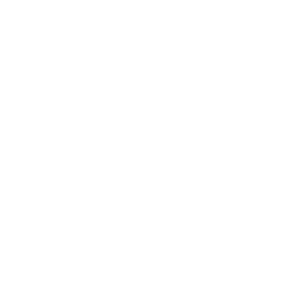
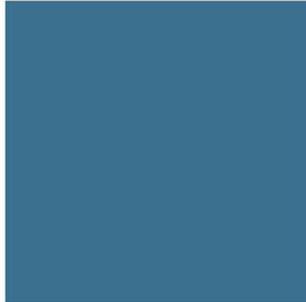
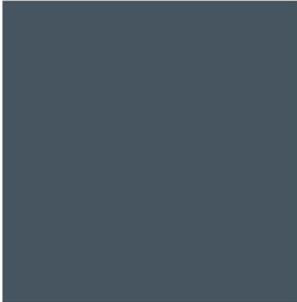
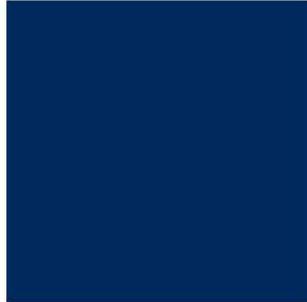
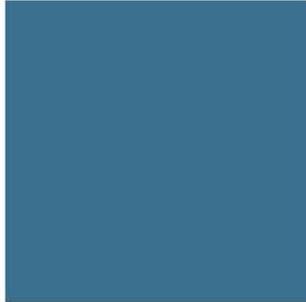




AFP
AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE



ACT POLICING ANNUAL REPORT
2014-15

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Transmittal Certificate



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Rudi Lammers APM**

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9 October 2015

Ms Joy Burch MLA
Minister for Police and Emergency Services
ACT Legislative Assembly
London Circuit
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Minister

I am pleased to submit ACT Policing's annual report for the financial year 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015.

The report has been prepared in accordance with section 9 of the *Policing Arrangement* between the Minister for Home Affairs, Justice, Privacy and Freedom of Information of the Commonwealth Australian Federal Police and the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) for the provision of police services to the ACT 2011-2016.

The report has been prepared in accordance with section 43 of the *Purchase Agreement* between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services, Commissioner of the Australian Federal Police and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT for the provision of policing services to the ACT 2014-15 (Purchase Agreement).

The report has been prepared in accordance with *the Australian Federal Police Act 1979* and the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*.

I certify that the attached annual report is an honest and accurate account and that all material information in relation to section 43 of the Purchase Agreement, for ACT Policing during the period of 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 has been included in the report.

Fraud prevention has been managed in accordance with Public Sector Management Standard 2, part 2.4 along with guidelines 1.9 and 2.8 of the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines.

In line with section 13 of the *Annual Reports (Government Agencies) Act 2004*, I understand that the report is to be presented to the Legislative Assembly on the next sitting day after within 4 months of the end of the financial year.

Yours sincerely

Rudi Lammers

Chief Police Officer's Foreword

The 2014-15 financial year has continued to see ACT Policing perform strongly against the Purchase Agreement and in the outcomes delivered to the ACT community. We have achieved or exceeded 18 of the 21 Key Performance Indicators and 12 of the 14 Indicators of Effectiveness. We have launched numerous targeted campaigns, continued to disrupt the supply of drugs into and throughout the ACT and arrested the five alleged offenders involved in family violence homicides. During this financial year we have also prepared for and responded to a heightened security environment.

Operation Azine was a joint ACT Policing NSW Police Force operation which began in May 2014. The operation targeted people with outstanding arrest warrants for offences including theft, driving while disqualified, and drink-driving. Since the commencement of *Operation Azine*, 131 arrest warrants have either been cleared or further information has been gathered on the person with the warrant. Phase two of *Operation Azine* commenced on 25 July 2014 and concluded on 28 July 2014 with another 28 people arrested by ACT Policing and the NSW Police Force. This was the first time a cross-border warrants operation has been conducted in the local region and has highlighted the excellent working relationship between ACT Policing and the NSW Police Force.

Following a routine check on a vehicle in July 2014, drugs, weapons and alleged stolen property were seized. The property is believed to be from five separate burglaries in the ACT between February and March 2014.

The month of August 2014 was a busy time for ACT Policing. The Minister for Police and Emergency Services and I announced the formation of Taskforce Nemesis to target the criminal activities of Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMCGs) in the ACT. Taskforce Nemesis is a dedicated team within ACT Policing's Criminal Investigations that monitors, disrupts and prosecutes those members of OMCGs involved in criminal activities such as drug trafficking, illegal firearms, money laundering, extortion and serious assaults.

In August 2014 ACT Policing discovered a Clandestine Laboratory in Hume used to manufacture illicit drugs. A 35-year-old man was charged over the discovery and up to 2.5 tonnes of chemicals and equipment used in the production of methylenedioxy-methamphetamine (MDMA) were identified during the initial search of the building.

August also saw the downing of the MH17 passenger aircraft over the Ukraine. Eleven of our specialist police officers were deployed to the Ukraine and Amsterdam to assist in disaster victim identification. The officers assisted with the recovery and repatriation of the remains of Australian nationals.

In October 2014 members of Criminal Investigations made the largest drug seizure in ACT following a six month investigation. The investigators seized 28 kilograms of methylamphetamine with an estimated street value of \$26 million. A seizure of this size prevented the significant flow-on effects such as violent crime including family violence.

In January 2015 the Minister for Justice Shane Rattenbury and I launched the joint ACT Policing and Justice and Community Safety Directorate road safety campaign 'Share the Road: Drive or Ride – Same Rights, Same Rules'. The campaign ran during February and March 2015 focusing on road user behaviour affecting vulnerable road users, cyclists, motorcyclists and pedestrians. The campaign highlighted that both motorists and cyclists have the right to use our

roads, along with the responsibility to do so safely and in accordance with the road rules.

January and February 2015 also saw the ACT host a number of high profile sporting events. ACT Policing provided services to the Asian Football Confederation Asian Cup which saw large crowds attend Canberra Stadium and the International Cricket Council Cricket World Cup which drew a crowd of more than 25,000 people over the three games. Success here is attributed to the ACT Policing officers and the role they played in planning and executing our policing responsibilities. Months of preparation went into these events and involved Commonwealth and local engagement.

During this financial year ACT Policing investigated five family violence related homicides. The offenders were all identified, arrested and charged. ACT Policing is a strong supporter of White Ribbon Australia and is a key stakeholder in preventing domestic and family violence in the ACT community. I am a White Ribbon Ambassador committed to ensuring an effective response to domestic violence.

In May 2015 the AFP amended the core values of the organisation with the addition of 'respect'. This is a fundamental premise for any positive workforce but also extends to the way in which we value our stakeholders and the community.

The ACT Policing Annual Report 2014-15 outlines the strong performance of ACT Policing in the provision of policing services to the ACT.

We look forward to serving the people of Canberra in the year ahead and will continue to work with the community to provide a safe and secure place to live.

ACT Policing At A Glance

Our role

ACT Policing is the community policing arm of the Australian Federal Police (AFP). We are responsible for providing quality policing services to the people of the Australian Capital Territory. We do this in partnership with the community and the ACT Government.

Our mission

Our mission is to keep the peace and preserve public safety within the ACT. We strive to deliver a professional, innovative and effective policing service in an ever-changing environment for all the people of the ACT.

Our intent

We strive to deliver a professional, innovative and effective policing service in an ever-changing environment for all the people of the ACT.

Our values

We pride ourselves on being a values-driven organisation. Our core values of integrity, commitment, excellence, accountability, fairness, trust and respect represent our principles and standards, the values we uphold as part of our personal and professional duties.

Our Governance

The AFP is a statutory authority established by federal parliament under the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979*. It is part of the Commonwealth Attorney-General's portfolio.

As the community policing arm of the AFP, we deliver policing services to the ACT under a Policing Arrangement between the Commonwealth and ACT Government (see **Appendix 1**).

The Policing Arrangement provides for the establishment of an annual Purchase Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services, the Chief Police Officer for the ACT and the Commissioner of the AFP (see **Appendix 2**).

The Policing Arrangement enables the Minister for Police and Emergency Services to provide general directions on policy, priorities and goals to the Chief Police Officer through the Ministerial Direction (see **Appendix 3**).

Our Approach

Our approach is to continue to create a safer and more secure ACT through:

- Closer integration of our members with the community to promote mutual trust, assurance and the active cooperation of the community.
- Delivering proactive policing strategies to prevent, detect, investigate and prosecute crime, and address the perceptions of crime and safety in the community.
- Maintaining a capability to focus and coordinate energy and resources at key points and key moments in time to achieve specific objectives.
- Embedding a customer service culture that ensures the delivery of compassionate and respectful support to the public.
- Creating a workforce that continues to deliver a professional policing service that contributes to AFP capabilities and embraces professional development opportunities.

Our Budget

Our operating budget for the ACT Policing in this reporting period was \$153 580 000.

Under the Policing Arrangement between the Commonwealth and ACT Government, funds to deliver community policing services to the ACT are provided by the ACT Government to the AFP.

A general savings measure of 1 per cent was applied to the Territorial appropriation for ACT Policing in 2013-14 and each of the budget years for 2014-15 to 2016-17. The accumulative impact of the general savings measure for ACT Policing in 2014-15 was \$3.041m. ACT Policing identified savings from the Specialist Response Group and the corporate and administrative support functions to preserve frontline operational capability.

Our Performance

Our performance is measured by a framework of one major outcome and a series of outputs and performance measures articulated in the annual Purchase Agreement (see Appendix 2).

The major outcome of the Purchase Agreement is to “work in partnership with the community to create a safer and more secure Australian Capital Territory through the provision of quality police services”.

This is achieved by delivering on four outputs: Crime and Safety Management; Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety; Prosecutions and Judicial Support; and Crime Prevention.

Each output is measured by a number of key performance indicators (KPIs) and Indicators of Effectiveness (IoE). We achieved or exceeded 20 out of the 21 KPIs for this reporting period and 12 out of the 14 Indicators of Effectiveness.

Our Challenges

Over the last decade, the responsibilities and expectations of ACT Policing by the government and the community have evolved. These expanding expectations reflect the changing nature of policing, placing ACT Policing in a position to adapt for the future so as to meet the rapidly changing demands and drivers within its operating environment.

The operating environment is rapidly changing in the following areas:

- Threats of terrorism
- Serious and Organised Crime
- Illicit Drug Market
- Alcohol-fuelled violence
- Growth and development of ACT and its suburbs
- Technology-enabled crime

Our People

Our executive comprises the Chief Police Officer for the ACT, the Deputy Chief Police Officer- Response, the Deputy Chief Police Officer – Crime and the Director Corporate Services.

As an Assistant Commissioner of the AFP, the Chief Police Officer reports to the Commissioner of the AFP. The Chief Police Officer for the ACT is responsible to the Minister for Police Emergency Services for the achievement of outcomes and key performance indicators as determined in the Purchase Agreement (see

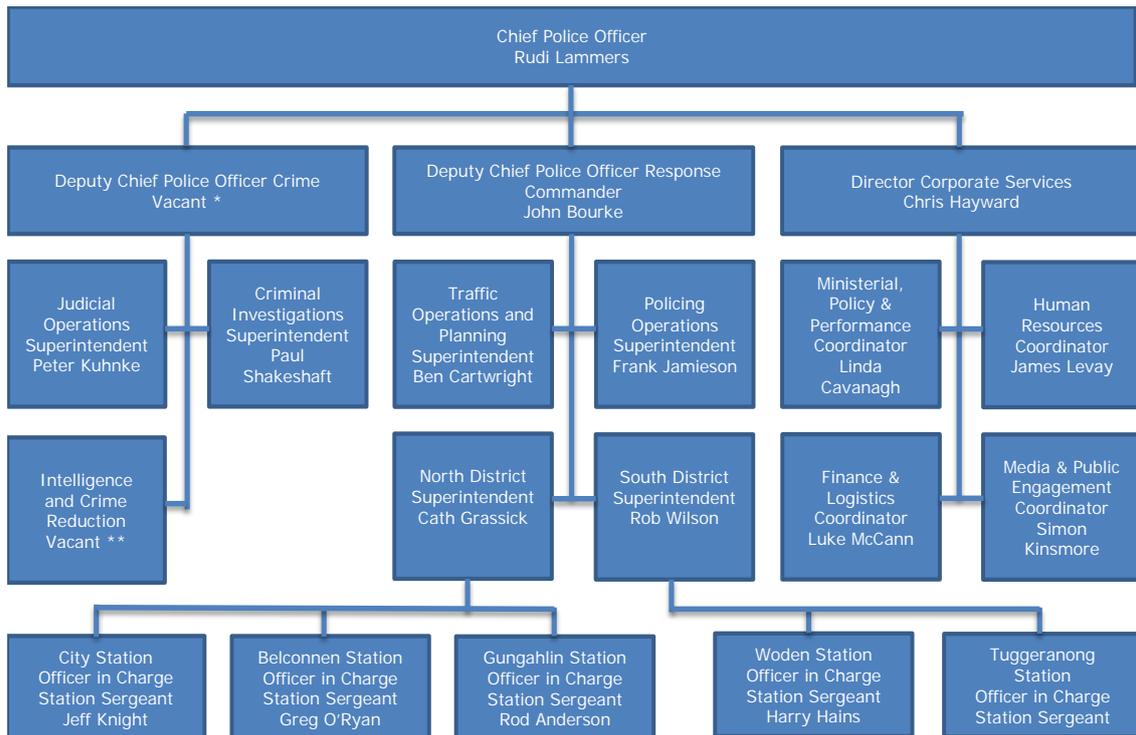
Appendix 2) and for the key area of focus outlined in the Ministerial Direction (see **Appendix 3**).

The Chief Police Officer is supported by three functional streams of Crime, Response and Corporate Services.

We are proud that the more than 900 staff that form ACT Policing are committed to ensuring the delivery of policing services to the ACT, often going above and beyond core duties to ensure the safety of our community.

An organisational structure chart is provided at Figure A.

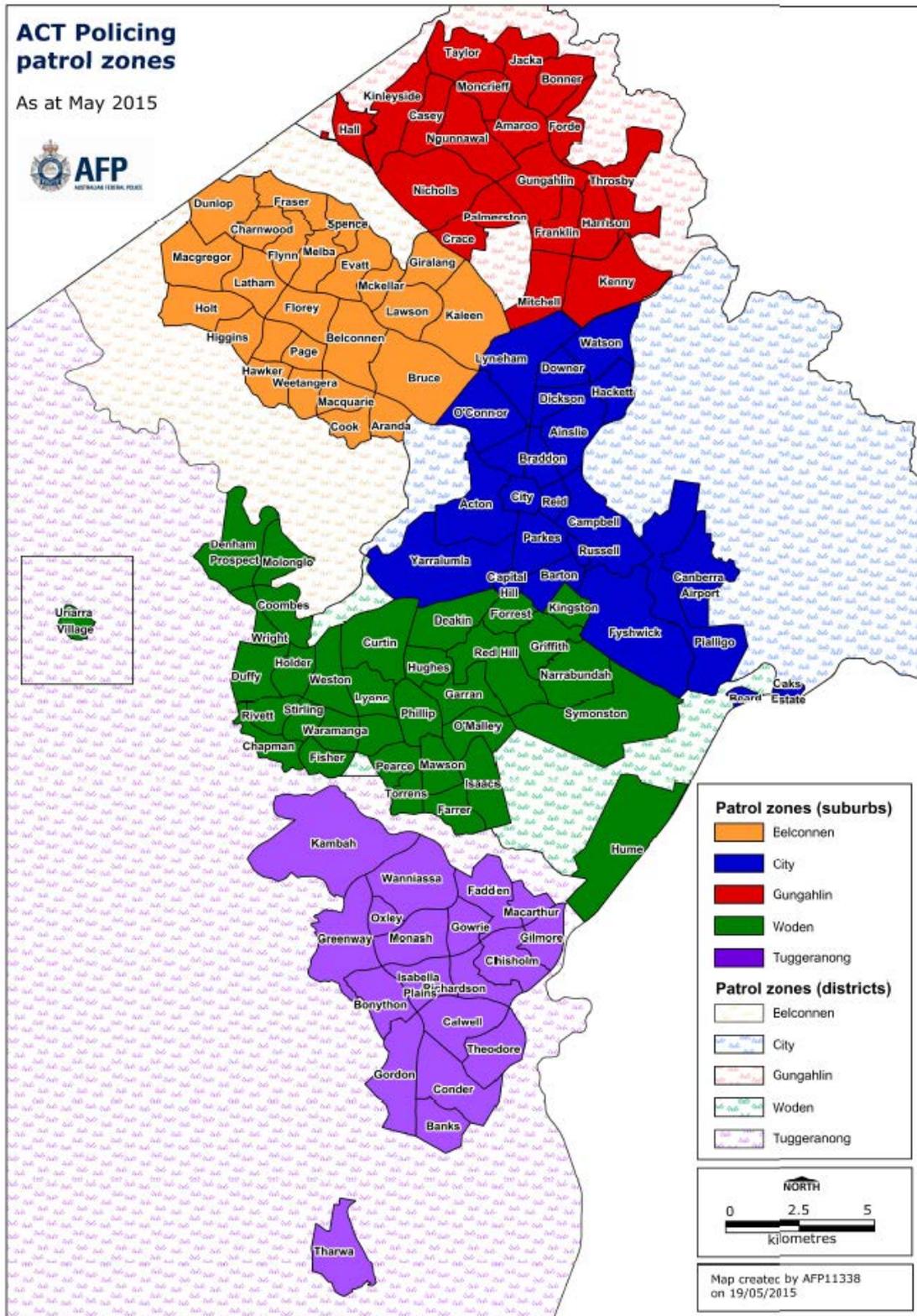
Figure A: ACT Policing Organisational Structure as at 30 June 2015



*Acting Commander Rob Wilson performed the role of Deputy Chief Police Officer - Crime until 13 July 2015 when Commander Andrea Quinn commenced in the role.

** Acting Superintendent Melissa Bushby was performing the role on 30 July 2015.

Patrol zones as at 19 May 2015



ACT Policing Performance

In line with the Purchase Agreement (see **Appendix 2**), our aim is to create, in partnership with the community, a safer and more secure ACT through the provision of quality policing services.

The agreement outlines four main outputs against which our performance is measured. These four outputs are: Crime and Safety Management; Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety; Prosecutions and Judicial Support; and Crime Prevention.

For a full summary of all offences reported or becoming known to police, offences cleared and apprehensions in the ACT (see **Appendix 5**) Offences reported or becoming known in the Australian Capital Territory 2014-15.

Crime and Safety Management

[Output 1]... providing efficient and effective police response to calls for assistance received from members of the community, conducting investigations to detect offenders and bring them to justice, and maintaining a proactive presence in the community, driven by the analysis of police intelligence data.

Measures associated with this output are Level of Crime, Perceptions of Crime, Police Responsiveness and Public Confidence in Police. For a summary of results against the Purchase Agreement (see **Appendix 4**) Financial Statements and Statement of Performance.

Output: Level of Crime

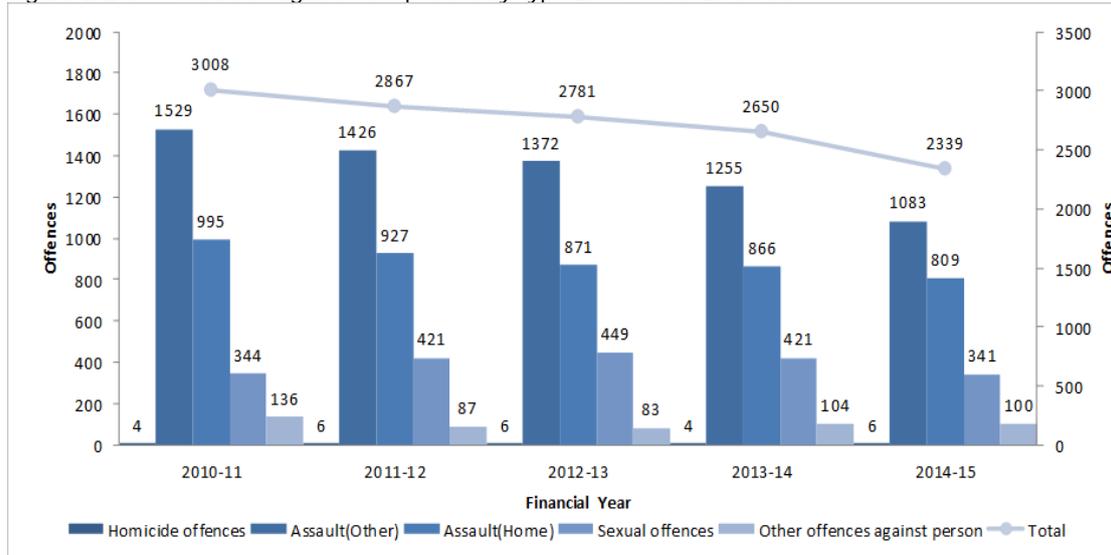
KPI 1 Number of offences against the person reported or becoming known per 100,000 population

Offences against the person include homicide and related offences, assault, sexual offences and other threatening, negligent or dangerous acts towards a person. During the 2014-15 reporting period, offences against the person accounted for 5.6 per cent of all offences reported in the ACT.

Our target for this measure was 800 or less offences per 100,000 population. ACT Policing achieved this target, with 613.1 offences being reported per 100,000 population.

During the reporting period there were 1,672 offences against the person reported to ACT Policing. This represents a 13.1 per cent decrease (or a decrease of 252 offences) compared to the previous reporting period (2013-14). Figure B.2.1 below illustrates our consistent performance against the measure, showing a declining trend of offences against the person in the ACT over the past five years.

Figure B.2.1 — Offences against the person by type 2009-10 to 2014-15



Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2015

* Other offences against the person include homicide and related offences, kidnapping, dangerous or negligent acts, harassment and threatening behaviour.

With the exception of homicide, all other offences included in KPI 1 decreased when compared to 2013-14. As presented in Table B.2.2 below, considerable decreases include sexual assault, assaults – both in public places and the home (down by 13.7 per cent and 6.6 per cent respectively).

Table B.2.2: Offences against the person by offence type 2013-14 to 2014-15

Offence Type	2013-14	2014-15	% change
Homicide and Related Offences	4	6	↑50.0
Sexual Offences	421	341	↓19.0
Assaults	2121	1892	↓8.1
Home	866	809	↓6.6
Other	1255	1083	↓13.7
Other Offences Against the Person	104	100	↓3.8
Total	2650	2339	↓11.7

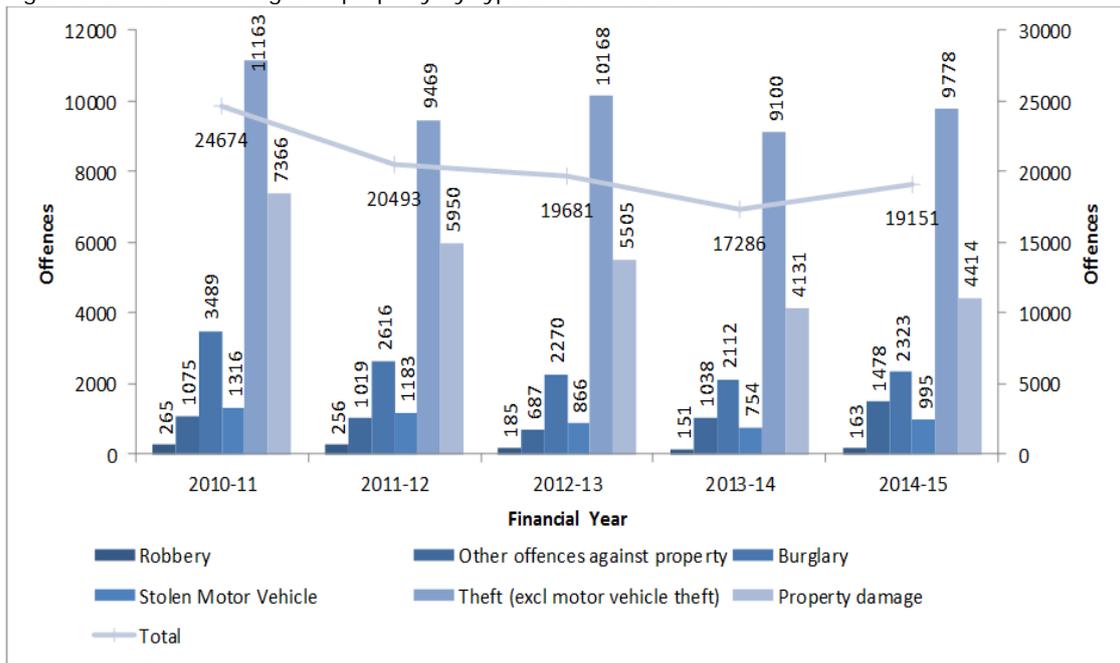
Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2015.

KPI 2 Number of offences against property reported or becoming known per 100,000 population

Offences against property include robbery, burglary, fraud, handling of stolen goods, motor vehicle theft, theft other than of a motor vehicle, property damage and environmental offences.

During the 2014-15 reporting period, offences against property accounted for 64.7 per cent of all offences reported or becoming known in the ACT. The target for this measure was 8,300 or less offences against property reported or becoming known per 100,000 population. ACT Policing achieved this measure by recording 5,020.1 offences, significantly lower than the target, by 39.5 per cent. During the 2014-15 reporting period, 19,151 offences against property were reported to ACT. When compared to the 2013-14 reporting period, this represents an increase of 11.7 per cent (or an increase of 1,865 offences).

Figure B.2.3: Offences against property by type 2009-10 to 2014-15



Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2015

* Other offences against property include robbery, blackmail and extortion, fraud and misappropriation, and handling of stolen goods offences.

As presented in Table B.2.4 below, increases include armed robbery (up 14.4 per cent), property damage offences (up 6.9 per cent or 283 offences), motor vehicle theft (up 32 per cent or 241 offences) and burglary offences (up 10 per cent or 211 offences).

Table B.2.4: Offences against the property by offence type 2013-14 to 2014-15

Offence Type	2013-14	2014-15	% change
Robbery	151	163	↑7.9
Armed robbery	90	103	↑14.4
Other robbery	61	60	↓1.6
Burglary	2112	2323	↑10.0
Motor vehicle theft	754	995	↑32.0
Property damage	4131	4414	↑6.9
Other theft	9100	9778	↑7.5
Other Offences Against Property (inc Fraud, Receiving etc)	1038	1478	↑42.4
Total	17286	19151	↑10.8

Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2015.

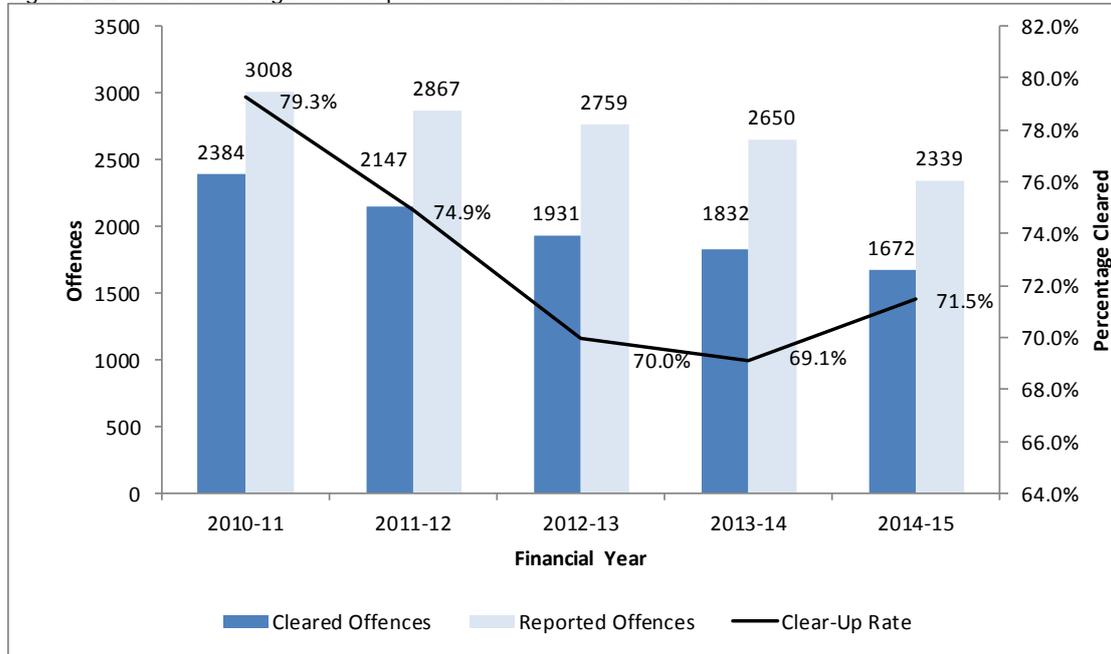
KPI 3 Percentage of offences against the person cleared

Offences cleared relates to offences for which there was an outcome during the reporting period. These outcomes include identification of an offender (through arrest or some other form of proceeding such as a summons or caution), withdrawal of the complaint, insufficient evidence to proceed against an alleged offender or the determination that the offence was unsubstantiated.

The target for this measure required a clear-up rate of 72 per cent or more offences for all offences against the person. This target was not met by ACT Policing, with a clear-up rate of 71.5 per cent slightly under the target by 0.5 per cent.

As illustrated in Figure B.2.5 below, 2014-15 is the first time ACT Policing has not achieved this measure.

Figure B.2.5: Offences against the person cleared 2010-11 to 2014-15



Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2015.

KPI 4 Percentage of offences against property cleared

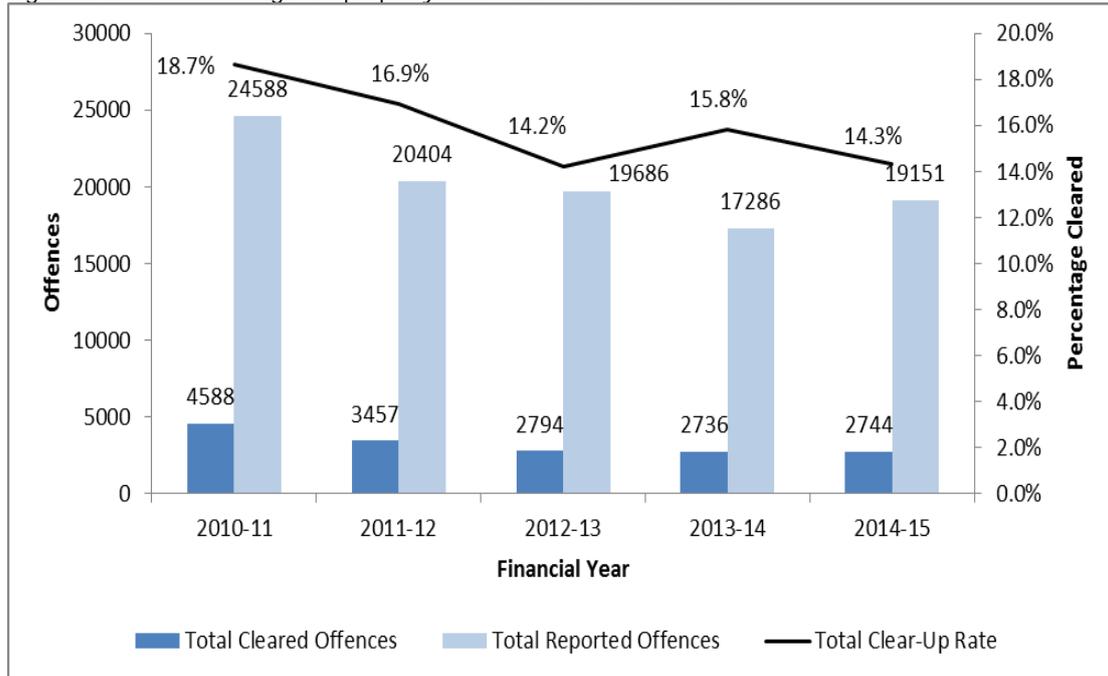
The clear-up of offences against property occurs where the outcome for an investigation was recorded as completed. The possible outcomes include identification of an offender (through arrest or some other form of proceeding such as a summons or caution), withdrawal of the complaint, insufficient evidence to proceed against an alleged offender or the determination that the offence was unsubstantiated.

The nature of property offences typically means that it is more difficult for us to clear these offences than it is to clear offences against the person. This is because the victim rarely sees the offender commit the offence and offenders often do not know their victims.

The annual target for this measure was 15 per cent or more offences against property cleared. ACT Policing recorded a clear up rate of 14.3 per cent of total property offences, slightly under the target by 0.7 per cent. The 2012-13 financial year was the last period in which ACT Policing did not meet this measure.

Figure B.2.6 illustrates our performance against clear-up rates for offences against property for the past seven financial years.

Figure B.2.6: Offences against property cleared 2010-101 to 2014-15



Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2015.

Police Responsiveness

ACT Policing encourages all members of the public to report criminal incidents to police. All public contact with police is recorded and while not all reports will result in attendance by our members, those reports form part of the intelligence process to identify issues and direct patrols.

The coordination of efficient and effective responses to calls for assistance from members of the community is the responsibility of ACT Policing Operations. The allocation of our resources on the frontline continues to be managed in accordance with the three-level priority response model. The model ensures that our resources are deployed to the most serious incidents. The categories are:

- Priority One — life threatening or time critical situations.
- Priority Two — situations where the information provided indicates that the time is important but not critical.
- Priority Three — situations where there is no immediate danger to safety or property but police attendance or response is needed no later than 48 hours from the initial contact by the complainant or a time agreed with the complainant.

KPI 5 to 7 gauge our responsiveness by recording response times to incidents of each priority type, while KPI 8 details the time taken to answer Triple Zero (000) calls. ACT Policing has exceeded the targets for all measures within the police responsiveness output.

KPI 5 a) and b) Response times for Priority One incidents

The targeted response time for Priority One incidents is 75 per cent or more within eight minutes and 90 per cent or more within 12 minutes. ACT Policing met both tiers of the response time targets for Priority One incidents with 81.0 per cent achieved within 8 minutes and 94.5 per cent achieved within 12 minutes.

KPI 6 a) and b) Response times for Priority Two incidents

The target for Priority Two incidents is 70 per cent within 20 minutes and 95 per cent or more within 30 minutes. ACT Policing achieved these targets, with 92.6 per cent and 97.1 per cent respectively.

KPI 7 Response times for Priority Three and Four incidents

The 2014-15 reporting period target for Priority Three incidents was 90 per cent for police attendance or response no later than 48 hours from the initial contact by the complainant, or within a time that is determined in consultation with the complainant. ACT Policing exceeded this target with the response time for attendance at Priority Three incidents a high 99.5 per cent.

KPI 8 a) and b) Percentage of Triple Zero (000) calls answered on first or second presentation

The 2014-15 target for Triple Zero (000) calls answered on first presentation was 92 per cent or more, and second presentation was 98 per cent or more. ACT Policing achieved a result of 96.7 per cent for calls answered on first presentation and 99.7 per cent for calls answered on second presentation.

Output 2: Road Safety

[Output 2]... enforcing traffic laws and promoting safer behaviour on ACT roads with the objective of reducing the number of crash fatalities and injuries to members of the community.

Working closely with road safety stakeholders and partnering agencies, we have played a key role in the development of various road safety initiatives to educate and enforce the road rules applicable to the ACT with a strong focus on reducing road trauma. These Directorates include the Territory and Municipal Services, and Justice and Community Safety.

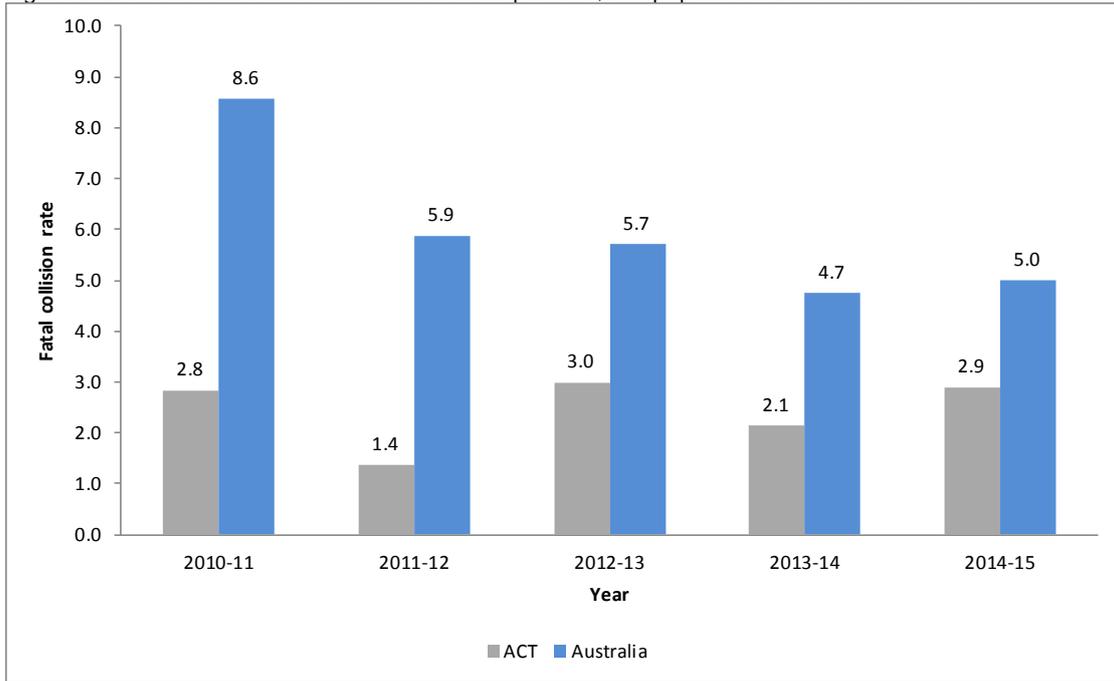
KPI 9 Number of road crashes resulting in death per 100,000 population

The target for this measure was 4.2 or less road crashes resulting in death per 100,000 population. ACT Policing achieved this measure by recording 2.9 fatal road crashes per 100,000 during the 2014-15 reporting period.

In 2014-15, there were 11 road collisions resulting in 11 fatal deaths, an increase of three deaths from the eight deaths (from eight collisions) recorded in the previous financial year.

As illustrated in Figure B.2.7 the number of fatal collisions per 100,000 population. We will continue our traffic enforcement and driver awareness campaigns to prevent deaths and serious injury on ACT roads.

Figure B.2.7: Fatal deaths from road collisions per 100,000 population 2010-11 to 2014-15



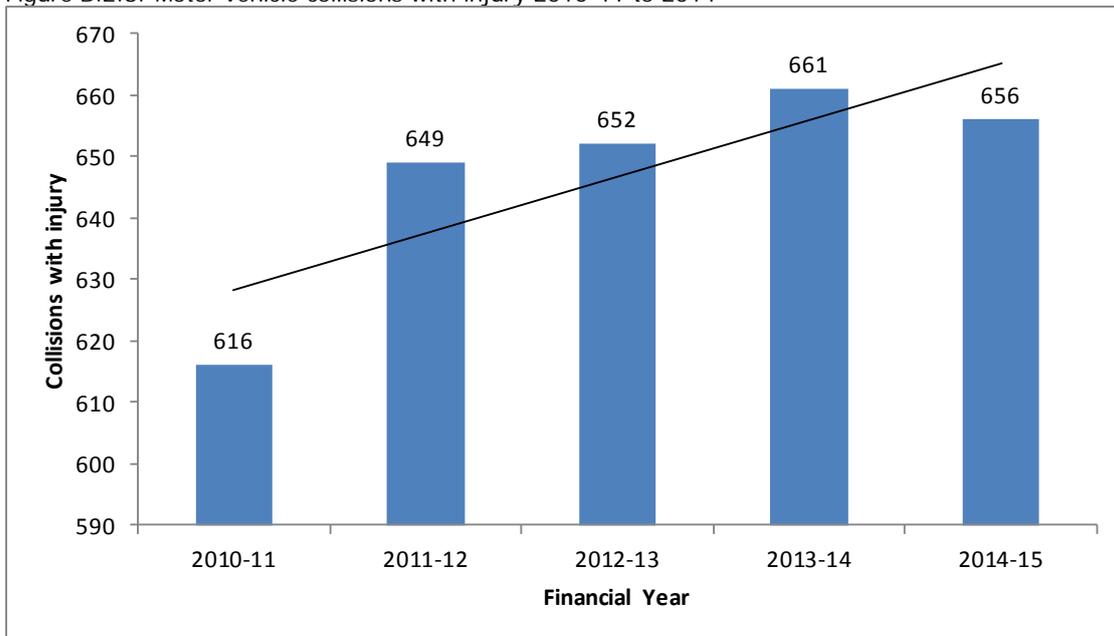
Source: ACT Policing Annual Reports, PROMIS as at 02 July 2015

KPI 10 Number of road crashes resulting in injury per 100,000 population

The target for this measure was 180 or less road crashes resulting in injury per 100,000 population. ACT Policing achieved this measure with the number of road collisions resulting in injury recorded at 167.2 per 100,000 population.

During the 2014-15 reporting period, there were 656 motor vehicle collisions involving injury. This is a decrease from 661 collisions in 2013-14 (0.1 per cent).

Figure B.2.8: Motor vehicle collisions with injury 2010-11 to 2014



Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2015.

Public Value

ACT Policing values the high standard of professionalism and integrity to which the public hold us accountable. The results for this measure come from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP) survey

KPI 11 Percentage of the community satisfied in general with services provided by police

The target for this measure was the national average or more. The national average for the 2014-15 reporting period was 77.4 per cent. ACT Policing met this target, with a result of 77.5 per cent.

KPI 12 Percentage of the community who have confidence in police

The target for this measure was 89.2 per cent for the 2014-15 reporting period. ACT Policing exceeded this target with a result of 91.4 per cent.

Output 3: Supporting the Judicial Process

[Output 3]... maximising the number of successful prosecutions in court by providing support to the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) and the courts.

KPI 13 Percentage of briefs delivered to the DPP within the designated timeframe

The target for this measure was to deliver 75 per cent or more of briefs to the DPP within the designated timeframe. ACT Policing achieved the target for this measure with 93.4 per cent of briefs delivered to the DPP within the set timeframe.

KPI 14 Percentage of cases finalised by offence proved in court

The ACT Policing target for this measure was to finalise 82 per cent or more cases. ACT Policing achieved this target with 90.2 per cent of cases finalised by offence proved in court.

KPI 15 Percentage of cases finalised by a not-guilty verdict or otherwise withdrawn

The ACT Policing target for this measure was to finalise 15 per cent or less of cases finalised by a not-guilty verdict or otherwise withdrawn. ACT Policing achieved this target with 8.6 per cent.

KPI 16 Percentage of cases otherwise resolved

The ACT Policing target for this measure was to ensure 5 per cent or less of cases were otherwise resolved (other than by offence proved in court or a not-guilty verdict, or otherwise withdrawn). This measure relates to incidents where defendants are found unfit to plead due to mental illness. ACT Policing achieved the target recording 1.2 per cent of cases otherwise resolved.

Output 4: Crime Prevention

[Output 4]... reducing and preventing crime through strategies that incorporate government and community cooperation to address risk factors associated with criminal behaviour and recidivism and raise awareness of the community's role in their own safety and security.

Research shows that neighbourhood problems, incivility or perceived, problems are commonly linked with perceived levels of crime and general safety. For example, perception of neighbourhood incivility is an indication of a lack of public order in the neighbourhood, that social controls are diminishing and police are unable to deal effectively with neighbourhood problems.

We have continued our commitment to reduce the fear of crime in the community by increasing public awareness of proactive targeting and reported crime in local neighbourhoods. Through ACT Policing's online crime mapping tool CrimeStatistics, the public has greater accessibility to offence related information within their local areas.

By increasing the community's access to crime related information we anticipate an improvement in ACT residents' perception of quality of life issues. Furthermore, members of the public are able to identify and report incidents that cause concern through Crime Stoppers (both web based and telephone reporting). This information is used to direct intelligence collection and targeting for police resources.

ACT Policing continues to engage local communities through Crime Stoppers and Neighbourhood Watch forums, encouraging people to report antisocial behaviour and suspected criminal activities. Heightening community awareness to these issues better informs ACT Policing on local community issues and refines their perceptions on crime issues.

KPI 17 a) and b) Number of juveniles referred to diversionary programs

The target for KPI 17a) was 110 or more young persons referred to restorative justice, while the target for KPI 17b), referral of eligible Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander juveniles to restorative justice, is 95 per cent.

ACT Policing met the first tier of this measure, with 117 young people being referred to juvenile justice programs. The second tier of this measure was not met, with 92.3 per cent of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander juveniles referred.

KPI 18 Number of persons referred to community support agencies

Our target for this measure was 5,500 or more persons referred to community support agencies. ACT Policing achieved this target with 6,559 referrals to SupportLink.

Our members use the SupportLink service to provide a crime prevention or community care approach to issues identified during their duties. The primary issues addressed are:

- Victim support (counselling)
- General support
- Mental health (non-crisis)
- Road trauma support
- Victim support (court).

KPI 19 ACT Policing Victim Liaison Officers providing contact with victims of indictable crime reported to police

ACT Policing's target for this measure was 80 per cent or more. We achieved this target with 82.7 per cent of victims contacted by our Victim Liaison Officers during the 2014-15 reporting period.

KPI 20 Number of referrals to drug diversion programs (drug demand reduction effort)

The target for this measure was 80 or more referrals to drug diversion programs. ACT Policing achieved this target with a high number of people (186) diverted into the Early Intervention and Drug Diversion Program.

Table B.2.9: Drug charges by type 2013-14 to 2014-15

Offence type	2013-14	2014-15	% Change
Possession or use of drugs	493	507	2.8%
Deal and traffic in drugs	115	124	7.8%
Manufacture and grow drugs	34	58	70.6%
Other drug offences	0	1	0.0%
Total drug	642	690	7.5%

Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2015

KPI 21 Provide a quarterly report on complaints to be released publically

ACT Policing has submitted each quarterly report on complaints as required in accordance with this KPI.

Further information about complaints reporting can be found within Professional Standards under ACT Policing Complaint Statistics section.

Indicators of Effectiveness (IoE)

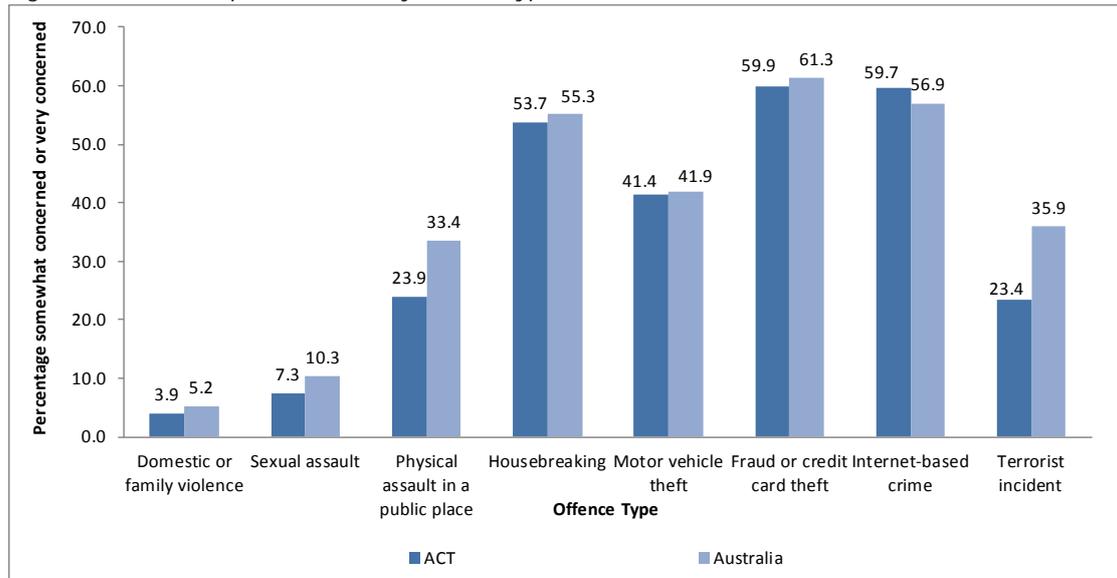
Perceptions of Crime

The NSCSP is a nationwide telephone survey which measures community perceptions of a range of policing-related issues. These issues include satisfaction with policing services, feelings of safety, concern about potential victimisation and beliefs about police behaviour. During the 2014-15 reporting period, 2,400 residents of the ACT participated in the survey, with 28,300 participating nationally.

The survey monitors community concern about becoming a victim of certain crime types. While this series of questions can elicit a variety of interpretations ranging from an assessment of likelihood of victimisation through to an assessment of how the victim would feel if they were to become a victim, the indicators are the best available for 'fear' of crime. Figure B.2.10 shows the percentage of people in the ACT somewhat concerned or very concerned about becoming a victim of certain crime types in the next 12 months compared to the national average.

It is important to note that while we aim to reduce the level of 'fear' of crime in the community, there are some positive aspects to the community having some level of concern/awareness of crime in their neighbourhood. A level of awareness about crime can reinforce crime prevention behaviours and limit the person's potential for victimisation.

Figure B.2.10: Perception of crime by offence type 2014-15



Source: NSCSP, 9 July 2015.

The perception of crime measures in the Purchase Agreement (IoE A-F) assess the community's concern about becoming a victim of crime in the next 12 months with regard to physical assault, sexual assault, burglary and motor vehicle theft. This section also includes measures that assess the percentage of people who feel safe at home alone during the day and after dark.

For IoE A-D we are required to achieve a result that is equivalent to the national average or less, and equivalent to the national average or more for E and F.

It is important that the perception of crime results are considered in context against the actuality of crime reported to police. Housebreakings and motor vehicle theft for instance recorded slight increases during the 2014-15 reporting period, however, less survey respondents felt they were likely to become victims of these offence types when compared with the national average.

ACT Policing continues to address community perceptions of crime by maintaining an online presence through social media accounts, publishing media releases and crime statistics on the ACT Policing website.

IoE A: Percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of physical assault in a public place (excluding sexual assault) in the next 12 months

The target for this measure was the national average or less. In the ACT, 23.9 per cent of persons were concerned about becoming a victim of physical assault compared to a national average of 33.4 per cent.

ACT Policing's performance against this measure is consistent with the decline of reported assaults in public places. For the 2014-15 reporting period, the number of assaults in public places reported in the ACT decreased by 9.1 per cent when compared to 2013-14 (a decrease of 109 offences).

IoE B: Percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of sexual assault in the next 12 months

The target for the percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of sexual assault in the next 12 months was the national average or less.

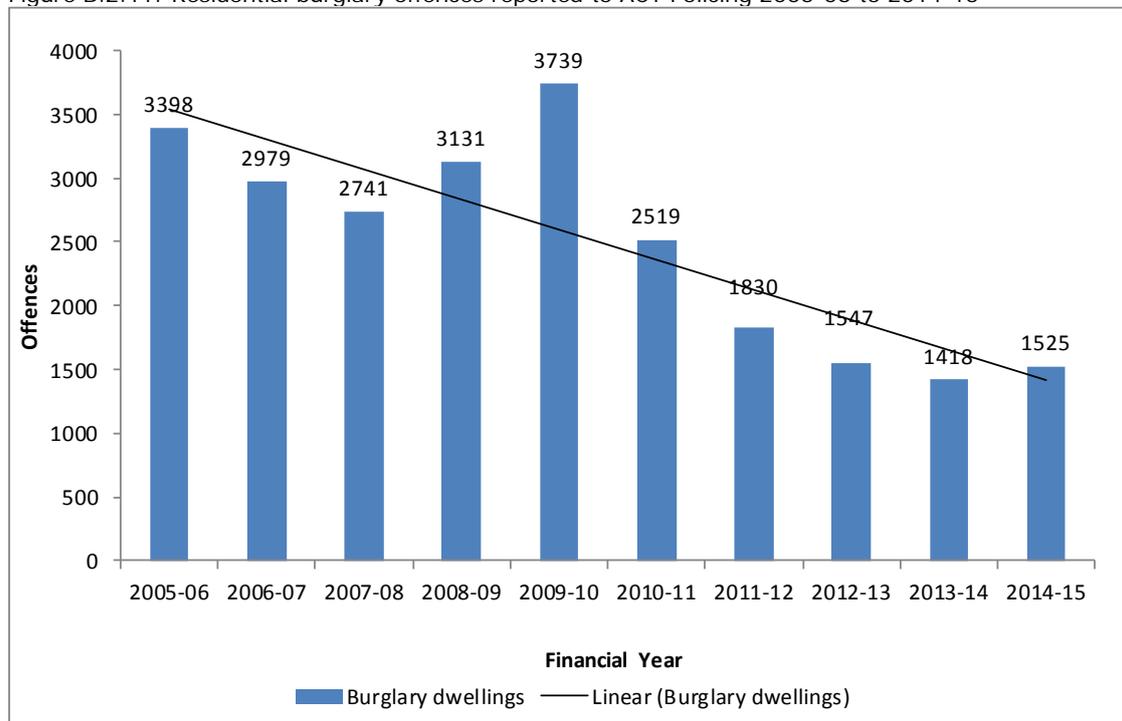
The national average for the 2014-15 reporting period was 10.3 per cent while the ACT result was 7.3 per cent.

Compared to the 2013-14 reporting period, the number of sexual offences reported in the ACT decreased by 17.8 per cent (or a decrease of 75 offences). Nationally, the reporting of sexual assaults is generally underreported. ACT Policing continues to encourage victims of sexual offences to report these incidents to police, regardless of when the offence occurred.

IoE C: Percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of housebreaking in the next 12 months

The target for this measure was the national average or less. The national average for the 2014-15 reporting period was 55.3 per cent, with the ACT recording 53.7 per cent.

Figure B.2.11: Residential burglary offences reported to ACT Policing 2005-06 to 2014-15



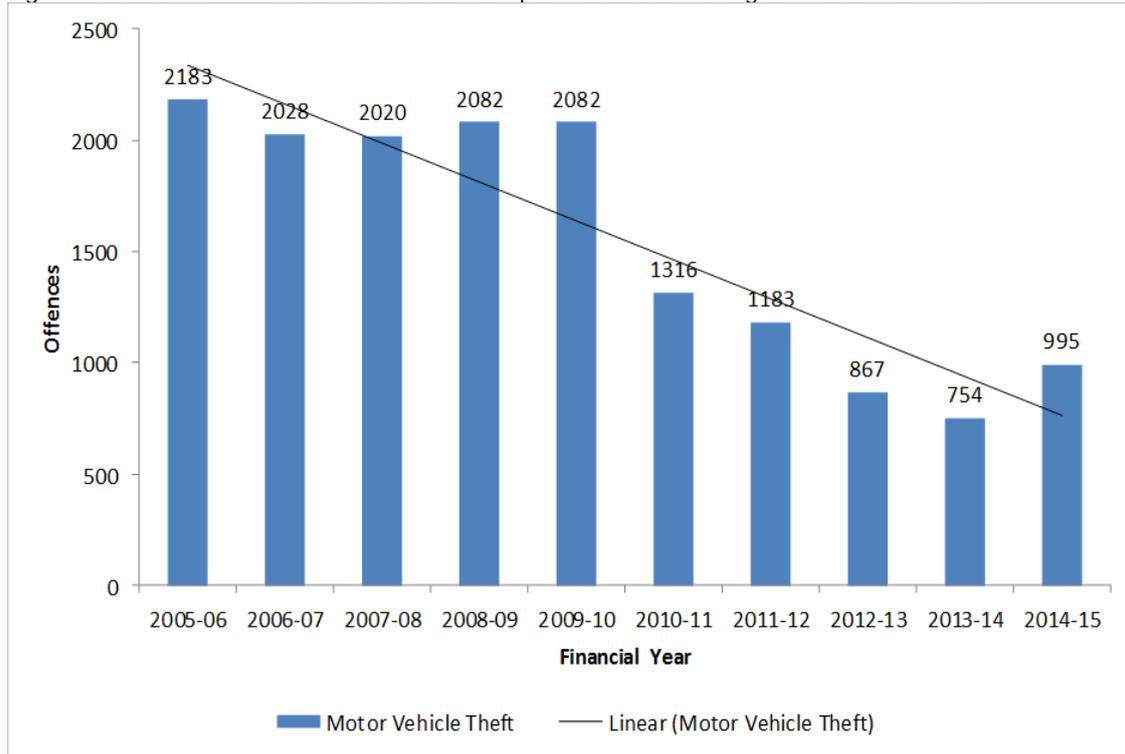
Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2015.

IoE D: Percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of motor vehicle theft in the next 12 months

The 2014-15 target for this measure was the national average or less. The national average for the reporting period was 41.9 per cent, while the ACT result for the financial year was 41.4 per cent.

The result against this measure is consistent with the increasing rate of stolen motor vehicle offences reported in the ACT. Compared to the 2013-14 reporting period, offences for motor vehicle theft have increased by 24.6 per cent (or an increase of 246 offences). Figure B.2.12 represents the downward trend of motor vehicle theft. The 2013-14 reporting period results were the lowest in more than a decade.

Figure B.2.12: Stolen motor vehicle offences reported to ACT Policing 2000-01 to 2014-15



Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2015.

During the 2014-15 reporting period, ACT Policing partnered with a number of organisations to reduce registration plate theft through Project Safe Plate. ACT motorists were encouraged to bring their vehicles to the town centres in order for ACT Policing officers to fit plates with tamper-proof screws, making it more difficult for thieves to steal the plates. Project Safe Plate is an initiative aimed at decreasing the number of vehicle registration plate thefts as well as other property offences such as motor vehicle theft, petrol drive-offs and robbery where number plate theft is usually a precursor.

IoE E: Percentage of persons who feel safe when walking in their neighbourhood by themselves at night

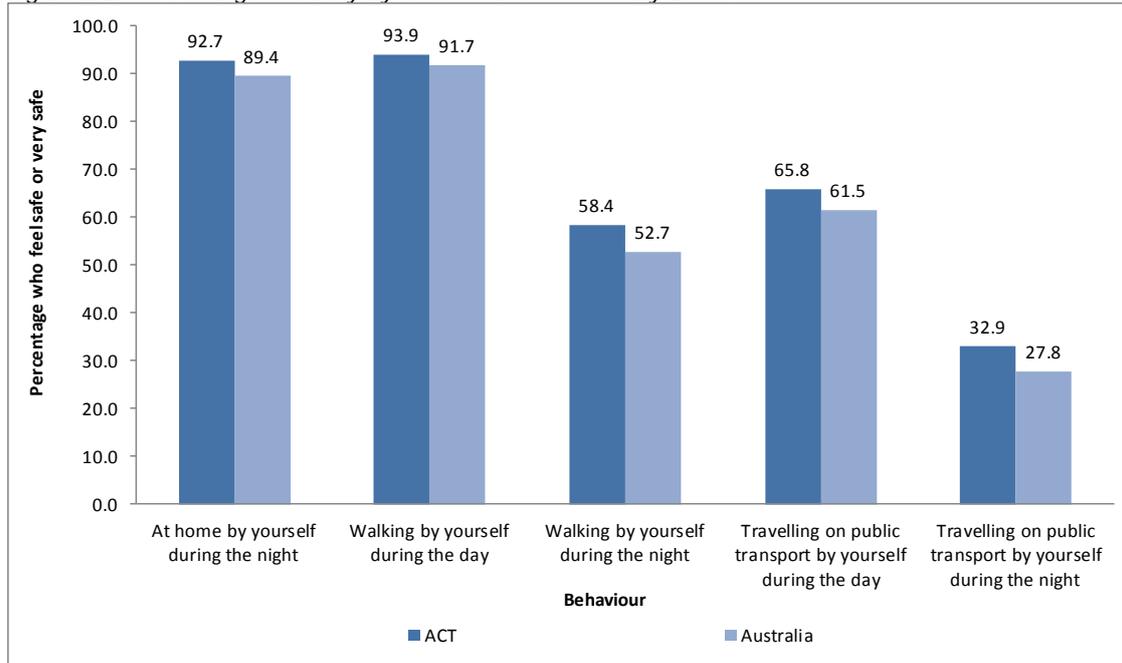
The target for this measure was the national average or more. The national average for the 2014-15 reporting period was 52.7 per cent. We exceeded this target with 58.4 per cent of people in the ACT stating they feel safe whilst walking in their neighbourhood during the night.

IoE F: Percentage of persons who feel safe at home alone during the night

The target for this measure was the national average or more. The national average for the financial year was 89.4 per cent, with the ACT exceeding this target recording 92.7 per cent.

When comparing the results against this measure nationally, the ACT was ranked the highest for the percentage of persons who feel safe at home alone during the night. Survey results demonstrated that ACT residents feel safer than other Australians at all locations and at all times of the day. This is represented in Figure B.2.8 below.

Figure B.2.13: Feelings of safety by location and time of day 2014-15



Source: NSCSP, 9 July 2015.

Public Confidence in Police

If members of the public are satisfied with their most recent contact with our members, they are more likely to report other incidents (contributing to the gathering of intelligence) and assist us in solving crimes in our community.

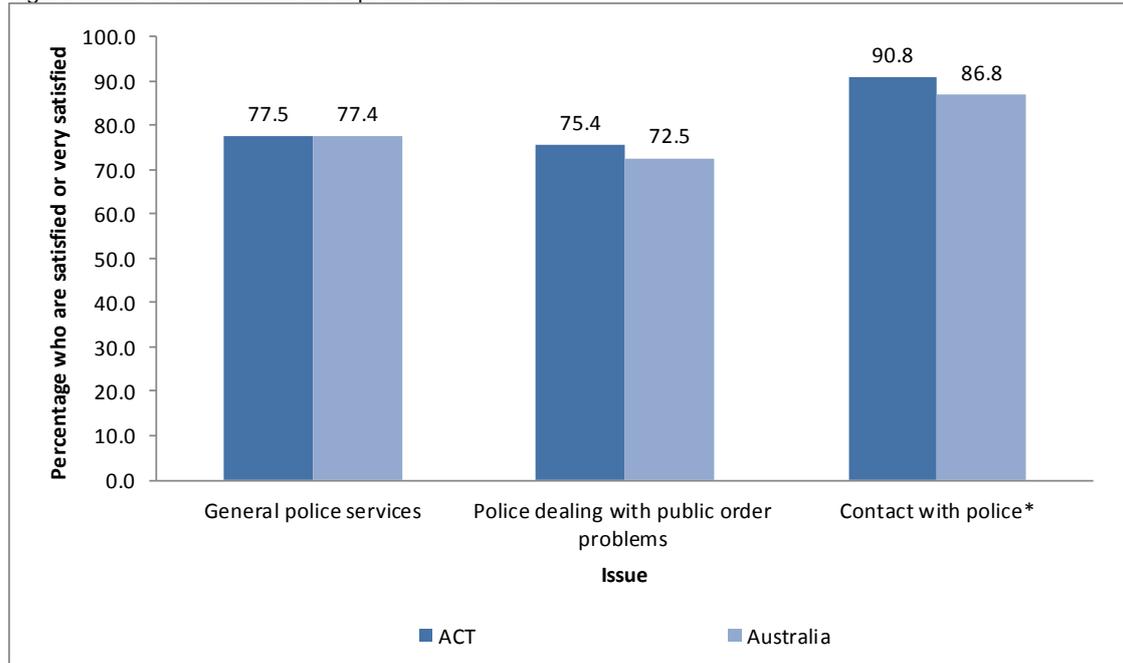
The NSCSP includes a number of questions that monitor public confidence levels of police nation-wide. Three of these survey questions are used to measure confidence and satisfaction with ACT Policing against the national average (IoE G-I).

IoE G: Percentage of persons satisfied with most recent contact with police services

The 2014-15 target for this measure was the national average or more. ACT Policing exceeded this target with 90.8 per cent of persons satisfied with their contact with our members in the past 12 months, compared to 86.8 per cent nationally.

The most common contact with police in the ACT in the past 12 months was for random breath testing operations (21.4 per cent), followed by the category to report a crime (8.7 per cent). The most common reason for dissatisfaction with policing during the 2014-15 reporting period was that police didn't do enough or took no action (42.8 per cent) with ACT Policing having the highest level of dissatisfaction nationally for that category.

Figure B.2.14: Satisfaction with police 2014-15



* Proportion of people who have had contact with police in the last 12 months that were satisfied with that contact.

Source: NSCSP, 9 July 2015.

IoE H: Percentage of persons who agree that police perform their job professionally

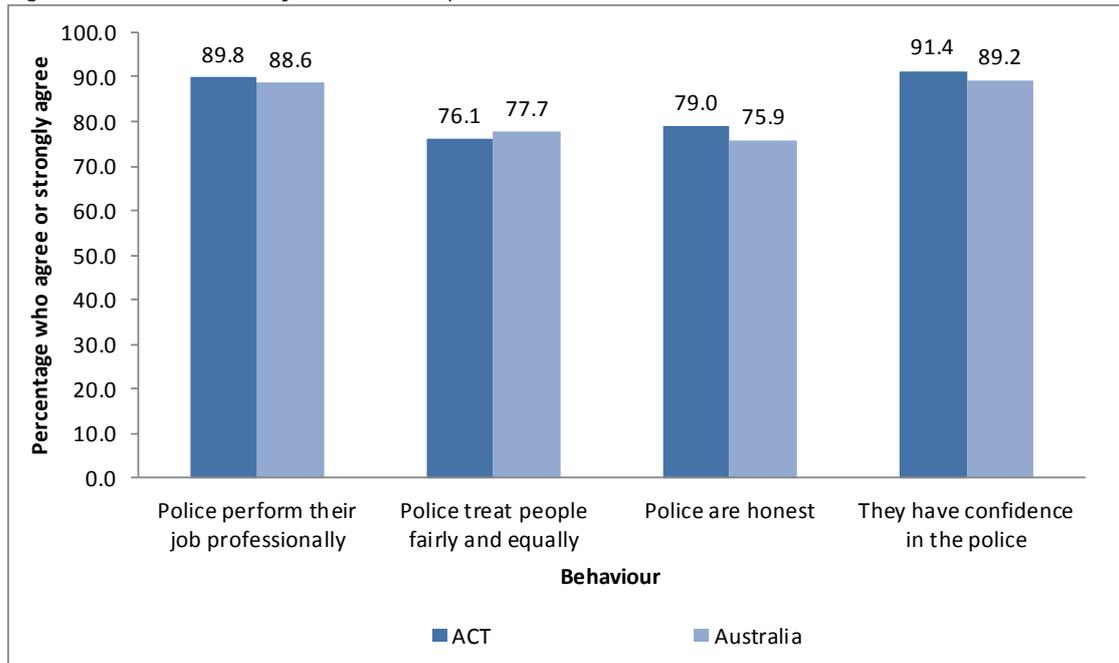
The target for this measure was the national average or more. The national average for the 2014-15 reporting period was 88.6 per cent or more. ACT Policing achieved this target with 89.8 per cent of people in the ACT agreeing that we perform our job professionally. When compared nationally, the ACT recorded the third highest proportion of persons who agreed police perform their job professionally during the 2014-15 reporting period.

IoE I: Percentage of persons who agree that police treat people fairly and equally

The target for this measure was the national average or more. The national average for the financial year was 77.7 per cent, with 76.1 per cent of people in the ACT agreeing that police treat people fairly and equally. While ACT Policing were below the national average for the number of people that agree that police treat people fair and equal, the number of people in the ACT who strongly agree that police treat people fair and equal was the highest nationally. The ACT recorded the highest number of people in the ACT who agree that police treat people fair and equal, is the strongest.

Figure B.2.15 shows a comparison of results between the ACT and the national average relating to community beliefs about police. The questions focused on the perceived professionalism, fairness and honesty of our members and the confidence respondents have in them. As demonstrated in Figure B.2.14, the ACT is above the national average for two of the three questions relating to public confidence in police.

Figure B.2.15: Community beliefs about police 2014-15



Source: NSCSP, 9 July 2015.

IoE J: Percentage of persons who self-report to driving 10km per hour or more over the speed limit

The target for measure 20 was the national average or less for people who self-report driving 10km per hour or more over the speed limit. The national average was 19.4 per cent. Our result was over the target for the 2014-15 reporting period, with 27 per cent of persons self-reporting to driving 10km per hour over the speed limit.

During the 2014-15 reporting period, ACT Policing issued 4,262 TINs for speeding related offences, a decrease of 24.2 per cent to the 5,629 TINs issued in 2013-14. Almost half of the TINs issued by ACT Policing for speeding were for driving in excess of between 15km-30km per hour over the speed limit.

IoE K: Percentage of persons who self-report to driving while not wearing a seatbelt

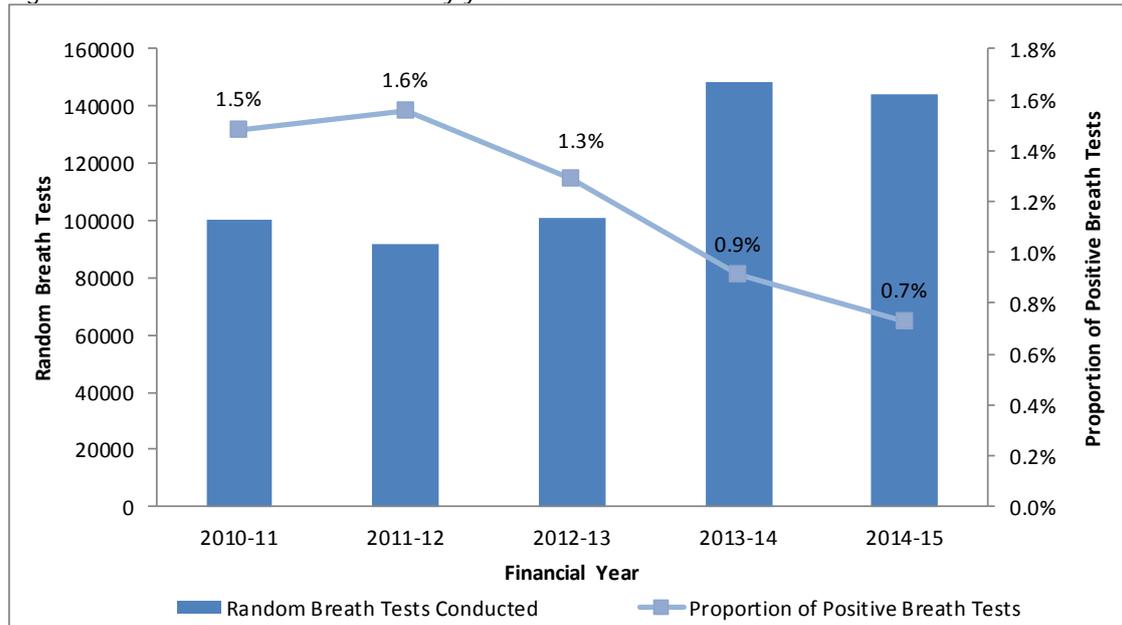
The target for the percentage of persons who self-report driving while not wearing the seatbelt was the national average or less. The national average was 2.1 per cent. ACT Policing achieved the target during the 2014-15 period with 1.1 per cent of people self-reporting to driving while not wearing a seatbelt.

IoE L: Percentage of persons who self-report to driving while suspecting they are over the prescribed alcohol limit

The target for this measure was the national average or less. The national average for the 2014-15 reporting period was 1.2 per cent. ACT Policing achieved this target, with a result of 1.2 per cent.

Our result for this measure is directly associated to ACT Policing's continued priority of removing impaired drivers from ACT roads. During the 2014-15 reporting period, ACT Policing performed 143,884 Random Breath Tests of which 1048 drivers were identified as over the prescribed limit of alcohol. This resulted in a 0.7 per cent of drivers producing a positive breath tests.

Figure B.2.16: Number of breath tests by year 2007-08 to 2014-15



Source: PROMIS and ACT Policing Traffic Operations, 2 July 2015.

IoE M: Percentage of persons who self-report to driving when using a mobile phone

The target for this measure was the national average or less for people who self-report driving when using a mobile phone. The national average for the 2014-15 reporting period was 9.1 per cent and the 2014-15 result for the ACT was 8.1 per cent.

The number of Traffic Infringement Notices (TINs) issued by ACT Policing for driving while using a mobile phone during 2014-15 was 1,001, a decrease of 16.9 per cent of the number of TINs issued for this infringement type when compared to 2013-14. ACT Policing continues to focus on driver distraction as part of the *Road Safety Calendar*.

Crime Prevention

IoE N: Percentage of persons who perceive the following quality of life issues to be a problem in their neighbourhood

a) Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving.

The target for this measure was the national average or less. The national average for the 2014-15 reporting period was 60.9 per cent. ACT Policing did not achieve the target with 59.1 per cent of people who perceive speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving as being a problem in their neighbourhood.

ACT Policing have continued to address community concerns of dangerous driving by increasing the public awareness of traffic-targeting in local neighbourhoods. The public can access offence related information through CrimeStatistics and through ACT Policing's social media channels.

b) Graffiti/vandalism.

The target for this measure was the national average or less. The national average was 39.6 per cent. ACT Policing achieved this target with 37.9 per cent of people perceiving graffiti/vandalism as being a problem in their neighbourhood.

Reporting period comparisons show graffiti offences reported to ACT Policing have decreased by 26.0 per cent from 2013-14 to 2014-15. However, results for total property damage offences for the 2014-15 reporting period show an increase of 6 per cent when compared to the 2013-14 reporting period.

c) Louts/gangs

The target for the percentage of persons who perceive louts/gangs to be a problem in their neighbourhood was the national average or less. The national average for the 2014-15 reporting period was 19.3 per cent, while the ACT result was 13.2 per cent.

d) Drunken/disorderly behaviour

The target for the percentage of persons who perceive drunken/disorderly behaviour to be a problem in their neighbourhood was the national average or less. The national average for the 2014-15 reporting period was 30 per cent. ACT Policing achieved this, with a result of 22.1 per cent.

Professional Standards

AFP's Professional Standards (PRS), a dedicated function of the AFP, is the primary mechanism for maintaining integrity and professional standards in the AFP. The standards that apply to all AFP appointees are determined through the following legislation and governing documents:

- The *Australian Federal Police Act 1979*
- The *Australian Federal Police Regulations 1979 (Cth)*
- Commissioner's Orders (CO2)
- Commissioner's Financial Instructions
- The AFP Core Values
- The AFP Code of Conduct
- Commander's Orders
- National Guidelines
- Practical Guidelines
- Australian Federal Police policies.

Professional standards apply to all AFP appointees in Australia, its territories and overseas.

AFP Code of Conduct

Fundamental to compliance with the professional standards of the AFP is a requirement to adhere to the AFP Code of Conduct which requires that an AFP member must:

- Adhering to the AFP Code of Conduct in this section is fundamental to complying with the professional standards of the AFP.
- An AFP appointee must act with due care and diligence in the course of AFP duties.
- An AFP appointee must act with honesty and propriety in the course of AFP duties.
- An AFP appointee must act with fairness, reasonableness, courtesy and respect, and without discrimination or harassment, in the course of AFP duties.
- An AFP appointee must comply with all Australian laws. For this purpose, Australian law means:
 - any Act, or any instrument made under an Act
 - any law of a state or territory, including any instrument made under such a law.
- An AFP appointee must comply with any lawful direction given by a person who has the authority to give such direction.
- An AFP appointee must disclose, and take reasonable steps to avoid, any conflict of interest (real or apparent) connected to their AFP duties or employment.
- To gain, or seek to gain, a benefit or advantage for the appointee or for any other person, or for any other improper purpose an AFP appointee must not improperly use:
 - information obtained directly or indirectly as a result of AFP duties or employment
 - duties, status, power or authority as an AFP appointee.
- An AFP appointee must use and manage Commonwealth resources in a proper manner.
- An AFP appointee must behave in a way that upholds the good order, discipline and security of the AFP.
- An AFP appointee must behave in a way that upholds the AFP Core Values, and the integrity and good reputation of the AFP.
- While deployed overseas, an AFP appointee must behave in a way that upholds the good reputation of Australia.

Commissioner's Orders 2

The term 'professional standards' refers to the Commissioner's expectations regarding how AFP appointees will conduct themselves. 'Professional Standards' also references the functional business area known as PRS that has the responsibility for managing professional standards issues under Part V of the Act.

The professional standards of the AFP and its complaint management methodology and processes form part of the AFP's integrity framework. The AFP's integrity framework involves a range of strategies to prevent, detect and respond to the risk of corruption, misconduct and practices issues.

This Commissioner's Order is to give effect to relevant provisions of Part V of the Act by:

- Setting the professional standards of the AFP to maintain the good order and discipline of the organisation.
- Outlining the AFP complaint management methodology and processes in accordance with Part V of the Act, including the roles of AFP appointees and of PRS and adjudication panel.

ACT Policing Complaint Management Team (CMT)

During the financial year 2014-15 the AFP's Professional Standards received **157** complaints relating to ACT Policing, resulting in **321** alleged conduct breaches being recorded.

Table C1. Alleged conduct breaches recorded during last four years, by Category¹

All ACT Policing Breaches	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Category 1	112	100	76	71
Category 2	152	164	145	155
Category 3	124	154	88	80
Corruption issues	4	1	11	15
Total	392	419	320	321

Table C2. Alleged conduct breaches recorded during 2014-15, by Source

Source	Total Breaches	Percentage
Anonymous member of the public	4	1.25%
Member of the public	214	66.67%
Reporting another AFP member	94	29.28%
Self-reported	9	2.80%
Total	321	100.00%

The number of alleged breaches by source relates to the following number of complaints received:

- 85 from members of the public
- 3 anonymous members of the public
- 61 reporting another AFP member
- 8 self-reported.

¹ Part V of the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979* defines the categories of conduct. Category 1 is the least serious category and predominantly relates to customer service breaches. Category 2 is minor misconduct and category 3 is serious misconduct. Corruption issues are referred to the Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity.

Table C3. Finalised conduct breaches during 2014-15, by Category²

All ACT Policing Breaches	Established	Not Established	Withdrawn	Discretion not to proceed
Category 1	6	35	0	18
Category 2	14	73	17	28
Category 3	7	6	3	16
Corruption issues	0	0	0	0
Total	27	114	20	62

Table C4. Most common established conduct breaches during 2014-15

Conduct Breach	Number Established
Fail to record and report	1
Fail to comply with procedure	1
Information access	2
Driving misconduct	1
Failure to act	1
Harassment	1
Inadequate service	4
Information release	2
Misuse of authority	1
Practice or procedure issue	1
Unwarranted attention	1
Performance failure	1
Inappropriate behaviour/conduct serious	1
CO3 Serious nature	1
CO3 Fail to secure ammunition/accoutrements	1
Due care/diligence failure	1
Failure of security practices role/duty	4
Unauthorised discharge of electrical incapacitate	2
Total	27

Table C5. Breaches yet to be Finalised³, as of 2 July 2015

All ongoing ACT Policing complaints	Complaints ongoing	Number of complaints overdue	Exceeds 7 days over benchmark	Exceeds 30 days over benchmark	Exceeds 90 days over benchmark
Category 1	10	4	2	1	1
Category 2	22	3	3	0	0
Category 3	50	23	1	1	21
Corruption issues	14	-	-	-	-
Total	96	30	6	2	22

Timeliness benchmarks are applied to each category, with a target of 90% to be finalised within the specified number of days. The benchmarks are:

- 42 days for category 1 matters
- 66 days for category 2 matters
- 256 days for category 3 matters.

² This table only includes matters where the case was finalised. This table includes matters reported before 1 July 2014

³ This table includes all complaints recorded on the AFP's Complaint Recording and Management System (CRAMS) that have a status other than finalised and relate to a member of ACT Policing.

Corruption issues fall under the *Law Enforcement Innovation Centre (LEIC) Act* and are not subject to a timeliness benchmark.

Complaint data

The complaint data contained in this report was extracted from the AFP's Complaints Recording and Management System, which is a live system, updated on a daily basis. The data for this report was extracted and accurate as at 2 July 2015.

Use of Force

ACT Policing members are governed by AFP Commissioner's Order 3 (CO3) in the application of force and maintain all mandatory compliance requirements in reporting and training.

In all cases where one of our members uses force, he or she must, as soon as practicable, submit an electronic Use of Force Report through the Police Real-time Online Management Information System (PROMIS). This includes any situation where the officer:

- uses a firearm
- uses a baton against another person
- uses a chemical agent (OC spray) against another person
- uses a conducted energy weapon against another person
- uses any compliance or restraint hold, strike, kick or other operational safety application against another person
- uses handcuffs or similar restraint against another person
- uses a police dog (or horse) in the application of force
- forces entry to a building, vehicle, vessel, or other secured area to search, seize or arrest
- uses a conducted energy weapon, firearm, chemical agent or baton on any animal.

This does not include a situation when a verbal command is the only force used.

All use of force reports are assessed for compliance with CO3 by the Officer-in-Charge of the respective area. In addition, the ACT Ombudsman can, and does, seek explanation and statistics around specific use of force incidents and is empowered to make recommendations for the ongoing transparency of use of force recording and reporting process.

Table D. ACT Policing and AFP reports of use of force 2014-2015

	Baton	Chemical Agent	Conducted Energy Weapons	Firearm	Handcuffs	Total
Jul 14	1	13	4	11	102	131
Aug 14	1	15	4	3	119	142
Sep 14	1	11	4	6	110	132
Oct 14	3	3	5	9	104	124
Nov 14	0	14	6	15	162	197
Dec 14	2	17	6	7	118	150
Jan 15	5	18	2	11	148	184
Feb 15	6	17	5	3	123	154
Mar 15	2	14	9	22	146	193
Apr 15	0	24	6	5	121	156
May 15	2	17	2	12	119	152
Jun 15	2	6	10	15	109	142
Total	25	169	63	119	1481	1857

Staffing Profile

At 30 June 2015 there were 703 sworn members in ACT Policing (including 47 Specialist Response Group and K9 members), and approximately 20 per cent of those members were female. The number of women in Sergeant and Superintendent roles has remained stable since the last reporting period.

The majority of the workforce is aged between 25 and 44 years, 73 per cent of members are in this age group.

Table E1. FTE and headcount by gender

	Female	Male	Total
FTE	320.01	612.22	932.23
Headcount	297	612	909
Percentage of workforce (based on headcount)	33%	67%	100%

The reported Full Time Equivalent (FTE) figure is higher than headcount due to the inclusion of enabling FTE (101). This is a notional FTE which represents the services provided by the broader AFP in the delivery of community policing services to the ACT. These services include extra support received by Human Resources, Information Technology, Professional Standards, Legal, Learning and Development and Forensics. Enabling FTE include sworn and unsworn members.

Both headcount and FTE figures exclude members who are unpaid non-operational. This includes all members who are on leave, not paid by ACT Policing. Also excluded from FTE calculations are personnel working on Commonwealth matters. Numbers are not whole personnel as individuals are attributed on the basis of the percentage of time they spend on ACT Policing activities, recorded as at final pay for the financial year 2014–15.

Table E2. Headcount by classification and gender⁴

Classification groups	Female	Male	Total
Chief Police Officer	0	1	1
Deputy Chief Police Officer	0	1	1
Director	0	1	1
Superintendent/Coordinator AFP Band 9	3	8	11
AFP Band 9 Temp	1	0	1
Sergeant/AFP Bands 6-8	49	118	167
AFP Band 6-8 Temp	0	0	0
Constable/AFP Bands 2-5	240	479	719
AFP Bands 2-5 Temp	4	4	8
TOTAL	297	612	909

Table E3. Headcount by employment category and gender

Employment category	Female	Male	Total
Casual	4	3	7
Permanent Full-time	245	605	850
Permanent Part-time	47	3	50
Temporary Full-time	1	0	1
Temporary Part-time	0	1	1
TOTAL	297	612	909

⁴ Based on substantive ranks and do not include periods of higher duties.

Table E4. Headcount by division/branch

Division/branch	Headcount
Crime Reduction	33
Criminal Investigations	122
Executive	13
Finance & Logistics	15
Human Resources	16
Inoperative Pool paid	18
Judicial Operations	76
Intelligence	61
Media & Public Engagement	19
Ministerial, Policy & Performance	18
North District	185
Operations	97
South District	129
Specialist Response Group	49
Traffic Operations and Planning	58
Total	909

Table E5. Headcount by division/branch and employment type

Division/branch	Permanent	Temporary	Casual
Crime Reduction	33	0	0
Criminal Investigations	121	0	1
Executive	12	1	0
Finance & Logistics	15	0	0
Human Resources	16	0	0
Inoperative Pool paid	18	0	0
Judicial Operations	76	0	0
Intelligence	60	1	0
Media & Public Engagement	19	0	0
Ministerial, Policy & Performance	18	0	0
North District	185	0	0
Operations	91	0	6
South District	129	0	0
Specialist Response Group	49	0	0
Traffic Operations & Planning	58	0	0
Total	900	2	7

Table E6. Headcount by age group and gender

Age Group	Female	Male	Total
Under 25	8	13	21
25-34	124	232	356
35-44	99	208	307
45-54	53	119	172
55 and over	13	40	53

Table E7. Headcount by length of service, generation and gender

Length of service (years)	Pre-Baby Boomers		Baby Boomers		Generation X		Generation Y		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
0-2	0	0	0	3	4	10	12	40	16	53
2-4	0	0	3	5	10	13	29	70	42	88
4-6	0	0	0	3	9	30	40	51	49	84
6-8	0	1	5	8	13	32	26	45	44	86
8-10	0	0	7	9	15	48	17	38	39	95
10-12	0	0	3	4	8	17	5	3	16	24
12-14	0	0	3	9	24	46	10	11	37	66
14 plus	0	0	12	52	40	63	2	1	54	116

Table E8. Average length of service by gender (headcount)

	Female	Male	Total
Average years of service	9.07 years	9.63 years	9.45 years

Table E9. Headcount by diversity group

	Headcount	Percentage of agency workforce
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	14	1.5%
Culturally and Linguistically Diverse	189	20.8%
People with disability	7	0.7%

Note: Employees may identify with more than one of the diversity groups.

Financial Management Analysis

ACT Policing community policing services for an agreed price, as part of the Policing Arrangement (see Appendix 1) and the annual Purchase Agreement (see Appendix 2).

Financial performance

The following financial information is based on audited Financial Reports for 2013–14 and 2014–15.

Our fiscal decisions supported a strong financial position in 2014-15, with a \$0.067 million surplus.

Financial analysis

Total revenue received by the AFP for the provision of policing services to the ACT was \$160.102 million. This represented an increase of \$0.607 million compared with the previous financial year (2013–14). The primary increase in funding was for the rise of employee costs associated with the 2012–16 AFP Enterprise Agreement.

Total expenditure amounted to \$160.035 million, which was down \$0.963 million, or 1 per cent, compared to the 2013-14 year. The decrease in expenditure is due to the impact of the ongoing General Savings Measure and one off legal costs in 2014-15 associated with the Eastman Inquiry.

Annual financial statements for the reporting period, accompanied by the Auditor-General's independent audit report, can be found at Appendix 4, Financial statements and statement of performance.

Capital Works

ACT Policing completed several capital works projects during the reporting period.

Completed Works

Project	City Police Station fit out stage two
Description	Fit-out to ground floor
Business unit	City Police Station
Estimated completion date	February 2015
Original project value	\$240,000
Current year expenditure	\$194,328
Prior year expenditure	\$40,000
Total expenditure to date	\$234,328
Financially completed	Yes
Capital works officer	Trevor Lancett ACT Policing Finance & Logistics - with JaCS
Comments	The upgrade to City Station has provided more space for the central and growing Police Station. The new layout is more efficient; offices are more accessible and there is purpose-built areas for equipment storage. These works are part of the annual Capital Upgrade Program managed by JaCS

Works in Progress

Project	Winchester Police Centre air conditioning/heating stage one
Description	Upgrade to Winchester Police Centre air conditioning/heating
Business unit	Winchester Police Centre
Estimated completion date	June 2016
Original project value	\$105,000
Current year expenditure	\$39,500
Total expenditure to date	\$39,500
Financially completed	No
Capital works officer	Angus McKerchar ACT Policing Finance & Logistics - with JaCS
Comments	Winchester Police Centre air conditioning/heating has reached its end of useful life. This project aims to increase the life of the base building function by replacing the Building Management System & adding additional variable speed drives. The project will also allow for the delivery of lower energy consumption.

Asset Management

The majority of facilities and infrastructure used by ACT Policing is owned by the ACT Government. Asset management for these facilities and infrastructure is the responsibility of the JaCS in conjunction with ACT Policing.

The below table shows the assets managed by ACT Policing. As at 30 June 2015, the total value was \$13.1 million.

TOTAL VALUE OF ASSETS MANAGED AS AT 30 JUNE 2015	\$13.1 Million
Built property assets	ACT Policing is housed within 11 facilities, seven of which are owned by the ACT Government. The remaining four facilities are leased by the AFP.
Land	N/A
Infrastructure (e.g. roads, bridges, traffic signals)	N/A
Urban parks	N/A
Other	For more information see JaCS and AFP annual reports

Asset maintenance and update

ACT Policing undertook numerous asset replacement and upgrades throughout 2014-15 to ensure its capability is maintained.

ACT Policing's expenditure on repairs and maintenance was \$0.104 million, which represents 0.01 per cent of ACT Policing's administrative expenses.

Accommodation

ACT Policing has staff housed across 11 separate sites in the ACT, including the five police stations. ACT Policing employs 932 members occupying 26,021 square metres, the sites are listed in the below table.

Maintenance and Upgrade

BUILDING NAME/TYPE	Fulltime Equivalent Employee	AREA OCCUPIED (M2)	AVERAGE AREA OCCUPIED BY EACH EMPLOYEE
Winchester Police Centre	308	5888	19.12
Belconnen Police Station	81	2800	34.57
Traffic Operations Centre	77	1379	17.91
Gungahlin Police Station	44	226	5.14
Tuggeranong Police Station	92	2648	28.78
Woden Police Station	73	2011	27.55
City Police Station	195	4243	21.76
Water Operations facility (leased)	5	300	60.00
Specialist Response Group complex (leased)	26	2068	79.54
AFP Weston Complex (leased)	11	250	22.73
Exhibit Management Centre (leased)	20	4208	210.40

Government Contracting

As a Commonwealth agency, ACT Policing complies with the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*. ACT Policing applies the Commonwealth Procurement Rules when procuring property and services, through the Commissioner's financial instructions.

Government Procurement Policies

Under Commonwealth Procurement Rules the AFP is required to undertake the following in relation to procurements:

- Publish all open approaches to the market on AusTender.
- Require procurements valued at \$80,000 or more to be conducted through open approaches to the market (select tendering and direct sourcing for procurements valued at \$80,000 or more are only allowed in limited circumstances).
- Report the details of all awarded procurement contracts and purchases valued at \$10,000 or more must be reported on AusTender within six weeks of the AFP entering into the arrangement.

The AusTender website can be accessed at tenders.gov.au.

Procurements Exempted from Quotation and Tender Threshold

ACT Policing operates with Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Framework. For more detail see the AFP Annual Report.

Construction Grants and Social Procurement

ACT Policing did not issue any construction grants or engage in any social procurement activities during the 2014-15 reporting period.

Appendix 1 2011-2016 Policing Arrangement



An arrangement between

**the Minister for Home Affairs, Justice, Privacy
and Freedom of Information of the
Commonwealth**

and

the Australian Capital Territory

for

**the provision of police services to the
Australian Capital Territory**

2011–2016

**AN ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN THE MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS,
JUSTICE, PRIVACY AND FREEDOM OF INFORMATION OF THE
COMMONWEALTH AND THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY FOR
THE PROVISION OF POLICE SERVICES TO THE
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY**

Background

In the ACT the rule of law is maintained by a justice system composed of independent but interoperable component parts. As part of compliance with the statutory framework of the ACT public sector participants in the justice system, including ACT Policing, are expected to promote and protect human rights when exercising a function under an ACT law.

Subsection 37(a) of the *Australian Capital Territory Self Government Act 1988* provides that the ACT Executive has the responsibility of governing the ACT with respect to matters of law and order. Under subsection 23(1)(c) the ACT Legislative Assembly, however, has no power to make laws with respect to the provision by the AFP of police services in the ACT. As such there is no Police Act or similar legislation in the ACT, with the Australian Federal Police (AFP) being responsible for providing policing services to the ACT under Section 8 of the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979*.

Under subsection 8(1)(a) of the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979*, the Minister for Home Affairs, Justice, Privacy and Freedom of Information and the ACT have agreed to enter into arrangements for the provision of police services in relation to the ACT that are in respect of ACT functions as defined by section 3 of the *Australian Capital Territory Self Government (Consequential Provisions) Act 1988* (hereinafter referred to as 'Police Services').

Paragraph 9(1)(b) of the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979* provides that, in addition to any other powers and duties, a member of the Australian Federal Police has, when performing functions in the ACT, the powers and duties conferred or imposed on a constable or on an officer of police by or under any law (including the common law) of the ACT.

IT IS AGREED by the parties to this Arrangement as follows:

1. Definitions

1.1 In this Arrangement unless the contrary intention appears:

"ACT" means the Australian Capital Territory;

"ACT Executive" means the ACT Executive established pursuant to section 36 of the *Australian Capital Territory Self Government Act 1988* (Cth);

"ACT Policing" means the Australian Federal Police business unit responsible for the provision of policing services to the ACT;

"AFP" means the Australian Federal Police;

"AFP Act" means the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979*;

"Chief Police Officer" means the AFP employee appointed by the Commissioner, as provided for in this Arrangement, to be the Chief Police Officer for the ACT;

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the Australian Federal Police referred to in section 6 of the AFP Act;

"Commonwealth Minister" means the Commonwealth Minister of State appointed to administer the AFP Act;

"Commonwealth place of interest" means a facility or location that is directly involved in the conduct of Commonwealth Government business or is otherwise in the interests of the Commonwealth to protect.

"Police Minister" means the Minister of the ACT Executive who is responsible for police matters;

"Police Services" means community policing services provided for under this Arrangement, the Purchase Agreement and the AFP Act which include, but are not necessarily limited to, the preservation of peace and good order, the prevention and detection of crime and the protection of persons from injury or death, and the protection of property from damage, whether arising from criminal acts or otherwise;

"Purchase Agreement" means the annual agreement provided for under this Arrangement between the Police Minister, the Commissioner, and the Chief Police Officer setting out details of goods and services purchased by the ACT from the AFP, the agreed price for those services payable by the ACT to the AFP and the reporting by the AFP on performance.

2. Purpose and overriding commitment

- 2.1 The purpose of this Arrangement is to establish the enabling framework for the provision by the AFP of policing services to the ACT.
- 2.2 The Commonwealth is committed to the provision, within the context of this Arrangement and the Purchase Agreement, of a high quality community policing service to the ACT.

3. Objectives of the Arrangement

3.1 Both parties seek from this Arrangement:

- **Appropriate policing** — the Arrangement provides an agreed level of Police Services for the ACT community;
- **Service quality** — the Arrangement promotes and sustains the high quality of service provision;
- **Workforce** — the Arrangement promotes the provision of stable and effective Police Services for the ACT community as well as the building and retention of corporate knowledge within ACT Policing;
- **Value for money** — the Arrangement encourages efficient and effective service provision at an optimum cost with an emphasis on continuous improvement; and
- **Capacity to deliver** — the Arrangement provides for sufficient resources to deliver the services to agreed priorities and levels.

4. Provision of Police Services to the ACT

- 4.1 The Commonwealth and the ACT Government agree that the AFP will provide police services to the ACT in accordance with the Purchase Agreement, as varied from time to time by agreement between the Police Minister and the Chief Police Officer.
- 4.2 The ACT shall pay the AFP for the provision of Police Services pursuant to this Arrangement the amounts specified in the Purchase Agreement.
- 4.3 The parties acknowledge that the AFP is also required, within the ACT, to provide Police Services to the Commonwealth which are not subject to this Arrangement and for which the ACT is not required to pay. This exclusion extends to cover the costs of enforcing Commonwealth law and protecting Commonwealth interests by AFP personnel employed within ACT Policing. Costs excluded from the Arrangement will include those associated with the protection of foreign dignitaries, foreign missions, and Commonwealth places of interest. The basis for allocating costs against the Commonwealth and ACT Governments will be articulated in the Purchase Agreement.
- 4.4 The allocation of resources for the Police Services required by the Commonwealth within the ACT will not be altered in any way which might materially affect the Police Services purchased by the ACT Government, without prior consultation and agreement. Failure to obtain agreement will be sufficient grounds for the issue of a notice to discontinue this Arrangement in accordance with clause 15.3.
- 4.5 Revenues received by the AFP in the course of enforcement of ACT legislation under this Arrangement will be remitted to the ACT.

- 4.6 Money received by ACT Policing in the course of performing Police Services, for which there is no identifiable owner, will be transferred to the ACT in accordance with the AFP's obligations under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* (Cth).
- 4.7 The ACT Government will be responsible for the provision of appropriate infrastructure and facilities for the provision of Police Services by the AFP. The ACT Government and the AFP will, by way of a joint committee, develop a plan to apportion individual responsibilities for the maintenance of structures and facilities and the provision of fittings during the term of this Arrangement.

5. Chief Police Officer for the ACT

- 5.1 There shall be a Chief Police Officer for the ACT who shall, subject to the authority of the Commissioner, be responsible to the Police Minister for the achievement of the outcomes set out in the Purchase Agreement and the general management and control of the AFP Personnel and resources deployed for the purposes of that agreement.
- 5.2 The Commissioner shall appoint the Chief Police officer with the approval of the Police Minister.
- 5.3 If the Police Minister advises the Commissioner in writing that the Chief Police Officer no longer enjoys the confidence of the ACT Executive, and of the reasons for that lack of confidence, the Commissioner shall as soon as practicable replace the Chief Police Officer.

6. Police Minister's power to give directions

- 6.1 The Police Minister may give to the Chief Police Officer general directions in writing as to policy, priorities and goals in relation to the provision of Police Services by the AFP under this Arrangement and the Purchase Agreement.
- 6.2 The Chief Police Officer shall comply with any written directions received from the Police Minister under clause 6.1 unless a contrary written direction has been received from the Commonwealth Minister pursuant to the AFP Act.
- 6.3 Any written directions from the Police Minister will be appended to the Purchase Agreement in a form that enables them to be published in the ACT Policing Annual Report.
- 6.4 Except in case of emergency, the Commonwealth Minister shall not issue to the Commissioner a Direction pursuant to the AFP Act which affects the provision by the AFP of Police Services to the ACT unless the Commonwealth Minister has first consulted the Police Minister

about the nature and purpose of that direction. Where in an emergency a Direction is given without prior consultation with the Police Minister, the Commonwealth Minister will consult the Police Minister about the Direction as soon as possible thereafter.

- 6.5 If a Direction by the Commonwealth Minister to the Commissioner has the effect of increasing the cost of Police Services provided to the ACT, then the costs attributable to the Direction will be borne by the Commonwealth by adjusting the price paid by the ACT in accordance with the price variation provisions of the Purchase Agreement.

7. Provision of information to a nominated agency

- 7.1 The Police Minister may request ACT Policing to provide information to a nominated agency of the ACT to support the Police Minister in the performance of his or her ministerial functions on policing. This information includes but is not limited to:
- (a) Complaints against AFP employees providing Police Services under this Arrangement, including the investigation of such complaints and any related action whether undertaken by the AFP, Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity (ACLEI), the Commonwealth Ombudsman or otherwise;
 - (b) AFP Professional Standards (PRS) enquiries relating to AFP employee engaged in providing Police Services under this Arrangement; and
 - (c) The deployment, operational status and movement of AFP employees engaged in providing Police Services under this Arrangement.
- 7.2 At the time of nominating an agency to which information is to be provided, the Police Minister may indicate the manner in which the information is to be provided.
- 7.3 Subject to the authority of the Commissioner, the Chief Police Officer shall provide as much of the requested information as is permissible under Commonwealth and/or ACT law.
- 7.4 Nothing in clause 7.3 requires the Chief Police Officer to provide information that would compromise operational activity by the AFP, including ACT Policing.
- 7.5 The Chief Police Officer may impose conditions on the use of requested information if he or she considers it necessary for operational reasons.
- 7.6 Any information requested under clause 7.1 and provided by ACT Policing to the nominated agency must only be used for the purposes of the request.

8. Agreement making

- 8.1 ACT Policing may enter into agreements separate from this Arrangement with ACT Government agencies and non-government entities to deliver agreed services, as long as any agreement entered into is not inconsistent with this Arrangement, the Purchase Agreement or Ministerial Direction.

9. Annual Report

- 9.1 The Chief Police Officer shall report annually to the Police Minister at a time nominated by the Police Minister on the provision of Police Services pursuant to this Arrangement for the preceding year. The annual report will describe the outcomes achieved during the period reported on and shall include details of the resources utilised, the levels of crime reported and such other matters as may be specified by the Police Minister.

10. Audit

- 10.1 The Chief Police Officer will provide after the end of each financial year and by date nominated by the Police Minister, a financial statement for that financial year accompanied by a report of the Commonwealth Auditor-General or some other auditor nominated by the Chief Police Officer and approved by the Police Minister stating:

- (a) the correctness of the report made of performance under the Purchase Agreement; and
- (b) any other matters which the Auditor-General, or otherwise approved auditor, considers should be reported to the Police Minister.

- 10.2 The Police Minister is also entitled to have specific financial and performance audits conducted by the Commonwealth Auditor-General, or other agreed auditor, the cost of which shall be borne by the ACT.

11. Legal advice

- 11.1 Recognising that ACT Policing is a Commonwealth entity, ACT Policing will seek internal and Commonwealth sourced legal advice on matters falling within its purview as a Commonwealth entity, and matters regarding the internal governance of the AFP.
- 11.2 Legal advice in relation to the review of briefs of evidence and the prosecution of offences will be sourced from the ACT Director of Public Prosecutions.
- 11.3 Legal advice in relation to the interpretation of the laws of the ACT (including the common law) will be sourced from the ACT Government Solicitor's Office.

12. Policy matters

- 12.1 While this Arrangement is predominately for the provision of operational services to the ACT, ACT Policing will become involved in the development and implementation of ACT Government policy. When acting in this capacity ACT Policing shall act in the interests of ACT Policing in its capacity as a service provider for the ACT and within the whole of ACT Government policy framework and abide by ACT Government policy development procedures, including the requirements of the Cabinet handbook.
- 12.2 Where the Chief Police Officer holds membership of a national body or forum as the head of a law enforcement jurisdiction, the Chief Police Officer will represent the interests of ACT Policing in its capacity as a service provider for the ACT.
- 12.3 For the purposes of obtaining policy advice in relation to matters affecting the delivery of services to the ACT (including obligations under ACT legislation or representation at national and jurisdictional forums) ACT Policing will seek advice from the relevant Government agency.
- 12.4 Nothing in clause 11 or 12 shall affect the independence of the Chief Police Officer in relation to day-to-day operation of ACT Policing.

13. Terms and conditions of employment

- 13.1 The Commonwealth is responsible for determining the terms and conditions of employment of AFP employees involved in the provision of Police Services to the ACT pursuant to this Arrangement.
- 13.2 If the Commissioner proposes to vary the terms and conditions of employment of AFP personnel in a way which might affect the manner and cost of providing Police Services to the ACT, the Commissioner shall, before altering those terms and conditions, consult with and advise the Police Minister of the likely implications of the proposed alterations.

14. Dispute resolution

- 14.1 The mechanism for resolving disputes arising from this Arrangement will be as follows:
 - (a) in the first instance the ACT and AFP contact officers listed at clause 14.2 will use their best endeavours to settle the dispute;
 - (b) if after 30 days the dispute is unresolved or the Contact Officers lack the authority to do so, the matter will be referred to the officers listed in clause 14.3 as the Responsible Officers.

14.2 For the purposes of this Arrangement the Contact Officers will be:

For the AFP, Director Corporate Services on advice from the AFP, Chief Operating Officer; and

For the ACT, Executive Director, Legislation and Policy Branch, Justice and Community Safety Directorate.

14.3 For the purposes of the Arrangement the Responsible Officers will be:

(a) For the AFP, Chief Police Officer in consultation with the AFP, Chief Operating Officer; and

(B) For the ACT, Director-General, Justice and Community Safety Directorate.

14.4 Any dispute or matter of concern to either party arising from this Arrangement that cannot be resolved by the officers nominated at clause 14.2 or 14.3 shall be referred for consultation between resolution by the Commonwealth Minister and the Police Minister.

14.5 Contact Officers for the purpose of the annual Purchase Agreement are to be nominated in each Purchase Agreement.

15. Duration of this Arrangement

15.1 This Arrangement shall commence on a date agreed to by the parties and shall remain in force for five years.

15.2 Two years prior to its expiry, the parties shall commence negotiations about the terms and conditions of a renewal of the Arrangement.

15.3 If either party decides this Arrangement shall not be continued or renewed, it shall give at least two years notice in writing to that effect.

15.4 In the event that a replacement Arrangement is not signed at expiry of the preceding Arrangement, the parties may agree to extend the terms and conditions of the current Arrangement.

16. Purchase Agreement

16.1 A Purchase Agreement pursuant to this Arrangement shall be renegotiated annually prior to the commencement of the next financial year, which begins on 1 July.

16.2 The annual Purchase Agreement will set outcomes to be achieved, key performance indicators (KPI) and costs for providing the

service. In the event that the parties have not signed a Purchase Agreement by 30 June in any year, the parties may agree to the terms and conditions of an interim Purchase Agreement.

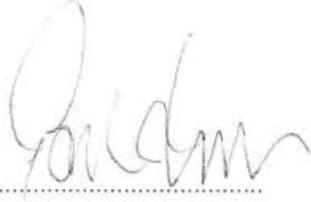
- 16.3 If a KPI in a Purchase Agreement is not consistently met over the period of a purchase agreement, the Police Minister may direct that a review panel be convened as soon as possible to consider performance against the KPI and make recommendations to the Police Minister for remedial action.
- 16.4 A review panel under clause 16.3 will consist of at least one member appointed by the Chief Police Officer, one member appointed by the Director-General of the Justice and Community Safety Directorate and an independent person agreed by the Chief Police Officer and the Director-General.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF this Arrangement has been respectively signed for and on behalf of the parties:

SIGNED by the Hon. Brendan O'Connor MP,
Minister for Home Affairs, Justice, Privacy
and Freedom of Information on behalf
of the Commonwealth of Australia

(date of signing) 24.6.11

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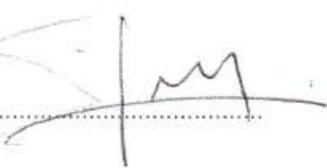


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SIGNED by Simon Corbell MLA,
Minister for Police and Emergency Services
on behalf of the ACT Government

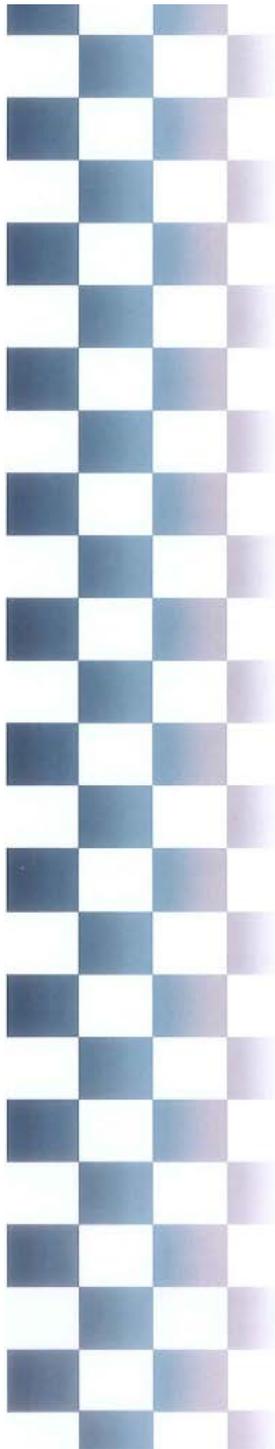
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Appendix 2 Purchase Agreement 2014-15



PURCHASE AGREEMENT

BETWEEN THE

ACT MINISTER
FOR POLICE AND EMERGENCY
SERVICES,

COMMISSIONER OF THE
AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE

AND THE

CHIEF POLICE OFFICER FOR THE ACT

**FOR THE PROVISION OF
POLICING SERVICES TO THE ACT**

2014-15

**2014-2015 PURCHASE AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE ACT MINISTER FOR POLICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES,
THE COMMISSIONER, AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE,
AND THE CHIEF POLICE OFFICER FOR THE ACT
FOR THE PROVISION OF POLICING SERVICES TO
THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY**

Purpose

1. In accordance with the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979* (the Act), the Australian Federal Police (AFP) provides community policing services to the Australian Capital Territory (ACT). The Act also allows for the Commonwealth and ACT Governments to enter an arrangement for the provision of those policing services.
2. On 24 June 2011, the Commonwealth Minister for Home Affairs, Justice, Privacy and Freedom of Information and the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services entered into an arrangement which established the enabling framework for the provision by the AFP of policing services to the ACT for a further five years. The Arrangement for the Provision of Police Services to the ACT (the Arrangement) requires the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, the AFP Commissioner and the Chief Police Officer to enter an annual Purchase Agreement (the Agreement) for those services. The Agreement is required to set out the details of the goods and services to be purchased by the ACT from the AFP, the agreed price for those services and associated performance reporting.
3. This Agreement will be read in conjunction with the Arrangement of 24 June 2011.

Parties

4. This Agreement is between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services, the AFP Commissioner and the Chief Police Officer-.

Definitions

5. Unless stated otherwise, definitions in the Agreement are the same as in the Arrangement.

Scope

6. The output classes covered by this Agreement include all the goods and services to be purchased by the ACT from the AFP through the direct police budget appropriation. This Agreement does not cover activities funded by revenue outside the direct police appropriation.

7. The ACT's purchaser interests covered by this Agreement include:
 - a) the policing outcome and all associated outputs to be provided, listing final goods and services;
 - b) performance measures for the outputs, together with targets where appropriate; and
 - c) performance, financial, resource and complaints reporting.
8. No variation of this Agreement is binding unless it is agreed in writing between the parties.
9. The policing outcome and associated outputs to be provided, the price for these outputs, and any additional payment arrangements known at the commencement of a financial year, performance measures and definitions are contained within schedule 1 to this Agreement.

AFP Enterprise Agreements

10. The AFP Enterprise Agreement 2012-2016 and the AFP Executive Level Enterprise Agreement 2011 provides the terms and conditions for employment in the AFP. The AFP Enterprise Agreement is for the period 8 March 2012 to 8 March 2016 and the AFP Executive Level Enterprise Agreement is for the period 1 July 2011 to 1 July 2015. In accordance with clause 13.2 of the 2011-16 Arrangement, if the AFP Commissioner proposes to vary the terms and conditions of employment of AFP personnel in a way which might affect the manner and cost of providing Police Services to the ACT, the Commissioner shall, before altering those terms and conditions, consult with and advise the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services of the likely implications of the proposed alterations.

Facilities and Structures

11. In accordance with clause 4.7 of the Arrangement, a committee (the Justice and Community Safety Directorate and ACT Policing Strategic Accommodation Committee) has been established. The committee has agreed a model for appointing responsibilities for the maintenance and fitting of the facilities provided by the ACT.
12. The price of services included in schedule 1 of this Agreement, includes funding applied by ACT Policing for the routine maintenance, leasing and running costs associated with facilities. ACT Policing will manage maintenance, leasing and running associated with facilities and within this funding.
13. The Territorial Capital Upgrades Program (CUP) funding for ACT Policing facilities is managed by the Justice and Community Safety Directorate in consultation with ACT Policing.

Referral of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Youth to the Restorative Justice Unit

14. ACT Policing will refer all eligible Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth to the Restorative Justice Unit within the Justice and Community Safety Directorate to have their suitability for participation in a restorative justice conference assessed.

Billing and Payment Arrangement

15. The AFP will follow the general principles of Commonwealth Cost Recovery Guidelines where appropriate in the provision of policing services to the ACT Government.¹
16. Payments to the AFP will be on a pro-rata monthly basis in accordance with the 2013-2014 Appropriation Payment Schedule for ACT Policing.

Enabling Services Costs

17. The joint ACT Government and ACT Policing exercise to rebase the costs of enabling services provided to ACT Policing, from within other AFP portfolios, for the provision of policing services to the ACT will be finalised during 2014-15.
18. The rebasing exercise is jointly overseen by a Steering Committee made up of ACT Policing, AFP and ACT Government representatives (Justice and Community Safety Directorate and ACT Treasury) and is co-chaired by the Chief Police Officer and the Justice and Community Safety Directorate Director-General. The Steering Committee will provide a report and recommendations to the AFP Commissioner and the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services for consideration and endorsement. If the AFP Commissioner and the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services jointly agree to an overall variation in the cost of enabling services for 2014-15, options for adjustment to fee including changes in the delivery of services or seeking additional funding through ACT Government Budget processes will be progressed by the Territory and AFP Responsible Officers for effect within 2014-15.
19. The Territory and AFP Responsible Officers, as defined under clause 41 of the Agreement, will negotiate and present to Government for consideration, the funding of any additional enabling services due to a change in demand that may arise as a result of a policy change by the ACT Government, or as referred to the Territory by the Chief Police Officer and subsequently endorsed by the ACT Government.

Performance Measures

20. In accordance with the Arrangement, the Agreement contains a set of key performance indicators (KPIs), based on mutually agreed targets, to reflect

the operational performance of ACT Policing during the period of the Agreement.

21. The Agreement recognises that not all performance outcomes are fully within ACT Policing control and may encompass the jurisdiction of a number of public and private institutions and individuals who contribute to the overall results and standings. The Agreement includes a number of measures that provide the ACT community with broader indicators of effectiveness in police performance.
22. It is from this perspective that an operational performance framework (KPIs) and a separate indicators of effectiveness framework have been included within schedule 1 – Performance Reporting.
23. The ACT Government and ACT Policing will conduct a review of the operational performance measures and indicators of effectiveness outlined in schedule 1– Performance Reporting. The review will be jointly overseen by a Steering Committee made up of ACT Government and ACT Policing. The Steering Committee will provide a report and recommendations to the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services for endorsement.
24. It is the intent of the parties to conclude the performance measure review to enable the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services and the AFP Commissioner to agree to it for inclusion in the 2015-16 Purchase Agreement.

Powers and Obligations

25. In accordance with the Arrangement, the Chief Police Officer, subject to the authority of the AFP Commissioner, will be responsible to the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services for the delivery of outputs to achieve the outcome as set out in schedule 1 of the Agreement, and the general management and control of AFP personnel and resources deployed for the purposes of the Arrangement.
26. Short-term variations to targets and priorities set by this Agreement may be determined by the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services, in accordance with clause 6 of the Arrangement, including at the request of the Chief Police Officer, following consultation and with reasonable notice.
27. Such variations will be appended to this Agreement and should be within budget limits unless otherwise agreed.
28. Subject to clause 7 of the Arrangement, the Chief Police Officer will provide services in support of ACT ministerial information requirements which are compliant with ACT Government standards.

Duration and development of Agreement

29. The Agreement shall apply for the period 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 in accordance with clause 16.1 of the Arrangement.

30. An annual timetable for developing the Agreement is detailed at schedule 5.

31. Changes to performance measures adjusted from the previous Agreement will be detailed in schedule 1.

Reporting

32. The Chief Police Officer shall report to the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services within one calendar month at the end of each quarter, unless otherwise agreed by parties, on those matters prescribed in schedules 1, 2, 3 and 4 in this Agreement and on the Ministerial Direction. Further to this, a breakdown of legal services requested by ACT Policing is sought as stated in clauses 11.1, 11.2 and 11.3 of the Arrangement. The reports will be provided in a format agreed by the parties, covering performance, finance, resources and complaints management and also in a format suitable to be published, should the Minister so choose to do. The reports will also contain relevant explanation, commentary and analysis of their contents.

33. Pursuant to the AFP Professional Standards Framework outlined at schedule 4 to this Agreement, the AFP will, in accordance with clause 32, report to the Territory on a quarterly basis in relation to complaints management, including with regard to the following matters:

- complaints submitted by category;
- complaint trends/systemic issues;
- complaints submitted by source;
- status of complaints;
- finalised conduct issues by category; and
- conduct issue trends.

34. The Professional Standards report outlined in schedule 4 will be publicly released by the Minister each quarter.

Ministerial Direction

35. In accordance with section 6 of the Arrangement, the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services, for each Purchase Agreement period, may give the Chief Police Officer general directions to give special operational emphasis to particular areas of focus.

36. The Ministerial Direction is documented separately, but will be read in conjunction with this Purchase Agreement.

37. The Chief Police Officer shall report to the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services on the Ministerial Direction within one calendar month at the end of each quarter. The report will contain a narrative, including relevant available data where appropriate, on the activities conducted by ACT Policing during the reporting period in support of the Ministerial Direction.

38. The first quarterly report for each financial year will also contain the intended allocation of the direct funding for crime prevention initiatives identified in the crime prevention output in schedule 1.

Dispute Resolution

39. The mechanism for resolving disputes arising from this Agreement will be as follows:

- a) in the first instance the Territory and AFP Contact Officers listed will use their best endeavours to settle the dispute; and
- b) if after 30 days the dispute is unresolved or the Contact Officers lack the authority to do so, the matter will be referred to the officers listed as the Responsible Officers.

40. For the purposes of this Agreement the contact officers will be:

- a) for the AFP, Director, Corporate Services on advice from the AFP Chief Operating Officer; and
- b) for the Territory, Executive Director, Legislation Policy and Programs Branch, Justice and Community Safety Directorate.

41. For the purposes of the Agreement the responsible officers will be:

- a) for the AFP, Chief Police Officer in consultation with the AFP Chief Operating Officer; and
- b) for the Territory, Director-General, Justice and Community Safety Directorate.

42. Any dispute or matter of concern to either party arising from this Agreement that cannot be resolved by the officers nominated at clause 40 or 41 shall be referred to the AFP Commissioner and the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services.

Annual Report

43. The Chief Police Officer shall also report annually to the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services, at a time nominated by the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services, on the provision of police services pursuant to the Agreement.

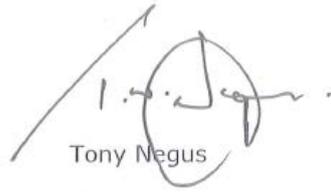
Future Agreements

44. Further to the outcome of the performance measure review, performance measures recognising services delivered to specific police client groups will continue to be developed for inclusion in the 2015-2016 Purchase Agreement. Specific client groups might include victims of crime, those reporting criminal incidents and those requiring police services for non-crime related matters.



Simon Corbell MLA
Minister for Police and
Emergency Services

23 June 2014



Tony Negus
Commissioner
Australian Federal Police

23 June 2014



Rudi Lammers
Chief Police Officer
for the ACT

23 June 2014

Schedule 1 – Performance Reporting

Outcome

In partnership with the community, create a safer and more secure Australian Capital Territory (ACT) through the provision of quality police services.

This will be achieved through four main areas of activity: Crime and Safety Management; Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety; Prosecution and Judicial Support; and Crime Prevention.

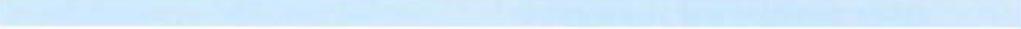
Outputs

Crime and Safety Management	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident response and policing support for the community • Crime detection and investigation <p>ACT Policing will provide a safer and more secure ACT so that members of the community can go about their daily lives without undue fear of crime. This will be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) providing efficient and effective police response to calls for assistance received from members of the community (ii) conducting investigations to detect offenders and bring them to justice; (iii) maintaining a proactive presence in the community, driven by the analysis of police intelligence data. 	
<i>Output price:</i>	\$92,243,980
Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety	
<p>ACT Policing will enforce traffic laws and promote safer behaviour on ACT roads with the objectives of reducing the number of crash fatalities and injuries to members of the community.</p>	
<i>Output price:</i>	\$15,622,693
Prosecution and Judicial Support	
<p>ACT Policing will maximise the number of successful prosecutions in Court by providing support to the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Courts.</p>	
<i>Output price:</i>	\$30,089,429
Crime Prevention	
<p>ACT Policing will seek to reduce and prevent crime through strategies that incorporate government and community cooperation to address risk factors associated with criminal behaviour and recidivism and raise awareness of the community's role in their own safety and security. The total funding includes direct funding from the Justice and Community Safety Directorate of \$0.232m for crime prevention initiatives.</p>	
<i>Output price:</i>	\$14,605,898
Total Price:	\$152,562,000^a

The above four main outputs will be achieved through the provision of police resources – including personnel, as defined and explained in schedule 2 of this Agreement.

The attribution of prices to outputs is indicative of resource prioritisation by outputs and may vary throughout the year according to the operational assessment of the Chief Police Officer. Changes to the total price must be agreed by both parties.

The details of the goods and services to be purchased by the ACT from the AFP and the price for those services are agreed within this document. The ACT considers changes to the policing services it requires and the price for those services as part of the ACT Budget process. The ACT Budget allocates funding to the Justice and Community Safety Directorate for the provision of policing services and the Directorate administers this funding on behalf of the Territory. The funding is classified as 'Territorial' in the ACT Budget papers.



Performance Measures

Performance measures are an important element of determining the appropriate allocation of all resources in ACT Policing. Actual performance is rigorously measured and reported upon and, over time, informs decisions about adjustments to performance targets. Targets for performance measures in the 2014-15 Purchase Agreement are unchanged from the previous year's Purchase Agreement. This approach was taken to support the work ACT Policing is undertaking to ensure the current level of frontline service provision is maintained in 2014-15 while strategies and implementation timetables to achieve the general savings measures are developed and applied. The outcome of the performance measure review and analysis of 2014-15 performance may result in variations to performance targets in future Agreements.

Measures	Target
<i>Level of Crime</i>	
1. Number of offences against the person reported or becoming known per 100,000 population. ^b	800 or less
2. Number of offences against property reported or becoming known per 100,000 population. ^b	8300 or less ^c
3. Percentage of offences against the person cleared.	72% or more ^c
4. Percentage of offences against property cleared.	15% or more ^c
<i>Police Responsiveness</i>	
5. Response times for Priority One Incidents: a) Within 8 minutes; b) Within 12 minutes.	75% or more 90% or more
6. Response times for Priority Two Incidents: a) Within 20 minutes; b) Within 30 minutes.	70% or more 95% or more
7. Response times for Priority Three Incidents: Where police attention or response is required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as determined in consultation with the complainant; • but, in any event, no later than 48 hours from the initial contact by the complainant. 	90% or more

Measures	Target
8. Percentage of 000 calls answered on first or second presentation: a) On first presentation; b) On second presentation.	92% or more 98% or more
Road Safety	
9. Number of road crashes resulting in death per 100,000 population. ^b	4.2 or less ^c
10. Number of road crashes resulting in injury per 100,000 population. ^b	180 or less ^c
Public Value	
11. Percentage of the community satisfied in general with services provided by police. ^{d,e}	National Average or more
12. Percentage of the community who have confidence in police. ^{d,e}	National Average or more
Supporting the Judicial Process	
13. Percentage of briefs delivered to the Director of Public Prosecutions within the designated timeframe. ^g	75% or more
14. Percentage of cases finalised by offence proved in court. ^{h,i}	82% or more
15. Percentage of cases finalised by a not-guilty verdict or otherwise withdrawn. ^{j,k}	15% or less
16. Percentage of cases otherwise resolved. ^{h,k,l}	5% or less
Crime Prevention	
17. Young people referred to restorative justice. a) number of young people referred to restorative justice. ^m b) percentage of eligible Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people referred to restorative justice. ⁿ	110 or more ^o 95% or more ^o
18. Number of persons referred to community support agencies.	5500 or more
19. ACT Policing Victim Liaison Officers providing contact with victims of indictable crime reported to police. ^p	80% or more

Measures	Target
20.Number of referrals to drug diversion programs (drug demand reduction effort).	80 or more
21.Provide a quarterly report on Complaints to be released publicly.	4 reports per annum

Indicators of Effectiveness

The indicators of effectiveness framework was introduced in the 2014-15 Purchase Agreement to separate the indicators contained within this framework from the performance measure framework. This recognises that the performance outcomes for these indicators are not fully within ACT Policing control. There are a number of public and private institutions and individuals who contribute to the overall results and standings of these indicators. The outcome of the performance measure review and analysis of 2014-15 performance may result in variations to the effectiveness indicators.

Indicator	Target
Perceptions of Crime	
A. Percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of physical assault in a public place – excluding sexual assault in the next 12 months. ^{b,d,e}	National Average or less
B. Percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of sexual assault in the next 12 months. ^{b,d,e}	National Average or less
C. Percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of housebreaking in the next 12 months. ^{b,d,e}	National Average or less
D. Percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of motor vehicle theft in the next 12 months. ^{b,d,e}	National Average or less
E. Percentage of persons who feel safe when walking in their neighbourhood by themselves during the night. ^{b,d,e}	National Average or more
F. Percentage of persons who feel safe at home alone during the night. ^{b,d,e}	National Average or more
Public Confidence in Police	
G. Percentage of persons satisfied with most recent contact with police services. ^{d,e}	National Average or more
H. Percentage of persons who agree that police perform their job professionally. ^{d,e}	National Average or more

Indicator	Target
I. Percentage of persons who agree that police treat people fairly and equally. ^{d,e}	National Average or more
Road Safety	
J. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving 10km per hour or more over the speed limit. ^{b,d,e}	National Average or less
K. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving while not wearing a seatbelt. ^{b,d,e}	National Average or less
L. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving while suspecting they are over the prescribed alcohol limit. ^{b,d,e,f}	National Average or less
M. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving when using a mobile phone. ^{b,d,e}	National Average or less
Crime Prevention	
N. Percentage of persons who perceive the following quality of life issues to be a problem in their neighbourhood: ^{b,d,e} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving ii. graffiti/vandalism iii. louts/gangs iv. drunken/disorderly behaviour 	National Average or less National Average or less National Average or less National Average or less

Schedule 1 - Notes

- a. The total price for services in schedule 1 includes funding applied by ACT Policing for leasing, maintenance and running costs associated with facilities. The budgeted amount to be applied to facilities leasing, maintenance and running costs by ACT Policing in 2014-15 is \$4,214,579. The budget for this expenditure is based on expenditure incurred in 2013-14. Capital Upgrades Program (CUP) funding of \$246,000 has also been provided to the Justice and community Safety Directorate for minor capital works on ACT policing facilities.

Budgeted 2014-15 Facilities Costs

	\$
Leasing	\$1,164,592
Maintenance	\$915,844
Running Costs	\$2,134,143
Total Recurrent	\$4,214,579
CUP	\$246,000

If during the year forecast facilities costs exceed the budgeted amount, ACT Policing will notify the Minister of the requirement to apply additional amounts of the total price to meet the additional forecast facilities costs.

- b. These measures encompass the jurisdiction of a great many public and private institutions and individuals who contribute to the overall results and standings. Success in these targets is not the sole domain or responsibility of ACT Policing.
- c. These targets are based on a five year average.
- d. These indicators are sourced from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with policing (NSCSP), a self-reporting survey conducted by the Social Research Centre.
- e. Using the results of the relevant NSCSP questions, the percentage of the community 'satisfied' in measure 11 equals those who scored 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'; the percentage of the community who have 'confidence' in measure 12 equals those who scored 'agree' or 'strongly agree'; the percentage of persons 'concerned' in Indicators A-D equals those who scored 'somewhat concerned' or 'very concerned'; the percentage of persons 'who feel safe' in Indicators E-F equals those who scored 'safe' or 'very safe'; the percentage of persons 'satisfied' in Indicator G equals those who scored 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'; the percentage of persons 'who agree' in Indicators H-I equals those who scored 'agree' or 'strongly agree'; the percentage of persons 'self-report to driving' in Indicators J-M equals those who scored 'sometimes', 'most of the time' or 'always'. Indicator N equals those who scored 'somewhat of a problem' or 'major problem' for each separate problem.
- f. In the ACT, the prescribed limit is 0.000 of alcohol per 100mL of blood for those classed as a 'special driver' in the *Road Transport (Alcohol and Drugs) Act 1977*. 'Special drivers' include those with a learner, provisional, probation, restricted, suspended and disqualified licence. The prescribed limit for all other drivers is 0.050 of alcohol per 100mL of blood.

- g. Briefs delivered to the Director of Public Prosecutions within the designated timeframe include those where a formal extension was applied for and granted.
- h. These measures are based on the concept of a 'case' where a person may be brought before the court on multiple charges. The charges are, for the purposes of this measure grouped under the apprehension identification number which is automatically generated by the PROMIS Case Management System.
- i. This measure records successful prosecutions as being those where any of the charges under one apprehension identification number has been proven before the court.
- j. This measure records cases where none of the charges under one apprehension identification number have been proven before the court.
- k. This measure records cases which resulted in a court appearance where a magistrate or judge has made a determination which is not related to a finding of guilty or not guilty. This currently refers to mental health orders used by a court.
- l. The term "otherwise resolved" includes cases referred to the Mental Health Tribunal, remands by the court before a matter is determined.
- m. It should be noted that a proportion of the young people referred are as a diversion whilst others are referred in conjunction with criminal prosecution.
- n. Eligible Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth are referred to restorative justice either as a diversion or in conjunction with prosecution, except those being cautioned by Police.
- o. This target does not include matters where police discretion has determined that no further action or a caution is the most appropriate action.
- p. This indicator measures all cases where ACT Policing Victim Liaison Officers have made initial contact with victims for specific indictable offences reported to police within the reporting period.

Schedule 1 - Definitions

Term	Definition
Offence	A breach of the criminal law.
Offences against the Person	Offences against the person include homicide assaults, sexually based offences, kidnap and related offences, other person offences.
Offences against property	Offences against property include robbery, blackmail, extortion, burglary, fraud, motor vehicle thefts, other theft offences, property damage and environmental offences.
Offence cleared	Offence cleared - Offences that are cleared by any method including, but not restricted to, Arrest, Caution, Summons, Charge withdrawn, Unfounded, Court Attendance Notice, Charge before the court, Diversionary conference, Simple Cannabis Offence Notice, Complaint withdrawn by victim, Offender identified - child under 10 years old, Assault - inadequate evidence to support allegation or Civil reconciliation between offender and victim.
Comparability of Survey of Community Satisfaction with policing results	The National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP) was conducted by Roy Morgan Research from 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2010. Since 1 July 2010 the NSCSP is conducted by the Social Research Centre. While the content of the survey remains relatively similar over time, there is some potential for variations in results based solely on the difference in the survey methodologies and survey providers.
Prioritised response model	The model used by the Computer Aided Dispatch system to prioritise incidents for dispatch of patrols.
Police response	All police attendance to calls for assistance from members of the community that fit within the prioritised response model.
Priority One Incident	Life threatening or time critical situations.
Priority Two Incident	Situations where the information provided indicates that time is important, but not critical.
Priority Three Incident	There are two possible responses to situations where there is no immediate danger to safety or property. This will be either police attention or police response. Each incident will be managed on a case by case basis in full consultation with the complainant. During that consultation, a determination will be made as to whether the complainant agrees that the matter can be handled over the telephone (police attention) or if attendance is required by Police. If the latter, then attendance must be not later than 48 hours from the initial

	contact by the complainant.
Percentage of 000 calls answered on first and second presentation	It is the policy of Telstra to re-present 000 calls to another line after 9 rings in order to maximise the response rate. This is a national standard endorsed by Emergency Services Organisations across Australia. The measurement of response to 000 calls is based on average operating capacity and the target for this measure does not include abnormal instances created by one major event where operating capacity is overloaded due to multiple reporting of the same incident.
Complaint issues	Issues associated with a complaint made in accordance with Part V of the <i>Australian Federal Police Act 1979</i> .
Custody	The restriction or removal of a person's right to freedom of movement. May also be constructive as a result of a person believing that they may not exercise their free will as a result of dealings with a police officer and is deemed to exist in circumstances where a person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. is in the company, care, custody or control of a member or special ii. member, and is restricted from leaving that company for the time being; iii. is placed in a holding room; iv. is lodged in police cells or an area or facility controlled by police; v. is placed under arrest.
Injury	An injury sustained by any person as a result of a collision, which necessitates treatment by a medical practitioner.
DPP	Director of Public Prosecutions.
Hearing brief of evidence	A collation of all relevant evidentiary material relating to a prosecution to be forwarded to the DPP. It is accepted that for the judicial Process Measures (Numbers 24, 25, 26, 27) the efficiency of other agencies such as the DPP as well as the capacity of victims and witnesses to present their evidence may also affect judicial process outcomes.
Contact with Victim	ACT Policing Victim Liaison Officers (VLO's) contact victims either via phone, letter or face to face. The VLO's may contact victims of the following indictable offences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Family Violence; ii. Homicide; iii. Stalking; iv. Assault; v. Sexual Assault (including Acts of Indecency and Indecent Exposure); vi. Kidnapping; vii. Robbery; and viii. Residential Burglary <p>For offences investigated by ACT Policing's Criminal Investigations portfolio, contact with victims is made where</p>

	necessary after consultation with the relevant case officer.
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Schedule 2 – Resource Reporting

FTE Number

ACT Government funding for 2014-15 will fund the Full Time Equivalent (FTE) of 932 AFP employees engaged in the provision of community policing services to the ACT for financial year 2014-2015 (831 FTE plus 101 FTE enabling). This number is a notional figure only, acknowledging that actual staffing levels will vary at any given time.² This notional figure is used in this Agreement for information only and not as a performance measure.

Reporting

In accordance with clause 32 of the Agreement, the Chief Police Officer will report quarterly to the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services on the deployment, operational status and movement of ACT Policing employees. Reporting will include:

- Definitions;
- Designation of staff as per operational and non-operational staff;
- Aggregated number of staff transfers into ACT Policing; and
- Aggregated staff transfers out of ACT Policing.

The Chief Police Officer will give timely advice to the Minister on any senior AFP personnel movements or changes (from Superintendent rank (or equivalent) upwards).

Schedule 3 – Financial Reporting

The Chief Police Officer will provide the following report on a quarterly basis in accordance with clause 32 of this Agreement:

Australian Federal Police
ACT Community Policing
Financial Performance
For the period 2014-2015

	Current Budget 2014-15	Expenditure YTD	YTD Budget	Prorata Expenditure Rate Based On Phase#full Year Estimate Over/Under (-) Budgets
Employee Expenses				
Base Salaries (inc HDA)				
Composite Salaries				
Provision for Recreation Leave				
Provision for Long Service Leave				
Superannuation				
Overtime & Penalties ACTP				
Worker's Compensation - Comcare				
Total Salary Related Expenses				
Administrative Expenses				
Communications Expenses				
Computer Expenses				
Consultants/Contractors				
General Expenses				
Insurance				
Motor Vehicle Expenses				
Office Expenses				
Other Operational Costs				
Security				
Staff Expenses				
Training				
Travel Expenses				
Property Items Discretionary				
Total Administrative Expenses				
Non-Discretionary				
Property Operating Expenses				
Termination Payments				
Compensation & Legal				
Depreciation				
Total Non-Discretionary Expenses				
Enabling Expenses				
People Strategies				
Finance & Commercial				
Learning & Development				
Legal Services				
Forensic & Technical Services				
Professional Standards				
Information Services				
Total Enabling Expenses				
Total				

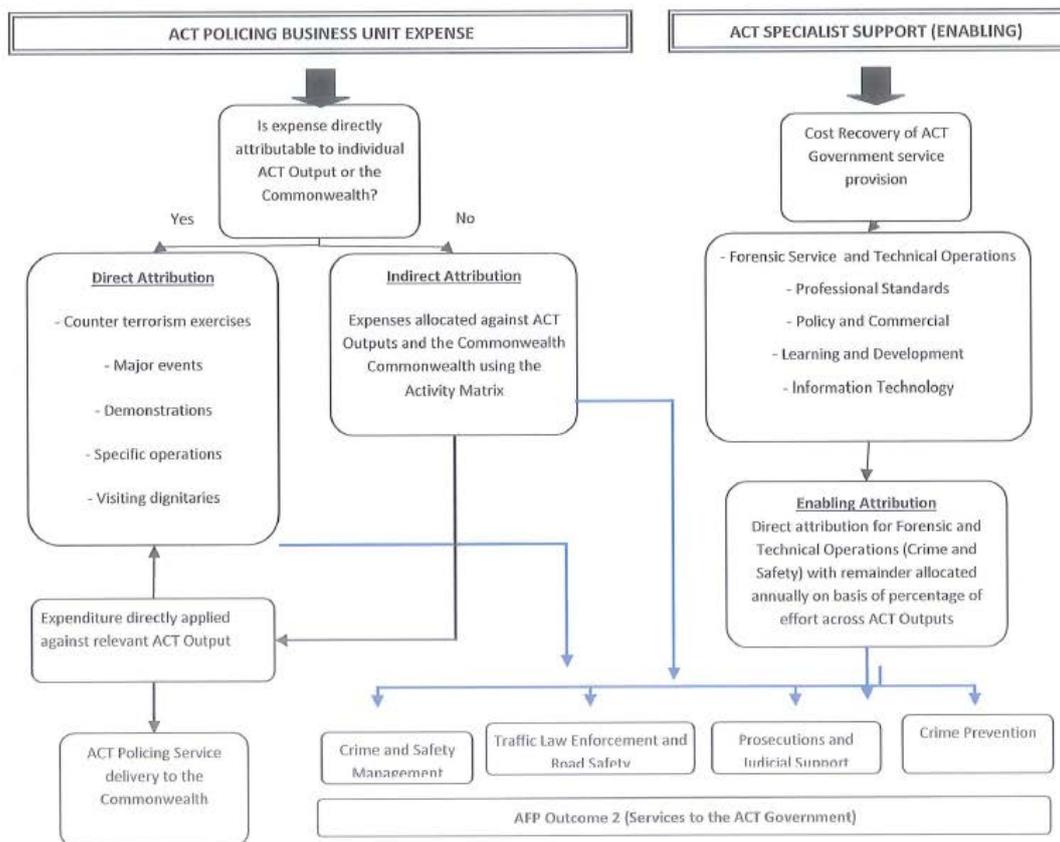
The report will be accompanied by commentary where consolidated node variations exceed 5 per cent of pro-rata phased budgets.

Schedule 3 – Notes

Cost Attribution Methodology

The AFP provides Community Policing services to the ACT Government on a cost recovery basis. Costs are calculated against defined outputs to be met by the AFP's ACT Policing business unit and some specialised elements from the wider AFP (Enabling). ACT Policing business unit costs are apportioned between the ACT and Commonwealth Governments on the basis of direct and indirect cost attribution. Costs associated with AFP operational and corporate support (Enabling) are determined using Commonwealth Government Cost Recovery Guidelines where appropriate.

AFP Cost Attribution Diagram



Indirect Attribution

The annual ACT Policing Activity Survey, which is used as an input into the Activity Matrix will be conducted at a time agreed to by the Minister for Police and Emergency Services and the Chief Police Officer. Any additional surveys or alternative methods of activity recording will be conducted where agreed to by both parties. Any changes to the Activity Matrix will be applied to the Financial Management Information System (FMIS) as soon as practical. No retrospective changes to the Activity Matrix will be made without the agreement of both parties.

ACT Funding Considerations

The following components are part of the ACT considerations for ACT Policing costs to the Territory in 2014-2015:

- a) ACT notional Full-Time Equivalents (FTE) of 932 FTE (831 FTE plus 101 FTE (enabling)) = \$152,562,000
- b) Annual ACT Policing budget determined by annual budget outcomes with costings for any additional police calculated on level of police officer's experience and skill to perform task.

Schedule 3 – Definitions

Term	Definition
Activity Survey	An annual statistical analysis of ACT Policing activities undertaken over a seven day period to capture and define the more routine tasks performed by ACT Policing which are not readily identified by direct cost-attribution. These tasks are subsequently attributed to either Commonwealth or ACT Outputs delivered by ACT Policing.
Activity Matrix	A table of values derived from a budget weighted average of activity survey data used to allocate indirect costs against ACT Policing Outputs at a cost centre level.
Enabling	Services purchased from the wider AFP such as Information Technology or Forensic Services not within the managerial responsibility of the Chief Police Officer.
FMIS	Financial Management Information System or otherwise known as Accounting System.

Schedule 4 – Complaints Reporting

1. AFP Professional Standards is the primary mechanism for maintaining integrity and professional standards in the AFP. The professional standards of the AFP to be complied with by AFP appointees are determined through:
 - The *Australian Federal Police Act 1979*;
 - The *Australian Federal Police Regulations 1979*;
 - Commissioner's Orders;
 - Commissioner's Financial Instructions;
 - The AFP Core Values;
 - The AFP Code of Conduct;
 - Commander's Orders;
 - National Guidelines;
 - Practical Guidelines; and
 - Australian Federal Police policies.

2. The professional standards of the AFP apply to all AFP appointees in Australia, its Territories and overseas.

AFP Core Values

3. Fundamental to compliance with the professional standards of the AFP is a requirement to adhere to the core values of the organisation. The core values of the AFP are as follows:

Value	Description
Integrity	A quality that underpins an individual's soundness of moral principles. It is manifested in their uprightness, honesty and sincerity in their approach to themselves, others and their work.
Commitment	Characterised by dedication, application, perseverance, a belief in a personal capacity and professionalism to achieve and add value.
Excellence	Seeking improvement in everything we do and in the quality of the services we provide.
Accountability	Ownership of work results, personal actions and being answerable for outcomes.
Fairness	Characteristics of impartiality and equity.
Trust	Faith, confidence and being able to rely and depend on others.

AFP Code of Conduct

4. Conduct expected of all AFP appointees is expressed in legislative instruments, AFP governance documents and policies and in particular Commissioner's Order 2, AFP Code of Conduct and AFP Core Values.

Fundamental to compliance with the professional standards of the AFP is a requirement to adhere to the AFP Code of Conduct. The AFP Code of Conduct requires:

- 8.1. *An AFP appointee must act with due care and diligence in the course of AFP duties.*
- 8.2. *An AFP appointee must act with honesty and propriety in the course of AFP duties.*
- 8.3. *An AFP appointee must act with fairness, reasonableness, courtesy and respect, and without discrimination or harassment, in the course of AFP duties.³*
- 8.4. *An AFP appointee must, at all times, comply with all applicable Australian laws. For this purpose/ Australian law means:*
 - a) *any Act, or any instrument made under an Act; or*
 - b) *any law of a State or Territory, including any instrument made under such a law.*
- 8.5. *An AFP appointee must comply with any lawful direction given by a person who has the authority to give such direction.*
- 8.6. *An AFP appointee must disclose, and at all times take reasonable steps to avoid, any conflict of interest (real or apparent) in connection with their AFP duties or employment.*
- 8.7. *An AFP appointee must not make improper use of:*
 - a) *information obtained directly or indirectly as a result of AFP duties or employment; or*
 - b) *duties, status, power or authority as an AFP appointee; in order to gain, or seek to gain, a benefit or advantage for the appointee or for any other person, or for any other improper purpose.*
- 8.8. *An AFP appointee must use and manage Commonwealth resources in a proper manner.*
- 8.9. *An AFP appointee must at all times behave in a way that upholds the good order and discipline of the AFP.*
- 8.10. *An AFP appointee must at all times behave in a way that upholds the AFP core values, and the integrity and good reputation of the AFP.*
- 8.11. *While deployed overseas/ an AFP appointee must at all times behave in a way that upholds the good reputation of Australia.*

In accordance with sections 40RH and 40RJ of the Act, a "conduct issue" is any conduct of an AFP appointee that contravenes AFP professional standards or constitutes corrupt conduct. This also includes failing or refusing to engage in conduct.

A matter is considered a conduct issue even if:

- *The subject is no longer an AFP appointee;*
- *The conduct occurred before the subject became an AFP appointee; occurred off duty or was private in nature;*
- *The conduct by the appointee also involves / implicates someone who is not an appointee;*
- *The conduct occurred prior to commencement of Part V of the Act;*
- *The subject appointee cannot be identified.*

Lawful and reasonable off-duty or private conduct will not be investigated unless the conduct has a bearing on AFP professional standards.

Compliance

5. Compliance with the professional standards of the AFP is the responsibility of every AFP appointee.

Contravention of professional standards

6. Where an AFP appointee becomes aware of a contravention of professional standards of the AFP by any AFP appointee, that appointee must report the contravention in accordance with the requirements of Commissioners Order 2.
7. A contravention of the professional standards of the AFP may be an AFP conduct issue (which includes corrupt conduct) pursuant to Part V of the Act.

Complaint management methodology and processes

8. Part V of the Act establishes procedures by which:
 - a) AFP conduct issues;
 - b) AFP practices issues; and
 - c) other issues related to the AFP may be raised and dealt with.
9. AFP conduct issues are dealt with in accordance with their seriousness and as defined by their category. Wherever possible, less serious matters are dealt with by management action. More serious matters are generally investigated by Professional Standards Investigations.

AFP conduct issues

10. Part V of the Act deals with the categorisation of AFP conduct issues and the complaints management framework for the AFP. The four categories of conduct issues are outlined in **Attachment 1** to this schedule.

11. Pursuant to s. 40RM of the Act, the Commissioner and the Commonwealth Ombudsman may, by agreement, determine that conduct of a particular kind will be categorised as a Category 1, 2 or 3 conduct issue.

Complaints by Members of the Public

12. The AFP supports the rights of members of the public to complain. Members of the public can complain about:

- the conduct or actions of individual AFP appointees, or
- the practices and procedures of the AFP.

13. A complaint can be made even in circumstances where:

- the conduct or actions of the appointee occurred outside of Australia,
- the appointee was off-duty and their conduct breaches the AFP professional standards, or
- the complainant cannot fully identify the AFP appointee concerned.

How Members of the Public Lodge a Complaint

14. A complaint must be lodged directly with the AFP. A complaint can be lodged by:

- completing an online form (link is: https://forms.afp.gov.au/online_forms/complaints_form);
- attending or telephoning any AFP police station or office,
- contacting or writing to Professional Standards, or
- the Commonwealth Ombudsman.

Complaint Management Teams

15. A Complaint Management Team (CMT) is established in ACT Policing.

16. The functions, roles and establishment of CMTs will be in accordance with the AFP National Guideline on Complaint Management.

Professional Standards investigations

17. Professional Standards Investigations (PRSI) is based in most AFP offices and some overseas missions. PRSI is headquartered at AFP HQ in Canberra and provides professional Standards investigations services to ACT Policing. Within the Professional Standards tiered model, PRSI investigate Category 3 conduct matters and, in consultation with other agencies, may investigate some corruption matters in support of the Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity (ACLEI). Appointees outside of the PRSI portfolio can also be empowered to conduct investigations on behalf of PRSI.

18. Although the AFP Commissioner and the Law Enforcement Ombudsman may determine what comprises a Category 3 matter, such matters are limited to

conduct that does not raise a corruption issue. Potential outcomes that may be applied to an AFP appointee for an established Category 3 matter include training and development and remedial action as described in Category 2; termination action and/or criminal charge.

19. An investigator of a Category 3 or Corruption matter, in addition to normal police powers of investigation, may for the purposes of the investigation utilise certain powers bestowed on such investigators by Part V of the AFP Act 1979. These powers include directing appointees to give information, produce documents or answer questions as well as being able to enter premises occupied by the AFP and to inspect certain material.

The Commonwealth Law Enforcement Ombudsman

20. Whilst AFP Professional Standards (PRS) is responsible for resolving complaints about the actions of AFP appointees in accordance with Part V of the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979*, the Commonwealth Ombudsman has a role in providing independent oversight of such matters.
21. If a complainant remains dissatisfied after making a complaint to the AFP, then that person can make a complaint to the Commonwealth Ombudsman under the *Ombudsman Act 1976*.
22. The person can complain about the conduct or actions of individual AFP members; or the policies or procedures of the AFP as an agency.

Reporting of ACT Policing Complaint Matters

23. Quarterly reporting of ACT Policing complaint matters will occur in accordance with clauses 32 and 33 and will cover such matters as:
 - Complaints submitted by category (**Attachment 1**);
 - Complaint trends, systemic issues;
 - Complaints submitted by source;
 - Status of complaints;
 - Finalised conduct issues by category; and
 - Conduct issue trends.

Attachment 1

Category	Description
Category 1 conduct	Category 1 conduct is inappropriate conduct that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. relates to minor management matters or customer service matters; or ii. reveals a need for improvement in the performance of the AFP appointee concerned; and iii. conduct of that kind does not warrant being treated as category 2 or 3 conduct.
Category 2 conduct	Category 2 conduct is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. minor misconduct by an AFP appointee; or ii. inappropriate conduct that reveals unsatisfactory behaviour by an AFP appointee; and conduct that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. would otherwise be category 1 conduct; and ii. warrants, because of its repeated nature, being treated as category 2 conduct; and iii. does not warrant being treated as category 3 conduct.
Category 3 conduct	Category 3 conduct is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. serious misconduct by an AFP appointee; or ii. conduct that raises the question of whether termination action should be taken in relation to an AFP appointee; or iii. conduct that involves a breach of the criminal law, or serious neglect of duty, by an AFP appointee; and iv. conduct of that kind that does not raise a corruption issue.
Corruption issue	A corruption issue is an issue whether a person who is, or has been, a staff member of a law enforcement agency: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. has, or may have, engaged in corrupt conduct; or ii. is, or may be, engaging in corrupt conduct; or iii. will, or may at any time in the future, engage in corrupt conduct.

Schedule 5 – Annual Timetable for Developing 2015-16 Agreement

	Action	Indicative Date
1.	Exchange of letters to commence the negotiation process.	November 2014
2.	Commencement of negotiation.	December 2014
3.	Endorsement of proposed Purchase Agreement by Chief Police Officer and Justice and Community Safety Directorate - Director-General.	End of May 2015
4.	AFP Commissioner and relevant ACT Ministerial agreement to the proposed Purchase Agreement.	June 2015
5.	Signing of Purchase Agreement.	End of June 2015

Appendix 3 Ministerial Direction

Ministerial Direction

Minister for Police and Emergency Services Simon Corbell, MLA

This Direction is issued under Section 6 of the Policing Arrangement between the Commonwealth and Australian Capital Territory (ACT) Governments and outlines the Government's priorities and expectations for the Australian Federal Police (AFP) and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT (CPO). This Direction is to be read in conjunction with the 2014-2015 Purchase Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services, the AFP Commissioner and the CPO.

The role of the Australian Federal Police

In accordance with the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979* (the Act), the AFP provides community policing services to the ACT. In accordance with the Act the Commonwealth and ACT Governments entered into an arrangement for the provision of policing services in June 2011. This arrangement details the goods and services to be purchased by the ACT from the AFP. This arrangement is supported by annual Purchase Agreements which outline the range of deliverables, performance measures and the agreed price for those services. Consistent with this agreement I expect ACT Policing to pay due attention to all elements of the Purchase Agreement.

Special Areas of Focus

The Government expects ACT Policing to give special emphasis to the following broad operational issues during financial year 2014-2015:

- Reduce alcohol related crime, specifically alcohol related violence, by actively working with partner agencies to reduce the frequency and impact and harms caused by this crime type;
- Continue to focus on road safety issues, particularly in relation to anti-social and dangerous driving behaviours;
- Take a leadership role, in whole-of-government strategies, with partner agencies, in realising the vision and objectives of the:
 - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Justice Agreement;
 - Blueprint for Youth Justice in the ACT 2012-22;
 - Property Crime Reduction Strategy 2012-15; and
 - ACT Prevention of Violence against Women and Children Strategy 2011-2017.

Reporting

As stated in clause 32 of the 2014-15 Purchase Agreement, the CPO shall report to the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services on the Ministerial Direction within one calendar month at the end of each quarter.

The report will contain a narrative, including relevant available data where appropriate, on the activities conducted by ACT Policing during the reporting period in support of the Ministerial Direction.

ACT Policing are requested to provide the following specific information on the special areas of focus in the quarterly reports:

- Reduce alcohol related crime, specifically alcohol related violence, by actively working with partner agencies to reduce the frequency, impact and harms caused by this crime type:

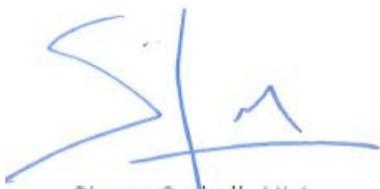
ACT Policing is to provide information on relevant strategies, operations and activities undertaken during the reporting period that address alcohol related crime and specifically alcohol related violence in public places.

- Continue to focus on key road safety issues, particularly in relation to anti-social and dangerous driving behaviours:

ACT Policing is to provide information on relevant strategies, operations and activities undertaken during the reporting period that address key road safety issues. In particular, the provision of supporting data, on initiatives and activities undertaken in addressing speeding, driver distraction and impairment, and seatbelts/restraints compliance.

- Take a leadership role, in whole-of-government strategies, with partner agencies in realising the vision and objectives of the:
 - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Justice Agreement;
 - Blueprint for Youth Justice in the ACT 2012-22;
 - Property Crime Reduction Strategy 2012-15; and
 - ACT Prevention of Violence against Women and Children Strategy 2011-2017.

ACT Policing is to provide information that acknowledges the strategic actions it undertakes in addressing the listed government priorities. This will include activities undertaken against specific action items identified in these government priorities that are either led by or undertaken in partnership with ACT Policing.



Simon Corbell, MLA
Minister for Police and Emergency Services

23 June 2014

Appendix 4 Financial Statements and Statement of Performance



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Chief Police Officer for the Australian Capital Territory

I have audited the accompanying special purpose financial statement of the Australian Federal Police (AFP) for Australian Capital Territory (A.C.T.) Community Policing for the year ended 30 June 2015. This statement is required to be prepared under a formal Arrangement made in 2011 between the Minister for Justice and Customs of the Commonwealth and the A.C.T., for the Provision of Police Services to the A.C.T. and comprise:

- Statement by the Chief Police Officer for the A.C.T. and the Chief Financial Officer;
- Income Statement for the year ended 30 June 2015; and
- Notes to and forming part of the Income Statement, including a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

Responsibility of the Chief Police Officer for the A.C.T. for the Financial Statement

The Chief Police Officer for the A.C.T. is responsible for the preparation of the financial statement that gives a true and fair view and the information it contains, and has determined that the accounting policies used and described in Note 1 to the financial statement are appropriate and in accordance with the format and methodology provided by the A.C.T. Justice and Community Safety Directorate. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation of the financial statement that gives a true and fair view that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statement based on my audit. I have conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate Australian Auditing Standards. These auditing standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial

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statement, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal controls relevant to the AFP's preparation of the financial statement that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the AFP's internal controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Chief Police Officer for the A.C.T., as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statement.

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

Independence

In conducting the audit, I have followed the independence requirements of the Australian National Audit Office, which incorporate the requirements of the Australian accounting profession.

Opinion

In my opinion, the AFP's special purpose financial statement for A.C.T. Community Policing give a true and fair view, in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the statement, the revenues, expenses and operating result of AFP's A.C.T. Community Policing activities for the year ended 30 June 2015.

Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statement

Without modifying my opinion, I draw attention to Note 1(a) *Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statement* which describes the basis of accounting. The Income Statement is a special purpose statement prepared under the terms of the AFP's Policing Arrangement with the A.C.T. Government. As a result, the special purpose financial statement may not be suitable for another purpose.

Australian National Audit Office



David Gray
Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General
Canberra

4 September 2015

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE

A.C.T. COMMUNITY POLICING

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2015

CONTENTS

Certification of the Financial Statements

Income Statement

Notes to the Income Statement

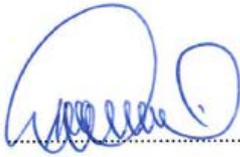
AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE

A.C.T. COMMUNITY POLICING 2014-2015

**STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF POLICE OFFICER FOR THE A.C.T.
AND THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER**

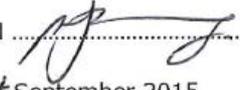
CERTIFICATION

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2015 are based on properly maintained financial records and give a true and fair view of the matters required by the 2011-2016 Policing Arrangement between the Minister for Home Affairs, Justice, Privacy and Freedom of Information of the Commonwealth and the Australian Capital Territory Justice and Community Safety Directorate for provision of Police Services to the A.C.T.

Signed 

Date 4 September 2015

Rudi Lammers
Chief Police Officer for the A.C.T.

Signed 

Date 4 September 2015

Peter Gunning
Chief Financial Officer

**A.C.T. Community Policing
Income Statement
For the Year Ended 30 June 2015**

2013-14 Actual \$'000	Note	2014-15 Budget \$'000	2014-15 Actual \$'000
REVENUE			
	1d		
	Justice and Community Safety Directorate		
150,366		154,029	153,580
5,310	3	5,310	5,310
3,819		843	1,212
<u>159,495</u>		<u>160,182</u>	<u>160,102</u>
EXPENSES			
104,898	4	104,807	105,257
25,307	5	27,006	27,066
22,516	6	20,112	19,158
2,967	7	2,947	3,244
5,310	3	5,310	5,310
<u>160,998</u>		<u>160,182</u>	<u>160,035</u>
<u>(1,503)</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>67</u>
Operating Result			

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements

The Income Statement has been prepared in accordance with the format provided by A.C.T. Justice and Community Safety Directorate. This is a special purpose statement and is prepared under the terms of the Policing Arrangement with the A.C.T. Government.

Revenue and Expenses have been extracted from the Financial Statements prepared by the Australian Federal Police (AFP) for the financial year 2014-15.

The Financial Statements of AFP have been prepared in accordance with:

- Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015; and
- Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that apply for the reporting period.

The A.C.T. Community Policing Income Statement is presented in Australian dollars and values have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

(b) Enabling Expenses

The AFP and A.C.T. Justice and Community Safety Directorate (JaCS) undertook a joint review of enabling services. The methodology for the price of “Enabling Expenses” in Note 5 was agreed between the AFP and JaCS during 2014-15.

The enabling expenses shown in 2014-15 reflect the agreed rebased cost adjusted for increases in staffing and wage costs.

(c) Cost Allocation

The methodology utilised in preparation of notes 4, 6 and 7 was primarily Activity Based Costing which utilised statistical analysis of individual Cost Centre activities to apportion costs across outputs. Job Costing was used where a direct relationship between an activity and output could be established.

(d) Revenue

Unless alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard, revenues and expenses are recognised in the Income Statement when and only when the flow, consumption or loss of economic benefits has occurred and can be reliably measured.

Gains from disposal of non-current assets are recognised when control of the asset has passed to the buyer.

Base Appropriation represents amounts paid by the A.C.T. Government to the AFP for the provision of policing services.

Under Section 74 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* certain receipts are deemed to be appropriated in accordance with that Act and can be applied to meet the costs of the associated activity. This includes Community Policing services under the Commonwealth/A.C.T. Policing arrangement.

Resources received free of charge (RRFOC) are recorded as a revenue and expense in the Income Statement at fair value. The revenue and expense are separately disclosed under resources received free of charge. Goods or services that are received free of charge are only recorded in the Income Statement if they can be reliably measured and would have been purchased if not provided free of charge.

(e) Comparative Figures

Comparative information has been disclosed in respect of the previous period for amounts reported in the Income Statement. Where the presentation or classification of items in the Income Statement are amended, the comparative amounts have been reclassified where practical. Where a reclassification occurs the nature, amount and reason for the reclassification is provided.

NOTE 2. REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

The Australian National Audit Office undertakes the audit of the A.C.T. Community Policing's annual Income Statement and Statement of Performance at a fee to the AFP. These audits are undertaken as special purpose audits by arrangement. The fee for the annual Income Statement audit for 2014/15 is \$31,500 GST exclusive (2013/14: \$30,600) and the fee for the Statement of Performance for 2014/15 is \$38,500 GST exclusive (2013/14: \$37,400).

**Australian Federal Police
A.C.T. Community Policing
Notes to and Forming Part of the Income Statement
For the Year Ended 30 June 2015**

2013-14 Actual \$'000	NOTE	2014-15 Budget \$'000	2014-15 Actual \$'000
3 Resources Received Free of Charge (RRFOC)			
<i>Revenue and Expense:</i>			
<u>5,310</u>	A.C.T. Government provision of Police Stations	<u>5,310</u>	<u>5,310</u>
<p>The above relates to Policing facilities provided free of charge by the A.C.T. Government as per the Clause 4.7 of the Policing Arrangement between the Minister for Justice of the Commonwealth and the Australian Capital Territory. Fair value is measured by an independently determined rental estimation.</p>			
4 Employee Expenses			
81,158	Salaries (composite rates and higher duties)	82,242	82,022
6,711	Overtime Expenses (allowances)	6,395	6,974
14,240	Superannuation	13,201	12,831
994	Superannuation Productivity	921	945
1,459	Long Service Leave	1,715	1,882
336	Other Employee Expenses	333	603
<u>104,898</u>	Total Employee Expenses	<u>104,807</u>	<u>105,257</u>
5 Enabling Expenses			
697	Legal Services	515	517
1,836	Finance and Commercial	1,898	1,903
1,693	Professional Standards	822	823
319	People Strategies	2,821	2,827
2,919	Learning and Development	2,290	2,295
11,639	Forensics and Technical	11,893	11,920
6,204	Information Technology	5,411	5,422
0	High Tech Crime	1,356	1,359
<u>25,307</u>	Total Enabling Expenses	<u>27,006</u>	<u>27,066</u>
6 Administrative Expenses			
4,422	Accommodation (excluding RRFOC)	4,197	3,948
4,443	Insurance	4,173	4,175
3,786	Vehicle Costs	3,824	3,625
135	Repairs and Maintenance	111	104
9,730	Other Administrative Expenses	7,807	7,306
<u>22,516</u>	Total Administrative Expenses	<u>20,112</u>	<u>19,158</u>

**Australian Federal Police
A.C.T. Community Policing
Notes to and Forming Part of the Income Statement
For the Year Ended 30 June 2015**

2013-14 Actual \$'000	NOTE	2014-15 Budget \$'000	2014-15 Actual \$'000
2,919	Plant and Equipment	2,886	3,177
48	Other	61	67
<u>2,967</u>	Total Depreciation and Amortisation	<u>2,947</u>	<u>3,244</u>



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Chief Police Officer for the Australian Capital Territory

I have audited the accompanying special purpose Statement of Performance of the Australian Federal Police (AFP) for Australian Capital Territory (A.C.T.) Community Policing for the year ended 30 June 2015. The Statement of Performance comprises a Statement by the Chief Police Officer for the A.C.T., an outcome statement, and description of outputs and performance measures. The audit did not examine the notes to the Statement of Performance.

The Statement of Performance has been prepared under the 2014-15 Purchase Agreement between the A.C.T. Minister for Police and Emergency Services and the Chief Police Officer for the A.C.T. for the provision of policing services to the A.C.T. The Agreement specifies the performance measures to be reported. No opinion has been expressed on the relevance or appropriateness of the reported measures for evaluating the effectiveness or efficiency of A.C.T. Community Policing.

Responsibility of the Chief Police Officer for the A.C.T. for the Statement of Performance

The Chief Police Officer for the A.C.T. is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Statement of Performance and the information it contains.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the Statement of Performance based on my audit. I have conducted an independent audit of the Statement of Performance in order to express an opinion on it to the Chief Police Officer for the A.C.T.. I disclaim any assumption of responsibility for any reliance on this report to any person other than the Chief Police Officer of the A.C.T. and the A.C.T. Government.

My audit has been conducted in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the Statement of Performance is free of material misstatement. Audit procedures include examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting figures and other disclosures in the Statement of Performance. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion as to whether, in all material respects, the

Statement of Performance has been prepared in accordance with the 2014-15 Purchase Agreement and fairly represents the performance in respect of A.C.T. Community Policing for the year 2014-15 as measured under the Agreement.

The audit opinion on the A.C.T. Community Policing Statement of Performance has been formed on the above basis. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Independence

In conducting the audit, I have followed the independence requirements of the Australian National Audit Office, which incorporate the ethical requirements of the Australian accounting profession.

Opinion

In my opinion, the attached Statement of Performance for A.C.T. Community Policing for the year ended 30 June 2015 is prepared in accordance with the A.C.T. Community Policing 2014-15 Purchase Agreement and fairly represents the indicated performance of A.C.T. Community Policing for the year ended 30 June 2015.

Basis of Preparation of the Statement of Performance

Without modifying my opinion, I draw attention to one matter. The Statement of Performance is a special purpose statement prepared under the terms of the AFP's Policing Arrangement with the A.C.T. Government. As a result, the special purpose financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose.

Australian National Audit Office



David Gray
Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General
Canberra

4 September 2015

STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE

For the year ended 30 June 2015

OUTCOME

In partnership with the community, create a safer and more secure Australian Capital Territory (A.C.T.) through the provision of quality police services.

This will be achieved through four main areas of activity: Crime and Safety Management; Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety; Prosecution and Judicial Support; and Crime Prevention.

OUTPUTS**CRIME AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT**

- Incident response and policing support for the community
- Crime detection and investigation

A.C.T. Community Policing will provide a safer and more secure A.C.T so that members of the community can go about their daily lives without undue fear of crime. This will be achieved by:

- (i) providing efficient and effective police response to calls for assistance received from members of the community;
- (ii) conducting investigations to detect offenders and bring them to justice;
- (iii) maintaining a proactive presence in the community, driven by the analysis of police intelligence data.

Final cost: \$100,286,680

TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ROAD SAFETY

A.C.T. Community Policing will enforce traffic laws and promote safer behaviour on A.C.T. roads with the objectives of reducing the number of crash fatalities and injuries to members of the community.

Final cost: \$15,697,716

PROSECUTION AND JUDICIAL SUPPORT

A.C.T. Community Policing will maximise the number of successful prosecutions in Court by providing support to the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Courts.

Final cost: \$30,107,834

CRIME PREVENTION

A.C.T. Community Policing will seek to reduce and prevent crime through strategies that incorporate government and community cooperation to address risk factors associated with criminal behaviour and recidivism and raise awareness of the community's role in their own safety and security. The total funding includes direct funding from the Justice and Community Safety Directorate of \$0.232m for crime prevention initiatives.

Final cost: \$13,943,516

Financial year to date report against the Purchase Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT, 2014-15				
Reporting period:		01 July 2014 to 30 June 2015		
Performance Measures	Annual Target	Financial year to date result	% variation from target	On target?
Level of Crime				
1. Number of offences against the person reported or becoming known per 100,000 population. ^b	800 or less	613.1	-23.4%	Y
2. Number of offences against property reported or becoming known per 100,000 population. ^{b,c}	8300 or less	5020.1	-39.5%	Y
3. Percentage of offences against the person cleared. ^c	72% or more	71.5%	-0.5%	N
4. Percentage of offences against property cleared. ^c	15% or more	14.3%	-0.7%	N
Police Responsiveness				
5. Response times for Priority One Incidents:				
a) Within 8 minutes	75% or more	81.0%	6.0%	Y
b) Within 12 minutes	90% or more	94.5%	4.5%	Y
6. Response times for Priority Two Incidents:				
a) Within 20 minutes	70% or more	92.6%	22.6%	Y
b) Within 30 minutes	95% or more	97.1%	2.1%	Y
7. Response times for Priority Three Incidents: Where police attention or response is required: • as determined in consultation with the complainant; • but, in any event, no later than 48 hours from the initial contact by the complainant				
	90% or more	99.5%	9.5%	Y
8. Percentage of 000 calls answered on first or second presentation:				
a) On first presentation	92% or more	96.7%	4.7%	Y
b) On second presentation	98% or more	99.7%	1.7%	Y
Road Safety				
9. Number of road crashes resulting in death per 100,000 population. ^{b,c}	4.2 or less	2.9	-31.3%	Y
10. Number of road crashes resulting in injury per 100,000 population. ^{b,c}	180 or less	167.2	-7.1%	Y
Public Value				
11. Percentage of the community satisfied in general with services provided by police. ^{d,e}	National Average or more (77.4%)	77.5%	0.1%	Y
12. Percentage of the community who have confidence in police. ^{d,e}	National Average or more (89.2%)	91.4%	2.2%	Y
Supporting the Judicial Process				
13. Percentage of briefs delivered to the DPP within the designated timeframe. ^g	75% or more	93.4%	18.4%	Y
14. Percentage of cases finalised by offence proved in court. ^{h,j}	82% or more	90.2%	8.2%	Y
15. Percentage of cases finalised by a not-guilty verdict or otherwise withdrawn. ^k	15% or less	8.6%	-6.4%	Y
16. Percentage of cases otherwise resolved. ^{h,k,l}	5% or less	1.2%	-3.8%	Y
Crime Prevention				
17. Young people referred to restorative justice				
a) number of young people referred to restorative justice. ^{m,o}	110 or more	117	6.4%	Y
b) percentage of eligible Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people referred to restorative justice. ^{n,p}	95% or more	92.3%	-2.8%	N
18. Number of persons referred to community support agencies.	5500 or more	6559	19.3%	Y
19. ACT Policing Victim Liaison Officers providing contact with victims of indictable crime reported to police. ^q	80% or more	82.7%	2.7%	Y
20. Number of referrals to drug diversion programs (drug demand reduction effort).	80 or more	186	132.5%	Y
21. Provide a quarterly report on Complaints to be released publicly.	4 reports per annum	4	-	Y

Financial year to date report against the Purchase Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT, 2014-15				
Reporting period:		01 July 2014 to 30 June 2015		
Indicators of Effectiveness	Annual Target	Financial	% variation	On target?
		year to date result	from target	
Perceptions of Crime				
A. Percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of physical assault in a public place – excluding sexual assault in the next 12 months. ^{b,d,e}	National Average or less (33.4%)	23.9%	-9.6%	Y
B. Percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of sexual assault in the next 12 months. ^{b,d,e}	National Average or less (10.3%)	7.3%	-3.0%	Y
C. Percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of housebreaking in the next 12 months. ^{b,d,e}	National Average or less (55.3%)	53.7%	-1.7%	Y
D. Percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of motor vehicle theft in the next 12 months. ^{b,d,e}	National Average or less (41.9%)	41.4%	-0.5%	Y
E. Percentage of persons who feel safe when walking in their neighbourhood by themselves during the night. ^{b,d,e}	National Average or more (52.7%)	58.4%	5.7%	Y
F. Percentage of persons who feel safe at home alone during the night. ^{b,d,e}	National Average or more (89.4%)	92.7%	3.3%	Y
Public Confidence in Police				
G. Percentage of persons satisfied with most recent contact with police services. ^{d,e}	National Average or more (86.8%)	90.8%	4.0%	Y
H. Percentage of persons who agree that police perform their job professionally. ^{d,e}	National Average or more (88.6%)	89.8%	1.2%	Y
I. Percentage of persons who agree that police treat people fairly and equally. ^{d,e}	National Average or more (77.7%)	76.1%	-1.7%	N
Road Safety				
J. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving 10km per hour or more over the speed limit. ^{b,d,e}	National Average or less (19.4%)	27.0%	7.6%	N
K. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving while not wearing a seatbelt. ^{b,d,e}	National Average or less (2.1%)	1.1%	-1.0%	Y
L. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving while suspecting they are over the prescribed alcohol limit. ^{b,d,e,f}	National Average or less (1.2%)	1.2%	0.0%	Y
M. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving when using a mobile phone. ^{b,d,e}	National Average or less (9.1%)	8.1%	-1.0%	Y
Crime Prevention				
N. Percentage of persons who perceive the following quality of life issues to be a problem in their neighbourhood. ^{b,d,e}				
i speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving	National Average or less (60.9%)	59.1%	-1.8%	Y
ii graffiti/vandalism	National Average or less (39.6%)	37.9%	-1.7%	Y
iii louts/gangs	National Average or less (19.3%)	13.2%	-6.1%	Y
iv drunken/disorderly behaviour	National Average or less (30.0%)	22.1%	-7.9%	Y

Financial year to date report against the Purchase Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT, 2014-15

Schedule 1 - Notes

a) The total price for services in schedule 1 includes funding applied by ACT Policing for leasing, maintenance and running costs associated with facilities. The budgeted amount to be applied to facilities leasing, maintenance and running costs by ACT Policing in 2014-15 is \$4,214,579. The budget for this expenditure is based on expenditure incurred in 2013-14. Capital Upgrades Program (CUP) funding of \$246,000 has also been provided to the Justice and Community Safety Directorate for minor capital works on ACT Policing facilities. If during the year forecast facilities costs exceed the budgeted amount, ACT Policing will notify the Minister of the requirement to apply additional amounts of the total price to meet the additional forecast facilities costs.
Note: Budgeted 2014-15 Facilities Costs table can be found in the Purchase Agreement.

b) These measures encompass the jurisdiction of a great many public and private institutions and individuals who contribute to the overall results and standings. Success in these targets is not the sole domain or responsibility of ACT Policing.

c) These targets are based on a five year average.

d) These indicators are sourced from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP), a self-reporting survey conducted by the Social Research Centre.

e) Using the results of the relevant NSCSP questions, the percentage of the community 'satisfied' in measure 11 equals those who scored 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'; the percentage of the community who have 'confidence' in measure 12 equals those who scored 'agree' or 'strongly agree'; the percentage of persons 'concerned' in Indicators A-D equals those who scored 'somewhat concerned' or 'very concerned'; the percentage of persons 'who feel safe' in Indicators E-F equals those who scored 'safe' or 'very safe'; the percentage of persons 'satisfied' in Indicator G equals those who scored 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'; the percentage of persons 'who agree' in Indicators H-I equals those who scored 'agree' or 'strongly agree'; the percentage of persons 'self-report to driving' in Indicators J-M equals those who scored 'sometimes', 'most of the time' or 'always'. Indicator N equals those who scored 'somewhat of a problem' or 'major problem' for each separate problem.

f) In the ACT, the prescribed limit is 0.000 of alcohol per 100ml of blood for those classed as a 'special driver' on the *Road Transport (Alcohol and Drugs) ACT 1977*. 'Special drivers' include those with a learner, provisional, probation, restricted, suspended and disqualified licence. The prescribed limit for all other drivers is 0.050 of alcohol per 100ml of blood.

g) Briefs delivered to the Director of Public Prosecutions within the designated timeframe include those where a formal extension was applied for and granted.

h) These measures are based on the concept of a 'case' where a person may be brought before the court on multiple charges. The charges are, for the purposes of this measure, grouped under the apprehensions identification number which is automatically generated by the PROMIS Case Management System.

i) This measure records successful prosecutions as being those where any of the charges under one apprehension identification number has been proven before the court.

j) The measure records cases which resulted in a court appearance where a magistrate or judge has made a determination which is not related to a finding of guilty or not guilty. This currently refers to mental health orders used by a court.

k) The term "otherwise resolved" includes cases referred to the Mental Health Tribunal, remand by the court before a matter is determined.

l) It should be noted that a proportion of younger people referred are as a diversion whilst others are referred in conjunction with criminal prosecution.

m) Eligible Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth are referred to restorative justice either as a diversion or in conjunction with prosecution, except those being cautioned by Police.

n) This target does not include matters where police discretion has determined that no further action or a caution is the most appropriate action.

o) This indicator measures all cases where ACT Policing Victim Liaison Officers have made initial contact with victims for specific indictable offences reported to police within the reporting period.

Appendix 5 Offences reported or becoming known in the ACT 2014-2015

Offences type	Offences Reported	Offences Cleared	Clear Up Rate	Male Charges	Female Charges	Total Charges
Offences Against the Person						
Homicide and Related Offences						
Murder	5	5	100%	4	1	5
Attempted murder	0	0	-	0	0	0
Conspiracy to murder	0	0	-	0	0	0
Manslaughter	0	0	-	0	0	0
Driving causing death	1	1	100%	0	0	0
Homicide unspecified	0	0	-	2	0	2
Total homicide and related offences	6	6	100%	6	1	7
Assaults (excluding sexual)						
Assault causing GBH	26	16	62%	28	0	28
Assault causing ABH	292	189	65%	218	32	250
Assault other	1574	1137	72%	551	128	679
Total assaults (excluding sexual)	1892	1342	71%	797	160	957
Sexual Offences						
Sexual assault 1st 2nd 3rd degree	9	5	56%	6	0	6
Sexual intercourse, no consent	83	60	72%	28	1	29
Sexual intercourse, person < 16 yrs	41	26	63%	32	0	32
Indecent act, assault	34	28	82%	6	0	6
Indecent act, no consent	57	25	44%	22	0	22
Indecent act, person < 16 yrs	80	83	104%	119	1	120
Incest	6	6	100%	9	0	9
Indecent exposure	31	14	45%	8	0	8
Abduction (sexual intent)	0	0	-	0	0	0
Total sexual offences	341	247	72%	230	2	232
Other Offences						
Kidnap	13	8	62%	16	0	16
Other offences against the person	87	69	79%	101	5	106
Total other offences	100	77	77%	117	5	122
Total Offences Against the Person	2339	1672	71%	1150	168	1318
Offences Against Property						
Robbery						
Armed robbery	103	53	51%	53	7	60
Other robbery	60	15	25%	21	5	26
Total robbery	163	68	42%	74	12	86
Blackmail and Extortion						
Blackmail and extortion	3	0	0%	3	0	3
Burglary						
Burglary dwellings	1519	136	9%	182	12	194
Burglary shops	256	18	7%	29	1	30
Burglary other	548	66	12%	98	2	100
Total burglary	2323	220	9%	309	15	324
Fraud and Misappropriation						
Fraud	1163	519	45%	468	245	713
Counterfeiting	32	2	0%	0	0	0
Misappropriation	0	0	0%	0	0	0
Total fraud and misappropriation	1195	521	44%	468	245	713
Handling Stolen Goods						
Receiving	14	13	93%	14	13	27
Unlawful possession	95	98	103%	103	99	202
Other handling stolen goods	48	45	94%	48	45	93
Total handling of stolen goods	157	156	99%	165	157	322
Theft or Illegal Use of a Vehicle						
Motor vehicle theft	995	90	9%	131	25	156
Bicycle theft	613	8	1%	11	0	11
Boat theft	4	0	0%	0	0	0
Aircraft theft	0	0	-	0	0	0
Other vehicle theft	0	0	-	0	0	0
Unspecified vehicle theft	0	0	-	0	0	0
Total Theft or illegal use of a vehicle	1612	98	6%	142	25	167

Other Theft						
Stock theft	2	0	-	0	0	0
Shop stealing	995	318	32%	125	119	244
Theft at burglary - dwellings	848	78	9%	60	3	63
Theft at burglary - shops	121	12	10%	17	0	17
Theft at burglary - other	291	30	10%	43	1	44
Other theft	6872	640	9%	222	81	303
Total other theft	9129	1078	12%	467	204	671
Property Damage						
Arson	144	14	10%	17	1	18
Damage at burglary - dwellings	110	9	8%	35	3	38
Damage at burglary - shops	23	1	4%	12	0	12
Damage at burglary - other	56	11	20%	34	0	34
Other property damage	4225	561	13%	365	78	443
Total Property Damage	4558	596	13%	463	82	545
Environmental Offences						
Pollution	5	4	80%	0	3	3
Flora and fauna	0	0	-	0	0	0
Other environmental offences	6	3	50%	2	0	2
Total environmental offences	11	7	64%	2	3	5
Total Offences Against Property	19151	2744	14%	2093	743	2836
Offences Against Good Order						
Government security/operations	40	35	88%	86	19	105
Justice procedures	1208	1018	84%	1417	318	1735
Firearms and weapons	266	219	82%	343	45	388
Other offences against good order	995	679	68%	488	133	621
Total offences against good order	2509	1951	78%	2334	515	2849
Drug Offences						
Possess and use drugs	508	402	79%	423	76	499
Deal and supply drugs	50	48	96%	110	14	124
Manufacture and grow drugs	37	19	51%	49	9	58
Other drug offences	23	8	35%	1	0	1
Total drug offences	618	477	77%	583	99	682
Traffic Offences						
Drink driving offences	1097	1019	93%	910	241	1151
Drug driving offences	253	249	98%	350	93	443
Dangerous and reckless driving	147	119	81%	109	14	123
Driving licence offences	880	811	92%	838	211	1049
Other motor vehicle, traffic and related offences	3092	2379	77%	1171	259	1430
Total traffic offences	5469	4577	84%	3378	818	4196
Other Offences Not Else Where Classified						
Other offences n.e.c	203	114	56%	122	25	147
All Offences	30289	11535	38%	9660	2368	12028

Note: Offence classifications are based on Australian Bureau of Statistics ANCO (1985), Catalogue No 1234.0.

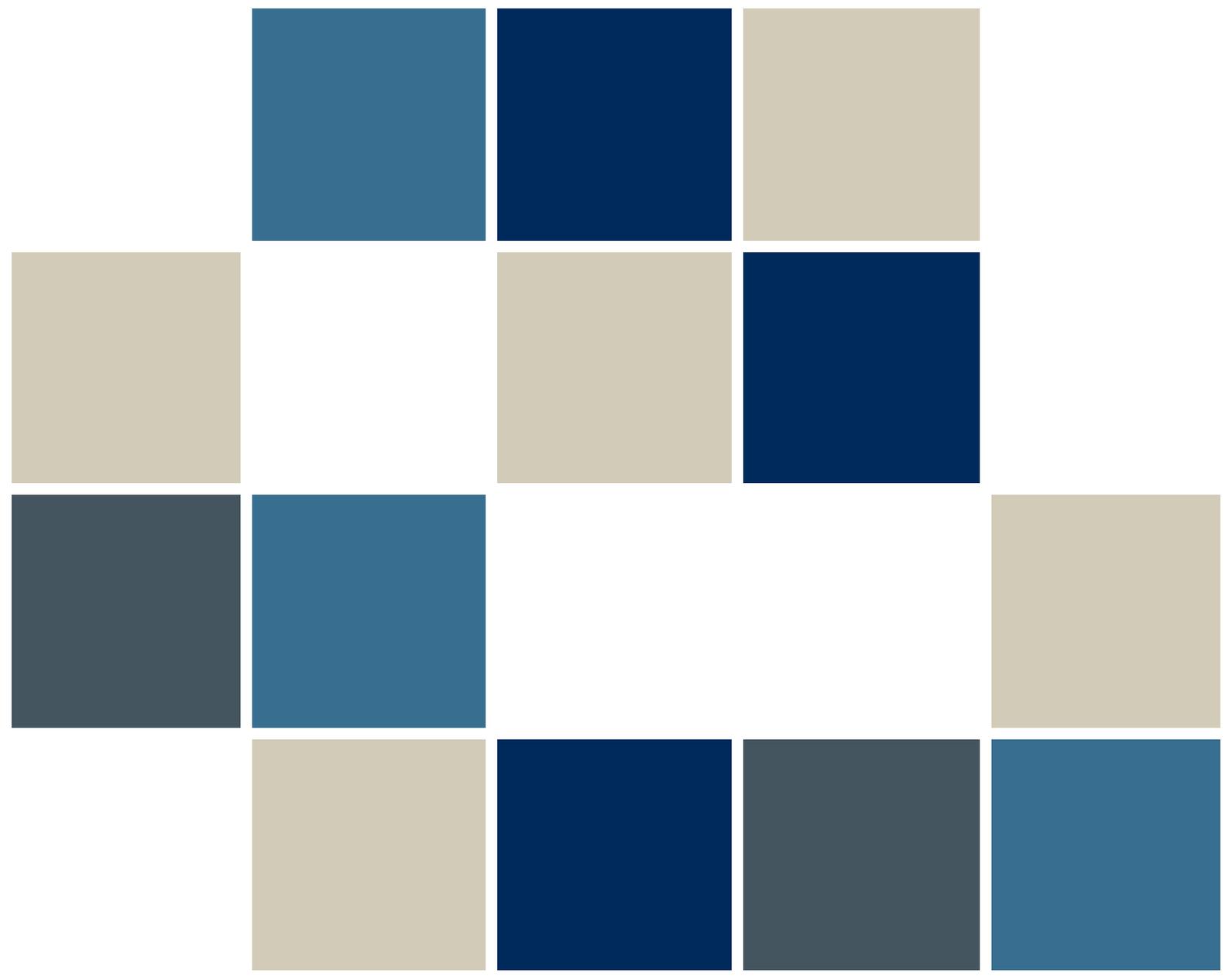
Offences cleared do not necessarily relate to those offences reported in the period.

Offences reported in Jervis Bay are excluded.

Source: Offences reported: PROMIS as at 2 July 2015

Offences cleared: PROMIS as at 2 July 2015

Number of Charges: PROMIS (apprehensions module – number of unique offender records per offence type within an apprehension) as at 2 July 2015



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