Accounting Standards	1 January 2016
AASB 2014-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations [AASB 1 & 11]	1 January 2016
AASB 2014-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation [AASB 116 & 138]	1 January 2016
AASB 2015-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Annual Improvements to Australian Accounting Standards 2012-14 Cycle [AASB 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 110, 119, 121, 133, 134, 137 & 140]	1 January 2016
AASB 2015-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 101 [AASB 7, 101, 134 & 1049]	1 January 2016
AASB 2015-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Extending Related Party Disclosures to Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities [AASB 10, 124 & 1049]	1 July 2016
AASB 2015-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Effective Date of AASB 15.	1 January 2017
AASB 2016-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 107	1 January 2017

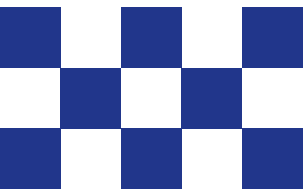
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016



The Police Service has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of the following Standards:

TITLE	OPERATIVE FOR REPORTING PERIODS BEGINNING ON/AFTER
AASB 9 Financial Instruments	1 January 2018
AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customer	1 January 2018
AASB 16 Leases	1 January 2019
AASB 2010-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010) [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 120, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 137, 139, 1023, & 1038 and Interpretation 2, 5, 10, 12, 19 & 127]	1 January 2018
AASB 2014-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards	1 January 2018
AASB 2014-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 15	1 January 2018
AASB 2014-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2014)	1 January 2018
AASB 2014-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements [AASB 1, 127 & 128]	1 January 2016
AASB 2014-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture [AASB 10 & 128]	1 January 2016
AASB 2015-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective date of AASB 15 [AASB 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 110, 119, 121, 133, 134, 137 & 140]	1 January 2017
AASB 2015-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective date of Amendments to AASB 10 & 128	1 January 2016
AASB 2016-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Clarifications to AASB 15	1 January 2018



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
6. EMPLOYEE EXPENSES		
Employee benefits expense		
Salaries and wages	729,395	694,468
Annual leave (a)	80,295	75,538
Long service leave (a)	24,438	26,322
Other leave (a)	2,385	207
Superannuation - defined contribution plans (b)	86,581	80,265
Employee housing	43,131	48,016
Relocation and relieving expenses	8,303	6,574
Fringe benefits tax	5,002	4,822
Uniforms and protective clothing	4,762	4,298
Medical expenses (c)	7,524	11,145
Other employee benefits expense	2,344	2,401
	994,160	954,056
Other employee expenses		
Training expenses	3,172	2,592
Workers' compensation including on-costs	2,462	2,806
Other employee expenses	(28)	(438)
	5,606	4,960
	999,766	959,016

(a) Includes a superannuation contribution component.

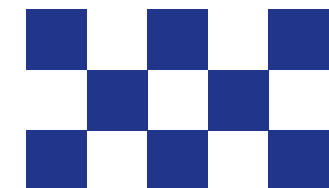
(b) Defined contribution plans include West State, Gold State and GESB Super Scheme (contributions paid).

(c) Medical expenses includes post-separation medical benefits.

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
7. SUPPLIES AND SERVICES		
Repairs and maintenance	17,399	14,227
Rental, leases and hire	14,181	12,709
Insurances and licences	16,164	13,843
Travel expenses	7,020	6,793
Communication expenses	8,331	7,884
Services and contracts	123,894	114,035
Equipment acquisitions	11,656	11,819
Fuels and oils	7,370	8,124
Consumables	9,109	6,897
Other supplies and services	910	326
	216,034	196,657
8. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE		
Depreciation		
Buildings	17,427	16,582
Plant, equipment and vehicles	9,748	9,429
Computing and communication equipment	9,964	8,649
Leasehold improvements	6,517	5,533
	43,656	40,193
Amortisation		
Software and software developments	9,501	10,152
	53,157	50,345

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016



	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
9. ACCOMMODATION EXPENSES		
Lease rentals	20,863	17,767
Repairs and maintenance	18,508	17,810
Energy, water and rates	12,094	11,925
Cleaning	4,451	4,993
	55,916	52,495

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
10. GRANT PAYMENTS		
State crime prevention grants	1,962	2,662
PCYC grants	3,367	1,672
Other grants	91	43
	5,420	4,377

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
11. OTHER EXPENSES		
Doubtful debts	4,720	5,178
Refund of State grants received	535	1,764
Refund of Royalties for Regions funds	-	428
Refund of Commonwealth grants received	-	385
Other assets written off (a)	1,509	1,447
Other expenses from ordinary activities	1,304	1,670
	8,068	10,872

a) Other assets written off include surplus assets and those write-offs in accordance with the Financial Management Act 2006 located within Note 40.

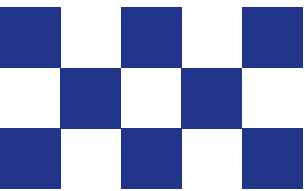
	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
12. USER CHARGES AND FEES		
Regulated fees		
Firearms	6,693	6,496
Security and related activities	2,920	2,615
Pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers	137	130
Clearance certificates	7,226	7,739
Crash information	63	109
Other regulated fees	743	547
	17,782	17,636

Recoups of services provided	1,349	1,989
Towage and storage recoups	13,619	11,567
Other recoups	3,785	2,139
	36,535	33,331

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
13. COMMONWEALTH GRANTS		
National Anti-Gang Squad	1,897	2,014
Substance Abuse	-	300
	1,897	2,314

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
14. CONTRIBUTIONS, SPONSORSHIPS AND DONATIONS		
Contributions		
Employee rental contributions	7,185	6,490
Executive vehicle contributions	241	217
Special series plate contributions	1,322	1,324
Other contributions	2,290	1,417
	11,038	9,448

Sponsorships and Donations		
Sponsorships	5	6
Non-cash donations	726	594
	731	600
	11,769	10,048



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
15. OTHER REVENUE		
Other revenues from ordinary activities	341	1,374
	341	1,374
16. NET GAIN / (LOSS) ON DISPOSAL OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
(a) Net gain on Disposal of non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment		
Plant, Equipment and Vehicles	57	223
Net gain	57	223
(b) Net (loss) on Disposal of non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment		
Plant, Equipment and Vehicles	(220)	(91)
Net (loss)	(220)	(91)
(c) Net gain/(loss) on Disposal of non-current assets		
Carrying amount of non-currents assets disposed		
Property, plant and equipment	716	492
	716	492
Proceeds from Disposal		
Property, plant and equipment	560	629
Less Disposal Costs		
Property, plant and equipment	7	5
Net Proceeds	553	624
Net gain/(loss)	(163)	132

17. SERVICE APPROPRIATION

Appropriations received during the year:

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Service appropriation	1,221,276	1,223,582
Salaries and Allowances Act 1975	4,504	4,390
	1,225,780	1,227,972

Service appropriations fund the net cost of services delivered. The appropriation revenue comprises a cash component and a receivable (asset). The receivable (holding account) comprises the budgeted depreciation expense for the year and any agreed increase in leave liability during the year.

18. STATE GRANTS

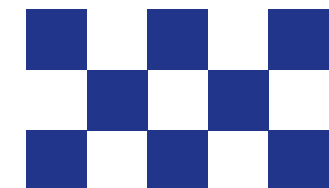
	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Road Trauma Trust Account (a)	19,381	15,923
Department of the Attorney General (b)	2,479	1,021
Drug and Alcohol Office (c)(d)	146	236
	22,006	17,180

(a) Funds received from the Office of Road Safety - Road Trauma Trust Account are allocated to the Police Service for road safety initiatives in Western Australia. At 30 June 2016, \$534,822 of funds allocated remains unspent. Under the Memorandum of Understanding, all funds unspent at 30 June 2016 are required to be repaid to the Office of Road Safety. Consequently, \$534,822 included in the revenue figure above is also recognised as an expense in Note 11 'Other expenses'.

(b) Funds collected under the Criminal Property Confiscation Account are allocated to the Police Service to combat organised crime in Western Australia. At 30 June 2016, \$1,003,358 of funds allocated remains unspent.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016



	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
(c) Funds received from the Drug and Alcohol Office are allocated to the Police Service for drug and alcohol projects that support the development and implementation of National Drug Strategy initiatives at a State and local level. At 30 June 2016, \$521,389 of funds allocated remains unspent.		
(d) Funds received from the Drug and Alcohol Office are allocated to the Police Service for the purchase and operation of a drug detection dog in the Goldfields Police District. At 30 June 2016, \$53,027 of funds allocated remains unspent.		
19. SERVICES RECEIVED FREE-OF-CHARGE		
Services received free-of-charge is determined by the following estimates provided by agencies:		
Legal services provided by the State Solicitor's Office	1,325	1,210
Procurement services, building and maintenance project management services and lease management services provided by the Department of Finance	4,246	5,535
Title searches and valuation services provided by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Landgate)	747	493
Collection of firearm licences, information requests and other services provided by the Department of Transport	189	82
Office administration expenses for the Police Education Liaison Officer provided by the Department of Education	5	-
	6,512	7,320

Where assets or services have been received free-of-charge or for nominal cost, the Police Service recognises revenues equivalent to the fair value of the assets and/or the fair value of those services that can be reliably measured and which would have been purchased if not donated, and those fair values shall be recognised as assets or expenses, as applicable. Where the contribution of assets or services are in the nature of contributions by owners, the Police Service makes an adjustment directly to equity.

20. ROYALTIES FOR REGIONS FUND

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Regional Infrastructure and Headworks Account	6,319	3,568
Regional Community Services Account	3,956	5,200
	10,275	8,768

This is a sub-fund within the over-arching 'Royalties for Regions Fund'. The recurrent funds are committed to projects and programs in WA regional areas.

21. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Operating Account

Amounts appropriated and any revenues subject to net appropriation determinations are deposited into this account, from which all payments are made.

46,746	72,357
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Advances

Advances include permanent and temporary advances allocated to areas within the Police Service.

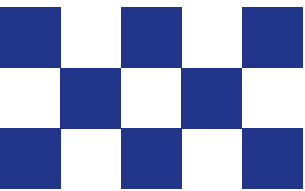
1,476	1,289
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48,222	73,646
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22. RESTRICTED CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Restricted cash assets are those cash assets, the uses of which are restricted, wholly or partly, by regulations or an externally imposed requirement.

Current assets (a)	5,709	47,447
	5,709	47,447



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
(a) CURRENT ASSETS		
Accrued Salaries Account		
Amount held in the suspense account is only to be used for the purpose of meeting the 27th pay in a financial year that occurs every 11 years.	-	31,725
Multi-Function Policing Facilities - Grants Capital Works		
Grant monies from the Department of Indigenous Affairs to fund the establishment of Multi-Function Policing Facilities and associated infrastructure at remote Indigenous communities.	480	480
Police Recruit Traineeship Fund		
To hold recruit incentive payments received under the auspices of the Commonwealth Government's New Apprenticeship and Traineeship Incentives program.	680	687
National Drug Strategy		
To hold grant monies received from the Drug and Alcohol Office for the funding of law-enforcement programs relating to alcohol and drug use.	521	537
International Academy of Law Enforcement and Safety		
To hold monies received in relation to activities of the International Academy of Law Enforcement and Safety for the research and development of training programs, curriculum development and professional development opportunities.	25	25
Royalties for Regions Fund		
To hold monies committed for projects and programs in WA regional areas.	985	10,055
Road Trauma Trust Account		
To hold monies received from the Road Trauma Trust Account to facilitate the implementation of road safety programs and initiatives.	535	1,764

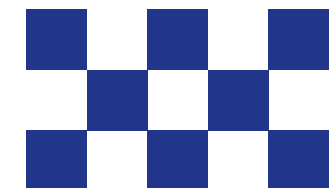
	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Organised Crime Investigation Fund		
To hold monies received from the Confiscation Proceeds Account for the purpose of combating organised crime in Western Australia.	1,003	269
Drug and Alcohol Office		
To monies received from the Drug and Alcohol Office for the purchase and operation of a drug detection dog in the Goldfields Police District.	53	61
National Anti-Gangs Squad		
To hold grant monies received from the Commonwealth as part of a co-ordinated approach to detect, deter and disrupt gang-related crime.	656	490
Substance Abuse Grant		
To hold grant monies received from the Commonwealth to facilitate strategic initiatives and support for substance abuse activities in Indigenous communities.	280	443
Leavers WA		
To hold monies received in relation to the activities of Leavers WA – South West.	472	854
Parental Leave		
To hold monies received from the Commonwealth for the payment of paid parental leave to eligible employees.	19	57
	5,709	47,447

23. RECEIVABLES

Receivables	15,447	11,945
Allowance for impairment of receivables	(13,975)	(9,989)
GST-receivables	5,143	5,624
Accrued income	580	404
	7,195	7,984

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016



	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Reconciliation of changes in the allowance for impairment of receivables:		
Balance at start of period	9,989	5,604
Doubtful debts expense recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	4,720	5,178
Amounts written off during the period	(734)	(793)
Balance at end of period	13,975	9,989

The Police Service does not hold any collateral as security or other credit enhancements as security for receivables.

24. AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FOR SERVICES

Current asset	7,856	15,137
Non-current asset	406,722	349,172
	414,578	364,309

This asset represents the non-cash component of service appropriations. It is restricted in that it can only be used for asset replacement or payment of leave liability. See Note 2(m) 'Amounts receivable for services'.

25. NON-CURRENT ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

Land	1,917	1,917
	1,917	1,917

This is reconciled as follows:

Opening Balance	1,917	17
Add net assets reclassified as held for sale	-	1,900
Closing Balance	1,917	1,917

See also Note 2(i) 'Non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale' and Note 16

'Net Gain/Loss on Disposal of Non-Current Assets'.

Information on fair value measurement is provided in Note 30.

26. INVENTORIES

Inventories held for distribution	749	729
	749	729

27. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Prepayments	8,579	18,096
	8,579	18,096

28. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(a) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING ASSET CLASSES:

Land

At fair value (i)	235,992	256,447
	235,992	256,447

Buildings

At fair value (i)	559,265	553,828
Accumulated depreciation	(18,281)	(16,740)
	540,984	537,088

Works in Progress

Buildings under construction	31,881	18,509
Other	13,386	13,293
	45,267	31,802

Plant, Equipment and Vehicles

At cost	122,741	111,796
Accumulated depreciation	(59,771)	(54,807)
	62,970	56,989

Computing and Communication Equipment

At cost	119,721	97,840
Accumulated depreciation	(59,178)	(51,087)
	60,543	46,753



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Artwork		
At cost	548	548
	548	548
Leasehold Improvements		
At cost	31,395	30,083
Accumulated amortisation	(22,689)	(17,093)
	8,706	12,990
	955,010	942,617

(i) Land and buildings were revalued as at 1 July 2015 by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Valuation Services). The valuations were performed during the year ended 30 June 2016 and recognised at 1 July 2015. In undertaking the revaluation, fair value was determined by reference to market values for land: \$78,429,300 (2015: \$84,638,800) and buildings: \$32,955,700 (2015: \$34,545,000). For the remaining balance, fair value of land and buildings was determined on the basis of depreciated replacement cost and fair value of land was determined on the basis of comparison with market evidence for land with low level utility (high restricted use land). See Note 2(f) 'Property, plant and equipment'.

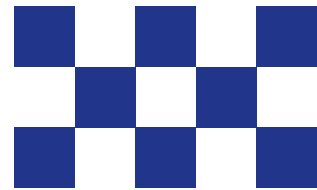
Information on fair value measurement is provided in Note 30.

(b) RECONCILIATIONS OF THE CARRYING AMOUNT OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD ARE SET OUT BELOW:

	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Works in progress \$'000	Plant, equipment & vehicles \$'000	Computing and communication equipment \$'000	Artwork \$'000	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Total \$'000
2015-16								
Carrying amount at start of period	256,447	537,088	31,802	56,989	46,753	548	12,990	942,617
Additions	539	4,989	53,504	6,720	5,311	-	1,314	72,377
Retirements	(10,135)	(7,332)	(263)	(1,036)	(82)	-	(238)	(19,086)
Transfers between classes	-	24,577	(39,776)	10,045	18,525	-	1,157	14,528
Transfer to/from assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation	(10,859)	(911)	-	-	-	-	-	(11,770)
Depreciation	-	(17,427)	-	(9,748)	(9,964)	-	(6,517)	(43,656)
Carrying amount at end of period	235,992	540,984	45,267	62,970	60,543	548	8,706	955,010

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

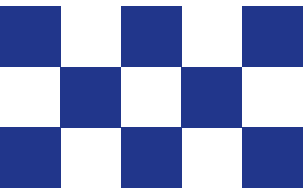
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016



	Land	Buildings	Works in progress	Plant, equipment & vehicles	Computing and communication equipment	Artwork	Leasehold improvements	Total
2014-15	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at start of period	254,624	521,548	21,408	57,406	45,508	548	15,525	916,567
Additions	-	17,500	35,733	6,237	5,144	-	-	64,614
Retirements	(1,901)	(49)	(605)	(924)	(378)	-	-	(3,857)
Transfers between classes	-	12,191	(24,734)	3,699	5,128	-	2,998	(718)
Transfer to/from assets held for sale	(1,900)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,900)
Revaluation	5,624	2,480	-	-	-	-	-	8,104
Depreciation	-	(16,582)	-	(9,429)	(8,649)	-	(5,533)	(40,193)
Carrying amount at end of period	256,447	537,088	31,802	56,989	46,753	548	12,990	942,617

There were no indications of impairment to property, plant and equipment at 30 June 2016.

All surplus assets at 30 June 2016 have either been classified as held for sale or written-off.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

29. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(a) INTANGIBLE ASSETS COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING ASSET CLASSES:

Computing software

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
At cost	188,392	181,758
Accumulated amortisation	(147,787)	(142,315)
	40,605	39,443
Software Development in Progress	31,896	30,607
	72,501	70,050

(b) RECONCILIATIONS OF THE CARRYING AMOUNT OF INTANGIBLES AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD ARE SET OUT BELOW:

	Computing software \$'000	Software development in progress \$'000	Total
2015-16			
Carrying amount at start of period	39,443	30,607	70,050
Additions	681	25,799	26,480
Retirements	-	-	-
Transfers between classes	9,982	(24,510)	(14,528)
Amortisation	(9,501)	-	(9,501)
Carrying amount at end of period	40,605	31,896	72,501

2014-15

	Computing software \$'000	Software development in progress \$'000	Total
Carrying amount at start of period	39,433	18,371	57,804
Additions	871	20,841	21,712
Retirements	(32)	-	(32)
Transfers between classes	9,323	(8,605)	718
Amortisation	(10,152)	-	(10,152)
Carrying amount at end of period	39,443	30,607	70,050

There were no indications of impairment to intangible assets at 30 June 2016.

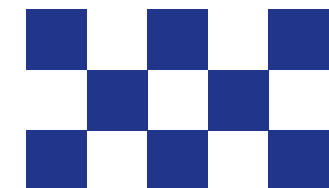
30. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Assets measured at fair value:

	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Fair Value At end of period \$'000
2016				
Non-current assets classified as held for sale (Note 25)	-	1,917	-	1,917
Land (Note 28)	-	74,882	161,110	235,992
Buildings (Note 28)	-	32,563	508,421	540,984
	-	109,362	669,531	778,893

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016



	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value At end of period
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2015				
Non-current assets classified as held for sale (Note 25)	-	1,917	-	1,917
Land (Note 28)	-	79,216	177,231	256,447
Buildings (Note 28)	-	50,757	486,331	537,088
	-	131,890	663,562	795,452

\$17.5 million of buildings were transferred from Level 2 to Level 3 during the current period to adjust to the correct valuation methodology.

Valuation techniques to derive Level 2 fair values

Level 2 fair values of non-current assets held for sale, land and buildings (office accommodation) are derived using the market approach. Market evidence of sales prices of comparable land and buildings (office accommodation) in close proximity is used to determine price per square metre.

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)

	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000
2016		
Fair value at start of period	177,231	486,331
Additions	540	4,989
Revaluation increments/decrements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(6,526)	(519)
Transfers to/from Level 2	-	17,500
Transfers between asset classes	-	22,638
Disposals	(10,135)	(7,332)
Depreciation expense	-	(15,186)
Fair value at end of period	161,110	508,421

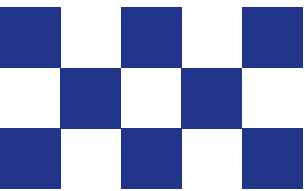
	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000
2015		
Fair value at start of period	174,531	485,088
Additions	-	-
Revaluation increments/decrements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	2,700	4,475
Transfers to/from Level 2	-	-
Transfers between asset classes	-	11,216
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	(14,448)
Fair value at end of period	177,231	486,331

Valuation processes

There were no changes in valuation techniques during the period. Transfers in and out of a fair value level are recognised on the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer. Transfers are generally limited to assets newly classified as non-current assets held for sale as Treasurer's Instructions require valuations of land and buildings to be categorised within Level 3 where the valuations utilise significant Level 3 inputs on a recurring basis.

Land (Level 3 fair values)

Fair value for restricted use land is based on market value using market evidence of sales of comparable land that is unrestricted less restoration costs to return the site to a vacant and marketable condition (low restricted use land). The estimate of restoration cost as provided by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Valuation Services) represents a significant Level 3 input, with higher restoration costs correlating with lower estimated fair values of land.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Buildings (Level 3 fair values)

Fair value for existing use specialised building assets is determined by reference to the cost of replacing the remaining future economic benefits embodied in the asset, ie: depreciated replacement cost. Depreciated replacement cost is the current replacement cost of an asset less accumulated depreciation calculated on the basis of such cost to reflect the already consumed or expired economic benefit, or obsolescence of the asset. Current replacement cost is determined by reference to the market observable replacement cost of a substitute asset of comparable utility and the gross project size specifications.

Valuation using depreciated replacement cost utilises the significant Level 3 input, consumed economic benefit/obsolescence of asset which is determined by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Valuation Services). The fair value measurement is sensitive to the estimate of consumption/obsolescence, with higher values of the estimate correlating with lower estimated fair values of buildings.

Significant Level 3 inputs used by the Police Service are derived and evaluated as follows:

Historical cost per square metre floor area (m²)

The costs of constructing specialised buildings with similar utility are extracted from financial records of the Police Service, then indexed by movements in CPI.

Consumed economic benefit/obsolescence of asset

These are estimated by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Valuation Services).

Selection of land with restricted utility

Fair value for restricted use land is determined by comparison with market evidence for land with low level utility. Relevant comparators of land with low level utility are selected by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Valuation Services).

Information about significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) in fair value measurements

Description and fair value as at 30 June 2016 (\$'000)	Valuation technique(s)	Unobservable inputs
Land (\$161,110)	Market approach	Selection of land with similar approximate utility.
Buildings (\$508,421)	Depreciated Replacement Cost	Consumed economic benefit/obsolescence of asset. Historical cost of building per square metre floor area.

Description and fair value as at 30 June 2015 (\$'000)	Valuation technique(s)	Unobservable inputs
Land (\$177,231)	Market approach	Selection of land with similar approximate utility.
Buildings (\$486,331)	Depreciated Replacement Cost	Consumed economic benefit/obsolescence of asset. Historical cost of building per square metre floor area.

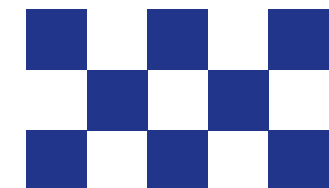
Reconciliations of the opening and closing balances are provided in Notes 28.

Basis of Valuation

In the absence of market based evidence, due to the specialised nature of some non-financial assets, these assets are valued at Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy on an existing use basis. The existing use basis recognises that restrictions or limitations have been placed on their use and disposal when they are not determined to be surplus to requirements. These restrictions are imposed by virtue of the assets being held to deliver a specific community service and the Police Service's enabling legislation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016



31. PROVISIONS

PROVISIONS COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
(i) Current liabilities		
(a) Employee benefits provision	153,999	152,252
(b) Other provisions	158	185
	154,157	152,437
(ii) Non-current liabilities		
(a) Employee benefits provision	61,527	57,289
(b) Other provisions	54	55
	61,581	57,344
	215,738	209,781

(a) EMPLOYEE BENEFITS PROVISIONS HAVE BEEN RECOGNISED IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS FOLLOWS:

Current liabilities (i)	153,999	153,999
Non-current liabilities (ii)	61,527	57,289
	215,526	209,541

(I) CURRENT LIABILITIES

Annual leave *	47,258	47,674
Long service leave **	98,100	97,208
38-hour leave	344	343
Special paid leave	138	155
Time off in lieu/banked leave	672	66
Purchased leave	2,695	2,364
Deferred salary scheme ***	1,967	1,617
Post-separation medical benefits	1,384	1,384
In-service medical benefits	1,441	1,441
	153,999	152,252

(II) NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Long service leave **	54,732	50,298
38-hour leave	1,274	1,470
Post-separation medical benefits	5,521	5,521
	61,527	57,289

* Annual leave liabilities including leave loading have been classified as current as there is no unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period. Assessments indicate that actual settlement of the liabilities is expected to occur as follows:

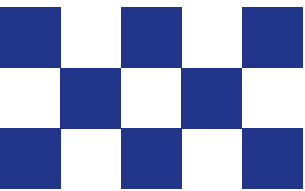
- Within 12 months of the end of the reporting period	42,135	42,893
- More than 12 months after the end of the reporting period	5,123	4,781
	47,258	47,674

** Long service leave liabilities have been classified as current as there is no unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after reporting period. Assessments indicate that actual settlement of the liabilities is expected to occur as follows:

- Within 12 months of the end of the reporting period	21,335	20,977
- More than 12 months after the end of the reporting period	131,497	126,529
	152,832	147,506

*** Deferred salary scheme liabilities have been classified as current as there is no unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after reporting period. Assessments indicate that actual settlement of the liabilities is expected to occur as follows:

- Within 12 months of the end of the reporting period	637	527
- More than 12 months after the end of the reporting period	1,330	1,090
	1,967	1,617



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
(b) OTHER PROVISIONS HAVE BEEN RECOGNISED IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS FOLLOWS:		
(i) Current liabilities		
Non-Employee Benefits On-Costs	158	185
	158	185
(ii) Non-current liabilities		
Non-Employee Benefits On-Costs	54	55
	54	55
<p>The settlement of leave liabilities and medical benefits gives rise to the payment of employment on-costs including workers' compensation and claims management expenses. The provision is the present value of expected future payments.</p> <p>Movement in Other provisions</p>		
Carrying amount at start of period	240	678
Additional/(reversals of) provision recognised	225	(51)
Payments/other sacrifices of economic benefits	(253)	(387)
Carrying amount at end of period	212	240
32. PAYABLES		
Payables	9,791	8,845
Sundry Accruals		
Accrued salaries *	-	24,016
Accrued superannuation *	-	2,462
Staff leave loading expense	5,988	5,661
Fringe benefit tax liability	1,221	898
	17,000	41,882

* There was no accrued salaries and superannuation for 2016 as the last pay date was on 30 June 2016.

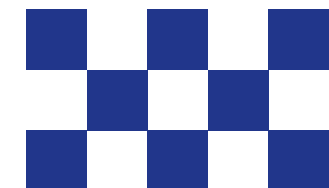
33. EQUITY

Equity represents the residual interest in the net assets of the Police Service. The Government holds the equity interest in the Police Service on behalf of the community. The Asset Revaluation Surplus represents that portion of equity resulting from the revaluation of non-current assets.

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Contributed equity (a)	666,498	624,729
Asset revaluation surplus (b)	371,049	399,556
Accumulated surplus	244,175	250,847
TOTAL EQUITY	1,281,722	1,275,132
(a) CONTRIBUTED EQUITY		
Balance at start of period	624,729	565,275
Contributions by Owners		
Capital appropriations (i)	44,632	35,410
Royalties for Regions Fund - Regional Infrastructure and Headworks Account	1,153	9,263
Transfer of net assets from other agencies (ii)		
Land and buildings assumed from the Department of the Attorney General	4,812	17,500
Transfer from the Department of Fire and Emergency Services	-	1,862
Transfer from the Department of Finance	7,493	-
Transfer from the Department of Education	540	-
Total contributions by owners	58,630	64,035
Distributions to owners		
Transfer of net assets to other agencies (iii)		
Land and buildings transferred to the Department of Lands	(16,861)	(1,949)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016



	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Other transfers to the Consolidated Account	-	(1,862)
Net assets transferred to Government (iii)		
Proceeds for disposal of assets paid to the Consolidated Account	-	(770)
Total distributions to owners	(16,861)	(4,581)
Balance at end of period	666,498	624,729

(i) Under TI 955 'Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly Owned Public Sector Entities' Capital appropriations have been designated as contributions by owners in accordance with AASB Interpretation 1038 'Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities'.

(ii) Under TI 955, non-discretionary (non-reciprocal) transfers of net assets between State government agencies have been designated as contributions by owners in accordance with AASB Interpretation 1038, where the transferee agency accounts for a non-discretionary (non-reciprocal) transfer of net assets as a contribution by owners and the transferor agency accounts for the transfer as a distribution to owners.

(iii) TI 955 requires non-reciprocal transfers of net assets to Government to be accounted for as distribution to owners.

(b) ASSET REVALUATION SURPLUS

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Balance at start of period	399,556	393,507
Net revaluation increments/(decrements):		
Land	(10,859)	5,624
Buildings	(911)	2,480
	(11,770)	8,104

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficit) on sale of previously revalued assets	(16,737)	(2,055)
Balance at end of period	371,049	399,556

(c) ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Balance at start of period	250,847	214,115
Result for the period	(23,409)	34,677
Transfer of revalued amounts of assets sold	16,737	2,055
Balance at end of period	244,175	250,847

34. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

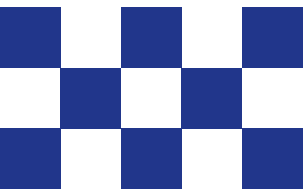
(a) RECONCILIATION OF CASH

Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows is reconciled to the related items in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents (see Note 21)	48,222	73,646
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (see Note 22)	5,709	47,447
	53,931	121,093

(b) RECONCILIATION OF NET COST OF SERVICES TO NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Net cost of services	(1,287,983)	(1,226,563)
Non-cash items:		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	53,157	50,345
Services received free-of-charge	6,512	7,320
Donated assets and equipment	(726)	(574)
Doubtful and bad debts expense	4,720	5,178



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Net loss/(gain) on sale of non-current assets	163	(132)
Adjustment for other non-cash items	(3,600)	(3,745)
(Increase)/decrease in assets:		
Receivables (iii)	308	873
Prepayments	9,517	(10,955)
Inventories	(20)	(287)
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities:		
Payables (iii)	947	46
Sundry accruals	(25,828)	5,000
Provisions	5,957	9,471
Net GST receipts/(payments) (i)	565	(2,211)
Change in GST (receivables)/payables (ii)	(84)	708
	51,589	61,037
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	(1,236,394)	(1,165,526)

(i) This is the net GST paid/received, i.e. cash transactions.

(ii) This reverses out the GST in receivables and payables.

(iii) The Australian Taxation Office (ATO) receivables/payables in respect of GST and the receivables/payables in respect of the sale/purchase of non-current assets are not included in these items as they do not form part of the reconciling items.

(c) NON-CASH FINANCING AND INVESTING ACTIVITIES

During the financial year, the Police Service received donated assets from external parties totalling \$715,281 in 2015-16 compared to \$544,748 in 2014-15. In addition, there was \$7,493,179 of assets transferred from the Department of Finance, \$540,183 of assets transferred from the Department of Education and \$4,812,005 (\$17,500,000 in 2014-15) of assets transferred from the Department of the Attorney General in 2015-16.

During the year, there was \$16,861,287 of assets transferred to Department for Lands in 2015-16 compared to \$1,949,284 in 2014-15. In addition, there were no assets transferred to other government agencies in 2015-16 and 2014-15.

35. COMMITMENTS

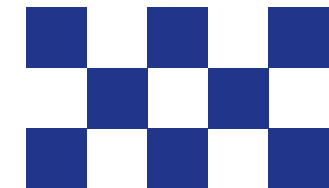
(a) CAPITAL EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS

Capital expenditure commitments, being contracted capital expenditure additional to the amounts reported in the financial statements are payable as follows:

Within one year	28,483	17,525
Later than one year and not later than five years	3,708	13,642
	32,191	31,167

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016



(b) LEASE COMMITMENTS

Operating lease commitments contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised in the financial statements are payable as follows:

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Within one year	23,682	33,715
Later than one year and not later than five years	34,090	61,002
Later than five years	17,194	338
	<u>74,966</u>	<u>95,055</u>

Representing:

Non-cancellable operating leases	74,966	95,055
	<u>74,966</u>	<u>95,055</u>

(c) OTHER EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS

Other expenditure commitments at the reporting date arising through the placement of purchase orders or non-cancellable agreements and are payable as follows:

Within one year	59,625	39,982
Later than one year and not later than five years	83,755	57,238
Later than five years	-	10,439
	<u>143,380</u>	<u>107,659</u>

The above commitments are all inclusive of GST.

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Financial instruments held by the Police Service are cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and cash equivalents, receivables, payables and derivative financial instruments. All of the Police Service's cash is held in the public bank account (non-interest bearing). The Police Service has limited exposure to financial risks. The Police Service's overall risk management program focuses on managing the risks identified below.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility of third parties defaulting on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Police Service.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at reporting date in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the gross carrying amount of those assets inclusive of any provisions for impairment, as shown in the table at Note 36(c) and Note 23 'Receivables'.

Credit risk associated with the Police Service's financial assets is minimal because the main receivable is the amounts receivable for services (Holding Account). For receivables other than from Government, the Police Service recovers costs associated with providing services and has policies in place to ensure that receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis to mitigate exposure to bad debt. Overall, there are no significant concentrations of credit risk.

Allowance for impairment of receivables is determined by reviewing each debt at reporting date and assessing its collectability.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises when the Police Service is unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Police Service is exposed to liquidity risk through its trading in the normal course of business.

The Police Service has appropriate procedures to manage cash flows including drawdowns of appropriations by monitoring forecast cash flows to ensure that sufficient funds are available to meet its commitments.

Market risk

The Police Service is not exposed to interest rate risk because cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash are non-interest bearing and have no borrowings.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

(b) CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

In addition to cash, the carrying amounts of each of the following categories of financial assets and financial liabilities at the reporting date are as follows:

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	48,222	73,646
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	5,709	47,447
Receivables (i)	416,630	366,669
Financial Liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	17,000	41,882

(i) The amount of receivables excludes GST recoverable from ATO

(c) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT DISCLOSURES

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The Police Service is not subject to interest rate risk because cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents are non-interest bearing and have no borrowings.

Fair Values

All financial assets and liabilities recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, whether they are carried at cost or fair value, are recognised at amounts that represent a reasonable approximation of fair value unless otherwise stated in the applicable notes.

Credit Risk

The following table details the Police Service's maximum exposure to credit risk and the ageing analysis of financial assets. The Police Service's maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period is the carrying amount of financial assets shown below. The table discloses the ageing of financial assets that are past due but not impaired. The table is based on information provided to senior management of the Police Service. The contractual maturity amounts in the table are representative of the undiscounted amounts at reporting date.

The Police Service does not hold any collateral as security or other credit enhancements relating to the financial assets it holds.

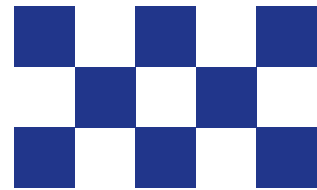
The Police Service does not hold any financial assets that required their terms re-negotiated that would have otherwise resulted in them being past due or impaired.

Ageing Analysis of Financial Assets

	Carrying Amount \$'000	Not past due and not impaired \$'000	Past due but not impaired			
			Less than 3 months \$'000	3 to 6 months \$'000	6 months to 1 year \$'000	More than 1 year \$'000
<u>2015-16</u>						
Cash and cash equivalents	48,222	48,222	-	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	5,709	5,709	-	-	-	-
Receivables	2,052	1,056	310	286	281	119
Amounts receivable for services	414,578	414,578	-	-	-	-
	470,561	469,565	310	286	281	119
<u>2014-15</u>						
Cash and cash equivalents	73,646	73,646	-	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	47,447	47,447	-	-	-	-
Receivables	2,360	769	104	476	928	83
Amounts receivable for services	364,309	364,309	-	-	-	-
	487,762	486,171	104	476	928	83

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

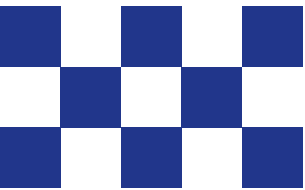


Liquidity Risk and Interest Rate Exposure

The following table discloses the Police Service's interest rate exposure and the contractual maturity analysis of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Interest Rate Risk Exposure and Maturity Analysis of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Interest Rate Exposure		Maturity Dates				
		Carrying Amount \$'000	Non-interest bearing \$'000	Nominal amount \$'000	Less than 3 months \$'000	3 months to 1 year \$'000	1 to 5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000
2015-16								
Financial Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	48,222	48,222	48,222	48,222	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	5,709	5,709	5,709	5,709	-	-	-
Receivables	-	2,052	2,052	2,052	2,052	-	-	-
Amounts receivable for services	-	414,578	414,578	414,578	393	7,463	28,130	378,592
		470,561	470,561	470,561	56,376	7,463	28,130	378,592
Financial Liabilities								
Payables	-	9,791	9,791	9,791	9,791	-	-	-
Other accrued expenses	-	7,209	7,209	7,209	7,209	-	-	-
		17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	-	-	-
Net Financial Assets (Liabilities)		453,561	453,561	453,561	39,376	7,463	28,130	378,592



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

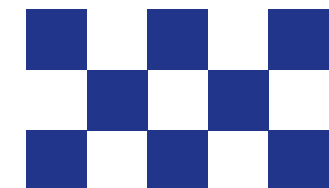
Interest Rate Risk Exposure and Maturity Analysis of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Interest Rate Exposure			Maturity Dates			
		Carrying Amount \$'000	Non-interest bearing \$'000	Nominal amount \$'000	Less than 3 months \$'000	3 months to 1 year \$'000	1 to 5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000
2014-15								
Financial Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	73,646	73,646	73,646	73,646	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	47,447	47,447	47,447	47,447	-	-	-
Receivables	-	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360	-	-	-
Receivables	-	364,309	364,309	364,309	1,060	14,077	28,786	320,386
		487,762	487,762	487,762	124,513	14,077	28,786	320,386
Financial Liabilities								
Payables	-	8,845	8,845	8,845	8,845	-	-	-
Other accrued expenses	-	33,037	33,037	33,037	33,037	-	-	-
		41,882	41,882	41,882	41,882	-	-	-
Net Financial Assets (Liabilities)		445,880	445,880	445,880	82,631	14,077	28,786	320,386

The amount of receivables excludes GST recoverable from the ATO (statutory receivable)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016



37. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

UNSETTLED LEGAL CLAIMS

The value reported represents the maximum obligation potentially payable for the claims on hand at 30 June 2016.

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
	360	820

38. REMUNERATION OF AUDITOR

Remuneration payable to the Auditor General for the financial year is as follows:

Auditing the accounts, controls, financial statements and key performance indicators

186	181
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Auditing Royalties for Regions

8	8
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194	189
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39. REMUNERATION OF SENIOR OFFICERS

DEFINITION OF A SENIOR OFFICER

A Senior Officer means a person, by whatever the position title is called, who is concerned or takes part in the management of the agency. The agency's Senior Officers comprises the Corporate Board of the Police Service including the Commissioner of Police, Deputy Commissioner Operations, Deputy Commissioner Specialist Services and the Executive Director.

REMUNERATION BENEFITS

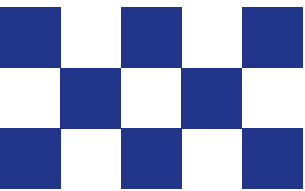
The number of Senior Officers, whose total fees, salaries, superannuation, non-monetary benefits and other benefits for the financial year fall within the following bands:

\$	2016	2015
90,000 - 100,000	1	-
140,001 - 150,000	-	1
190,001 - 200,000	-	1
340,001 - 350,000	1	-
350,001 - 360,000	-	1
370,001 - 380,000	2	1
480,001 - 490,000	1	-
500,001 - 510,000	-	1
	5	5

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Total cash remuneration and superannuation	1,601	1,521
Annual and long service leave accruals	13	(17)
Other benefits	64	71
The total remuneration of Senior Officers is:	1,678	1,575

(i) Includes senior officers where periods of service is less than twelve months.

(ii) No senior officers are members of the Pension Scheme.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
40. SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION		
(a) WRITE-OFFS		
Write-offs approved in accordance with section 48 of the Financial Management Act 2006 related to:		
Bad debts *	802	889
Assets written off from the asset register *	64	47
Other public property **	67	51
	933	987
* Bad debts and asset register write-offs have been reflected within the Statement of Comprehensive Income.		
** Other public property written off includes items of equipment not capitalised within the asset register. The value reported above is the estimated written down replacement cost. This amount is not reflected within the Statement of Comprehensive Income.		
Public and other property, revenue and debts due to the State were written-off in accordance with section 48 of the Financial Management Act 2006 under the authority of:		
(i) <u>Bad Debts</u>		
The Accountable Authority	802	889
	802	889
(ii) <u>Assets</u>		
The Accountable Authority	64	47
	64	47
(iii) <u>Other Public Property</u>		
The Accountable Authority	67	51
	67	51
(b) GIFTS OF PUBLIC PROPERTY		
Gifts of public property provided by the Police Service	345	87

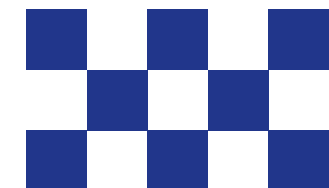
	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
41. AFFILIATED BODIES		
An affiliated body is one which receives more than half its funding and resources from the Police Service but is not subject to operational control by the Police Service.		
CONSTABLE CARE CHILD SAFETY FOUNDATION INC	1,035	1,010
CRIMESTOPPERS WA	298	137
THE WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE HISTORICAL SOCIETY INC.	48	19
	1,381	1,166

42. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

The Police Service is not aware of any events occurring after the reporting date that have a significant financial effect on the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

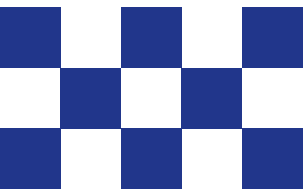


43. EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Major variances between estimates (original budget) and actual results for 2016, and between actual results for 2015 and 2016 are shown below. Major variances for the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Cashflows are considered to be those greater than 5% and \$25 million. Major variances for the Statement of Financial Position are considered to be those greater than 5% and \$25 million.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Variance Notes	Original Budget 2016 \$'000	Actual 2016 \$'000	Actual 2015 \$'000	Variance between budget and 2016 actual \$'000	Variance between 2016 and 2015 actual results \$'000
Expenses						
Employee expenses		1,018,822	999,766	959,016	(19,056)	40,750
Supplies and services		193,775	216,034	196,657	22,259	19,377
Depreciation & amortisation expense		65,425	53,157	50,345	(12,268)	2,812
Accommodation expenses		62,153	55,916	52,495	(6,237)	3,421
Grant payments		10,285	5,420	4,377	(4,865)	1,043
Loss on disposal of non-current assets		-	220	91	220	129
Other expenses		7,131	8,068	10,872	937	(2,804)
Total cost of services		1,357,591	1,338,581	1,273,853	(19,010)	64,728
Income						
Revenue						
User charges and fees		36,300	36,535	33,331	235	3,204
Commonwealth grants		1,982	1,897	2,314	(85)	(417)
Contributions, sponsorships and donations		7,470	11,769	10,048	4,299	1,721
Other revenue		764	341	1,374	(423)	(1,033)
Total Revenue		46,516	50,542	47,067	4,026	3,475



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

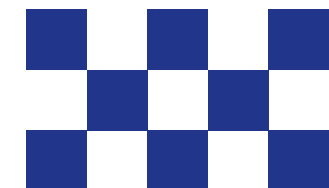
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (cont.)

Variance Notes	Original Budget 2016 \$'000	Actual 2016 \$'000	Actual 2015 \$'000	Variance between budget and 2016 actual \$'000	Variance between 2016 and 2015 actual results \$'000
Gains					
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	-	57	223	57	(166)
Total Gains	-	57	223	57	(166)
Total Income other than Income from State Government	46,516	50,599	47,290	4,083	3,309
NET COST OF SERVICES	1,311,075	1,287,982	1,226,563	(23,093)	61,419
Income from State Government					
Service appropriation	1,270,649	1,225,780	1,227,972	(44,869)	(2,192)
State grants	18,594	22,006	17,180	3,412	4,826
Services received free-of-charge	6,349	6,512	7,320	163	(808)
Royalties for Regions Fund	13,798	10,275	8,768	(3,523)	1,507
Total Income from State Government	1,309,390	1,264,573	1,261,240	(44,817)	3,333
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD	(1,685)	(23,409)	34,677	(21,724)	(58,086)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Items not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	-	(11,770)	8,104	(11,770)	(19,874)
Total other comprehensive income	-	(11,770)	8,104	(11,770)	(19,874)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	(1,685)	(35,179)	42,781	(33,494)	(77,960)

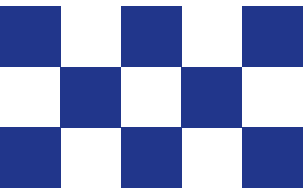
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Variance Notes	Original Budget 2016 \$'000	Actual 2016 \$'000	Actual 2015 \$'000	Variance between budget and 2016 actual \$'000	Variance between 2016 and 2015 actual results \$'000
ASSETS					
Current Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	42,700	48,222	73,646	5,522	(25,424)
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	3,435	5,709	47,447	2,274	(41,738)
Receivables	7,355	7,195	7,984	(160)	(789)
Amounts receivable for services	8,180	7,856	15,137	(324)	(7,281)
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	-	1,917	1,917	1,917	-
Inventories	442	749	729	307	20
Other current assets	7,141	8,579	18,096	1,438	(9,517)
Total Current Assets	69,253	80,227	164,956	10,974	(84,729)
Non-Current Assets					
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts receivable for services	412,598	406,722	349,172	(5,876)	57,550
Property, plant and equipment	956,350	955,010	942,617	(1,340)	12,393
Intangible assets	64,019	72,501	70,050	8,482	2,451
Total Non-Current Assets	1,432,967	1,434,233	1,361,839	1,266	72,394
TOTAL ASSETS	1,502,220	1,514,460	1,526,795	12,240	(12,335)



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

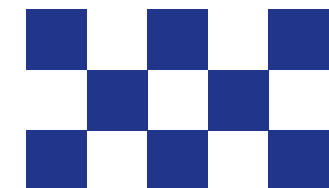
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (cont.)

Variance Notes	Original Budget 2016 \$'000	Actual 2016 \$'000	Actual 2015 \$'000	Variance between budget and 2016 actual \$'000	Variance between 2016 and 2015 actual results \$'000
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities					
Provisions	145,717	154,157	152,437	8,840	1,720
Payables	13,456	17,000	41,882	3,544	(24,862)
Total Current Liabilities	159,173	171,157	194,319	11,984	(23,162)
Non-Current Liabilities					
Provisions	54,330	61,581	57,344	7,251	4,237
Total Non-Current Liabilities	54,330	61,581	57,344	7,251	4,237
TOTAL LIABILITIES	213,503	232,738	251,663	19,235	(18,925)
NET ASSETS	1,288,717	1,281,722	1,275,132	(6,995)	6,590
EQUITY					
Contributed equity	682,943	666,498	624,729	(16,445)	41,769
Reserves	393,507	371,049	399,556	(22,458)	(28,507)
Accumulated surplus	212,267	244,175	250,847	31,908	(6,672)
TOTAL EQUITY	1,288,717	1,281,722	1,275,132	(6,995)	6,590

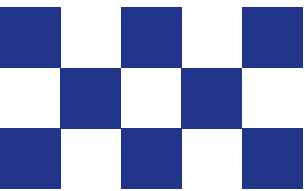
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016



STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Variance Notes	Original Budget 2016 \$'000	Actual 2016 \$'000	Actual 2015 \$'000	Variance between budget and 2016 actual \$'000	Variance between 2016 and 2015 actual results \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT					
Service appropriation	1,205,224	1,166,555	1,166,301	(38,669)	254
Capital appropriations	44,632	44,632	35,410	-	9,222
Holding account drawdowns	15,137	15,137	14,972	-	165
Grants from State Government	18,594	22,007	17,180	3,413	4,827
Royalties for Regions Fund	20,654	11,428	18,031	(9,226)	(6,603)
Non retained revenue distribution to owners	-	-	(770)	-	770
Net cash provided by State Government	1,304,241	1,259,759	1,251,124	(44,482)	8,635
Utilised as follows:					
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Payments					
Employee payments	C	(1,045,802)	(1,009,895)	35,907	(55,490)
Supplies and services		(189,159)	(200,710)	(11,551)	(11,760)
Accommodation payments		(54,674)	(60,586)	(5,912)	(5,664)
Grant payments		(10,285)	(5,654)	4,631	(1,275)
GST payments on purchases		(29,911)	(36,538)	(6,627)	(4,123)
Other payments		(8,235)	(6,027)	2,208	(2,623)
		(1,338,066)	(1,319,410)	18,656	(80,935)



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

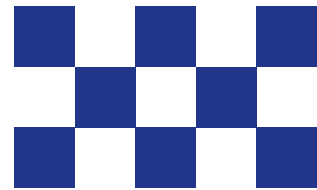
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (cont.)

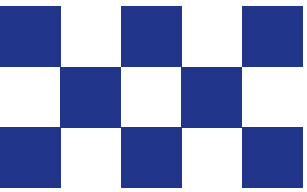
Variance Notes	Original Budget 2016 \$'000	Actual 2016 \$'000	Actual 2015 \$'000	Variance between budget and 2016 actual \$'000	Variance between 2016 and 2015 actual results \$'000
Receipts					
User charges and fees	33,472	31,812	29,000	(1,660)	2,812
Commonwealth grants	1,982	1,963	2,247	(19)	(284)
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	5,810	10,019	9,473	4,209	546
GST receipts on sales	2,388	4,530	4,127	2,142	403
GST receipts from taxation authority	27,523	32,573	26,077	5,050	6,496
Other receipts	610	2,119	2,025	1,509	94
	71,785	83,016	72,949	11,231	10,067
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	(1,266,281)	(1,236,394)	(1,165,526)	29,887	(70,868)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Payments					
Purchase of non-current physical assets	(73,333)	(91,080)	(68,235)	(17,747)	(22,845)
Receipts					
Proceeds from sale of non-current physical assets	-	553	624	553	(71)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	(73,333)	(90,527)	(67,611)	(17,194)	(22,916)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(35,373)	(67,162)	17,987	(31,789)	(85,149)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	81,508	121,093	103,106	39,585	17,987
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF PERIOD	46,135	53,931	121,093	7,796	(67,162)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016



	Variance Notes	Original Budget 2016 \$'000	Actual 2016 \$'000	Actual 2015 \$'000	Variance between budget and 2016 actual \$'000	Variance between 2016 and 2015 actual results \$'000
ADMINISTERED TRANSACTIONS						
INCOME						
Sale of lost, stolen and forfeited property	1,D	450	1,712	544	1,262	1,168
Fines and infringements	2,E	200	541	78	341	463
TOTAL INCOME		650	2,253	622	1,603	1,631
EXPENSES						
Transfer payments	3,F	400	2,022	515	1,622	1,507
Commission expenses	4,G	250	231	107	(19)	124
TOTAL EXPENSES		650	2,253	622	1,603	1,631



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Explanation of Major Variances

Variance between estimate and actual

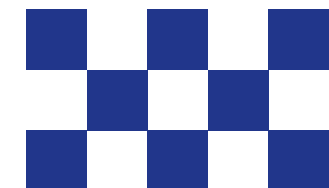
1. The increase in revenue from sale of lost, stolen and forfeited property is due to an increase in items being sent to auction as determined by the courts.
2. The fines and infringements income increased due to the introduction of the minor infringement penalties in August 2015 after a trial in March 2015.
3. The increase in transfer payments is proportional to the number of items being sent to auction as determined by the courts.
4. The commission expense relates to auctioneer costs associated with the sale of lost, stolen and forfeited property. This expense is proportional to the income received from the sale of lost, stolen and forfeited property.

Variance between actual results for 2016 and 2015

- A. The increase of \$57.6 million is due to the depreciation adjustment during 2015-16 for buildings, IT and communication infrastructure and other assets.
- B. The decrease in reserves is due to the current years devaluation of land and buildings (\$11.77 million) and the transfer to accumulated surplus of the revalued amounts of assets disposed during the year (\$16.7 million).
- C. The increase in employee payments is mainly attributable to pay increases, the 27th payroll in 2015-16, additional program recruitment offset by reduced termination payments and Government Regional Officers' Housing.
- D. The increase in revenue from sale of lost, stolen and forfeited property is due to an increase in items being sent to auction as determined by the courts.
- E. The increase in income received from fines and infringements is due to the introduction of the minor infringement penalties in August 2015 after a trial in March 2015.
- F. The increase in transfer payments is proportional to the number of items being sent to auction as determined by the courts.
- G. The commission expense relates to auctioneer costs associated with the sale of lost, stolen and forfeited property. This expense is proportional to the income received from the sale of lost, stolen and forfeited property.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016



	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
44. SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTERED ITEMS		
ADMINISTERED EXPENSES AND INCOME		
EXPENSES		
Transfer payments	2,022	515
Commission expenses	231	107
Total administered expenses	2,253	622
EXPENSES		
Sale of lost, stolen and forfeited property	1,712	544
Fines and infringements	541	78
Total administered income	2,253	622

There were no administered assets or liabilities for the period.

Administered income and expenses are not reported by service because they cannot be reliably attributed to the services provided by the Police Service.

45. SPECIAL PURPOSE ACCOUNTS

Special purpose accounts includes receipts of monies, for which the Police Service only performs a custodial role. As the monies collected cannot be used for the achievement of the agency's objectives, they are not brought to account in the Statement of Financial Position. These include:

(a) FOUND MONEY TRUST

Opening Balance 1 July 2015	487	466
Receipts	209	382
Payments	358	361
Closing Balance at 30 June 2016	338	487

Purpose

To hold monies which have been found and surrendered to the Police Service, and for which the lawful owner has not been ascertained within seven days of receipt of the monies by the receiving officer.

(b) STOLEN MONIES TRUST

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Opening Balance 1 July 2015	1,269	799
Receipts	103	738
Payments	494	268
Closing Balance at 30 June 2016	878	1,269

Purpose

To hold monies seized by the Police Service believed to be stolen monies pending prosecution.

Monies seized by police officers and believed to be stolen are held pending identification of the rightful owner. In the event that the funds remain unclaimed, they are dealt with in accordance with the application of the Unclaimed Money Act 1990.

(c) SEIZED MONIES TRUST

Opening Balance 1 July 2015	23,953	19,183
Receipts	14,130	11,295
Payments	10,761	6,525
Closing Balance at 30 June 2016	27,322	23,953

Purpose

To hold monies seized by the Police Service in the exercise of relevant statutory powers.

(d) DECEASED ESTATE MONIES

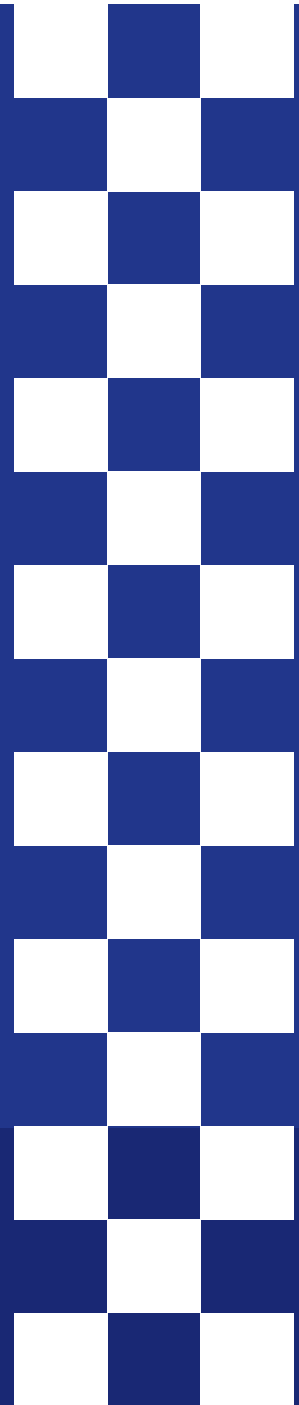
Opening Balance 1 July 2015	37	54
Receipts	110	151
Payments	74	168
Closing Balance at 30 June 2016	73	37

Purpose

To hold monies found on deceased persons by officers of the Police Service in the exercise of relevant statutory powers.

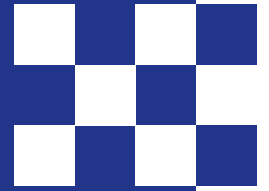


KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



CERTIFICATION OF KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

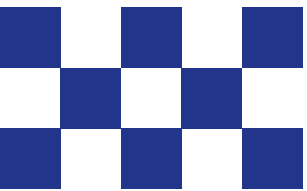
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016



I hereby certify that the Key Performance Indicators are based on proper records, are relevant and appropriate for assisting users to assess the Police Service's performance, and fairly represent the performance of the Police Service for the financial year ended 30 June 2016.

Karl J O'Callaghan APM
Commissioner of Police
16 August 2016





KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

INTRODUCTION

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) enable performance to be measured, monitored, evaluated, reported and improved. They play a key role in managing performance at all levels in the WA Police – strategic and operational.

Under the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2006*, agencies are required to disclose in their annual report key effectiveness and efficiency indicators.

Effectiveness indicators provide information that assists with assessment of the extent to which government desired outcomes have been

achieved through the resourcing and delivery of services to the community.

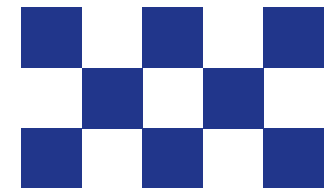
Efficiency indicators monitor the relationship between the service delivered and the resources used to produce the service.

KPIs form part of Western Australia's performance management framework, referred to as Outcome Based Management. Treasurer's Instruction 904 prescribes the mandatory requirements of Outcome Based Management for government agencies.

The WA Police Outcome Based Management framework has one outcome, 'Contribute to community safety and security', and three services that are aligned to the organisational structure. The KPIs reflect alignment with national police performance indicators published in the Report on Government Services, and the balanced scorecard concept that considers performance based on community; internal process; organisational readiness and financial perspectives.



KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



OUTCOME BASED MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK



Government Goal

Results Based Service Delivery: Greater focus on achieving results in key service delivery areas for the benefit of all Western Australians

Outcome (What we sought to achieve)

Outcome: Contribute to community safety and security

Key Effectiveness Indicators

Community Demand

KPI 1: Rate of offences against the person (excluding domestic violence incidents) per 100,000 people

KPI 2: Rate of offences against property per 100,000 people

Organisational Readiness

KPI 3: Percentage of sworn police officer hours available for frontline policing duties

Internal Process

KPI 4: Percentage of priority 1 & 2 incidents in the metropolitan area responded to within 12 minutes

KPI 5: Percentage of priority 3 incidents in the metropolitan area responded to within 60 minutes

KPI 6: Percentage of family and domestic-related incidents where an offender was processed for an offence against the person within 7 days

KPI 7: Percentage of offences against the person investigations finalised within 60 days

KPI 8: Percentage of offences against property investigations finalised within 30 days

KPI 9: Percentage of traffic law enforcement contacts made by police officers that target 'Category A' offences ^(a)

Community Satisfaction and Confidence

KPI 10: Percentage of the community who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the service received during their most recent contact with police

KPI 11: Percentage of the community who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that they have confidence in police

The services we provided

Service 1: Metropolitan policing services

Service 2: Regional and remote policing services

Service 3: Specialist policing services

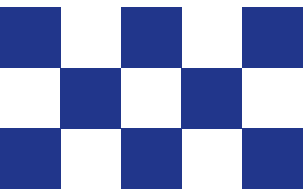
Key Efficiency Indicators (financial perspective)

Average cost of metropolitan policing services per person in the Perth metropolitan area

Average cost of regional and remote policing services per person in regional WA

Average cost of specialist policing services per person in WA

(a) 'Category A' offences include: driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs, careless/dangerous/reckless driving, non-speed camera speeding offences, no authority to drive/unlicensed vehicle, use of mobile phones whilst driving, and non-wearing of seatbelts/restraints/helmets.



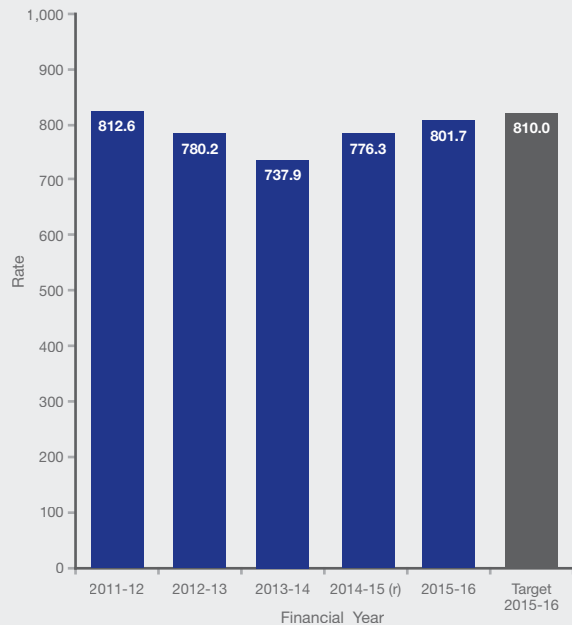
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

OUTCOME: CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY

COMMUNITY DEMAND

KPI 1: Rate of offences against the person (excluding domestic violence incidents) per 100,000 people, 2011-12 to 2015-16 ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)}



WHY IS THIS A KEY INDICATOR OF WA POLICE PERFORMANCE?

In collaboration with other agencies, WA Police contributes to addressing the causal effects of crime and disorder, and disrupting criminal behaviour. WA Police continues to monitor and work proactively to reduce the levels of crime thereby contributing to community safety and security. WA Police can influence crime rates by targeting causal factors (crime prevention) and by successfully investigating offences and apprehending offenders. Family and domestic violence is subject to different drivers and reporting trends to other offences against the person and is therefore excluded from this indicator. A low or decreasing rate of offences is desirable.

HOW IS THIS INDICATOR DERIVED?

The rate of offences against the person (excluding domestic violence incidents) per 100,000 people is calculated by multiplying the number of offences by 100,000 and dividing this figure by the WA

Estimated Resident Population as at 31 December (mid-point of the financial year).

The use of a rate of offences per 100,000 people is an internationally/nationally recognised standard for comparing the prevalence of crime over time and between different geographical areas.

WHAT DOES THIS INDICATOR SHOW?

The rate of offences against the person (excluding domestic violence incidents) per 100,000 people decreased by 9.2 per cent between 2011-12 and 2013-14. The offence rate has since increased by 8.6 per cent to 801.7 in 2015-16.

Explanatory Notes:

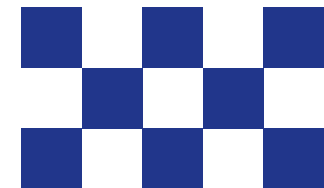
- (a) This indicator is based on selected verified offences reported to, or becoming known to police and resulting in the submission of an incident report in the FrontLine Incident Management System (IMS). A verified offence is an offence that has been determined to not be falsely or mistakenly reported. Excluded are offences against public order, such as disorderly conduct and offences against the *Firearms Act 1973*, *Liquor Licensing Act 1988* and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth.
- (b) The number of reported offences is not within the direct control of the police.
- (c) The number of verified offences for a period (e.g. financial year) comprises all verified offences recorded during that period and may include verified offences committed during earlier periods.
- (d) 'Offences against the person' include: homicide, assault, sexual assault, threatening behaviour, deprivation of liberty, and robbery. Offences against the person that are domestic violence-related are excluded.
- (f) Revised figure from that shown in the previous Annual Report due to updated data sources.

Sources:

WA Police, FrontLine Incident Management System.
Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2015 (Cat. No. 3101).

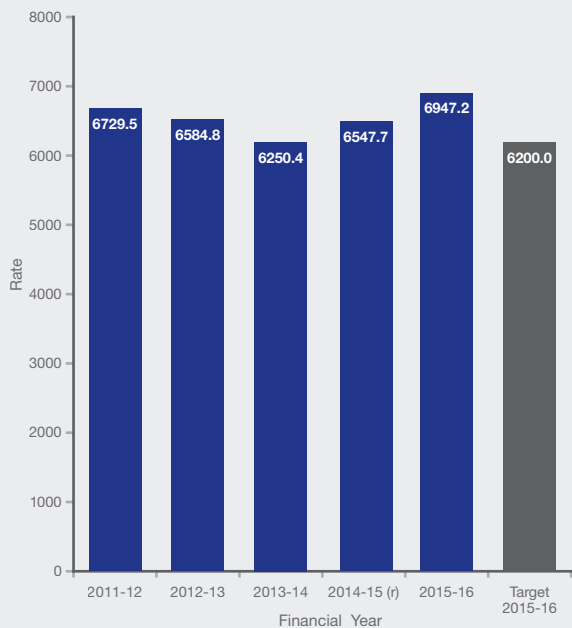
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS



COMMUNITY DEMAND

KPI 2: Rate of offences against property per 100,000 people, 2011-12 to 2015-16 ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)}



WHY IS THIS A KEY INDICATOR OF WA POLICE PERFORMANCE?

In collaboration with other agencies, WA Police contributes to addressing the causal effects of crime and disorder, and disrupting criminal behaviour. WA Police continues to monitor and work proactively to reduce the levels of crime thereby contributing to community safety and security. WA Police can influence crime rates by targeting causal factors (crime prevention) and by successfully investigating offences and apprehending offenders. A low or decreasing rate of offences is desirable.

HOW IS THIS INDICATOR DERIVED?

The rate of offences per 100,000 people is calculated by multiplying the number of offences against property by 100,000 and dividing this figure by the WA Estimated Resident Population as at 31 December (mid-point of the financial year).

The use of a rate of offences per 100,000 people is

an internationally/nationally recognised standard for comparing the prevalence of crime over time and between different geographical areas.

WHAT DOES THIS INDICATOR SHOW?

The rate of offences against property per 100,000 people decreased by 7.1 per cent between 2011-12 and 2013-14. The offence rate has since increased by 11.2 per cent to 6,947.2 in 2015-16.

The 2015-16 rate was 12.1% higher than the target of 6,200. The main factor contributing to the variance was a significant increase in theft offences in the Perth metropolitan area.

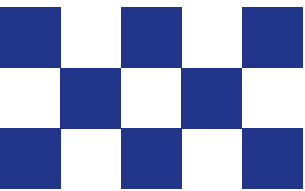
WA Police implemented several initiatives to address the growth in property crime including Operation Sweep and the 'Tougher for Crooks' advertising campaign.

Explanatory Notes:

- (a) This indicator is based on selected verified offences reported to, or becoming known to police and resulting in the submission of an incident report in the FrontLine Incident Management System (IMS). A verified offence is an offence that has been determined to not be falsely or mistakenly reported. Excluded are offences against public order, such as disorderly conduct and offences against the *Firearms Act 1973*, *Liquor Licensing Act 1988* and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth.
- (b) The number of reported offences is not within the direct control of the police.
- (c) The number of verified offences for a period (e.g. financial year) comprises all verified offences recorded during that period and may include verified offences committed during earlier periods.
- (d) 'Offences against property' include: burglary, motor vehicle theft, theft, arson, and property damage.
- (e) Revised figure from that shown in the previous Annual Report due to updated data sources.

Sources:

WA Police, FrontLine Incident Management System.
 Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2015 (Cat. No. 3101).

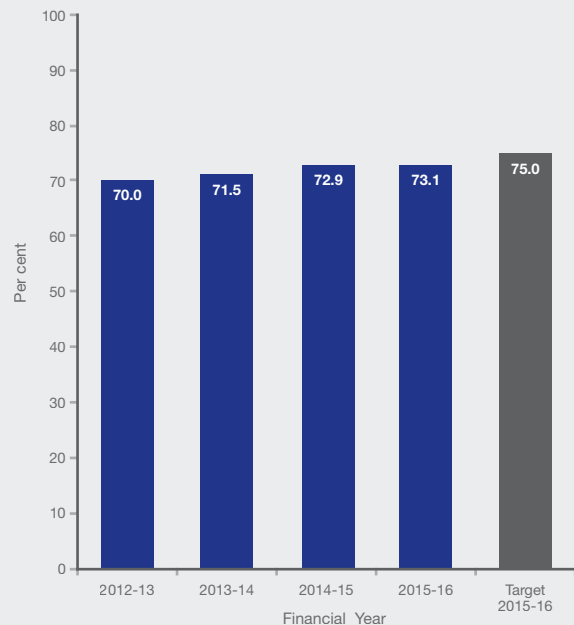


KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

ORGANISATIONAL READINESS

KPI 3: Percentage of sworn police officer hours available for frontline policing duties, 2012-13 to 2015-16 ^{(a)(b)(c)}



WHY IS THIS A KEY INDICATOR OF WA POLICE PERFORMANCE?

Approximately 75 per cent of WA Police expenditure relates to employee expenses. It therefore follows that the extent to which the agency is able to maximise utilisation of available frontline police officer resources, in particular, will contribute significantly to achieving its outcome.

HOW IS THIS INDICATOR DERIVED?

The number of sworn police officer hours available for frontline policing duties is based on the hours of police officers attached to organisational units that have been deemed to be 'frontline'. For the purpose of this indicator, an organisational unit is classified as 'frontline' if it satisfies the following criteria:

- (a) The unit is comprised of operational police officers who:
- Are physically able (i.e. not temporarily or permanently injured)
 - Are required to be critical skills trained
 - Are actively visible as a police officer
 - May exercise police powers
 - Are expected to exercise such powers on a daily basis if required.

(b) The unit is delivering a police or police-related service:

- Keeping the peace
- Preventing crime
- Detecting crime
- Enforcing the law
- Apprehending offenders
- Emergency management.

(c) The police or police-related service is delivered directly to members of the public predominantly face to face or by telephone.

Sworn police officers include Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers, but exclude Police Auxiliary Officers and the ranks of Superintendent and above. Frontline availability also excludes permanently or temporarily non-operational police officers.

The indicator is calculated by expressing the number of sworn police officer hours available for frontline policing duties (including overtime) as a percentage of the number of baseline hours worked (total police officer hours less annual leave and long service leave).



WHAT DOES THIS INDICATOR SHOW?

The percentage of sworn police officer hours available for frontline policing duties has increased since 2012-13. The Frontline 2020 program has resulted in the redeployment of police officers to the frontline and has identified potential opportunities to release more police officers from non-frontline functions.



Explanatory Notes:

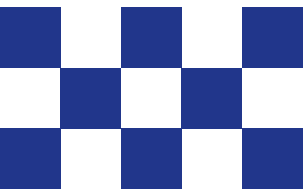
(a) Sworn police officers include Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers.

(b) This indicator excludes: Police Auxiliary Officers, sworn police officers of the rank of Superintendent and above, sworn police officers who are permanently or temporarily non-operational, and sworn police officers working in non-operational/non-frontline areas i.e. Professional Standards, Asset Management, Business Strategy and Finance, Business Information Services, Judicial Services (including district prosecuting), Intelligence (including District Intelligence Units and Traffic Intelligence), Workforce (including district training officers), Media and Corporate Communications, and Executive Services.

(c) This indicator does not currently take into account the impact of training on the hours available for frontline policing duties.

Source:

WA Police Resource Management Information System (RMIS), payroll data.

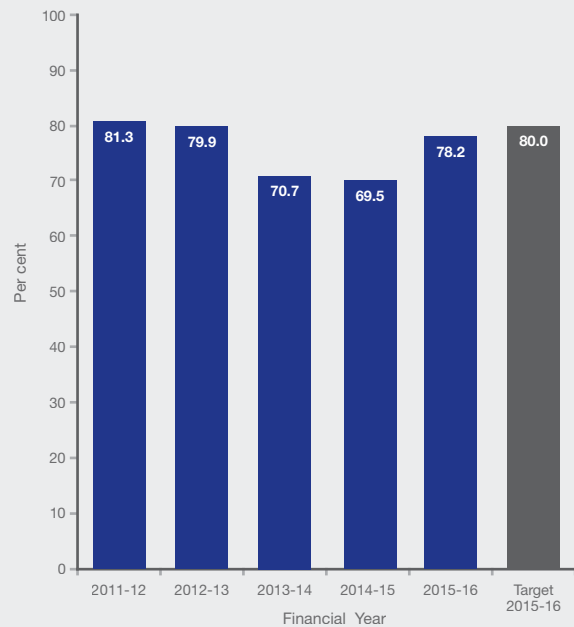


KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

INTERNAL PROCESS

KPI 4: Percentage of priority 1 & 2 incidents in the metropolitan area responded to within 12 minutes, 2011-12 to 2015-16 ^{(a)(b)(c)}



WHY IS THIS A KEY INDICATOR OF WA POLICE PERFORMANCE?

The WA community expects that the police will respond promptly to calls for police assistance. However, the main considerations in responding to all incidents are the safety of the community and police officers, and the quality of the response. Response times are therefore considered to be only one aspect of police performance when responding to incidents. Response times are affected by many factors including the number of available police, existing tasking demands and priorities, road and weather conditions.

On receiving the call, WA Police allocates a response priority to the incident according to its level of seriousness. Priority 1 incidents pose an imminent threat to life and require urgent attendance. Priority 2 incidents involve situations that require immediate attendance such as a serious offence/incident in progress.

The ability of WA Police to respond in a timely and appropriate manner to such incidents directly and indirectly contributes to community safety and security. WA Police recognises that not all incidents can be responded to within the specified timeframe,

but aims to respond to 80 per cent of priority 1 & 2 incidents within 12 minutes in the Perth metropolitan area.

A high or increasing percentage of incidents that are responded to within 12 minutes is desirable.

HOW IS THIS INDICATOR DERIVED?

The indicator is calculated by expressing the number of priority 1 & 2 incidents that are responded to within 12 minutes as a percentage of the total number of priority 1 & 2 incidents in the Perth metropolitan area.

WHAT DOES THIS INDICATOR SHOW?

The percentage of priority 1 & 2 incidents in the metropolitan area responded to within 12 minutes improved by 8.7 percentage points between 2014-15 and 2015-16.

This improvement in performance has largely reversed the decline from 2012-13 to 2014-15 that was largely due to a state-wide increase in the number of incidents graded as priority 2. The increase in priority 2 incidents was mostly attributable to internal allocation practices, but also to a general increase in calls requiring an urgent response.



Changes to the Crash Management Policy in November 2013 also resulted in an increase in crashes attended as priority 2. This policy was revised in October 2014.

Furthermore, it is also likely that increasing traffic volume and congestion has impacted on WA Police's capacity to respond to priority 2 incidents within the 12 minute target.

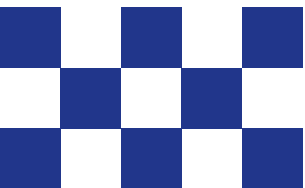


Explanatory Notes:

- (a) EXCEPTIONS. To provide an accurate indication of response times, the following incident types have been excluded from calculations as they do not contribute to measuring service delivery and/or have the potential to skew results:
- Scheduled Events – are incidents created for attendance at a later time or date, e.g. Royal Flying Doctor Service escorts;
 - Field Initiated Incidents – are deemed 'arrived' at the time of initiating the Computer Aided Dispatch system (CAD) incident, e.g. pursuits or any incident created directly by a unit from their Tasking and Dispatch Information System (TADIS) device;
 - Change of Incident Response Priority – where incidents are subject to a priority upgrade, e.g. priority 3 to priority 2, the applicable response target time becomes that of the new priority group, however the target response time for that priority may already have expired;
 - Incidents with no recorded 'At Scene' time – which may occur due to a number of circumstances; and
 - Incidents where there is no police attendance – matter dealt with other than by police attending the location.
- (b) The response time has been formulated from the time the incident was entered in the CAD system to arrival of the first resource at the scene. The response times of other resources that may also attend the same incident are excluded.
- (c) Population growth and the development of new housing estates in the metropolitan area have a significant impact on existing policing districts. Several of the metropolitan districts have police sub-districts that are situated on the periphery of the metropolitan area. Whilst patrolling of these outlying sub-districts is contained within a district's service delivery model, it is not necessarily true that an operational unit will be in the area when a priority 1 or 2 task arises. It is reasonable to assume that responding to priority 1 or 2 incidents in these marginal metropolitan areas may experience delays beyond the target response time.

Source:

WA Police, Computer Aided Dispatch system.

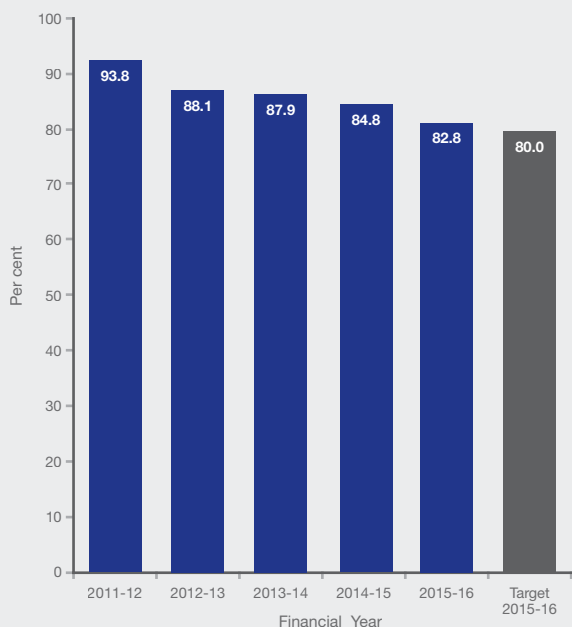


KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

INTERNAL PROCESS

KPI 5: Percentage of priority 3 incidents in the metropolitan area responded to within 60 minutes, 2011-12 to 2015-16 ^{(a)(b)(c)}



WHY IS THIS A KEY INDICATOR OF WA POLICE PERFORMANCE?

The WA community expects that the police will respond promptly to calls for police assistance. However, the main considerations in responding to all incidents are the safety of the community and police officers, and the quality of the response. Response times are therefore considered to be only one aspect of police performance when responding to incidents. Response times are affected by many factors including the number of available police, existing job demands and priorities, road and weather conditions.

On receiving the call, WA Police allocates a response priority to the incident according to its level of seriousness. Priority 3 incidents include an offence in progress/ suspect at scene or the preservation of evidence and require routine attendance.

The ability of WA Police to respond in a timely and appropriate manner to such incidents directly and indirectly contributes to community safety and security. WA Police recognises that not all incidents can be responded to within the specified timeframe but aims to respond to 80 per cent of priority 3 incidents within 60 minutes in the Perth metropolitan area.

A high or increasing percentage of incidents that are responded to within 60 minutes is desirable.

HOW IS THIS INDICATOR DERIVED?

The indicator is calculated by expressing the number of priority 3 incidents that are responded to within 60 minutes as a percentage of the total number of priority 3 incidents in the Perth metropolitan area.

WHAT DOES THIS INDICATOR SHOW?

Since 2011-12, there has been a decrease in the percentage of priority 3 incidents in the metropolitan area responded to within 60 minutes. However, this percentage has remained above the target of 80 per cent.

In 2015-16 there were 150,332 priority 3 calls, an increase of 25.6 per cent (30,616) compared with 119,716 in 2011-12.

Explanatory Notes:

(a) EXCEPTIONS. To provide an accurate indication of response times, the following incident types have been excluded from calculations as they do not contribute to measuring service delivery and/or have the potential to skew results:

- Scheduled Events – are incidents created for attendance at a later time or date, e.g. Royal Flying Doctor Service escorts;
- Field Initiated Incidents – are deemed 'arrived' at the time of initiating the Computer Aided Dispatch system (CAD) incident, e.g. pursuits or any incident created directly by a unit from their Tasking and Dispatch Information System (TADIS) device;
- Change of Incident Response Priority – where incidents are subject to a priority upgrade, e.g. priority 4 to priority 3, the applicable response target time becomes that of the new priority group, however the target response time for that priority may already have expired;
- Incidents with no recorded 'At Scene' time – which may occur due to a number of circumstances; and
- Incidents where there is no police attendance – matter dealt with other than by police attending the location.

(b) The response time has been formulated from the time the incident was entered in the CAD system to arrival of the first resource at the scene. The response times of other resources that may also attend the same incident are excluded.

(c) Population growth and the development of new housing estates in the metropolitan area have a significant impact on existing policing districts. Several of the metropolitan districts have police sub-districts that are situated on the periphery of the metropolitan area. Whilst patrolling of these outlying sub-districts is contained within a district's service delivery model, it is not necessarily true that an operational unit will be in the area when a priority 3 task arises. It is reasonable to assume that responding to priority 3 incidents in these marginal metropolitan areas may experience delays beyond the target response time.

Source:

WA Police, Computer Aided Dispatch system.

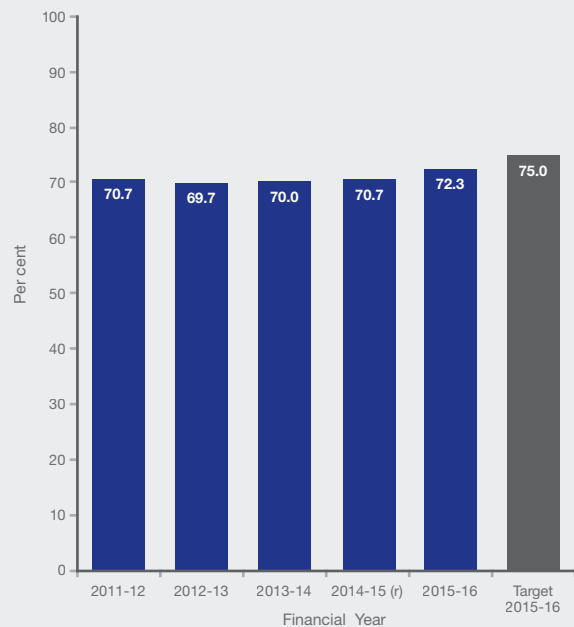
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS



INTERNAL PROCESS

KPI 6: Percentage of family and domestic-related incidents where an offender was processed for an offence against the person within 7 days, 2011-12 to 2015-16 ^{(a)(b)}



WHY IS THIS A KEY INDICATOR OF WA POLICE PERFORMANCE?

WA Police recognises that incidents involving family and domestic violence are serious crimes. Acts of family and domestic violence are a complex and challenging issue affecting the safety and security of our community. Such acts can take many forms and can often be endured by victims and their children over long periods of time before they seek help.

WA Police takes positive action to protect the victims and their children from further harm when acts of family and domestic violence occur. Through a collaborative approach with partner agencies, victims receive support and assistance and are able to make safe and informed choices. Police Orders and Violence Restraint Orders are used as additional safeguards and not as an alternative to the laying of appropriate charges.

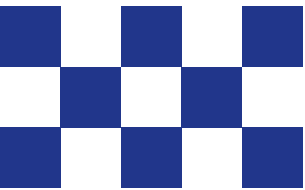
Generally, police process offenders for domestic violence related offences within a short period of time as the offenders are often present and their

identity is known. It is important that in the interests of protecting victims and community safety to process offenders promptly.

HOW IS THIS INDICATOR DERIVED?

This indicator relates to family and domestic-related incidents recorded in the WA Police FrontLine Information Management System where an offender has been processed (e.g. arrested, charged) for an offence against the person. Offences against the person include: homicide, assault, sexual assault, threatening behaviour, deprivation of liberty and robbery.

The indicator is calculated by expressing the number of family and domestic-related incidents where an offender was processed for one or more offences against the person within 7 days as a percentage of the total number of family and domestic-related incidents where an offender was processed for one or more offences against the person during the reporting period.



WHAT DOES THIS INDICATOR SHOW?

The percentage of family and domestic-related incidents where an offender was processed for an offence against the person within 7 days has improved since 2012-13 despite an increase in the number of these incidents.



Explanatory Notes:

(a) Notwithstanding the definition of 'A family and domestic relationship' in section 4 of the *Restraining Orders Act 1997*, WA Police defines a family and domestic relationship as:

- Intimate partner means two persons who are or have been in a relationship with each other which has some degree of stability and continuity. It must reasonably be supposed to have, or have had a sexual aspect to the relationship. The partners do not have to be living together on a full time continuing basis and need not ever have done so.
- Immediate family member means two persons who are related whether directly, in-laws or step family including parent; grandparent; one of the persons involved is a child who ordinarily resides, resided or regularly stays with the other person; and guardian of an involved child.

(b) An 'act of family and domestic violence' is defined in section 6 of the *Restraining Orders Act 1997* and means one of the following acts that a person commits against another person with whom he or she is in a family and domestic relationship:

- assaulting or causing personal injury to the person
- kidnapping or depriving the person of his or her liberty
- damaging the person's property, including the injury or death of an animal that is the person's property
- behaving in an ongoing manner that is intimidating, offensive or emotionally abusive towards the person
- pursuing the person or a third person or causing the person or a third person to be pursued with intent to intimidate the person; or in a manner that could reasonably be expected to intimidate, and that does in fact intimidate, the person
- threatening to commit any act described above against the person.

'Offences against the person' include: homicide, assault, sexual assault, threatening behaviour, deprivation of liberty and robbery.

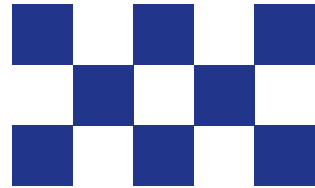
(r) Revised figure from that shown in the previous Annual Report due to updated data sources.

Source:

WA Police, FrontLine Incident Management System.

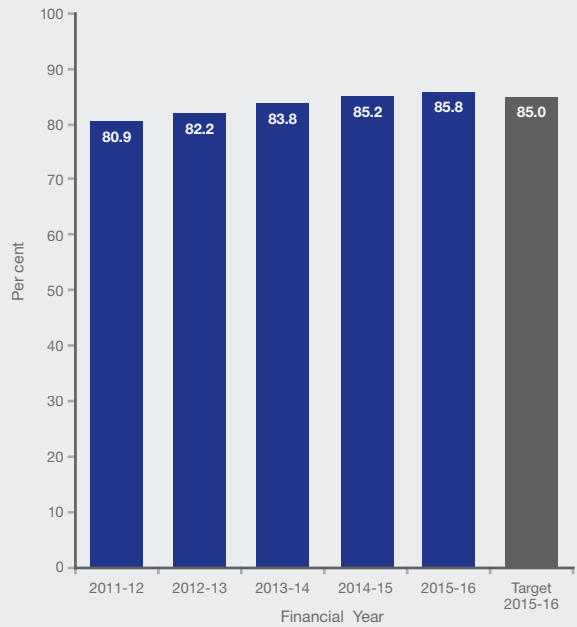
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS



INTERNAL PROCESS

KPI 7: Percentage of offences against the person investigations finalised within 60 days, 2011-12 to 2015-16 ^{(a)(b)(c)}



WHY IS THIS A KEY INDICATOR OF WA POLICE PERFORMANCE?

Applying an appropriate response, practice or procedure early appears to affect the effectiveness of the investigation and the likelihood that it will be resolved (e.g. offender processed) within a relatively short period of time.

The percentage of offences against the person investigated that are finalised within 60 days is a key indicator of investigative effectiveness as it reflects better processing, file management, investigation standards and attention to getting the investigation done. Investigations of offences against the person are more complex than offences against property and therefore can take longer to finalise, hence the period of 60 days compared with 30 days for offences against property. One of the purposes of police is to apprehend offenders and this is usually the result of a successful investigation. Apprehending offenders stops further offences being committed and may act as a deterrent to future criminal behaviour. As a consequence, this contributes to community safety and security.

HOW IS THIS INDICATOR DERIVED?

The 'percentage of offences against the person finalised' comprises all investigation outcomes i.e. offender processed, withdrawn, statute barred, civil/other, insufficient evidence and uncleared.

The number of verified offences against the person investigations finalised within 60 days of being reported is expressed as a percentage of the total number of verified offences against the person where investigations have been finalised during the reporting period and may include verified offences committed during earlier periods.

WHAT DOES THIS INDICATOR SHOW?

The percentage of offences against the person investigations finalised within 60 days has improved since 2011-12.

Explanatory Notes:

- (a) This indicator is based on selected verified offences reported to, or becoming known to police and resulting in the submission of an incident report in the FrontLine Incident Management System (IMS). A verified offence is an offence that has been determined to not be falsely or mistakenly reported. Excluded are offences against public order, such as disorderly conduct and offences against the *Firearms Act 1973*, *Liquor Licensing Act 1988* and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth.
- (b) The number of reported offences is not within the direct control of the police.
- (c) 'Offences against the person' include: homicide, assault, sexual assault, threatening behaviour, deprivation of liberty and robbery.

Source:

WA Police, FrontLine Incident Management System.

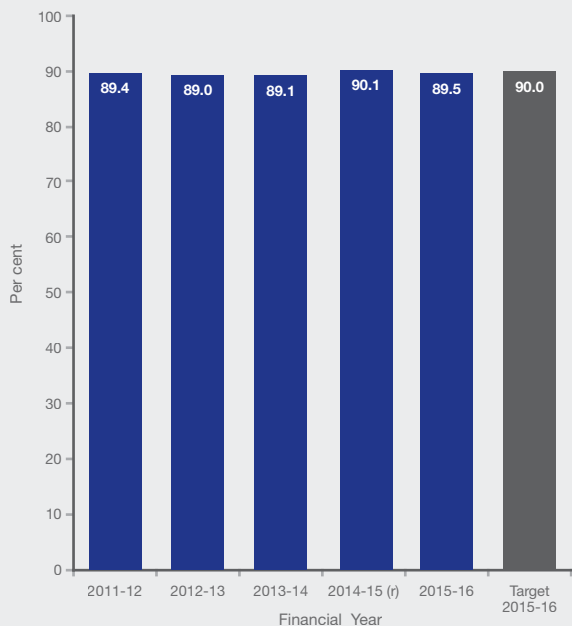


KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

INTERNAL PROCESS

KPI 8: Percentage of offences against property investigations finalised within 30 days, 2011-12 to 2015-16 ^{(a)(b)(c)}



WHY IS THIS A KEY INDICATOR OF WA POLICE PERFORMANCE?

Applying an appropriate response, practice or procedure early appears to affect the effectiveness of the investigation and the likelihood that it will be resolved (e.g. offender processed) within a relatively short period of time.

The percentage of offences against property investigated that are finalised within 30 days is a key indicator of investigative effectiveness as it reflects better processing, file management, investigation standards and attention to getting the investigation done. Investigations of offences against property are generally less complex than offences against the person and therefore take less time to finalise, hence the period of 30 days compared with 60 days for offences against the person. One of the purposes of police is to apprehend offenders and this is usually the result of a successful investigation. Apprehending offenders stops further offences being committed and may act as a deterrent to future criminal behaviour. As a consequence, this contributes to community safety and security.

HOW IS THIS INDICATOR DERIVED?

The 'percentage of offences against property finalised' comprises all investigation outcomes i.e. offender processed, withdrawn, statute barred, civil/other, insufficient evidence and uncleared.

The number of verified offences against property investigations finalised within 30 days of being reported is expressed as a percentage of the total number of verified offences against property where investigations have been finalised during the reporting period and may include verified offences committed during earlier periods.

WHAT DOES THIS INDICATOR SHOW?

The percentage of offences against property investigations finalised within 30 days has been maintained at 89 per cent or above since 2011-12. This has been achieved despite an increase in offences in 2014-15 and 2015-16.

Explanatory Notes:

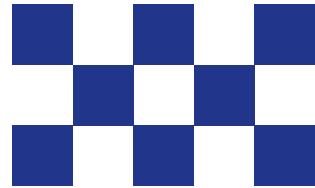
- (a) This indicator is based on selected verified offences reported to, or becoming known to police and resulting in the submission of an incident report in the FrontLine Incident Management System (IMS). A verified offence is an offence that has been determined to not be falsely or mistakenly reported. Excluded are offences against public order, such as disorderly conduct and offences against the *Firearms Act 1973*, *Liquor Licensing Act 1988* and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth.
- (b) The number of reported offences is not within the direct control of the police.
- (c) 'Offences against property' include: burglary, motor vehicle theft, theft, arson and property damage.
- (r) Revised figure from that shown in the previous Annual Report due to updated data sources.

Source:

WA Police, FrontLine Incident Management System.

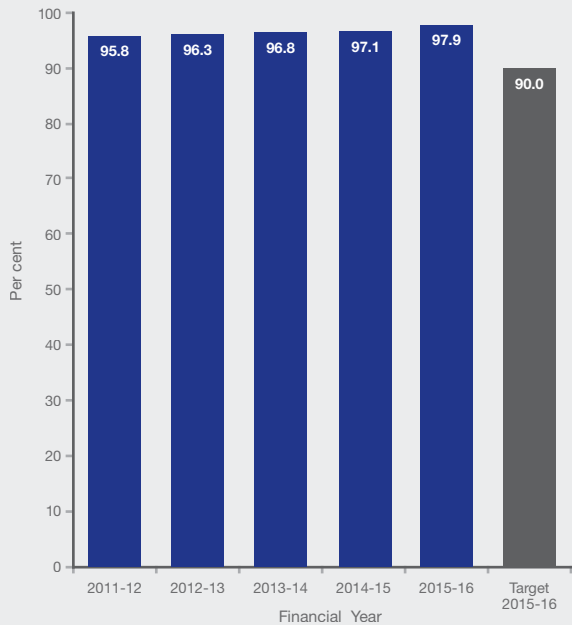
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS



INTERNAL PROCESS

KPI 9: Percentage of traffic law enforcement contacts made by police officers that target 'Category A' offences, 2011-12 to 2015-16



WHY IS THIS A KEY INDICATOR OF WA POLICE PERFORMANCE?

The predominance of road safety/traffic law enforcement effort conducted by police officers is directed to those issues that are deemed as behaviours most likely to cause crashes such as alcohol/drugs, dangerous/reckless driving, speeding, unauthorised driving, and use of mobile phones whilst driving, or contribute to the severity of injury i.e. not wearing seatbelts/restraints/helmets.

By maintaining a high proportion of enforcement effort on addressing these 'Category A' offences as opposed to other traffic offences, the police are being effective in conducting traffic law enforcement in order to contribute to the outcome of community safety.

HOW IS THIS INDICATOR DERIVED?

'Category A' offences include: driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs, careless/dangerous/reckless driving, non-speed camera speeding offences, no authority to drive/unlicensed vehicle, use of mobile phones whilst driving, and non-wearing of seatbelts/restraints/helmets.

For the purpose of this indicator, a traffic contact includes conducting a preliminary breath/drug test, charging a road user for a traffic offence(s) or issuing a traffic infringement. As a preliminary breath/drug test is a traffic contact, any drink/drug driving charge or infringement that may result from the breath test is not counted.

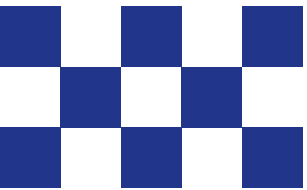
The number of traffic law enforcement contacts made by police officers that target 'Category A' offences is expressed as a percentage of the total number traffic law enforcement contacts (excluding drink/drug driving charges/infringements) during the reporting period.

WHAT DOES THIS INDICATOR SHOW?

The percentage of traffic law enforcement contacts made by police officers that target 'Category A' offences has improved since 2011-12.

Sources:

- WA Police, BriefCase system.
- WA Police, Image and Infringement Processing System (IIPS).
- WA Police, Traffic and Crash Executive Information System (TEACEIS).

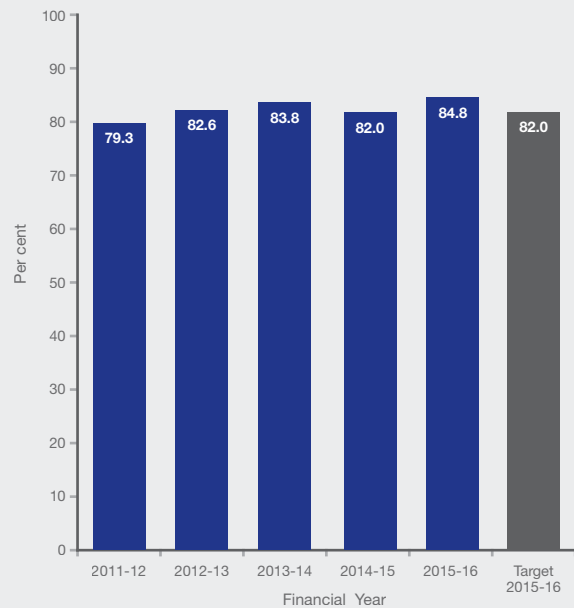


KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

COMMUNITY SATISFACTION AND CONFIDENCE

KPI 10: Percentage of the community who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the service received during their most recent contact with police, 2011-12 to 2015-16 ^{(a)(b)}



WHY IS THIS A KEY INDICATOR OF WA POLICE PERFORMANCE?

Customer satisfaction is a widely accepted measure of organisational performance. Indicators based on community perception provide useful information about service delivery and acknowledge the importance of community engagement. The WA community is the customer of the services provided by the WA Police. The extent to which those members of the community who have had contact with the police during the last 12 months are satisfied with the service received during their most recent contact with the police is based on personal experience. As a consequence, the police through their attitude, behaviour and actions can directly influence the level of satisfaction members of the community perceive resulting from this interaction with police. The extent to which the community is satisfied with the service received during their most recent contact with police provides an indication of how well these services meet customer needs and expectations; and therefore the effectiveness of the police in contributing to community safety and security.

HOW IS THIS INDICATOR DERIVED?

The data for this indicator is sourced from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing. The data is weighted to a quarter of the population of people aged 18 or over for Perth and the rest of WA each quarter. In this way, the combined weighted estimates for four consecutive quarters are approximately equal to the total population. The data is also weighted by police district by age by sex.

The indicator is based on those people who did have contact with police in the last 12 months and their response to the question: How satisfied were you with the service you received during your most recent contact with police? The response categories are: 'very satisfied', 'satisfied', 'neither satisfied nor dissatisfied', 'dissatisfied', and 'very dissatisfied'.

The percentage of the WA Community who responded 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' are combined to show the overall level of satisfaction with the service received during their contact with police.



WHAT DOES THIS INDICATOR SHOW?

- In 2015-16, 61.1 per cent of the WA community had contact with police in the last 12 months. The most common reasons for the most recent contact with police were to conduct a random breath/drug test and to report a crime or other incident.
- The percentage of the WA community who were satisfied with the services received during their most recent contact with police in 2015-16 (84.8 per cent) was not statistically significantly different to 2014-15 (82.0 per cent).

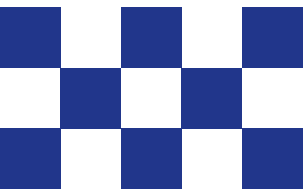
Explanatory Notes:

- (a) This indicator is derived from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing that commenced in July 2001. The survey is conducted by telephone using the service provider's Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing facilities. Interviewing is conducted each month. Eligible respondents are required to be aged 18 years or over. Respondents are chosen from each contacted household by the next birthday method. People who work for the police, or who live in a household with someone who works for the police, are excluded from the survey. A random sample of telephone numbers is generated for each police district within WA using the Random Digit Dialling (RDD) method. The random sampling method used allows both listed and unlisted numbers in all active telephone exchanges to be included in the sample. The overall sample is stratified by police district to ensure a sufficient sample is collected for each police district each quarter. Each police district has a monthly quota of interviews to ensure interviewing is spread evenly across the full year. In 2015-16, 27,900 people aged 18 years and over were surveyed nationally of which 2,800 were surveyed in WA. The response rate for WA (defined as interviews as a proportion of interviews and refusals) was 62.9%.
- (b) With all sample surveys there are errors that occur by chance because the data were obtained from a sample, rather than the entire population. The relative standard error (RSE) is a measure of the error (relative to the size of the estimate) likely to have occurred due to sampling. Generally, only estimates with an RSE of 25 per cent or less are considered reliable for most purposes. Estimates with an RSE of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution while estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent should not be used. The RSE associated with the sample estimates used in compiling the chart for this indicator is equal to or less than 3.0 per cent.

Source:

National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished data).



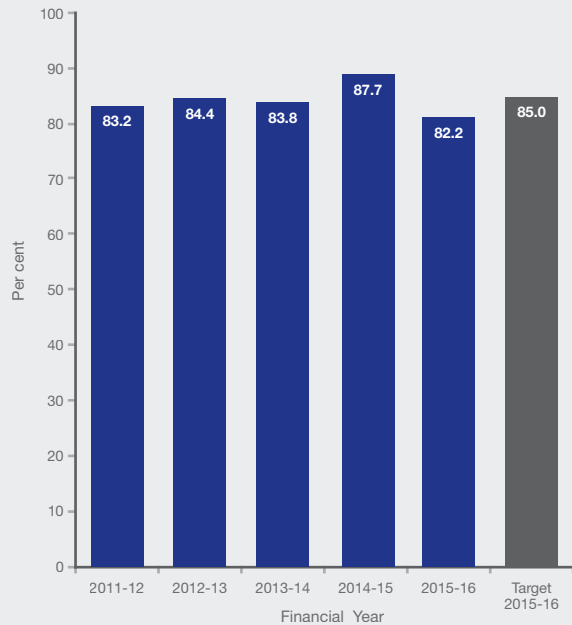


KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

COMMUNITY SATISFACTION AND CONFIDENCE

KPI 11: Percentage of the community who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that they have confidence in police, 2011-12 to 2015-16 ^{(a)(b)}



WHY IS THIS A KEY INDICATOR OF WA POLICE PERFORMANCE?

In 2013, the Commissioner of Police stated that:

"In my introductory narrative for the Frontline First initiative some years ago, I commented that public confidence in police relies upon community members feeling police are making a positive difference in their everyday lives. I made that comment because I believe that no matter what other performance measures are put in place, or how many complex issues we resolve, community confidence is the ultimate measure of our success."

The community's level of confidence in police reflects communication between the police and the public, police effectiveness and service delivery, professionalism, honesty, and treating people fairly and equally. By maintaining a high level of community confidence in police, the police are empowered to contribute to community safety and security.

HOW IS THIS INDICATOR DERIVED?

The data for this indicator is sourced from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing. The data is weighted to a quarter of the population of people aged 18 or over for Perth and the rest of WA each quarter.

In this way, the combined weighted estimates for four consecutive quarters are approximately equal to the total population. The data is also weighted by police district by age by sex.

The indicator is based on those people who responded to the question: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement about police in WA: I do have confidence in the police? The response categories are: 'strongly agree', 'agree', 'neither agree nor disagree', 'disagree', and 'strongly disagree'.

The percentage of the WA Community who responded 'agree' or 'strongly agree' are combined to show the overall level of agreement with the statement: I do have confidence in the police.

WHAT DOES THIS INDICATOR SHOW?

- At face value, the 2015-16 result of 82.2 per cent is lower than the target of 85 per cent. However, all survey results have a margin of error which means that we can be 95 per cent confident that the true value of this result falls between 79.0 and 85.5 per cent. As a consequence, the WA Police is considered to have achieved the 2015-16 target.

Explanatory Notes:

(a) This indicator is derived from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing that commenced in July 2001. The survey is conducted by telephone using the service provider's Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing facilities. Interviewing is conducted each month. Eligible respondents are required to be aged 18 years or over. Respondents are chosen from each contacted household by the next birthday method. People who work for the police, or who live in a household with someone who works for the police, are excluded from the survey. A random sample of telephone numbers is generated for each police district within WA using the Random Digit Dialling (RDD) method. The random sampling method used allows both listed and unlisted numbers in all active telephone exchanges to be included in the sample. The overall sample is stratified by police district to ensure a sufficient sample is collected for each police district each quarter. Each police district has a monthly quota of interviews to ensure interviewing is spread evenly across the full year. In 2015-16, 27,900 people aged 18 years and over were surveyed nationally of which 2,800 were surveyed in WA. The response rate for WA (defined as interviews as a proportion of interviews and refusals) was 62.9%.

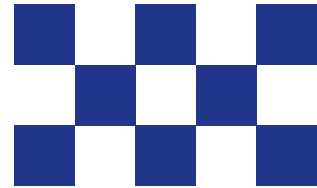
(b) With all sample surveys there are errors that occur by chance because the data were obtained from a sample, rather than the entire population. The relative standard error (RSE) is a measure of the error (relative to the size of the estimate) likely to have occurred due to sampling. Generally, only estimates with an RSE of 25 per cent or less are considered reliable for most purposes. Estimates with an RSE of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution while estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent should not be used. The RSE associated with the sample estimates used in compiling the chart for this indicator is equal to or less than 2.0 per cent

Source:

National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished data).

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFICIENCY INDICATORS



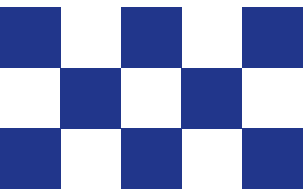
Key efficiency indicators provide information about the relationship between the service delivered and the resources used to produce the service. The efficiency with which the WA Police delivers each of its three services is measured in terms of the average cost of the service per person.

It is important to note that the nature of policing is highly reactive and with demand for services changing each year, the average cost per person of providing policing services can vary significantly. Policing activities include keeping the peace, enforcing the law, preventing and detecting crime, apprehending offenders and emergency management. The average cost

per person can be affected by such factors as employee pay rate movements and other cost increases, changes in work practices or streamlining of processes.

If real expenditure is kept constant, an increase in population will result in a lower cost per person which represents an improvement in efficiency i.e. the police are expending the same amount of resources to service a larger population, potentially more crime and other incidents. The level of efficiency can be maintained if real expenditure does not exceed the rate of population growth. Expenditure that exceeds the rate of population growth indicates inefficiency.

The key efficiency indicators for each service are presented in the following charts and show comparative performance over the period 2012-13 to 2015-16 and the target for 2015-16.



KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

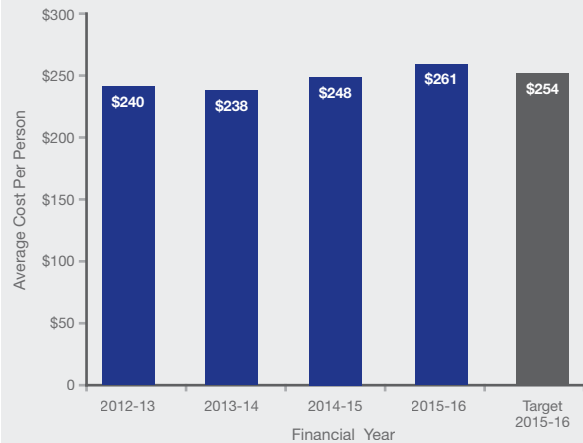
EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

OUTCOME: CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY

SERVICE 1: Metropolitan policing services

General policing services provided by districts within the Metropolitan Region including: crime prevention, maintaining public order, and responding to and investigating criminal and general incidents.

Average cost of metropolitan policing services per person in the Perth metropolitan area, 2012-13 to 2015-16



WHY IS THIS A KEY INDICATOR OF WA POLICE PERFORMANCE?

The Metropolitan Region is one of two policing regions in WA. In 2015-16, the total cost of providing metropolitan policing services was \$531.8 million. This represented 39.7 per cent of the total cost of services. These policing services are provided to the community of the Perth metropolitan area. By showing the relationship between the cost of services and the population receiving these services, the cost efficiency of delivering these services can be measured.

HOW IS THIS INDICATOR DERIVED?

The total cost of metropolitan policing services is based on the Metropolitan Police Region (including 'specialist services' within districts such as detectives, crime intelligence, forensics, traffic and prosecuting and the following areas within Judicial Services: Prosecuting Services Division and Custodial Services that directly relate to metropolitan

policing), plus the apportionment of Corporate Services and Support Overhead.

The total cost of metropolitan policing services is divided by the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) of the Metropolitan Police Region as at the beginning of the financial year i.e. the ERP as at 30 June 2015 is used for the 2015-16 financial year.

WHAT DOES THIS INDICATOR SHOW?

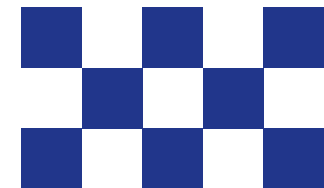
The average cost of metropolitan policing services per person in the Perth metropolitan area increased in 2015-16 to \$261.

Sources:

Total cost of Service from Schedule of Income and Expenses by Services for the years ending 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2016, respectively.
ERP for Total Greater Perth, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2014-15 (Cat. No. 3218.0).

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

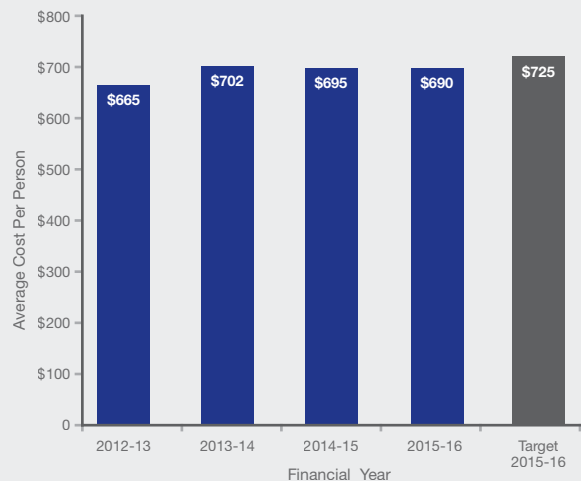
EFFICIENCY INDICATORS



SERVICE 2: Regional and remote policing services

General policing services provided by districts within the Regional WA Region including: crime prevention, maintaining public order, and responding to and investigating criminal and general incidents.

Average cost of regional and remote policing services per person in regional WA, 2012-13 to 2015-16



WHY IS THIS A KEY INDICATOR OF WA POLICE PERFORMANCE?

The Regional WA Region is one of two policing regions in WA. In 2015-16, the total cost of providing regional and remote policing services was \$380.5 million. This represented 28.4 per cent of the total cost of services. These policing services are provided to the community of regional WA. By showing the relationship between the cost of services and the population receiving these services, the cost efficiency of delivering these services can be measured.

HOW IS THIS INDICATOR DERIVED?

The total cost of regional and remote policing services is based on the Regional WA Police Region (including 'specialist services' within districts such as detectives, crime intelligence, forensics, traffic and prosecuting), plus the apportionment of Corporate Services and Support Overhead.

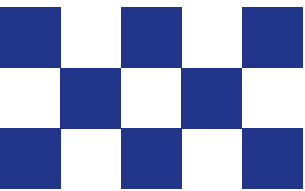
The total cost of regional and remote policing services is divided by the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) of the Regional WA Police Region as at the beginning of the financial year i.e. the ERP as at 30 June 2015 is used for the 2015-16 financial year.

WHAT DOES THIS INDICATOR SHOW?

The average cost of regional and remote policing services per person in regional WA decreased in 2015-16 to \$690.

Sources:

Total cost of Service from Schedule of Income and Expenses by Services for the years ending 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2016, respectively.
ERP for Total Rest of WA, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2014-15 (Cat. No. 3218.0).



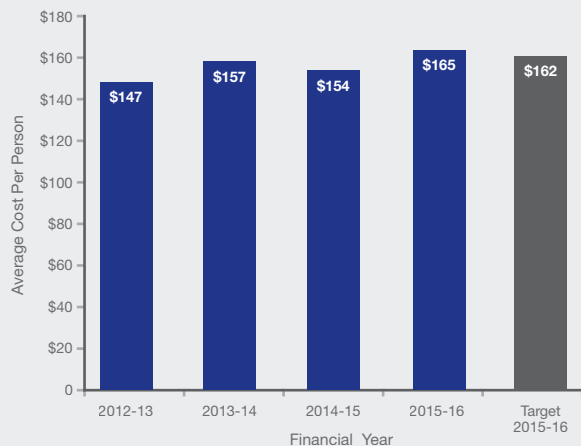
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

SERVICE 3: Specialist policing services

Specialist policing services include: major crime, serious and organised crime, sex crime, commercial crime, licensing enforcement, forensic, intelligence, traffic enforcement, and counter terrorism and emergency response.

Average cost of specialist policing services per person in WA, 2012-13 to 2015-16



WHY IS THIS A KEY INDICATOR OF WA POLICE PERFORMANCE?

Specialist policing services provide support to the police regions. In 2015-16, the total cost of providing specialist policing services was \$426.3 million. This represented 31.8 per cent of the total cost of services. These policing services are provided to the community of WA. By showing the relationship between the cost of services and the population receiving these services, the cost efficiency of delivering these services can be measured.

HOW IS THIS INDICATOR DERIVED?

The total cost of specialist policing services is based on the specialist portfolios (i.e. State Crime, Intelligence, and Specialist and Support Services), plus the apportionment of Corporate Services and Support Overhead.

The total cost of specialist policing services is divided by the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) of WA (as these services are provided across the state) as at the beginning of the financial year i.e. the ERP as at 30 June 2015 is used for the 2015-16 financial year.

WHAT DOES THIS INDICATOR SHOW?

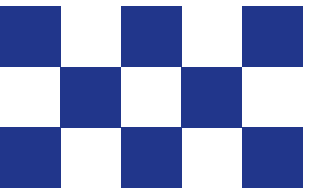
The average cost of specialist policing services per person in WA increased to \$165 in 2015-16.

Sources:

Total cost of Service from Schedule of Income and Expenses by Services for the years ending 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2016, respectively.
ERP for WA, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2014-15 (Cat. No. 3218.0).



OTHER FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES



OTHER FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES

MINISTERIAL DIRECTIVES

Requirement under Treasurer's Instruction 903, s12

No Ministerial directives were received during 2015-16.

ACT OF GRACE PAYMENTS

Requirement under Treasurer's Instruction 319(5)

One Act of Grace Payment was made during the 2015-16 financial year totalling \$4,302.

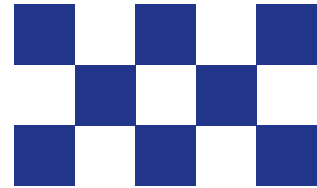
PRICING POLICIES ON SERVICES

Requirement under Treasurer's Instruction 903, s13 (i)

WA Police charge for goods and services rendered on a full or partial cost-recovery basis. These fees and charges were determined in accordance with the 'Costing and Pricing of Government Services – Guidelines for use by agencies in the WA Public Sector' published by the Department of Treasury and the annual instructions to agencies for the preparation of the budget.

The list of fees and charges that applied from 1 July 2015 for services provided during 2015-16 was published in the Government Gazette on 2 June 2015 for Police Fees, Security and Related Activities, Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers and Firearms Fees.

OTHER FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES

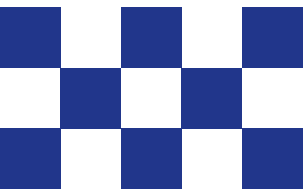


CAPITAL WORKS

Requirement under Treasurer's Instruction 903, s13 (ii (a), (b))

Major Capital Works - where project Estimated Total Cost exceeds \$10.0M

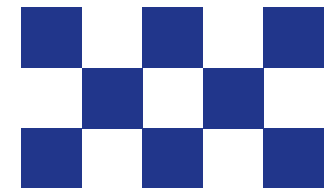
Project	Proposed Year of Completion	Revised ETC May 2015 \$'000	Revised ETC May 2016 \$'000	Variations \$'000	Variations %	Reason for Variation
Completed Works						
Fleet & Equipment Purchases - New & Replacement						
- Speed & Red Light Camera Upgrades	2015-16	24,500	24,500	0	0	
Police Facilities						
- Custodial Facilities Upgrade Program 2012-2015	2015-16	10,200	10,200	0	0	
- Perth Police Complex	2015-16	85,706	85,706	0	0	
- Police Facilities Major Refurbishment & Upgrade Program	2015-16	16,392	16,392	0	0	
Works in Progress						
Fleet & Equipment Purchases - New & Replacement						
- Fleet & Equipment Replacement Program 2015-2018	2017-18	32,360	32,321	(39)	(0)	Reduced to cover overspend in previous FERP program
Information Technology (IT) Infrastructure						
- Community Safety Network - Regional Radio Network Replacement Program	2017-18	71,086	71,099	13	0	ETC temporarily increased for recurrent overspend funded from capital works program. To be reversed at mid-year review.
- Computer Aided Dispatch System Replacement	2016-17	20,700	20,700	0	0	
- ICT - Core Business Systems Development 2011-2015	2016-17	59,165	59,165	0	0	
- ICT Infrastructure Replacement & Continuity 2013-2015	2016-17	54,013	54,013	0	0	



OTHER FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES

Project	Proposed Year of Completion	Revised ETC May 2015 \$'000	Revised ETC May 2016 \$'000	Variations \$'000	Variations %	Reason for Variation
Works in Progress						
Police Facilities						
- Boost to Police Resources - Accomodation Infrastructure	2018-19	56,011	56,011	0	0	
- Boost to Police Resources - Ballajura Police Station	2016-17	10,989	10,989	0	0	
- Cockburn Central Polic Complex	2016-17	20,493	18,561	(1,932)	-10%	Funds returned to consolidated account after favourable tender result.
- Custodial Facilities Upgrade Program 2015-18	2017-18	11,600	11,600	0	0	
- Police Facilities Major Refirbishment & Upgrade Program 2015-2019	2018-19	16,780	16,780	0	0	
- Police Station Upgrade Program 2015-2018	2017-18	11,460	11,460	0	0	
- Western Suburbs Police Station	2020-21	27,408	21,808	(5,600)	-26%	Funds redirected to purchase land for the proposed Amadale Courthouse & Police Complex
New Works						
Fleet & Equipment Purchases - New & Replacement						
- Fleet & Equipment Replacement Program 2018-2021	2020-21	0	36,900	36,900	100%	Budget Approved 2015-16
- Expansion of the Enhanced Automated Traffic Enforcement Network	2019-20	0	14,510	14,510	100%	Budget Approved 2015-16
Police Facilities						
- Custodial Facilities Upgrade Program 2018-21	2020-21	0	13,200	13,200	100%	Budget Approved 2015-16
- Police Station Upgrade Program 2018-21	2020-21	0	13,200	13,200	100%	Budget Approved 2015-16

OTHER FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES



EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS



Requirement under Treasurer's Instruction 903, s13 (iii) (a), (b))

STAFF PROFILE



GENDER PROFILE OF POLICE OFFICERS (HEADCOUNT)^(a)

AS AT 30 JUNE	2015	2016
Senior Police ^(b)		
Male	8	10
Female	2	2
Police Officers		
Male	4,770	4,939
Female	1,321	1,403
Police Auxiliary Officers		
Male	167	156
Female	117	113
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers		
Male	8	7
Female	2	2
Total Males	4,953	5,112
Total Females	1,442	1,520
TOTALS	6,395	6,632

Notes Above:

(a) Personnel figures are based on a headcount, which includes employees on leave without pay, as at 30 June (not full-time equivalent (FTE) staff).

(b) Senior Police comprises the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioners.

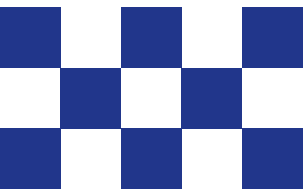
Notes Right:

(a) Personnel figures are based on a headcount, which includes employees on leave without pay, as at 30 June (not full-time equivalent (FTE) staff).

(b) The number of Children's Crossing Guard positions to operate Type A children's crossings in Western Australia as at 30 June.

PROFILE OF POLICE STAFF BY GENDER AND CLASSIFICATION (HEADCOUNT)^(a)

AS OF 30 JUNE	2015			2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Level						
Group 2	1	0	1	1	0	1
Class 1	3	0	3	2	0	2
Level 9	0	0	0	0	3	3
Specified Calling 8	1	0	1	1	0	1
Specified Calling 5	1	0	1	1	0	1
Level 8	18	11	29	21	10	31
Solicitor 4	3	0	3	5	0	5
Specified Calling 4	2	0	2	2	0	2
Level 7	52	25	77	51	30	81
Specified Calling 3	0	7	7	0	6	6
Solicitor 3	0	0	0	1	0	1
Level 6/7	0	1	1	0	1	1
Level 6	78	59	137	74	65	139
Specified Calling 2	1	1	2	1	2	3
Level 5	81	101	182	89	108	197
Level 4	93	118	211	90	125	215
Solicitor 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Level 3 (includes Band Officers)	90	141	231	97	148	245
Level 2	217	540	757	212	540	752
Level 1	33	142	175	36	141	177
Chaplain	2	0	2	2	0	2
Cadets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Individual Workplace Agreements	0	0	0	6	0	6
Wages	27	80	107	33	79	112
TOTALS	703	1,226	1,929	725	1,258	1,983
Children's Crossing Guards employed by the WA Police ^(b)			547			571



OTHER FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES

WORKFORCE PLANNING



Requirement under Treasurer’s Instruction 903, s13 (iii (a))

The 2014-2017 WA Police Workforce Plan complements Frontline 2020, a program that aims to make extensive reforms to the agency, its structure and service delivery. The Workforce Plan has three main themes of Workforce Reform; Attraction and Diversity; and Engagement, Development and Leadership.

Workforce initiatives undertaken in 2015-16 include:

- Development and implementation of a Graduate Development Program
- Continuation of the Workforce Optimisation Program of Works
- Implementation of structural changes based on Frontline 2020 initiatives

- Growth in Police Officer and Police Auxiliary Officer FTE to meet Growth Program requirements
- Development and implementation of a Diversity Employment Program
- Continual review and update of workforce management policies, processes and practices.

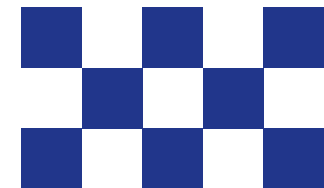
WORKERS’ COMPENSATION CLAIMS (POLICE STAFF) 2014-15 TO 2015-16



Requirement under Treasurer’s Instruction 903, s13 (iii (c))

	2014-15	2015-16
Number of Claims	82	60

OTHER FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES



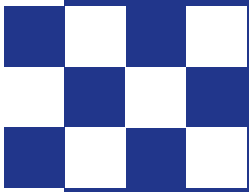
UNAUTHORISED USE OF CREDIT CARDS



Requirement under Treasurer's Instruction 321 and Treasurer's Instruction 903

**For the period 24 November 2015
to 30 June 2016**

The number of instances the WA Police Purchasing Card has been used for Personal use expenditure	60
The aggregate amount of personal use expenditure	\$4,485.44
The aggregate amount of identified personal use expenditure settled within 5 working days	\$2,558.19
The aggregate amount of identified personal use expenditure settled after 5 working days	\$1,927.25
The aggregate amount of personal use expenditure outstanding at 30 June 2016	\$0.00
The number of referral for disciplinary action instigated by the notifiable authority	0



GOVERNANCE DISCLOSURES

INTEREST IN OR BENEFITS FROM CONTRACTS

Requirement under Treasurer's Instruction 903, s14 (iii) (a) (b) (c))

WA Police operates a system that requires senior officers to declare confidentiality and interest in respect to any existing or proposed contracts. There are no known cases of conflicts of interest in 2015-16.

BOARD AND COMMITTEE REMUNERATION

Requirement under Premier's Circular 2010/02

No remunerations were paid during 2015-16.

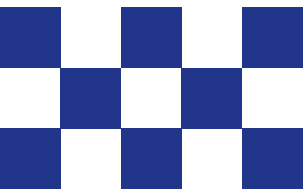
EXPENDITURE ON ADVERTISING, MARKET RESEARCH, POLLING AND DIRECT MAIL

Requirement under *Electoral Act 1907, s175ZE*

Organisation	Purpose	Amount
Advertising, Marketing and Creative Media Provider		
Adcorp Australia	Human Resources - Recruitment	\$20,611.22
	Vehicle Impoundment / Disposals	\$157,823.10
The Brand Agency	Community Forums	\$2,158.94
	Recruitment Campaign (Recruits, Auxiliaries, Cadets) - Step Forward	\$392,779.66
	Tougher for Crooks	\$101,805.54
Media Services Suppliers		
Adcorp Australia	Community Forums	\$10,754.66
The Brand Agency	Community Forums	\$1,440.00
	Recruitment Campaign (Recruits, Auxiliaries, Cadets) - Step Forward	\$129,145.96
	Tougher for Crooks Campaign	\$93,665.40
Carat	Recruitment Campaign (Recruits, Auxiliaries, Cadets) - Step Forward	\$1,006,118.55
	Tougher for Crooks Campaign	\$250,993.37
Websites		
The Brand Agency	Bigger Picture Policing Frontline 2020	\$2,020.29
	Recruitment Campaign (Recruits, Auxiliaries, Cadets) - Step Forward	\$33,885.19
TOTAL		\$2,203,201.88



OTHER LEGAL REQUIREMENTS



OTHER LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

COMPLIANCE WITH PUBLIC SECTOR STANDARDS AND ETHICAL CODES

Requirement under *Public Sector Management Act 1994*, s31(1)

In the administration of the Western Australia Police I have complied with the Public Sector Standards in Human Resource Management, the Western Australia Public Sector Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct for the WA Police.

I have put in place procedures designed to ensure such compliance and conducted appropriate internal assessments to satisfy myself that the above statement is correct.

Information about the Standards is contained in the WA Police intranet site and provided during staff induction. Awareness of the standards is maintained through articles in the weekly electronic newsletter and police holdings.

The Public Sector Commissioner did not undertake any investigations in accordance with the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* or any compliance audits.

The number of applications made for breach of standards reviews and the corresponding outcomes for the reporting period are detailed in the following table.

BREACH OF STANDARD APPLICATIONS 2015-16

Number lodged	0
Number of breaches found	0
Number still under review	0

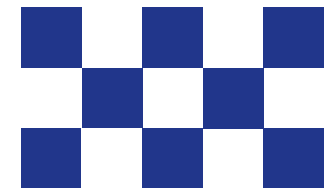
COMPLAINTS REGARDING COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE OF ETHICS AND AGENCY CODE OF CONDUCT 2015-16

Number lodged	51
Number of breaches found	11
Number still under review	25

Karl J O'Callaghan APM

Commissioner of Police
22 September 2016

OTHER LEGAL REQUIREMENTS



DISABILITY ACCESS AND INCLUSION PLAN OUTCOMES



Requirement under *Disability Services Act 1993*, s29 and Schedule 3 of the *Disability Services Regulations 2004*

WA Police has continued to progress strategies that align with the *Disability Services Act 1993* and the *Disability Services Regulations 2004*, to develop and implement a Disability Access and Inclusion Plan which enhances service delivery for people with disabilities based on the principles and objectives outlined in the Act.

The outcomes are as follows:

Outcome 1: People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to access the services of, and any events organised by, WA Police.

The WA Police Disability Access and Inclusion Plan is accessible on the website and there is a commitment to promote strong social media awareness around accessibility of services for people with disabilities.

Outcome 2: People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to access the buildings and other facilities of WA Police.

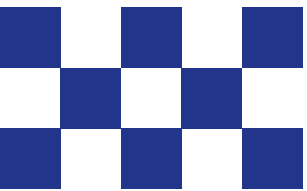
Compliance with the *Building Act 2011* and relevant building codes has been incorporated as standard business practice, and a program of works continues to improve the accessibility by modifying all front counters to make them wheelchair accessible.

Outcome 3: People with disability receive information from WA Police in a format that will enable them to access the information as readily as other people are able to access it.

Substantial progress has been made to ensure the WA Police website is compliant and accessible for people with disabilities by undertaking the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0 Level AA government accessibility process. WA Police has engaged an external consultant to ensure that the website is accessible for people with disabilities. The Digital Accessibility Centre produced an Accessibility Audit Report on the police website on the 1 November 2015. The report made a number of findings which the agency and consultant are progressing to improve accessibility compliance.

Outcome 4: People with disability receive the same level and quality of service from the staff of WA Police as other people receive from the staff of WA Police.

There has been some progress made within this strategy to deliver disability awareness training such as the development and delivery of the Mental Health First Aid course. The WA Police Mental Health First Aid course currently has 10 per cent of the workforce trained. The course teaches participants how to recognise the signs and symptoms of various types of mental illness, how to assist a person suffering from a potential mental illness and how to link them in with support services. Gold accreditation has recently been awarded by Mental Health First Aid Australia for exceeding 10 per cent of the workforce being trained in mental health first aid.



OTHER LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

Outcome 5: People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to make complaints to WA Police.

WA Police use a case management software program, which has the capacity to track complaints received pertaining to disability. Since the inclusion of the ability to track disability, no complaints relating to disability have been received. Further examination is required to ascertain the reasons why people with disabilities are not commenting on access and service provision by WA Police.

Outcome 6: People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to participate in public consultation conducted by WA Police.

A review is currently being undertaken to examine and implement an appropriate process and procedure for monitoring and reviewing the Disability Access and Inclusion Plan. More work will be undertaken in the next twelve months, to identify and implement best practice approaches for evaluating the success of strategies, including public consultation.

Since the last progress report, WA Police has begun participation in the People with Disabilities WA Taskforce, which is a working group formed as a result of the findings in the Behind Closed Doors: Preventing Violence, Abuse and Neglect against West Australians with a Disability report. The purpose of WA Police's involvement, alongside other government and not-for-profit organisations, is to identify opportunities to influence and affect positive change, enhance service provision and ultimately enable crime reporting for people with disabilities.

Outcome 7: People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to obtain and maintain employment at WA Police.

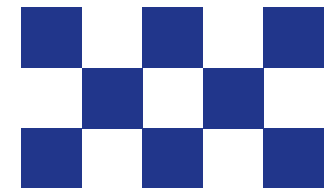
Wherever practical, WA Police engages Building Management and Works (within the Department of Finance) to utilise disability services for the provision of routine maintenance if it is practical and viable. The current contractors are as follows:

- Cleaning and Gardening - Activ Industries
- Manufacturing of gun cabinets and peg walls - Goodwill Engineering

- Painting - Good Samaritans
- Labour for services (clean up furniture) – Interwork
- Low risk fire service maintenance - planned for sites in conjunction with Building Management and Works

Moving forward into the next five-year plan, there are opportunities for further work to be undertaken examining potential barriers in accessing feedback provisions, and to strengthen internal governance structures for improved transparency and accountability within monitoring and reporting.

OTHER LEGAL REQUIREMENTS



PAWNBROKERS AND SECOND-HAND DEALERS



Requirement under *Pawnbrokers and Second-Hand Dealers Act 1994* s92 [2(a-e)]

The number, nature and outcomes of investigations and inquiries made under the *Pawnbrokers and Second-Hand Dealers Act 1994* were:

- There were 139 audits conducted on licensed second-hand dealers and pawnbrokers during 2015-16
- There were no matters that required State Administrative Tribunal determination
- These audits identified 52 breaches of licence requirements from 30 premises

- Of the 52 breaches, there was one summons issued, 19 infringements issued and 32 verbal cautions issued for minor breaches
- The summons matter is still progressing before court.

The emerging trends, patterns and changes relating to pawnbroker and second-hand dealer licensing are as follows:

- The current number of licensed pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers in WA is 95
- There has been an increase in applications for second-hand dealer licences where the licensee is specialising in the purchase of jewellery items.

The compliance audit test plan indicates 140 audits will be conducted on pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers in the 2016-17 financial year.



OTHER LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

RECORDKEEPING PLANS

Requirement under *State Records Act 2000* s61, and State Records Commission Standards, Standard 2, Principle 6

Whether the efficiency and effectiveness of the agency's recordkeeping systems has been evaluated or alternatively when such an evaluation is proposed

The agency continues to ensure it is well positioned to meet contemporary records management practices now, and into the future, by monitoring the suitability of existing systems and ensuring systems are upgraded as required.

During 2015-16, the agency continued to implement initiatives from the 2014 Information Management Strategy and Service Definition and Resource Model. These initiatives included:

- A review of the agency's Electronic Document Records Management System (EDRMS)
- The development of a draft EDRMS Blueprint/Roadmap identifying, over multiple horizons, a comprehensive program of works to achieve an agency-wide EDRMS

- Initiation of a realignment of the agency's Records Management Centre, with a focus on EDRMS engagement and improvement, to support the ongoing agency roll out of EDRMS.

The agency is currently reviewing its Record Keeping Plan and Retention and Disposal Schedule.

The nature and extent of the recordkeeping training program conducted by or for the agency

- Recordkeeping training for WA Police employees includes Introduction to Records Management in WA Police, Objective (EDRMS) and Introduction to Archiving in WA Police. The Customer Service Officer First Contact course continues to provide recordkeeping awareness and information to Customer Service Officers in first contact scenarios
- A record keeping awareness video (How good record keeping can help you work smarter) was introduced in WA Police in 2015-16. This learning tool complements the agency's Record Keeping Manual and

associated policy and guidelines. The full range of supporting tools, including links to the State Records Office and associated sites, are made available to employees on the WA Police Intranet site

- A recordkeeping training program, mandatory for all WA Police employees, is in the final stage of development and will educate employees on the agency's legislative requirements
- Further training for intermediate (working) and advanced (administration) roles are being developed, as well as, specialised training packages for business units.

Whether the efficiency and effectiveness of the recordkeeping training program has been reviewed or alternatively when this is planned to be done

The current recordkeeping training program provides a solid foundation upon which to continue to expand and improve training to employees. A new training program is currently being developed and will include both intermediate and administrative roles as well as expanded records/information management and archives training.



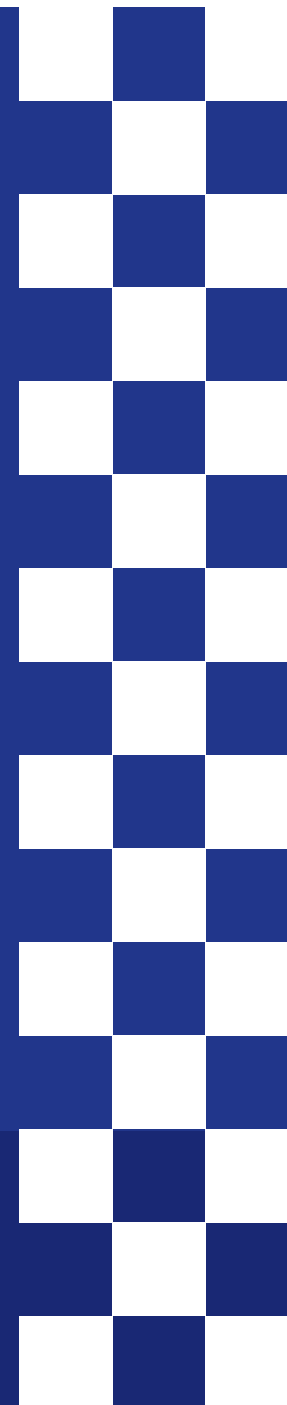
Assurance that the agency's induction program addresses employee roles and responsibilities in regard to their compliance with the agency's recordkeeping plan

Recordkeeping awareness is a mandatory component in WA Police staff induction programs. The induction refers employees to agency policy which details recordkeeping roles and responsibilities and is the primary source of guidance and instruction about records and information management. Compliance with this induction process is assessed through the agency's risk mitigation framework.

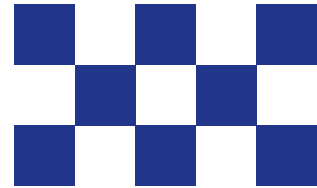




GOVERNMENT POLICY REQUIREMENTS



GOVERNMENT POLICY REQUIREMENTS



OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH



Requirement under Public Sector Commissioner's Circular 2012-05: Code of Practice: Occupational, Safety and Health in the Western Australian Public Sector

A statement of the agency's commitment to OSH and injury management with an emphasis on executive commitment

WA Police is dedicated to its Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) commitments.

The OSH Policy statement is; "To enhance the quality of life and well-being of our workforce and contractors, through minimising the risk of injury and illness and the promotion of health initiatives".

WA Police integrates safety and health into all business activities. Resources are allocated to the measurement of and continuous improvement in safety and health performance. All employees are encouraged to comply with their legal and agency safety, health and injury management requirements through the provision of information and training. There is continual engagement by the Corporate OSH Steering Committee and the Safety Branch with internal and external stakeholders to improve the agency's safety and health performance.

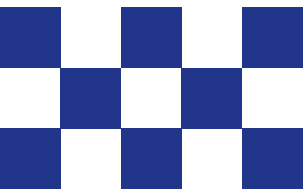
WA Police demonstrates a commitment to OSH through ongoing participation in the Corporate OSH Steering Committee chaired by the Executive Director. Executive commitment to safety and health in WA Police is further demonstrated through District/Division/Directorate safety meetings, annual policy reviews, introduction of new policies, championing of new safety initiatives and ongoing funding and budgetary support. The implementation of new training programs and the acquisition of new or improved equipment/resources has enhanced the agency's safety culture and confirmed a commitment to employee safety by providing a safer working environment.

A description of the formal mechanism for consultation with employees on safety and health matters

The Corporate OSH Steering Committee meets quarterly. The committee's role is to monitor and review the organisation's OSH Safety Management System including a conduit to the District/Division/Directorate safety meetings that in turn represent the employees at a local level.

Identified hazards and work related incidents/injuries are reported in the OSH incident reporting system. This system electronically records the type and nature of the incident and through the automated email system, notifies the safety representative, manager and the Safety Branch within the Health and Safety Division to the existence of an incident. The flexibility of the system allows the recording of the safety representative's investigation and the manager's control measures, resolution and permits the monitor and review of the incident. Throughout the process, the employee is kept informed of the status of their report through the automated email process and through personal interaction.

The reporting system is supported by the WA Police OSH Issue Resolution Framework and supporting policies. The OSH Issue Resolution Framework is a pictorial diagram articulating the processes and the pathway by which all incidents are managed. The framework supports those incidents which can be readily resolved by the business area manager or escalated to the District Office for resolution. Where corporate strategies, procedures and/



GOVERNMENT POLICY REQUIREMENTS

or financial considerations are required, the incident can be forwarded to the Corporate OSH Steering Committee for action.

A statement of compliance with injury management requirements of the *Workers' Compensation and Injury Management Act 1981* including the development of return to work plans

WA Police Health and Safety Division 'Vocational Rehabilitation Unit' is an accredited in-house Workplace Rehabilitation Provider with WorkCover WA, committed to delivering a quality service as governed by workers' compensation legislation. Accountability is measured by the expediency of dealing with referred claims (early interventions), online reporting on the WorkCover site and aims of returning injured workers to work with the same employer, along with other criteria.

WA Police supports and promotes the psychological and spiritual health, safety and wellbeing of all WA Police employees through the provision of professional advice, services and programs. The WA Police Vocational Rehabilitation Unit provides consultation and

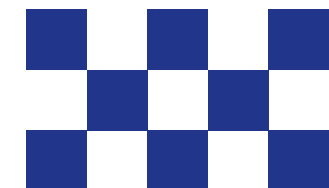
case management for work related injuries and illnesses according to the principles set out under the Act and its Workers' Compensation Code of Practice (Injury Management) 2005 (the Code). The Vocational Rehabilitation Unit plays a critical role in assisting line managers by helping facilitate the return of ill and injured officers back into the workplace. They coordinate the management of all return to work programs, which includes liaison with the ill/injured employee, management and the treating medical practitioners.

A statement confirming that an assessment of the OSH management system has been completed (within the past five years or sooner depending on the risk profile of the agency) using a recognised assessment tool and reporting the percentage of agreed actions completed

WA Police Safety Management Systems certification against AS4801 and ISO 18000 expired in June 2016. WA Police has engaged an external auditor to commence the re-certification process. Audits have to be

undertaken during June in regional WA and metropolitan locations. It is anticipated the audits and re-certification will be completed by September 2016.

GOVERNMENT POLICY REQUIREMENTS



REPORT AGAINST PERFORMANCE TARGETS



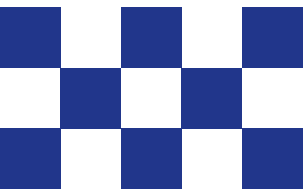
Requirement under Public Sector Commissioner's Circular 2012-05: Code of Practice

	Target	2013-14	2015-16	Performance against 2015-16 targets
Number of Fatalities	0	0	0	Achieved
Lost time injury/disease incidence rate	10% reduction on previous 3 years	2.61	3.62 ^(a)	Not Achieved
Lost time injury/disease severity rate	10% reduction on previous 3 years	8.41	2.45 ^(a)	Achieved
Percentage of injured workers returned to work:				
(i) within 13 weeks	Greater than or equal to 80%	98%	97.3%	Achieved
(ii) within 26 weeks	Greater than or equal to 80%	98%	100%	Achieved
Percentage of managers and supervisors trained in occupational safety, health and injury management responsibilities.	80% or greater in the last 3 years	74%	77% ^(b)	Not Achieved

Notes:

(a) This data is correct as at 1 July 2016. It does not reflect all LTI incidence rate for the 2015-16 period. Delays are due to the reporting of injuries and then confirmation of incidents as an LTI's and the day's sick leave accrued against the incidents.

(b) Statistics include all employees who hold the rank of sergeant and above, or level 6 and above irrespective if their position is that of a supervisor or manager. It also includes employees who (at any rank/level) hold a position of supervisor.



GOVERNMENT POLICY REQUIREMENTS

GOVERNMENT BUILDING TRAINING POLICY



Requirement under Premier's Circular 2015/02

All building and construction contracts are completed through Building Management and Works / Department of Finance, therefore WA Police has no measures to record.

SUBSTANTIVE EQUALITY



Requirement under Public Sector Commissioner's Circular 2009-23: Implementation of the Policy Framework for Substantive Equality

To establish adherence to the objectives within the Policy Framework for Substantive Equality, monitoring systems have been established to ensure WA Police policies and procedures comply with the *Equal Opportunity Act 1993*. The current tools used to monitor and assess all new policies, procedures and projects individually and holistically is via the Equity Impact Assessments and Needs Impact Assessment processes. A review of the Equity Impact Assessments process has streamlined procedures and demonstrated how substantive equality considerations can add value to a project to enable it to become more user friendly and inclusive and embed the process in business as usual practises.

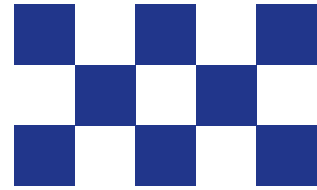
Substantive equality oversight of new corporate initiatives allows for input into projects and for consideration of the impacts on social minority groups. An example of a positive interaction via the impact assessment process was the trial of body-worn video. This project undertook extensive engagement, considered inclusivity impacts and undertook consultation with external stakeholders to identify the issues from a social minority perspective in order to implement mitigation strategies.

WA Police has sought to enhance monitoring through improved data collection in order to positively target service delivery. Additional questions have been added to the National Survey on Community Satisfaction in Policing within two demographic sets this year. A significant achievement has been the national adoption of additional substantive equality

categories into the survey, aligned with national guidelines. The purpose of improved data collection structures is to identify barriers for accessing police services from the perspective of specific demographics to provide inclusive and tailored service provision to the community.

In 2011, WA Police commenced a body of work relating to an Equity Impact Assessment of the recruitment process and strategies for increasing recruitment and retention from diverse ethnic groups. This work supports reports published by the WA Parliament via the Community Development and Justice Standing Committee that identified opportunities to address discriminatory policies and initiatives for recruitment processes in order to improve service delivery and community confidence by creating a more diverse and representative police force.

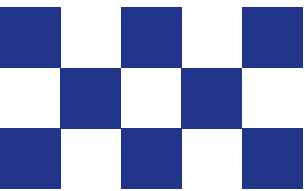
GOVERNMENT POLICY REQUIREMENTS



Additionally, opportunities to improve service provision for responding to family and domestic violence have been identified through two key reports, the WA Ombudsman's report on the investigation into issues associated with violence restraining orders and their relationship with family and domestic violence fatalities, and the Law Reform Commission report 'Enhancing Family and Domestic Violence Laws – Final Report'. Both reports have identified the opportunity to apply the impact assessment processes to consider the needs of social minority groups. Specifically, the need to improve police responses and reduce recidivism in family violence offending, by ensuring consistent service delivery and the safety of victims through the review of policy and guidelines.

A current review is being undertaken to consider best practice in the type of governance structures required to further embed diversity management practices and procedures into decision making processes. This includes business as usual, along with the integration of equity impact assessments into program and project management frameworks.





GOVERNMENT POLICY REQUIREMENTS

AMENDED TRUST STATEMENTS



**TRUST STATEMENT
DECEASED ESTATE MONEY TRUST**

NAME An account titled the "Deceased Estate Money Trust" (the Account) shall be established and maintained as an agency special purpose account pursuant to section 16(1)(c) of the *Financial Management Act 2006* by the Police Service.

PURPOSE To hold moneys found on deceased persons by officers of the Police Service in the exercise of relevant statutory powers.

RECEIPTS There shall be credited to the Account such moneys as found by officers of the Police Service on deceased persons and investment income if applicable.

PAYMENTS Moneys standing to the credit of the Account shall:
(i) be paid to the Executor or Administrator of the estate of the deceased, or
(ii) be applied or otherwise dealt with as required by any other written law.


ADMINISTRATION OF ACCOUNT The Account shall be administered by the Commissioner of Police in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 2006*, Financial Management Regulations 2007 and the Treasurer's Instructions.


ACCOUNTING RECORDS There shall be maintained a detailed record of transactions processed through the Account, together with such other accounting records and procedures as are prescribed in the Police Service's Financial Management Manual.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS There shall be prepared financial statements, together with supplementary information in accordance with the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2006*, Financial Management Regulations 2007 and the Treasurer's Instructions.

DISPOSAL OF FUNDS ON CESSATION Any balance standing to the credit of the Account upon cessation of operations for which the Account was created shall be disbursed in accordance with the *Unclaimed Money Act 1990* or dealt with as required by any other written law.

I have examined and agree to the provisions of this Trust Statement. Approved


Karl J O'Callaghan APM
Commissioner of Police
Police Service
Date: 21/10/15


Anthony Smith
Assistant Director, Financial Policy
Department of Treasury
Date: 11/12/15

**TRUST STATEMENT
FOUND MONEY TRUST**

NAME An account titled the "Found Money Trust" (the Account) shall be established and maintained as an agency special purpose account pursuant to section 16(1)(c) of the *Financial Management Act 2006* by the Police Service.

PURPOSE To hold moneys which have been found and surrendered to the Police Service, and for which the lawful owner has not been ascertained within seven days of receipt of the moneys by the receiving officer.

RECEIPTS There shall be credited to the Account such moneys as are received by the Police Service, being unclaimed found moneys and investment income if applicable.

PAYMENTS Moneys standing to the credit of the Account shall:
(i) In the case of a person having established legal ownership of the money, to be paid to that person;
(ii) In the case of a finder of money having lodged a formal claim and indemnity, not before the expiration of two months from the date the money was surrendered, be paid to that person; or
(iii) In the event of the funds remaining unclaimed, be dealt with in accordance with the application of the *Unclaimed Money Act 1990*.


ADMINISTRATION OF ACCOUNT The Account shall be administered by the Commissioner of Police in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 2006*, Financial Management Regulations 2007 and the Treasurer's Instructions.

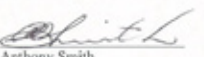
ACCOUNTING RECORDS There shall be maintained a detailed record of transactions processed through the Account, together with such other accounting records and procedures as are prescribed in the Police Service's Financial Management Manual.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS There shall be prepared financial statements, together with supplementary information in accordance with the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2006*, Financial Management Regulations 2007 and the Treasurer's Instructions.

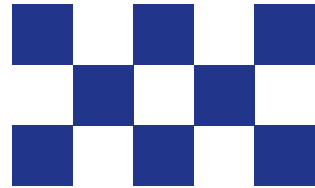
DISPOSAL OF FUNDS ON CESSATION Any balance standing to the credit of the Account upon cessation of operations for which the Account was created shall be disbursed in accordance with the application of the *Unclaimed Money Act 1990* or dealt with as required by any other written law.

I have examined and agree to the provisions of this Trust Statement. Approved


Karl J O'Callaghan APM
Commissioner of Police
Police Service
Date: 21/10/15


Anthony Smith
Assistant Director, Financial Policy
Department of Treasury
Date: 11/12/15

GOVERNMENT POLICY REQUIREMENTS



TRUST STATEMENT STOLEN MONEYS TRUST

NAME	An account titled the "Stolen Moneys Trust" (the Account) shall be established and maintained as an agency special purpose account pursuant to section 16(1)(c) of the <i>Financial Management Act 2006</i> by the Police Service.
PURPOSE	To hold moneys seized by officers of the Police Service believed to be stolen moneys pending prosecution.
RECEIPTS	There shall be credited to the Account such moneys as are seized by officers of the Police Service believed to be stolen moneys and investment income if applicable.
PAYMENTS	Moneys standing to the credit of the Account shall: (i) Be refunded to the rightful owner (being an individual or organisation), pursuant to a court order or otherwise; or (ii) Be applied or otherwise dealt with as required by any other written law.
ADMINISTRATION OF ACCOUNT	The Account shall be administered by the Commissioner of Police in accordance with the <i>Financial Management Act 2006</i> , Financial Management Regulations 2007 and the Treasurer's Instructions.
ACCOUNTING RECORDS	There shall be maintained a detailed record of transactions processed through the Account, together with such other accounting records and procedures as are prescribed in the Police Service's Financial Management Manual.
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	There shall be prepared financial statements, together with supplementary information in accordance with the provisions of the <i>Financial Management Act 2006</i> , Financial Management Regulations 2007 and the Treasurer's Instructions.
DISPOSAL OF FUNDS ON CESSATION	Any balance standing to the credit of the Account upon cessation of operations for which the Account was created shall be disbursed in accordance with the <i>Unclaimed Money Act 1990</i> or dealt with as required by any other written law.

I have examined and agree to the provisions of this Trust Statement.

Approved


Karl JO'Callaghan APM
Commissioner of Police
Police Service


Anthony Smith
Assistant Director, Financial Policy
Department of Treasury

Date: 21/10/15

Date: 11/12/15

TRUST STATEMENT SEIZED MONEYS TRUST

NAME	An account titled the "Seized Moneys Trust" (the Account) shall be established and maintained as an agency special purpose account pursuant to section 16(1)(c) of the <i>Financial Management Act 2006</i> by the Police Service.
PURPOSE	To hold moneys seized by officers of the Police Service in the exercise of relevant statutory powers.
RECEIPTS	There shall be credited to the Account such moneys as are seized by officers of the Police Service believed to have been unlawfully obtained and interest earned on the moneys in the Account.
PAYMENTS	Moneys standing to the credit of the Account shall: (i) Be paid to an individual pursuant to a court order or otherwise, together with any interest earned on moneys held in the Account; (ii) Be paid to the Confiscation Proceeds Account established under section 130 of the <i>Criminal Property Confiscation Act 2000</i> or the Consolidated Account pursuant to a court order or otherwise, together with any interest earned on moneys held in the Account; (iii) With the balance of the interest accrued to be preserved as "held" money and dealt with under section 18(1)(c) of the <i>Criminal and Found Property Disposal Act 2006</i> ; or (iv) Be applied or otherwise dealt with as required by any other written law.
ADMINISTRATION OF ACCOUNT	The Account shall be administered by the Commissioner of Police in accordance with the <i>Financial Management Act 2006</i> , Financial Management Regulations 2007 and the Treasurer's Instructions.
ACCOUNTING RECORDS	There shall be maintained a detailed record of transactions processed through the Account, together with such other accounting records and procedures as are prescribed in the Police Service's Financial Management Manual.
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	There shall be prepared financial statements, together with supplementary information in accordance with the provisions of the <i>Financial Management Act 2006</i> , Financial Management Regulations 2007 and the Treasurer's Instructions.
DISPOSAL OF FUNDS ON CESSATION	Any balance standing to the credit of the Account upon cessation of operations for which the Account was created shall be disbursed in accordance with the <i>Unclaimed Money Act 1990</i> or dealt with as required by any other written law.

I have examined and agree to the provisions of this Trust Statement.

Approved


Karl JO'Callaghan APM
Commissioner of Police
Police Service


Anthony Smith
Assistant Director, Financial Policy
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