

Department of Justice Annual Report 2007-08

**Incorporating the Attorney-General's
Department Annual Report 2007-08**



**Government
of South Australia**

Department of Justice





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30 September 2008

The Honourable Michael Atkinson MP
Attorney-General
Minister for Justice
Minister for Multicultural Affairs
Minister for Veterans' Affairs

The Honourable Gail Gago MLC
Minister for the Status of Women
Minister for Consumer Affairs

The Honourable Paul Caica MP
Minister for Volunteers

The Honourable Carmel Zollo MLC
Minister for Gambling

Dear Ministers

I am pleased to submit the Department of Justice Annual Report, incorporating the Attorney-General's Department Annual Report, for the year ended 30 June 2008. This report has been prepared in accordance with section 6A (1) of the *Public Sector Management Act 1995*.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'J Maguire'.

Jerome Maguire
Chief Executive
Attorney-General's Department
and Department of Justice

Department of Justice Annual Report 2007-08
Incorporating the Attorney-General's Department Annual Report 2007-08

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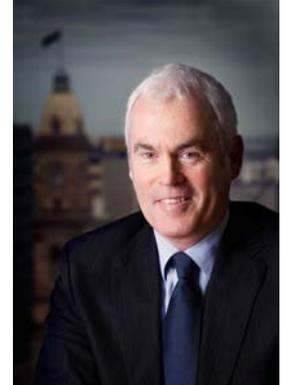
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Chief Executive's Report, Department of Justice

The Justice Portfolio is charged with ensuring South Australia is safe, fair and just – elements at the cornerstone of any stable and prosperous society.



This drives our agenda and motivates us to constantly improve our services. In 2007-08, we harnessed this mission across our agencies in a range of ways. Specifically, we achieved a number of milestones in strategy and operations and made some major inroads in legislative reform – at the centre of which has been new laws targeting outlaw bikie gangs.

The first phase of the government's legislative response to outlaw motorcycle gang offending was introduced to Parliament in 2008. Two key pieces of legislation have now passed both houses and a second phase of anti-bikie legislation is being examined. South Australia Police (SAPOL), the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Crown Solicitor's Office have all received additional funds to enforce these laws, secure convictions, disrupt serious criminal behaviour and, ultimately, better protect the South Australian community.

Improving our systems and processes to better support and empower victims has also been at the forefront of much of our work. In fact, where possible, victims have contributed to these initiatives.

We also developed legislation to entrench this approach, including the creation of the new position of Commissioner for Victims' Rights. This is an Australian first, with the Commissioner marshalling the cause of victims at all levels of government and providing advocacy and advice.

Supporting victims through increased efficiency in our courts is a major focus for us. This year it was announced that two courtrooms in Sturt Street, which have not been used since the early 1990s, will be recommissioned. These courts are expected to host 300 District Court trials over the next five years. Another three District Court Judges also will be appointed.

As a result of recommendations made by the Criminal Justice Ministerial Taskforce – set up last year to examine ways to improve timeliness in the criminal justice system – we are now looking at the possibility of expanding the range of matters that can be heard in the Magistrates Court, installing video-conferencing capabilities and modifying committal proceedings and timeframes.

These changes will provide speedier justice to victims and reduce costs to tax payers.

To further improve access to justice in South Australia, the Legal Services Commission was given an extra \$1.8 million to support an increase in demand for legal services. This funding has helped the Commission employ extra staff in regional offices, provide

additional services specifically for Aboriginal people and develop a regional duty-solicitor scheme. Duty solicitors can now be accessed at a range of locations around the state including Mount Barker, Murray Bridge, Victor Harbor, the South East and in the Riverland.

Tougher laws, improved access to legal services, quicker turnaround times and greater enforcement means that prison populations can be expected to grow. To accommodate this, tender processes were started for two new prisons and a new pre-release centre. This consolidates our commitment to operating a safe, secure, humane, flexible and effective prison system, now and in the future.

Action and reflection have come hand-in-hand this year for many Justice Portfolio activities.

In September 2007, I had the pleasure of hosting a Reconciliation Roundtable. The roundtable, at the Playford Civic Centre, was one of nine held across South Australia as part of the South Australian Government's strategy to advance reconciliation in the public sector and throughout the state.

The roundtable followed our commitment to develop an Aboriginal Justice Action Plan to ensure a coordinated approach to addressing challenges and issues involved in Aboriginal justice. Many of the topics discussed at the roundtable and the views put forward have been very valuable in our development of the plan.

A review of *South Australia's Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005* was tabled in Parliament in May. The review, undertaken by former SAPOL Assistant Police Commissioner and former Australian Federal Police Deputy Commissioner John Murray, followed and responded to the transferring of whole-of-government emergency management responsibilities to the South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission (SAFECOM) and the increased need for collaboration. Mr Murray's review contains 49 recommendations on which the Government is now seeking feedback.

Meanwhile, recommendations from the coronial investigation into the Wangary bushfire and the SA Bushfire Prevention Management Review were released. The Country Fire Service (CFS) has started implementing the recommendations with a particular emphasis on simplifying processes and better planning and prevention ahead of the next fire danger season.

Across the state, the portfolio continued to deliver new and improved facilities for South Australian communities. New buildings and facilities were opened this year for fire and emergency services units in Millicent, Lower Eyre Peninsula, Kangaroo Island, Roseworthy, Clare and Beulah Park. Three new police stations – in Golden Grove, Blakeview and Newton – were opened.

At the centre of our support for communities was the development of our much-anticipated Volunteer Charters. The charters set out a commitment to consult with the CFS and State Emergency

Service (SES) volunteers about operational matters that affect them – particularly those relating to new policies or work practices.

This year, we also have had a special opportunity to recognise and celebrate the skills and commitment of our emergency services men and women, during the most successful Police and Emergency Services Games hosted in South Australia. A total of 937 competitors took part in almost 1300 events in the Games.

For people and communities to truly thrive, they must feel – and be – safe. They must be respected, supported and treated fairly, so they may grow, develop and, ultimately, give back. The Justice Portfolio is a key player in driving this.

I thank all staff for their contributions this year to the portfolio's achievements. I am also grateful to the Ministers and leaders of the portfolio agencies for their commitment, advice and support.



JEROME MAGUIRE

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Justice Portfolio Strategic Framework

South Australia's Strategic Plan

South Australia's Strategic Plan (SASP) was launched by the Government of South Australia in March 2004. The plan outlined a medium to long-term course for the whole of South Australia. In early 2006 the Premier appointed a SASP Update Team comprising 26 community leaders, and charged it with overseeing a community engagement program for SASP. A second edition of the plan was released in early 2007. In it, the Justice Portfolio was given lead responsibility for achieving seven SASP targets.

Implementation plans for all the targets were developed. These implementation plans map how the portfolio intends to achieve these SASP targets. Strategies to achieve the targets have been developed and are supported by a range of activities undertaken by agencies that align closely with the focus of the targets. Linked to the strategies are strategy-level key performance indicators that have been developed by Justice Portfolio agencies to chart progress towards the targets.

Implementation of SASP activities is the responsibility of the respective Justice Portfolio agencies, with coordination of the overall target and strategy progress monitored frequently through reports to the Justice Portfolio Leadership Council and the Office of the Executive Committee of Cabinet.

The seven Justice Portfolio-led SASP targets are:

Statewide Crime Rates (T 2.8)

Target: Reduce victim-reported crime by 12 per cent by 2014

Boards and committees (T5.1)

Target: Increase the number of women on all State Government boards and committees to 50 per cent on average by 2008, and maintain thereafter by ensuring that 50 per cent of women are appointed on average each quarter

Chairs of boards and committees (T5.2)

Target: Increase the number of women chairing State Government boards and committees to 50 per cent by 2010

Enrolment to vote (T5.4)

Target: Increase the proportion of eligible young South Australians (18-19 years) enrolled to vote to better the Australian average by 2014

Aboriginal lands - access and management (T3.15)

Target: Resolve 75 per cent of all native title claims by 2014

Volunteering (T5.6)

Target: Maintain the high level of volunteering in South Australia at 50 per cent participation rate or higher

Multiculturalism (T5.8)

Target: Increase the percentage of South Australians who accept cultural diversity as a positive influence in the community

Whole-of-government targets

In addition to the seven SASP targets outlined above, the Justice Portfolio contributes to whole-of-government SASP targets.

Targets where significant progress has been achieved and where the portfolio has contributed significantly to the development of implementation plans include:

- customer and client satisfaction target (T1.7); and
- women at executive levels target (T6.23).

Two of the Justice Portfolio targets (Women in Leadership T5.1 & T5.2) led by the Office for Women in the Attorney-General's Department are also whole-of-government targets.

Justice Portfolio Strategic Directions

The *Justice Portfolio Strategic Directions 2008–14* was developed in collaboration with key Justice agencies. It was endorsed this year by Justice Portfolio Leadership Council and all Justice Ministers. This strategic planning document establishes future directions and priority areas for the Justice Portfolio and is aligned with *South Australia's Strategic Plan*. As a result of this planning process, the portfolio will strive to achieve a cohesive society, a safe and reassured community, a prepared and protected public, a resilient community, and a dynamic, responsive and collaborative Justice Portfolio.

The Justice Portfolio has identified five key goals on which to focus its strategic direction. These goals stem from *South Australia's Strategic Plan* and encompass the broad business areas in the portfolio.

Many agencies contribute to more than one goal, creating a multi-layered, collaborative approach to providing comprehensive and accessible justice and emergency services across the state.

Justice Portfolio Strategic Plan Summary

Directions	Outcomes	Priority Areas
To ensure all South Australians have access to democratic, fair and just services	A cohesive society	<p>Improve legislation, systems and procedures.</p> <p>Use new technologies to enhance the justice system.</p> <p>Improve access to advice, information and support services.</p> <p>Educate the public on justice issues and promote responsible practices in the community.</p> <p>Promote active citizenship.</p>
To reduce crime and ensure that crime is dealt with effectively	A safe and reassured community	<p>Reduce crime through early intervention and prevention.</p> <p>Respond to emerging trends in crime and use technologies to fight crime.</p> <p>Continue to provide effective law enforcement.</p> <p>Supervise prisoners and offenders effectively, safely and in accordance with the orders of the court and Parole Board.</p> <p>Provide opportunities for the development, rehabilitation and re-integration of offenders.</p>
To improve public safety through education, prevention and management	A prepared and protected public	<p>Increase focus on prevention and education programs to enhance community awareness of hazards, risks, actions and responsibilities.</p> <p>Improve the community's ability to prepare and respond to emergencies through proactive planning, collaboration and legislative reform.</p> <p>Maintain an appropriate and timely response to emergencies and assist communities to recover after emergency events.</p> <p>Improve road safety through greater collaboration, and further implement road safety strategies and programs.</p>

<p>To contribute towards building sustainable communities</p>	<p>A resilient community</p>	<p>Improve interactions with the Justice system for Aboriginal people. Improve interactions with the Justice system for socially disadvantaged people. Further develop a culturally appropriate and responsive justice system. Provide opportunity for community participation in Justice services.</p>
<p>To excel in service delivery, innovation and government efficiency</p>	<p>A dynamic, responsive and collaborative Justice Portfolio</p>	<p>Continue to build a valued, skilled, diverse and safe workforce. Implement appropriate public policy, legislation and planning processes to achieve desired Justice outcomes. Create systems to support sound and efficient decision-making, good governance and accountability. Reduce 'red tape' in business transactions. Improve infrastructure, information technology and customer services.</p>

SASP targets linked to portfolio goals

The following table shows how each SASP target to which the Justice Portfolio contributes is linked to the overall strategic directions of the portfolio. The highlighted targets indicate those for which the Justice Portfolio has lead-agency status.

Justice Portfolio Strategic Direction	SASP Target
To ensure all South Australians have access to democratic, fair and just services	T5.4 Enrolment to vote T5.8 Multiculturalism
To ensure that crime is dealt with effectively	T2.8 Statewide crime rates
To improve public safety through education, prevention and management	T2.9 Road safety – fatalities T2.10 Road safety – serious injuries
To contribute towards building sustainable communities	T3.15 Aboriginal lands - access and management T5.1 Boards and committees T5.2 Chairs of boards and committees T5.6 Volunteering T5.8 Multiculturalism T1.24 Overseas migration T6.1 Aboriginal wellbeing
To excel in service delivery, innovation and government efficiency	T1.7 Performance in the public sector – customer and client satisfaction with government services T1.8 Performance in the public sector – government decision-making T1.9 Performance in the public sector – administrative efficiency T2.11 Greater safety at work T2.12 Work-life balance T3.13 Energy efficiency – government buildings T6.22 People with disabilities T6.23 Women T6.24 Aboriginal employees

Justice Portfolio Organisational Overview

The Justice Portfolio provides a wide range of services to the South Australian community. These include policing, courts, emergency, correctional, legal, equal opportunity, consumer and business affairs, electoral and dispute-resolution services. The portfolio brings together a broad range of statutory offices, authorities and government departments with a justice and equity focus.

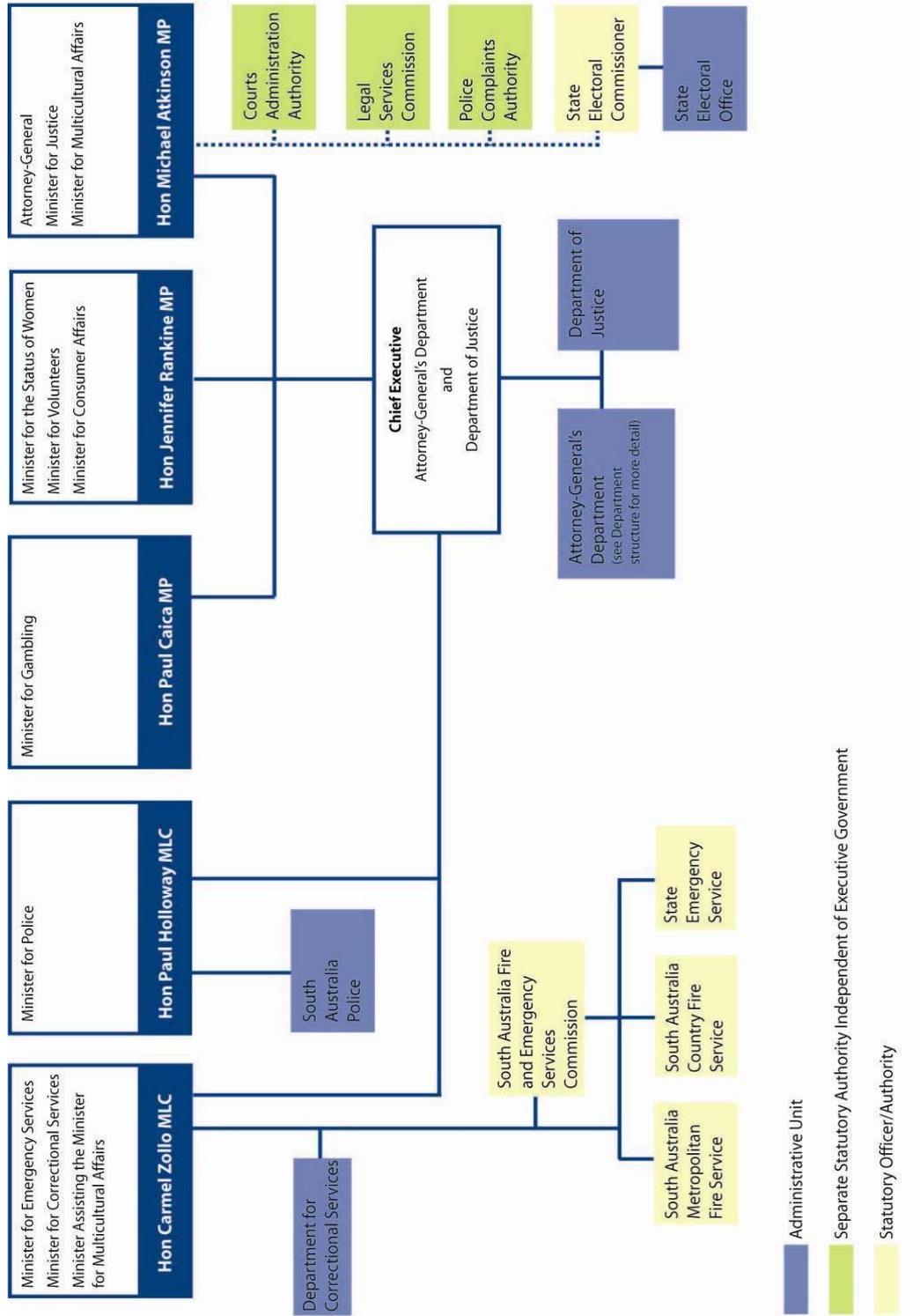
The Attorney-General's Department and the Department for Correctional Services are administrative units established under the *Public Sector Management Act 1995*. South Australia Police is an administrative unit established under the *Police Act 1998*.

The Courts Administration Authority and the Legal Services Commission are statutory authorities established under their own Acts of Parliament. They are independent of government but participate in the work of the portfolio.

The Police Complaints Authority and the State Electoral Commissioner are statutory office holders under their respective Acts.

The remaining agencies that comprise the Justice Portfolio – namely the South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission, the South Australian Country Fire Service, the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service and the South Australian State Emergency Service – are statutory authorities established under the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005*.

Justice Portfolio Structure



Justice Portfolio Leadership Council

The Justice Portfolio Leadership Council (JPLC) endorses and oversees the implementation of cross-agency projects and takes a leadership role in criminal justice and emergency service programs. JPLC also coordinates portfolio contributions to whole-of-government initiatives and oversees the implementation of the government's agenda in the areas of policy, planning and legislation.



Members of the Justice Portfolio Leadership Council

(left to right)

Mal Hyde

Commissioner of Police, South Australia Police

David Place

Chief Executive, South Australia Fire and Emergency Services
Commission

Jerome Maguire

Chief Executive, Attorney-General's Department and Department
of Justice (Chair)

Hamish Gilmore

Director, Legal Services Commission

Gary Thompson

State Courts Administrator, Courts Administration Authority

Peter Severin

Chief Executive, Department for Correctional Services

Justice Portfolio Ministerial Responsibilities

Five Ministers undertook responsibility for the Justice Portfolio in 2007-08. The following table shows how each work program, set out in the *Justice Portfolio Statement Budget Paper*, related to each of the Justice Portfolio's Ministers.

Minister	Agency	Programs
The Hon. Paul Holloway Minister for Police	South Australia Police	Public Order Crime Prevention Road Safety Emergency Response and Management Criminal Justice Services
The Hon. Michael Atkinson Attorney-General Minister for Justice Minister for Multicultural Affairs Minister for Veterans' Affairs	Attorney- General's Department	Legal Services Commission Multicultural SA Equal Opportunity Commission Police Complaints Authority Ombudsman Services Guardianship Services Forensic Science Policy Planning and Legislation Registration Services Justice Portfolio Services
	Courts Administration Authority	Court and Tribunal Case Resolution Services Alternative Dispute Resolution Services Penalty Management Services
	State Electoral Office	Electoral Services

<p>The Hon. Carmel Zollo Minister for Emergency Services Minister for Correctional Services</p>	<p>Department for Correctional Services</p>	<p>Rehabilitation and Reparation Custodial Services Community Based Services</p>
	<p>South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Country Fire Service State Emergency Service</p>	<p>South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission Strategic Services and Business Support South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Country Fire Service State Emergency Service</p>
<p>The Hon. Jennifer Rankine Minister for the Status of Women Minister for Volunteers Minister for Consumer Affairs</p>	<p>Attorney-General's Department</p>	<p>Consumer and Business Affairs Volunteers Office for Women Liquor Regulatory Services</p>
<p>The Hon. Paul Caica Minister for Gambling</p>	<p>Attorney-General's Department</p>	<p>Gambling Regulatory Services</p>

Justice Portfolio Summary of Achievements 2007-2008

Although each agency produces its own annual report, the following section highlights some of the portfolio's achievements against the *Justice Portfolio Strategic Directions 2008-2014* and *South Australia's Strategic Plan*.

Goal 1: To ensure all South Australians have access to democratic, fair and just services

SASP Target 5.4 Enrolment to vote

SASP Target 5.8 Multiculturalism

This goal relates to both civil and criminal justice services and is aimed at promoting social responsibility through upholding the principles of democracy and fairness, including improved services to victims.

Victims' rights improved

In a major effort to improve the rights of victims in South Australia, a suite of legislative changes was developed and introduced to Parliament this year to give victims more opportunity to play active roles in the criminal justice process and to enable them to contribute to key stages in the process. Two major pieces of legislation were passed that provide victims with:

- the right to be consulted about certain decisions by prosecuting authorities;
- the right to request the consideration of an appeal;
- the right to have a perceived need for protection taken into account in bail proceedings; and
- the right to information about offenders' whereabouts.

Grief and funeral payments were increased. Also, in a national first, legislation was passed to create a new position – an independent Commissioner for Victims’ Rights – that replaces the Victims of Crime Co-ordinator. The Commissioner may request that public agencies and officials consult with him or her about victims’ rights, and can marshal available government resources for the benefit of victims.

Engaging young people in the democratic process

A youth enrolment strategy was initiated to increase the participation of young people in elections. The South Australian State Electoral Office, in collaboration with the Australian Electoral Commission, customised birthday cards and enrolment forms to send to all eligible South Australians turning 17 or 18 years of age. In January and February 2008, an additional 1504 new enrolments were received from 18-year-olds and 153 from 19-year-olds.

African youth integration

The Legal Services Commission undertook a project aimed at providing culturally appropriate and youth-focused legal education for African youth from new and emerging communities in South Australia. An important dimension of the project included supporting service providers in their work with African and migrant youth through legal training sessions and a legal resource kit. More than 500 young people from diverse African backgrounds participated in the project, which has also provided

cultural-awareness training session to South Australia Police and court officers including magistrates and judges.

Aboriginal Justice plans in the spotlight

The Justice Portfolio Leadership Council endorsed the preparation of a *Justice Portfolio Aboriginal Justice Action Plan* that would ensure a coordinated approach to addressing Aboriginal justice and to highlight activities with an Aboriginal focus. A Reconciliation Roundtable event provided an excellent opportunity for consultation and to develop ideas to promote reconciliation. Drafting of the Justice Portfolio Aboriginal Justice Action Plan is underway.

Goal 2: To reduce crime and ensure that crime is dealt with effectively

SASP Target: T2.8 Statewide crime rates

This goal has a strong focus on criminal justice and a commitment to maintaining law and order through effective law enforcement, including the management of offenders. We are committed to maintaining law and order and will continue to promote intervention programs to reduce the social cost of crime, with a specific focus on familial violence and women's safety.

Crime rates target

A significant *South Australian Strategic Plan* (SASP) target for the Justice Portfolio is the crime-rates target (Target 2.8). The achievement of this target depends on input from many Justice agencies. The *Audit Committee Progress Report*, which documents the progress towards SASP targets, reveals that progress towards the crime-rates target is tracking well, with a steady decrease in victim-reported crime since the baseline year of 2004.

SPECIAL REPORT**The fight against organised crime**

In August 2007, South Australia Police announced the creation of a Crime Gang Task Force to enforce the State Government's tough new laws against organised crime.

The landmark crime legislation – passed by Parliament in the second quarter of 2008 – will disrupt and dismantle criminal bikie gangs and prevent them from conducting their illegal activities in South Australia. The *Serious and Organised Crime (Control) Act 2008*, along with the *Statutes Amendment (Public Order Offences) Act 2008*, and the *Firearms (Firearms Prohibition) Amendment Act 2008* (Firearms Prohibition Act) represent the first phase of the government's legislative response to organised motorcycle-gang offending.

The Crime Gang Task Force replaced the successful Operation Avatar, which had resulted in hundreds of arrests of organised motor-cycle gang members and the seizure of millions of dollars worth of drugs, drug-making equipment and the proceeds of criminal activities.

The legislation establishes the powers of the Attorney-General to deal with organisations and Magistrates Court to deal with individuals perceived to threaten public safety and order through engaging in serious criminal activity. The court's powers include 'control orders' that can prohibit gang members from associating with each other, attending specified premises or possessing dangerous or prohibited items.

The *Serious and Organised Crime (Control) Act 2008* also authorises senior police officers to issue 'public safety orders' that prohibit groups or individuals from attending specified places or events.

The *Statutes Amendment (Public Order Offences) Act 2008* came into force in June 2008, creating new statutory offences of riot, affray and violent disorder. These offences may be used against members of criminal motorcycle gangs who engage in public acts of collective violence, including public fights with members of rival gangs.

Controlling the use of firearms

The Firearms Prohibition Act introduces a 15-year maximum sentence for criminals caught breaching a Firearms Prohibition Order. A person subject to a Firearm Prohibition Order may be stopped and searched on sight, as may any vehicle, vessel or aircraft of which he or she is in charge, and the person's place of residence also may be inspected. A list of people issued with Firearms Prohibition Orders will be publicly available.

Police often find handguns in vehicles or houses, but because the occupiers deny ownership or even knowledge of the weapons, prosecution may be impossible. To help police secure a successful prosecution in such a case, the definition of possession has been extended so that a person can be deemed to be in possession of a firearm where, for example, he or she occupies premises, or is in charge of a vehicle where a firearm is found.

Additional resources have been allocated to enforce this legislation. SA Police will recruit more staff and install a computer system to support administration of the new laws.

Efficiency increases in Magistrates and Youth Courts

In 2006, Justices of the Peace began being appointed as Special Justices, both to increase the number of cases that can be heard and to release magistrates and judges for more complex cases. In 2007-08, Special Justices have helped alleviate pressure on and increase efficiency within South Australia's justice system. Special Justices can hear minor matters in the Magistrates and Youth Courts of South Australia. They also can be selected to constitute Visiting Tribunals, which exercise minor judicial powers in presiding over hearings of breaches of prison rules and correctional services regulations by prisoners.

Before 2008, Special Justices only sat in the Magistrates Courts in Adelaide, Port Adelaide and Elizabeth. Special Justices now have been introduced to the Magistrates Courts in Mount Gambier, Christies Beach, Holden Hill, Whyalla and the Youth Court. The Magistrates Court in Adelaide has also increased its use of Special Justices, so that there are now two sitting each week in Adelaide.

Community service for graffiti offenders

The Department for Correctional Services initiated 'Repay SA' to lift the profile of community service. Repay SA focuses on graffiti removal as a form of restitution, but also includes cleaning of transport hubs, train stations, roadside litter and other community-service initiatives. Training is given to offenders in skills relevant to these tasks and, where appropriate, offenders are given the opportunity to gain vocational experience and competency qualifications to assist future employment prospects. The

Department for Correctional Services is liaising with local government offices to determine how Repay SA can complement their maintenance activities.

States and territories improve information sharing

SA Police is continuing to take part in the CrimTrac National Police Reference System program to improve operational access to nationwide information on persons of interest to police, and to establish investigative tools. Information-sharing through the Australian National Child Offender Register followed the proclamation of the *Child Sex Offenders Registration Act 2006* regulations on 18 October 2007, and the first stage of *the Minimum Nationwide Persons of Interest Project* will be completed in the next reporting period. During 2007-08 SA Police also started national matching of DNA data through the CrimTrac National Criminal Investigation DNA Database.

Mobile phone access for victims of family violence

With help from students of Annesley College, the Commissioner for Victims' Rights received 110 unused mobile telephones to be given to victims of family violence – particularly women and children – to improve their personal safety. In partnership with the SA Police, these telephones will be given to victims 'at risk' of further family violence. Victims will be able to use the telephones to contact emergency services.

Goal 3: To improve public safety through education, prevention and management

SASP Target 2.9 Road safety – fatalities

SASP Target 2.10 Road safety – serious injuries

This goal focuses on keeping people safe and secure, with a strong focus on emergency services. It also includes road safety and changing public attitudes to road use.

Reducing the threat of bushfires

A major overhaul of emergency services operations took place this year. Call receipt and dispatch services of the Country Fire Service (CFS) were centralised and moved to the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service (MFS) Wakefield Street facility, providing more efficient dispatching of emergency crews to fires in country areas. SA Fire and Emergency Services Commission (SAFECOM) began implementing the recommendations of the Wangary Coronial Inquest.

At the beginning of the 2007-08 fire season the CFS assessed the state's fire risks. The assessment indicated that due to drought conditions in agricultural areas, forested areas were facing a high risk of bush fires. The organisation expanded community education and awareness programs, including the 'Bushfire Ready' campaign and the 'Community Fire Safe' program. However, its fears were realised with fires on Kangaroo Island. The CFS responded to the Kangaroo Island bushfires with its largest logistical response to a bushfire crisis. At the bushfires' peak,

more than 700 volunteers and staff from South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia and Queensland were working to contain the fires.

Operation Nomad led the efforts to reduce bushfires in the Adelaide Hills and country areas during the bushfire season. Operation Nomad – an annual operation involving police, fire and emergency services that works to prevent or deal with arson-related wild fires – targeted firebugs and notified emergency services of any new fires occurring in the area.

Road safety

All emergency services organisations contribute to road safety in South Australia. A key element in reducing casualties on the state's roads is targeting speeding motorists in rural areas. To support the efforts to reduce road casualties, SA Police increased random drug testing of drivers while implementing its *Road Safety Strategy* and the *Rural Highway Saturation Management Plan*. MFS also continued its road-accident awareness program.

Fire and emergency services improve community education

SAFECOM reviewed community education to establish a sector-wide community education program. A cross-sector community education sub-committee was established with SAFECOM, SES, CFS and MFS to exchange information and ideas on education programs. The recruitment process to select the person who will fill the new Director of Community Resilience position – created to

foster community education – was underway by the end of the financial year.

Planning for the future

SES reviewed and updated the *Flood Response Plan* for South Australia and developed a "draft in consultation" *Extreme Weather Hazard Plan*, while SA Police enhanced existing security arrangements and training under the *Terrorism (Prevention Detection) Act 2005* and the *Terrorism (Police Powers) Act 2005*.

Goal 4: To contribute towards building sustainable communities

T1.24 Overseas migration

T3.15 Aboriginal lands – access and management

T5.1 Boards and committees

T5.2 Chairs of boards and committees

T5.6 Volunteering

T5.8 Multiculturalism

T6.1 Aboriginal wellbeing

This goal focuses on the Justice Portfolio's role in providing an opportunity for public participation in its services, including promotion of volunteering and multiculturalism. Improving Aboriginal people's access to Justice Portfolio services is essential to reduce the over-representation of this group in the criminal justice system, as both victims and offenders.

Response to sexual abuse reports tabled in Parliament

The Children in State Care Commission of Inquiry report *Allegations of Sexual Abuse and Death from Criminal Conduct* was tabled in Parliament on 1 April 2008. The report by Commissioner Ted Mullighan highlighted stories and experiences of children who were abused while in state care over many decades. In his report, Commissioner Mullighan put forward 54 recommendations, 14 for which the Justice Portfolio is leading the government's response.

The *Children on Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Lands Commission of Inquiry Report (A Report into Sexual Abuse)* was presented to the Parliament on 30 April 2008. The report, also by Commissioner Mullighan, focused on the nature and extent of child sexual abuse on the Lands and included 46 recommendations. The Justice Portfolio is leading the government's response to 12 of these recommendations.

Recommendations in these reports looked to strengthen communities and reduce the scale of abuse in these settings. The government responded immediately to some urgent recommendations and will respond in more depth during 2008-09.

Reducing drug and alcohol-related crime

AGD continued to work with local communities and Drug and Alcohol Services South Australia to address alcohol abuse and promote responsible drinking initiatives. A particular emphasis was placed on promotion during 'Schoolies Week'. Posters and flyers about the secondary supply of alcohol to minors (focusing on 'schoolies'), and a wallet card explaining sensible drinking and staying safe, were developed. These materials were disseminated to school leavers and young people through a general mail-out to schools, directly at 'schoolies' events and by SA Police.

Greater commitment to supporting volunteers

Volunteers are engaged with most Justice Portfolio agencies. The most well-known volunteer activities are those associated with the emergency services. This year SAFECOM implemented an

improved volunteer and employer recognition program across the sector. Volunteer Charters launched in 2007-08 state the commitment of the South Australian Government to consulting with and considering the views, needs and interests of South Australia's emergency services volunteers in the SES and the CFS. The Volunteer Charters provide a framework for all parties to work together in the best interests of the volunteers and the communities they serve.

New training resource kits and a media-management training program were provided to SES volunteers.

The Office for Volunteers is part of the Attorney-General's Department. Highlights of its work supporting volunteers in our State are documented in the Attorney-General's Department section of the report.

Blue Light celebrates 25 years

SA Police continued to implement new and support existing crime-prevention and problem-solving programs aimed at improving community safety and reassurance and enhancing the relationships between local communities and police across the state.

A major highlight was the 25th anniversary of the foundation of Blue Light. Blue Light began in 1982 to provide young people with safe and well-supervised activities. At Blue Light events, young people can interact with police at a social level, effectively

breaking down barriers and forming positive relationships. In addition, young people may learn life skills, including decision-making and the potential consequences of their decisions. Blue Light activities include discos, camps, life-skill programs and sporting events.

Goal 5: To excel in service delivery, innovation and government efficiency

T1.7 Performance in the public sector – customer and client satisfaction

T1.8 Performance in the public sector – government decision-making

T1.9 Performance in the public sector – administrative efficiency

T2.11 Greater safety at work

T2.12 Work-life balance

T3.13 Energy efficiency – government buildings

T6.22 People with disabilities

T6.23 Women

T6.24 Aboriginal employees

This goal focuses on the administrative and business operations, including prison facilities, which deliver Justice services. The portfolio encourages a service-oriented culture in which new ideas are encouraged, and supports thinking that stretches beyond conventional approaches to justice issues. Our challenges include capitalising on resources, responding effectively to complex social issues, and reducing ‘red tape’.

Justice Video Conferencing Project

The *Justice Video Conferencing Project* will form the foundation of a modern video-conferencing capability for the criminal justice sector. The system will enable a more efficient and effective interaction between parties, meeting the needs of people such as vulnerable witnesses and defence counsel. It will enable evidence to be heard from witnesses outside the courtroom, including those in remote regions, interstate and overseas. In-custody appearances will be possible, so that for short or non-contested hearings, the accused may ‘appear’ from the prison without travelling to the courtroom. Vulnerable witnesses also may take advantage of this new technology, as required by recent changes in legislation.

More information available to bail authorities

A project to improve the bail process was initiated to provide those people considering applications for bail with more effective and timely information about their applications. The project is likely to require fundamental business and system changes across a number of key stakeholders in the criminal justice sector. A Chief Executive-level steering committee to be established in 2008-09 will oversee the implementation of these changes, a task expected to be largely completed during 2008-09.

Better prisons for South Australia

Prison facilities across South Australia have been upgraded and bed-capacity increased. Five new facilities are to be built, including a men’s prison, women’s prison, pre-release centre, secure youth training centre and forensic mental health centre.

The Department for Correctional Services, Department for Families and Communities and Department of Health are working together in a public-private partnership project. After a tender process, the successful private-sector partner or partners will design, finance, build and maintain the secure facilities. An Expression of Interest was advertised in December 2007, with three consortia submitting proposals.

Work to increase policing

To help ensure community safety is maintained across South Australia, SA Police opened two new stations this year, at Blakeview and Newton. They followed the opening of the new Golden Grove station in 2006-07.

Increased resources for fire and emergency services

Building works were completed for SES units at Snowtown and Port Pirie and the MFS fire station at Beulah Park. The SES unit building in Berri was also upgraded. The number of aircraft and the capacity of aircraft in the South Australian aerial fire-fighting fleet were increased.

Justice Internal Audit Project completed

An internal audit project was completed to meet better-practice governance standards. As a result, the Audit and Risk Management Committees (ARMCs) of the participating Justice agencies have reviewed their charters and, where appropriate, aligned them with the best-practice charter developed during the project. These agencies now have risk-based three-year rolling

audit plans. The project has resulted in more robust governance arrangements for Justice Internal Audit, through the development of a consolidated annual work plan and Memoranda of Understanding with client agencies.

Training and development

The Justice Portfolio's *Organisational Learning Framework* presents a significant investment in building the skills, knowledge and abilities of employees across the Justice Portfolio. It provides accredited and non-accredited programs designed to address a number of *South Australia's Strategic Plan* targets. The 2007-08 programs covered a wide range of topics, including Aboriginal cultural awareness, women's leadership, disability and multicultural awareness, customer service, leadership and management development, performance management, Occupational Health and Safety, and business and personal development. Participation has been excellent and all agencies will reap the benefits of this investment.

Individual agencies also provided training for their staff. SAFECOM engaged a Manager, Training and Development to coordinate a sector approach to training. CFS introduced a new training program for off-road driving techniques. MFS developed and delivered additional specialised fire and emergency management training, and in partnership with TAFE SA secured funding for a review of training strategies. SES took part in the biennial National Disaster Rescue Competition.

Attorney-General's Department

Annual Report 2007-08



Chief Executive's Report, Attorney-General's Department



The Attorney-General's Department (AGD) is one of the most diverse of all South Australian Government departments. This diversity provides those of us within the department with many privileges as well as responsibilities. Most importantly, it gives us the chance to make a positive difference in the lives of people from a range of backgrounds.

The legal and regulatory nature of our department means much of our work is based on legislation, strategies and services to protect South Australians. However, we also place a priority on building communities and supporting people so they can reach their full potential.

Our response to the report from the Commissioner for Social Inclusion, Monsignor David Cappelletti, *To Break the Cycle: Prevention and rehabilitation responses to serious repeat offending by young people*, highlights this commitment.

In his groundbreaking report, Monsignor Cappelletti recommended a number of targeted ways to protect the community and to deal with a relatively small group of young people responsible for a large volume of anti-social behaviour and vehicle-related crime.

He stressed the need for a ‘joined-up’ approach to tackle the behaviour of this group – which includes a significant proportion of Aboriginal young people – and to stop others turning to crime.

To get the ball rolling, two inter-agency steering groups were formed: a Youth Justice Cabinet Committee, chaired by the Attorney-General, and a Youth Justice Leadership Group, which I am privileged to chair. I created the Justice Youth Reform Branch and charged it with co-ordinating the Government’s response to Monsignor Cappelletti’s report. The Branch also is responsible for developing and implementing initiatives in response to some of the report’s key recommendations.

In his report, Monsignor Cappelletti noted that sport and education are among the key methods of channelling young people, particularly Aboriginal young people, into positive activities rather than crime. He called on the government to be innovative and collaborative in achieving this.

The Aboriginal Power Cup is a response to those calls. The Cup is a joint AGD and Port Adelaide Football Club initiative with support from the South Australian National Football League and six State Government agencies, including the South Australian Aboriginal Sports Training Academy. Male and female indigenous students from around the state looked forward to the first Aboriginal Power Cup – a two-day carnival in which winners would be decided not only by their scores but also by school attendance and other factors.

The seed for the Cup concept was planted by discussions with the chairman of the Charlton Athletic Football Club, which had tackled youth crime in south-east London with a great deal of success. Already the program is proving to be a benchmark example of collaboration between government departments and the private sector. It is also demonstrating to the young players that they can lead happy and healthy lives, and that they don't need to break the law to have fun. The program also gives them a positive link to education that motivates them to go to school and stay engaged in education.

The South Australian Government has committed \$98 000 each year for the next three years to the Aboriginal Power Cup. The early signs are that we have created a legacy that will have a positive effect on the lives of those who take part – and the broader community – long after the final siren sounds.

Meanwhile, we have engaged one of the world's experts in addressing youth crime to help us respond to Monsignor Cappelletti's recommendations. Professor David Kennedy from New York's John Jay College of Criminal Justice visited Adelaide earlier this year. Professor Kennedy's grass-roots approach has resulted in remarkable drops in crime rates in many towns and cities across the world. His input will be crucial in breaking the cycle of crime, particularly for some of our most serious repeat youth offenders.

In line with Monsignor Cappelletti's report, we also have made legislative changes to better protect the community and support victims, including legislative amendments that give higher priority

to community safety when sentencing young offenders. These changes were included in a raft of new and very important legislation developed by our department in 2007-08 that focused on preventing organised crime and protecting the public from illegal and harmful drug use.

Vehicle impounding laws were also enhanced to prevent ‘hoon’ and drug-affected drivers from putting themselves and the community at risk.

In other key changes, the laws relating to rape and sexual assault were strengthened to give women – and men – more certainty, clarity, confidence and above all, protection.

Protecting and supporting people through the regulation of business activities was also high on our priority list. New legislation was passed to pave the way for the biggest reforms to our real estate industry in more than a decade. The new laws will greatly increase transparency for people who are buying and selling homes in South Australia.

We saved businesses \$22 million through red-tape reduction initiatives – a key to cutting costs for tax payers and increasing the state’s competitiveness.

Listening to our community also has been critical in helping us improve services and ensure they are relevant to those who use them. We asked the public and businesses to comment on the

impact of ticket scalping, dispute resolution in the building industry and fair-trading laws. Ideas and opinions obtained through the consultation process will be integral in new and improved services.

Our commitment to consultation was not confined to the South Australian community, however. In 2007 we set ourselves the task of developing a bold yet achievable agenda for our department in line with the goals of *South Australia's Strategic Plan*. It was clear that for such a plan to be successful, it needed to be a document that related to the work of every business unit, reflecting not just my views and vision but those of staff across the department.

The *AGD Strategic Plan 2008-2010* is that plan. But the consultation process does not stop there. When I launched the plan, staff members were given the opportunity to pose questions about the future direction of the department to the Executive Directors and me. Responses will be published soon on the AGD intranet, ensuring staff have access to what were some very important and forward-thinking questions.

From the consultation process for the *AGD Strategic Plan 2008-2010*, the Sounding Board was formed. This group comprises staff at varying levels from across the department who provided feedback and progress on the plan when it was still in draft form. The Sounding Board will continue to play an integral role in providing feedback on the development of AGD business plans. A standard template was designed and has resulted in each business unit clearly articulating how its work and initiatives will contribute

to and align with the targets and goals in *South Australia's Strategic Plan* and the *AGD Strategic Plan*.

While we have spent a lot of time over the past 12 months putting in place the foundations for future success, we also have recorded many achievements.

Among these was the short-listing of Forensic Science SA (FSSA) in the 2007 Premier's Awards. The inaugural event, held during Public Sector Week, was designed to showcase excellence in the public sector. FSSA was recognised for its significant contribution to reducing victim-reported crime – a SASP target – through the administration of South Australia's DNA Database. As a result of some significant improvements, the database is now playing a pivotal role as a crime-solving and police intelligence tool.

Meanwhile, the update of *South Australia's Strategic Plan* set us a new challenge – to resolve 75 per cent of the State's native title claims by 2014. To support the community in achieving this goal, I created the Native Title Claims Resolution Unit, to ensure greater flexibility in the way we apply our resources in pursuit of the target.

In early 2008, the department also gained responsibility for veterans' affairs. This is a great privilege centred around current and former South Australian service men and women, many of whom have put their lives on the line to secure the freedom we enjoy today.

Despite the vast diversity of our business units, the Attorney-General's Department is united in its aim to strategically, yet innovatively, support and develop South Australian communities.

Our achievements this year are a credit to our dedicated staff and testament to our unfailing commitment to the people of this state.



JEROME MAGUIRE

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Attorney-General's Department Core Values

Our Vision is for South Australia to be a safe, fair and just place to live, work, visit and do business.

Our Mission is to make South Australia a state where all communities and individuals are treated fairly. We are continuing to improve public access to justice services by ensuring that our laws are inclusive and support and protect all citizens. We will continue to build the resilience of our communities, recognising and celebrating the diversity that exists within them and to support the participation of its members. As an organisation we will be progressive in meeting future challenges in a changing environment.

We Value

- Proactive, timely, responsive and professional services
- Integrity, respect and ethical behaviour in all our dealings with our customers
- The contributions of our staff and volunteers
- Collaboration and innovation in the workplace
- Leadership qualities in all areas of responsibility
- The principles of justice, fairness and equity
- Partnerships with the public and government at all levels
- Responsible and effective use of our resources
- Responsive, rigorous and results-orientated work

Our Approach We will work actively with the public to inform them of our policies and services.

We will ensure that AGD activities are inclusive, accessible and fair to all South Australians.

We will contribute to the state's reconciliation agenda by actively working towards fair and just outcomes for Aboriginal peoples.

We will provide quality service to meet the needs of our customers.

We recognise the benefit of working together with our partners at all levels of government and in the wider community.

We will develop our analytical skills, research capacity and information systems. We will use these to assess our performance, the effect of our activities and the needs of the public.

We will continually examine the way we do our work to find more creative and better ways to achieve our goals.

We will create, seek and share knowledge and information. We will reflect on our own experiences, learn from those of others and embrace new challenges.

We will communicate our actions and goals in ways that will support the achievement of our vision.

Attorney-General's Department Organisational Overview

The Attorney-General's Department is an administrative unit established under the *Public Sector Management Act 1995*. There are five divisions within the department: AGD Corporate and Business Services, Justice Business Services, Performance Management and Review, Social Justice, and Policy, Planning and Legislation. The department also comprises seven business units: the Crown Solicitor's Office, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Office of the Parliamentary Counsel, Native Title Claim Resolution, Commissioner for Victim's Rights, the Solicitor-General and the Office of the Chief Executive.

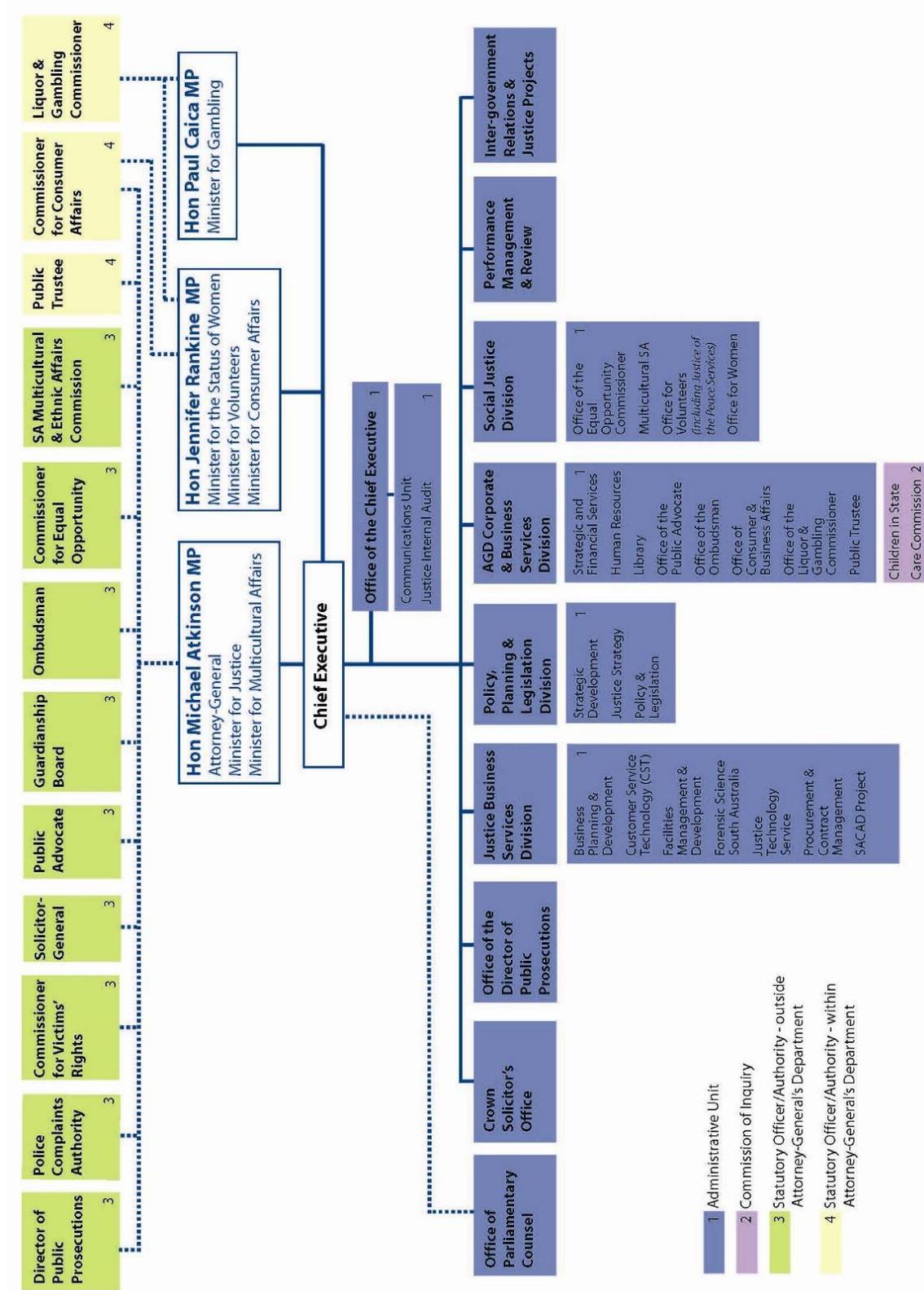
There are a number of statutory officers/authorities – independent from the department but supported by it – appointed by the Governor:

- The Director of Public Prosecutions
- Commissioner for Victim's Rights
- The Solicitor-General
- The Public Advocate
- The Guardianship Board
- The Ombudsman
- Commissioner for Equal Opportunity
- South Australian Multicultural and Ethnic Affairs Commission

The following are Statutory Officers forming part of the Attorney-General's Department:

- Commissioner for Consumer Affairs
- Liquor and Gambling Commissioner
- Public Trustee

Attorney-General's Department Structure



- 1 Administrative Unit
- 2 Commission of Inquiry
- 3 Statutory Officer/Authority - outside Attorney-General's Department
- 4 Statutory Officer/Authority - within Attorney-General's Department

Children in State Care Commission 2

AGD Divisions*

AGD Corporate and Business Services Division

The Corporate and Business Services Division comprises the Office of Consumer and Business Affairs, Office of the Liquor and Gambling Commissioner, Public Trustee Office, Office of the Public Advocate, Strategic and Financial Services, Guardianship Board, Human Resources and Administration, Office of Ombudsman, Library and Information Services and Children in State Care Commission of Inquiry.

Office for Consumer and Business Affairs* regulates the trading environment to ensure consumers are confident they will be treated fairly when buying goods or services.

Office of the Liquor and Gambling Commissioner* regulates liquor and gambling industries to ensure that activities, products and services are provided by those industries in a responsible manner, minimising harm and reflecting community values and expectations.

Public Trustee Office* oversees personal trustee, administration and investment services to the South Australian community.

Office of the Public Advocate* promotes and protects the rights and needs of those South Australians who

have a mental incapacity, and also those of their carers. This includes providing investigative, advocacy and guardianship services alongside education services, to promote understanding and awareness of relevant laws and support systems.

Strategic and Financial Services provides advisory and support services in financial and budget management, management accounting and reporting to assist AGD and Justice portfolio agencies in meeting their objectives and responsibilities.

Human Resources and Administration supports AGD business units with services and programs including training and development, employee relations, recruitment and selection, and Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare. It aims to develop a responsive and diverse workforce and position the portfolio as an employer of choice across government and to the community.

Office of Ombudsman* investigates complaints regarding the exercise of administrative powers of State Government departments, statutory authorities and local councils. It can make recommendations to agencies on matters arising from investigations. The Office of Ombudsman also reviews the determinations of agencies under the *Freedom of Information Act 1991*.

Guardianship Board* exists to provide justice for South Australians with a decision-making disability. The board has responsibility under the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1995* for appointing alternate decision-makers and the *Mental Health Act 1993* for determining involuntary treatment for mental illness.

Library and Information Services supports the essential information needs of the department by collecting, managing and providing access to relevant material, and providing research services to staff.

Children in State Care Commission of Inquiry* was established to inquire into allegations of sexual abuse of children who were in state care and any allegations of criminal misconduct that resulted in the death of a child in state care. The Commission also inquired into the incidence of sexual abuse of persons who, at the time of the abuse, were children on the APY lands. The Commission closed during 2008.

* Business Units that prepare their own annual report in addition to contributing to the AGD Annual Report

Justice Business Services Division

This division provides a range of specialist services to help Justice Portfolio agencies, including the Attorney-General's Department, achieve their goals. This is done through the provision of strategic advice, services and support in major project delivery, management of complex contracts, strategic procurement, facilities management and IT systems and support.

Forensic Science SA provides independent and timely scientific and pathological services to the justice system, for the benefit of the South Australian community.

Justice Technology Services provides planning and application services, applications architecture, technology planning, the provision of infrastructure services and the provision of IT security and audit services for the Justice Portfolio.

Program and Planning delivers a suite of business and executive services that facilitates a planned, consistent and cohesive approach to the way Justice Business Services conducts its business, manages its resources and reports on performance. It also manages discreet projects in relation to business planning and improvement for client agencies.

Major Initiatives provides the support and full range of services necessary to deliver effective, value-for-money

outcomes from major change initiatives or projects for the benefit of Justice Portfolio agencies.

Business Operations conducts strategic procurement and contract management, strategic asset management, accommodation and security services for the Justice Portfolio.

Customer Services Technology supplies helpdesk, desktop and IT infrastructure support, web management, IT security management, contract management, whole-of-government transition projects and database administration for AGD.

Performance Management and Review Division

The Performance Management and Review Division establishes performance monitoring and management programs within Attorney-General's Department business units and conducts operational reviews of business units to identify opportunities for improving service delivery and performance.

Policy, Planning and Legislation Division

Policy, Planning and Legislation Division was established in June 2007 to provide a more coordinated, collaborative and better-informed approach to the development of policy, research, planning and legislation. It focuses on criminal, civil and social justice as well as administrative, constitutional and commercial matters and other matters that are the responsibility of the Attorney-General.

Legislation and Legal Policy gives specialist legal policy advice and develops and reviews proposals affecting legislation for which the Attorney-General is responsible. The section also supports the Attorney-General's participation on Ministerial Councils and provides representation on intradepartmental, interdepartmental and intergovernmental committees.

Policy and Research undertakes research, develops policy and provides advice in priority areas identified by the Attorney-General and the Chief Executive, including Aboriginal justice, mental health and crime prevention. The branch monitors national and international criminal justice initiatives and issues in priority areas. It administers the Crime Prevention and Community Safety Grants Program.

Strategic Planning and Crime Statistics facilitates the development and monitoring of strategic plans for the Justice Portfolio and the Attorney-General's

Department. Through monitoring, research and evaluation of crime and the criminal justice system, it also provides an evidence base for criminal justice policy development and improved public understanding of crime and justice issues.

Justice Youth Reform undertakes research, development and implementation of policy objectives and strategies to support the government's youth justice agenda, in particular the department's responsibilities in relation to Monsignor Cappelletti's *To Break the Cycle* report on serious repeat offending by young people.

Social Justice Division

Social Justice Division comprises Office for Volunteers, Justice of the Peace Services, Office for Women, Office of the Commissioner for Equal Opportunity and Multicultural SA.

Multicultural SA is the agency responsible for advising the government on matters relating to multicultural and ethnic affairs in South Australia. It supports the South Australian Multicultural and Ethnic Affairs Commission. The functions of the agency are in keeping with those outlined in the *South Australian Multicultural and Ethnic Affairs Commission Act 1980*.

Office of the Commissioner for Equal Opportunity* aims to reduce discrimination and assist people affected by prejudice.

Office for Women leads positive change for women by initiating innovative policy directions and pursuing the full and equal participation of women in South Australia, both socially and economically. The Office for Women works with government agencies and the wider community, and through the Women's Information Service provides direct information referral and support to women.

Office for Volunteers provides services that enable the continued implementation of the 'Advancing the

Community Together' partnership to build stronger communities and increase volunteer rates in accordance with *South Australia's Strategic Plan*. It provides the government with innovative policy and strategic advice and maintains programs that support and promote volunteering.

The Office for Volunteers includes **Justice of the Peace Services**, which is responsible for the administration of the application and appointment processes of Justices of the Peace (JP) and Special Justices and for providing the public with access to JP services throughout South Australia.

AGD Direct Reports* and other units

In addition to the five divisions there are seven other units that form the Attorney-General's Department: Office of the Chief Executive, Crown Solicitor's Office, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Office of the Parliamentary Counsel, Native Title Claims Resolution Unit, the Solicitor-General and the Office of the Commissioner for Victims' Rights.

Office of the Chief Executive

The Office of the Chief Executive comprises an executive support team and three corporate services – communications, internal auditing and risk advisory services.

Executive Support is responsible for the provision of executive and administrative support, advice and assurance to the Chief Executive, Attorney-General's Department and Department of Justice.

Corporate Communications Unit is the conduit between the department and the public, providing communications expertise.

Justice Internal Audit is an independent assurance and consulting function that provides objective and systematic analysis, advice and recommendations on the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes.

* Business Units that prepare their own annual report in addition to contributing to the AGD Annual Report

Risk Adviser assists in developing and maintaining a risk profile to ensure an integrated risk management and control environment within the department.

Crown Solicitor's Office

Crown Solicitor's Office provides legal services to government ministers, agencies and departments.

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions*

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions prosecutes serious indictable crime on behalf of the people of South Australia. It also restrains and confiscates assets used in or derived from criminal activity.

Office of the Parliamentary Counsel

Office of the Parliamentary Counsel offers a specialist legislative drafting, information and publication service that contributes to the work of the government and Parliament.

Native Title Claim Resolution Unit

Native Title Claim Resolution Unit resolves native title claims by agreement with native title claim groups and other interested parties – if possible without going to trial. It also ensures legal advice is provided to government agencies about native title and other Aboriginal matters through the Native Title Section, Crown Solicitor's Office.

Office of Commissioner for Victims' Rights

Office of Commissioner for Victims' Rights supports the Commissioner, who advises the government, advances victims' rights and assists victims in their interactions with government agencies and others.

Solicitor-General

Solicitor-General is a statutory officer appointed by the Governor and is the state's second legal officer after the Attorney-General. The Solicitor-General represents the Crown in civil proceedings, as well as providing independent high-level advice to the Attorney-General. Departmental staff support the Solicitor-General in undertaking this work.

Attorney-General's Department Strategic Framework

The Attorney-General's Department Strategic Plan 2008-2010

The *Attorney-General's Department Strategic Plan 2008-2010* outlines the vision, mission, goals and priorities of the Attorney-General's Department for the next three years. The result of an extensive planning process involving senior managers and staff, it identifies our priority areas to ensure our programs and services are aligned and able to deliver the best possible outcomes for the South Australian community. The Chief Executive launched the plan on 8 May 2008 at an event during which he and the executive team were cross-examined about it by the Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions. The relevance of the plan will be tested regularly during the life of a newly established panel of staff known as the Sounding Board, which will play a vital role in the coming years.

The strategic plan is supported by three primary goals and 10 priority areas related to *South Australia's Strategic Plan* targets. The strategic plan goals are result-orientated and supported by key priorities.

Goal One: Community wellbeing

This goal has a strong focus on the safety and wellbeing of the public. It promotes cultural diversity and equality, and includes

protection and support of vulnerable people, victims and witnesses.

Goal Two: Access to Justice and to services

This goal is aimed at improving public access to services that are just and fair. It addresses the provision of quality customer services and improving public confidence in civil and criminal justice systems.

Goal Three: Organisational capability

This goal addresses the development of our staff capacity to ensure timely and productive responses to meet community, business and government needs. Its aim is to improve business processes and systems.

Attorney-General's Department and *South Australia's Strategic Plan*

The Attorney-General's Department contributes to many targets in *South Australia's Strategic Plan* (SASP). The department has lead status for three targets. It also coordinates the Justice Portfolio response to *SASP*. The following table indicates the department's strategic goals and how they are aligned to relevant *SASP* targets. The targets for which the department has lead status are highlighted.

Attorney-General's Department Goal	SASP Target
Goal 1: Community wellbeing	Statewide crime rates (T2.8) Multiculturalism (T5.8) Women in leadership (T5.1 & T5.2) Volunteering (T5.6) Enrolment to vote (T5.4) Aboriginal leadership (T5.7)
Goal 2: Access to Justice and to services	Customer and client satisfaction (T1.7) Statewide crime rates (T2.8) Attaining sustainability Aboriginal lands – access and management (T3.15)
Goal 3: Organisational capability	Performance in the public sector (T1.8 & T1.9) Aboriginal unemployment (T1.26) Greater safety at work (T2.11) Work-life balance (T2.12) People with disabilities (T6.22) Women (T6.23) Aboriginal employees (T6.24)

Attorney-General's Department Highlights

GOAL ONE: COMMUNITY WELLBEING

SASP Target 2.8 Statewide crime rates

SASP Target 3.15 Aboriginal lands

SASP Target 5.8 Multiculturalism

SASP Target 5.1 & 5.2 Women in leadership

SASP Target 5.6 Volunteering

SASP Target 5.4 Enrolment to vote

SASP Target 5.7 Aboriginal leadership

Priority One: Ensuring public safety

The department conducts research and develops strategies, often in conjunction with partner organisations, and leads the implementation of particular programs to improve public safety. Key programs this year were implemented in women's safety, industrial safety, sale of liquor, and consumer and business protection. Highlights are detailed below.

Research to improve public safety

Many research programs were undertaken with state and national academic institutions and industry partners, each investigating a particular aspect of public safety. Programs included screening for pre-blast explosive residues, the detection of improvised explosive devices, the design of equipment and techniques for use at crime

scenes, the impact of clandestine laboratories on the local environment, and the detection of DNA in illicit drugs.

National scams campaign

A national scams campaign was implemented in South Australia to warn consumers about the dangers of responding to scams. Education initiatives were conducted during 'Fraud Fortnight'. There was strong public interest in a mall display where a magician demonstrated parallels between the deceptive qualities of magic and those of scams.

Community support for crime prevention

The Crime Prevention and Community Safety Grants Program provided more than \$500 000 for local government and community initiatives that target priority areas of violent crime, youth, built environment, Indigenous, community capacity-building, and high-volume crime. The program helped local communities tackle crime in their own neighbourhoods.

Protection from dangerous products

Traders were assisted with product recalls following thousands of inspections during which products were found to be unsafe or non-compliant. Items banned from sale during the year include toothpaste containing unacceptable levels of diethylene glycol, bead toys containing 1,4 butanediol, and glazed ceramic cookware containing excessive levels of lead and cadmium.

Rise in industrial safety prosecutions

The government committed to Safework SA reforms. Results have shown a significant and sustained increase this year in industrial safety prosecutions undertaken by the Crown Solicitor's Office.

These prosecutions commonly involve serious injury or death to workers, or harm to the public, caused by high-profile incidents such as major explosions or amusement-ride accidents.

SPECIAL REPORT

OCBA efforts deter false billers

Prosecutions by the Office of Consumer and Business Affairs for major false-billing cases have served as a successful deterrent to would-be offenders, with a dramatic drop in the number of businesses falling victim to false-billing scams.

From a peak in 2006-07, when 30 complaints were received, the number of complaints had dropped to zero in the first half of 2008.

‘False billing’ describes the illegal practice of demanding payment for a product or service that was never authorised. In South Australia it most commonly relates to

requests that businesses pay for advertising that was never authorised. The term also relates to the practice of using false information about a publication when attempting to sell advertising. Demanding payment for advertisements that were never authorised, or making false or misleading statements about a publication, breaches the Fair Trading Act 1987.

In South Australia, the issue was highlighted when OCBA was alerted to alleged false billing by 30 publications produced by 25 different companies and one individual - most operating in Queensland and northern New South Wales.

The department undertook intensive investigations in relation to these matters and two companies were charged and are being prosecuted in the Magistrates Court. It also warned companies and individuals against engaging in illegal conduct.

The department’s efforts appear to have been effective, with no businesses reporting that they had been stung by false-billing scams between 1 January and 30 June 2008.

Addressing alcohol abuse and misuse

In partnership with local and other relevant stakeholders, the Office of the Liquor and Gambling Commissioner has participated in local liquor-licensing accords, local precinct management groups and dry-area working groups in areas including Port Augusta, Coober Pedy and the West Coast to develop liquor-related harm minimisation strategies. The Coober Pedy Licensing Accord introduced the recording (and where appropriate reporting) to local police of large liquor sales as a measure aimed at controlling the movement of liquor from Coober Pedy to the APY lands and Umoona Community.

Priority Two: Promoting diversity and social inclusion

The department focused on reducing discrimination; increasing opportunities to integrate minority groups, the vulnerable and disadvantaged; and supporting volunteering to help develop a cohesive and harmonious society in South Australia. Information and training was provided to individuals and organisations, research and forums were organised to help the government understand issues facing minority groups, and tailored support was given to Indigenous communities, ethnic groups and the voluntary sector.

Grass-roots approach to breaking the cycle of youth offending

Professor David Kennedy, an internationally renowned expert in youth crime from the John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York, visited Adelaide earlier this year. As a result of his visit, the department has committed to developing during 2008-09 a cross-government initiative aimed at enhancing criminal justice, community and individual responsibility, and resilience in young South Australians. Professor Kennedy will devise a program tailored to address the State's youth offending problems. His grass-roots approach has resulted in remarkable drops in crime in many towns and cities across the world.

SPECIAL REPORT

Football initiative to prevent crime cycle

A new Australian Rules football carnival was launched on Anzac Day 2008 to identify future indigenous leaders and sporting stars and help indigenous children realise their potential.

The Aboriginal Power Cup is a joint initiative of the Attorney-General's Department and the Port Adelaide Football Club, developed in response to recommendations outlined by Monsignor David Cappo in his *To Break the Cycle* report. The inspiration was a sport-focused project conducted by the Charlton Athletic Football Club that tackled youth crime in southeast London. The Charlton model demonstrated that engagement with at-risk youth through sport can break the cycle of crime and anti-social behaviour.

The inaugural Aboriginal Power Cup was open to South Australian Aboriginal Sports Training Academy (SAASTA) students at the Para West Adult Campus, Kaurna Plains Primary School, John Pirie Secondary School, Ceduna Area School, Port Lincoln High School and the Wiltja Program at Woodville High School.

The two-day competition will culminate in boys' and girls' grand finals, played as curtain-raisers to the AFL match between Port Adelaide and Collingwood at AAMI Stadium on 15 August 2008. Finalists are chosen according to players' demonstrations of team spirit, school attendance, uniform designs and commitment to training as well as on-field results.

The South Australian National Football League, the Departments of Premier and Cabinet, Education and Children's Services, and Families and Communities, and Justice Portfolio agencies including CAA and SAPOL backed the initiative.

Already supported with \$200 000 from the State Government for the next two years, the Aboriginal Power Cup has been well received by the community and is expected to yield positive results for Aboriginal youth across the state.

SPECIAL REPORT

Indigenous land use

One of the largest native title settlements in South Australian history was finalised in 2007–08. The settlement relates to a total area of about 50 000 square kilometres of the Gawler Ranges and land to the north of Eyre Peninsula.

Negotiations leading to the settlement involved 24 Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) between 19 pastoralists, the state and members of the Gawler Ranges native title claim group.

This achievement makes a major achievement toward the state fulfilling one of the goals in *South Australia's Strategic Plan* – that 75 per cent of all native title claims be resolved by 2014. The South Australia's Strategic Plan Audit Committee has found that the state has made good progress towards, and is on track to achieve, the target. The creation of the Native Title Claims Resolution Unit in the Attorney-General's Department is expected to drive further progress.

Among the keys to achieving the goal is the South Australian Government's focus on negotiation – rather than court battles – as the method of settling native title claims. Besides being a more cost-efficient form of resolution, discussion and negotiation develop positive, mutually beneficial, long-term outcomes and relationships between parties that may include representatives of native title claim groups; the pastoral, mineral and resources industries; local government; and the commercial fishing and aquaculture industries.

As in the case mentioned, negotiation may include the development of an ILUA. These agreements provide certainty for the signatories, by formalising how native title holders will co-exist and interact with other land users, and by finalising all compensation entitlements. Discussions are led by Attorney-General's Department negotiators, the Chief Executive's Task Force on Native Title Claim Resolution and staff from the Native

ANNUAL REPORT 2007-08

Goal 1: Community wellbeing

Priority 2: Promoting diversity and social inclusion

Title Section of the Crown Solicitor's Office, with support from other government agencies.

Reducing discrimination in South Australian organisations

The department has worked to reduce discrimination through a focus on management-led equal opportunity training. During 2007-08, successful management-training sessions and senior management briefings were delivered to a range of external organisations. An intensive workshop for senior management representatives from government agencies explored methods of improving the outcomes of discrimination complaints and pathways to successful conciliation.

Improving taxi driver safety

To address discrimination and prejudice and improve taxi-driver safety, meetings were organised between Indian and Pakistani taxi drivers and the Consuls General of India and Pakistan, the Department of Transport, Energy and Infrastructure, the Taxi Council SA and community leaders. All parties agreed to a framework for future discussions proposed by the chairman of the South Australian Multicultural and Ethnic Affairs Commission, Mr Hieu Van Le. This framework will establish regular driver-safety forums during which drivers may raise safety concerns and negotiate improvements.

Addressing discrimination in pubs and clubs

The department has been working with Drug and Alcohol Services SA to develop guidelines to assist licensees in avoiding discrimination while they comply with other laws relating to the barring of patrons and refusing services.

Management of Indigenous community organisations

The Attorney-General's Department and the Department of the Premier and Cabinet worked together to present workshops that promoted good governance by Indigenous community organisations. A proactive approach has been taken to ensure that all APY Lands' incorporated associations are listed on the public register on the Office of Consumer and Business Affairs' website, and that they are up to date with their reporting requirements.

State Aboriginal Women's Gathering

To provide opportunities for Aboriginal women's input into decision-making, the department convened the State Aboriginal Women's Gathering on 7–9 November 2007, and supported the representatives of this gathering in attending the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Women's Group gathering in Hobart on 22–23 May 2008.

Aboriginal Justice Community Development

The department funds two Community Development Officers in northwest Adelaide and the Riverland. The overall aim of their work is to ensure problem solving and engagement with local

communities to address justice issues impacting on Aboriginal people. Key initiatives have included the development and provision of management support for the Family Wellbeing Program established to reduce family violence in Aboriginal communities, and the Substance Misuse Community Resilience Project, which is based on community information and incorporates the cultural story-telling practices of traditional Aboriginal communities.

Early intervention program for young offenders

Operation Flinders is an outdoor adventure-based training program for young offenders and young people at risk of offending behaviour. The program aims to address anti-social behaviour, enhance self-esteem and team work, and encourage the identification of education and employment pathways. Funding to Operation Flinders was increased by \$200 000 in 2007-08 (for a total of \$415 000) to improve access and to establish the Next Step Program that links participants with post-program services.

Migration and community development

A multicultural forum was organised to benefit from Canada's experiences in the settlement and attraction of new migrants and the building of harmonious and prosperous communities. About 150 stakeholders with key roles in ensuring we achieve the State Government population and multicultural targets attended.

Grants awarded to multicultural community organisations

The Multicultural Grants Scheme provided grants to more than 200 community organisations to increase participation by South Australians of all backgrounds in the community, and to celebrate and value cultural diversity. The scheme aims to develop an open, inclusive and equitable multicultural society.

Showcasing multicultural diversity

About 2000 people from 42 cultural groups were assisted so they could take part in the Australia Day Community Parade. Young people from multicultural communities were supported in their participation in the 2008 ANZAC Day Eve Youth Vigils and more than 70 people from eight ethnic communities were helped so they could participate in the annual Christmas Pageant. Multicultural performance groups were organised for the 2008 International Police Tattoo at the Adelaide Entertainment Centre and multicultural events were showcased at Marion Shopping Centre and Rundle Mall.

Culturally and linguistically diverse youth representation

AGD supported the establishment of a Youth Advisory Committee to the South Australian Multicultural and Ethnic Affairs Commission. The Committee was established to provide recommendations and advice relating to issues and concerns of youth from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. Committee members were able to raise awareness and address concerns, and had the opportunity to highlight to the Commission

the achievements and contributions of these young people to the South Australian community.

Listening to refugee youth

Youth representatives from the Sudanese, Afghan and Burmese communities and the Youth Advisory Committee to the South Australian Multicultural and Ethnic Affairs Commission were invited to a multicultural breakfast. The event enabled Committee members and youth to meet each other, opened lines of communication and provided a platform for the contributions, achievements and concerns of these young people to be heard by key people in government.

'If you want to lift yourself up, lift up someone else' television campaign

The Office for Volunteers plays an enormous role in promoting volunteering in our community. In 2007 a new television campaign, 'If you want to lift yourself up, lift up someone else', was launched to encourage people to volunteer.

SPECIAL REPORT

Community Voices Program

Some of South Australia's most reputable charitable and community organisations have received help in developing DVDs and other promotional material through a project initiated by the Office of Volunteers.

St John Ambulance, Guides SA and the Hutt Community Centre are among organisations that have benefited from the 'Community Voices Program', which has operated with Flinders University's Screen Studies Department.

The program assigns Screen Studies students to organisations that have applied for assistance in creating and developing promotional materials such as DVDs.

Staged during the first semester of 2008, the program linked 10 community groups with students.

While the community groups benefit from the expertise and technology of the university and the students, the students gain valuable experience in working with clients, tailoring products to their needs, and developing material from initial ideas to public distribution.

The first group of organisations included:

- St John Ambulance SA
- Guides SA
- The Hutt Community Centre
- Leukemia Foundation of Australia
- Royal Zoological Society of SA
- Drug Arm Australasia
- Good Beginnings Australia
- Interchange
- Technical Aid to the Disabled SA
- Community Accommodation and Respite Agency

New Volunteer Resource Centres

Six councils across South Australia were each provided \$15 000 of seed funding during 2007-08 to establish Volunteer Resource Centres in their communities. It is expected that each centre will provide its community with a central hub for volunteering information, resources and support.

Business leaders pledge support for community organisations

South Australian community organisations will benefit from additional skills and knowledge and more ‘hands on deck’ following the launch of an Office for Volunteers corporate volunteering initiative. The launch led to businesses pledging almost 2000 volunteer hours from their employees to help a range of South Australian community organisations. The initiative will lead to the matching of professional and semi-professional skills with specific projects in community organisations. The businesses support their employees’ volunteer efforts with paid time off.

***Living Books* “open up” at arts festival**

To showcase and celebrate volunteering, the Attorney-General’s Department, State Library of South Australia and the Adelaide Bank Festival of Arts joined forces to present *Living Books* on 1–9 March 2008. The event was a huge success, with more than 90 extraordinary South Australians sharing their stories as *Living Books* and over 400 members of the community visiting the ‘living library’ to ‘borrow’ them.

State Volunteers Congress a resounding success

The Volunteers Congress hosted each year by the Office for Volunteers on International Volunteers Day, 5 December, again provided a forum at which leaders of the sector in South Australia could access information. About 300 people attended the 2007 congress, celebrating the theme *Cultural Diversity: Making the Difference*.

The free event featured informative speakers, a *Volunteering Across Cultures* radio forum presented and broadcast by Radio Adelaide, and a series of personal interviews filmed by University of South Australia students for pod-cast.

Women's leadership

The department led initiatives to increase women's contributions as leaders and key decision-makers in South Australia, with a focus on the women's leadership targets in *South Australia's Strategic Plan*. At 1 June 2008, women held 44 per cent of the positions on South Australian Government boards and committees, and 34 per cent of the chairs of these boards and committees were women.

Department-led initiatives included a leadership course organised for women from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. Thirteen women from Afghan, Indigenous, Italian, Iraqi, Peruvian, Sudanese and Vietnamese backgrounds attended a graduation ceremony that involved the Minister for Multicultural Affairs and the Minister for the Status of Women.

Highlighting remarkable women

A new initiative, the South Australian Women's Honour Roll, was established by the Office for Women. The Women's Honour Roll acknowledges the contribution South Australian women make to the community and highlights the many remarkable women who gain little recognition for their achievements, leadership and service. The Minister for the Status of Women, Jennifer Rankine, announced 10 finalists and the South Australian Woman of the Year at a Parliament House ceremony on 2 June 2008.

Priority Three: Enabling the public to make informed decisions

Providing the public with the necessary information to make informed decisions is good practice by any government. Business units from this department provide information about rights and responsibilities of individuals and businesses. During 2007-08, information outlets increased, media campaigns were undertaken to inform the public about their rights, seminars were staged and websites improved. Law Week provided a focus for the department to provide legal information to the public.

Know Your Rights campaign

The Office of Consumer and Business Affairs used World Consumer Rights Day on 15 March 2008 to promote its consumer-protection role, encourage consumers to understand and assert their rights, and launch the *Know Your Rights* campaign. The campaign included a magazine distributed through *The Advertiser*, a booklet distributed through Messenger Newspapers and a series of press advertisements on topical consumer issues.

Balancing work and family

Finding the right balance between work and life is a priority for many South Australians. In partnership with SafeWork SA, the Equal Opportunity Commission presented a forum about balancing work and family responsibilities, and how anti-discrimination legislation can play a role in protecting workforce participation. Radio broadcasts explained to employers how to make their workplaces more flexible and increase productivity.

More wills for South Australians

Regular promotional displays were held at major shopping centres including Marion, Tea Tree Plaza, West Lakes and Victor Harbor to promote the Public Trustee's services. Wills officers provided a "Wills on the spot" service at some presentations.

Consumer protections for the vulnerable and disadvantaged

The department joined other government agencies in presenting information sessions on consumer law for the vulnerable and disadvantaged. Sessions at various metropolitan and regional locations during Law Week provided overviews of the services and consumer protections available through each agency. Attendees included service providers who work directly with disadvantaged people.

SPECIAL REPORT

Information hubs support women across state

Women across South Australia are being connected to support and services through an innovative information service.

The South Australian Women's Information Service has added "information hubs" to the methods it uses to distribute information to women in metropolitan and regional areas.

Hubs at The Parks, Elizabeth Grove, Keithcot Farm and Renmark children's centres were among those introduced by mid 2008.

The hubs are a simple, innovative and effective method of connecting women across the State to information about issues such as family violence, health and wellbeing, employment, and legal and career advice.

Some feature computers fitted with an electronic services directory, in addition to printed information about a wide range of issues of interest to women.

The hubs also may provide a free-call telephone connection with the Women's Information Service, so that women in rural areas can discuss matters of concern with WIS personnel quickly and privately.

Improvements in online communications

Attorney-General's Department website launch

The Attorney-General's Department launched a new corporate website featuring information about the department's business units and administrative arms, strategic directions and services available to the public.

Equal Opportunity Commission expands and improves website

In response to the increasing number of people accessing the Equal Opportunity Commission website, the Commission has expanded and improved the site. The site is now easier to navigate, provides explanations for business and individuals about their rights and responsibilities, and includes information to help workers, employers and consumers manage their discrimination problems.

Public Trustee website improvements

Public Trustee maintains a range of brochures and fact sheets on its website, which has been updated to improve its usability and content.

Crime Mapper application

A significant upgrade to the *Crime Mapper* application was released on the Office of Crime Statistics and Research website. The latest release allows the public to obtain crime statistics according to either local government or statistical local areas and

thematically map them across the state. Users now may compare crime rates in their local area with those of other regions or examine changes in their local crime rates.

Office of Liquor and Gambling Commissioner electronic handbooks

Revised handbooks outlining requirements related to liquor laws and the responsible service of alcohol are now provided electronically on the Office of the Liquor and Gambling Commissioner's website. Hard-copy versions are available.

Priority Four: Protecting and supporting vulnerable people

Work in this area requires the collaboration of many agencies to ensure information provision and service delivery. Target groups include victims – particularly victims of domestic violence and drought – young people in the workplace, Aboriginal people and those with a mental incapacity.

New framework for high-risk families

Some women experience violence in public places, at work and at home. As part of its commitment to a safer community, the South Australian Government supports a more strategic and comprehensive approach to combating violence against women, to make the best use of resources and to guide future action.

The Family Safety Framework – trialled by the Office for Women in Holden Hill, Noarlunga and Port Augusta – is an integrated services model designed to provide the best possible outcomes for women and children at a high risk of family violence. It requires a partnership of government and community organisations working to help women move forward in their lives, and reflects the diversity of women's experiences and circumstances.

Improving victim assistance

The Commissioner for Victims' Rights secured the Attorney-General's approval to fund the Victim Support Service, Road Trauma Support Team, Rape & Sexual Assault Service, Child Protection Services and Homicide Victims Support Group.

Financial assistance totalling about \$1.6 million included extra short-term funding for the Victim Support Service's outreach services and to help the Road Trauma Support Team establish teams in regional centres.

Drought-reach program established

A drought-reach program was established to provide information, support and referral options to women living in drought-affected areas across the state. Twenty sessions were held during June 2008 featuring guest speakers from government and non-government agencies.

Young workers at risk

Young people are particularly vulnerable to exploitation in the workplace, and are often unsure of their rights and afraid to complain. To address this, the Equal Opportunity Commission has played a lead role in a highly successful collaboration with SafeworkSA, Office for Youth, Young Workers Legal Service, the Trainee Advocate and the Employee Ombudsman through which young workers are informed about their rights at work. Methods of distributing the information in 2007-08 included a Career's Expo stall and radio interviews on Fresh FM.

Family mediation started

The Guardianship Board receives guardianship and other applications from family members who are in conflict with each other about the best course of action for another (potentially protected) person. The Board is developing a formal process to

provide negotiation and mediation services that encourage family members to reach mutually acceptable outcomes.

Partnering with support services

Memorandums of Understanding (MoU) were established by the Guardianship Board, the Margaret Tobin Centre and Morier Ward of Noarlunga Health Service to ensure systems exist for prompt, efficient hearings – held on site – relating to mental health matters. Work has commenced on an MoU with mental health services across South Australia.

The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions established an agreement with the non-government Victim Support Service to provide better support for the victims with whom they both come in contact.

***GOAL TWO: ACCESS TO JUSTICE
AND TO SERVICES***

SASP Target 1.7 Customer and client satisfaction

SASP Target 2.8 Statewide crime rates

SASP Target 3.15 Aboriginal lands – access and management

Priority One: Providing fair and equitable customer service

The department constantly assesses how to best provide services to all South Australians. In 2007-08 the department increased services in regional and remote areas and helped a growing population of relatives who provide care for young children. It also raised awareness among staff members about the importance of fair treatment and diversity.

Expanding consumer and business services to regional areas

During 2007-08 the Office of Consumer and Business Affairs started using Service SA in Murray Bridge to deliver services. Customers may now perform tasks such as applying for a birth, death or marriage certificate, or registering a business name, through Service SA Customer Service Centres in nine regional locations.

Support for grandparents raising grandchildren

The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registrar contributed to the development of a South Australian Government publication *Grandparents Raising Grandchildren: An information resource for*

relative caregivers. The resource kit provides such caregivers with information about available support, education, parenting and health. It also contains an informal statutory declaration to assist grandparent (or other relative) caregivers in accessing services for their grandchildren.

Staff training enhances understanding

The department worked steadily toward the targets outlined in the *AGD Disability Action Plan*. Progress included using internal trainers to provide disability awareness training aimed at managers and frontline customer service staff. The AGD induction program now contains information on the *Promoting Independence Strategy* and the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* (Cmth) highlighting to new staff members the value of a diverse workforce. The *Justice Charter of Public Service in a Diverse Society* – outlining the principles of providing fair treatment to all South Australians – was finalised and distributed to AGD staff.

Priority Two: Eliminating avoidable delays

During 2007-08 the department took action to reduce processing times and to have plans in place to avoid potential delays.

Extra laboratory testing to support safer roads

Drugs and alcohol are known to be key contributors to the South Australian road toll. The roadside testing of drivers is to be expanded from July 2008 to help address this problem. The department has acquired new state-of-the-art instrumentation and software and appointed and trained new Forensic Science SA staff members to meet the expected five-fold increase in drivers' drug sample submissions in 2008-09.

Faster processing for Guardianship Board outcomes

Interested parties require Guardianship Board-hearing outcomes promptly so they may fulfil their obligations as guardians and administrators, and to obtain legal authority to administer medical treatments. A new system introduced this year reduced the waiting time to four working days after a determination. Work is continuing to provide a real-time electronic order immediately following a hearing.

Criminal Justice Ministerial Taskforce Recommendations

The Criminal Justice Ministerial Taskforce was established in 2006 to address delays in committal and trial processes in South Australia's criminal courts. Chaired by the Solicitor-General, the taskforce includes senior representatives from the Bar and the Law

Society, members of the judiciary, the Legal Services Commission, SAPOL, the State Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions (Adelaide Office), as well as advocacy groups such as the Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement and Commissioner of Victim's Rights.

Measures being examined that may reduce court backlog, provide speedier outcomes for those involved in court proceedings and reduce taxpayer costs include: an increase in the range of matters that may be heard in the Magistrates Court; the installation of closed circuit television (CCTV) in civil and criminal courts; and modifying committal proceedings and timeframes.

SPECIAL REPORT

DNA database points to suspects across the country

More than 40,000 DNA data and profiles relating to criminal suspects and offenders have been added to the National Criminal Investigation DNA Database since it began operating in 2007.

The profiles are used to link suspects and alleged offenders to crimes such as murder, sexual assaults and robberies.

The uploading of information onto the database was made possible after the Attorney-General signed agreements with other states and territories in August 2007 to exchange the information.

The government has also committed \$5.3 million over the next four years to undertake a DNA backlog reduction program. The new program is a response to a massive increase in DNA-related casework due to improved technology, the State Government's strong stance on law and order, and the introduction of the *Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Act 2007*, which dramatically expanded SA Police's powers to seek suspects' DNA.

Forensic Science SA tested and uploaded more than 18 000 profiles to the DNA Database in 2007-08 – more than double the number in previous years – resulting in more than 1000 links being forwarded to SA Police.

The turnaround time for DNA cases is about nine months. With funding for 18 additional staff, the aim is to reduce the turnaround time and provide swifter justice for victims of crime and their families.

The funding is also expected to reduce database turnaround times from between six and eight weeks to about four weeks, contributing to a speedier resolution of police investigations.

In recognition of the increasing importance of DNA technology to criminal investigations and the justice process, a Chair in Forensic Molecular Biology is being created at Flinders University. Funding of this position is designed to strengthen research links between Forensic Science SA and Flinders University and eventually create a pool of well-trained forensic scientists. Honours students conducting research related to Forensic Science SA requirements may also be supported.

Priority Three: Making effective criminal and civil laws

The introduction into Parliament of new criminal and civil laws – some of which are detailed here – was an important feature of the department’s work in 2007-08. Legislation to combat ‘hoon’ driving, young recidivists and drug taking were high on the agenda; two major areas – bikie gangs and victims’ rights – are discussed in the *Justice Portfolio Annual Report*. Public comment was also sought on a range of issues that will inform future decision-making.

Rape and sexual assault laws passed

Following extensive public consultation in 2006-07, the most significant changes to South Australia’s rape and sexual assault laws in more than 30 years were passed by Parliament. The legislation – to come into force early in 2008-09 – provides a clearer definition of the offences and what constitutes consent, and demands that the criminal justice system is sensitive to the needs of victims of rape and sexual assault. Special arrangements prevent the accused from personally cross-examining an alleged victim who is giving evidence, and protect victims from improper, harassing or humiliating questioning. Courts will also prioritise cases involving sexual offences against children, to ensure them swift progress through the criminal justice system.

Over the next four years a public awareness campaign will use this law-reform agenda as the catalyst to achieve attitudinal and behaviour change across the South Australian community. The campaign will comprise a strong community-education focus,

including a range of public relations and advertising initiatives. There also will be an emphasis on ensuring the state's legal community – and particularly members of the judiciary and the legal profession – is aware of and understands the legislation.

SPECIAL REPORT

Legislation changes benefit home-buyers and sellers

Legislation passed in mid 2008 will have a major effect on how South Australian real-estate agents act in selling homes in the state.

Changes to the laws, which came into effect on 1 July 2008, are designed to streamline buying and selling processes and improve transparency in the real-estate industry. They follow an inquiry that involved input from agents and other related professionals.

According to the new legislation, an agent no longer will be permitted to over-estimate the value of a home in order to secure the listing from a potential seller or to advertise a property at a price well below what is believed to be its true value.

At an auction, dummy bids are prohibited, anyone intending to bid must be registered, and records are to be kept of all legitimate bids. An auctioneer may make no more than three 'vendor bids', which cannot be above the reserve price and must be audibly declared to the auction gathering as vendor bids.

The legislation also requires that all agents, sales representatives and auctioneers meet qualification requirements and be registered with the Office of Consumer and Business Affairs.

A breach of the legislation may incur a penalty, with a maximum fine of \$20 000.

Raising public safety as a primary consideration in sentencing

The *Criminal Law (Sentencing) (Dangerous Offenders)*

Amendment Act 2007 became operational on 1 November 2007.

The Act requires sentencing courts to give primary consideration to protecting the community when determining sentences; introduces minimum non-parole periods for major indictable offences that result in the death or total and permanent incapacity of victims; and enables a court to cancel the non-parole periods of certain offenders who are serving life imprisonment for murder and who pose ongoing risks to the public. The Act also clarifies provisions of the *Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act* relating to the ongoing imprisonment of offenders found unable or unwilling to control their sexual instincts.

More rights for caravan and mobile-home park residents

The *Residential Parks Act 2007* increases the rights of residents of caravan, mobile-home and residential parks and clarifies the responsibilities of park operators and long-term renters. Among other protections, the Act – which became operational in November 2007 – demands that tenancy agreements are in writing and that bonds are lodged with the Commissioner of Consumer Affairs. In addition, residents may access the Residential Tenancies Tribunal.

Criminal Assets Confiscation (Serious Offences) Amendment Act 2007

This Act, which became operational on 1 November 2007, prevents people profiting from the publication of reports of criminal activities. The Act includes a new definition of ‘foreign offence’ and widens the definition of ‘serious’ offence to include any foreign offence declared by regulation.

Stopping repeat young offending

The *Statutes Amendment (Young Offenders) Act 2007* provides a new pathway for serious repeat young offenders to be dealt with as adults. Now, in dealing with a young person in this way, the court must take into account general deterrence, public safety and rehabilitation. This ensures community safety is considered when dealing with serious repeat offenders. The amendments also provide for harsher penalties for adults who involve children in crime. The Act became operational on 3 February 2008.

Criminal Law (Clamping, Impounding and Forfeiture of Vehicles) Act 2007

Vehicle impounding laws were enhanced so that the vehicles of ‘hoon’ and drug drivers and those who drive persistently unregistered or unlicensed, as well as those belonging to graffiti vandals, can be clamped at home for up to 90 days. Vehicle clamping provides an immediate sanction that not only causes inconvenience, but also involves an element of public shame. Vehicles of such drivers may also be impounded or forfeited. The courts sell forfeited cars, with proceeds going to the Victims of

Crime fund. The period for which the courts can take into account a previous offence has been extended from five to 10 years. This legislation was enacted in August 2007.

Reducing illegal drug use

Amendments to the *Controlled Substances Act 1984* provide for a new offence: possession of equipment or documents relating to the manufacture of a controlled drug (such as varieties of amphetamines) or the cultivation of a controlled plant (in particular cannabis) without reasonable excuse.

The government announced a list of about 30 items – identified, in consultation with SA Police, as those most closely linked to illegal drug making – that will be banned under the new laws.

Under the changes, people who cannot give a lawful reason for having these illegal drug-making items risk imprisonment for up to two years or a fine of \$10 000. To further protect the public from drug abuse and misuse, legislation was passed to ban the sale of drug paraphernalia such as bongos, ice pipes and cocaine kits.

The maximum penalties for the offence relating to equipment are higher if the offence is committed by a body corporate or involves the sale of the equipment to children. Prior to the introduction of this legislation, very few cases had been brought against commercial outlets selling drug paraphernalia because of the difficulty of proving that the seller intended the equipment be used in connection with preparing or consuming an illicit drug.

Amendments to the Classification (Publications, Films and Computer Games (Classification Process) Amendment Bill 2008

The National Classification Scheme (NCS) is a cooperative arrangement under which the Classification Board classifies films, computer games and certain publications.

Consistent with South Australia's commitment to the NCS, legislation is being amended to streamline the classification process. Changes include the introduction of an additional content assessor scheme, and provide that previously classified films do not require fresh classification after alterations such as new subtitles or navigation functions.

Anti-social behaviour contracts and orders

Anti-social behaviour can have a considerable impact on communities, even if the actions are not actually criminal. Anti-social behaviour may develop into criminal behaviour if left unchecked and may create fear and dysfunction in communities. Ongoing evaluation of future anti-social behaviour measures was identified as an effective way to measure their impact on crime, population groups and social cohesion.

In 2007-08 the department began developing a strategy to deal with anti-social behaviour. Research and analysis of other jurisdictions was undertaken and in November 2007 three UK practitioners in the field of anti-social behaviour visited South Australia at the invitation of the Attorney-General's Department. The visit provided an opportunity for South Australian

policymakers to hear lessons to be learnt from the UK experience. Specific elements included the importance of early intervention techniques as a preventative measure, a collaborative approach by government and non-government agencies, and having a broad range of tools available to tackle the problem.

Advance Directives Review

An ‘advance directive’ enables a person to appoint another person to make financial, health or other care decisions on his or her behalf, should the mental capacity to make such decisions is lost. In order to increase the use of advance directives in South Australia, and to prevent their abuse, the South Australian Government established a committee – supported by three government departments including AGD – to review the system. The review has given individuals, families, community groups and key stakeholders an opportunity to contribute to the development of any amending legislation. The review committee regularly reports to the Attorney-General.

Improved protection for people signing with a fitness provider

The Health and Fitness Industry Code of Practice has been amended to better protect consumers who sign with fitness providers. Fixed-term agreements are set at a maximum of 12 months, and periodic agreements are capped at three months. The financial outlay a fitness centre can request upfront has been limited, to minimise potential losses to consumers should a centre close down.

Public comment sought on consumer and business issues

A discussion paper on the *Fair Trading Act 1987* was released as part of a review that will ascertain if existing provisions within the Act are effective and if emerging consumer issues exist that may that require inclusion.

The third and final discussion paper on the *Building Work Contractors Act 1995* relates to discipline and compliance. The discussion paper aims to improve the capacity of consumers and traders to resolve disputes quickly and fairly, and to ensure the fast and fair resolution of disciplinary action against unscrupulous traders.

‘Ticket scalping’ involves the purchase of blocks of tickets with the intention to resell the tickets at a profit. This practice can distort the market for tickets to popular events, forcing those who can afford it to pay more than the face value of tickets, at the same time excluding those who cannot. A draft Code of Practice designed to address the problem of ticket scalping was released for public consideration and comment in November 2007, and submissions are now being reviewed.

The use of brokers to access credit for personal or business use has increased significantly in recent years. The Ministerial Council on Consumer Affairs circulated a draft bill aimed at introducing nationally consistent legislation to regulate the broking market.

GOAL THREE: ORGANISATIONAL CAPABILITY

SASP Target 1.8 & 1.9 Performance in the public sector

SASP Target 1.26 Aboriginal unemployment

SASP Target 2.11 Greater safety at work

SASP Target 2.12 Work-life balance

SASP Target 6.22 People with disabilities

SASP Target 6.23 Women

SASP Target 6.24 Aboriginal employees

Priority One: Investing in our people

Staff training is a continuous undertaking for the department. In 2007-08, notable highlights included investment in leadership skills and in creating a culture within the department that recognises and respects the values, cultures and traditions of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

AGD training and development

In addition to the portfolio-wide training opportunities identified in the *Justice Portfolio Annual Report*, the department provided programs specific to AGD. In 2007-08 these included a focus on developing employees' leadership and supervisory skills and abilities, and on customer service.

Ensuring good performance management of staff is key to the success of this agenda. In 2006-07 the *AGD Performance*

Management and Development Policy was reviewed, a more rigorous process developed, and programs specifically designed to support the introduction of the revised policy. This resulted in a significant rise in the number of performance-management and development discussions: in 2007-08, 82 per cent of staff members took part in these discussions, compared with 62 per cent in 2006-07. Individual staff-development plans are also used by Human Resources to determine corporate training needs and skills gaps.

Reconciliation and the Indigenous Retention and Employment Strategy

The department's introduction to Aboriginal cultural awareness course is called 'Past, Present, Future'. This course supports the Justice Portfolio's *Indigenous Retention and Employment Strategy* (IRES), which aims to create a culture within the portfolio that recognises and respects the values, cultures and traditions of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

During 2007-08 the IRES was reviewed and updated to ensure the cultural competence of all staff continually improves, contributing to AGD becoming a more welcoming and culturally inclusive workplace that is responsive to the needs of the community.

During Reconciliation Week 2008 AGD staff could attend a free film event and participate in a casual day. In addition, information on careers in the justice sector was provided at the annual Reconciliation Day Barbecue and Family Fun Day organised by Reconciliation SA.

Two significant training and professional development programs were offered for Aboriginal staff.

Managing diversity

In recognition of the need to develop the leadership skills and confidence of women within the department, two training opportunities were offered. The 'Ignite' Program and the High Performance Women's Leadership Program enhanced skills in public speaking, business-case writing and strategic thinking.

Priority Two: Supporting the improvement of business processes and systems

At a corporate level, governing bodies consisting of senior executives were empowered by the Chief Executive to develop and lead strategic initiatives to benefit the whole organisation. All staff were encouraged to participate in developing the new strategic directions of the organisation and a business-planning methodology has been devised to help the department meet its objectives. Various individual business units have reviewed and restructured their working processes and support systems.

Standardisation of business planning

Following significant input from staff across the department, business plans in 2008-09 will for the first time adhere to a standardised, across-department process. The unified approach will support the AGD Strategic Plan and prepare business units for the introduction of a Business Planning and Reporting Framework for the 2009-10 planning cycle.

Strengthened corporate governance

During 2007-08, the AGD also worked to ensure the department will be compliant with changes to Treasurer's Instructions. Financial policies and new governance strategies and policies – such as a fraud and corruption control policy and a committees policy – will contribute significantly to strengthening corporate governance within AGD.

New debt recovery system

A new debt recovery system was introduced in 2007-08. Under the new system, all debts relating to the Criminal Injury Compensation Fund and the Victims of Crime Fund will be managed to ensure optimal recovery from offenders. Recovery of debts from offenders will give the Victims of Crime Fund the ability to fully compensate victims.

Facilitating major infrastructure

The Crown Solicitor's Office (CSO) is providing legal advice to government in relation to the new prison and school public-private partnership projects. It is also legal adviser for the Marjorie Jackson-Nelson Hospital project.

Priority Three: Reducing Red Tape

The focus of the work in 2007-08 was on improving the competitiveness of South Australian businesses. A series of initiatives undertaken by AGD is estimated to cut the cost of doing business in South Australia by at least \$22 million. Some of the initiatives are outlined below.

Consent requirements for ‘Certificate of Approval’

The *Liquor Licensing Act* was reviewed and amended in 2007-08 to improve the process of applying for a ‘certificate of approval’ for proposed licensed premises.

Streamlining application processes for security and investigation companies

Overseas-based directors of security and investigation companies are ordinarily required to present themselves in Adelaide for fingerprinting. A discretion exercised by the Attorney-General now allows such directors to be exempt from fingerprinting in appropriate circumstances. This represents an expected saving to business of about \$220 000 a year.

The assessment process for security and investigation licensees will now start when they begin training for their security and investigation agent’s qualification. This allows security agents to begin work two weeks earlier than in the past.

New procurement process thresholds

From 1 April 2008 the Attorney-General's Department increased its threshold for requiring open competitive processes to \$220 000. This increase minimises the costly and time-consuming tender processes for low-value contracts and has contributed to AGD red-tape reductions valued at an estimated \$6.78 million.

New wine labelling saves money

New rules were introduced to allow South Australian wine makers to use one label for both local and international markets. South Australia was the first state to adopt international standards estimated to save its wine industry \$14.4 million a year. Producers can choose to follow the new labelling standards or continue abiding by existing rules for the local market.

The Council of Australian Governments has endorsed these new standards, and has now asked other states and territories to implement similar changes. The Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics has estimated that such changes would save the Australian wine industry \$25 million in labelling costs each year.

Reinstatement of licences

Licensees may now retain their existing licence numbers when renewing expired licences. This has eliminated the expense incurred in printing and advertising costs associated with

publicising a new licence number, resulting in a total saving to South Australian businesses of \$428 000 a year.

Reducing red tape for prescribed associations

Hundreds of the state's smaller sporting groups, professional associations and ethnic and cultural clubs have benefited from changes to the *Associations Incorporation Act 1985* that eliminate the requirement to lodge periodic returns unless their total gross receipts exceed \$500 000. The previous threshold was \$200 000.

Attorney-General's Department

Financial Statements 2007-08



Financial Performance

Financial Overview

Tables 1 to 3 and Figures A to D provide summaries of the Income Statement, Cash Flow Statement, Balance Sheet and Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses that compare the 2007-08 revised budget with actual results for 2006-07 and 2007-08.

The detailed 2007-08 financial statements are presented in the Appendices of this report.

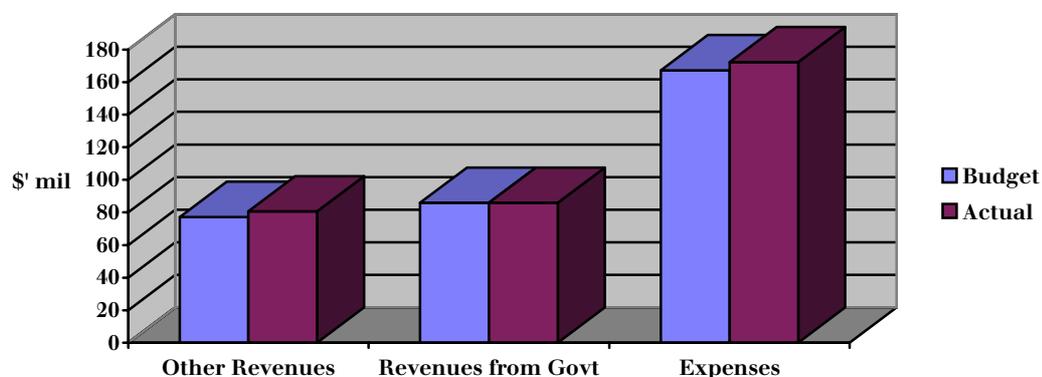
Controlled Activities

Table 1: Summary of Income Statement

	Revised Budget 2007/08 \$'000	Actual 2007/08 \$'000	Actual 2006/07 \$'000
Total Income	163 153	166 527	148 078
Total Expenses*	167 227	172 216	147 098
Net Result before Restructure	(4 074)	(5 689)	980
Net Revenue from Administrative Restructure	-	-	3 280
Net Result after Restructure	(4 074)	(5 689)	4 260

** The budget for Cash Alignment payments is included against Total Expenses in the revised budget to match the treatment in the Financial Statements.*

Figure A: 2007-08 Revised budget and actual results per Income Statement



The Department recorded a deficit before restructure of \$5.7m compared with a budgeted deficit of \$4.1m, an unfavourable variation of \$1.6m.

Total income in 2007-08 was \$166.5m, including appropriation funding of \$85.9m. Total income was \$3.4m above the revised budget in 2007-08, mainly due to the receipt of additional revenue by the Crown Solicitor's Office for legal services and disbursements and once-off additional revenue received from the Commonwealth for Community Legal Centres.

Total expenses in 2007-08 were \$172.2m, \$5.0m above the revised budget. Most of this was due to additional expenditure on contract staff, witness expenses, legal costs and claimable disbursements incurred by the Crown Solicitor's Office and the additional grant payment to Community Legal Centres.

Note that not all expenses impact on the budget result. If non-impacting expenses are removed, the Department achieved a favourable variation of \$1.1 million against budget in 2007-08.

The increase in income and expenses in 2007-08, compared to 2006-07, is mainly due to the full-year impact of Forensic Science SA, Office for Women and Office for Volunteers which were part of the Department for a full year in 2007-08 compared to a part year in 2006-07.

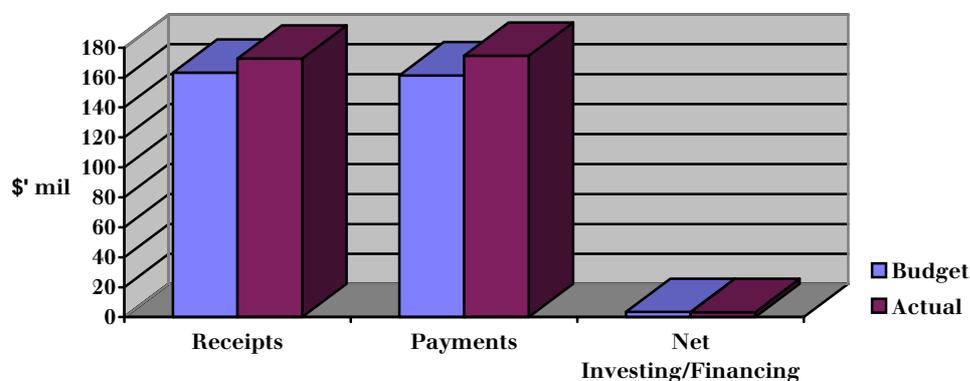
The administrative restructure in 2006-07 relates to Forensic Science SA, Office for Women and Office for Volunteers transferring to the Department during 2006-07.

Table 2: Summary of Cash Flow Statement

	Revised Budget 2007/08 \$'000	Actual 2007/08 \$'000	Actual 2006/07 \$'000
Operating Activities			
Receipts	163 282	172 733	152 332
Payments	161 493	174 505	147 765
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	1 789	(1 772)	4 567
Investing Activities			
Payments	(3 439)	(3 394)	(838)
Net cash used by investing activities	(3 439)	(3 394)	(838)
Financing Activities			
Receipts	-	-	1 047
Net cash provided by financing activities	-	-	1 047
Net increase in cash held	(1 650)	(5 166)	4 776
Cash at beginning of reporting period	26 564	26 564	21 788
Cash at end of reporting period	24 914	21 398	26 564

** The budget for the Cash Alignment payment is included against Total Expenses as opposed to revenue in the revised budget to match the treatment in the Financial Statements.*

Figure B: 2007-08 Revised budget and actual results per Cash Flow Statement



The Department recorded a decrease in cash flows of \$5.2m in 2007-08 compared with a budgeted decrease of \$1.7m, an unfavourable variation of \$3.5m.

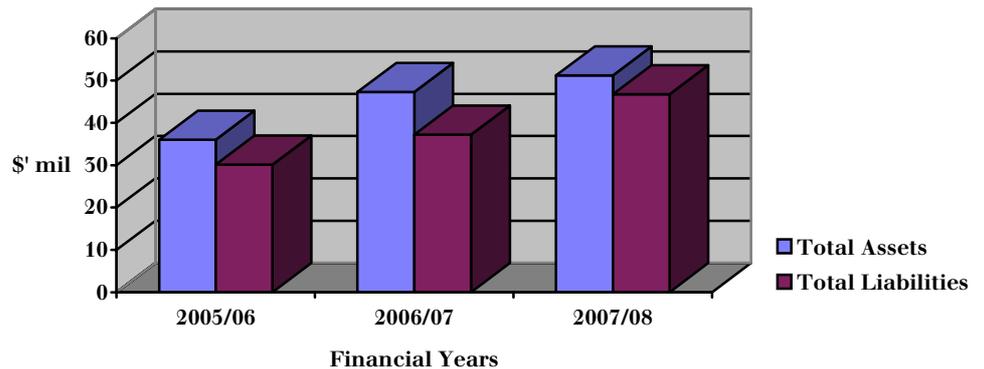
Operating payments in 2007-08 were \$13.0m above budget. This variance is mainly due to Goods and Services Tax remitted to the Australian Taxation Office, additional payments for Crown Solicitor's Office claimable disbursements, legal costs, witness expenses and contract staff and an additional once-off grant payment to Community Legal Centres.

Operating receipts in 2007-08 were \$9.5m above budget. This is mainly due to higher than anticipated revenue for Crown Solicitor's Office legal services and disbursements and Goods and Services Tax receipts.

The increase in operating receipts and payments and investing payments in 2007-08, compared with 2006-07, is mainly due to the

full-year impact of Forensic Science SA, Office for Women and Office for Volunteers which were part of the Department for a full year in 2007-08 compared to a part year in 2006-07.

Figure C: Comparison of Total Assets to Total Liabilities

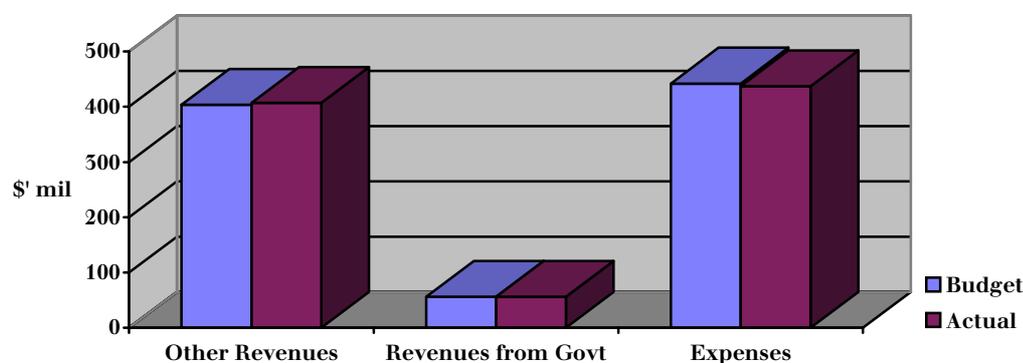


Total assets increased from \$36.0m in 2005-06 to \$51.2m in 2007-08. Total liabilities increased from \$30.1m in 2005-06 to \$46.8m in 2007-08. The increase in total assets and liabilities is mainly due to the transfer of the Office for Women, Office for Volunteers and Forensic Science SA to the Department during 2006-07 and the full year impact of these agencies for 2007-08.

Administered Activities*Table 3: Summary Statement of Administered Income and Expenses*

	Revised		
	Budget	Actual	Actual
	2007/08	2007/08	2006/07
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Total Income	459 555	462 856	467 630
Total Expenses	441 802	436 792	447 958
Net Result before Restructure	17 753	26 064	19 672
Net revenue from Administrative Restructure	-		198
Net Result after Restructure	17 753	26 064	19 870

Figure D: 2007-08 Revised budget and actual results per Schedule of Administered Revenues and Expenses



The Department recorded a surplus net result before restructure for Administered items of \$26.1m compared to a revised budgeted surplus of \$17.8m, a favourable variation of \$8.3m.

Total income in 2007-08 was \$462.9m, \$3.3m above the revised budget. This favourable variance is mainly due to higher than budgeted interest earnings relating to the Agents Indemnity Fund and the Residential Tenancies Fund.

Total expenses for 2007-08 were \$436.8m, \$5.0m below the revised budget. This favourable variance is mainly due to a decrease in subsidies paid to liquor licensees and claims paid from the Agents Indemnity Fund.

Trends

The table below shows the trend of financial performance of the Department's controlled activities over the last three years.

Table 4: Financial Performance Measures

	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Net operating surplus/(deficit) from ordinary activities	(5 689)	980	47
Revenues from government as a source of funding	49%	52%	51%
Average employee cost	88.5	68.5	79.4
Operating expenses per employee	143.5	110.1	129.8
Consultants as a percent of operating expenses	0%	0%	0%
Change in net assets	(5 689)	4 260	2 535
Net assets	4 428	10 117	5 857
Ratio of current assets to current liabilities	1.97	2.28	2.21
Percent of creditors paid within 30 days	99%	96%	96%

Contractual Arrangements

The Department did not enter into any contractual arrangements that exceeded \$4 million during the financial year.

Account Payment Performance

Treasurer's Instruction 11 requires all undisputed accounts to be paid within 30 days of the date of the invoice or claim unless there is a discount or a written agreement between the agency and the creditor.

As indicated in Table 4, the department was able to pay 99 percent of all invoices by the due date (96 percent in 2006-07). The remaining one percent of invoices reflect both disputed accounts and late payment of undisputed accounts (four percent in 2006-07)

Table 5: Account Payment Performance

Particulars	Number of accounts paid	Percentage of accounts paid (by number)	Value in \$A of accounts paid (\$'000)	Percentage of accounts paid (by value)
Paid by due date	31 029	99%	135 782	99%
Paid < 30 days from due date	308	1%	565	1%
Paid > 30 days from due date	60	0%	17	0%

External Audit

All external audit work (except taxation) is undertaken by the Auditor-General's Department. The department has responded to issues raised by the Auditor-General's Department during the year.

Public Sector Fraud

The Attorney-General's Department is committed to the prevention, detection and reporting of fraud and corruption in connection with the department's activities.

The Department has established a number of key fraud and corruption control strategies and no incidents of fraud were reported in the Department during the reporting period.

Consultant Arrangements

The Department's expenditure on consultancies has increased from 2006-07. The Department spent \$0.66m on consultants during 2007-08 (including \$0.05m relating to Administered Items). In 2006-07, the Department spent \$0.47m (including \$0.06m relating to Administered Items).

Details regarding the use of consultants are in Note 6 and Note 42 to the accounts. A total of 17 consultants were engaged in the below \$10,000 bracket.

Provider	Purpose	Amount Paid
<\$10 000		
Various	Various	
Total <\$10 000		\$ 77 050.00
\$10 000 - \$50 000		
Centric Group	Assistance in recruitment of Director of Forensic Science	
Courts Administration Authority	Concept design and master review plan of the Criminal Courts	
McGregor Tan Research	Conduct market research survey of customers of the Office of Consumer and Business Affairs	
Lateral Economics	Provision of a report on cutting red tape for business	
Lateral Economics	Evaluation of the Office of Consumer and Business Affairs - Independent Member of Steering Committee	
KDN Services	Forensic Science SA strategic review	
Gibson Quai-AAS Pty Ltd	Provision of Telecommunication specialist services in support of the Audio Management System and SA Computer Aided Dispatch project	
Leadership Sphere	Provision of a professional development program	
Dr Sharon Casey	Court Assessment Referral Drugs Scheme treatment model quality improvement project	
Total \$10 000 - \$50 000		\$ 240 822.90
>\$50 000		
ICG Pty Ltd	Management services associated with the development of a lottery licensing system	
Broadleaf Capital	Office of the Liquor and Gambling Commission - compliance and enforcement review	
The Allen Consulting Group	Evaluation of the Office of Consumer and Business Affairs	
Total > \$50 000		\$ 345 891.77
GRAND TOTAL:		\$ 663 764.67

Auditor General's Report

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

As required by section 31 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, I have audited the accompanying financial report of the Attorney-General's Department for the financial year ended 30 June 2008. The financial report comprises:

- An Income Statement
- A Balance Sheet
- A Statement of Changes in Equity
- A Cash Flow Statement
- A Program Schedule of Income and Expenses
- A Statement of Administered Income and Expenses
- A Statement of Administered Assets and Liabilities
- A Statement of Changes in Administered Equity
- A Statement of Administered Cash Flows
- A Program Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses
- A summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes
- A certificate from the Chief Executive and the Executive Director Corporate and Business Services

The Responsibility of the Chief Executive for the Financial Report

The Chief Executive is responsible for the preparation and the fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations). This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation

of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Auditor's Opinion

In my opinion, the financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Attorney-General's Department as at 30 June 2008, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations).



S O'Neill
AUDITOR-GENERAL
26 September 2008

Certification of the Financial Report

We certify that:

- the attached General Purpose Financial Report for the Attorney-General's Department presents fairly, in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1987, applicable Australian Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia, the financial position of the Attorney-General's Department as at 30 June 2008, the results of its operation and its cash flows for the year then ended;
-
- the attached financial statements are in accordance with the accounts and records of the department and give an accurate indication of the financial transactions of the department for the year then ended; and
-
- internal controls over the financial reporting have been effective throughout the reporting period.



Jerome Maguire
Chief Executive

26 September 2008



Debra Contala
Executive Director
Corporate and Business Services

26 September 2008

INCOME STATEMENT

For the Year Ended 30 June 2008

	Note No.	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Expenses			
Employee benefit expenses	5	103 927	89 932
Supplies and services	6	48 366	40 228
Grants and subsidies	7	11 893	10 112
Depreciation and amortisation	8	3 111	3 085
Net loss from disposal of assets	9	-	19
Other expenses	10	1 236	1 181
Total expenses		168 533	144 557
Income			
Revenues from fees and charges	12	67 859	59 905
Recoveries	13	6 818	4 675
Commonwealth revenues		4 022	3 159
Interest revenues	14	-	1
Other income	15	1 912	2 674
Total income		80 591	70 414
Net cost of providing services		(87 942)	(74 143)
Revenues from / payments to SA Government			
Revenues from SA Government	16	85 936	77 664
Payments to SA Government	16	3 683	2 541
Net result before restructure		(5 689)	980
Net revenue from administrative restructure	17	-	3 280
Net result after restructure		(5 689)	4 260
The net result after restructure attributable to the SA Government as owner		(5 689)	4 260

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

BALANCE SHEET

As at 30 June 2008

	Note No.	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	18	21 398	26 564
Receivables	19	11 766	9 798
Lease incentive receivable		3 200	-
Total current assets		36 364	36 362
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	20A	9 370	9 644
Intangible assets	21A	1 880	1 323
Lease incentive receivable		3 580	-
Total non-current assets		14 830	10 967
Total assets		51 194	47 329
Current liabilities			
Payables	22	8 038	7 344
Employee benefits	23	9 140	8 113
Provisions	24	428	286
Lease incentives liability		879	201
Other current liabilities	25	20	20
Total current liabilities		18 505	15 964
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	22	2 009	1 919
Employee benefits	23	19 055	17 758
Provisions	24	1 441	1 152
Lease incentives liability		5 756	419
Total non-current liabilities		28 261	21 248
Total liabilities		46 766	37 212
Net assets		4 428	10 117
Equity			
Asset revaluation reserve		4 000	4 000
Retained earnings		428	6 117
Total equity		4 428	10 117
The total equity attributable to the SA Government as owner		4 428	10 117
Commitments	27		
Contingent assets and liabilities	28		

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the Year Ended 30 June 2008

	Asset revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 30 June 2006	4 000	1 857	5 857
Net result after restructure for 2006-07	-	4 260	4 260
Total recognised income and expense for 2006-07	-	4 260	4 260
Balance at 30 June 2007	4 000	6 117	10 117
Net result after restructure for 2007-08	-	(5 689)	(5 689)
Total recognised income and expense for 2007-08	-	(5 689)	(5 689)
Balance at 30 June 2008	4 000	428	4 428

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

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the Year Ended 30 June 2008

	Note No.	2008 Inflows (Outflows) \$'000	2007 Inflows (Outflows) \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash outflows			
Employee benefit payments		(101 080)	(87 561)
Payments for supplies and services		(48 510)	(39 429)
Grants and subsidies		(11 893)	(10 112)
GST payments on purchases		(8 103)	(7 056)
Other payments		(1 236)	(1 066)
Cash used in operations		(170 822)	(145 224)
Cash inflows			
Fees and charges		65 461	57 826
Receipts from Commonwealth		4 022	3 159
GST receipts on revenue		4 424	4 137
GST input tax credits		3 619	2 715
Interest received		-	41
Recoveries		6 818	4 675
Other receipts		2 453	2 115
Cash generated from operations		86 797	74 668
Cash flows from SA Government			
Receipts from SA Government		85 936	77 664
Payments to SA Government		(3 683)	(2 541)
Cash generated from SA Government		82 253	75 123
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	26	(1 772)	4 567
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash outflows			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(2 658)	(800)
Payments for Intangible Assets		(736)	(38)
Net cash used in investing activities		(3 394)	(838)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Cash inflows			
Receipts from restructure activities		-	1 047
Net cash provided by financing activities		-	1 047
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(5 166)	4 776
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		26 564	21 788
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	18	21 398	26 564

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTERED INCOME AND EXPENSES

For the Year Ended 30 June 2008

	Note No.	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Income			
Taxation revenue	31	325 962	347 001
Revenues from SA Government	32	55 892	58 232
Grants and subsidies received	33	29 596	27 434
Interest revenues	34	25 863	19 506
Victims of Crime levies		16 629	7 955
Fees and charges		2 564	2 330
Recoveries and other income	35	6 350	5 172
Total income		462 856	467 630
Expenses			
Payments to Consolidated Account		360 788	372 377
Grants	36	34 719	31 766
Victims of Crime payments	37	11 869	13 459
State Rescue Helicopter Service charges	38	9 005	9 149
Employee benefit expenses	39	6 449	6 791
Depreciation	40	236	213
Net loss from disposal of assets	41	84	14
Other expenses	42	13 642	14 189
Total expenses		436 792	447 958
Operating surplus		26 064	19 672
Net revenue from administrative restructure	43	-	198
Operating surplus after restructure		26 064	19 870
The operating surplus after restructure attributable to the SA Government as owner		26 064	19 870

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTERED ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

As at 30 June 2008

	Note No.	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	44	115 895	94 711
Receivables	45	29 458	32 523
Investments	46	46 882	36 103
Other current assets	47	274	559
Total current assets		190 487	163 896
Non-current assets			
Investments	46	81 659	76 778
Property, plant and equipment	48A	1 027	823
Total non-current assets		82 686	77 601
Total assets		273 173	241 497
Current liabilities			
Payables	49	5 209	4 141
Employee benefits	50	135	190
Other current liabilities	51	75 855	73 420
Total current liabilities		81 179	77 751
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	49	7	12
Employee benefits	50	67	113
Other non-current liabilities	51	51 118	40 620
Total non-current liabilities		51 192	40 745
Total liabilities		132 371	118 496
Net assets		140 802	123 001
Equity			
Asset revaluation reserve		1 729	9 992
Retained earnings		159 073	113 009
Total equity		140 802	123 001
The total equity attributable to the SA Government as owner		140 802	123 001
Commitments	53		
Contingent assets and liabilities	54		

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ADMINISTERED EQUITY

For the Year Ended 30 June 2008

	Asset revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 30 June 2006	8 391	93 139	101 530
Gain on revaluation of investments during 2006-07	1 601	-	1 601
Net income/expense recognised directly in equity for 2006-07	1 601	-	1 601
Operating surplus after restructure for 2006-07	-	19 870	19 870
Total recognised income and expense for 2006-07	1 601	19 870	21 471
Balance at 30 June 2007	9 992	113 009	123 001
Loss on revaluation of investments during 2007-08	(8 263)	-	(8 263)
Net income/expense recognised directly in equity for 2007-08	(8 263)	-	(8 263)
Operating surplus after restructure for 2007-08	-	26 064	26 064
Total recognised income and expense for 2007-08	(8 263)	26 064	17 801
Balance at 30 June 2008	1 729	139 073	140 802

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

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTERED CASH FLOWS

For the Year Ended 30 June 2008

	Note No.	2008 Inflows (Outflows) \$'000	2007 Inflows (Outflows) \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash inflows			
Taxation receipts		330 198	342 750
Bond lodgements		56 020	46 492
Receipts from SA Government		56 177	58 415
Grants and subsidies received		29 596	27 434
Interest received		25 759	18 785
Victims of Crime levies		15 792	7 957
Bond guarantee receipts		2 680	2 747
Fees and charges		2 395	2 391
Other receipts		6 351	5 065
Cash generated from operations		524 968	512 036
Cash outflows			
Payments to Consolidated Account		(364 359)	(370 486)
Grants		(34 719)	(31 766)
Victims of Crime Compensation payments		(11 869)	(13 459)
Employee benefit payments		(6 572)	(7 048)
Bond refunds		(40 891)	(36 260)
Bond guarantee payments		(2 680)	(2 747)
Other payments		(18 394)	(21 996)
Cash used in operations		(479 484)	(483 762)
Net cash provided by operating activities	52	45 484	28 274
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash outflows			
Payments for investments		(25 778)	(8 545)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(524)	(343)
Cash used in investing activities		(26 302)	(8 888)
Net cash used in investing activities		(26 302)	(8 888)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Cash inflows			
Receipts from restructure activities		-	317
Cash provided by financing activities		-	317
Net cash provided by financing activities		-	317
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		19 182	19 703
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		94 711	75 008
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	44	113 893	94 711

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Program Schedule of Income and Expenses for the year ended 30 June 2008.
Administered Programs (refer note 4)

	Liquor and Gambling Services 2008	Liquor and Gambling Services 2007	Consumer and Business Affairs 2008	Consumer and Business Affairs 2007	Victims of Crime 2008	Victims of Crime 2007	State Rescue Helicopter Service 2008	State Rescue Helicopter Service 2007	Bodies in Barrel 2008	Bodies in Barrel 2007
Administered Income and Expenses	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income										
Taxation receipts	325 962	347 001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenues from SA Government	5 100	5 834	450	-	6 633	6 469	7 095	6 447	-	96
Grants and subsidies received *	-	-	13 023	12 755	-	-	1 332	1 319	-	-
Interest revenues	-	-	16 044	11 770	1 440	1 045	-	-	-	-
Victims of Crime levies	-	-	-	-	16 629	7 955	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	2 481	2 330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries and other income	2	16	715	671	2 646	2 383	2 191	1 359	-	-
Total Administered Income	333 545	355 181	30 232	25 196	27 348	17 852	10 618	9 125	-	96
Expenses										
Payments to Consolidated Account	(332 872)	(345 018)	(13 025)	(12 756)	-	-	(1 050)	(1 045)	-	-
Grants	(4 387)	(4 232)	-	-	(2 391)	(2 224)	-	-	-	-
Victims of Crime payments	-	-	-	-	(11 869)	(13 459)	-	-	-	-
State Rescue Helicopter Service charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9 005)	(9 149)	-	-
Employee benefit expenses	-	-	(9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net loss from disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenses	(100)	(110)	(1 471)	(974)	(2 588)	(3 009)	(60)	(62)	-	(90)
Total Administered Expenses	(337 359)	(349 360)	(14 505)	(13 730)	(16 848)	(18 692)	(10 115)	(10 254)	-	(96)
Operating Surplus	(3 814)	5 821	15 727	11 466	10 500	(840)	503	(1 129)	-	-

* Grants and subsidies received includes \$13.6 million (\$13.4 million) received from the Commonwealth to support the operations of the Legal Services Commission. These grants are paid to the Treasurer who pays the Department both the Commonwealth and State Government contributions as part of Revenues from SA Government.

Program Schedule of Income and Expenses for the year ended 30 June 2008.
Administered Programs (refer note 4)

	Trust Accounts 2008	Trust Accounts 2007	Emergency Management Comms 2008	Emergency Management Comms 2007	Legal Aid 2008	Legal Aid 2007	Other 2008	Other 2007	Total 2008	Total 2007
Administered Income and Expenses	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income										
Taxation receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	325 962	347 001
Revenues from SA Government	-	-	3 711	4 499	27 359	24 868	5 564	10 019	55 892	58 232
Grants and subsidies received *	-	-	-	-	13 641	13 360	1 600	-	29 596	27 434
Interest revenues	8 360	6 675	-	-	-	-	19	16	25 865	19 506
Victims of Crime levies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 629	7 955
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	-	2 564	2 330
Recoveries and other income	220	180	290	290	-	-	286	275	6 550	5 172
Total Administered Income	8 580	6 855	4 001	4 789	40 980	38 228	7 552	10 308	462 856	467 630
Expenses										
Payments to Consolidated Account	-	-	-	-	(13 641)	(13 360)	(200)	(200)	(360 788)	(372 377)
Grants	-	-	(50)	-	(27 359)	(24 868)	(552)	(442)	(34 719)	(31 766)
Victims of Crime payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11 869)	(13 459)
State Rescue Helicopter Service charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9 005)	(9 149)
Employee benefit expenses	(3 590)	(3 268)	(774)	(745)	-	-	(2 076)	(2 772)	(6 449)	(6 791)
Depreciation	(96)	(101)	(98)	(71)	-	-	(42)	(41)	(236)	(213)
Net loss from disposal of assets	-	(14)	-	-	-	-	(84)	-	(84)	(14)
Other expenses	(3 305)	(1 428)	(2 077)	(3 039)	-	-	(4 041)	(5 477)	(13 642)	(14 189)
Total Administered Expenses	(6 991)	(4 811)	(2 999)	(3 855)	(40 980)	(38 228)	(6 995)	(8 952)	(436 792)	(447 958)
Operating Surplus	1 589	2 044	1 002	934	-	-	557	1 376	26 064	19 672

* Grants and subsidies received includes \$13.6 million (\$13.4 million) received from the Commonwealth to support the operations of the Legal Services Commission. These grants are paid to the Treasurer who pays the Department both the Commonwealth and State Government contributions as part of Revenues from SA Government.

Program Schedule of Income and Expenses for the year ended 30 June 2008
Controlled Programs (Refer Note 3)

	Policy Advice and Legal Services 2008 \$'000's	Policy Advice and Legal Services 2007 \$'000's	Multicultural Services 2008 \$'000's	Multicultural Services 2007 \$'000's	Equal Opportunity 2008 \$'000's	Equal Opportunity 2007 \$'000's	Police Complaints Authority 2008 \$'000's	Police Complaints Authority 2007 \$'000's	Ombudsman Services 2008 \$'000's	Ombudsman Services 2007 \$'000's
Income										
Revenues from fees and charges	16 149	15 286	2 698	2 860	140	139	-	1	-	1
Recoveries	3 718	1 851	62	50	14	16	6	2	14	11
Commonwealth revenues	14	31	-	52	10	11	-	-	-	1
Interest revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other income	284	23	4	11	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Income	20 165	15 171	2 764	2 973	165	167	7	4	15	14
Expenses										
Employee benefit expenses	(41 705)	(37 581)	(4 579)	(4 305)	(1 520)	(1 555)	(969)	(921)	(1 258)	(1 138)
Supplies and services	(9 615)	(8 011)	(1 344)	(1 571)	(884)	(631)	(251)	(284)	(381)	(330)
Grants and subsidies	(2 412)	(3 292)	(728)	(767)	(10)	(25)	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	(311)	(614)	(19)	(21)	(28)	(93)	(2)	(42)	(8)	(45)
Net loss from disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	-	-	(8)
Other expenses	(1 159)	(1 159)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenses	(55 202)	(50 657)	(6 670)	(6 664)	(2 442)	(2 315)	(1 222)	(1 247)	(1 647)	(1 519)
Net cost of providing services	(35 037)	(35 486)	(3 906)	(3 691)	(2 277)	(2 148)	(1 215)	(1 245)	(1 632)	(1 505)

*These programs relate to functions that were transferred to the Department during 2006-07. The full year effect of these programs is shown for the first time in the Program Schedule in 2007-08.

Program Schedule of Income and Expenses for the year ended 30 June 2008
Controlled Programs (Refer Note 3)

	Guardianship Services 2008	Guardianship Services 2007	Forensic Science 2008 *	Forensic Science 2007	Policy, Planning & Legislation 2008	Policy, Planning & Legislation 2007	Registratio n Services 2008	Registratio n Services 2007	Justice Portfolio Services 2008	Justice Portfolio Services 2007
	\$'000's	\$'000's	\$'000's	\$'000's	\$'000's	\$'000's	\$'000's	\$'000's	\$'000's	\$'000's
Income										
Revenues from fees and charges	-	3	3 584	1 717	146	6	13 322	12 749	15 986	12 221
Recoveries	22	18	57	10	897	777	155	139	1 055	1 194
Commonwealth revenues	-	1	-	3	3 976	3 043	-	1	14	7
Interest revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other income	3	2	9	3	342	642	362	2	320	25
Total Income	25	24	3 650	1 733	5 361	4 468	15 857	12 891	15 375	15 448
Expenses										
Employee benefit expenses	(3 013)	(2 784)	(10 076)	(4 760)	(4 147)	(4 778)	(2 705)	(2 496)	(12 355)	(10 918)
Supplies and services	(961)	(1 060)	(7 555)	(3 806)	(666)	(712)	(1 420)	(1 466)	(17 228)	(15 358)
Grants and subsidies	(27)	(27)	(17)	(8)	(8 018)	(5 764)	-	-	(77)	(81)
Depreciation and amortisation	(13)	(9)	(1 894)	(905)	(57)	(159)	(79)	(85)	(356)	(664)
Net loss from disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8)	-	-	-
Total Expenses	(4 014)	(3 880)	(19 542)	(9 477)	(12 888)	(11 415)	(4 212)	(4 047)	(30 016)	(27 001)
Net cost of providing services	(3 989)	(3 856)	(15 892)	(7 744)	(7 527)	(6 945)	9 625	8 844	(14 641)	(15 555)

*These programs relate to functions that were transferred to the Department during 2006-07. The full year effect of these programs is shown for the first time in the Program Schedule in 2007-08.

Program Schedule of Income and Expenses for the year ended 30 June 2008
Controlled Programs (Refer Note 3)

	Consumer and Business Affairs 2008 \$'000's	Consumer and Business Affairs 2007 \$'000's	Office for Volunteers 2008* \$'000's	Office for Volunteers 2007 \$'000's	Office for Women 2008* \$'000's	Office for Women 2007 \$'000's	Liquor Regulatory Services 2008 \$'000's	Liquor Regulatory Services 2007 \$'000's	Gambling Regulatory Services 2008 \$'000's	Gambling Regulatory Services 2007 \$'000's	Total 2008 \$'000's	Total 2007 \$'000's
Income												
Revenues from fees and charges	16 585	15 591	-	-	-	-	1 251	1 326	-	5	67 859	59 905
Recoveries	553	577	24	-	222	34	25	6	16	10	6 818	4 675
Commonwealth revenues	5	6	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	2	4 022	5 159
Interest revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other income	12	9	-	535	2	540	59	53	512	826	1 912	2 674
Total Income	17 135	16 185	24	535	227	574	1 315	1 386	528	843	80 591	70 414
Expenses												
Employee benefit expenses	(15 003)	(12 260)	(804)	(198)	(1 692)	(368)	(2 531)	(2 792)	(3 570)	(3 078)	(103 927)	(89 952)
Supplies and services	(5 144)	(4 889)	(413)	(243)	(910)	(228)	(1 038)	(1 299)	(556)	(360)	(48 366)	(40 228)
Grants and subsidies	(20)	(46)	(497)	(89)	(77)	(13)	(10)	-	-	-	(11 895)	(10 112)
Depreciation and amortisation	(284)	(289)	(2)	-	(6)	-	(39)	(159)	(13)	(24)	(5 111)	(5 085)
Net loss from disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19)
Other expenses	(69)	(22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1 256)	(1 181)
Total Expenses	(18 520)	(17 506)	(1 716)	(530)	(2 685)	(609)	(3 618)	(4 230)	(4 139)	(3 462)	(168 533)	(144 557)
Net cost of providing services	(1 387)	(1 325)	(1 692)	5	(2 458)	(35)	(2 303)	(2 844)	(3 611)	(2 619)	(87 942)	(74 143)

*These programs relate to functions that were transferred to the Department during 2006-07. The full year effect of these programs is shown for the first time in the Program Schedule in 2007-08.

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Note 1 Objectives of the Attorney-General's Department

The aim of the Attorney-General's Department (the Department) is to help create a safe and secure environment in which the public of South Australia can live and work and where the rights of individuals are protected, to advise government agencies and statutory authorities in minimisation of the government's exposure to legal and business risk, and provide forensic services in relation to coronial and police investigations. The Department also provides consumer law-related, regulatory services, and complaint handling function to the South Australian Community.

The Department believes that the following corporate objectives are critical to its operational success. The Department will:

- Recognise the importance of good leadership by managers, supervisors and team leaders;
- Facilitate and encourage open communications and participative decision making and provide easy access to all information and publications of relevance to staff;
- Foster client satisfaction by providing high quality services which meet their needs;
- Maintain high professional and management standards, including encouraging professional membership and participation of professional bodies, and provide identified training programs which are consistent with the strategic direction of Government and Departmental objectives;
- Recognise performance management and quality principles as tools which assist the organisation to evaluate the contribution

of its people in day-to-day activities and which contributes to continuous performance improvement and learning;

- Recognise that through policy and planning the organisation's values are communicated, adopted and reinforced throughout the organisation;
- Facilitate a cooperative and participative industrial relations culture through the Enterprise Bargaining process.

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of Accounting

The financial report is a general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with applicable Australian Accounting Standards and Treasurer's Instructions and Accounting Policy Statements promulgated under the provision of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*.

Statement of Compliance

Australian accounting standards include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards and AAS29 *Financial Reporting by Government Departments*. Australian accounting standards and interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by the Department for the reporting period ending 30 June 2008. The Department has assessed the impact of the new and amended

standards and interpretations and considers there will be no impact on the accounting policies or the financial report.

The Department's Income Statement, Balance Sheet and Statement of Changes in Equity have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with historical cost convention, except for certain assets that were valued in accordance with the valuation policy applicable.

The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared on a cash basis.

The financial report has been prepared based on a twelve month operating cycle and presented in Australian currency.

2.2 Reporting Entity

The Department produces both Departmental and Administered financial statements. The Departmental financial statements include income, expenses, assets and liabilities, controlled or incurred by the Department in its own right. The Administered financial statements include income, expenses, assets and liabilities which the Department administers on behalf of the SA Government but does not control. Except as otherwise disclosed, administered items are accounted for on the same basis and using the same accounting policies as for controlled items.

For the purposes of accrual accounting and external financial reporting, the Ombudsman Services, Police Complaints Authority, Guardianship Board and Office of the Public Advocate are included in the financial reporting entity of the Department.

The Ombudsman and the Police Complaints Authority undertake investigations into complaints or matters under their respective Acts without interference from the Department and both report separately to Parliament on their operations. The Guardianship Board is a court-like tribunal which has the power to make important decisions affecting the lives and property of persons over whom it has jurisdiction. The Public Advocate provides education, investigation, advocacy and guardianship services in accordance with its statutory functions. The Guardianship Board and Public Advocate were established pursuant to the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1995* (the Act) and are not subject to the direction of the Minister in the performance of their functions under the Act.

Administered items of the Department are listed below:

- Liquor and Gambling Services
- Payment of Liquor Subsidies to Licensees
- Racing Services
- Taxation Receipts (Casino, Gaming, Gambling, Liquor, Lottery Licenses)
- Consumer and Business Affairs
- Agents Indemnity Fund
- Companies Liquidation Account
- Cooperatives Liquidation Account
- HIH Fund

- Remission - Fees and Charges
- Second Hand Motor Vehicles Dealers Compensation Fund
- Residential Tenancies Fund
- Retail Shop Leases Fund
- Victims of Crime Fund
- Crown Solicitor's Trust Account
- Computer Aided Dispatch/Portfolio Radio and Telecommunications
- Contribution to Legal Services Commission for Legal Aid
- State Rescue Helicopter Service
- Other
- Child Abuse Program
- Children in State Care Commission of Inquiry
- Children on APY Lands Inquiry
- Compensation Companies Regulation (formerly Companies Code Fees)
- Expensive State Criminal Cases
- Legal Practitioners Act Fund
- Professional Standards Council
- Native Title Claims
- Special Acts - Payment of Ministerial Salary and Allowance
- Special Acts - Payment of Statutory Officer Salaries
- War Graves

2.3 Comparative Figures

The presentation and classification of items in the financial report are consistent with prior periods except where a specific Accounting Policy Statement or Australian Accounting Standard have required a change.

Where presentation or classification of items in the financial report has been amended, comparative amounts have been reclassified unless reclassification is impracticable.

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

2.4 Rounding

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

2.5 Taxation

The Department is not subject to income tax. The Department is liable for payroll tax, fringe benefits tax, goods and services tax (GST), emergency services levy, land tax equivalents and local government rate equivalents.

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

- When the GST incurred on a purchase of goods or services is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item applicable; and
- Receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office is included as part of receivables or payables in the Balance Sheet.

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

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to the Australian Taxation Office. If GST is not payable to, or recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office, the commitments and contingencies are disclosed on a gross basis.

2.6 Income and expenses

Income and expenses are recognised in the Department's Income Statement when and only when it is probable that the flow of economic benefits to or from the Department will occur and can be reliably measured.

Income and expenses have been classified according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard.

In accordance with Accounting Policy Framework II *General Purpose Financial Reporting Framework*, the financial report's notes disclose income, expenses, financial assets and financial liabilities where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at the reporting date, classified according to their nature.

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

Administered Fees and Charges includes Victims of Crime levies totalling \$16.6m (2007 - \$8.0m) received from other SA Government entities. Victims of Crime levies have been recognised on an accrual basis.

Administered Taxation receipts totalling \$326m (2007 - \$347m) have been recognised on an accrual basis.

Disposal of non-current assets

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

Contributions (grants)

Contributions received are recognised as an asset and income when the Department obtains control of the contributions or obtains the right to receive the contributions and the income recognition criteria are met.

Contributions paid are recognised as a liability and expense when the entity has a present obligation to pay the contribution and expense recognition criteria are met.

Contributions can be either for general assistance or a particular purpose and will usually be subject to terms and conditions set out in a contract, correspondence, or by legislation governing the contribution.

2.7 Revenues from/payments to SA Government

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

Payments to the SA Government include the return of surplus cash pursuant to the cash alignment policy.

2.8 Current and Non-Current Classification

Assets and liabilities are characterised as either current or non-current in nature. The Department has a clearly identifiable operating cycle of twelve months. Assets and liabilities that are

expected to be consumed or realised as part of the normal operating cycle have been classified as current assets or current liabilities. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

2.9 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call and other short-term, highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less that are readily converted to cash and are used in the cash management function on a day-to-day basis.

Cash is measured at nominal value.

2.10 Receivables

Receivables include amounts receivable from trade, prepayments and other accruals.

Trade receivables arise in the normal course of providing services to other agencies and to the public. Trade receivables are due within 30 days after the issue of an invoice or the goods/services have been provided under a contractual arrangement.

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

The Department determines the provision for doubtful debts based on a review of balances within trade receivables that are unlikely to be collected. These are generally receivables that are 90 days or more overdue. Bad debts are written off when identified.

2.11 Non-Current Asset Acquisition and Recognition

Assets are initially recorded at cost or at the value of any liabilities assumed, plus any incidental cost involved with the acquisition. Where assets are acquired for no cost or minimal cost they are recorded at their fair value in the Balance Sheet. If however, the assets are acquired at no or nominal cost as part of a restructuring of administrative arrangements then the assets are recorded at the value recorded by the transferor prior to transfer.

The Department capitalises all non-current physical assets with a value of \$5,000 or greater. Items with an acquisition cost less than \$5,000 are expensed in the year of acquisition.

2.12 Revaluation of Non-Current Assets

In accordance with Accounting Policy Framework III *Asset Accounting Framework*, all non-current tangible assets are valued at written down current cost (a proxy for fair value).

Every three years, the Department revalues its land, buildings, leasehold improvements, furniture, plant and equipment and mobile transport assets. However, if at any time management considers that the carrying amount of an asset materially differs

from its fair value then the asset will be revalued regardless of when the last valuation took place. Non-current tangible assets that are acquired between revaluations are held at cost until the next valuation, where they are revalued to fair value.

Land, buildings, leasehold improvements, furniture, plant and equipment and mobile transport assets were revalued in accordance with the 'fair value' method of valuation as at 1 July 2005. Library collections were revalued in May 2002. Information technology assets are valued at cost.

Revaluation increments are recognised in the asset revaluation reserve and revaluation decrements are only offset against revaluation increments relating to the same class of asset and any excess is recognised as an expense.

2.13 Impairment

All non-current tangible and intangible assets are tested for indication of impairment at each reporting date. Where there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated. An amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount is recorded as an impairment loss.

For revalued assets an impairment loss is offset against the asset revaluation reserve.

2.14 Depreciation and Amortisation of Non-Current Assets

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

Depreciable property, plant and equipment assets are written off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to the Department using, in all cases, the straight line method of depreciation. Leasehold improvements are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lesser of the estimated useful life of the improvement or the unexpired period of the lease.

Depreciation/amortisation rates and methods are reviewed at each balance date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current and future reporting periods as appropriate.

Depreciation and amortisation for non-current assets is determined as follows:

<i>Class of assets</i>	<i>Depreciation method</i>	<i>Remaining Useful life (Years)</i>
Buildings and Other Structures	Straight line	5-23
Leasehold Improvements	Straight line	Remaining life of lease
Plant and Equipment	Straight line	1-8
Intangible Assets	Straight line	1-5
Information Technology	Straight line	3-5
Mobile Transport Assets	Straight line	2-16

2.15 Intangibles

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

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

The acquisition or internal development of software is capitalised only when the expenditure meets the definition criteria (identifiability, control and the existence of future economic

benefits) and recognition criteria (probability of future economic benefits and cost can be reliably measured) and when the amount of expenditure is greater than or equal to \$5,000.

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

2.16 Investments

Investments represent funds deposited with the Public Trustee. These investments have been designated as available for sale financial assets as they are held with the intention to dispose of the asset if required to ensure sufficient cash flow to meet bond repayments or claims on Administered funds. Investments are made by way of notional unit holdings in a selection of common funds managed by Public Trustee. The proportion of unit holdings is dependent upon the investment strategy adopted.

Investments are measured at fair value in accordance with unit prices at balance date as advised by the applicable fund manager.

Investments are classified as either current or non-current. Those to be rolled over within 12 months are classified as current investments.

Revaluation increments and decrements are recognised in the asset revaluation reserve except where, and to the extent, the decrement exceeds the balance of the reserve which is recognised

as expenses or the increment reverses previous decrements which are recognised as revenue.

2.17 Payables

Payables include creditors, accrued expenses and employee on-costs.

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

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

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

Employee on-costs include superannuation contributions and payroll tax with respect to outstanding liabilities for salaries and wages, long service leave and annual leave.

The Department makes contributions to several State Government and externally managed superannuation schemes. These

contributions are treated as an expense when they occur. There is no liability for payments to beneficiaries as they have been assumed by the respective superannuation schemes. The only liability outstanding at balance date relates to any contributions due but not yet paid to the South Australian Superannuation Board.

2.18 Employee Benefits

These benefits accrue for employees as a result of services provided up to the reporting date that remain unpaid. No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees is estimated to be less than the annual sick leave entitlement.

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

Leave

The liability for employee benefits includes provision for annual leave and long service leave. The liability for annual leave is measured using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement. The liability for annual leave reflects the value of total annual leave entitlements of all employees as at 30 June 2008 and is measured at the nominal amount. In the event where annual leave is payable later than 12 months, the liability is measured at present value.

The liability for long service leave is recognised after an employee has completed 6.5 years of service. An actuarial assessment of long service leave undertaken by the Department of Treasury and Finance based on a significant sample of employees throughout the South Australian public sector determined that the liability measured using the short hand method was not materially different from the liability measured using the present value of expected future payments. This calculation is consistent with the Department's experience of employee retention and leave taken.

2.19 Provisions

Workers compensation

A liability has been reported to reflect workers compensation claims. The workers compensation liability, which was based on an actuarial assessment, was provided by the Public Sector Workforce Wellbeing group within the Public Sector Workforce Division of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet.

The workers compensation provision is based on an actuarial assessment prepared by Taylor Fry Consulting Actuaries. The Department's liability is an allocation of the Justice Portfolio's total assessment.

2.20 Leases

The Department has a number of operating leases and payments are expensed on a basis which is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased asset.

Lease Incentives

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

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

Note 3 Programs of the Department

Information about the Department's programs are set out in the Programs Schedule. A program is a grouping of related sub-programs that contribute to the achievement of agency and government objectives.

Program 1: Policy Advice and Legal Services

This program is focused on increasing the SA community's and industry's awareness of their rights, responsibilities and confidence that the system of justice is fair, equitable and accessible. It also provides the people of South Australia with an independent and effective prosecution service which is timely, efficient and just.

Program 2: Multicultural Services

This program is focused on building community capacity and safe communities by having sound public sector programs that are designed to implement the State Government's policy commitments and promote equity of access to services.

Program 3: Equal Opportunity

This program is focused on promoting equality of opportunity for the community through the administration of anti-discrimination legislation by examining and responding to complaints and providing information, education and training to encourage compliance with legislation.

Program 4: Police Complaints Authority

Included in this program is the requirement to maintain public confidence in, and proper accountability of SA Police Department through the provision of complaint investigation and resolution services.

Program 5: Ombudsman Services

This program covers the investigation and complaints resolutions against State and Local government agencies. It is focused on ensuring that the public receives fair treatment from government bodies and that public administration is reasonable and just.

Program 6: Guardianship Services

This program covers services to promote and protect the rights and interests of people with reduced mental capacity and, where appropriate, their carers, through the Guardianship Board and the Office of the Public Advocate.

Program 7: Forensic Science

Provision of forensic science services, primarily in relation to coronial and police investigations.

Program 8: Policy, Planning and Legislation

This program provides advice on policy development, review and reform of the law and strategic planning for the Department and Justice Portfolio.

Program 9: Registration Services

This program is responsible for registering and maintaining the particulars relating to births, deaths and marriages, business names, incorporated associations and security and investigation agents. The registration of these particulars assist with ensuring transparency in business dealings.

Program 10: Justice Portfolio Services

This program is focused on providing excellence in customer service in the delivery of the following support services: financial, business and contract management, Justice technology, portfolio human resources, information knowledge management, strategic development and communications, business reform, Ministerial offices and support, Justice executive and legal community centre along with other grants.

Program 11: Consumer and Business Affairs

This program covers the fair trading legislation, regulating defined business activities and maintaining business and civil records for South Australia through the provision of court and tribunal case resolution, alternative dispute resolution, licensing, and regulatory services.

Program 12: Office for Volunteers

Provision of services that facilitate the implementation of the “Advancing the Community Together” partnership in order to build stronger communities and increase volunteer rates in accordance with *South Australia’s Strategic Plan*; provision of policy and strategic advice that enhances the Government’s capacity to identify, prioritise and respond appropriately to the needs of the volunteer community in South Australia; and initiate programs that support and promote volunteering.

Program 13: Office for Women

Pursuit of the full and equal participation of women in the social and economic life of the State by providing innovative and balanced public policy advice to government. Providing high quality statewide information and referral services through the Women’s Information Service.

Program 14: Liquor Regulatory Services

This program deals with encouraging responsible attitudes towards the promotion, sale, supply, consumption and use of liquor products.

Program 15: Gambling Regulatory Services

This program encourages responsible attitudes towards the promotion, sale, supply and use of gambling products; to minimise the harm associated with these products; and to maintain public confidence in the State's gambling industries.

Note 4 Administered Programs

Program 1: Liquor and Gambling Services

This administered program recognises activities in relation to the receipt of payments associated with Casino Operations, Gaming Machines and Gaming Taxation. It also recognises receipts and payments associated with Betting Services and Racing Operations.

Program 2: Consumer and Business Affairs

This administered program recognises activities in relation to the Agents Indemnity Fund, the Second Hand Vehicles Compensation Fund, the Co-operatives Liquidation Account and the Companies Liquidation Account. This program also includes the receipt of Commonwealth grants to State Government for "Forgone Revenue" per the Corporations Agreement 2002. The Commonwealth funds received by the Department are paid to the Consolidated Account.

Program 3: Victims of Crime

This administered program relates to receipts and payments associated with the Victims of Crime Act, 2001. The Act provides for payment of compensation to persons who suffer injury as a result of criminal acts and the recovery from the offenders. Payments to victims and the monies recovered from offenders are processed through a special interest bearing deposit account.

Program 4: State Rescue Helicopter Service

This administered program relates to the activities of the State Rescue Helicopter Service used by SA Police Department, Department of Health, SA Country Fire Service and the SA Ambulance Service.

Program 5: Bodies in the Barrels

This administered program relates to the Bodies in the Barrels murder case. The Department administers the operations relating to this case. This program concluded in 2006-07.

Program 6: Trust Accounts

This administered program relates to activities associated with the Residential Tenancies Fund, Crown Solicitor's Trust Account and the Retail Shop Leases Fund. The Department receives monies which are held in trust pending the outcome of future events or settlements. The Department does not have direct control over these funds and acts in the capacity as trustee. Beneficiaries include other government departments for the sale of government property, claims from individuals and funding for the administration of these trusts (funded by the income earned from investing the Funds' monies).

Program 7: Emergency Management Communications

This administered program relates to activities associated with the implementation of the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) and Portfolio Radio and Telecommunications Costs for the Justice Portfolio.

Program 8: Legal Aid

This administered program relates to grant payments made to the Legal Services Commission. The Department receives annual specific grant funding from the Commonwealth which, together with the State Government component, is paid to the Legal Services Commission. The Commonwealth grant funding provides legal assistance for matters arising under Commonwealth law, while the State Government grant funding is expended on State law matters.

Program 9: Other

This administered program reflects the financial performance and position of various administered activities, including the payment of Special Act salaries; the Child Abuse Program, Expensive State Criminal Cases, Children in State Care Commission of Inquiry, Children on APY Lands Inquiry and Professional Standards Council.

Note 5 Employee benefit expenses

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages	75 750	65 542
Employee on-costs	15 122	13 276
Annual leave	6 967	5 888
Long service leave	3 583	3 452
Board fees	1 535	1 422
Other	970	352
Total employee benefit expenses	103 927	89 932

Remuneration of employees	2008	2007
The number of employees whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:		
\$100 001 - \$110 000	38	30
\$110 001 - \$120 000	27	26
\$120 001 - \$130 000	27	11
\$130 001 - \$140 000	13	9
\$140 001 - \$150 000	9	6
\$150 001 - \$160 000	5	14
\$160 001 - \$170 000	3	14
\$170 001 - \$180 000	16	10
\$180 001 - \$190 000	6	5
\$190 001 - \$200 000	8	5
\$200 001 - \$210 000	4	6
\$210 001 - \$220 000	5	1
\$220 001 - \$230 000	7	2
\$230 001 - \$240 000	5	1
\$240 001 - \$250 000	3	1
\$250 001 - \$260 000	1	1
\$260 001 - \$270 000	3	2
\$270 001 - \$280 000	1	1
\$280 001 - \$290 000	-	1
\$290 001 - \$300 000	1	1
\$300 001 - \$310 000	1	1
\$310 001 - \$320 000	2	-
\$320 001 - \$330 000	1	-
Total number of employees	186	148

Remuneration of employees by category

Legal Officers	114	97
Executive	30	19
Other	42	32
Total number of employees	186	148

The table includes all employees who received remuneration of \$100,000 or more during the year. Remuneration of employees reflects all costs of employment including salaries and wages, superannuation contributions, fringe benefits tax and any other salary sacrifice benefits. Total remuneration received or due and receivable by these employees was \$28.5m (2007 - \$22.0m).

The increase in the number of employees includes the full year impact of employees transferring from Forensic Science SA, Office for Women and the Office for Volunteers during 2006-07. There has also been an increase in the number of legal officers receiving remuneration of \$100,000 or more.

An increase in enterprise bargaining outcomes has also led to some officers now being included in this note.

Note 6 Supplies and services

	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Information and communications technology	14 735	11 612
Accommodation	10 919	10 076
Contract staff	3 421	2 902
Staff payments	2 658	2 242
Legal fees	4 240	2 041
Office expenses	2 299	2 024
Laboratory supplies	1 115	562
Telephone related expenses	1 350	1 432
Motor vehicle expenses	1 219	1 107
Promotions and publications	944	1 002
Tax and taxable payments	671	698
Plant and equipment purchase and repairs	619	406
Consultancies	611	407
Facilitator costs	277	452
Fingerprinting costs	154	347
Insurance	97	94
Other	3 039	2 824
Total supplies and services	48 366	40 228

Supplies and services provided by entities within the SA**Government**

Information and communications technology	2 521	4 444
Accommodation	10 543	9 737
Contract staff	5	-
Staff payments	458	261
Legal fees	31	25
Office expenses	78	55

Laboratory supplies	16	20
Telephone related expenses	1 034	895
Motor vehicle expenses	1 133	1 034
Promotions and publications	65	166
Tax and taxable payments	3	18
Plant and equipment purchase and repairs	2	2
Consultancies	12	50
Fingerprinting costs	103	304
Insurance	93	93
Other	472	506
Total supplies and services - SA Government entities	16 569	17 610

The number and dollar amount of Consultancies paid/payable (included in supplies & services expense) that fell within the following bands:				
	2008		2007	
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
Below \$10,000	14	54	10	39
Between \$10,000 and \$50,000	7	211	8	252
Above \$50,000	3	346	2	116
Total paid/payable to the consultants engaged	24	611	20	407

Note 7 Grants and subsidies

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Grants to:		
Community Legal Centres	4 720	3 776
Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement	2 003	2 482
Grants by:		
Policy, Planning and Legislation Division	2 999	1 700
Native Title Claims Resolution Unit	399	785
Multicultural SA	725	761
Other	1 047	608
Total grants and subsidies	11 893	10 112

Grants and subsidies provided to entities within the SA Government		
Policy, Planning and Legislation Division	1 103	997
Native Title Claims Resolution Unit	399	776
Multicultural SA	7	16
Other	170	239
Total grants and subsidies - SA Government entities	1 679	2 028

Note 8 Depreciation and amortisation expense

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Depreciation		
Information technology	465	726
Leasehold improvements	1 621	1 606
Plant and equipment	802	615
Buildings and other structures	28	27
Mobile transport assets	16	16
Total depreciation	2 952	2 990
Amortisation		
Intangible assets	179	95
Total amortisation	179	95
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	3 111	3 085

Note 9 Net loss from disposal of assets

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Plant and Equipment		
Proceeds from disposal	-	-
Net book value of assets disposed	-	19
Net loss from disposal of plant and equipment	-	19
Total Assets		
Total proceeds from disposal	-	-
Total net book value of assets disposed	-	19
Total net loss from disposal of assets	-	19

Note 10 Other expenses

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Witness expenses	769	864
Other	467	317
Total other expenses	1 236	1 181
Other expenses paid/payable to entities within the SA Government		
Other	180	202
Total other expenses - SA Government entities	180	202

Note 11 Auditor's remuneration

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Audit Fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department	170	170
Total auditor's remuneration	170	170

Other Services

No other services were provided by the Auditor-General's Department.

Note 12 Revenues from fees and charges

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Licence and regulatory fees	25 707	24 440
Legal services	15 295	12 852
Network services	13 965	12 225
Recovery of administration expenditure	6 312	5 634
Forensic services	3 567	1 700
Interpreting and translating services	2 694	2 837
Other	301	217
Total revenues from fees and charges	67 839	59 905

Fees and charges received/receivable from entities within the SA Government

Licence and regulatory fees	8	7
Legal services	15 275	12 852
Network services	13 965	12 225
Recovery of administration expenditure	6 312	5 634
Forensic services	3 567	1 700
Interpreting and translating services	2 100	2 166
Other	39	76
Total revenues from fees and charges - SA Government entities	41 264	34 660

Note 15 Recoveries

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Sundry recoveries	6 818	4 675
Total recoveries	6 818	4 675

Recoveries received/receivable from entities within the SA Government

Sundry recoveries	5 426	3 406
Total recoveries - SA Government entities	5 426	3 406

Note 14 Interest revenues

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest from entities within the SA Government	-	1
Total interest revenues	-	1

The Department no longer receives interest on special deposit accounts held at the Department of Treasury & Finance.

Note 15 Other income

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Other	1 912	2 674
Total other income	1 912	2 674

Other income received/receivable from entities within the SA Government

Other	899	1 724
Total other income - SA Government entities	899	1 724

Note 16 Revenues from/payments to SA Government

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Revenues from SA Government		
Appropriations from Consolidated Account pursuant to the Appropriation Act	85 936	77,664
Total revenues from SA Government	85 936	77 664

Payments to SA Government

Payment to Treasury under Cash Alignment Policy	3 332	2 541
Payment to Treasury under the Associations Incorporation Act	351	-
Total payments to SA Government	3 685	2 541

Note 17 Net revenue from administrative restructure

In the Government Gazette (dated 28 September 2006), it was reported that the functions of Forensic Science SA were transferred to the Attorney-General's Department effective from 1 January 2007. A net revenue of \$3.573 million from the transfer of assets and liabilities has been recognised in the Income Statement.

In the Government Gazette (dated 22 March 2007), it was reported that the functions of the Office for Women and the Office for Volunteers were transferred to Attorney-General's Department effective from 1 April 2007. Net expenses of \$8,000 and \$285,000 respectively have been recognised in the Income Statement.

On transfer of these functions, the following assets, liabilities and equities were transferred to the Department:

	Forensic Science South Australia 2007 \$'000	Office for Women 2007 \$'000	Office for Volunteers 2007 \$'000	Total 2007 \$'000
Assets:				
Current	1 497	246	6	1 749
Non-current	5 231	-	-	5 231
Total assets	6 728	246	6	6 980
Liabilities:				
Current	1 171	254	77	1 502
Non-current	1 984	-	214	2 198
Total liabilities	3 155	254	291	3 700
Net assets/(liabilities)	3 573	(8)	(285)	3 280
Net revenue (expense) from administrative restructure	3 573	(8)	(285)	3 280

Note 18 Cash and cash equivalents

	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Special Deposit Account with Westpac Bank (1)	21 232	26 404
Cash and cheques in transit	125	119
Cash on hand (including petty cash)	41	41
Total cash and cash equivalents	21 398	26 564

(1) Includes funds held in the Accrual Appropriation Excess Funds Account of \$16.6m (2007 - \$16.9m). The balances of these funds are not available for general use ie funds can only be used in accordance with the Treasurer's approval.

Note 19 Receivables

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables	10 175	8 075
Less allowance for doubtful debts	(500)	(648)
GST receivable	1 539	1 460
Prepayments	372	317
Other	182	594
Total receivables	11 766	9 798

Receivables from SA Government entities

Receivables	9 894	7 516
Less allowance for doubtful debts	(500)	(648)
Other	182	594
Total receivables from SA Government entities	9 576	7 462

Movement in the allowance for doubtful debts

The allowance for doubtful debts is recognised when there is objective evidence that a receivable is impaired

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	648	533
Increase in the allowance	287	115
Amounts written off	(435)	-
Carrying amount at the end of the period	500	648

Note 20A Property, plant and equipment

At 30 June 2008	Cost/Valuation	Accumulated	Written Down
		Depreciation/ Amortisation	
	2008	2008	2008
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Leasehold improvements (2)	10 008	7 150	2 858
Plant and equipment (2)	10 537	6 277	4 260
Land (1)	715	-	715
Information technology	6 447	5 809	638
Library collections (3)	407	-	407
Buildings and other structures (1)	417	83	334
Mobile transport assets (2)	206	48	158
	28 737	19 367	9 370

At 30 June 2007	Cost/Valuation	Accumulated	Written Down
		Depreciation/ Amortisation	Value
	2007	2007	2007
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Leasehold improvements (2)	9 738	5 529	4 209
Plant and equipment (2)	8 712	5 586	3 126
Land (1)	715	-	715
Information technology	5 995	5 344	651
Library collections (3)	407	-	407
Buildings and other structures (1)	417	55	362
Mobile transport assets (2)	206	32	174
	26 190	16 546	9 644

- (1) Valuations of land and buildings were performed by David Conigrave, AAPI, Certified Practising Valuer of the Australian Valuation Office as at 1 July 2005.
- (2) Valuations of leasehold improvements, furniture, mobile transport assets and specialised plant and equipment were performed by Simon B O'Leary, AAPI, MSAA, Certified Practising Valuer – Plant and Machinery of the Australian Valuation Office as at 1 July 2005.
- (3) Library collections were valued by M Treloar as at 15 May 2002.

Note 20B Property, plant and equipment movement schedule

	Land	Buildings	Leasehold	Mobile
			Improvements	Transport
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount 1 July 2007	715	362	4 209	174
Additions	-	-	270	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	-	(28)	(1 621)	(16)
Carrying amount 30 June 2008	715	334	2 858	158
	Information Technology	Library Collections	Plant and Equipment	Total Property, Plant and Equipment
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount 1 July 2007	651	407	3 126	9 644
Additions	452	-	1 936	2 638
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	(465)	-	(802)	(2 932)
Carrying amount 30 June 2008	638	407	4 260	9 370

Note 21A Intangible assets

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Computer software		
Internally developed computer software	1 125	1 044
Accumulated amortisation	(559)	(380)
Total Computer software	566	664
	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Work in progress		

Intangible work in progress at cost	1 314	659
Total work in progress	1 314	659
Total Intangible assets	1 880	1 323

The internally developed computer software relates to Forensic Science South Australia's Case Management Database software.

Note 21B Intangibles movement schedule

	Intangibles \$'000	Intangible work in progress \$'000	Total Intangibles \$'000
Carrying amount 1 July 2007	664	659	1 323
Additions	57	679	736
Transfers to/from work in progress	24	(24)	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	(179)	-	(179)
Carrying amount 30 June 2008	566	1 314	1 880

Note 22 Payables

	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Current		
Creditors	5 364	4 691
Employee on-costs	2 038	2 056
GST payable	449	430
Accruals	187	187
Total current payables	8 038	7 344
Non-Current		
Employee on-costs	2 009	1 919
Total non-current payables	2 009	1 919
Total payables	10 047	9 263
Payables to SA Government entities		
Creditors	866	995
Employee on-costs	4 047	3 955
Accruals	187	187
Total payables to SA Government entities	5 100	5 137

Interest rate risk

Payables and accruals are raised for all amounts billed but unpaid and are settled within the normal terms of payment of 30 days, unless otherwise agreed. Employment on-costs are settled when the respective employee benefit that they relate to is discharged. All payables are non-interest bearing. The carrying amount of payables represents fair value due to the amounts being payable on demand.

Note 23 Employee benefits

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Annual leave	5 887	5 396
Accrued salaries and wages	2 057	1 584
Long service leave	1 216	1 153
Total current employee benefits	9 140	8 115
Non-Current		
Long service leave	19 055	17 758
Total non-current employee benefits	19 055	17 758
Total employee benefits	28 195	25 871

Based on an actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance, the benchmark for the measurement of the long service leave liability has not changed from the 2007 benchmark (6.5 years).

Note 24 Provisions

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Provisions for workers compensation	428	286
Total current provisions	428	286
Non-Current		
Provisions for workers compensation	1 441	1 152
Total non-current provisions	1 441	1 152
Total provisions	1 869	1 438

Note 25 Other liabilities

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Control and working account balances	9	8
Unearned revenue	11	12
Total current other liabilities	20	20
Other liabilities from SA Government entities		
Control and working account balances	9	8
Unearned revenue	8	3
Total other liabilities from SA Government entities	17	11

Note 26 Cash flow reconciliation

	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Reconciliation of cash - cash at year end as per:		
Cash Flow Statement	21 398	26 564
Balance Sheet	21 398	26 564
Reconciliation of net cost of providing services to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Net cost of providing services	(87 942)	(74 143)
Add Revenues from SA Government	85 936	77 664
Less Payments to SA Government	(3 683)	(2 541)
Add/(less) non cash items		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3 111	3 085
Loss on disposal of assets	-	19
Change in assets and liabilities		
Increase in receivables	(1 968)	(3 537)
Increase in lease incentive receivable	(6 780)	-
Increase in payables	784	2 093
Increase in employee benefits	2 324	5 088
Increase in provisions	431	182
Increase (Decrease) in lease incentive liability	6 015	(203)
Decrease in other liabilities	-	(89)
Transfer of current assets on restructure	-	77
Transfer of non-current assets on restructure	-	572
Transfer of current liabilities on restructure	-	(1 502)
Transfer of non-current liabilities on restructure	-	(2 198)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(1 772)	4 567

Note 27 Commitments

Operating Leases Commitments

Commitments under non-cancellable operating leases contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are payable as follows:

	2008	2007
	\$' 000	\$' 000
Within one year	10 157	6 756
Later than one year but not longer than five years	36 537	17 736
Later than five years	<u>27 979</u>	<u>4 520</u>
Total operating leases commitments	<u><u>74 673</u></u>	<u><u>29 012</u></u>

The accommodation and office equipment leases are non-cancellable leases with rental payable monthly in advance.

Contingent rental provisions within the accommodation lease agreements provide for the minimum lease payments to be increased on specified rent review dates. Options exist to renew the accommodation leases at the end of the term of the lease.

Remuneration Commitments

Commitments for the payment of salaries and other remuneration under fixed-term employment contracts in existence at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are payable as follows:

	2008	2007
	\$' 000	\$' 000
Within one year	15 978	14 587
Later than one year but not longer than five years	<u>34 227</u>	<u>36 456</u>
Total remuneration commitments	<u><u>50 205</u></u>	<u><u>51 043</u></u>

Amounts disclosed include commitments arising from executive and other service contracts. The Department does not offer fixed term remuneration contracts greater than five years.

Other Commitments

	2008	2007
	\$' 000	\$' 000
Grants (1)	6 090	6 256
Capital (2)	1 698	1 595
Motor Vehicles (3)	1 056	1 345
Other (4)	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	<u><u>8 849</u></u>	<u><u>9 197</u></u>
Within one year	6 762	6 346
Later than one year but not longer than five years	<u>2 087</u>	<u>2 851</u>
Total other commitments	<u><u>8 849</u></u>	<u><u>9 197</u></u>

(1) Grant amounts payable under agreements in respect of which the grantee has yet to provide the services required under the agreement. The grants cover the period 2009 - 2011.

(2) Outstanding contractual payments for building works and maintenance under construction.

(3) Agreements for the provision of motor vehicles to senior executive officers or sections (i.e. pool vehicles) with Fleet SA. There are no purchase options available to the Department.

(4) Other commitments relates to purchase orders placed for goods and services before 30 June 2008.

Note 28 Contingent assets and liabilities

The Department has an estimated contingent obligation to pay \$82,000 relating to backdated increases in software maintenance fees.

The Department is of the opinion that provisions are not required in respect of this matter, as it is not probable that a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required or the amount is not capable of reliable measurement.

Note 29 Remuneration of Board and Committee Members

Members that were entitled to receive remuneration for membership during the 2007-08 financial year were

Forensic Science Advisory Committee

Mr Edward Mullighan QC
Mr John Lyons
Dr Claire Lenehan
Mr Ross Vining*
Ms Jenny Hall*
Prof Brendon Kearney*
Mr Tony Harrison*
Mr Graham Martin*
Mr Adam Kimber*
Mr Rick Persse*

Office for Consumer and Business Affairs Steering Committee

Mr Jerome Maguire*
Mr Mal Hemmerling*
Mr Bernard Lindner*
Ms Debra Contala*
Mr Gaby Jaksa*
Ms Beverly O'Brien*
Ms Elizabeth Bachmann
Mr Nicholas Gruen
Ms Annabel Brebner
Mr Les Trudzik

Guardianship Board

Ms Jennifer Abbey
Mr Robert Arbon
Mr David Black
Ms Margaret Brown
Mr Brian Butler
Ms Elizabeth Campbell
Ms Lee-Anne Clark
Ms Jeanette Curtis
Ms Linley Denson
Mr Anthony Durkin
Mr Leon Earle
Ms Audrey Edwards

Guardianship Board (cont.)

Ms Helen Edwards
Ms Julie Forgan
Mr Jonathan Fry
Ms Lindley Gilfillan
Mr William Goh
Mr Phillip Harris
Ms Jan Harry
Ms Lesley Hastwell
Mr Lothar Hoff
Mrs Janet Howell
Ms Helen Hyde
Ms Martha Kent
Mr Leslie Koopowitz
Ms Eugenia Koussidis
Ms Sally Langton
Ms Helen Mares
Ms Karen McAuley
Mr Jeremy Moore*
Ms Karen O'Keefe
Ms Janece Petrie
Ms Eileen Quinn
Mr Neil Rainford
Mr George Rawson
Ms Alice Rigney

Residential Tenancies Tribunal

Mrs Marie Alvino
Ms Harrison Anderson
Mr Stuart Andrew
Mr Adrian Bradbrook
Mr Peter Carey
Mr Peter Duffy
Ms Julia Dunstone
Mr Stavros Georgiadis
Ms Elizabeth Haebich
Ms Barbara Johns
Ms Jane McCaffrie
Ms Patricia Mickan

Residential Tenancies Tribunal (cont.)

Ms Jane Moularadellis
Mrs Patricia Patrick
Mr Thomas Rymill
Mr Douglas Stott
Mr Gerard Twohig
Mr Roger Vincent
Ms Margaret Wagstaff
Ms Margaret Wallace
Ms Pamela Wilkinson

Premier's Council for Women

Miss Diat Alferink
Ms Eunice Aston
Ms Rosa Colanero
Prof Anne Edwards
Ms Janet Giles
Ms Elizabeth Haebich
Ms Anne-Marie Hayes*
Ms Patricia Mickan
Ms Eleanor Ramsay
Ms Ivana Rapajic-Moran
Ms Suzanne Roux
Ms Nerida Saunders*

Ms Elizabeth Salna
 Ms Lucy Sheppard
 Dr Elaine Skinner
 Ms Patricia Sutton
 Mr Gerard Twohig
 Ms Judith Worrall
 Ms Penelope Wright

**South Australian Multicultural &
 Ethnic Affairs Commission**

Mr Archibald Andrews
 Ms Maria Barredo
 Ms Swee Dieu
 Mrs Promila Gupta
 Mrs Branka King
 Mr Hieu Van Le
 Ms Vahedea Mansoury
 Mrs Galawez Mustafa
 Mr Mariano Ngor
 Mr Peter Ppiros
 Mr Norman Scheuler
 Mr Antonio Simeone
 Ms Gosia Skalban*
 Mr Petar Zdravkovski

Ms Eugenia Tsoulis

SA Classification Council

Ms Naomi Arnold*
 Ms Barbara Biggins
 Ms Angela Conway
 Mr Michael Dawson
 Mr Anthony Durkin
 Mr Philip Marshall

Ms Katherine O'Neill*
 Ms Julie Redman

The number of members whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
\$0 - \$9 999	81	59
\$10 000 - \$19 999	12	11
\$20 000 - \$29 999	6	6
\$30 000 - \$39 999	6	5
\$40 000 - \$49 999	2	1
\$50 000 - \$59 999	2	2
\$60 000 - \$69 999	1	-
\$70 000 - \$79 999	-	1
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
\$80 000 - \$89 999	1	1
\$90 000 - \$99 999	2	2
\$100 000 - \$109 999	1	-
\$120 000 - \$129 999	1	-
\$150 000 - \$159 999	-	1
\$240 000 - \$249 999	1	1
Total number of members	116	90

Remuneration of members reflects all costs of performing board/committee member duties including sitting fees, superannuation contributions, fringe benefits tax and any other salary sacrifice arrangements. The total remuneration received or receivable by members was \$1.53m (2007 - \$1.42m).

Amounts paid to a superannuation plan for board/committee members was \$.14m (2007 - \$.13m).

* In accordance with the Department of Premier and Cabinet Circular No. 016, government employees did not receive any remuneration for board/committee duties during the financial year.

Remuneration for members of the Residential Tenancies Tribunal is paid for by the Residential Tenancies Fund (the Fund). Activities of the Fund are administered by the Attorney-General's Department and included within administered program 6 'Trust Accounts'.

Unless otherwise disclosed, transactions between members are on conditions no more favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect the entity would have adopted if dealing with the related party at arm's length in the same circumstances.

Note 30 Financial instruments

a. Categorisation of financial instrument

Financial Assets

Cash and Receivables are recorded at the carrying amount as per the Balance Sheet, which approximates net fair value.

Financial Liabilities

Payables are recorded at the carrying amount which is considered to be a reasonable estimate of net fair value.

b. Credit Risk

The Department has no significant concentration of credit risk. The Department has policies and procedures in place to ensure that transactions occur with customers with appropriate credit history.

Allowances for impairment of financial assets is calculated on past experiences and expected changes in client credit rating. Currently the Department does not hold any collateral as security to any of its financial assets. Other than receivables, there is no evidence to indicate that financial assets are impaired. The following table discloses the ageing of financial assets past due.

	Past due by			Total \$'000
	Overdue for <50 days \$'000	Overdue for 50- 60 days \$'000	Overdue for >60 days \$'000	
2008				
Not impaired				
Receivables	601	1 472	2 105	4 178
Impaired				
Receivables	-	-	500	500
2007				
Not impaired				
Receivables	606	172	1 608	2 386
Impaired				
Receivables	-	-	648	648

c. Liquidity Risk

The Department is funded principally from appropriations by the SA Government. The Department works with the Department of Treasury and Finance to determine the cash flows associated with its Government approved program of work and to ensure funding is provided through SA Government budgetary processes to meet the expected cash outflows.

The continued existence of the Department in its present form, and with its present programs, is dependent on State Government policy and on continuing appropriations by Parliament for the Department's administration and programs. The Department settles undisputed accounts within 30 days from the date of the invoice or date the invoice is first received.

The Department's exposure to liquidity risk is insignificant based on past experience and current assessment of risk.

d. Market Risk

Market risk for the Department is primarily through interest rate risk. The Department currently holds no interest bearing Financial Instruments and is not exposed to interest rate risk.

Note 31 Taxation revenue - Administered Items

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Taxation gaming machines	295 064	315 923
Taxation casino operations	20 254	22 285
Taxation off-course totalisator	10 664	10 793
Total taxation revenue	325 962	347 001

Note 32 Revenues from SA Government - Administered Items

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Appropriations from Consolidated Account pursuant to the Appropriations Act	48 083	50 329
Appropriations under other Acts	7 809	7 903
Total revenues from SA Government	55 892	58 232

Note 33 Grants and subsidies received - Administered Items

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Commonwealth specific purpose grants		
Legal aid	13 641	13 360
Company code fees	13 023	12 755
Total Commonwealth specific purpose	26 664	26 115
Grants from SA Government		
Children on APY Lands Inquiry	1 600	-
State Rescue Helicopter Service	1 332	1 319
Total grants from SA Government	2 932	1 319
Total Grants and subsidies received	29 596	27 434

Note 34 Interest revenues - Administered Items

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest from investments	10 070	8 484
Agent's Indemnity Fund interest from Agents	11 247	7 874
Interest from the Department of Treasury and Finance	3 634	2 366
Interest from South Australian Housing Trust	912	782
Total interest revenues	25 865	19 506

Interest received/receivable from entities within the SA Government

Interest from investments	10 070	8 484
Interest from the Department of Treasury and Finance	3 634	2 366
Interest from South Australian Housing Trust	912	782
Total interest revenues - SA Government entities	14 616	11 632

Note 35 Recoveries and other income - Administered Items

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Confiscation of profits	1 687	1 222
Recoveries from offenders	860	1 112
Recoveries for State Rescue Helicopter Service	1 906	1 102
Sundry recoveries	837	707
Other	1 060	1 029
Total recoveries and other income	6 350	5 172

Recoveries and other income received/receivable from entities within the SA Government

Recoveries for State Rescue Helicopter Service	1 739	921
Sundry recoveries	656	649
Other	206	200
Total recoveries and other income - SA Government entities	2 601	1 770

Note 36 Grants - Administered Items

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Legal Services Commission	27 811	25 268
Liquor Licensees	4 387	4 232
Victims of Crime Legal Aid	2 391	2 224
Child Abuse Program	-	42
Other	130	-
Total grants	34 719	31 766

Note 37 Victims of crime payments - Administered Items		
	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Victims of crime payments	11 869	15 459
Total victims of crime payments	11 869	15 459

Victims of crime payments paid/payable to entities within the SA Government		
Victims of crime payments	172	694
Total victims of crime payments - SA Government entities	172	694

Note 38 State Rescue Helicopter Service charges – Administered Items		
	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
State Rescue Helicopter Service charges	9 005	9 149
Total State Rescue Helicopter Service charges	9 005	9 149

State Rescue Helicopter Service charges paid/payable to entities within the SA Government		
State Rescue Helicopter Service charges	109	91
Total State Rescue Helicopter Service charges - SA Government entities	109	91

Note 39 Employee benefit expenses - Administered Items		
	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages	4 318	4 774
Employee on-costs	876	961
Board fees	1 001	720
Annual leave	74	195
Long service leave	180	140
Other	-	1
Total employee benefit expenses	6 449	6 791

Remuneration of employees		
	2008	2007
The number of employees whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:		
\$110 001 - \$120 000	4	-
\$160 001 - \$170 000	1	-
\$230 001 - \$240 000	-	1
\$370 001 - \$380 000	1	-
\$400 001 - \$410 000	-	2
\$420 001 - \$430 000	1	-
Total number of employees	7	3

The table includes all employees who received remuneration of \$100,000 or more during the year. Remuneration of employees reflects all costs of employment including salaries and

wages, superannuation contributions, fringe benefits tax and any other salary sacrifice benefits. Total remuneration received or due and receivable by these employees was \$1.4m (2007 - \$1.0m).

Note 40 Depreciation expense - Administered Items

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Depreciation		
Information Technology	147	122
Leasehold Improvements	76	76
Plant and Equipment	15	15
Total depreciation expense	256	213

Note 41 Net loss from disposal of assets - Administered Items

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Plant and Equipment		
Proceeds from disposal	-	-
Net book value of assets disposed	9	14
Net loss from disposal of Plant and Equipment	9	14
Fixtures and Fittings		
Proceeds from disposal	-	-
Net book value of assets disposed	75	-
Net loss from disposal of Fixtures and Fittings	75	-
Total Assets		
Total proceeds from disposal	-	-
Total net book value of assets disposed	84	14
Total net loss from disposal of assets	84	14

Note 42 Other expenses - Administered Items

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Legal fees	4 018	5 464
Contract staff	2 258	2 664
Contract maintenance	964	649
Accommodation	705	864
Promotions and publications	637	174
Contribution payments	355	591
Information and communications technology	356	224
Office expenses	140	184
Agents Indemnity Fund claims	75	250
Telephone related expenses	51	66
Betting services	61	64
Consultancies	52	63
Revaluation decrement (1)	1 855	-

Other	2 135	2 932
Total other expenses	13 642	14 189

(1) Revaluation decrement refers to a decrease in the value of investments held by Administered Funds with the Public Trustee

Other expenses paid/payable to entities within the SA Government	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Legal fees	2 585	3 169
Accommodation	689	844
Contribution payments	-	588
Information and communications technology	40	56
Office expenses	85	13
Telephone related expenses	36	37
Contract Staff	30	-
Betting services	5	6
Other	1 135	2 722
Total other expenses - SA Government entities	4 605	7 435

The number and dollar amount of Consultancies paid/payable (included in other expenses) that fell within the following bands:		2008		2007
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
Below \$10,000	2	15	-	-
Between \$10,000 and \$50,000	1	37	3	63
Above \$50,000	-	-	-	-
Total paid/payable to the consultants engaged	3	52	3	63

Note 43 Net revenue from administrative restructure - Administered Items

From 1 July 2006 the financial arrangements associated with the State Rescue Helicopter Service (SRHS) transferred to the Attorney-General's Department (Administered Items). A net revenue of \$.198 million has been recognised in the Statement of Administered Income and Expenses.

The following assets and liabilities were transferred to the Department:

	2007
	\$'000
Assets:	
Current	317
Total assets	317
Liabilities:	
Current	119
Total liabilities	119
Net assets	198
Net revenue from administrative restructure	198

Note 44 Cash and cash equivalents- Administered Items

	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Special Deposit Account with Westpac Bank	115 895	94 711
Total cash and cash equivalents	115 895	94 711

	Crown Solicitor's Trust Account		Residential Tenancies Fund		Retail Shop Leases Fund	
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
Balance at 1 July	5 948	6 625	14 638	6 772	792	544
Receipts	77 773	112 438	56 937	47 229	888	698
Payments	(76 533)	(113 115)	(59 193)	(39 363)	(413)	(450)
Balance at 30 June	7 188	5 948	12 382	14 638	1 267	792

Note 45 - Receivables - Administered Items

Movement in Trust Accounts	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Receivables	26 905	30 135
Accrued interest	2 473	2 369
Prepayments	54	3
GST receivable	6	16
Total receivables	29 438	32 523

Receivables from SA Government entities

Receivables	1 620	671
Accrued interest	443	324
Total receivables from SA Government entities	2 063	995

NOTE 46 INVESTMENTS - ADMINISTERED ITEMS

	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Current		
Funds invested with the Public Trustee	46 882	36 103
Total current investments	46 882	36 103
Non-Current		
Funds invested with the Public Trustee	81 659	76 778
Total non-current investments	81 659	76 778
Total investments	128 541	112 881

Investments represent funds invested with the Public Trustee as follows:

Residential Tenancies Fund	85 682	69 497
Agents Indemnity Fund	37 483	38 063
Second Hand Vehicles Compensation Fund	2 506	2 529
Retail Shop Leases Fund	2 870	2 792
Total investments	128 541	112 881

Note 47 Other current assets - Administered Items

	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Other current assets	274	559
Total other current assets	274	559
Other current assets from SA Government entities		
Other current assets	274	559
Total other current assets from SA Government entities	274	559

Note 48A Property, plant and equipment - Administered Items

At 30 June 2008	Cost/Valuation 2008 \$'000	Accumulated Depreciation/ Amortisation	Written Down
		2008 \$'000	Value 2008 \$'000
Leasehold improvements (1)	550	286	264
Information technology	764	444	320
Plant and equipment (1)	68	45	23
Capital work in progress	420	-	420
	1 802	775	1 027

At 30 June 2007	Cost/Valuation 2007 \$'000	Accumulated Depreciation/ Amortisation	Written Down
		2007 \$'000	Value 2007 \$'000
Leasehold improvements (1)	735	320	415
Information technology	660	297	363
Plant and equipment (1)	89	44	45
	1 484	661	823

(1) Valuations of leasehold improvements and plant and equipment were performed by Simon B O'Leary AAPI, MSA, Certified Practising Valuer – Plant and Machinery of the Australian Valuation Office as at 1 July 2005.

Note 48B Property, plant and equipment movement schedule - Administered Items

	Leasehold Improvements	Information Technology	Plant and Equipment	Capital work in progress	Total Property, Plant and Equipment
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount 1 July 2007	415	363	45	-	823
Additions	-	104	-	420	524
Disposals	(75)	-	(9)	-	(84)
Depreciation and amortisation	(76)	(147)	(13)	-	(236)
Carrying amount 30 June 2008	264	320	25	420	1 029

Note 49 Payables - Administered Items

	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Current		
Creditors	5 157	4 069
Employee on-costs	22	40
Accruals	30	32
Total current payables	5 209	4 141
Non-Current		
Employee on-costs	7	12
Total non-current payables	7	12
Total payables	5 216	4 153
Payables to SA Government entities		
Creditors	3 904	2 515
Employee on-costs	29	52
Accruals	30	32
Total payables to SA Government entities	3 963	2 599

Note 50 Employee benefits - Administered Items

	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Current		
Annual leave	102	141
Accrued salaries and wages	29	42
Long service leave	4	7
Total current employee benefits	155	190
Non-Current		
Long service leave	67	113
Total non-current employee benefits	67	113
Total employee benefits	202	303

Based on an actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance, the benchmark for the measurement of the long service leave liability has not changed from the 2007 benchmark (6.5 years).

Note 51 Other liabilities - Administered Items

	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Current		
Gaming and other receipts payable to Treasury and Finance	26 932	30 503
Security bonds lodged	40 891	36 260
Crown Solicitor's Trust Account	7 188	5 948
Other	824	709
Total other current liabilities	75 835	73 420
Non-Current		
Security bonds lodged	51 118	40 620
Total other non-current liabilities	51 118	40 620
Total other liabilities	126 953	114 040
Other current liabilities to SA Government entities		
Gaming and other receipts payable to Treasury and Finance	26 932	30 503
Other	13	8
Total other current liabilities to SA Government entities	26 945	30 511

Note 52 Cash flow reconciliation - Administered Items

	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Reconciliation of cash - cash at year end as per:		
Cash flow statement	113 893	94 711
Balance sheet	113 893	94 711
Reconciliation of net cost of providing services to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Operating surplus	26 064	19 672
Add non cash items		
Depreciation expense	236	213
Loss on disposal of assets	84	14
Decrement on revaluation of investments	1 855	-
Change in assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/Decrease in receivables	3 085	(4 720)
(Increase)/Decrease in other assets	285	1 352
Increase in payables	1 063	553
Decrease in employee benefits	(101)	(226)
Increase in other liabilities	12 913	11 535
Transfer of current liabilities on restructure	-	(119)
Net cash provided by operating activities	45 484	28 274

Note 53 Commitments - Administered items

Other Commitments

	2008	2007
	\$' 000	\$' 000
Within one year	13 836	13 781
Later than one year but not longer than five years	-	13 836
Total other commitments (1)	<u>13 836</u>	<u>27 617</u>

(1) Grant amounts payable under agreements in respect of which the grantee has yet to provide the services required under the agreement. The grants cover the period 2008 - 2011.

Note 54 Contingent assets and liabilities - Administered Items

The Agents Indemnity Fund has an estimated contingent obligation to pay \$189,000 relating to current and expected claims against the Fund. The Second Hand Vehicles Compensation Fund has an estimated contingent obligation to pay \$25,000 relating to current and expected claims against the Fund.

The Department is of the opinion that provisions are not required in respect of these matters, as it is not probable that a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required or the amount is not capable of reliable measurement.

Under the *Residential Tenancies Act 1995*, interest is paid to tenants when a bond is repaid to them, interest is not paid when a bond is paid to landlords or third parties such as the SA Housing Trust. The interest payable to tenants has not been recorded as a liability, as the Residential Tenancies Fund does not have a present obligation until the tenant lodges a claim for the repayment of the bond. It is estimated that the interest liability as at 30 June 2008 is \$183,000.

Note 55 Financial instruments - Administered Items

a. Categorisation of financial instrument

Financial Assets

Cash and Receivables are recorded at the carrying amount which approximates net fair value.

Investments represent funds held by the Public Trustee on behalf of the Residential Tenancies Fund, Retail Shop Leases Fund, Agents Indemnity Fund and Second Hand Vehicles Compensation Fund (the Funds). The Public Trustee has invested in collective investment vehicles for the purpose of gaining exposure to Australian and international equities. The managers of such vehicles have invested in a variety of financial instruments, including derivatives, which expose the Funds to investment risks, including market, credit, interest and currency risk. These investments are valued by the Public Trustee at reporting date and recognised at fair value.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities principally represent security bonds held on behalf of third parties and taxation receipts payable to the Treasurer. The carrying amount of all financial liabilities is considered to be a reasonable estimate of net fair value.

b. Credit Risk

At reporting date funds totalling \$128.5 million were invested with the Public Trustee. Pooled investment funds are not rated for credit risk. The Public Trustee considers the credit risk of individual fund managers prior to investing funds and reviews these assessments quarterly.

Other than pooled investments, the Department has no significant concentration of credit risk. The Department has policies and procedures in place to ensure that transactions occur with customers with appropriate credit history.

Allowances for impairment of financial assets are calculated on past experiences and expected changes in client credit rating. Currently the Department does not hold any collateral as security for any of its financial assets. There are no Financial Assets administered by the Department past due.

c. Liquidity Risk

Financial liabilities principally represent security bonds held on behalf of third parties and taxation receipts payable to the Treasurer. Security bonds are payable on receipt of an application from the tenant or lessee. All investments held with the Public Trustee are available at call.

d. Market Risk

Activities administered by the Department are exposed to price risk. Price risk represents the risk that the fair value of investments held with the Public Trustee will fluctuate due to changes in the market price for the underlying asset.

Investments held with the Public Trustee are classified as 'available for sale' financial assets. Net gains or losses resulting from movements in the fair value of investments are recognised directly in equity. Accordingly there is no impact on administered income and expenses.

Cash administered by the Department is also subject to interest rate risk.

Sensitivity Analysis

The impact of a 1% movement in interest rates and a 1% movement in equity indexes on financial assets administered by the Department is shown in the following table.

	Carrying Amount (\$'000)	Interest Rate Risk		Price Risk	
		-1% Operating surplus (\$'000)	+1% Operating surplus (\$'000)	-1% Equity (\$'000)	+1% Equity (\$'000)
2008					
Financial Assets					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	113 893	(1 139)	1 139	-	-
Investments	128 541	-	-	(1 285)	1 285
Total increase/(decrease)		(1 139)	1 139	(1 285)	1 285
2007					
Financial Assets					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	94 711	(947)	947	-	-
Investments	112 881	-	-	(1 129)	1 129
Total increase/(decrease)		(947)	947	(1 129)	1 129

Department of Justice

Appendices



Department of Justice Appendices

Managing Diversity

Table 1. Human Resources Participation Data - Attendances at Organisational Learning Framework Courses

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Professional Development</i>	<i>Diversity</i>	<i>OHS</i>	<i>Total</i>
AGD	602	135	163	900
CAA	1	4	12	17
DCS	4	1	27	32
SAPOL	12	7	94	113
LSC	8	15	8	31
SAFECOM	39	4	9	52
SAMFS	0	0	0	0
CFS	0	0	0	0
SES	0	3	0	3
SEO	9	0	0	9
Other	35	13	0	48
TOTAL	710	182	313	1205

Table 2. Equal Employment Opportunity Programs

Department of Justice Equal Employment Opportunity Placements 2007-08

Aboriginal Employment Register	7
Disability Employment Register	3
Indigenous Scholarships/Cadetships	3
Government Youth Traineeships	26
Graduate Employment Program	19

Charter of Public Service in a Diverse Society

The *Justice Charter of Public Service in a Diverse Society* outlines Justice's commitment to serving the public and providing fair treatment to all South Australians, regardless of their age, gender, sexuality, race, marital status, pregnancy, linguistic background, disability or impairment, religious beliefs, family/carer responsibilities, or where they live.

Charter Principles

1. **Access** – services are easy for people to use.
2. **Equity** – every person gets 'a fair go'.
3. **Communication** – people know about our services, and we ask them how to make them better.
4. **Responsiveness** – we work with people to meet their needs.
5. **Effectiveness** – people get the best possible results.
6. **Efficiency** – services are on time and well resourced, and money is carefully spent.
7. **Accountability** – we are responsible for our actions and results, and we ask people for their opinions about our progress.

Meeting individual needs

Products and services are often designed and delivered as 'one size fits all'. Sometimes, however, one size does not fit all, and people may be excluded from fair treatment or from easily accessing services to which they are entitled. This can particularly affect:

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people;
- people with disability or impairment;
- people from diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds;
- women, including pregnant women;
- children and youth;
- elderly people;
- people with family responsibilities; and
- homosexual, bisexual or transgender people.

It is important that we remember to treat others as they wish to be treated – to be respectful of their individual differences, perspectives, experiences, preferences and needs.

Staff members' responsibilities

As a staff member you can help AGD meet these commitments to our customers:

1. **Fulfil the SA Strategic Plan and Justice's Service Goals:**
 - be aware of AGD's role in meeting SASP targets;
 - understand the seven principles within the *Charter of Public Service in a Diverse Society*;
 - discuss your unit's business goals and service targets;
 - understand your role in supporting those goals and targets;
 - and
 - help identify ways to do things better.

2. **Deliver and Monitor a Service to Customers:**
 - Identify and clarify your customer's needs:
 - use appropriate interpersonal skills;
 - determine your customer's priorities and urgent needs;
 - inform your customers about their options and help them make choices; and
 - inform your customers of what you can and cannot do, and seek help when needed.
 - Deliver a service to your customers:
 - serve customers promptly;
 - establish and maintain a professional rapport with customers;
 - handle customers' complaints sensitively and courteously;
 - respond to the individual needs of customers; and
 - promote and improve services and products to customers.
 - Monitor and report on your service:
 - use proof to regularly review customer satisfaction;
 - identify and follow-up opportunities to improve the quality of your service and products;
 - consider how effectively your procedures suit your customers' needs;
 - regularly seek and use customer feedback to improve products and services;
 - consider customer satisfaction feedback when making any decisions to modify products or services; and
 - report clearly, in detail and include recommendations.

3. **Work Effectively with Diversity:**
 - Recognise individual differences and respond appropriately:

- recognise and respect individual differences in colleagues and customers;
- respond to differences sensitively;
- behave lawfully and follow guidelines (eg Code of Conduct); and
- keep individual diversity in mind when you communicate.
- Work effectively with individual differences:
 - tap into individual differences to meet team objectives;
 - encourage colleagues to use their special qualities, skills or backgrounds; and
 - show that you and your business unit value diversity.

Managing Diversity Participation Data

Table 3. Number of participants in diversity programs

<i>Name of Program</i>	<i>Participants Justice</i>	<i>Others Departments</i>
Aboriginal Cultural Respect and Awareness Programs 2007-08		
Past, Present, Future: Aboriginal Cultural Awareness	5	0
Walking with Aboriginal People	5	0
Iga Warta residential trips	0	0
Leadership for Aboriginal Women	2	16
Navigator for Indigenous Men	0	18
Promoting Independence Programs 2006-07		
You Can Make A Difference: Disability Awareness	8	8
Disability Dilemmas: Manager's Responsibilities	11	4
Managing Diversity		
High Performance Leadership: Women's Development	1	0
IGNITE - Women's Leadership Development Program	6	0
Introduction to Financials for Justice Women on Boards	1	0
Justice Women on Boards	2	0
Working with Interpreters	5	1

Promoting Independence Report – Justice Portfolio

The Managing Diversity team has based this assessment on information provided by Justice agencies. However, as the lead agency in relation to the ‘Promoting Independence Strategy’, the Department for Families and Communities will determine the final assessment. The overall progress of the Justice Portfolio as outlined below is based on the six outcome areas contained within the strategy.

Table 4 Promoting Independence Strategy - Target Results 2007-08

<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Score out of 5</i>
1. Access	4
2. Information	3
3. Awareness	4
4. Consultation	4
5. Compliance	4
6. Employment	5

These results may be compared with the final results of 2006-07:

Table 5 Promoting Independence Strategy - Target Results 2006-07

<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Score out of 5</i>
1. Access	4
2. Information	3
3. Awareness	3.5
4. Consultation	4
5. Compliance	4
6. Employment	5

Highlights of the 2007-08 Justice Promoting Independence Strategy report are explained below.

Outcome 1 – Portfolios and their agencies are to ensure access to their services and facilities to people with disabilities.

DCS - Plans have been developed in recognition that some prisoners may require palliative care services and other programs

to cater for their developmental and age-related health and disability matters.

AGD – Accessibility of the AGD Worksites’ checklist has been implemented.

CAA – The Magistrates Court Diversion Program is specifically for defendants with mental impairments and aims to divert people from the criminal justice system into the relevant services that can address their needs.

Outcome 2 – Portfolios and their agencies ensure that information about their services and programs is inclusive of people with disabilities.

SAFECOM – A key business objective of the recently established Executive and Board Services Branch is to develop a suitable sector-wide communication strategy. It is intended that effective communication for people with disabilities will be a key feature of the new policy.

AGD – The Commissioner for Victims’ Rights has undertaken initiatives including:

- Braille and audio versions of the booklet *Information for Victims of Crime*, and provision of the document in an accessible format from the Commissioner’s website.
- providing assistance to victims with a disability on a needs basis. For example, paying for an Aslan (sign) interpreter to accompany a victim – who was an observer, not a witness, and so was ineligible for a court-funded interpreter – to a court hearing;
- undertaking speaking engagements and liaising with staff employed in the disabilities sector;

- providing the Sex Crime Investigation Branch of the SA Police with training videos produced by the Office for Victims of Crime in the US; and
- including commentary on victims with disabilities (especially intellectual disabilities) in presentations to the Police Investigator Training Course.

AGD – General

- Being able to guarantee that all new and upgraded AGD websites are accessible and compliant with W3C standards
- Continuing the development of the Justice Communicator's Network that was developed in May 2007 and serves as a monitoring forum for new electronic or online communications initiatives.

Outcome 3 – Portfolios and their agencies deliver advice or services to people with disabilities with awareness and understanding of issues affecting people with disabilities.

SAPOL – The introduction of a compulsory online training program for all SAPOL members. As of 30 June 2008, 2969 employees have undertaken the online component of the training. This, and the disability awareness training delivered to cadets as part of the Constable Development Program, has resulted in 56.1 per cent of SAPOL employees being trained in disability awareness.

DCS – More than 160 Trainee Correctional Officers have undertaken training programs in mental health and first-aid awareness in the past year.

AGD – Agreement has been reached to provide further ‘train the trainer’ programs (available across Justice) in 2008-09, to increase the number of staff members available to deliver disability awareness training.

Outcome 4 – *Portfolios and their agencies provide opportunities for people with disabilities concerning service delivery and in the implementation of complaints and grievance mechanisms.*

AGD – Agencies have developed tools, including an Office of the Public Advocate fact sheet, to inform their clients of the agency’s complaints processes. The Guardianship Board has consulted widely regarding the development of a new appeals pro-forma and website.

Outcome 5 – *Each Portfolio Chief Executive will ensure that his or her portfolio has met the requirements of the Disability Discrimination Act 1992 and the Equal Opportunity Act 1994.*

SAPOL – The appointment of a Project Officer, Senior Constable, to the Equity and Diversity Section to assist in the implementation and review of the *Disability Action Plan*.

AGD – The launch of the AGD Strategic Plan on 8 May 2008 includes in Goal 1 the priority area of “promoting diversity and social inclusion”. The principle of this priority is to promote social inclusion and equality in our society and to deliver services that are appropriate and accessible to those who are most disadvantaged.

Justice Portfolio – The development of the ‘Strategic Directions’ for the Justice Portfolio includes Goal 4 that aims “to contribute towards building sustainable communities” with priority areas outlining that we “improve interactions with the Justice system for socially disadvantaged people” and “further develop a culturally appropriate and responsive justice system”.

Outcome 6 – *Each portfolio and its agencies will explore how to meet the South Australian Strategic Plan Target (T6.22) “to double the number of people with disabilities employed in the public sector by 2014”.*

DCS - Managers have attended information sessions about how to recruit people with disabilities, and have accessed the services of Disability Works resulting in successful referral.

AGD – The approval of a Human Resources survey question used to identify the number of employees with a disability as well as the types of disability that exist within the AGD workforce will provide a benchmark essential to meeting SASP Target 6.22. The question will be based on the definition contained in the Commonwealth *Disability Discrimination Act 1992*. This survey will be rolled out in the 2008-09 financial year.

Energy Efficiency 2007-08

According to *South Australia's Strategic Plan*, government agencies are required to improve their energy efficiency by 25 per cent between 2000-01 and 2014-15.

In 2007-08, the Justice Portfolio's energy efficiency increased by 16.8 per cent compared with the baseline figure.

Table 6 Justice Portfolio Energy Efficiency Data

<i>Baseline 2000-01</i>	<i>Energy Use (GJ)</i>	<i>Energy Efficiency per m²</i>
Attorney General's Department	20 737	346
Courts Administration Authority	37 023	491
Dept for Correctional Services	77 095	717
Emergency Services (exc. SAMFS)	5 498	56
SA Metropolitan Fire Service	13 315	409
SA Police	91 874	546
Portfolio Total	245 542	

<i>2007-08</i>	<i>Energy Use (GJ)</i>	<i>Energy Efficiency per m²</i>	<i>% change in energy use</i>	<i>% change per m²</i>
Attorney General's Department	15 384	356	-25.8	+2.9
Courts Administration Authority	28 898	353	-21.9	-28.1
Dept for Correctional Services	75 067	692	-2.6	-3.5
Emergency Services (not SAMFS)	7 054	99	+28.3	+76.7
SA Metropolitan Fire Service	14 374	449	+7.9	+9.8
SA Police	83 618	587	-9.0	+7.5
Portfolio Total	204 395		-16.8	
Portfolio Target 07-08	217 059		-11.6	
Final Portfolio Target 14-15	184 157		-25.0	

Greening initiatives

Justice has improved the environmental sustainability of its operations during 2007-08. Environmentally sustainable development (ESD) principles have been adopted when re-

negotiating leases, during fit-outs and in specifying the design of new facilities. These principles include improving building energy performance, reducing water use, and reusing and recycling materials.

Greening initiatives conducted during 2007-08 included:

- an energy audit at the Adelaide Youth Court;
- power factor equipment installed at the Sir Samuel Way Court Building;
- progress in replacing single-flush cisterns with dual-flush units in the Samuel Way Building;
- solar panels and power factor correction installed at the MFS Wakefield St station;
- solar hot-water services purchased for MFS sites;
- power shutdown systems following alarm calls installed at all new sites;
- improvements to air conditioning at MFS's Beulah Park station;
- T5 lights and dimmers installed and the chiller plant upgraded at the offices of the Liquor and Gambling Commission, Police Complaints Authority and the Ombudsman; and
- energy-efficient LED exit lights installed at Adelaide Youth Court.

Initiatives planned for 2008-09 include:

- additional solar panels to be installed at the MFS Wakefield St station;
- investigating implementing outcomes from the energy audit at the Adelaide Youth Court;
- installing power factor correction in SAPOL's Communications Building;
- an energy audit of Forensic Science South Australia and the Youth Court;

- lighting upgrades, delamping and replacing existing lights with T5s;
- upgrades during retrofits to building maintenance, lighting, hot water and air conditioning systems;
- increasing the number of staff desks per square metre; and
- increasing the AGD's head office by 0.5 of an Australian Green Building Rating star to 3.5 stars, by replacing lights with T5s and improving the building maintenance, hot water and air conditioning systems.

Justice Portfolio Strategic Disability Statement

Promoting Independence

The Justice Portfolio's vision is for South Australia to be a safe, fair and just place to live, work, visit and conduct business. The South Australian Government is seeking an enhanced quality of life for people with disabilities, through their effective participation and independence in the community as citizens of South Australia.

In 2003, it was estimated that there were more than 362 000 South Australians (or about 24 per cent of the population) with a disability (*ABS Cat. No. 4430.0*). As the South Australian population ages, more people are likely to live with a disability. In striving to realise our vision for South Australia, the Department of Justice and all its agencies and offices will:

- support and adhere to the government's disability policy, *Promoting Independence*;
- meet the requirements of the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984* and *the Disability Discrimination Act 1992*; and
- respond to all people with a disability and their associates with awareness, flexibility, adaptability and empathy.

Accordingly, the Justice Portfolio commits to the following principles:

Making civil justice, criminal justice and emergency services and products accessible to people with a disability and their associates by:

- seeking to identify and meet the needs of staff, volunteers and the public with a disability;

- taking a planned and managed approach to meet approved standards for physical access at sites and facilities where services are provided; and
- ensuring that new and alternative methods of delivering services and products, including technological solutions such as websites and intranets, meet accepted accessibility standards.

Treating people with a disability and their associates fairly and equitably by:

- being consistent, fair and non-discriminatory in making decisions and providing services to the public, clients, staff or volunteers with a disability; and
- minimising barriers for people with ‘aggregate disadvantage’, that is people with multiple disabilities, hidden cognitive disabilities or Indigenous Australians with a disability, or people with a disability who live in a remote location, or people with a disability who do not use English as their preferred language.

Informing people with a disability and their associates about available services and seeking their views on how we may best meet their needs by:

- providing information that is accessible to people with a disability and using targeted marketing strategies to reach the public, staff and volunteers with a disability; and
- consulting a representative cross-section of people with a disability when formulating policies, developing information and making decisions on how best to improve service delivery.

Working with people with a disability and their associates and responding to their identified needs by:

- delivering services and products in flexible ways that meet their needs;
- ensuring staff and volunteers are aware, skilled and equipped to respond sensitively and fairly to the public and

colleagues with a disability, consistent with the *Promoting Independence Training Framework*; and

- recognising the diversity of views and needs of people with a disability.

Achieving the best possible results for people with a disability and their associates by:

- reviewing and evaluating service provision to identify service gaps for people with a disability;
- using feedback and complaints from people with a disability to continuously improve and solve problems; and
- making best use of our staff's skills, knowledge and community contacts in relation to disability.

Serving people with a disability and their associates efficiently and effectively, by:

- identifying indicators of good performance in our dealings with people with a disability;
- ensuring that staff and volunteers meet the high standards of service that people with a disability deserve; and
- making the best use of our resources.

Being responsible and accountable for our actions and results for people with a disability and their associates by:

- integrating disability considerations into agency strategic and business plans and corporate support systems such as procurement, finance, complaints and asset management;
- completing and implementing disability action plans in each agency; and
- including results and improvements in working with people with a disability in agency annual reports.

Attorney-General's Department Appendices



Attorney-General's Department Appendices

Executive and Staff Employment and other Human Resource Matters

Table 7 Employee numbers, gender and status

	<i>Number of Persons</i>	<i>Number of FTEs</i>	<i>% Persons</i>	<i>% FTE</i>
Male	624	557	40	41
Female	948	810	60	59
Total	1572	1367	100	100

During 2007-08, 249 people separated from the agency and 499 were recruited to the agency. There were 58 people on leave without pay at 30 June 2008.

Table 8 Number of employees by salary bracket

<i>Salary Bracket</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
\$0 - \$46,399	116	274	390
\$46,400 - \$58,999	187	315	502
\$59,000 - \$75,499	151	182	313
\$75,500 - \$94,999	97	86	183
\$95,000+	95	91	184
Total	624	948	1572

Table 9 Status of employees in current position

<i>FTEs</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Short-term contract</i>	<i>Long-term contract</i>	<i>Other (Casual)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Male	392	71	72	25	557
Female	589	149	40	31	810
Total	981	220	112	54	1367
<i>PERSONS</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Short-term contract</i>	<i>Long-term contract</i>	<i>Other (Casual)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Male	596	75	72	85	624
Female	649	158	42	99	948
Total	1045	231	114	182	1572

Table 10 Number of executives by status in current position, gender and classification

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>		<i>Contract Tenured</i>		<i>Contract Untenured</i>		<i>Other (Casual)</i>		<i>Total</i>		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
DPPROS	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
EXECoA	1	1	2	1	7	1	0	0	10	3	13
EXECoB	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	3
EXECoC	0	0	1	0	5	1	0	0	6	1	7
EXECoD	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
EXECoF	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
EXJUD015	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
MLS001	0	0	0	2	16	11	0	0	16	13	29
MLS002	0	0	1	1	7	5	0	0	8	6	14
MLS003	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
MLS004	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
OMBUDS	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
SAES1	0	0	0	0	7	5	0	0	7	5	12
SAES2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
SOLGEN	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	2	1	4	5	54	24	0	0	60	30	90

Table 11 Average days leave per full time equivalent employee

<i>Leave Type</i>	<i>2005-04</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>
Sick Leave	8.0	8.5	9.0	8.8 *	7.8
Family Carer's Leave	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
Miscellaneous Special Leave	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0

Figure includes 0.1 days attributable to Forensic Science for period 1/7/06 to 30/9/06 when part of DAIS

Table 12 Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander employees

<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
5	11	16

Table 13 Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander employees

<i>Salary Bracket</i>	<i>Aboriginal Staff</i>	<i>Total Staff</i>	<i>Percentage Aboriginal</i>	<i>Target</i>
\$0 - \$46,399	8	395	2.0	2
\$46,400 - \$58,999	4	502	0.80	2
\$59,000 - \$75,499	4	313	1.28	2
\$75,500 - \$94,999	0	190	0.00	2
\$95,000+	0	174	0.00	2
Total	16	1572	1.02	2

Table 14 Number of employees by age bracket by gender

<i>Age Bracket</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>% Total</i>	<i>Workforce Benchmark *</i>
15 - 19	2	5	7	0.5	6.7
20 - 24	52	64	96	6.1	10.7
25 - 29	56	125	181	11.5	9.8
30 - 34	65	141	204	13.0	9.9
35 - 39	69	128	197	12.5	11.1
40 - 44	61	106	167	10.6	11.9
45 - 49	69	109	178	11.3	12.3
50 - 54	112	126	238	15.1	10.6
55 - 59	95	90	185	11.6	9.1
60 - 64	44	40	84	5.3	5.3
65+	25	14	37	2.4	2.7
Total	624	948	1572	100	100

**Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Australian Demographic Statistics*

Table 15 Cultural and linguistic diversity

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>% of Agency</i>	<i>SA Community *</i>
Number of employees born overseas	80	105	185	11.8	20.3
Number of employees who speak language(s) other than English at home	42	58	100	6.4	16.6

** Benchmarks from ABS Publication Basic Community Profile (SA) Cat No. 2001.0, 2006 census.*

Table 16 Number of employees with ongoing disabilities requiring workplace adaptation

<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>% of Agency</i>
10	8	18	1.1

Table 17 Documented review of individual performance management

<i>Employees with...</i>	<i>% Total Workforce</i>
A review within the past 12 months	82

Table 18 Equal Employment Opportunity Placements 2007-08

Aboriginal Employment Register	5
Disability Employment Register	3
Indigenous Scholarships/Cadetships	3
Government Youth Traineeships	17
Graduate Employment Program	1

Training and Development

Table 19 Number of training packages, by classification

<i>Classification</i>	<i>No. of AGD staff utilising Training packages</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>No. of AGD staff utilising Training packages</i>
Trainee	12	PO-3	NIL
ASO-1	NIL	PO-4	NIL
ASO-2	23	PO-5	NIL
ASO-3	25	LEC-1	1
ASO-4	20	LEC-2	2
ASO-5	22	LEC-3	2
ASO-6	17	LEC-4	NIL
ASO-7	15	LEC-5	4
ASO-8	4	LE-3	NIL
MAS-2	1	LE-4	NIL
MAS-3	6	LE-5	NIL
OPS-1	NIL	EXEC-A	3
OPS-2	NIL	EXEC-B	NIL
OPS-3	NIL	EXEC-C	NIL
OPS-4	NIL	EXEC-D	1
TGO-0	NIL	CHIEF EXECUTIVE	NIL
TGO-1	1	MLS-1	4
TGO-2	NIL	MLS-2	1
TGO-3	1	MLS-3	NIL
TGO-4	NIL	MLS-4	1
TGO-5	NIL	SAES1	1
PO-1	2	SAES2	1
PO-2	2	Statutory A	1

Table 20 Leadership and management development training expenditure

<i>Training and Development</i>	<i>Total Cost</i>	<i>% Total Salary Expenditure</i>
Total training and development expenditure	\$1 434 628	1.3
Total leadership and management development expenditure	\$439 184	0.4

Table 21 Managing diversity participation data

<i>Name of Program</i>	<i>Participants</i>
Aboriginal Cultural Respect and Awareness Programs 2007-08	
Past, Present, Future: Aboriginal Cultural Awareness	72
Walking with Aboriginal People	12
Iga Warta Residential trips	16
Leadership for Aboriginal Women	2
Navigator for Indigenous Men	0
Promoting Independence Programs 2006-2007	
You Can Make A Difference: Disability Awareness	18
Disability Dilemmas: Manager's Responsibilities	6
Managing Diversity	
High Performance Leadership: Women's Development	16
IGNITE - Women's Leadership Development Program	15
Introduction to Financials for Justice Women on Boards	11
Justice Women on Boards	17
Working with Interpreters	11

Occupational Health, Safety and Injury Management

Table 22 OHS Notices and Corrective Actions taken

Number of notifiable occurrences pursuant to OHS&W Regulations Division 6.6	0
Number of notifiable injuries pursuant to OHS&W Regulation Division 6.6	0
Number of notices served pursuant to OHS&W Act s35, s39 and s40 (default, improvement and prohibition notices)	0

**Table 23 Agency gross workers compensation expenditure for 2007-08
compare with 2006-07**

<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>2007-08 (\$m)</i>	<i>2006-07 (\$m)</i>	<i>Variation (\$m)</i>	<i>% Change</i>
Income maintenance	158 340	118 688	39 652	33
Lump sum settlements redemptions - Sect 42	127 500	0	127 500	n/a
Lump sum settlements Permanent Disability - Sect 45	15 184	19 244	-4060	-21
Medical/ Hospital combined	104 513	38 951	65 562	168
Other	0	0	0	0
Total Claims Expenditure	405 537	176 883	228 654	129

Table 24 Meeting Safety Performance Targets

	<i>Base: 2005-06</i>	<i>Performance: 12 months to end of quarter</i>			<i>Final Target</i>
	<i>Numbers or %</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Notional Quarterly Target</i>	<i>Variation</i>	<i>Numbers or %</i>
1. Workplace Fatalities	0	0	0	0	0
2. New Workplace Injury Claims	20	20	18	+2	16
3. New Workplace Injury Claims Frequency Rate	10.4	9.2	9.3	-0.2	8.5
4. Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate	4.1	2.7	3.7	-1	3.3
5. New Psychological Injury Claims	4	6	4	+2	3
6. Rehabilitation & Return to Work					
6a. Early Assessment Within 2 Days	35%	85%	80%	+5%	80% or more
6b. Early Intervention Within 5 Days	100%	100%	80%	+20%	80% or more
6c. RTW Within 5 Business Days	86%	85%	75%	+10%	75% or more
7. Claim Determination					
7a. Claims Determined Within 10 Business Days	54.5%	68.4%	75%	-6.6%	75% or more
7b. Claims Still to be Determined After 3 Months	9.1%	5.6%	3%	+2.6%	3% or less
8. Income Maintenance Payments for Recent Injuries					
8a. 2006/07 Injuries (at 24 months development)	-	\$38,316.14	\$48,553.58	-\$10,237.44	Below previous 2 years average
8b. 2007/08 Injuries (at 12 months development)	-	\$54,307.03	\$14,578.14	+\$19,728.89	

Overseas Travel 2007-08

Table 25 Overseas Travel Information

<i>Number of Employees</i>	<i>Destination/s</i>	<i>Reason for Travel</i>	<i>Cost to Department \$</i>
1	Switzerland	Attended Advanced Teaching Course and Virtopsy Basic Course	5403
1	USA	National Association of Medical Examiners Annual Meeting	4570
1	Las Vegas, Nevada	Attended the 17th Clandestine Laboratory Investigation Chemists Associations Annual Technical Training Seminar	6927
2	Copenhagen, Denmark	22nd Congress of the International Society for Forensic Genetics	11 508
1	Las Vegas/San Francisco	Attended International Clan Lab Investigators Conference & Visit DEA Laboratory	829
1	USA	Attended TIAFT Conference	6391
1	Indonesia	Attended Criminal Lawyers of the NT 11th Biennial Conference 2007	4040
1	Nairobi, Kenya	Commonwealth Law Conference	6524
1	Canada	Attended Heads of Prosecuting Agencies Conference	14 432
1	Hong Kong	12th International Assoc. of Prosecutors Conference, Hong Kong	9715
1	China	International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities, China	120
4	Kuala Lumpur	IAP Regional Conference	9364
1	Cyprus	Accompanied the Premier	9825
17	TOTAL TRAVEL		89 646

Attorney-General's Department Annual Reporting on Carers Recognition Act 2005

The *Carers Recognition Act 2005*, including the South Australian Carers Charter, requires that all South Australian Government agencies ensure that they take action to reflect the principles of the charter in the provision of services to carers and the people they care for.

The charter also requires that there is consultation with carers or bodies that represent carers in:

- the development of policies or programs; and
- strategic or operational planning.

The Attorney-General's Department recognises and supports the principles of the charter and actively promotes awareness and understanding of issues affecting carers. The Department also offers flexible work practices to accommodate individual carer needs in balancing their work and carer roles.

Across the department, the following actions were undertaken to promote Act and charter:

- inclusion of the *Carers Recognition Act* and charter in the induction procedure for all new staff;
- ensured that existing services and policies are carer sensitive;
- distributed information to carers, employees and referrals to relevant services;
- provided links to the Act, charter and information on websites and intranet;
- raised awareness in team meetings and internal communications;
- reviewed existing materials to ensure appropriateness;

- supported flexible working arrangements to support employees who are carers;
- encouraged carers to participate in the development of service delivery programs, policy and planning;
- promoted awareness and understanding of access and participation issues for people with disabilities, their associates and advocates;
- conducted cultural awareness training to ensure that policies and practices consider issues relevant to Aboriginal and Torres Straight Islanders and their carers;
- recognised the importance of supporting Aboriginal women in their community roles, including their role as carers, in specific initiatives (such as the State Aboriginal Women's Gathering); and
- ensured that carers have access to the Office for Volunteers e-bulletin and newsletter, in addition to participation in relevant programs.

Disability Action Plan

The Attorney-General's Department has improved its performance in the 2007-08 financial year compared to that in 2006-07. The overall progress of the AGD in each outcome area in 2007-08 has been outlined below.

Table 26 Promoting Independence Strategy target results 2007-08

<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Score out of 5</i>
1. Access	4
2. Information	3
3. Awareness	4
4. Consultation	4
5. Compliance	4
6. Employment	4

Improvements have occurred in all six outcome areas. Of particular note is the significant improvement in the area of compliance.

Improvement in Outcome 1 – *Portfolios and their agencies are to ensure access to their services and facilities to people with disabilities:*

- progress in the auditing of facilities;
- the provision of more detailed information by AGD business units such as the Public Trustee, the Guardianship Board and the Ombudsman's Office; and
- progress in assessing customer satisfaction outcomes.

Improvement in Outcome 2 – *Portfolios and their agencies ensure that information about their services and programs is inclusive of people with disabilities:*

- progress in the development of general AGD protocols and policies regarding the media and intranet use;
- increase in the number of AGD business units tracking requests for alternative formats; and
- progress in the development of strategies for the provision of information in alternative formats by individual business units such as the Guardianship Board.

Improvement in Outcome 3 – *Portfolios and their agencies deliver advice or services to people with disabilities with awareness and understanding of issues affecting people with disabilities:*

- the roll-out of disability awareness training in AGD business units in 2007-08, which had not begun in the previous reporting period; and
- provision of more detailed information regarding the delivery of disability awareness training.

Improvement in Outcome 4 – *Portfolios and their agencies provide opportunities for people with disabilities concerning service delivery and in the implementation of complaints and grievance mechanisms:*

- increased number of AGD business units providing detailed information on consultation; and
- the development of grievance and consultations policies and procedures that are inclusive of people with disabilities, such as the Guardianship Board and Public Trustee.

Improvement in Outcome 5 – *Each portfolio Chief Executive will ensure that his or her portfolio has met the requirements of the Disability Discrimination Act 1992 and the Equal Opportunity Act 1994:*

- the commitment to promote social inclusion and equality in our society and to deliver services that are appropriate and accessible to those who are most disadvantaged as contained in Goal 1 of the AGD Strategic Plan, launched in 2007-08, and the priority area of ‘promoting diversity and social inclusion’, have strengthened this outcome; and
- provision of more detailed information from a broader range of AGD business units than that provided in 2006-07.

Improvement in Outcome 6 – *Each portfolio and its agencies will explore how to meet the South Australian Strategic Plan Target (T6.22) “to double the number of people with disabilities employed in the public sector by 2014”:*

- the ongoing review of AGD recruitment and selection policies;
- the absence in 2007-08 of negative responses from AGD business units, possibly due to a more corporate approach to recruitment and selection;

- the commitment to the provision of visual aids for staff who find it necessary; and
- the approval of a more comprehensive question regarding the definition of disability, which is in accordance with the definition provided in the *Commonwealth Disability Discrimination Act 1992*, for the Human Resources Management Survey.

Annual Asbestos Management Report 2007-2008

Table 27 Asbestos Management Data

Category	Number of Sites		Category Description	Interpretation One or more item(s) at these sites...
	At start of year	At end of year		
1	-	-	Remove	should be removed promptly.
2	-	-	Remove as soon as practicable	should be scheduled for removal at a practicable time.
3	-	-	Use care during maintenance	may need removal during maintenance works.
4	1	1	Monitor condition	has asbestos present*. Inspect according to legislation and policy
5	-	-	Identified asbestos has been removed	(All asbestos identified as per OHS&W 4.2.10(1) has been removed)
6	-	-	Further information required	(These sites not yet categorised)

**Some removal work (in the eaves lining) was removed as part of maintenance works in 2006-07.*

Definitions:

Category: The site performance score, determined by the lowest item performance score at each site.

Number of Sites in Category: A count of how many sites have the corresponding site performance score, with separate counts done at the start and the end of each year.

Category Description: Indicates the recommended action corresponding to the lowest item performance score (recorded in the asbestos register by a competent person, as per *OHS & W Regulations (SA) 1995, 4.2.10*).

Interpretation: A brief real-world example of what each category implies for a site.

Boards and Committees

The Boards and Committees listed are those for which the Attorney-General's Department has administrative responsibility through the Attorney-General, the Minister for Justice, the Minister for Multicultural Affairs and the Minister for Veterans' Affairs.

Attorney-General

Administrative and Disciplinary Division of the District Court

Classification of Theatrical Performances Board

Da Costa Samaritan Fund Trust

Environment, Resources and Development Court (Native Title Commissioners)

Equal Opportunity Tribunal

Forensic Science Advisory Committee

Guardianship Board

Legal Practitioners Conduct Board

Legal Practitioners Disciplinary Tribunal

Legal Services Commission

Police Disciplinary Tribunal

Public Trustee Audit Committee

Security and Investigation Agents Act 1995 Industry/Consumer Assessor Panel

South Australian Classification Council

Training Centre Review Board

Minister for Justice

Aboriginal Justice Consultative Committee

Ministerial Advisory Committee on Victims of Crime

Minister for Multicultural Affairs

South Australian Multicultural and Ethnic Affairs Commission
(SAMEAC)

SAMEAC Northern Regional Advisory Committee

SAMEAC Riverland Regional Advisory Committee

SAMEAC South East Regional Advisory Committee

SAMEAC Women's Advisory Committee

Minister for Consumer Affairs

Building Work Contractors Act 1995, Industry/Consumer
Assessor Panel

Conveyancers Act, Industry/Consumer Assessor Panel

Credit Administration Act 1995, Industry/Consumer Assessor
Panel

Land Agents Act, Industry/Consumer Assessor Panel

Land Valuers Act, Industry/Consumer Assessor Panel

Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Electricians Act, Industry/Consumer
Assessor Panel

Residential Tenancies Tribunal

Second-hand Vehicle Dealers Act, Industry/Consumer Assessor
Panel

Trade Standards Advisory Council

Travel Agents Act 1986, Industry/Consumer Assessor Panel

Minister for Volunteers

Volunteer Ministerial Advisory Group

Minister for the Status of Women

Premier's Council for Women

Legislation Administered

The principal legislation for which the Attorney-General's Department has administrative responsibility through the Attorney-General, the Minister for Justice, the Minister for Multicultural Affairs, the Minister for Consumer Affairs, the Minister for Volunteers and the Minister for the Status of Women is listed below.

** Denotes Act of limited application*

Attorney-General

Action for Breach of Promise of Marriage (Abolition) Act 1971

Acts Interpretation Act 1915

*Adelaide Children's Hospital and Queen Victoria Hospital
(Testamentary Dispositions) Act 1990*

Administration and Probate Act 1919

Administrative Arrangements Act 1994

*Administrative Decisions (Effect of International Instruments)
Act 1995*

Aged and Infirm Persons' Property Act 1940

Age of Majority (Reduction) Act 1971

Aircraft Offences Act 1971

*ANZ Executors and Trustee Company (South Australia) Limited
(Transfer of Business) Act 1996*

Associations Incorporation Act 1985

Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985

Australian Crime Commission (South Australia) Act 2004

Bail Act 1985

Ballot Act 1862

Bills of Sale Act 1886

Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1996

Business Names Act 1996

Child Sex Offenders Registration Act 2006

Civil Liability Act 1936

Classification of Theatrical Performances Act 1978

*Classification (Publications, Films and Computer Games) Act
1995*

*Commercial Arbitration and Industrial Referral Agreements Act
1986*

**Commonwealth Legislative Power Act 1931*

Commonwealth Places (Administration of Laws) Act 1970

Commonwealth Powers (Family Law) Act 1986

Community Titles Act 1996

Companies (Administration) Act 1982

Constitution Act 1934

Constitutional Powers (Coastal Waters) Act 1979

Co-operatives Act 1997

Coroners Act 2003

Corporal Punishment Abolition Act 1971

Corporations (Administrative Actions) Act 2001

Corporations (Ancillary Provisions) Act 2001

Corporations (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2001

Corporations (South Australia) Act 1990

Courts Administration Act 1993

Cremation Act 2000

Criminal Assets Confiscation Act 2005

Criminal Investigation (Extraterritorial Offences) Act 1984

Criminal Law (Clamping, Impounding and Forfeiture of Vehicles) Act 2007

Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935

Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Act 2007

Criminal Law (Legal Representation) Act 2001

Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act 1988

Criminal Law (Undercover Operations) Act 1995

Crown Proceedings Act 1992

Da Costa Samaritan Fund (Incorporation of Trustees) Act 1953

Death (Definition) Act 1985

Debtors Act 1936

De Facto Relationships Act 1996

Defamation Act 2005

Director of Public Prosecutions Act 1991

District Court Act 1991

Domestic Violence Act 1994

Domicile Act 1980

Dust Diseases Act 2005

Election of Senators Act 1903

Electoral Act 1985

Electronic Transactions Act 2000

Encroachments Act 1944

Enforcement of Judgments Act 1991

Environment, Resources and Development Court Act 1993

Equal Opportunity Act 1984

Essential Services Act 1981

Estates Tail Act 1881 (The)

Evidence Act 1929

Evidence (Affidavits) Act 1928

Expiation of Offences Act 1996

Family Relationships Act 1975

Federal Courts (State Jurisdiction) Act 1999

Fences Act 1975

Financial Sector Reform (South Australia) Act 1999

Foreign Judgments Act 1971

Free Presbyterian Church (Vesting of Property) Act 2001

Frustrated Contracts Act 1988

Graffiti Control Act 2001

Guardianship and Administration Act 1993

Guardianship of Infants Act 1940

Inheritance (Family Provision) Act 1972

James Brown Memorial Trust Incorporation Act 1990

Judicial Administration (Auxiliary Appointments and Powers) Act 1988

Juries Act 1927

Jurisdiction of Courts (Cross-Vesting) Act 1987

Justices of the Peace Act 2005

Land Acquisition Act 1969

Landlord and Tenant Act 1956

Law of Property Act 1956

Law Reform (Contributory Negligence and Apportionment of Liability) Act 2001

Legal Practitioners Act 1981

Legal Services Commission Act 1977

Legislation Revision and Publication Act 2002

Liens on Fruit Act 1925

Limitation of Actions Act 1956

Listening and Surveillance Devices Act 1972

Little Sisters of the Poor (Testamentary Dispositions) Act 1986

Magistrates Act 1985

Magistrates Court Act 1991

Marketable Securities Act 1971

Members of Parliament (Register of Interests) Act 1985

Mercantile Law Act 1956

Minors Contracts (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1979

Misrepresentation Act 1972

Native Title (South Australia) Act 1994

Oaths Act 1936

Off-shore Waters (Application of Laws) Act 1976

Ombudsman Act 1972

Parliamentary Committees Act 1991

Partnership Act 1891

Police (Complaints and Disciplinary Proceedings) Act 1985

Powers of Attorney and Agency Act 1984

Professional Standards Act 2004

Prohibited Areas (Application of State Laws) Act 1952

Public Trustee Act 1995

Racial Vilification Act 1996

Real Property Act 1886

Real Property (Commonwealth Titles) Act 1924

Real Property (Foreign Governments) Act 1950

Real Property (Registration of Titles) Act 1945

Recreation Grounds (Regulations) Act 1931

Registration of Deeds Act 1935

Royal Commissions Act 1917

Royal Style and Titles Act 1973

**RSL Memorial Hall Trust Act 1997*

Sale of Goods Act 1895

Sale of Goods (Vienna Convention) Act 1986

Sea-Carriage Documents Act 1998

Security and Investigation Agents Act 1995

Settled Estates Act 1880

Settled Estates Act Amendment Act 1889 (The)

Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act 1921

Sexual Reassignment Act 1988

Sheriff's Act 1978

Shop Theft (Alternative Enforcement) Act 2000

Solicitor-General Act 1972

St. John (Discharge of Trusts) Act 1997

Stock Mortgages and Wool Liens Act 1924

Strata Titles Act 1988

Subordinate Legislation Act 1978

Summary Offences Act 1953

Summary Procedure Act 1921

Supreme Court Act 1935

Survival of Causes of Action Act 1940

Telecommunications (Interception) Act 1988

Terrorism (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2002

Terrorism (Police Powers) Act 2005

Terrorism (Preventative Detention) Act 2005

*Thomas Hutchinson Trust and related Trusts (Winding Up) Act
1995*

Trustee Act 1936

Trustee Companies Act 1988

Unclaimed Goods Act 1987

Victims of Crime Act 2001

**Waite Trust (Miscellaneous Variations) Act 1996*

Warehouse Liens Act 1990

Whistleblowers Protection Act 1993

Wills Act 1936

Worker's Liens Act 1893

Young Offenders Act 1993

Youth Court Act 1993

Minister for Consumer Affairs

Building Work Contractors Act 1995

Consumer Credit (South Australia) Act 1995

Consumer Transactions Act 1972

Conveyancers Act 1994

Credit Administration Act 1995

Fair Trading Act 1987

Hairdressers Act 1988

Land Agents Act 1994

Land and Business (Sale and Conveyancing Act) 1994

Land Valuers Act 1994

Manufacturers Warranties Act 1974

Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Electricians Act 1995

Recreational Services (Limitation of Liability) Act 2002

Residential Parks Act 2007

Residential Tenancies Act 1995

Retail and Commercial Leases Act 1995

Second-hand Vehicle Dealers Act 1995

Security and Investigation Agents Act 1995

Trade Measurement Act 1993

Trade Measurement (Administration) Act 1993

Trade Standards Act 1979

Travel Agents Act 1986

The Commissioner for Consumer Affairs also holds two other offices:

- Commissioner for Prices, in which capacity the Commissioner administers the *Prices Act 1948*; and
- Commissioner for Corporate Affairs, in which capacity the Commissioner administers:
 - *Associations Incorporation Act 1985*;
 - *Business Names Act 1996*; and
 - *Co-operatives Act 1997*.

The Registrar, Births, Deaths and Marriages, who is a statutory office holder, is a member of the staff of OCBA and reports to the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs. The Registrar is responsible for administration of the *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1996* and the administration in South Australia of the *Commonwealth Marriage Act 1961*. The Registrar also has statutory responsibilities under the:

- *Adoption Act 1988*;
- *Cremation Act 2000*;
- *Sexual Reassignment Act 1988*; and
- *Witness Protection Act 1996*.

Minister for Multicultural Affairs

South Australian Multicultural and Ethnic Affairs Commission Act 1980

Minister for Volunteers

Volunteers Protection Act 2001

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AGD	Attorney-General's Department
APY	Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara
CE	Chief Executive
CFS	Country Fire Service
CSO	Crown Solicitor's Office
ESD	Environmentally Sustainable Development
FSSA	Forensic Science South Australia
FTE	Full-time Employee
HR	Human Resources
ILUA	Indigenous Land Use Agreement
JBS	Justice Business Services
JP	Justice of the Peace
JPLC	Justice Portfolio Leadership Council
NT	Northern Territory
OCBA	Office for Consumer and Business Affairs
OEOC	Office of the Equal Opportunity Commissioner
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OHS&W	Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare
OLGC	Office of Liquor and Gambling Commissioner
PPL	Policy, Planning and Legislation
PSM	Act Public Sector Management Act
SA	South Australia
SAFECOM	South Australia Fire and Emergency Services Commission
SAMEAC	South Australian Multicultural and Ethnic Affairs Commission
SAMFS	South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
SAPOL	South Australia Police
SEO	State Electoral Office
WIS	Women's Information Service

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