



2015–16 Attorney-General's Department **Annual Report**



Government of South Australia
Attorney-General's Department

Attorney-General's Department
Annual Report 2015–16

Prepared by the Attorney-General's Department

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Government of South Australia

Attorney-General's Department

30 September 2016

The Honourable John Rau MP

*Deputy Premier
Attorney-General
Minister for Justice Reform
Minister for Planning
Minister for Industrial Relations
Minister for Child Protection Reform
Minister for the Public Sector
Minister for Consumer and Business Services
Minister for the City of Adelaide*

Chief Executive

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Dear Deputy Premier

I am pleased to submit the Attorney-General's Department 2015–16 Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2016.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the *Public Sector Act 2009*.

Yours sincerely

Caroline Mealor
Acting Chief Executive

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Acting Chief Executive's foreword



*Caroline Mealor
Acting Chief Executive*

This year has been significant for the Attorney-General's Department (AGD).

We continued to strive for an inclusive, safe and fair South Australia by promoting justice through protecting rights and holding people to account according to the law, improving safety and contributing to an efficient and fair justice system.

The AGD 2014–16 Strategic Plan has enabled the department to maintain focus on the initiatives that helped achieve these goals. The 2015–16 Annual Report is again structured to be based on our performance against the initiatives in our Strategic Plan, and also outlines our contribution to whole-of-government policy objectives and commitments.

Our performance is measured against a range of key performance indicators as well as initiatives, actions and achievements that we committed to undertake in 2015–16. The department delivered on a range of initiatives including:

- the completion of the SA Computer Aided Dispatch upgrade – a system essential to meeting the needs of the State's police, ambulance and public safety services responses to emergencies and calls for help;
- the Fines Enforcement and Recovery Unit (FERU) achieving 80 per cent of debt under management. Since inception, the FERU has improved collection rates by around 40 per cent compared to fines collection under previous arrangements.
- Consumer and Business Services (CBS) finalising or escalating more than 85 per cent of consumer disputes within 30 days; and
- SafeWork SA responding to 90 per cent of advisory service phone calls within three minutes.

During 2015–16, AGD also progressed the Attorney-General's Transforming Criminal Justice program, including delivering reform initiatives through the Criminal Justice Information Management program. These programs are critical in providing solutions and improved service delivery across the entire criminal justice sector.

In support of criminal justice reform, the 2016–17 State Budget provides a further \$1 million per annum to reduce the time it takes for serious criminal matters to come to trial by encouraging a more timely resolution through earlier guilty pleas and assessment by the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP). As part of these changes, the ODPP will also assume conduct of circuit and country committals.

AGD released the Domestic Violence Discussion Paper for consultation, seeking the community's feedback on a series of proposals to tackle this important issue and to help prevent violence against women in our community which is at abhorrent levels. Aligned with this I am proud to say that AGD, together with a number of other Government agencies, recently met the standards to be accredited as a White Ribbon Workplace.

The department supports the Attorney-General in his role as the Minister for Child Protection Reform. In particular, having co-ordinated a wide-ranging review of how people are screened in order to work or volunteer with children in South Australia, AGD continues to lead reforms in this area. AGD also provided infrastructure and corporate support to the Child Protection Systems Royal Commission which handed down its findings in August 2016.

.....

AGD has continued to invest in ways to continuously improve and make it easier to engage with the community and other agencies. For instance, CBS has invested in a number of initiatives such as online smart forms, a move towards a paperless approach for the building application assessment process and the promotion of Residential Bonds Online as a secure way to manage residential bonds online.

The ODPP has also progressed the implementation of a prosecution management system which will improve the flow of information between agencies and improve the efficiency of the justice system.

Structural changes during 2015–16 saw State Records SA and the Independent Gambling Authority join AGD. In addition, the South Australian Employment Tribunal was established on 1 July 2015. AGD also continued to provide the support for the Nuclear Fuel Cycle Royal Commission which presented its report in May 2016.

Looking to the year ahead, we will continue to build on the work of this year. AGD launched its 2016–18 Strategic Plan focusing on our key goals. The new plan places stronger emphasis on business improvement and supporting staff and our agencies to collaborate and innovate with each other and across government. AGD will also continue to play a significant role in child protection reform and the government's response to domestic violence.

On 27 June 2016, the Chief Executive, Mr Rick Persse took up the role of Chief Executive of the Department for Education and Child Development.

Rick has made a tremendous contribution to AGD over nearly four years as Chief Executive. The department is a better place for his strong leadership. He will be missed.

I thank all staff of AGD for their continued commitment, loyalty and support in delivering high quality and accessible services to government and the people of South Australia.



Caroline Mealor
Acting Chief Executive

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Our organisation

The Attorney-General's Department (AGD) promotes justice through protecting the rights of all South Australians, holding people to account according to the law, improving safety, and contributing to an efficient and fair justice system.

At 30 June 2016, AGD employed 1801 people (1676.1 full-time equivalents [FTEs]).

AGD is a department established pursuant to the *Public Sector Act 2009*.

Our vision

An inclusive, safe and fair South Australia.

Our goals

The AGD Strategic Plan 2014–16 has four overarching goals:

1. Improving community safety — to keep people safe in their homes, community and work
2. Protecting rights and enforcing obligations — to protect people's rights and promote public confidence in our institutions and services
3. A responsive and reliable system of justice — to champion fair and transparent access to justice
4. Working together — to be a high-performing organisation.

Each AGD business unit integrates these goals into annual planning.

What we do

AGD delivers legal infrastructure for South Australia that is just, equitable and robust, with a focus on prevention. We promote fair, timely and economical access to justice by providing legal, civil, prosecutorial and legislative services to the community, ministers and agencies across government, as well as specialist policy advice. AGD fosters community safety and wellbeing by advocating for and protecting the rights of individuals, particularly the most vulnerable, and promoting cultural diversity and equality.

AGD also has regulation and compliance functions. We work with business and provide services direct to the public to achieve better compliance and promote a fair, secure and balanced marketplace, where consumers are protected and know their rights. In 2015–16 AGD

supported one minister and five ministerial portfolios. We fulfilled our ministerial responsibilities through 10 discrete operational areas (see table opposite).

Further, AGD also supports the Minister for Emergency Services and Minister for Police, the Hon Peter Malinauskas MLC, through the South Australian Computer Aided Dispatch, South Australian Government Radio Network (SAGRN) and the State Rescue Helicopter Service.

Legislation

Legislation administered by AGD is listed in the Appendices.

Administered items

In addition to its controlled items, AGD administered, on behalf of the government during 2015–2016:

- Agents Indemnity Fund
- Child Abuse Protection Program
- Crown Solicitor's Trust Account
- Fines Enforcement and Recovery Unit — revenue
- Gaming Machine Trading Rounds
- Independent Commissioner Against Corruption and Office for Public Integrity
- Legal costs and expenses
- Legal Services Commission — grants
- Liquor Subsidies
- Native Title
- Professional Standards Council
- Residential Tenancies Fund
- Royal Commission — Child Protection Systems
- Royal Commission — Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse
- Royal Commission — Nuclear Fuel Cycle
- Second-hand Vehicles Compensation Fund
- SA Computer Aided Dispatch Project
- SA Government Radio Network
- Special Acts — judicial, ministerial and statutory salaries and allowances
- State Rescue Helicopter Service
- Taxation receipts (gaming, gambling, lottery licences)
- Victims of Crime Fund
- War Graves.

Extract from 2016–17 Budget papers: Budget Paper 4, Volume 1, page 12

Minister	Programs	Sub-programs
The Hon JR Rau Deputy Premier Attorney-General Minister for Justice Reform Minister for Planning Minister for Industrial Relations Minister for Child Protection Reform Minister for the Public Sector Minister for Consumer and Business Services Minister for the City of Adelaide	1. Legal and Justice Services	1.1 Crown Solicitor 1.2 Public Prosecutions 1.3 Forensic Science 1.4 Parliamentary Counsel 1.5 Solicitor-General 1.6 Legislative and Policy Services 1.7 South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal 1.8 Justice Reform 1.9 Justice Technology Services
	2. Consumer and Business Services	2.1 Legislative Administration and Compliance 2.2 Licensing and Registration Services 2.3 Dispute Resolution
	3. Advocacy and Guardianship Services	Nil
	4. Equal Opportunity	Nil
	5. Police Ombudsman	Nil
	6. Ombudsman	Nil
	7. Industrial Relations	7.1 SafeWork SA 7.2 South Australian Employment Tribunal 7.3 Conciliation and Arbitration
	8. Fines Enforcement and Recovery	Nil
	9. State Records	Nil
	10. Child Protection Systems Royal Commission — Response Unit	Nil

Organisational change

State Records of South Australia transferred to AGD from the Department of the Premier and Cabinet on 1 July 2015.

The Independent Gambling Authority moved to AGD from the Department of Treasury and Finance on 1 January 2016.

The *Lobbyists Act 2015* came into effect in April 2016. Under the new Act, and from that date, the South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal became responsible for ‘applications for review’.

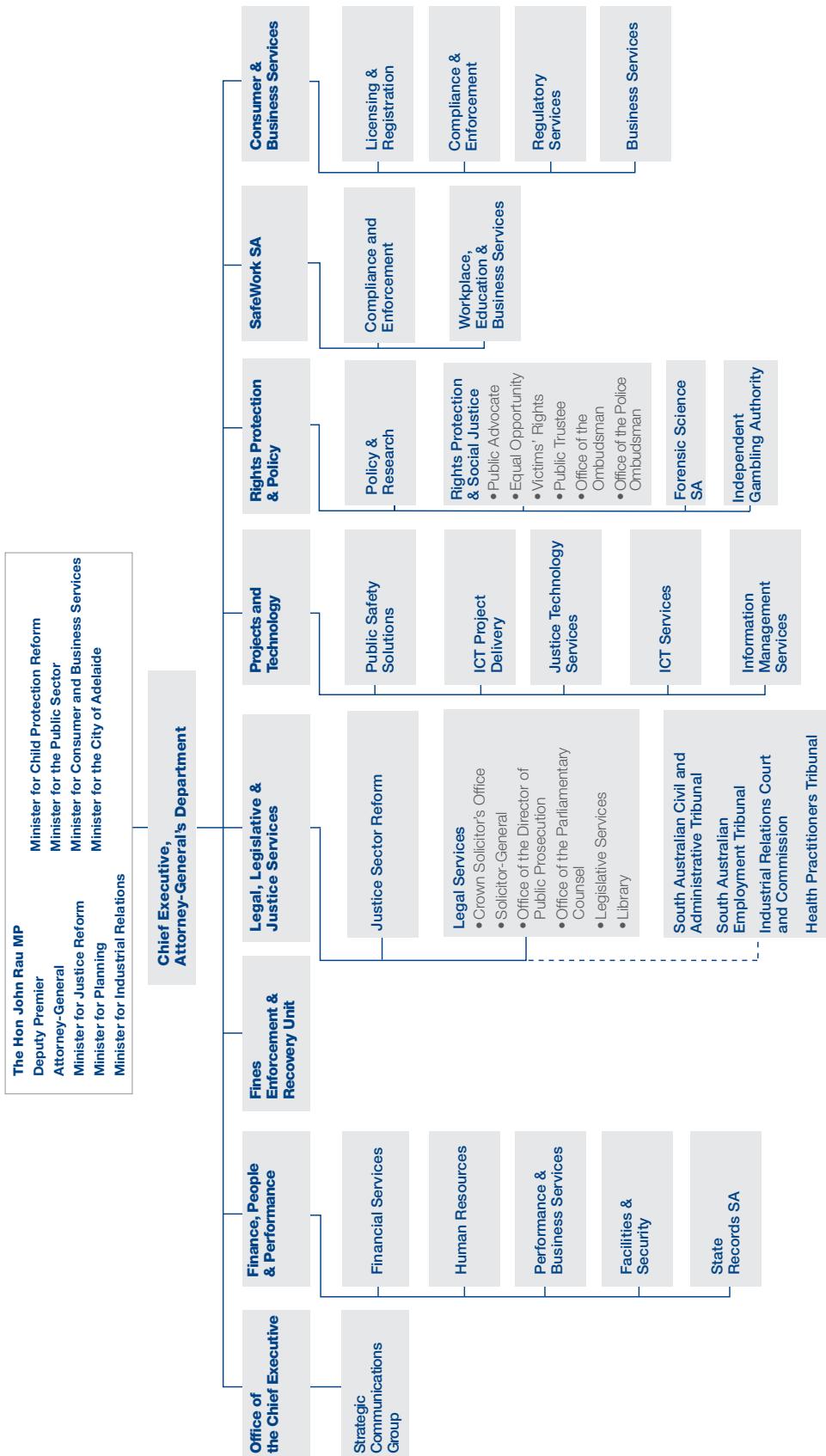
The South Australian Employment Tribunal, began operation on 1 July 2015. In 2015–16 the government approved the conferral of a number of additional jurisdictions which require legislative amendment:

- criminal jurisdiction of Magistrates Court in respect of ‘industrial offences’ under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012*

- dust diseases and common law employment contract disputes (from the District Court)
- all Industrial Relations Court matters (under the *Fair Work Act 1994* and other industrial/employment legislation)
- all Industrial Relations Commission matters (under Fair Work Act and other industrial/employment legislation)
- all Teachers Appeal Board matters (under the *Education Act 1972* and *TAFE SA Act 2012*)
- all Equal Opportunity Tribunal matters
- Police Review Tribunal (part of its jurisdiction under the *Police Act 1998*)
- Public Sector Grievances Review Commission jurisdiction under the Public Sector Act

A Bill amending the relevant legislation is expected to be introduced to parliament during the next reporting period.

Our structure



Leadership



Caroline Mealor

Acting Chief Executive

Caroline graduated from the University of Adelaide with Honours in Law in 1993. She worked as an Associate to Justices Cox and Lander of the Supreme Court before starting employment with the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions in 1995. She took up the role of Executive Director, Legal and Legislative Services in May 2011. She became Deputy Chief Executive in September 2012 and took on the role of Acting Chief Executive on 27 June 2016.



Dini Soulio

Acting Deputy Chief Executive

Dini was appointed as Commissioner, Consumer and Business Services in July 2014. As a solicitor in private practice, Dini had worked in the areas of insurance, workers compensation and criminal law. He moved to the Australian Customs Service, where he was Manager, Border Enforcement, responsible for investigations and ship search teams. Dini then joined the Australian Securities and Investments Commission, with national responsibility for complaints, investigations and prosecutions. Dini began as Acting Deputy Chief Executive on 27 June 2016.



Andrew Swanson

Executive Director, Finance, People and Performance

Andrew joined AGD in 2003 after a number of years working in justice agencies. His current responsibilities include Chief Financial Officer and leading a range of functions including Human Resources, Facilities, Procurement and Business Performance. Andrew graduated from the University of South Australia with a Bachelor of Accounting in 1994 and is a Fellow of the Australian Society of Certified Practising Accountants. He has 20 years' experience in public administration.



Greg Weir

Executive Director, Rights, Protection and Policy

Greg has held senior roles in the Justice and Emergency Services sectors for more than 20 years. He has worked in Department of the Premier and Cabinet, and Country Fire Service, and was most recently Deputy Chief Executive of the Department for Correctional Services. Greg's particular experience is in management and reform of agencies that provide critical services in high-risk environments. Greg has a Bachelor of Science, a Graduate Diploma in Information Technology and Systems Analysis, and a Master of Business Administration.

**Scott Bayliss**

Executive Director, Projects and Technology

Scott joined AGD in June 2008 and has since worked on several initiatives including implementing video conferencing capabilities in courts and prisons, and improving the flow of information and business processes across the criminal justice system. Scott previously held several roles in Department of Treasury and Finance, over 13 years, including Director, Information and Communications Technology, Office of the Chief Information Officer, and Director, Operations, Shared Services SA. Scott graduated from the University of South Australia with a Bachelor of Business (Management Information Systems).

**Marie Boland**

Executive Director, SafeWork SA

Marie has worked in work health and safety and industrial relations for 10 years. She was an organiser at the Australian Services Union before joining SafeWork SA in 2005 as an industrial relations inspector. Marie had previously worked for 10 years in the arts and cultural development sector. She has a Master of Arts degree in History and a law degree, and was admitted as a practitioner of the Supreme Court of South Australia in 2007.

**Adam Kimber SC**

Director of Public Prosecutions

Appointed in April 2012, Adam is South Australia's third Director of Public Prosecutions. He graduated from the University of Adelaide with a Bachelor of Law (Hons) and in 1993 was admitted as a Barrister and Solicitor in the Supreme Court of South Australia. Adam joined the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions in 1995 and worked as a Senior Prosecutor and Managing Prosecutor before being appointed Deputy Director in 2008. He was appointed Senior Counsel in 2010.

**Michael Evans QC**

Crown Solicitor

Michael was appointed Crown Solicitor of South Australia in 2014. From 1981, Michael worked for 10 years as a solicitor in private firms. He joined the independent bar in 1991 and undertook counsel work in courts and tribunals in South Australia until 2010. Michael was appointed Queen's Counsel in 2008 and in 2010 assumed a new role of Crown Advocate in the Crown Solicitor's Office, acting as counsel in, and advising on, major litigation involving the state. Michael was a member of the Legal Practitioners Complaints Tribunal from 2009 to 2014.

**Debra Contala**

Public Trustee

Debra became Public Trustee in November 2010 after 10 years in AGD in a variety of finance and corporate roles. Debra is a Fellow of the Australian Society of Accountants and a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. She has strong business credentials and expertise in areas such as finance, project management, procurement and human resources. Debra has worked across the state public sector, including at Department of Treasury and Finance and Arts SA. She has served on government boards including the Superannuation Board and the Board of the South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission, and is a member of the State Procurement Board. The Public Trustee is a Statutory Officer within AGD.

**George Kamencak**

Acting Commissioner for Consumer Affairs
Acting Commissioner for Liquor and Gambling
Acting Commissioner for Prices
Acting Commissioner for Corporate Affairs

Before joining Consumer and Business Services as Deputy Commissioner in early 2015, George was Regional Director for the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) in South Australia. Previously, George had been a senior lawyer with Australian Government Solicitor's Sydney office. He holds appointments including member of the Building Advisory Committee, and member of the Building Ministers' Forum Senior Officers Group considering issues relating to non-conforming building products. George is also a member representative and councillor of Standards Australia. George took on the role of Acting Commissioner on 27 June 2016.

**Chris Pearman**

Director, Forensic Science SA

Chris holds a Bachelor of Science Degree majoring in Botany and Zoology from the University of Adelaide and an Executive Master in Public Administration from Flinders University. Chris has over 30 years' experience in forensic science as a practitioner and administrator. He is a Professorial Fellow at Flinders University, Chair of the National Association of Testing Authorities' Forensic Science Accreditation Advisory Committee, member of the executive of the Senior Managers of Australian and New Zealand Forensic Laboratories and Australia New Zealand Forensic Executive Committee, and honorary member of the Leadership Institute of South Australia.

**John Ovenstone**

Director, Fines Enforcement and Recovery Unit

John was appointed Director, Fines Enforcement and Recovery Unit in 2013 and holds the statutory appointment, Fines Enforcement and Recovery Officer. John was a career Army Officer for over 20 years followed by 15 years in a number of management and executive positions in the NSW Government. Immediately before his current appointment, John managed the Fines Enforcement Branch in the NSW Office of State Revenue. John has graduate and postgraduate qualifications in management and technology.

Our people and culture

Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2014–2017

Upholding the rights of people living with disability is the responsibility of the whole community and requires a state-wide response. People with disability should be able to access and participate in all aspects of our society, including using mainstream services and programs.

The AGD Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2014–17 outlines our commitments to access and inclusion, which are the responsibility of all business units.

The plan has six outcomes:

1. Inclusive and accessible communities: People with disability live in accessible and well-designed communities with opportunity for full inclusion in social, economic, sporting and cultural life.

AGD has three actions which focus on departmental physical work spaces and buildings, and internet and intranet communications. These continual actions, which include new fit-out compliance with the Building Code of Australia, and intranet and internet compliance with World Wide Web Consortium Standards, AGD has achieved to date, will continue to progress throughout and beyond the AGD Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2014–17.

2. Economic security and employment: People with disability, their families and carers have economic security, enabling them to plan for the future, and exercise choice and control over their lives.

In line with South Australia's Strategic Plan (target 50), as of 30 June 2016, AGD had increased its total number of employees with a declared disability to 3.1 per cent of its total workforce.

AGD refers all temporary vacancies to the disability Equal Opportunity registers.

Standard advertising templates have been updated to encourage people with disability to apply.

AGD has also supported several charitable organisations that support people with disability through donations from departmental fundraising activities.

3. Rights protection, justice and legislation: People with disability have their rights upheld, promoted and protected.

Criminal Law Consolidation (Sexual Offences – Cognitive Impairment) Act 2014

On 30 March 2015, two new sexual offences were introduced in the Criminal Law Consolidation (Sexual Offences – Cognitive Impairment) Act to protect people living with cognitive impairment from sexual exploitation, especially by those in positions of power and authority, while respecting the sexual autonomy of persons living with cognitive impairment.

Statutes Amendment (Vulnerable Witnesses) Act 2015

The Statutes Amendment (Vulnerable Witnesses) Act came into effect on 1 July 2016. The new Act provides enhanced support to vulnerable persons including victims, witnesses and defendants, both in and out of court.

4. Personal and community support: People with disability, their families and carers have access to a range of supports to help them live independently and actively engage in their communities.

AGD has updated its Leave Policy to include Special Leave With Pay for care of a dependant with disability.

5. Learning and skills: People with disability achieve their full potential through participation in an inclusive, high quality, education system responsive to their needs. People with disability have opportunities to continue learning throughout their lives.

AGD ensures all training is accessible to staff and requests that people with any particular requirements advise the Learning and Development team of their needs.

6. Health and wellbeing: People with disability are supported to attain the highest possible health throughout their lives.

All employees with relevant disability and/or limited mobility has a Personal Emergency Evacuation Plan checklist, which is referred to on the Induction checklist and in Work Health and Safety for Managers training.

Reconciliation Statement

AGD acknowledges and respects Aboriginal peoples as the state's first peoples and nations; and recognises Aboriginal peoples as the traditional owners and occupants of lands and waters in South Australia.

AGD recognises the over-representation of Aboriginal peoples as victims and offenders in the criminal justice system and is committed to working with Aboriginal peoples to overcome disadvantage in law and justice.

At AGD, reconciliation means healing between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, as a step towards the realisation of an inclusive, safe and fair South Australia for all.

The Reconciliation Action Plan reflects AGD's commitment to reconciliation and equal opportunity. It focuses on developing cultural competency, building awareness and supporting local networks, and improving opportunities and support to Aboriginal peoples.

AGD's Reconciliation Action Plan Committee is chaired by the Public Advocate and its members from across the department include representatives of the Crown Solicitor's Office, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Consumer and Business Services (CBS), and Office of the Public Trustee.

The 2014–17 AGD Reconciliation Action Plan introduced new actions and responsibilities for all staff in AGD. The committee is monitoring and supporting its implementation, and informs the Chief Executive of results.

Addressing violence against women – White Ribbon Workplace Accreditation Project

The White Ribbon Workplace Accreditation Project is a partnership between White Ribbon Australian and the South Australian public sector, focusing on the positive role that men can play in preventing violence against women. The AGD White Ribbon Accreditation campaign sought to foster an agency culture of zero tolerance.

AGD achieved its objective of obtaining White Ribbon workplace accreditation and received an outstanding score in the communications category.

The internal campaign raised awareness and created behavioural and cultural change for a problem that historically has been all too invisible. Posters using provocative imagery were displayed in offices across the department. More than 1000 staff – over half the department – signed the posters as a commitment to zero tolerance.

The campaign was adopted by several other government agencies, who in turn distributed more than 60 posters.

AGD also distributed a brochure which collated activities including interactive workshops to address zero tolerance as a bystander and fundraisers for relevant charities.

AGD was one of 11 departments participating in the project, which helps departments recognise the negative impacts violence has on women at work and on their health, safety, wellbeing and productivity. It helps workplaces adapt organisational culture, practices and procedures that promote safety for women and respectful relationships between employees.

AGD Foundation

The AGD Foundation, established in 2012, is a means for the department to build corporate responsibility and have more of a tangible impact in the community.

Through the Foundation, AGD can give back to the community, and connect people from across the department. The Foundation Committee comprises staff from across the department.

Funds raised in 2015–16 totalled \$12,909.50 and supported the charities:

- The Children's Medical Research Institute
- Catherine House
- The Zahra Foundation
- The Fred Hollows Foundation.

AGD support for whole-of-government objectives

Election commitments

AGD is responsible for many South Australian Government election commitments, and its performance in delivering on these commitments is reported at www.premier.sa.gov.au.

Public value

AGD is implementing a public value framework across the department. The updated AGD Strategic Plan better articulates the public value AGD exists to create, which will influence divisional business plans to ensure that each part of AGD's business articulates and delivers public value.

Red tape reduction

In early 2016, AGD began a program to identify and remove any unnecessary regulatory or compliance requirements. To assist economic development and job creation, the effort focused on the regulators SafeWork SA and CBS. To date SafeWork SA has identified 13 initiatives — four complete, seven in progress and two yet to start. CBS has identified 11 initiatives — one complete, nine in progress and one yet to start. AGD sponsors the government's 'Simplify Day' initiatives. Repeal Day, to be held on 15 November 2016 will identify out-dated regulations and requirements that can be removed, making it easier to do business in South Australia.

Public sector values and behaviours

The Public Sector Values and Behaviour Framework is part of the AGD Strategic Plan and of the AGD Induction Process, and influences the values, behaviours and agreements developed by AGD business units.

AGD has implemented a performance matrix fully aligning to the values, across recruitment, performance development, leadership development.

AGD has run two values workshops for staff. AGD is also developing and implementing a wellbeing and resilience framework, which is being trialled in one of its larger business units — CBS before it is implemented more broadly.

In 2015–16, AGD Human Resources delivered the IGNITE leadership program, which aligns to the Public Sector Values and Behaviour Framework.

Ten economic priorities

Adelaide: the heart of our state

- Reform the state's liquor licensing framework — the independent review by the Hon Tim Anderson QC, which included thorough consultation, was handed down in June 2016 and a response is being prepared.

Attracting students and commercialising our research

- Forensic Science SA has placed three students from the University of South Australia, two from Flinders University and one from the University of Adelaide, and has co-supervised 19 Honours and PhD students from Flinders University.
- STRmix™ DNA Interpretation software (developed in part by Forensic Science SA) is already commercialised and marketed in North America and Europe. Continued regular releases of new versions of STRmix™ software are underway. It is now used for casework in 12 overseas laboratories and is being trialled in more than 30 others.

The best place to do business

- AGD is leading reform of the state's liquor licensing framework, which will play a role in making South Australia a competitive place to do business.
- Web-based interviews for applicants for builders licences have been expanded and are now undertaken as business as usual in CBS.
- The percentage of bond transactions completed online has increased dramatically; about 95 per cent of real estate agents are now transacting online with CBS.
- CBS launched a new website in line with the government's Digital by Default declaration — and has expanded the use of WebChat as an alternative customer service channel.

- A higher percentage (approximately 80 per cent) of consumer disputes are being resolved, particularly through the Compulsory Conciliation Process where traders are required to attend a conciliation hearing.
- Red tape reduction initiatives continue to be identified, in consultation with industry groups on unnecessary regulatory burdens, and implemented by CBS. Questions about red tape reduction have been added to regular communications and CBS representatives have attended forums such as BizLink, hosted by the Small Business Commissioner.
- The Fines Enforcement and Recovery Unit is partnering with a panel of commercial debt collection agencies. The unit finalised a tender process to establish a panel of two tier 1 collection agencies to help it recover overdue fines and Victims of Crime Fund debts (Dun & Bradstreet; National Credit Management Ltd). The collection agencies will use staff recruited in South Australia for recovery operations. Such a panel arrangement could support other government agencies with their debt recovery. The Fines Enforcement and Recovery Unit is in discussion with a small number of agencies to trial the concept.
- SafeWork SA committed to collaboration with the South Australian Environment Protection Authority (EPA) on matters such as asbestos management and inspectorate training resources, and the two signed a memorandum of understanding early in 2016. SafeWork SA Inspectors continue to work in partnership on asbestos-related matters including recent concerns around sheets containing asbestos at Australian Portable Camps in Monarto, where a joint investigation is underway. In March 2016, SafeWork SA partnered with EPA to proactively address concerns with BHP Olympic Dam executive relating to notifiable WHS and environmental incidents at the Olympic Dam site. In June 2016, SafeWork SA and the EPA discussed opportunities for engaging in EPA's investigation training program.

Royal commissions

During 2015–16, AGD supported the Nuclear Fuel Cycle Royal Commission, which was established by the Governor on 19 March 2015. Its purpose was to undertake an independent and comprehensive investigation into South Australia's participation in four areas of activity that form part of the nuclear fuel cycle. Former Governor of South Australia, Rear Admiral the Hon Kevin Scarce AC CSC RAN (Rtd), was appointed Commissioner. The Royal Commission submitted its report to His Excellency the Governor on 6 May 2016.

The Governor also established the Child Protection Systems Royal Commission, which the Premier announced in August 2014. AGD supports the Royal Commission, led by the Hon Commissioner Margaret Nyland AM. Its purpose was to investigate the effectiveness of the state's existing child protection systems, and the report will be presented to the Governor on Friday 5 August 2016.

AGD also provides the state conduit role and coordinates whole-of-government responses to the national Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse through its Royal Commission Response Unit.

Services to government

Through the Attorney-General, the Crown Solicitor's Office provides legal services to ministers, government departments and agencies. The Crown Solicitor's Office strives to ensure its services and advice are timely and of a high quality, particularly where the risk to government is high, the need for an entire public sector perspective is significant, or the work is otherwise in the public interest. These objectives are pursued through legal advice, representation, and commercial legal services.

In 2015–16, the Crown Solicitor's Office gave legal advice on major projects including the new Royal Adelaide Hospital, O-Bahn City Access, Torrens to Torrens South Road upgrade, Whyalla steelworks, Northern Connector and Riverbank Redevelopment projects. The office also worked in partnership with other government agencies on reform of the state's compulsory third party insurance market, which takes effect on 1 July 2016.

The Crown Solicitor's Office finalised the Adnyamathanha People (No. 3) native title claim and the Malyangapa People native title claim, and reached a settlement with the Yandruwandha/Yawarrawarrka People that recognises their native title interests over an area in the north-east of the state. The Eringa People native title claims (Nos. 1, 2 and 3) as well as the Barngarla People native title claim over a large part of Eyre Peninsula, were each advanced during the year.

The Office of Parliamentary Counsel provides legislative drafting services to the government and to private members of parliament, and sets a program for revision and publication of legislation. The objective of the office is to contribute to an effective system of parliamentary democracy and a coherent body of statute law that is legally effective and accessible to the public. In 2015–16, the office continued a project for publishing authorised legislation on the Legislation SA website.

The Fines Enforcement and Recovery Unit delivers an effective fines collection function for the state, under the direction of the Fines Enforcement and Recovery Officer, who has powers to operate an efficient and contemporary debt collection and enforcement function. In 2015–16 the unit focused on its Business Improvement Plan, including the recruitment of additional collections staff, and upgrades of its telephony system and fine debts management system. The unit began data sharing with other government agencies to improve data quality, improved analytics capability through application of software and other tools, and implemented a contract with new private sector provider of bailiff services to increase the volume of enforcement actions.

The Office of Crime Statistics and Research (OCSAR) is responsible for researching and monitoring crime trends and the criminal justice system. It disseminates information on crime and criminal justice to government, members of parliament and the community to increase understanding and inform public debate and policy development.

OCSAR is responsible for informing justice sector reform and evidenced-based policy development, and helping the public understand contemporary justice issues, through expert advice, research and statistics.

During the 2015–16 year, OCSAR coordinated the development and ongoing reporting of quarterly statistics for the Criminal Justice Sector Reform Council. OCSAR also produced a range of statistical reports such as a legislation profile report (summarising the activity recorded against the Act) on the *Graffiti Control Act 2001*, South Australian Offence and Apprehension Profile reports and the South Australian Perspective reports for key criminal justice publications released by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. For further information see: www.ocsar.sa.gov.au/publications_statistics.html

Forensic Science SA provides independent expert scientific opinions and evidence to the justice system and community of South Australia. It undertakes a comprehensive range of forensic case work in pathology (post-mortem examinations at the request of the State Coroner), toxicology (analysis of blood and tissue samples for drugs and alcohol in Coronial and criminal investigations), chemistry (including testing for illicit drugs, trace evidence and document examinations), and biology (the detection, identification and analysis of biological material on exhibits). Its forensic science services primarily relate to coronial and police investigations, ultimately supporting the broader justice system.

Forensic Science SA worked with South Australia Police (SAPOL)'s Taskforce Mallee to identify the remains of a young child found abandoned by the side of Karoonda Highway in July 2015. The Australia Centre for Ancient DNA at the University of Adelaide, helped Forensic Science SA obtain a full DNA profile and identify Khandalyce, and her mother Karlie Pearce, whose body had been found in Belangalo State Forest, New South Wales in 2010, and had never been identified.

In 2015–16, Forensic Science SA managed the development and implementation of phase one of a new Laboratory Information Management System and began phase two. The organisation commissioned advanced technology to increase capacity for coronial toxicology testing, and researched and procured a robotic platform to automate oral fluid drug testing.

Supporting the state's integrity functions

The new Part 13A of the *Electoral Act 1985*, establishing a political funding, expenditure and disclosure scheme, started on 1 July 2015. Electoral Variation Regulations were made in July 2015 and February 2016 to support the new Part 13A, which also had minor amendments made as part of the Statutes Amendment (Attorney-General's Portfolio) Bill 2016.

On 15 October 2015, a package of electoral and constitutional reform Bills introduced into the House of Assembly, proposed amendments to the deadlocks and money bills provisions in the *Constitution Act 1934* with a view to safeguarding effective and stable government.

The Electoral (Legislative Council Voting) Amendment Bill proposed to introduce the Sainte-Lagüe system of voting for the Legislative Council, to address concerns about preference harvesting in Legislative Council elections.

In 2015–16, AGD prepared three Bills in response to reviews by the Independent Commissioner Against Corruption, which were introduced into the Parliament in July 2016.

This work responded to a 2014 review tabled by the Attorney-General in the South Australian Parliament. The review of the *Whistleblowers Protection Act 1993* by the Independent Commissioner Against Corruption recommended the repeal of the Act and introduction of a new scheme.

The Public Interest Disclosure Bill 2016, the Independent Commissioner Against Corruption (Miscellaneous) Amendment Bill 2016, and the Police Complaints and Discipline Bill 2016, will be introduced into parliament in July 2016. The Public Interest Disclosure Bill will repeal the Whistleblowers Protection Act and establish a new scheme for the making and consideration of public interest disclosures and protection for persons making disclosures. The amendments to the *Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 2012* aim to improve how the Act operates. The Bill also redrafts the functions of the Office for Public Integrity to reflect a new role in the scheme proposed by the Police Complaints and Discipline Bill. It would remove oversight

by the Independent Commissioner Against Corruption of the Ombudsman's investigations and to focus the Commissioner's role on investigating matters raising a potential issue of corruption in public administration.

The Police Complaints and Discipline Bill implements the recommendations of the report on the review of legislative schemes by repealing the *Police (Complaints and Disciplinary Proceedings) Act 1985* and abolishing the office of the Police Ombudsman to remove duplication in complaints handling. The proposed scheme would establish a two-tier complaints handling and resolution scheme to ensure complaints are dealt with in a more timely and cost effective manner.

Sentencing Advisory Council

The Sentencing Advisory Council serves to improve the quality and availability of information on sentencing in South Australia. It makes recommendations to the Attorney-General on sentencing-related matters, publishes information on sentencing, educates the public about sentencing and seeks community views on sentencing issues.

The Hon Kevin Duggan AM QC, former Supreme Court Justice, chairs the Council. Members include community representatives, and representatives of the Law Society, Bar Association, Commissioner for Victims' Rights, SAPOL, Parole Board, Legal Services Commission, universities, and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP).

Safety and emergency communications

AGD supports critical public safety infrastructure including the South Australian Computer Aided Dispatch (SACAD) Service, South Australian Government Radio Network used by emergency services, State Rescue Helicopter and CCTV.

Introduced in 2011, the SACAD Service supplies the main information management systems on which the state's three main emergency (000) communications centres depend. In 2015–16 AGD completed implementation of a significant version upgrade of the software application, database and operating systems for the SA Ambulance Service.

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AGD is also responsible for providing and managing the state-wide SAGRN service. The radio network is essential to the state's police, ambulance and emergency services response to emergencies and calls for assistance. In 2015–16 AGD began the progressive design, installation and testing of new technologies and equipment required at more than 200 sites to complete a major upgrade.

The State Rescue Helicopter Service provides police surveillance, search and rescue, emergency medical retrievals and bush fire command services to its user agencies. AGD supports them with contract and administrative services. In 2015–16 AGD secured ongoing provision of the contracted State Rescue Helicopter Service, including a number of improvements to existing aircraft and mission capability.

Engaging with the community

In 2015–16 AGD developed its first Communications and Engagement Strategy, underpinned by the 2015–16 South Australian Government Communications Plan and guided by the 2014–16 AGD Strategic Plan.

The development of the strategy reflected the importance of deliberative policy making, as set out in the Government's *Reforming Democracy* blueprint.

The strategy outlines a framework for strategy development and highlights key communication priorities for the department in 2015–16:

- Justice reform
- Liquor reform
- Domestic violence reform
- Child protection reform
- Integrity
- Disability Justice Plan implementation
- Nuclear Fuel Cycle Royal Commission.

In 2015 alone, more than 8000 occasions of domestic violence were reported in South Australia. AGD developed a discussion paper on domestic violence to be released for public consultation in July 2016. The paper explores eight topic areas including potential changes to the way domestic violence information is handled.

Implementation of the Disability Justice Plan in 2015–16 required legislative, operational and cultural change. Several government departments consulted and coordinated through the Disability Justice Plan Advisory Committee, which includes five community representatives alongside officers from criminal justice agencies, and is chaired by the Equal Opportunity Commissioner to ensure transparency. To continue community cooperation and support for implementation, a Disability Justice Symposium was held in 2015.

Working at AGD

Kate Raymond

Acting Service Manager, State Rescue Helicopter Service



As Service Manager for the State Rescue Helicopter Service, I am responsible for managing the contract with our current service provider and ensuring each agency that uses this service is supported. The service is shared by the state's Ambulance, Police and Country Fire Service and is vital in responding to incidents and emergencies in the South Australian community. The service supplies three helicopters to the user agencies, and is unique in that each aircraft is shared between the user agencies and can be re-configured to meet the mission requirements of the individual agencies.

In September 2015, the agreement with the service provider was extended for a further three years. It introduced two newer and more capable aircraft to replace two of the existing aircraft. They are identical in configuration which ensures flexibility and interchangeability for missions. Configuration of all aircraft is also substantially improved, such as new advanced digital radio and audio systems, new light weight stretchers and loading, improved seating arrangements, plus state of the art infrared sensor and mission management systems.

A large part of my role is working very closely with each agency to ensure their operational requirements were met. The challenges we faced included in particular, understanding and being clear on what agencies requirements were, being aware of what impact a particular agency requirement could have on another, the changing in scope and trying to stay focused on the outcome needed. For example, the upgrade of the radio and audio systems in the aircraft had to cater for each agency needing access to different types and number of radios, and access to those radios in different seating configuration within the aircraft. Radios are a critical requirement operationally for all agencies, so it needed to be right. Positive working relationships with each agency are essential and include constant engagement, communication and collaboration which ensures all operational requirements are met.

While working with multi-agencies has its challenges, I feel that the rewards of this role outweigh these. I feel privileged to be a part of the State Rescue Helicopter Service, and to contribute indirectly to the service that plays an integral role in the South Australian community.



Financial performance 2015–16

Overview – Controlled Activities

The department recorded a net cost of services of \$110.4 million in 2015–16, compared with a revised budgeted net cost of \$113.2 million.

The favourable result is largely attributed to unspent funding associated with specific initiatives which will be carried over into 2016–17. Allowing for these carryovers, the net cost of services outcome was largely in line with budget.

On 1 July 2015, State Records transferred to AGD from Department of the Premier and Cabinet, increasing operating expenses by \$7.1 million and revenue in 2015–16 by \$0.6 million.

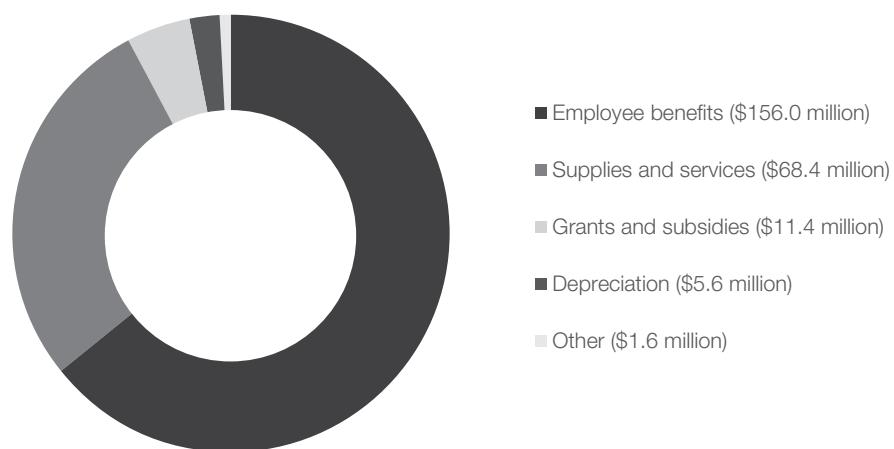
The detailed 2015–16 financial statements and notes to the accounts are presented in the Appendices.

Summary income statement

	Actual result 2015–16 \$'000	Revised budget 2015–16 \$'000	Variance \$'000	Actual result 2014–15 \$'000
Expenses	242,963	246,335	3,372	236,440
Income (exc. revenue from government)	132,518	133,125	– 607	130,223
Net cost of providing services	– 110,445	– 113,210	2,765	– 106,217

Total expenses were \$243.0 million in 2015–16, compared with \$236.4 million in 2014–15, an increase of \$6.6 million, mainly due to the transfer of State Records to AGD in 2015–16. A summary of expenses by category is shown in the figure below.

Expenses by category 2015–16

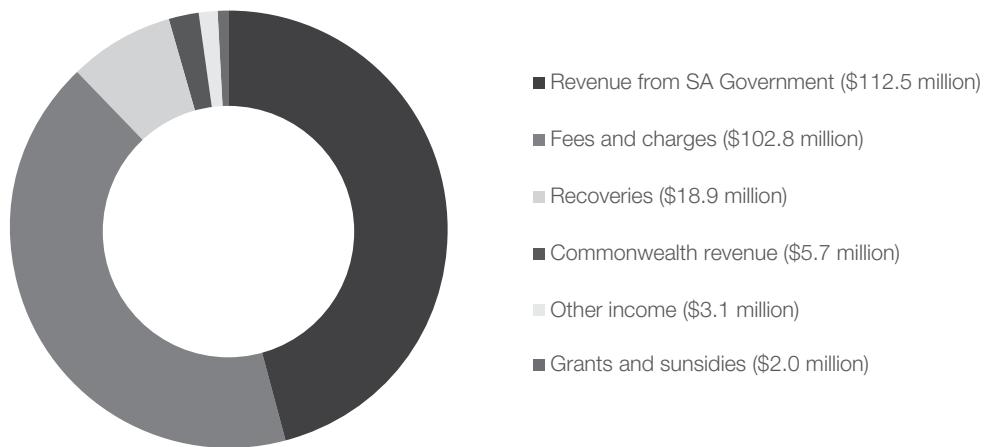


Income from operating activities was \$132.5 million in 2015–16, compared with \$130.2 million in 2014–15, an increase of \$2.3 million, mainly due to higher CBS regulatory fees.

Total operating income for 2015–16, including revenue from government, was \$245.0 million. Revenue from State Government appropriations accounted for around 46 per cent of total income.

A summary of income by source is shown in the figure below.

Income sources 2015–16



Statement of financial position

AGD's net assets increased by \$3.2 million during 2015–16, mainly due to the transfer of net assets of State Records to AGD in 2015–16.

Summary statement of financial position

	2015–16 Actual \$'000	2014–15 Actual \$'000
Current assets	48,404	43,601
Non-current assets	34,332	33,450
Total assets	82,736	77,051
Current liabilities	26,887	29,264
Non-current liabilities	41,059	36,204
Total liabilities	67,946	65,468
Net assets	14,790	11,583

Overview – Administered activities

The net result of operations administered by AGD in 2015–16 was an operating surplus of \$25.6 million, compared with a budgeted surplus of \$10.8 million. The favourable variance of \$14.8 million was mainly due to lower than budgeted payments from the Victims of Crime fund, and higher investment returns on administered funds.

Summary income statement – administered

	Actual result 2015–16 \$'000	Revised budget 2015–16 \$'000	Variance \$'000	Actual result 2014–15 \$'000
Expenses	550,204	542,004	(8,200)	531,294
Revenues	575,838	552,839	22,999	587,710
Net result	25,634	10,835	14,799	56,416

Note: Revenue and expenses relating to sutor payments, which are collected on behalf of and then forwarded onto third parties by the Fines Enforcement and Recovery Unit, have been excluded from this table.

Expenses in 2015–16 were \$550.2 million, compared with \$531.3 million in 2014–15, an increase of \$18.9 million. The increase was mainly due to an increase in payments for the Royal Commissions (which, administratively, form part of Administered Items), State Rescue Helicopter Service, payments to the Legal Services Commission and an increase in Native Title claim payments.

Revenue in 2015–16 was \$575.8 million in 2015–16, compared with \$587.7 million in 2014–15, a decrease of \$11.9 million, mainly due to a decrease in funding for the SA Government Radio Network upgrade project which has been carried over into 2016–17.



What drives our work: AGD Strategic Plan

Goal 1: Improving community safety

Goal 2: Protecting rights and
enforcing obligations

Goal 3: A responsive and reliable
system of justice

Goal 4: Working together

AGD Strategic Plan 2014–16

The AGD Strategic Plan articulates our purpose and goals for 2014–16.

In addition to the vision, purpose and goals outlined overleaf, the Strategic Plan integrates the eight South Australian public sector values:

- Service
- Professionalism
- Trust
- Respect
- Collaboration and engagement
- Honesty and integrity
- Courage and tenacity
- Sustainability.

These values underpin our approach every day, and direct the way we work to achieve our goals.

The next section of the report reviews our performance and activities during 2015–16 against the goals, initiatives and targets of the AGD Strategic Plan 2014–16, and looks ahead to activities proposed for 2016–17. We are focused on delivering the AGD Strategic Plan 2014–16. In 2015–16, AGD used performance indicators for each goal to guide and measure our effort.

AGD Strategic Plan 2014–16

Our vision

An inclusive, safe and fair South Australia

Our goals

What success looks like

Our strategies

Our values



Improving community safety

The community, citizens, workers and consumers are safe and feel safe



Protecting rights and enforcing obligations

Business, consumer and citizens' rights and obligations are easily understood and well-communicated; are fairly administered; and promptly enforced

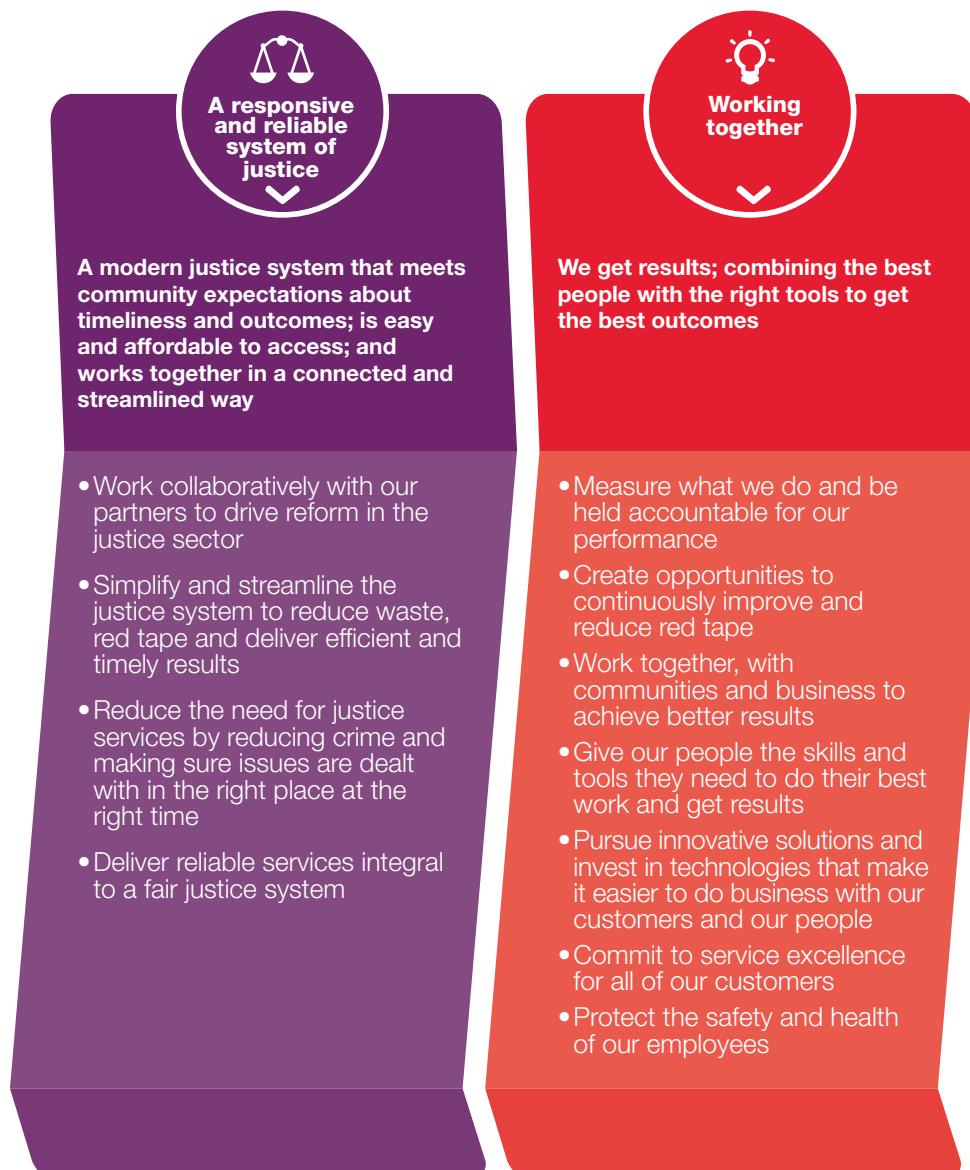
- Protect the community from serious offenders
- Make places safer for all South Australians
- Support victims of crime
- Support the delivery of critical emergency services
- Enforce regulations to reduce the risk of harm to workers and consumers
- Engage with industry to keep South Australians safe
- Educate people about how to stay safe

- Provide easy access for people to have their complaints heard and addressed
- Provide the information people need to protect their rights and understand their obligations
- Hold people and organisations to account according to the law
- Support the State's integrity functions
- Promote diversity and equal opportunity
- Safeguard vulnerable people, through appropriate services, environments and settings

➤ Service ➤ Professionalism ➤ Trust ➤ Respect

Our purpose

To promote justice through protecting rights and holding people to account according to the law, improving safety, and contributing to an efficient and fair justice system



➤ Collaboration & Engagement ➤ Honesty & Integrity ➤ Courage & Tenacity ➤ Sustainability

2014–16 Performance indicators



Success means:
The community, citizens, workers and consumers are safe and feel safe



Success means:
Business, consumer and citizen rights and obligations are easily understood, well communicated, fairly administered, and promptly enforced



Success means:
A modern justice system that meets community expectations about timeliness and outcomes, is easy and affordable to access, and works in a connected and streamlined way



Success means:
We combine the right people with the right tools to get the best results

2015–16 Performance results

Our performance 2015–16

AGD is a results-driven organisation, building a culture of performance and performance measurement to ensure we work more efficiently and effectively.

Overall, performance against the 2015–16 indicators was positive, as shown in this report of final performance results against the AGD Strategic Plan 2014–16, and progress towards the plan's goals.

The 2015–16 indicators and the initiatives to deliver on each indicator are demonstrated by highlights of specific initiatives demonstrating how AGD is performing in areas such as safety, timeliness, innovation, efficiency, customer satisfaction and continuous improvement.

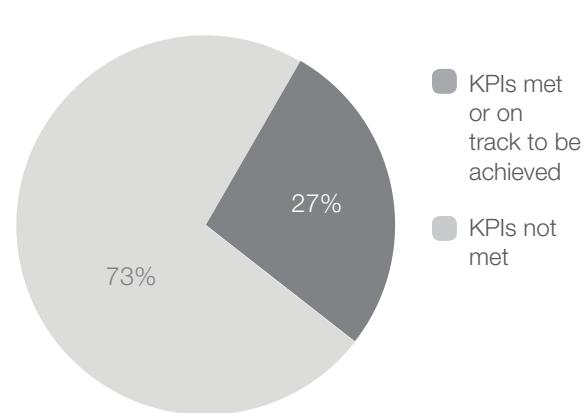
The targets were ambitious and progress has not been made on every initiative or indicator. In some cases, this was the result of unanticipated demands on our people and resources; in others it was technology, unanticipated delays, or the time taken to invest in new ways of working.

These results reflect our efforts to meet strategic goals, while being responsive to unanticipated demands. Measuring our results has required new ways of working across a raft of professional disciplines.

We tracked **40** KPIs over four goals in 2015–16

29 KPIs were achieved or on track to be achieved

11 KPIs were not achieved



2015–16 Performance summary



GOAL 1: IMPROVING COMMUNITY SAFETY

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	OUTCOME
SA Computer Aided Dispatch upgrade is completed by December 2015 and availability maintained at 99.9%, 24x7	✓
SA Government Radio Network 2016 upgrade milestones are met and availability maintained at 99.99%, 24x7	✗
State Rescue Helicopter Service replacement process, to ensure its continuing effective operation for the next 10 to 12 years, is underway	✗
First cohort of young offenders completes a trial community-based intervention program	✓
SafeWork SA conducts a program of 17,000 worksite compliance and enforcement visits	✗
Legislation that allows police to use portable fingerprint scanners is developed	✓
Legislation to prohibit serious sex offenders from changing their names is developed	✓
Legislation to ban criminals and crime gangs from owning tattoo parlours is developed	✓
CBS inspects 7,500 products for safety compliance	✗
CBS takes action on 1,500 non-compliance instances identified	✓

GOAL 2: PROTECTING RIGHTS AND ENFORCING OBLIGATIONS

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	OUTCOME
SACAT finalises 80% of applications within 30 days	✓
SACAT resolves 65% of matters referred to assisted dispute resolution services	✓
SA Employment Tribunal closes 80% of compensation disputes within 12 months of lodgement	✓
CBS resolves 85% of consumer disputes through compulsory conciliation	✗
CBS finalises or escalates 85% of consumer disputes within 30 days	✓
The EOC reaches citizens through their website (270,000 visits) and education sessions (70)	✓
Disability Justice specialist training is commenced within five agencies	✓
State Records progresses development of privacy legislation	✗
The Fines Enforcement Unit has 80% of debt under management	✓
The cost of debt recovery is less than \$11 per \$100 of fines debt	✓



GOAL 3: A RESPONSIVE AND RELIABLE SYSTEM OF JUSTICE

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	OUTCOME
Forensic Science SA completes 85% of post mortem reports in less than six months	✗
Forensic Science SA turns around 90% of no suspect DNA crime cases in less than one month	✗
Forensic Science SA turns around 80% of illicit drug cases in less than four months	✗
CBS issues 85% of Birth, Death, and Marriage certificates within five days of completed application	✗
SafeWork SA responds to 90% of advisory service phone calls within three minutes	✓
SafeWork SA completes 100% of investigation briefs to the Crown Solicitor's Office within nine months of incident	✓
SafeWork SA finalises 85% of complaints and notifications within 180 days	✓
ODPP continues to investigate Nolle Prosequi data for 2015–16 to identify issues and trends within ODPP control	✓
ODPP and the Criminal Justice Information Management (CJIM) team complete the Early Resolution partial implementation and conduct evaluation	✓
CJIM completes five agreed projects for efficient information exchange across criminal justice agencies	✓



GOAL 4: WORKING TOGETHER

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	OUTCOME
Use of the Service Excellence tools increased from 60% to 75% of business units	✓
At least 90% of the Crown Solicitor's Office clients surveyed are satisfied with quality and at least 70% satisfied with timeliness of services	✓
CBS implements a new online complaints system	✓
The Public Trustee's customer complaint rate is less than 1%	✓
The ICT group conducts an internal customer satisfaction survey as a baseline for future improvements	✓
CBS receives 60% of occupational licence renewals online	✓
CBS received 60% of annual liquor licences fee payments online	✓
80% of processes selected for AGD Business Process Improvement support are improved	✗
AGD's second High Performance Framework Review is conducted and results are communicated	✓
A wellbeing survey is conducted and programs and tools are available to assist in improving wellbeing	✓

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1

Improving community safety

Goal 1 in the AGD Strategic Plan
2014–16

The community, citizens, workers and
consumers are safe and feel safe

Goal 1: Improving community safety

In 2015–16 AGD measured Goal 1 achievements using the top 10 KPIs.

- 1 South Australian Computer Aided Dispatch upgrade is complete by December 2015 and availability maintained at 99.9 per cent, 24x7
- 2 South Australian Government Radio Network 2016 upgrade milestones are met and availability maintained at 99.99 per cent, 24x7
- 3 State Rescue Helicopter Service replacement process, to ensure its continuing effective operation for the next 10 to 12 years, is underway
- 4 First cohort of young offenders completes a trial community-based intervention program
- 5 SafeWork SA conducts a program of 17,000 worksite compliance and enforcement visits
- 6 Legislation that allows police to use portable fingerprint scanners is developed
- 7 Legislation to prohibit serious sex offenders from changing their names is developed
- 8 Legislation to ban criminals and crime gangs from owning tattoo parlours is developed
- 9 CBS inspects 7,500 products for safety compliance
- 10 CBS takes action on 1,500 non-compliance instances identified

10

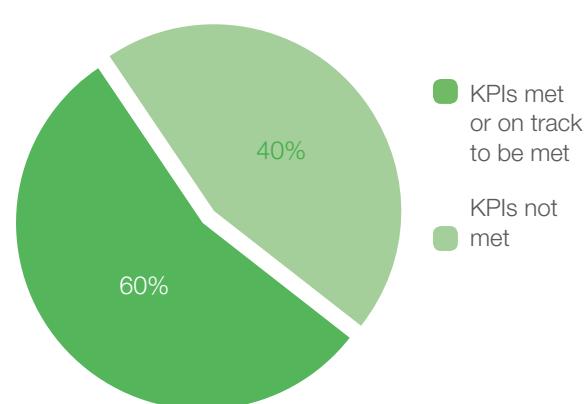
KPIs were tracked against Goal 1

6

KPIs were met or were on track to be met

4

KPIs were not met



Performance

1. South Australian Computer Aided Dispatch (SACAD) upgrade is complete by December 2015 and availability maintained at 99.9 per cent, 24x7

Upgrade is complete by December 2015

Practical completion of upgrade completed, within budget, with the South Australian Ambulance Service implemented and operational in June 2016.

The service is now operational for the state's police, ambulance and emergency services to manage and respond to emergencies and calls for help from the South Australian community.

Availability maintained at 99.9 per cent, 24x7

99.9 per cent availability of SACAD services was achieved.

2. South Australian Government Radio Network (SAGRN) 2016 upgrade milestones are met and availability maintained at 99.99 per cent, 24x7

Upgrade targets progressed but were not met. A major revision and reset of the project approach and key milestones was successfully negotiated with the provider, with the project continuing on-track to meet the key objective of practical completion by December 2017.

The SAGRN is relied on by government agencies to support their delivery of mission and business critical services to the South Australian community, in particular, police, ambulance and emergency services responses to emergencies.

3. State Rescue Helicopter Service replacement process, to ensure its continuing effective operation for the next 10 to 12 years, is underway

The replacement process was put on hold pending clarification of forecast changes to national air safety regulations that could have a significant impact on future State Rescue Helicopter Service operations and costs. Given continuing uncertainty surrounding those

regulations at the national level, Cabinet approved an extension of the current contract to secure ongoing provision of State Rescue Helicopter Service services. That extension, until 30 September 2018 and with options for a further two years, was achieved on time and within the budget approved for the purpose.

4. First cohort of young offenders completes a trial community-based intervention program

This target has been met. The non-profit organisation Helping Young People Achieve (HYPA) has been contracted to deliver 'ReBoot', a trial intensive intervention program for young offenders. About 80 young offenders will participate in the trial, which aims to reduce reoffending by young people.

HYPA makes contact with a young person referred by the Youth Court and develops an individual plan aimed at reducing offending behaviour and increasing positive behaviour. Each young person receives six to 12 months of community based intensive support which includes mentoring provided by the Red Cross.

The second year of the trial, including the interim evaluation report, will be delivered in 2016–17.

5. SafeWork SA conducts a program of 17,000 worksite compliance and enforcement visits

Target of 5,000 proactive visits exceeded

This target was met. Initiatives included campaigns addressing: major construction projects, CBD multi-storey construction, elevating work platforms, lifts, pressure vessels, work zone traffic management, the fast food industry and Adelaide produce.

SafeWork SA continuously monitors emerging risks, work related injury and dangerous occurrences to meet this key responsibility – improving compliance and reducing the incidence of injury in high-risk areas of industry.

SafeWork SA has restructured its operation to clearly separate the Regulator from the Educator, and has an industry-based team structure for Compliance

and Enforcement. This will improve the focus and effectiveness of future programs.

Target of 12,000 reactive visits not met

This target wasn't met. The reactive visits measure is a forecast rather than a target as it measures SafeWork SA responses to notifications received. The actual number of notifications received was less (10,357) than the expected 12,000 notifications.

6. Legislation that allows police to use portable fingerprint scanners is developed

The Summary Offences (Biometric Identification) Amendment Bill is before Parliament having been the subject of considerable debate and amended significantly by the Opposition in the Upper House. The legislation will give police the power to require a person to submit to a biometric identification procedure, in addition to the current power to require a person to state any or all of their personal details. The existing pre-conditions in section 74A(1) will apply for both.

Under existing laws police have limited powers to request that an individual identify himself or herself, and for the taking of a person's fingerprints. This legislation will implement the government's election commitment to introduce laws to expand the powers for police to more effectively use mobile fingerprint scanners to fight crime.

7. Legislation to prohibit serious sex offenders from changing their names is developed

The *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration (Change of Name) Amendment Act 2015*, an Act to amend the *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1996* and make a related amendment to the *Child Sex Offenders Registration Act 2006*, came into operation on 1 June 2016.

The legislation implements the Government's election commitment to stop serious sex offenders and serious violent offenders from changing their name without permission in order to minimise abuse of the change of name system and potential fraud.

8. Legislation to ban criminals and crime gangs from owning tattoo parlours is developed

The *Tattooing Industry Control Act 2015* passed the Parliament on 1 December 2015 and received Royal Assent on 10 December 2015. The Act came into operation on 1 July 2016.

The Act regulates the ownership and control of tattoo parlours through a negative licensing scheme and makes consequential amendments to the *Second-hand Dealers and Pawnbrokers Act 1996*.

Under the new scheme for tattoo parlours, it is an offence, with a maximum penalty of 4 years' imprisonment for a natural person or a fine of \$250,000 for a body corporate, to provide tattooing services if disqualified from doing so.

This initiative implements the Government's election commitment to ban organised crime gangs and second-hand dealers and pawnbrokers from owning or controlling tattoo parlours.

9. CBS inspects 7,500 products for safety compliance

CBS has reviewed its compliance and enforcement policy which has resulted in the target not being met and no longer being pursued.

In 2015–16, CBS inspected 6,831 products for safety compliance.

Under the new compliance and enforcement policy, CBS has become a more effective regulator by having the flexibility to better identify, and deal with, emerging issues as they arise.

10. CBS takes action on 1,500 non-compliance instances identified

CBS identified and acted on 1,767 instances of non-compliance.

Working at AGD

Brett Pfeffer
Principal Industry Advisor, SafeWork SA



I work as a principal industry advisor for SafeWork SA, which makes me responsible for the education and research of current trends in the construction industry. After major structural changes at SafeWork SA, I've stepped into this new role, which involves a more proactive approach to education. I will be researching specific trends in the industry, as well as industry planning and developing working relationships with employer and employee representatives and construction companies.

The recent SafeWork SA structural changes separated the regulators and educators. The educators do not have inspector powers. While the regulator enforces compliance with work, health and safety legislation, the educator is designed to help companies meet their work, health and safety responsibilities without risk of penalties. In my previous role as the team leader for the construction team. I worked as both a regulator and an educator, which at times proved quite challenging. The split will allow for better working relationships and greater education to protect those working in the construction industry.

Since starting at SafeWork SA, I have been exposed to the emotional and complicated field of asbestos and its treatment. South Australia has the least number of licence holders to remove asbestos. The community expects all asbestos to be treated correctly; therefore, any licence to handle the removal of asbestos must go through an evidence based application process that aims to eliminate 'cowboys' from entering the industry. We are working together as a team to address all these issues, protect the community, and provide advice and training to keep everyone safe.

Something that I am very proud of is our memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the EPA. Over the past three and a half years we have worked closely with the EPA in forming a relationship. The MOU for the management of asbestos was recently signed off. The MOU has enabled SafeWork SA and EPA to better manage resources. This helps minimise double handling. We have seen a quite a few successes since the signing of the MOU.



The year ahead

Performance indicators

- 1 Continued development and introduction of legislation to support Criminal Justice Sector Reform Council and Transforming Criminal Justice initiatives in 2016–17
- 2 Equal Opportunity Commission develops recommendations for SAPOL staff to improve safety and wellbeing of their staff
- 3 Equal Opportunity Commission continues to lead the White Ribbon workplace accreditation, for the next cohort of public sector agencies
- 4 Policy and Research delivers the Crime Prevention and Community Safety Grants program
- 5 Policy and Research implements a new service model in 2016–17 for the delivery of community legal services under the *National Partnership Agreement on Legal Assistance Services*
- 6 CBS takes compliance action on suspected or alleged incidents of non-compliance
- 7 SafeWork SA conducts 10,000 education activities and compliance visits to support the nationally agreed targets for reducing workplace fatalities and injuries
- 8 Provide 24x7 interruption free availability of SACAD systems services to the emergency centres of SAPOL, South Australian Ambulance Service, and South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission (for Metropolitan Fire Service, Country Fire Service and State Emergency Services) at least 99.9 per cent of the time

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2

Protecting rights and enforcing obligations

Goal 2 in the AGD Strategic Plan
2014–16

Business, consumer and citizens' rights and obligations are easily understood and well-communicated; are fairly administered; and promptly enforced

Goal 2: Protecting rights and enforcing obligations

In 2015–16 AGD measured Goal 2 achievements using the top 10 KPIs.

- 1 SACAT finalises 80 per cent of applications within 30 days
- 2 SACAT resolves 65 per cent of matters referred to assisted dispute resolution services
- 3 South Australian Employment Tribunal (SAET) closes 80 per cent of compensation disputes within 12 months of lodgement
- 4 CBS resolves 85 per cent of consumer disputes through compulsory conciliation
- 5 CBS finalises or escalates 85 per cent of consumer disputes within 30 days
- 6 The Equal Opportunity Commission reaches citizens through their website (270,000 visits) and education sessions (70)
- 7 Disability Justice specialist training is commenced within five agencies
- 8 State Records SA progresses development of privacy legislation
- 9 The Fines Enforcement Unit has 80 per cent of debt under management
- 10 The cost of debt recovery is less than \$11 per \$100 of fines debt

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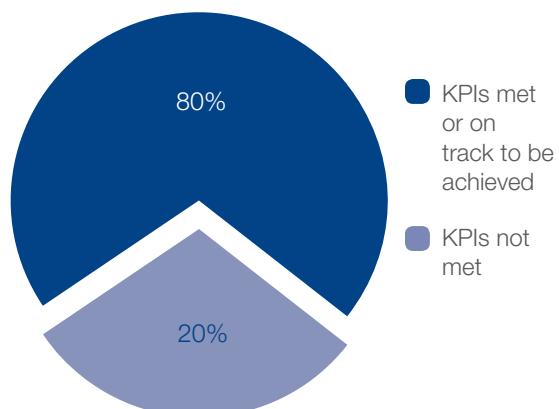
KPIs were tracked against Goal 2

8

KPIs were met or were on track to be met

2

KPIs were not met



Performance

- ✓ 1. South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (SACAT) finalises 80 per cent of applications within 30 days

Progress is being made towards this long term target.
For further details, refer to the SACAT Annual Report.
- ✓ 2. SACAT resolves 65 per cent of matters referred to assisted dispute resolution services

The target has been exceeded.
For further details, refer to the SACAT Annual Report
- ✓ 3. SAET closes 80 per cent of compensation disputes within 12 months of lodgement

This target has been exceeded. In its first year of operation, SAET reports that 97 per cent of all disputes lodged during July 2015 (the first month of operation) were resolved by end of June 2016.
Another focus is on preparing parties for a single, substantial conciliation conference rather than a series of conferences over a longer period of time.
- ✗ 4. CBS resolves 85 per cent of consumer disputes through compulsory conciliation (actual 83 per cent)

The overall achievement of resolution was 83 per cent. This KPI is subject to many factors, including the complexity of the dispute, consumer expectations and traders' willingness to compromise. CBS cannot force parties to accept an agreement.
- ✓ 5. CBS finalises or escalates 85 per cent of consumer disputes within 30 days

Target exceeded. 89 per cent of consumer disputes (no longer referred to as complaints) were finalised or escalated within 30 working days.
In 2015–16, awareness increased about the educational resources available for consumers and traders, which contributed to effective management of disputes.
- ✓ 6. The Equal Opportunity Commission reaches citizens through their website (270,000 visits) and education sessions (70)

Target exceeded. In 2015–16, Equal Opportunity Commission websites were visited over 320,000 times, or more than 870 times a day, far exceeding the projected target of 270,000 website visits. Visits increased by 19 per cent over previous years as more people use online information and resources.
The Equal Opportunity Commission's main website delivers information and resources to the general public including individuals, employers, and advocates. The EO 4 Schools website is targeted to school-aged students and teachers.

Increased customer use of website self-service information and resources has helped to boost workplace efficiency and reduce in-bound telephone enquiries to the Equal Opportunity Commission. Limited staff resources can thus be redirected to help manage a 40 per cent increase in the number of accepted complaints handled during the 2015–16 financial year.

 7. Disability Justice specialist training is commenced within 5 agencies

This target has been met. Specialist training in investigative interviewing is an operational measure under the Disability Justice Plan. It supports successful implementation of the recent amendments to the *Evidence Act 1929* to allow for admission of an audio visual record of an investigative interview at trial.

Specialist training is funded for investigative interviewers working with vulnerable witnesses in SAPOL, Child Protection Services (SA Health), Families SA, and the Care Concern Investigations units in the Department for Education and Child Development and the Department for Communities and Social Inclusion.

 8. State Records progresses development of privacy legislation

The Crown Solicitor's Office is providing advice on the Information Privacy Bill to enable privacy legislation development to progress.

 9. The Fines Enforcement Unit and Recovery Unit has 80 per cent of debt under management

The target was exceeded with 84 per cent of debt under management. The Fines Enforcement and Recovery Unit intends to retain the measure and target as it is as a recognised Australia and New Zealand Fine Recovery Reference Group measure. Debt and client profiling capability is improving and it is anticipated that the debt under management result will also improve.

 10. The cost of debt recovery is less than \$11 per \$100 of fines debt

This target was met. The actual cost to recover debt was \$10.78 and the cost to resolve debt was \$8.20. Cost to collect is a measure of efficiency and effectiveness and is calculated as the cost of collecting \$100 of debt (calculation excludes capital costs).

Working at AGD

Sally Cunningham
Acting Manager, Policy and Research



After working in the Policy and Research unit for several years as a senior policy officer, I have now taken on the role as acting manager of the team.

The Policy and Research team advises on justice issues and we aim to sort the facts from the fiction. We deliver a range of initiatives, while working with both government and non-government organisations to achieve better outcomes for the community.

I have had great opportunities to work closely on Aboriginal justice initiatives and supporting the AGD Reconciliation Action Plan committee. A highlight of my past year was working on the Aboriginal Power Cup, which AGD has been involved in for nine years. I've been involved for around the last three. The partnership between Port Adelaide Football Club, SANTOS and other organisations continues to grow and encourage young Aboriginal people to stay in school.

In the three day carnival event, schools play football against each other at Alberton Oval, and the grand final is held before a Port Power game at Adelaide Oval. This year was the first time AGD staff were invited to umpire the games and I was lucky enough to be one. I had a lot of fun umpiring – it was a bit more tiring than I had anticipated! Getting out of the office to engage with other organisations and the community is one of the best parts of my job.

Other initiatives that I have been involved with include the ReBoot Intensive Intervention Trial, which aims to reduce reoffending by young people. For its development we spoke to as many people as we could to design a program that would best suit these young people. In the end the program includes case management, mentoring and a wilderness camp. It has been very interesting and a lot of hard work to set up this new program and we hope to see success in the reduction of young people offending.



The year ahead

Performance indicators

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 SafeWork SA responds to 90 per cent of telephone calls in less than three minutes</p> | <p>6 Public Trustee increases the number of new wills it writes by 20 per cent, compared to</p> |
| <p>2 CBS resolves 85 per cent of consumers disputes by compulsory conciliation</p> | <p>7 FERU achieves debt resolution rate of 75 per cent</p> |
| <p>3 Equal Opportunity Commission assess complaints within four weeks</p> | <p>8 State Records Amendment Bill drafted and publicly consulted on by 30 June 2017</p> |
| <p>4 Equal Opportunity Commission reduces accepted complaint resolution times to five months</p> | <p>9 Performance and Business Services make 50 per cent of Freedom of Information determinations available in electronic format</p> |
| <p>5 The Office of the Public Advocate transfers eligible clients residing in the northern region of South Australia to the National Disability Insurance Scheme during 2016–17</p> | |

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3

A responsive and reliable system of justice

Goal 3 in the AGD Strategic Plan
2014–16

A modern justice system that meets community expectation about timeliness and outcomes; is easy and affordable to access; and works together in a connected and streamlined way

Goal 3: A responsive and reliable system of justice

In 2015–16 AGD measured Goal 3 achievements using the top 10 KPIs.

- 1 Forensic Science SA completes 85 per cent of post mortem reports in less than six months
- 2 Forensic Science SA turns around 90 per cent of no suspect DNA crime cases in less than one month
- 3 Forensic Science SA turns around 80 per cent of illicit drug cases in less than four months
- 4 CBS issues 85 per cent of Birth, Death, and Marriage certificates within five days of completed application
- 5 SafeWork SA responds to 90 per cent of advisory service phone calls within three minutes
- 6 SafeWork SA completes 100 per cent of investigation briefs to the Crown Solicitor's Office within nine months of incident
- 7 SafeWork SA finalise 85 per cent of complaints and notifications within 180 days
- 8 Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions continues to investigate Nolle Prosequi data for 2015–16 to identify issues and trends within ODPP control
- 9 ODPP and the Criminal Justice Information Management (CJIM) team complete the Early Resolution partial implementation and conduct evaluation
- 10 Criminal Justice Information Management completes five agreed projects for efficient information exchange across criminal justice agencies

10

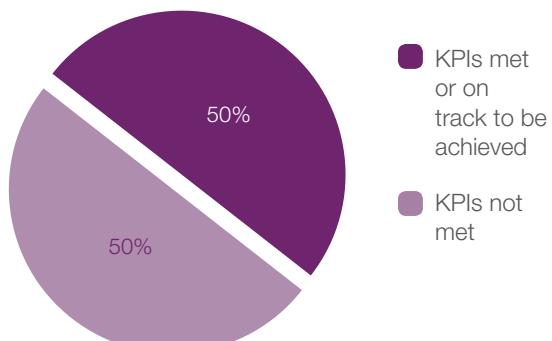
KPIs were tracked against Goal 3

5

KPIs were met or were on track to be met

5

KPIs were not met



Performance

1. Forensic Science SA completes 85 per cent of post mortem reports in less than six months

The increased demand for services and delays in supporting services has impaired achievement of this target. The result was 72 per cent completed in less than six months.

Forensic Science SA will be seeking to improve the turnaround time of support services such as histology, toxicology and neuropathology.

2. Forensic Science SA turns around 90 per cent of no suspect DNA crime cases in less than one month

Target not met. The reported result was 70 per cent. Forensic Science SA is planning to improve exhibit triage across all scientific disciplines to better identify the most probative exhibits for examination and limit unnecessary analyses. Exploring electronic triage is an important first step.

Case output has slowed considerably since the introduction of the new Globalfiler DNA system, which generates two and a half times more data than the previous technology, making interpretation more complex.

Increased sensitivity also enables DNA profiles to be obtained from a greater range of samples. With more sensitivity and data, profiles can be identified where they could not previously, resulting in better case outcomes.

SAPOL Major Crime cold cases currently require extensive input from senior scientists. This will continue. Following the first successful Australian familial match in a serious ongoing investigation, we expect that familial searches of the South Australian State DNA database could place further demand on time and people.

Forensic Science SA is examining mechanisms to improve output.

3. Forensic Science SA turns around 80 per cent of illicit drug cases in less than 4 months

Target not met. Case turnaround time was 67 per cent.

Illicit drug resources have remained limited partly due to diversion to developing new critical information technology business applications unique to Forensic Science SA.

4. CBS issues 85 per cent of Birth, Death, and Marriage certificates within five days of completed application

The target was almost met, with 84 per cent of certificates issued within five working days. The percentage of applications being lodged online is increasing, which is helping to reduce processing times.

5. SafeWork SA responds to 90 per cent of advisory service phone calls within 3 minutes

This target was met. An initiative aimed at improving the efficiency of receiving notifications and creating case files has helped SafeWork SA exceed the target with 95 per cent of calls responded to in three minutes.

6. SafeWork SA completes 100 per cent of investigation briefs to the Crown Solicitor's Office within nine months of incident

This target was met. SafeWork SA ensures that all court actions are within the legislative time requirements.

The significant challenges of meeting this target are delays from: highly technical investigations needing expert analysis; attempting to obtain statements from reluctant witnesses; seeking legal advice on a matter; or uncooperative businesses. However, SafeWork SA must be timely and proactive in all its dealings.

A methodical investigation procedure and properly trained investigators with a clear and enforced timeline works well. Strategies are in place to help SafeWork SA continue to meet this target.

7. SafeWork SA finalises 85 per cent of complaints and notifications within 180 days

This target was met. Each notification is triaged for response priority, industry and team allocation. All notifications are also assessed by a panel held each weekday. The efficiency of the response actions are measured monthly against an ongoing target.

 **8. ODPP continues to investigate *Nolle Prosequi* data for 2015–16 to identify issues and trends within ODPP control**

Nolle Prosequi: A decision by the Director of Public Prosecutions not to proceed with the prosecution after the accused has been committed for trial. The formal recording of that decision by the court.

Current analysis reveals that trials are not proceeded with for a variety of reasons. The ODPP has a particular interest in identifying the frequency and basis on which the prosecution decides that a matter should not proceed after being committed for trial. Analysis of these figures may identify inefficient work practices by the ODPP which can then be addressed. Issues not within the office's span of control should also be identified.

 **9. ODPP and the Criminal Justice Information Management team complete the Early Resolution partial implementation and conduct evaluation**

A trial of the Early Resolution Model was completed in March 2016. The next step is to provide a business case that identifies the cost benefit of the model once all matters referred to the Early Resolution Program are finalised, including those sent back to the committal list or being sentenced in higher courts. All these matters are expected to be finalised by August 2016, and the final report and business case presented in September 2016.

 **10. Criminal Justice Information Management completes 5 agreed projects for efficient information exchange across criminal justice agencies**

The five projects agreed were eBrief Proof of Concept (ePoC); ODPP/SAPOL information exchange; SAPOL subpoena; Enterprise Architecture Management within CJIM/Justice Technology Services (JTS); and Intervention Orders Phase 1 Information Exchange.

The ePoC solution was completed. A series of presentations to criminal justice sector organisations demonstrated the effectiveness of electronic brief handling. Following the successful completion of the ePoC, an open market approach for provision of a Production eBrief Solution is to commence in July 2016.

The ODPP/SAPOL information exchange project is complete. The project examined electronic information sharing requirements between SAPOL and ODPP to provide a business case that details potential solutions, associated issues and relevant costs. The project outlined requirements for data sharing, which can be used during implementation of the ODPP Prosecution Case Management System Project, Shield and the Court's Electronic Case Management System.

Efficiencies have been introduced to the forms used by Courts when a litigant seeks a subpoena for a witness to attend personally to give evidence and/or to produce evidentiary documents. The lengthy omnibus form that covered all three possible scenarios has been divided into three forms, one for each subpoena type. The number of pages is reduced to two to four depending on the subpoena type.

The Vision, Mission, Values and Principles for the Enterprise Architecture Management within CJIM/JTS were endorsed by the sector in September 2015. Consultation with the sector on the second and third documents, the Digital Strategy and Reference Architecture continue. Presentations were given to the Information Management Sub-Committee of the Criminal Justice Sector Reform Council and the CJIM Board in June 2016.

Intervention Orders (IO) Phase 1 Information Exchange was completed in February 2016. The manual paper-based processes for exchanging IO information between legislated organisations were resource intensive and inefficient, required manual data entry and couldn't guarantee delivery of information. The improvements to these processes will benefit agencies operationally, speed up IO information exchange and thus better assist protected persons, enable information to reach legislated organisations in a timely manner and speed up responses to assist protected persons including children.

In addition to the projects, a Court Attendance Notification Plus Project was completed and included the state-wide introduction of an electronic court attendance notification for simple matters where a defendant is emailed both a court attendance notification and relevant documents. Performance of implementation was monitored and reported each quarter for the past year with recommendations to improve engagement, and a cost benefit analysis of current and forecasted resource efficiencies.

Working at AGD

Joanna Martin
Director, Criminal Justice Sector Reform



My role as director is both challenging and rewarding. It is a role I find difficult to describe but I have certainly brought to it my perspectives on law reform stemming from my background in the Legislative Services team. When a particular piece of legislation appears to not be operating as it should, it is part of my job to come up with options as to how it can be amended to be more effective. In some cases there just isn't a law that deals with situations, so we work with the Attorney-General to create new ones. In other cases, the problem isn't actually legislative, and so specialists, like business and data analysts, come together to explore other solutions.

In all cases, when a problem is identified, I love that we work across the justice system, with government and non-government agencies, and the community, to find the best solutions, for example, finding the right legislative amendments to help create a more effective and efficient criminal justice system.

I was drawn to this area of law because I find it quite challenging to stand by when things are not working properly. At work I see myself as someone who solves problems on a large scale. At home I'm the same; I'll fix a kitchen cabinet door just because I can and seeing it off the hinges just niggles at me. And I've done this at friends' houses! I also enjoy working with people from different backgrounds and from different agencies. I like to try and understand how other sectors operate and what their challenges are, and I enjoy trying to bring together the different perspectives people have. I've also had the privilege of working with the Criminal Justice Sector Reform Council. The Council brings together leaders from across the criminal justice sector. I have personally benefitted from being involved with the Council and I enjoy being part of bringing these leaders together to discuss important issues facing the sector.

Earlier this year we put out a discussion paper on better sentencing options, to start a conversation with the community about the appropriate consequences for offenders. This is something I am quite proud of, as the ultimate goal is to create a safer community by reducing reoffending. And to do this we need to look at the role of sentencing differently.

Over the past year, the largest and most time consuming project has been the Domestic Violence Discussion Paper. Facilitating a whole-of-government discussion about a very serious topic was difficult but also so satisfying to have achieved. The discussion paper is a great tool for facilitating more debate and community discussion about a devastating issue facing our community. I feel really proud that the Attorney-General's Department is making it happen.

Over the next 12 months we will compile the feedback on the Domestic Violence Discussion Paper. We will be releasing more draft legislation for consultation and we will continue to consult and really engage with the community about how we can improve the justice system for the benefit of all South Australians. Over the next year I will continue to work with the Justice Sector Reform Council to work together on changes that can help the Criminal Justice System.



The year ahead

Performance indicators

- 1 Projects and Technology deliver Fines Recovery Management System by 30 June 2017
- 2 Justice Technology Services provides secure, available and improved capabilities for Justice Agencies to share information by June 2017
- 3 CBS receives 70 per cent of occupational licence renewals online
- 4 CBS receives 75 per cent of annual liquor licence fee payments online
- 5 SafeWork SA finalise 85 per cent of complaints within six months
- 6 SACAT develops tribunal outcome performance measures for approval by July 2017
- 7 At least 90 per cent of Crown Solicitor's Office clients surveyed are satisfied with quality and at least 70 per cent satisfied with timeliness of service

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4

Working together

Goal 4 in the AGD Strategic Plan
2014–16

We get results; combining the best
people with the right tools to get the
best outcomes

Goal 4: Working together

In 2015–16 AGD measured Goal 4 achievements using the top 10 KPIs.

- 1 Use of the Service Excellence tools is increased from 60 per cent to 75 per cent of business units
- 2 At least 90 per cent of the Crown Solicitor's Office clients surveyed are satisfied with quality and at least 70 per cent satisfied with timeliness of services
- 3 CBS implements a new online complaints system
- 4 The Public Trustee's customer complaint rate is less than one per cent
- 5 The ICT group conducts an internal customer satisfaction survey as a baseline for future improvements
- 6 CBS receives 60 per cent of occupational licence renewals online
- 7 CBS received 60 per cent of annual liquor licences fee payments online
- 8 80 per cent of processes selected for AGD Business Process Improvement support are improved
- 9 AGD's second High Performance Framework Review is conducted and results are communicated
- 10 A wellbeing survey is conducted and programs and tools are available to assist in improving wellbeing

10

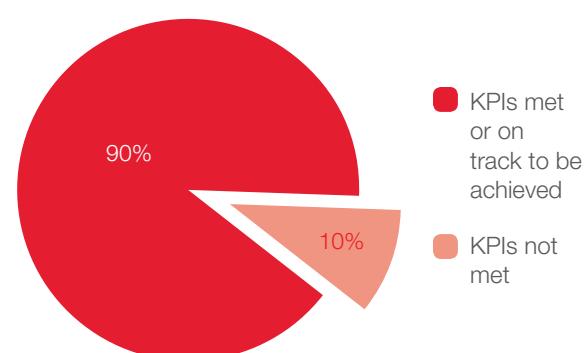
KPIs were tracked against Goal 4

9

KPIs were met or were on track to be met

1

KPI was not met



Performance

- ✓ 1. Use of the Service Excellence tools is increased from 60 per cent to 75 per cent of business units

The target of 75 per cent was achieved. The Service Excellence tool is a whole-of-government self-assessment tool to help the public sector improve or assess the quality of its customer services.

CBS used the Service Excellence tool to conduct an online survey of Customer Service Ambassadors and Managers and intend to use the results for improved customer services.

The Crown Solicitor's Office Victims of Crime section used the Service Excellence self-assessment tool to inform service improvements to customers that also benefited internal staff.

- ✓ 2. At least 90 per cent of Crown Solicitor's Office clients surveyed satisfied with quality and at least 70 per cent satisfied with timeliness of services

The survey results revealed that 94% of clients were satisfied with the quality of service provided by CSO, with 88% of those clients being 'highly' satisfied. 72% of clients rated timeliness of services as 'high'.

As a result of findings from the client survey, the Crown Solicitor's Office implemented quarterly inactive matter reports to assist employee and manager visibility of open matters.

- ✓ 3. CBS implements a new online complaints system

Target met. The new CBS website allows consumers to lodge online complaints on the conduct of a trader and/or alleged breaches of legislation administered by CBS.

- ✓ 4. The Public Trustee's customer complaint rate is less than one per cent

The target was achieved and the number of complaints received by Public Trustee reduced by 28.6 per cent compared to the previous year, from 70 complaints in 2014–15 to 50 complaints in 2015–16.

In 2016, the Public Trustee's sixth customer satisfaction survey showed most respondents indicating they were receiving a high level of service for all Public Trustee services. On average, 87 per cent (an increase from 84 per cent in 2015) of customers would recommend the Public Trustee to others.

The overall response to the survey, 29.5 per cent, was slightly lower than the response rate in 2015, but still indicating results representative of customer opinion.

Full details of the survey results are available on Public Trustee's website at www.publictrustee.sa.gov.au

- ✓ 5. The ICT group conducts an internal customer satisfaction survey as a baseline for future improvements

The survey was completed. Survey responses will be used to support and inform the Information and Communications Technology Governance Committee, and subsequent development of a new AGD ICT Strategy. Information gleaned from the 2016 survey responses will help ICT Services make better and more customer focused decisions on developing and improving existing and new services. It will also steer ICT's decisions on new and emerging technologies, ensuring alignment with business requirements and expectation.

ICT Services will seek to address the key service improvement opportunities (where appropriate) and intends to run the ICT Customer Satisfaction Survey again in 2017 to ascertain whether improvements have been effective.

- ✓ 6. CBS receives 60 per cent of occupational licence renewals online

This target was exceeded. 80 per cent of occupational licences were renewed online. Flexibility to make payments outside of CBS business hours has been well received by licensees.

Increased online payments allow staff to focus on their core functions of assessing licence applications and improving business processes for further efficiencies.

✓ **7. CBS receives 60 per cent of annual liquor licences fee payments online**

This target was exceeded. 80 per cent of annual liquor licence fees were paid online. Flexibility to make payments outside of CBS business hours has been well received by licensees.

✗ **8. 80 per cent of processes selected for AGD Business Process Improvement (BPI) support are improved**

This target was not met. Six teams completed the eight-week BPI workshop program in 2015 and four of the teams, 66 per cent, implemented improvements.

Performance and Business Services also offered BPI sessions as part of other AGD leadership training and development programs, and also provided special compressed sessions for business units wishing to raise awareness about how to apply BPI tools and implement process improvements. Interest in the program for 2016–17 has increased.

✓ **9. AGD's second High Performance Framework Review is conducted and results are communicated**

This target was met. 650 staff, 40 per cent, responded to the survey, double that of the previous survey in 2012. The survey results were reviewed and improvement actions arising from the recommendations were agreed.

Survey results were considered by the Executive Management Group and published on the AGD intranet for staff to view, along with initiatives developed to address areas where AGD's performance could improve. Initiatives include: rewarding and recognising high performance; promoting collaboration within and outside AGD; removing barriers/supporting timely implementation of improvement opportunities; and raising awareness of how we are reducing our environmental impact.

Executives have been nominated to lead initiatives in these areas, with support from business units across AGD. Progress against the initiatives will be regularly reported.

✓ **10. A wellbeing survey is conducted and programs and tools are available to assist in improving wellbeing**

This target was met. A wellbeing survey was developed based on known workplace stressors and the PERMA (Positive Emotion, Engagement, Relationships, Meaning, Accomplishment) model. A pilot survey was conducted in CBS to better understand the level of employee wellbeing. The results led to the development of strategies to support and guide managers on how to improve wellbeing. Feedback from CBS executive and management has been positive and other business units have expressed a desire to use the tool.

Working at AGD

Lucy Gaylard

Acting Manager, Reference and Access, State Records SA



I am currently a senior archivist in the Reference and Access team at State Records SA. The team I work in is responsible for providing members of the public and government agencies with reference information and access to records in State Records SA's collection.

No two days are the same. My current position places me in assisting researchers in our Research Centre, responding to external enquiries, overseeing public programs and keeping our social media platform up to date.

We have seen increased interest in and interactions with our social media platforms, especially during 'Crime Week', where we highlighted crime stories from our gaol records. This was the first time State Records SA dedicated a week on social media to a particular theme. Our partnership with *The Advertiser* on Crime Week has also seen a great response from the public. Public programs and social media are a great way to tell people what we do, highlight the interesting records that we hold and proactively showcase our records.

Over the past 2–3 years a business goal for State Records SA has been to increase the number of records we have digitised within our collection. With over 90 linear kilometres of records, this is quite a big job, but digitisation of records in our collection allows for better preservation and easier access, and records can be viewed online. State Records is able to digitise its records with the help of volunteers and third party digitisation partners. Over the next year, we are aiming to increase our volunteer program to help us give even better access to our collection.

In January 2016, the State Records SA Research Centre moved from a co-location arrangement with State Library and National Archives of Australia on North Terrace to Gepps Cross. A lot of team work across State Records SA was needed to coordinate the move. Moving the Research Centre to one central location has allowed for members of the public to have easier access to records in our collection.

A nice and emotional aspect of my job is filling in the gaps in South Australians' family histories. We have seen many people come to our research centre searching for answers about who their ancestors were. For example, families discovering that their grandparents had experienced hardship in their early lives in the colony, but managed to overcome that hardship and build a life here.



The year ahead

Performance indicators

- 1** Office of the Parliamentary Counsel legislative drafting services are rated high by 75 per cent of users responding to survey
- 2** Forensic Science SA will complete 85 per cent of approximately 5000 oral fluid samples taken under the *Road Traffic Act 1961* within two weeks
- 3** Projects and Technology implement an electronic system to manage major indictable case information securely across Justice agencies by 30 June 2017
- 4** Projects and Technology complete proof of concept for a records management system by 30 June 2017
- 5** ICT services provide 24x7 interruption free availability of ICT network services to the department (excluding planned outages) at least 99.9 per cent of the time
- 6** AGD business units accessing Business Process Improvement support achieve 80 per cent of targets set for process improvements
- 7** Review and improve AGD's performance management systems to further develop management capability and embed performance management practices

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Commissioner for Victims' Rights Annual Report

2015–16

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In accordance with s16F of the *Victims of Crime Act 2001*, the Commissioner for Victims' Rights must, on or before 30 September in each year, present a report to the Attorney-General on the operations of the Commissioner during the previous financial year. This is the Annual Report 2015–16 of the Commissioner for Victims' Rights.

About the Commissioner

The objects of the *Victims of Crime Act 2001* include:

- to give statutory recognition to victims of crime and the harm that they suffer from criminal offending
- to establish principles governing how victims of crime are to be treated by public agencies and officials
- to help victims of crime recover from the effects of criminal offending and to advance their welfare in other ways.

The Governor for South Australia appointed the Commissioner for Victims' Rights pursuant to that Act, with functions:

- to marshal available government resources so they can be applied for the benefit of victims in the most efficient and effective way
- to assist victims in their dealings with prosecution authorities and other government agencies
- to monitor and review the effect of the law and of court practices and procedures on victims
- to carry out other functions related to the objects of this Act assigned by the Attorney-General.

Furthermore, if another Act (such as the *Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act 1988*) authorises or requires the Commissioner to make submissions in any proceedings, the Commissioner has the further function:

- to make such submissions (either personally or through counsel).

The Commissioner also carries out any other functions assigned under other Acts.

The role of the Commissioner for Victims' Rights is in addition likened to a crime-victim ombudsman due to the power to consult with public agencies or officials regarding actions taken to further the interests of victims in general or a particular victim or class of victim. If, after

consulting, the Commissioner forms the opinion that a public official or agency has violated the Declaration Governing Treatment of Victims, the Commissioner can recommend the official or a person representing the agency make a written apology to the aggrieved victim.

The Commissioner's staff is one full-time Program and Policy Officer (who acts as the Commissioner in his absence) and one full-time Project Support Officer (however, for 2015–16 this position was staffed half-time).

Highlights in 2015–16

Marshal available government resources

In accordance with international and domestic law, the government is obligated to provide practical, financial, medical and psychological assistance to victims of crime. Consistent with that obligation, the Commissioner for Victims' Rights helped AGD staff to negotiate funding agreements to pay grants from the Victims of Crime Fund to:

- Victim Support Service (for metropolitan and regional services)
- Rape and Sexual Assault Services (for after-hours forensic medical services and the country response program)
- Office for Women (for the Family Safety Strategy and the Domestic Violence Women's Legal Service)
- Road Trauma Support Team
- Forensic Mental Health Services – Victim Register
- Homicide Victims Support Group
- Compassionate Friends.

The Commissioner also assisted AGD staff administer an agreement with the Victim Support Service to run the Staying Home Staying Safe program to protect women and children escaping domestic violence.

Funding for the Victim Support Service grows annually at about 2.1 per cent. However, demand for the range of services provided also grows annually, which suggests that now the matter of improving state-funded victim compensation has been settled, greater attention should be given to victims' other needs. The Victim Support Service has been particularly vocal about gaps in services for children as victims of crime and children impacted by crime against others, such as parents. The

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reported gap reinforces the ongoing requirement for the Attorney-General to maintain an annual grant of about \$100,000 for child protection, which is divided evenly between the two Child Protection Services.

The Rape and Sexual Assault Country Response Program has been operating effectively since its inception. The current staffing structure consists of three part-time social workers based in their respective regions providing counselling and capacity community building. The Whyalla worker also covers Port Augusta and Port Lincoln areas providing phone counselling and outreach support as needed. A part-time Clinical Practice Coordinator based Adelaide provides support training, service improvement, process and procedure development and mentoring of forensic nurses in the state's regions. An internal Country Leadership Group was also established that is responsible for the governance, quality assurance and support of the combined medical and nurse forensic care model.

The Country Response Program provided, among other activities, over 1,600 counselling and client related services.

The Road Trauma Support Team provides a state wide service to Adelaide metropolitan, greater Adelaide areas, and country regions. For such purpose, it relies on five clinical psychologists and social workers (including grief counsellors). If not for the willingness of volunteers to staff a 24-hour mobile telephone call-service, it would not operate as effectively and efficiently. The Road Trauma Support Team acknowledges the support of the state's emergency service personnel, especially SAPOL. The police support the team by way of personnel who contribute as committee members, at marketing and fund raising events, monitoring the telephone service and sharing attendance at support group meetings. Although other emergency services distributed information about the Road Trauma Support Team and made referrals, the police made most (almost 100) referrals.

The number of victims registered on the Forensic Mental Health – Victim Register continued to grow as did the demand for that service to keep victims informed and help them exercise their rights to, for instance, make submissions on their concerns and views when mentally unwell offenders apply for variation of conditions of their

licences (see Part 8A of the *Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935*). The Register is currently staffed by one part-time social worker. The Commissioner for Victims' Rights has proposed the position be made full-time and in 2016–17, the Commissioner has approved the reallocation of an appropriate sum from his legal services budget to ensure the proposal happens. Parliament will debate reform of the criminal law on mental incompetence in 2016–17, and the Commissioner expects the reform will either cement existing victims' rights in practice or expand such rights (see also under *Assist victims in their dealings with prosecution authorities and other government agencies*).

In 2015–16, the Commissioner became aware that both the Homicide Victims Support Group and Compassionate Friends would no longer be able to meet at their respective venues. The Commissioner has collaborated with these organisations as volunteers seek alternative places to meet but also in which to base their administrative requirements.

Further, the Commissioner continued, in partnership with SAPOL, to print and post letters to victims of crime to inform them of the police reference number, the name of the accused person and the date and time of the first court hearing, as well as to advise victims on how to exercise their right to information about the progress of the prosecution and to make a victim impact statement. The victim-letter notification program is widely acclaimed. In 2015–16, the Commissioner sent 16,015 letters (15,364 in 2014–15), which generated 812 (746 in 2014–15) victim enquiries direct with the Commissioner and his staff.

The Commissioner receives a grant from the Victims of Crime Fund to pay the annual letter production and postal costs; however, other administrative costs, such as the handling cost, are absorbed in the Commissioner's annual operational budget.

The Commissioner (and when unavailable, the acting Commissioner) remained on call 24/7 to administer the Homicide Crime Scene Clean-up program. After noting a submission from the Commissioner for Victims' Rights, the Attorney-General approved recurrent funding for the program. In 2015–16, the Commissioner organised 12 such clean-ups, one more than in 2014–15.

The Victims of Crime Act provides for a statutory compensation scheme, including authorising the Attorney-General to approve payments from the Victims of Crime Fund to assist individual victims deal with effects of crime that are not compensable, for example, to pay to install security devices to protect high-risk victims of repeat domestic violence. The Commissioner for Victims' Rights receives, assesses and makes all applications for these discretionary payments; and, in 2015–16 the Commissioner received about 205 enquiries on such payments resulting in about 125 payments.

Assist victims in their dealings with prosecution authorities and other government agencies

The Commissioner for Victims' Rights played an ongoing role in a joint initiative with SAPOL to address unsolved homicides and assist those bereaved by these crimes. The Commissioner published a second edition of series one of the playing cards that feature images of the victims of unsolved homicides, which are distributed for the police by Correctional Services staff in adult correctional institutions. He also funded the production of series two of the playing cards. Furthermore, the Commissioner sent 98 letters to the next-of-kin of deceased victims of unsolved homicides. These letters informed the bereaved co-victims of the police operation and introduced a pamphlet (published by the Commissioner) on unsolved homicides, which is believed to be the first of its type in Australia.

At the International Symposium on Victimology held in Perth, Western Australia in July 2015, the Commissioner's Program and Policy Officer spoke about the impact of unsolved homicides on those bereaved and the Commissioner's initiatives to assist these victims. Her presentation and subsequent conversation between the Deputy Commissioner for Western Australia Police and the Commissioner for Victims' Rights resulted in an ongoing consultation between staff for that police service and the Commissioner and staff. Interest in the unsolved homicide initiatives has also come from Queensland and New South Wales.

In 1999 the Director of Public Prosecutions published 'An important Job: Going to court' to inform children who are likely to attend courts as witnesses, about their roles and responsibilities in court. In 2014–15 the

Commissioner for Victims' Rights and staff reviewed the booklet and completely revised it. Three new booklets (for ages 4–7 years; 8–13 years; and 14–18 years (and older, if appropriate)) were planned. The booklet for 14–18 year old adolescents was published and is acclaimed as a tremendous improvement, and the booklet for 8–13 year old children is in production. Initial feedback on drafts of this booklet is overwhelmingly positive.

Victims are entitled to be consulted before a prosecutor makes a charge decision. On several occasions, the Commissioner engaged legal counsel to help victims dealing with prosecution services. On one such occasion involving an alleged sexual assault, although the prosecution service decided not to withdraw the criminal charge, the victim-lawyer was able to use facts gleaned during the consultation process to lodge an application for an intervention order. On another occasion a victim-lawyer engaged by the Commissioner made submissions on suppression of information, the publication of which would cause undue hardship to the victim. As well, the Commissioner has engaged counsel to assist victims in dealings with civil matters, such as the examples: after prosecution withdrew the charge, the accused sued the victim for libellous accusations, and in another matter during divorce proceedings the perpetrator of domestic violence sought one half of the sum paid as state-funded victim compensation to the victim of harm the perpetrator caused.

Consistent with the decision of Honourable Justice Gray in *R v Steele (No 2) [2012] SASC 162* (20 September 2012) and pursuant to section 269P of the Criminal Law Consolidation Act, the Commissioner also continued to engage legal counsel to represent victims at both Supreme and District Courts hearing applications to vary licence conditions or revoke licences imposed on offenders deemed to be mentally incompetent. In such cases, counsel for victims has, among other activities, cross-examined witness and made submissions. Chief Justice, Hon Chris Kourakis, however, in *R v Bowen [2015] SASCFC 111* (13 August 2015) observed:

In *R v Steele (No 2)* Gray J held that the right conferred by s 269P of the Act on 'interested persons' to apply to vary a supervision order gave prescribed persons a right of appearance. I respectfully disagree. The right to apply is given to persons interested in operation of the supervision

order. For example, neighbours or other people at risk may apply to vary a supervision order allowing the conditional release of a defendant on licence. Be that as it may, such right of appearance as victims may have pursuant to s 269P of the Act does not make a prescribed person a party to the proceedings. In my view, a prescribed person has no right to be heard on whether or not a supervision order, or variation thereto, should be set aside on appeal. The question of appealable error is a legal one which does not depend directly on the attitudes of a prescribed person to the licence conditions.

In this case the prescribed persons appeared through the same counsel and held a common position. That may not always be the case. It is difficult to see why each prescribed person should have a separate right to appear on an appeal and to put submissions as to whether or not a legal error has been made in the exercise of a Judge's discretion on a s 269P application.

For these reasons, on the hearing of the appeal, the Court refused the application of the next of kin of the victim to make submissions on the question whether the learned Judge's order should be set aside.

On the other hand, the Court indicated that it would notify the next of kin in the event that the order was set aside and provide them with an opportunity to make submissions on the merits of the application given that they were accorded that opportunity by the Judge.

This is a matter that the Commissioner for Victims' Rights previously raised with the Sentencing Advisory Council; and, the Council (November 2014) did not support 'any changes to the Criminal Law Consolidation Act which would deprive victims of the opportunity to express their views'. The Council held that 'victims should always be consulted and allowed to make their own decisions about whether or not to participate in the process.' However, the Council did not make any specific recommendation on the Steele case. Thus, whether victims or victims' next-of-kin are interested persons as Gray J held and therefore entitled to be heard through counsel pursuant to section 269P may ultimately have to be resolved by Parliament. That said, Honourable Justice Gray's decision was ground-breaking and strengthened victims' participatory rights without unduly impacting the rights of the offender. The

Commissioner has encountered no difficulty engaging lawyers to help victims and victims' next-of-kin in such matters; indeed, one lawyer commented on the transformation he observed in a victim's family after they were given a genuine voice in the proceedings, despite the outcome not being entirely as they desired.

The Commissioner furnished in writing and orally both neighbourhood and social impact statements. For example, in the matter of *Q v William Maxwell Graham* (*DCCRM-15-1611*), the Commissioner engaged legal counsel via the Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement to assist the victim's family with representation during charge bargaining, on making submissions on sensitive material after an application was lodged for access to a CCTV recording that showed some of the horror of the victim's death and on sentencing. The Commissioner also made an oral neighbourhood impact statement then organised a restorative justice conference that happened before the Court sentenced the guilty offender. His Honour Judge Tilmouth was supportive and appreciative of the Commissioner's intervention.

In the matter of *R v Malcolm Kym Vawser* (*DCCRM-14-1255*), the Commissioner spoke for those directly affected by the defendant's arson as well as the Country Fire Service volunteers and the community at large. His Honour Judge Muscat noted that the Commissioner for Victims' Rights has provided the court with a Community Impact Statement pursuant to section 7B of the Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act then quoted much of the statement in his remarks on sentence.

In the matter of *R v Leah Jane Lenarczyk* (*DCCRM-15-1354 and 13-511*), the Commissioner made a social impact statement on the impact of methamphetamine of road safety. His Honour Judge Beazley said:

In a social impact statement, the Commissioner of Victim Rights detailed the concerns of the community in respect of the abuse of drugs such as methamphetamine. He also acknowledged the difficulties facing the prosecution in proving whether methamphetamine had a causative effect upon a driver in the absence of legislative change.

While it was entirely proper for him to bring to the court those concerns, it is plain that I must sentence you solely on the evidence that I heard from the

expert witnesses and my findings on the law as it presently stands.

It is, however, one thing to find that I could not be satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the methamphetamine was a causative factor in respect of the collision, it is entirely another matter for you to take the risk of driving your children to and from school without holding a licence and having consumed methamphetamine. It is not, as was suggested, okay to drive while having consumed methamphetamine.

In the matter of *R v Nicholas Wayne Lowe* (SCCRM-13-310), the Commissioner for Victims' Rights made a neighbourhood impact statement on behalf of those impacted by an attempted murder in Port Lincoln. Justice Blue said Lowe's crimes not only had an effect on the victims but also the Port Lincoln community at large. Citing the Commissioner's neighbourhood impact statement, Justice Blue said, 'The Port Lincoln community experienced a loss of innocence — there is ongoing anger, fear anxiety felt by the community as a result.'

The Commissioner continued to represent the interests of victims bereaved by murder in Parole Board hearings. In addition, the Commissioner participated in the reform process that has resulted in new law and procedure governing murderers' applications for release on parole. Notably, in contrast to the repealed law that provided for released murderers to be on parole for 10 years, murderers will now remain on parole for life.

Monitor and review the effect of the law and of court practices and procedures on victims

The Commissioner for Victims' Rights made submissions to the Attorney-General, to other government ministers, to Royal Commissions and other. These submissions include:

Submissions in reply to the Attorney-General –

- Impact of Bail Regulations
- Transforming Justice — Sentencing reform and victims of crime
- Sentencing reform (including the Home Detention Bill)
- Sentencing (First Principles) Bill
- Transforming Justice — Technology to improve access to justice for victims of crime
- Police Complaints and Discipline Bill

Submissions in reply to the Minister for Police –

- *Firearms Act 2015* and Regulations
- Parole reform of law regarding murderers

Submission to the Minister for Transport –

- Proposal to introduce a summary offence of inappropriate, offensive or indecent behaviour by a taxi driver or operator

Department for Communities and Social Inclusion –

- Submission — Consultation on NDIS Quality and Safeguarding Framework

Submissions initiated by the Commissioner –

- Proposal to reform law with respect to issue and operation of subpoena
- Proposal to reform law with respect to use of DNA profiles attained from the Guthrie Test to help identify human remains held by authorities throughout Australia
- Proposal to amend law regulating access to sensitive material in criminal proceedings

Submissions to the Australia Parliament –

- Crime legislation amendment (Harming Australian) Bill

On introducing that Bill, Senator the Hon George Brandis QC, Federal Attorney-General said, 'I want to acknowledge the presence in the gallery this afternoon of members of Anthea Bradshaw-Hall's family: her father, Martin; her mother, Roslyn; and her brothers Craig and Paul Bradshaw. I also acknowledge the presence in the gallery of Mr Michael O'Connell, the Commissioner for Victims' Rights from the government of South Australia.' The Commissioner accompanied the Bradshaw family who are bereaved by the murder of Anthea Bradshaw-Hall in Brunei in 1994.

Royal Commission into Institutional Response to Child Sexual Abuse –

- Roundtable, Criminal justice — Multi-disciplinary and specialist policing responses
- Roundtable, Criminal justice — DPP complaints and oversight mechanisms

The Commissioner also attended two private roundtables.

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Victorian Law Reform Commission –

- The role of victims of crime in the criminal justice system (covering such issues as legal counsel for victims during criminal proceedings)

The Commissioner for Victims' Rights is a member of the Sentencing Advisory Council. The Commissioner also sits on the Steering Committee for the Courts Intervention Program and the Gambling Intervention Court.

International matters

In December 2015, the Commissioner for Victims' Rights joined other experts as a guest of the Sustainable Development Policy Institute in Islamabad, Pakistan. The Commissioner spoke on the rights and assistance for victims of terrorism at 18th Conference on Sustainable Development — Securing peace and prosperity, which was attended by delegates predominantly from south and south-east Asia. After speaking he featured in local online media. The Sustainable Development Institute has since published a report on the seminar in which some of the Commissioner's comment are summarised. He also spoke as a guest lecturer on victims' rights to an audience of over 400 police at the Pakistan Police College, Sihala, in addition to visiting the Lahore Police District.

In partnership with the Australian Embassy Thailand, Australia's Department for Foreign Affairs and Trade, United Nations (UN) Women and others organised a seminar in Bangkok, Thailand in December 2015. The seminar marked the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, and its theme was a male 'champions of change' theme, promoting gender equality. The key objective was to show Thailand and the Asia Pacific region, that Australia takes ending violence against women and gender equality extremely seriously (both from a domestic and foreign policy perspective). Given the Commissioner for Victims' Rights' stance on the elimination of discrimination against women and prevention of domestic (family) violence, the seminar organisers asked the Commissioner to participate in a 'Men Leading Change' panel discussion on preventing violence against women and girls, which he did.

The United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime invited the Commissioner as observer to the Commission on Crime and Criminal Justice in May 2016. The UN NGO Alliance on Crime and Criminal Justice also invited the Commissioner as both Commissioner and as Secretary-General for the World Society of Victimology

to participate in a side-event at that Commission. The Commissioner declined the invitations and, instead participated in a teleconference on the drafting of the revised UN Handbook on Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power. The Commissioner is considered an expert on victims' rights and victim assistance.

On 23 October 2014 the Commissioner for Victims' Rights joined about 30 other delegates in the Papal Palace, Vatican City for an audience with His Holiness Pope Francis. In 2016 a book on the gathering 'for a real human justice' was published. The Commissioner was invited to the book launch in Rome in May 2016 and thereafter to a private meeting with Pope Francis to present his Holiness with a copy of the book. The Commissioner declined the invitation due to local commitments and cost. He has since acquired copies of the book, which the World Society of Victimology agreed to donate to the South Australia Parliament and the State Library.

The Commissioner was selected as an inaugural member of the Community of Restorative Justice Researchers, which is based in England but operates across the globe.

National matters

Nationally, the Commissioner continued to co-chair the National Victims of Crime Working Group established by Australia's Attorneys-General. The Commissioner's Program and Policy Officer, in partnership with a policy research officer for Victim Services NSW, provides administrative support for the Working Group. The Commissioner and the Program and Policy Officer attended meetings in Perth, Sydney and Darwin. The working group produced a National Framework on Victims' Rights and Victim Assistance 2013–16, which the Attorneys-General endorsed and an implementation plan, which the National Council of Justice Chief Executives approved. As co-chair, the Commissioner in 2015–16 helped consolidate the working group's work and prepare a comprehensive report that will be submitted to the Attorneys-General in late 2016.

The Commissioner remained an observer on the Organising Committee for the International Symposium on Victimology (held in Perth, Western Australia in July 2015) as it finalised its work, including an evaluation report. The Commissioner's opening keynote address at the symposium is published on the Australian Institute of Criminology's YouTube channel: Criminology TV.

Alignment with the AGD Strategic Plan 2015–16

GOAL 1: IMPROVING COMMUNITY SAFETY

In 2015–16, one function for the Commissioner for Victims’ Rights was to monitor and review the effect of the law and of court practices and procedures on victims. The Commissioner’s aim was to increase the number of victims who choose to exercise their rights.

To measure impact, the Commissioner tracked a number of different activities.

1. Number of victims who receive information about their rights

The Commissioner publishes:

- Information for victims of crime (booklet)
- Victims’ rights (pamphlet, Pitjantjatjara)
- Bereaved by homicide (booklet)
- Plain English victims’ rights (pamphlet)
- Victim impact statement (brochure with form)
- Coroners and police (pamphlet)
- Forensic procedures (pamphlet)
- What choices do I have? (booklet for victims of sex offences)
- Scams and fraud (brochure)
- Bereaved by suicide (booklet)
- Going to court (booklet)
- Compilation CD (all publications).

In 2015–16, outcomes were as follows:

The Commissioner for Victims’ Rights directly distributed about 20,000 booklets and pamphlets (including hard copy and e-copy on CD (550 copies)) to agencies, organisations and individuals. Through SAPOL, the Commissioner distributed over 30,000 booklets and pamphlets to help inform victims of their rights and victim assistance. SAPOL demand for the Information for Victims of Crime booklet, which is offered to people who report offences to the police, is 3,500 to 5,000 copies per month.

The Commissioner in addition distributed (via police and staff for the Third Party Compulsory Insurance scheme) almost 200 ‘We Care’ boxes, assembled by the Women’s Christian Temperance Union. They contain tea, coffee, long-life milk, sugar, biscuits, candle and booklet on grief and coping. Products are donated by Drakes Supermarkets, Deegan Printing, Koorong Books and Centennial Florist.

2. Number of victims who receive a victim-notification letter

In 2015–16, 16,015 letters were sent and 812 victim enquiries regarding the letter were received; 98 letters were sent to person(s) bereaved by ‘unsolved homicide’. Additionally, the Commissioner and staff:

- took 472 general enquiries from victims resulting in over 200 interventions such as advocacy with public officials
- managed 77 ongoing victim-matters as carried over from 2014–15 or requiring several contacts
- handled 492 enquiries regarding victim compensation resulting in at least 80 interventions such as advocacy with the Crown Solicitor’s Victim Compensation Section or victims’ lawyers

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- managed 24 dealings with lawyers regarding compensation, including follow-up consultation with staff for the Crown Solicitor's Victim Compensation Section
 - managed 5 victim enquiries/referrals under the National Framework on Victims' Rights and Victim Assistance.

3. Legal funding to assist victims in their dealings with the criminal justice system

The Commissioner engaged legal counsel to represent victims and/or the Commissioner on 54 matters.

4. Impact statements

In 2015–16, the Commissioner assisted victims and/or communities make impact statements:

- 15 victim impact statements – The Commissioner helped victims to write their statements, or made a statement on the respective victims' behalf
- 6 community impact statements pursuant to section 7B of the Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act.

5. Assisting victims dealing with the Parole Board to make submissions

The Commissioner assists victims dealing with the Parole Board to make submissions (in-person or through the Commissioner). The Commissioner had 38 active parole files and made 9 submissions on behalf of victims to the Parole Board in 2015–16. The number of pending active files resulted from delay in the Parole Board processing applications while new parole law relating to murderers was debated, enacted and implemented. The Commissioner contributed to the development of that law and its implementation.

6. Court documents lodged on behalf of victims with the Courts Administration Authority

The Commissioner lodged 115 requests for court documents. These requests included records of court outcomes, requests for information or complaints, and for remarks on penalty or verdict.

7. International matters

The Commissioner dealt with enquiries or other requests concerning victims' rights and/or victim assistance from victims, other people and organisations on 14 international matters. Enquires came from countries including England, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, Papua and New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Switzerland and the United States.

The Commissioner is registered as an expert on victims' rights and victim assistance with the UN Office of Drugs and Crime. In an ongoing project, the Commissioner is helping write the revised Handbook on Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power. As well as e-correspondence, the Commissioner participated in several teleconferences on the handbook, including one conference with staff for the Justice Section of the UN Office of Drugs and Crime. The Commissioner is also a member of the NGO Alliance to the UN on Crime and Criminal Justice; and he participated in several teleconferences, plus contributed to various papers and/or initiatives. He is also a member of the Community of Restorative Justice Researchers.

GOAL 2: A PROTECTING RIGHTS AND ENFORCING OBLIGATIONS

In 2015–16, the Commissioner for Victims’ Rights and staff assisted victims in their dealings with prosecution authorities and other government agencies. An aim was to reduce the number of victims’ grievances. The activities that contribute to Goal 1 (listed previously) also contributed to assisting victims in their dealings with prosecution authorities and other government agencies.

GOAL 3: A RESPONSIVE AND RELIABLE SYSTEM OF JUSTICE

1. Number of victims of crime who complain about their treatment by public officials and/or public agencies

Pursuant to section 16A of the Victims of Crime Act, the Commissioner can consult public officials on their treatment of victims of crime. In 2015–16 the Commissioner received 134 complaints (not including multiple calls by the same complainant or the number of consultations by the Commissioner) from victims about their treatment by public officials/public agencies. The Commissioner also received 14 complaints regarding state-funded victim compensation.

2. Number of victims who request consideration of an appeal against the court outcome (sentence)

In 2015–16 the Commissioner received six requests for review of sentence for appeal.

3. Report to parliament

During the 2015–16 financial year, the Commissioner made 37 submissions to state and federal parliaments, and others, such as Royal Commissions and dealt directly with 10 members of parliament on various issues.

GOAL 4: WORKING TOGETHER

1. Number of presentations given and statements made on victims’ rights

The Commissioner gave over 50 presentations. In the media, the Commissioner had over 100 dealings, most of which were reported locally, nationally or internationally. The Commissioner authored 12 articles or book chapters and made 29 submissions. The office received eight student queries. The Commissioner increased his social media presence, with increases achieved in the number of followers on Twitter and Facebook. The Commissioner made 163 tweets on Twitter (219 followers) and 404 posts on Facebook (640 followers).

2. Number of people attending presentations on victims’ rights

It is estimated that over 4,500 individuals attended presentations on victims’ rights and/or victim assistance by the Commissioner and staff.

3. Enhancement of the Commissioner for Victims’ Rights website (www.voc.sa.gov.au)

In 2014–15, the Commissioner’s silently launched a new website that has improved access to information and resources on victims’ rights. In 2015–16, the Commissioner’s staff maintained the site, including uploading revised and new resources. The Commissioner plans to upload data about his activities, submissions, speeches and other in 2016–17.

In 2015–16 there were 65,323 visits to the Commissioner’s website (or 155,733 pages viewed). Usage of the website has increased significantly.

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4. Outreach services for victims in metropolitan and regional areas established

In 2015–16 the Commissioner for Victims’ Rights assisted with negotiations and settlement of funding agreements for grants paid from the Victims of Crime Fund for victims in metropolitan and regional areas (ex GST), as follows:

- Victim Support Service SA (including metropolitan and regional services), \$1,935,000
- Road Trauma Support Team, \$87,000
- Homicide Victims Support Group, \$7,000
- Rape and Sexual Assault Services (including metropolitan and regional services), \$107,000 and \$274,000
- Office for Women (Family Safety Framework and Domestic Violence Legal Assistance Service), \$121,000 and \$346,000
- Funding for Child Witness Assistance Officers in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, \$446,979
- Compassionate Friends, \$2,000
- Forensic Mental Health Services — Victim Register, \$78,000

In 2015–16:

- Child Protection Services - \$108,000

Furthermore, one-off payments (which the Commissioner for Victims’ Rights negotiated) were made to Eastern District Domestic Violence Service (\$50,000) to help pay for the construction of an education centre and expansion of areas to assist victims and Survivors and Mates Support Network (\$35,000), which is a specialist service for adult male victims of sex offences

5. Payments to assist victims of crime

In 2015–16, the Commissioner received 205 enquiries on payments to assist victims of crime, resulting in:

- 12 crime scene-clean-up payments (pursuant to section 31(1) of the Victims of Crime Act)
- five monitored phone alarms installed to protect victims
- 15 payments to assist police in their dealings with victims
- 70 applications lodged for discretionary payments to assist victims of crime (pursuant to section 31(2) of the Victims of Crime Act)
- 23 ambulance accounts paid on behalf of victims of violent crime who did not have ambulance or other health insurance and were unable to afford the sum of the account.

6. Improved statutory compensation scheme

In 2015–16, the Commissioner for Victims’ Rights revised the section in the Information for Victims of Crime booklet to incorporate amendments to the statutory compensation scheme, such as the increase in the maximum payable from \$50,000 to \$100,000. The Commissioner also updated the comparative table in the National Framework on Victims’ Rights and Victim Assistance, which will be published on the Victims of Crime Clearing-house website maintained by Victim Services NSW (www.victimsclearinghouse.nsw.gov.au/Pages/victims_clearinghouse_research_db/victims_clearinghouse_research_db.aspx).



Fines Enforcement and Recovery Officer Annual Report

2015–16

Fines Enforcement and Recovery Officer Annual Report

In accordance with the *Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act 1988* and *Criminal Law (Sentencing) Regulations 2014*, the work of the Fines Enforcement and Recovery Officer for financial year 2015–16 is reported in the tables below. Note that some totals may not add due to rounding.

	Court penalties	Expiation	Total
Total amount of debt payable to the Fines Enforcement and Recovery Officer as at 1 July 2015	\$105.2m	\$236.0m	\$341.3m
Total amount of debt becoming payable to the Fines Enforcement and Recovery Officer during the financial year (1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016)	\$52.7m	\$146.2m	\$198.9m
Total amount that was paid to the Fines Enforcement and Recovery Officer during the financial year (1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016)	\$28.1m	\$88.0m	\$116.1m

Total amount of debt that was waived* by the Fines Enforcement and Recovery Officer during the financial year (1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016)	\$2.7m	\$11.2m	\$13.9m
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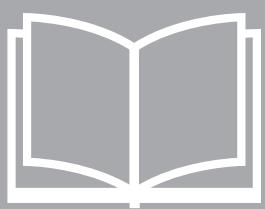
Total amount that was paid to the Fines Enforcement and Recovery Officer during the financial year (1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016) including-	Court penalties	Expiation	Total
Total amount of debt subject to arrangements	\$51.8m	\$115.2m	\$167.1m
Total amount of debt the payment has been deferred (stay, community service, charge on land)	\$16.4m	\$32.6m	\$49.0m
Total amount of debt subject to enforcement action	\$46.5m	\$95.2m	\$141.7m
Not yet due	\$7.0m	\$3.8m	\$10.9m
Grand total	\$121.7m	\$246.9m	\$368.7m

Dun & Bradstreet (Australia) engaged to assist in recovery of debt.

All payment from debtor contact made to Fines Enforcement and Recovery Officer, not Dun & Bradstreet.

* The Fines Enforcement and Recovery Officer has absolute discretion to waive payment of a fine or any part of a fine. When an enforced fine is waived the liability for payment is expunged.

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AGD in 2016–17

Looking ahead

AGD Strategic Plan 2016–18

Following extensive organisation consultation, reflection and discussion, in 2016 AGD launched a new Strategic Plan to reaffirm the vision, purpose and values of the department. A cross-section of staff with varying roles and responsibilities across various departmental business units, were consulted and helped develop the plan.

The goals for 2016–18 were built on the previous Strategic Plan. The plan for 2016–18 focuses on the four key areas, consistent with the previous plan and represented by the same colours. However, a stronger emphasis has now been placed on business improvement, and supporting staff and agencies to collaborate and innovate with each other and across government. ‘Public value’ has also been introduced in the new plan and used as a key tool to reinforce AGD values in day-to-day work. The AGD concept of public value is that we use our assets efficiently and fairly, to produce a good and just society, and form a culture and a vision that we all share.

To do this, we embed public value into the Cabinet Submission process for proposal development and align three actions in the strategic triangle: 1) defining the public value outcomes that the proposal aims to achieve and for whom, 2) legitimacy and support to build a coalition of stakeholders, and 3) operational capabilities to ensure capacity and resources align with the desired public value outcome. Throughout the next reporting period, AGD will continue applying the public value concepts in everything that we do and the way we work.

Organisational change

South Australian Employment Tribunal

SAET was established on 1 July 2015 to exercise the workers compensation jurisdiction under the *Return to Work Act 2014*, but with a view that in the future SAET might also be conferred other employment-related jurisdictions. Since SAET’s commencement, work has been undertaken in the department to investigate the various employment-related jurisdictions that might be conferred on SAET. This work culminated in the introduction into Parliament on 4 August 2016 of the Statutes Amendment (SAET) Bill 2016. The Bill proposes that SAET will be conferred the jurisdictions currently exercised by the South Australian Industrial Relations Court and Industrial Relations Commission, the jurisdiction of the Magistrates Court in respect

of industrial offences and of the Courts generally in respect of some common law employment disputes, and the jurisdictions of the Equal Opportunity Tribunal, Teachers Appeal Board, Public Sector Grievance Review Commission and part of the jurisdiction of the Police Review Tribunal. In parallel with this legislative reform agenda for SAET, a new case management system is being developed that will eventually integrate all of SAET’s current and proposed jurisdictions. It is proposed that the new jurisdictions to be conferred on SAET will commence in mid-2017.

Whole-of-government initiatives

In the year ahead, AGD will continue to contribute to the broader public sector reform work underway. We will continue to lead legislative reform, improve on workforce management and performance, and develop a culture that drives productivity through efficiency and effectiveness.

Child Protection Reform

The Child Protection Systems Royal Commission was launched in August 2014, to investigate laws, policies, and practices relevant to the state’s child protection system to ensure all children are safe from harm, and to ensure that the public can have confidence in our system. The final report is to be presented to the Governor on 5 August 2016, and AGD will carefully consider the Royal Commission’s recommendations. In preparation for the report findings, \$1 million which was allocated through the State Budget for the 2016–17 financial year to establish a response unit to analyse the Royal Commission’s recommendations, lead the reform in the child protection area and provide advice to the Minister for Child Protection Reform and Cabinet on how best to respond.

Domestic Violence

In the first half of 2016, AGD worked across government and prepared the Domestic Violence Discussion Paper, to be released for public comment in July 2016. The discussion paper shines a light on domestic violence in our community and presents an unprecedented level of data collected by SAPOL on domestic violence in South Australia. It presents eight topics for consideration and seeks public and expert feedback. Stakeholders from the private and public sector will be brought together to discuss the eight topics and develop advice for the Attorney-General and government.

At a glance: 2016–18 Strategic Plan

Vision: A safe, inclusive, fair and prosperous South Australia.

Purpose: Develop and deliver laws, policy and services that support safety and prosperity and enable timely, fair and inclusive justice for all South Australians.

Goal

We help make South Australia safe and prosperous

Success

AGD is a partner in keeping SA a safe and prosperous place to do business. Our services and policies have improved personal, workplace and community safety.

Strategies

- Develop laws and policy that increase personal, public and workplace safety.
- Engage with communities on strategies that prevent crime and reduce harm.
- Strengthen systems that protect children, women and victims.
- Educate businesses and consumers early, to better ensure safety.
- Support the delivery of emergency services in SA.
- Collaborate with business on ways to keep workplaces and communities safe.
- Reduce red tape, to reduce costs and to support business prosperity.

Goal

South Australians know their rights and obligations, which AGD administers fairly

Success

AGD administers a rights protection system that reflects the needs of citizens, consumers and business, is simple to access and use and operates to provide fair and timely results.

Strategies

- Design and deliver timely, accessible and fair dispute resolution services and systems.
- Inform individuals, employers and businesses about their legal obligations.
- Promote and protect the rights of vulnerable people.
- Help victims exercise their rights and access assistance.
- Provide mechanisms to enforce legal rights and obligations that are streamlined and simple, to minimise red tape and compliance costs.
- Enable a system of public integrity and access to information in South Australia.

Our values

➤ Service ➤ Professionalism ➤ Trust ➤ Respect ➤ Collaboration & Engagement ➤ Honesty & Integrity ➤ Courage & Tenacity ➤ Sustainability

Goal

South Australians have contemporary, inclusive and efficient civil, criminal and administrative justice systems

Success

AGD's policies, services and reforms have helped make SA's justice system simpler, faster, more inclusive and effective.

Strategies

- Pursue reforms that make South Australia's criminal justice system more timely and effective.
- Ensure that justice system reforms benefit victims, whilst being inclusive of defendants and of practitioners' needs.
- Make it easier for clients, partners and citizens to interact with us, including through technology.
- Consult those affected by proposed justice system reforms.
- Provide a framework to deal with disputes early and efficiently, to provide fair outcomes and a cost-effective system.

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Goal

We support our staff and strive to constantly improve our business

Success

AGD embraces innovation and improvement, manages resources efficiently, invests in staff and collaborates.

Strategies

- Collaborate on policy and services within AGD, across government and with communities.
- Improve our services by asking for and listening to feedback from people who use them.
- Use technology and systems that get results and make it easier for people to work with us.
- Invest in our people so they have the tools, knowledge and skills that they need to deliver results.
- Recognise and value staff diversity and effort.
- Be willing to try new ideas and take risks.
- Protect the health, safety and wellbeing of our staff.

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Appendices

- AGD financial information
- Workforce
- Transparency
- Environment
- Regional
- Divisions and offices
- Legislation, boards and committees
- Annual financial statements

AGD financial information

Contractual arrangements

As outlined in the *Department of the Premier and Cabinet Circular 27 – Disclosure of Government Contracts*, AGD's contracts are disclosed on the SA Tenders and Contracts website at: www.tenders.sa.gov.au/tenders/index.do.

Account payment performance

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

Account payment performance 2015–16

	Accounts paid		Value of accounts paid	
	Number	%	\$	%
Paid by due date	24,656	97.9%	200,467,043	95.3%
Paid late, but paid within 30 days from due date	411	1.6%	7,650,532	3.7%
Paid more than 30 days from due date	114	0.5%	2,157,060	1.0%

AGD was able to pay 97.9 per cent of all invoices by the due date (98.3 per cent in 2014–15). The remaining 2.1 per cent of invoices reflect disputed accounts and late payment of undisputed accounts (1.7 per cent in 2014–15).

Public sector fraud

AGD is committed to the prevention, detection and reporting of fraud and corruption in connection with its activities.

AGD has established a number of key fraud and corruption control strategies.

The Public Trustee reported one instance of alleged theft during the reporting period. Refer to the Public Trustee Annual Report for further details.

Overseas travel

As outlined in the *Department of the Premier and Cabinet Circular 25 - Proactive Disclosure of Regularly Requested Information*, overseas travel undertaken by AGD employees is published on the department's website at: www.agd.sa.gov.au/about-agd/public-online-access-government-information

Consultancies

During 2015–16, 58 consultancies were undertaken with a total expenditure of \$1.6 million, as detailed in the following table.

Consultant	Purpose of consultancy	Number	Amount paid
Value below \$10,000			
Various	Various		
Subtotal		32	\$113,000
Value \$10,000 and above			
Arc Blue	Procurement savings.		
AZTEC Analysis	Amusement devices inspections.		
Catherine Branson	Reviews under subsection 74A(4) of the Police Act 1998.		
Democracy Co Unit Trust	Strategy development and planning.		
FMG Engineering	Engineering work in relation to silo collapse.		
GRG Consulting Engineers	SafeWork SA inspection of amusement devices.		
Ideas Crane Services	Site crane investigation.		
KPMG	Fines Enforcement and Recovery Unit business plan.		
liQuid	Valuation for financial reporting purposes.		
Lucinda Hewitson Consulting	Gender equity.		
MPH Architecture	Modifications to fit out, prototype offices and plan update.		
MPH Architecture	Future accommodation planning.		
Price Waterhouse Coopers	Partnering with communities to reduce aboriginal imprisonment.		
Richard Dennis	Legislative review of Dangerous Substance legislation.		
The Hon Kevin Duggan	Appointee pursuant to the ICAC Act 2012 and the Telecommunications (Interception) Act 2012.		
Subtotal		18	\$412,000
Value >\$50,000			
Adelaide Research & Innovation	Technical advice on hazardous substances materials for emergency services.		
Ernst & Young	Review of the community legal services program.		
KPMG	SACAT organisational budget review.		
KPMG	Review of potential amalgamation of the SA Police Expiation Notice Branch and the Fines Enforcement and Recovery Unit.		
KROON Technology	Review of equipment in relation to the Royal Adelaide Show incident.		
Lobsterpot Solutions	Develop a predictive analytics tool for the Fines Enforcement and Recovery Unit.		
Lobsterpot Solutions	Provide business intelligence services for the Fines Enforcement and Recovery Unit.		
Partners in Performance	ODPP independent review.		
Subtotal		8	\$1,065,000
Total		58	\$1,590,000

Workforce

Management of human resources information.

Employee numbers, gender and status

Total number of employees	
Persons	1,801
FTEs	1,676.1

Gender	% Persons	% FTEs
Male	35.6	37.5
Female	64.4	62.5
Other	0.0	0.0

Number of persons during the 2015–16 financial year	
Separated from the agency	233
Recruited to the agency	311

Includes 60 as part of Machinery of Government changes

Number of persons at 30 June 2016	
On Leave without Pay	60

Executives

Executives by gender, classification and status

Classification	Ongoing			Term tenured			Term untenured			Other (casual)			Total					
	M	F	X	M	F	X	M	F	X	M	F	X	M	%	F	%	X	%
DPPROS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0
EOCOMM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0
EXECOF	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0
PCAUTH	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0
SAES1	1	0	0	1	1	0	25	22	0	0	0	0	27	54	23	46	0	0
SAES2	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	12	50	12	50	0	0
VOCCOM	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	0	0	1	1	0	41	35	0	0	0	0	43	54	36	46	0	0

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Leave management

Average days leave per full-time equivalent employee

Leave type	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16
Sick leave	7.9	8.3	9.0	8.5
Family carer's leave	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1
Special leave With pay	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.6

Performance development

Documented review of individual performance management

Employees with ...	% Total workforce
A review within the past 6 months	66.1
A review older than 6 months	1.9
No review	32.0

Leadership and management development

Leadership and management training expenditure

Training and development	Total cost	% of Total salary expenditure
Total training and development expenditure	\$695,289	0.4
Total leadership and management development expenditure	\$347,644	0.2

Employment opportunity programs

Aboriginal employment initiatives

AGD has increased the number of Aboriginal employees of its total workforce from 1.5 per cent, as at 30 June 2015, to 1.7 per cent, as at 30 June 2016. AGD employed a total of 40 Aboriginal employees during the 2015–16 financial year.

AGD continues to work toward achieving the targets outlined in the department's Aboriginal Retention and Employment Strategy 2015–17.

AGD is a major sponsor of the Aboriginal Power Cup and actively promotes employment opportunities with the department to students at the 2016 Port Adelaide Power Cup Careers and Health Expo.

Disability Works Australia Ltd

During the 2015–16 financial year, AGD employed two people from the Disability Employment Register. AGD increased the number of employees with a declared disability from 54, as at 30 June 2015, to 60, as at 30 June 2016.

Traineeships and cadetships

The Chief Executive is the project sponsor for the Jobs4Youth Program. Through this initiative four trainees from the Jobs4Youth Program 2015 intake have been placed into ongoing roles within AGD. As at 30 June 2016, AGD has employed seven trainees through the Jobs4Youth Program 2016.

AGD also supported three Indigenous cadetships during the 2015–16 financial year.

Reporting against the Carers Recognition Act 2005

AGD recognises and supports the principles of the South Australian Carers Charter.

Employees who are carers are supported in identifying appropriate flexible working arrangements and through AGD policy to access Special Leave with Pay to care for dependents.

Aboriginal cultural awareness training is also mandated for all employees which, among other topics, addresses the issues of family obligation and community responsibility in the context of the role of carers.

Workforce diversity

Number of employees by age bracket by gender

Age bracket	Male	Female	Total	% of total	2014 workforce benchmark (%)
15–19	1	2	3	0.2	5.5
20–24	11	42	53	2.9	9.7
25–29	50	108	158	8.8	11.2
30–34	79	139	218	12.1	10.7
35–39	76	172	248	13.8	9.6
40–44	76	164	240	13.3	11.4
45–49	102	151	253	14.0	11.1
50–54	76	141	217	12.0	11.4
55–59	77	137	214	11.9	9.1
60–64	66	84	150	8.3	6.7
65+	27	20	47	2.6	3.6
TOTAL	641	1,160	1,801	100.0	100.0

*Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Australian Demographic Statistics, 6291.0.55.001 Labour Force Status (ST LM8) by sex, age, state, marital status – employed – total from Feb78 Supertable, South Australia at November 2013

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Total number of employees with disabilities (according to Commonwealth DDA definition)

Male	Female	Other	Total	% of agency
19	41	0	60	3.3

Types of disability (where specified)

Disability	Male	Female	Other	Total	% of agency
Disability requiring workplace adaptation	19	40	0	59	3.3
Physical	10	25	0	35	1.9
Intellectual	1	0	0	1	0.1
Sensory	6	3	0	9	0.5
Psychological/ Psychiatric	1	9	0	12	0.7

Disability Access and Inclusion Plan

AGD recognises the importance of including and being accessible to people with disability. AGD continues to work towards implementing actions of its Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2014–17.

The AGD Disability Access and Inclusion Plan strategy specifies six outcome areas:

- Inclusive and accessible communities
- Economic security and employment
- Rights protection, justice and legislation
- Personal and community support
- Learning and skills
- Health and wellbeing

AGD's plan is accessible to staff on the AGD intranet and to the public on the Australian Human Rights Commission website.

Workforce safety

Work health and safety prosecutions, notices and corrective action taken

Number of notifiable incidents pursuant to Work Health and Safety Act Part 3	9
Number of notices served pursuant to WHS Act Section 90, Section 191 and Section 195 (Provisional improvement, improvement and prohibition notices)	0
Number of prosecutions pursuant to WHS Act Part 2 Division 5	0
Number of enforceable undertakings pursuant to WHS Act Part 11	0

A total of 9 incidents were reported to SafeWork SA in 2015–16.

Following consideration of the requirements around reporting pursuant to Part 3 of the Work Health and Safety Act, Human Resources has increased the scope of what may be considered reportable to SafeWork SA. However, it should be noted that not all of these incidents may be considered notifiable by SafeWork SA in accordance with Part 3 of the Work Health and Safety Act.

Agency gross workers compensation expenditure for 2015–16 compared with 2014–15

Expenditure	2015–16 (\$)	2014–15 (\$)	Variation (\$)+(-)	% Change +(-)
Income support	238,866	214,875	23,991	11.2
Hospital	2,594	-	2,594	
Medical	85,177	78,244	6,933	-8.9
Rehabilitation/return to work	-	7,804	-7,804	-100.0
Investigations	22,953	11,710	11,243	96.0
Legal expenses	61,838	89,655	-27,817	-31.0
Lump sum*	273,460	340,514	-67,054	-19.7
Travel	1,569	1,603	-34	-2.1
Other	27,268	25,565	1,703	6.7
Total claim expenditure	713,725	769,970	-56,245	-7.3

Overall, AGD has seen a 7.3 per cent decrease in workers compensation expenditure for the 2015–16 year (excluding the cost spent on outsourcing rehabilitation and claim management).

Reconciliation Statement

AGD is committed to promoting reconciliation – the process of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and other Australians working together with respect to improve society.

Transparency

Freedom of information — information statements

The *Freedom of Information Act 1991* gives members of the public a legally enforceable right to access documents, subject to some restrictions.

AGD dealt with 190 Freedom of Information Applications in 2015–16.

As required by section 9 of the Freedom of Information Act, AGD's Freedom of Information Statement is published on the department's website at: www.agd.sa.gov.au/services/services-citizens/your-rights/freedom-information

Freedom of information — statistical reporting

Freedom of Information applications dealt with during 2015–16

Agency	Applications C/F from 2014–15	Applications received 2015–16	Applications finalised 2015–16	Applications C/F from 2015–16
AGD – General	8	58	62	4
Forensic Science SA	0	8	6	2
Consumer and Business Services	1	22	22	1
Public Trustee	0	3	3	0
SafeWork SA	3	67	65	5
Office of the Attorney-General	2	23	25	0
Equal Opportunity Commission	0	1	1	0
SACAT	1	2	3	0
Office of the Public Advocate	0	5	4	1
TOTAL	15	189	191	13

Applications received

	Number	%
Members of Parliament	69	33.8
Members of the public	110	53.9
Media organisations	25	12.3
TOTAL	204	100.0

Performance

No. of applications finalised	No. of application finalised on time	No. of applications finalised after the statutory time limit	% applications finalised on time	% applications finalised after the statutory time limit	KPI
191	186	5	97.4%	2.6%	95.0%

KPI 1 Of the email applications received, those responded to by email

Result	KPI
77%	50%

KPI 2 Of total applications received, those responded to by email

Result	KPI
64%	50%

Whistleblowers Protection Act 1993

AGD appointed four employees, as at 30 June 2016, as responsible officers for the purposes of the Whistleblowers Protection Act, pursuant to section 7 of the Public Sector Act.

AGD updated its Whistleblowers Protection Policy in December 2015.

Public complaints

Attorney-General's Department — general

Complaints received through the AGD feedback online form

Category of complaints by subject 2015–16	Number
Service quality/delivery	1
Behaviour of staff	3
Service access/processes/procedures	2
Other complaints	0
Total complaints	6

Consumer and Business Services

Category of complaints 2015–16	Number
Service quality/delivery	100
Behaviour of staff	22
Service access/processes/procedures	45
Other complaints	7
Total complaints	174

These complaints were made in person, by phone, through 'tell us what you think' on the CBS website and in writing.

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SafeWork SA

Category of complaints by subject 2015–16	Number
Service quality/delivery	10
Behaviour of staff	4
Service access/processes/procedures	7
Other complaints	1
Total complaints	22

During 2015–16 SafeWork SA received a total of 44,631 contacts, a 10 per cent decrease from 2014–15. Of these contacts, 22 resulted in formal complaints which were resolved through the formal customer feedback process.

SafeWork SA is committed to providing a high quality and responsive service.

Fines Enforcement and Recovery Unit

Category of complaints 2015–16	Number
Service quality/delivery	0
Behaviour of staff	0
Service access/processes/procedures	12
Other complaints	0
Total complaints	12

Complaints received by Public Trustee will be reported separately in the Office of the Public Trustee Annual Report.

Environment

Asbestos Management Reporting in Government Buildings

Nil to report.

Government Buildings Energy Strategy

AGD's contribution to the Government Buildings Energy Strategy actions are reported to the Department of State Development.

In addition AGD maintains energy efficiency/consumption data, which it provides to the Department of State Development.

Urban Design Charter

Nil to report.

Sustainability reporting

Nil to report.

Regional

Regional impact assessment statements

Nil to report.

Divisions and offices

Legal, Legislative and Justice Services

Crown Solicitor

Through the Attorney-General, the Crown Solicitor's Office provides legal services to ministers, government departments and agencies. Services include legal advice, representation before courts and tribunals, negotiation of commercial contracts, drafting and production of legal documents, counsel for the conduct of summary prosecutions and magistrate's appeals, Native Title claims management, land conveyancing and investigation services.

The service objective of the Crown Solicitor's Office is to provide timely, high quality legal services and advice to the government, particularly where the risk to government is high, there is significant need for a public sector perspective, or the work is otherwise in the public interest.

The service objectives are pursued through the provision of legal advice, representation and commercial legal services.

Public Prosecutions

The Director of Public Prosecutions is a statutory officer, independent of the AGD, who initiates and conducts criminal prosecutions in the Magistrates, District and Supreme Courts of South Australia. The Director of Public Prosecutions also initiates and conducts appeals in the Full Court of South Australia and the High Court of Australia.

The objective of the Director of Public Prosecutions is to provide the people of South Australia with an independent and effective criminal prosecution service that is timely, efficient and just. This objective is pursued by application of the Director of Public Prosecution's guidelines. The benefit to the South Australian community is an effective prosecution service, which is essential to the rule of law.

Solicitor-General

The Solicitor-General is a statutory officer appointed by the Governor under the *Solicitor General Act 1972*. The Solicitor-General is the second law officer of the state, after the Attorney-General.

On the instructions of the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General advises the Attorney-General and the state, and appears as counsel on behalf of the state, including on behalf of the Crown Solicitor and Director of Public Prosecutions, in civil proceedings as required.

Justice Sector Reform

Through the Attorney-General and Minister for Justice Reform, Justice Sector Reform (JSR) is responsible for programs to make the justice system more people-focused, fair, accessible and efficient.

JSR includes the Transforming Criminal Justice (TCJ) Reform Program and Justice Transformation Projects (JTP) encompassing CJIM. The TCJ Reform Program has focused on transformation across the continuum of the criminal justice system, also comprising work by JTP and CJIM aimed at improving the exchange, timeliness and accuracy of justice information to give decision makers access to the right information at the right time to deliver more efficient and just outcomes. The multi-faceted JTP looks to undertake both large-scale reforms for the criminal justice system as a whole, but also has continued to deliver fast, smaller scale, improvements through the early benefits projects. JTP and CJIM tackle business process improvement and legislative reform to ensure that the foundations of information sharing are sound. Once the foundation is set, the aim is to use technology to increase efficiency. JSR develops and supports legislative reform for the Attorney-General as required.

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In addition, JSR supports and facilitates the Criminal Justice Sector Reform Council and undertakes extensive community engagement and consultation on reform projects. CJIM grew from one of the initial projects endorsed by the Council.

The Council is chaired by the Attorney-General and Minister for Justice Reform, with membership comprising the Minister for Police and Correctional Services, Minister for Communities and Social Inclusion, Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation, and the heads of relevant organisations including South Australia Police, Courts Administration Authority, Legal Services Commission, Department for Correctional Services, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, AGD and Department for Communities and Social Inclusion. The Chief Magistrate, Chief Judge and Chief Justice are observers. The Council supports criminal justice system reform initiatives to:

- improve service delivery and ensure that the service is fair and just
- increase public confidence
- increase efficiency
- reduce costs, where possible
- build continuous improvement capability.

Legislation and Policy Services

Legislation and Policy Services provides specialist legal policy advice, and develops and reviews legislative proposals.

The unit undertakes research and policy development, and provides statistical and evaluation services relating to criminal, civil and social justice matters.

Parliamentary Counsel

The Office of Parliamentary Counsel provides legislative drafting services to the government and to private members of parliament, and a program for the revision and publication of legislation.

The objective of the Office of Parliamentary Counsel is to provide a specialist legislative drafting and publication service that contributes to an effective system of parliamentary democracy and a coherent body of statute law that is legally effective and accessible to the public.

The services provided by the Office of Parliamentary Counsel cover legal services, coordination and advice.

South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal

The South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (SACAT) is a state tribunal that helps people in South Australia resolve issues within specific areas of law, either through agreement at a conference, conciliation or mediation, or through a decision of the Tribunal at hearing. SACAT also conducts reviews of government decisions.

SACAT deals with cases in a large range of areas (or jurisdictions). The tribunal operates across the state of South Australia and is a key part of the state justice system.

Rights, Protection and Policy

The Rights, Protection and Policy Division develops strategic justice policy and, through the Office of Crime Statistics and Research, provides crime statistics, research and program evaluation. It aims to prevent crime through management of the Crime Prevention and Community Safety Grants and other funding programs such as the Community Legal Centre Program.

Forensic Science SA

Forensic Science SA provides independent and timely scientific and pathological services to the justice system and engages with local, national and international education and research institutions to achieve innovative and ground-breaking forensic science outcomes for the benefit of the South Australian community.

Forensic Science SA primarily services coronial and police investigations.

Commissioner for Victims' Rights

The Commissioner for Victims' Rights carries out functions pursuant to the Victims of Crime Act, such as advising on marshalling government resources for the benefit of crime victims, assisting victims dealing with the criminal justice system and government agencies, and reporting on the effects of legal and court practices and procedures on victims. The Commissioner can also participate in certain criminal proceedings and consult on crime victims' grievances.

Office of the Public Trustee

The Office of the Public Trustee provides trustee services for the public of South Australia including will preparation, estate administration and investment services. It acts as executor and trustee of deceased estates, manager of protected estates, attorney and, where necessary, litigation guardian. It also provides taxation and public education services.

Advocacy and Guardianship Services

The *Guardianship and Administration Act 1993* establishes the Public Advocate to provide services to promote and protect the rights of people with a reduced mental capacity and/or a medical illness.

The *Advance Care Directives Act 2013* and *Consent to Medical Treatment and Palliative Care Act 1995* authorise the Public Advocate to assist with dispute resolution in relation to advance care directives and consent to medical treatment.

The Office of the Public Advocate provides advocacy, guardianship, information, investigation, education and dispute resolution services to fulfil the statutory responsibilities of the Public Advocate.

The objectives of the Public Advocate are:

- to review programs for mentally incapacitated persons and to make recommendations to the appropriate Minister about unmet need or inappropriately met need
- to promote the rights and interests of persons with a mental incapacity through systems and individual advocacy
- to provide information and advice to the community related to mental health, guardianship and administration, and advance care directives legislation and related issues
- to act as a guardian of last resort, and undertake investigations as required by the South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal
- to provide effective dispute resolution in relation to disagreements around advance care directives and consent to treatment decision.

Equal Opportunity

The Commissioner for Equal Opportunity is an independent statutory appointment with responsibility to administer the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984* designed to eliminate unlawful discrimination by conciliating complaints of discrimination and informing the community of their rights and responsibilities under the Act.

The objective of the program is to promote equality of opportunity for all South Australians through the administration of anti-discrimination legislation. This is achieved through:

- promoting equal opportunity principles to all South Australians
- examining and responding to complaints of discrimination
- providing information, education and training to encourage compliance with the legislation.

Police Ombudsman

The Police Ombudsman is a statutory officer independent of AGD, providing independent oversight of investigations related to complaints about members of SAPOL, including those made by members of the public or referred to it by the Office for Public Integrity or the Independent Commissioner Against Corruption.

The objectives of the Police Ombudsman are to maintain public confidence in, and proper accountability, of SAPOL.

These objectives are pursued through the provision of investigation oversight and, where misconduct is found, recommendations of disciplinary measures are made.

Under the Freedom of Information Act, the Police Ombudsman is responsible for undertaking external reviews at the request of applicants who are dissatisfied with the results of their application to SA Police.

The Telecommunications (Interception) Act 2012, Listening and Surveillance Devices Act 1972 and Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Act 2007 require the Police Ombudsman to audit the records of SAPOL and report the findings to the Attorney-General.

Ombudsman

The Ombudsman is a statutory officer, independent of AGD, reporting to parliament. The Ombudsman investigates and attempts to resolve complaints against state and local government agencies under the *Ombudsman Act 1972*, and identify and deal with misconduct and maladministration in public administration on referral by the Independent Commissioner Against Corruption under the *Independent Commissioner Against Corruption Act*. In addition, the Ombudsman reviews determinations made by agencies under the Freedom of Information Act.

The objective of this program is to ensure the public receives fair treatment from government bodies and that public administration is reasonable and just.

This objective is pursued through the provision of investigation and resolution services including the review of freedom of information determinations.

The Ombudsman also provides support for the operation of the Information Sharing Guidelines, which assist government and non-government agencies in managing cases involving vulnerable adults and children.

Since 1 July 2015 the Ombudsman has responsibilities in relation to complaints and access to information reviews under the *Return to Work Act 2014*.

Independent Gambling Authority

The Independent Gambling Authority, an incorporated statutory board with responsible gambling functions across the commercial gambling sector. The staff undertake tasks as directed by the board of the authority. The functions, activities and finances of the Independent Gambling Authority are set out in its own annual report to Parliament.

Projects and Technology

Public Safety Solutions

The Public Safety Solutions Unit supports critical public safety infrastructure including the SA Computer Aided Dispatch Service and SA Government Radio Network, used by emergency services, the State Rescue Helicopter and CCTV.

ICT Project Delivery

ICT Project Delivery manages and delivers projects involving significant ICT implementations, and provides project management services to assist AGD business units deliver technology-based projects.

Justice Technology Services

Justice Technology Services contributes to criminal justice administration in South Australia by providing a broad range of information technology services to justice-related agencies. The primary customers of Justice Technology Services are the Justice Information System agencies — SAPOL, Department for Correctional Services, Department for Education and Child Development (Families SA), Courts Administration Authority and AGD.

The Justice Information System is a centralised facility used by agencies across the criminal justice system to host their operational computer systems and enable them to share information with high availability and performance.

ICT Services

ICT Services is responsible for helping to meet a wide range of information technology (IT) needs throughout the department by providing the expertise and services including the ICT Service Desk and desktop support, infrastructure management and technical support, ICT contract management and procurement, IT asset management, software licensing and compliance, ICT change management, ICT security and policy, and corporate AGD ICT projects.

Information Management Services

Information Management Services is responsible for assisting AGD business units manage their records and information to meet business and compliance needs.

Some of the key activities of the Information Management Services include provision of training, advice and general support to staff with regard to information and records management, acting as a point of contact or escalation for all information and records management issues, coordination of transfer of permanent records to State Records, and temporary records to our offsite storage provider and RecFind administration and training.

Industrial relations

The provision of these services ensures the rights and obligations of employees and employers are protected and the relevant law applied to prevent and resolve workplace disputes.

SafeWork SA

SafeWork SA provides work health and safety and industrial relations services including information, education, assistance, compliance and enforcement activities to promote safe, fair, productive working lives and high standards of public safety for all South Australians.

Medical Panels SA

Medical Panels SA was abolished during 2015–16.

South Australian Employment Tribunal

SAET provides timely, fair and independent resolution of workers compensation matters including disputes about workers compensation claims, undue delays in decisions on workers compensation claims and disputes about an employer providing suitable employment for a worker who has been incapacitated for work as a consequence of a work injury. SAET resolves these disputes through agreement at a conference, conciliation or mediation, or through a decision of the Tribunal at a hearing.

Conciliation and Arbitration

The Industrial Relations Court and the Industrial Relations Commission are established by the Fair Work Act. The tribunals have purpose, jurisdiction and powers conferred by the statute that establishes each of them.

Matters in the District Court pursuant to the *Dust Diseases Act 2005*, in the Licensing Court and in the Health Practitioners Tribunal are also accepted and heard.

The objectives of the tribunals are to:

- prevent disputes as far as possible, but otherwise assist the parties to resolve their differences by agreement
- hear and determine cases that cannot be resolved by agreement between the parties in a fair and timely manner, with a minimum of formality and cost, and to do so in accordance with equity, good conscience and the merits of each case.

South Australian Health Practitioners Tribunal

The South Australian Health Practitioners Tribunal is established by the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (South Australia) Act 2010* as an independent tribunal within the national health practitioner regulation scheme. The Tribunal hears and determines complaints from national boards (supported by the Australian Health Practitioners Regulation Authority) and applications by health practitioners for review of decisions made by national boards that affect them.

Fines Enforcement and Recovery Unit

The Fines Enforcement and Recovery Unit is a dedicated unit that manages overdue fines issued by authorities across South Australia. It delivers an effective fines collection function for the state.

The Fines Enforcement and Recovery Unit is under the direction of the Fines Enforcement and Recovery Officer, who has the necessary powers to operate an efficient and contemporary debt collection and enforcement function.

The Fines Enforcement and Recovery Unit does not issue fines, nor does it set fine rates or determine how fines should be applied. Fines are generally determined by legislation which is the responsibility of a range of departments across three levels of government in South Australia and are issued by authorised issuing authorities or ordered by a court. The unit uses data matching and analysis to continuously improve the recovery of unpaid fines in South Australia.

In addition to overdue expiations, the unit also manages the recovery of Victims of Crime and Criminal Injury Compensation amounts.

Consumer and Business Services

CBS manages consumer and commercial legislation, which relates to quality of products and services in the marketplace and the maintenance of fair competition. CBS is responsible for promoting and protecting consumers' interests in South Australia and facilitating small business through licensing and registration.

CBS provides services to consumers, businesses, licensed traders, and parties to residential tenancy agreements.

CBS leads policy development and provides educational and awareness campaigns to ensure an informed community that is able to conduct its business fairly, efficiently, competitively and safely.

The four main functions of CBS are listed below.

Legislative Administration and Compliance

CBS takes a proactive approach to administering and ensuring compliance with legislation including matters relating to liquor licensing, gambling (including the casino), product safety, occupational licensing, fair trading and Australian Consumer Law.

The aim of the Legislative Administration and Compliance sub-program is to ensure traders and licensees are compliant with legislation and codes of practice which provide adequate protection to consumers.

Licensing

Licensing ensures that applicants meet the legislative requirements for minimum standards, so that the community is afforded a level of consumer protection that licence-holders are competent in performing their activities.

Licensing services are provided for various occupations, including builders, trades, security and investigation agents, conveyancers and land agents, as well as for liquor, gaming, lotteries and charities.

Dispute Resolution

CBS provides advice and alternative dispute resolution, administers laws relating to consumer protection and product safety, and maintains a high level of community contact and service. Tenancy-related information, advice, conciliation services and support services to the community are also provided.

High-level and cost-effective education, information and publications are prepared for consumers and business. Additionally, the regulatory services area addresses matters concerning legislation and provides research and advice to both the Minister and Commissioner for Consumer Affairs, Commissioner for Liquor and Gambling, Commissioner for Prices, and Commissioner for Corporate Affairs as required.

Registration Services

Registration Services is responsible for registering and maintaining the particulars relating to births, deaths and marriages, Justices of the Peace, incorporated associations and security and investigation agents. The registration of these particulars assists with ensuring transparency in business dealings.

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Finance, People and Performance

Financial Services

Financial Services provides advisory and support services in financial, budget and accounting management and reporting to assist business units in meeting their objectives and responsibilities.

Human Resources

Human Resources is responsible for human resources management and services, workforce relations advice, organisational and workforce development, workforce safety and injury management, and workforce information and reporting.

Performance and Business Services

Performance and Business Services provides strategic procurement and contract management and Freedom of Information advice. The division also supports the department to become a high-performing organisation by coordinating business and strategic planning, business process improvement, and by providing a project management facilitation service to AGD's strategic projects.

Facilities and Security

Facilities and Security provides accommodation and security services for the department.

State Records SA

State Records SA provides statutory services for the management of, and access to, the state's archival collection of state and local government records and provision of advice on records and information management, legislation, policy and practices.

State Records SA also administers the state's freedom of information and privacy regimes and copyright agreements.

Office of the Chief Executive

The Office of the Chief Executive provides executive and administrative support, advice, assurance, risk management and intergovernmental relations services to the Chief Executive.

Strategic Communications Group

Forming part of the Office of the Chief Executive is the Strategic Communications Group, which gives specialist advice on best practice media, communications and community engagement activities to all AGD business units and ministers.

Legislation, boards and committees

Legislation administered

The principal legislation for which there is administrative responsibility through the Deputy Premier, Attorney-General, Minister for Justice Reform, Minister for Industrial Relations, Minister for Child Protection Reform, Minister for Consumer and Business Services is listed below.

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 & 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
Burial and Cremation Act 2013
Business Names (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2012
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 Act 2011
**Commonwealth Legislative Power Act 1931*
Commonwealth Places (Administration of Laws) Act 1970
Commonwealth Powers (De Facto Relationships) Act 2009
Commonwealth Powers (Family Law) Act 1986
Community Titles Act 1996

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Companies (Administration) Act 1982
Constitutional Powers (Coastal Waters) Act 1979
Co-operatives National Law (South Australia) Act 2013
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
Credit (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2010
Credit (Transitional Arrangements) Act 2010
Criminal Assets Confiscation Act 2005
Criminal Investigation (Covert Operations) Act 2009
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 (High Risk Offenders) Act 2015
Criminal Law (Legal Representation) Act 2001
Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act 1988
Cross-border Justice Act 2009
Crown Proceedings Act 1992
Da Costa Samaritan Fund (Incorporation of Trustees) Act 1953
Death (Definition) Act 1983
Debtors Act 1936
Defamation Act 2005
Director of Public Prosecutions Act 1991
District Court Act 1991
Domestic Partners Property Act 1996
Domicile Act 1980
Dust Diseases Act 2005
Election of Senators Act 1903
Electoral Act 1985
Electronic Conveyancing National Law (South Australia) Act 2013
Electronic Transactions Act 2000

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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
Independent Commissioner Against Corruption Act 2012
Industrial Referral Agreements Act 1986
Inheritance (Family Provision) Act 1972
Intervention Orders (Prevention of Abuse) Act 2009
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 1936
Law of Property Act 1936
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 1923

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Limitation of Actions Act 1936
Listening and Surveillance Devices Act 1972
Little Sisters of the Poor (Testamentary Dispositions) Act 1986
Lobbyists Act 2015
Magistrates Act 1983
Magistrates Court Act 1991
Marketable Securities Act 1971
Members of Parliament (Register of Interests) Act 1983
Mercantile Law Act 1936
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
Personal Property Securities (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2009
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

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Security and Investigation Industry Act 1995
Serious and Organised Crime (Control) Act 2008
Serious and Organised Crime (Unexplained Wealth) Act 2009
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
South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2013
Spent Convictions Act 2009
State Records Act 1997
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
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 and Storage Act 1990
Whistleblowers Protection Act 1993
Wills Act 1936
Worker's Liens Act 1893
Work Health and Safety Act 2012
Young Offenders Act 1993

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Youth Court Act 1993

Minister for Industrial Relations

Construction Industry Long Service Leave Act 1987

Dangerous Substances Act 1979

Daylight Saving Act 1971

Employment Agents Registration Act 1993

Explosives Act 1936

Fair Work Act 1994

Fair Work (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2009

Holidays Act 1910

Long Service Leave Act 1987

Return to Work Act 2014

Shop Trading Hours Act 1977

South Australian Employment Tribunal Act 2014

Standard Time Act 2009

WorkCover Corporation Act 1994

Minister for Child Protection Reform

Child Protection Review (Powers and Immunities) Act 2002

Commission of Inquiry (Children in State Care and Children on APY Lands) Act 2004

Minister for Consumer and Business Services

Authorised Betting Operations Act 2000

Building Work Contractors Act 1995

Casino Act 1997

Collections for Charitable Purposes Act 1939

Conveyancers Act 1994

Fair Trading Act 1987

Gaming Machines Act 1992

Hairdressers Act 1988

Independent Gambling Authority Act 1995

Land Agents Act 1994

Land and Business (Sale and Conveyancing) Act 1994

Land Valuers Act 1994

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Liquor Licensing Act 1997
Lottery and Gaming Act 1936
Occupational Licensing National Law (South Australia) Repeal Act 2016
Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Electricians Act 1995
Prices Act 1948
Problem Gambling Family Protection Orders Act 2004
Residential Parks Act 2007
Residential Tenancies Act 1995
Second-hand Vehicle Dealers Act 1995

* Denotes Act of limited application

Boards and committees

The boards and committees for which there is administrative responsibility through the Deputy Premier, Attorney-General, Minister for Justice Reform, Minister for Industrial Relations, Minister for Child Protection Reform, Minister for Consumer and Business Services is listed below.

Attorney-General

CTP Accreditation Panel
Da Costa Samaritan Fund Trust
Equal Opportunity Tribunal
Legal Practitioners Disciplinary Tribunal
Legal Services Commission
Police Disciplinary Tribunal
Privacy Committee of South Australia
Protective Security Officers Disciplinary Tribunal
Sentencing Advisory Council of South Australia
South Australian Classification Council
State Records Council
Training Centre Review Board

Minister for Industrial Relations

Construction Industry Long Service Leave Board
Industrial Relations Consultative Council
Return To Work Corporation of South Australia Board of Management
Return To Work Minister's Advisory Committee

Annual financial statements

Minister for Consumer and Business Services

Independent Gambling Authority

The Attorney-General's Department annual financial statements for the year ending 30 June 2016 appear on the following pages.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



Government of South Australia
Auditor-General's Department

To the Acting Chief Executive Attorney-General's Department

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As required by section 31(1)(b) 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 2016. The financial report comprises:

- a Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2016
- a Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2016
- a Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2016
- a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2016
- Disaggregated Disclosures - Expenses and Income for the year ended 30 June 2016
- Disaggregated Disclosures - Assets and Liabilities as at 30 June 2016
- notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
- a Statement of Administered Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2016
- a Statement of Administered Financial Position as at 30 June 2016
- a Statement of Administered Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2016
- a Statement of Administered Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2016
- a Schedule of Expenses and Income attributable to administered activities for the year ended 30 June 2016
- a Schedule of Assets and Liabilities attributable to administered activities as at 30 June 2016
- notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for administered items
- a Certificate from the Acting Chief Executive and the Executive Director, Finance, People and Performance.

The Acting Chief Executive's responsibility for the financial report

The Acting Chief Executive is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as the Acting Chief Executive determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial 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 comply with relevant ethical requirements and that the auditor plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about 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 of the financial report that gives a true and fair view 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 Acting Chief Executive, as well as evaluating 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 audit opinion.

My report refers only to the financial statements described above and does not provide assurance over the integrity of publication of the financial report on the Attorney-General's Department's website nor does it provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from these statements.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Attorney-General's Department as at 30 June 2016, 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.



Andrew Richardson
Auditor-General
22 September 2016

Attorney-General's Department
Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 30 June 2016

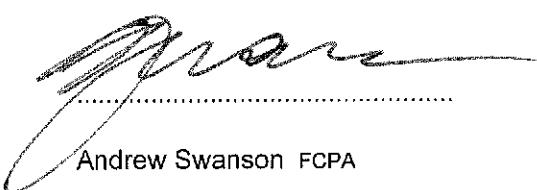
We certify that the attached general purpose financial statements for the Attorney-General's Department:

- comply with relevant Treasurer's Instructions issued under Section 41 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, and relevant Australian Accounting Standards;
- are in accordance with the accounts and records of the Attorney-General's Department; and
- present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Attorney-General's Department as at 30 June 2016 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the financial year.

We certify that the internal controls employed by the Attorney-General's Department for the financial year over its financial reporting and its preparation of the general purpose financial statements have been effective throughout the reporting period.



Caroline Mealor
A/Chief Executive
Attorney-General's Department



Andrew Swanson FCPA
Executive Director - Finance, People and Performance
Attorney-General's Department

 September 2016

 September 2016

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2016

Attorney-General's Department
Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Expenses			
Employee benefits	5	156 014	145 692
Supplies and services	6	68 469	68 335
Grants and subsidies	7	11 436	14 029
Depreciation and amortisation	8	5 559	3 350
Donated asset		-	36
Other	9	1 455	4 942
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	11	30	56
Total expenses		242 963	236 440
Income			
Fees and charges	12	102 796	102 401
Recoveries	13	18 951	15 868
Commonwealth revenues		5 706	5 028
Grants and subsidies	14	1 984	4 225
Other	15	3 081	2 001
Resources received free of charge	16	-	700
Total income		132 518	130 223
Net cost of providing services		(110 445)	(106 217)
Revenues from / payments to SA Government			
Revenues from SA Government	17	112 540	106 055
Total net revenues from SA Government		112 540	106 055
Net result		2 095	(162)
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to net result</i>			
Changes in property, plant and equipment asset revaluation surplus		-	4 983
Total other comprehensive income		-	4 983
Total comprehensive result		2 095	4 821

The net result and total comprehensive result are attributable to the SA Government as owner

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

Attorney-General's Department
Statement of Financial Position
for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	18	31 734	30 594
Receivables	19	13 771	12 365
Lease incentives receivable		2 899	642
Total current assets		48 404	43 601
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	20	24 768	25 821
Intangible assets	21	9 564	7 629
Total non-current assets		34 332	33 450
Total assets		82 736	77 051
Current liabilities			
Payables	23	8 801	14 596
Employee benefits	24	15 965	13 312
Provisions	25	736	535
Lease incentives liability		1 154	749
Other current liabilities	26	231	72
Total current liabilities		26 887	29 264
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	23	3 150	2 721
Employee benefits	24	34 118	30 399
Provisions	25	1 159	1 793
Lease incentives liability		2 632	1 291
Total non-current liabilities		41 059	36 204
Total liabilities		67 946	65 468
Net assets		14 790	11 583
Equity			
Asset revaluation surplus		5 379	5 379
Retained earnings		9 411	6 204
Total equity		14 790	11 583

The total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner

Unrecognised contractual commitments	28
Contingent assets and liabilities	30

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

**Attorney-General's Department
Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 30 June 2016**

		Asset		
		Revaluation Surplus \$'000	Retained Earnings \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 30 June 2014		396	(219)	177
Prior period adjustments to equity 2013-14		-	718	718
Restated balance at 30 June 2014		396	499	895
Net result for 2014-15		-	(162)	(162)
Gain on revaluation of leasehold improvements during 2014-15		4 983	-	4,983
Total comprehensive result for 2014-15		4 983	(162)	4 821
Transactions with SA Government as holder				
Net assets received from an administrative restructure	29	-	5 867	5,867
Balance at 30 June 2015		5 379	6 204	11 583
Net result for 2015-16		-	2 095	2 095
Error correction		1	1	1
Total comprehensive results for 2015-16		-	2 096	2 096
Transactions with SA Government as holder				
Net assets received from an administrative restructure	29	-	1 111	1 111
Balance at 30 June 2016		5 379	9 411	14 790

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

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

Attorney-General's Department
Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash outflows			
Employee benefits payments		(152 472)	(140 913)
Payments for supplies and services		(86 123)	(81 715)
Grants and subsidies		(13 687)	(14 662)
Parental leave scheme		(488)	(390)
Other payments		(1 447)	(1 044)
Cash provided by (used in) operations		(254 217)	(238 724)
Cash inflows			
Fees and charges		108 296	98 252
Recoveries		20 308	17 455
GST recovered from the ATO and customers		5 624	4 703
Receipts from Commonwealth		6 114	5 028
Grants and subsidies received		2 126	16 694
Receipts for paid parental leave scheme		484	391
Other receipts		3 302	2 201
Cash generated from operations		146 254	144 724
Cash flows from SA government			
Receipts from SA government		112 540	106 055
Cash generated from SA government		112 540	106 055
Net cash provided by operating activities	27	4 577	12 055
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash outflows			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(1 025)	(3 634)
Purchase of intangible assets		(2 412)	(3 699)
Cash used in investing activities		(3 437)	(7 333)
Net cash used in investing activities		(3 437)	(7 333)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Cash received from restructuring activities		-	36
Cash generated from financing activities		-	36
Net cash used in financing activities		-	36
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1 140	4 758
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		30 594	25 836
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	18	31 734	30 594

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

Attorney-General's Department
Disaggregated Disclosures – Expenses and Income
for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Legal and Justice Services		Legislation & Policy, Planning		Registration Services		Advocacy and Guardianship Services	
	Activity 1		Activity 2		Activity 3		Activity 4	
	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Expenses								
Employee benefits expenses	(83 411)	(77 472)	(4 952)	(4 935)	(9 338)	(24 434)	(2 840)	(4 549)
Supplies and services	(32 216)	(32 054)	(1 715)	(842)	(4 379)	(6 987)	(615)	(1 109)
Grants and subsidies	(1 106)	(1 111)	(7 807)	(8 791)	(143)	(98)	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	(2 915)	(1 678)	(7)	(13)	(61)	(30)	(47)	(65)
Donated asset	-	(36)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net loss from the disposal of non current assets	(9)	(49)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenses	(1 406)	(705)	-	-	(31)	(23)	-	-
Total expenses	(121 063)	(113 105)	(14 481)	(14 581)	(13 952)	(31 572)	(3 502)	(5 723)
Income								
Revenues from fees and charges	43 239	41 873	-	-	669	922	-	-
Recoveries	8 672	8 178	598	525	12	31	8	12
Commonwealth revenues	11	1	5 484	4 744	-	-	-	-
Grants and subsidies	431	404	97	25	29	25	44	20
Resource received free of charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other income	-	521	-	-	2 289	1 379	-	-
Total income	52 353	50 977	6 179	5 294	2 999	2 357	52	32
Net cost of providing services	(68 710)	(62 128)	(8 302)	(9 287)	(10 953)	(29 215)	(3 450)	(5 691)
Revenues from SA Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net result	(68 710)	(62 128)	(8 302)	(9 287)	(10 953)	(29 215)	(3 450)	(5 691)

Attorney-General's Department
Disaggregated Disclosures – Expenses and Income
for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Equal Opportunity		Police Ombudsman		Ombudsman Services		Industrial Relations	
	Activity 5		Activity 6		Activity 7		Activity 8	
	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Expenses								
Employee benefits expenses	(1 052)	(921)	(1 327)	(1 374)	(2 598)	(1 928)	(27 944)	(22 146)
Supplies and services	(423)	(380)	(284)	(191)	(535)	(483)	(15 032)	(17 481)
Grants and subsidies	(10)	(5)	-	-	(5)	-	(2 227)	(3 841)
Depreciation and amortisation	(29)	(9)	(72)	(29)	(79)	(23)	(876)	(1 026)
Donated asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net loss from the disposal of non current assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21)	(7)
Other expenses	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	(14)	(4 214)
Total expenses	(1 518)	(1 315)	(1 683)	(1 594)	(3 217)	(2 434)	(46 114)	(48 715)
Income								
Revenues from fees and charges	52	65	-	-	-	-	24 163	22 579
Recoveries	111	11	1	1	15	8	8 862	6 329
Commonwealth revenue	5	5	-	-	-	-	206	278
Grants and subsidies	9	86	7	6	697	8	530	3 518
Resource received free of charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700
Other income	-	35	-	-	3	-	607	45
Total income	177	202	8	7	715	16	34 368	33 449
Net cost of providing services	(1 341)	(1 113)	(1 675)	(1 587)	(2 502)	(2 418)	(11 746)	(15 266)
Revenues from SA Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net result	(1 341)	(1 113)	(1 675)	(1 587)	(2 502)	(2 418)	(11 746)	(15 266)

Attorney-General's Department
Disaggregated Disclosures – Expenses and Income
for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Fines Enforcement and Recovery		State Records		Consumer and Business Services		Unallocated	
	Activity 9		Activity 10		Activity 11		Activity 12	
	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Expenses								
Employee benefits expenses	(8 206)	(7 248)	(3 639)	-	(10 707)	(685)	-	-
Supplies and services	(5 992)	(7 800)	(3 338)	-	(3 940)	(1 008)	-	-
Grants and subsidies	-	-	-	-	(138)	(183)	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	(379)	(232)	(626)	-	(468)	(245)	-	-
Donated asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net loss from the disposal of non current assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenses	(14 577)	(15 280)	(7 603)	-	(15 253)	(2 121)	-	-
Income								
Revenues from fees and charges	-	-	189	-	34 484	36 962	-	-
Recoveries	8	85	33	-	631	688	-	-
Commonwealth revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants and subsidies	-	-	-	-	140	133	-	-
Resource received free of charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other income	7	21	175	-	-	-	-	-
Total income	15	106	397	-	35 255	37 783	-	-
Net cost of providing services	(14 562)	(15 174)	(7 206)	-	20 002	35 662	-	-
Revenues from SA Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	112 540	106 055
Net result	(14 562)	(15 174)	(7 206)	-	20 002	35 662	112 540	106 055

Attorney-General's Department
Disaggregated Disclosures – Expenses and Income
for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Total	
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Expenses		
Employee benefits expenses	(156 014)	(145 692)
Supplies and services	(68 469)	(68 335)
Grants and subsidies	(11 436)	(14 029)
Depreciation and amortisation	(5 559)	(3 350)
Donated asset	-	(36)
Net loss from the disposal of non current assets	(30)	(56)
Other expenses	(1 455)	(4 942)
Total expenses	(242 963)	(236 440)
Income		
Revenues from fees and charges	102 796	102 401
Recoveries	18 951	15 868
Commonwealth revenue	5 706	5 028
Grants and subsidies	1 984	4 225
Resource received free of charge	-	700
Other income	3 081	2 001
Total income	132 518	130 223
Net cost of providing services	(110 445)	(106 217)
Revenues from SA Government	112 540	106 055
Net result	2 095	(162)

Attorney-General's Department
Disaggregated Disclosures – Assets and Liabilities
for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Legal and Justice Services		Legislation & Policy, Planning		Registration Services		Advocacy and Guardianship Services	
	Activity 1		Activity 2		Activity 3		Activity 4	
	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Assets								
Current								
Cash and cash equivalents	173	173	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables	8 113	7 730	216	35	889	858	28	5
Lease incentive receivable	706	385	2	2	7	47	21	-
Non current								
Property, plant and equipment	6 069	7 634	14	18	61	112	183	673
Intangible assets	2 770	3 287	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease incentive receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	17 831	19 209	232	55	957	1 017	232	678
Liabilities								
Current								
Payables	(4 399)	(7 666)	(399)	(154)	(182)	(611)	(52)	(85)
Employee benefits	(8 581)	(7 148)	(553)	(425)	(568)	(561)	(244)	(216)
Provisions	-	(281)	-	(17)	-	(22)	-	(8)
Lease incentives liability	(282)	(222)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(9)	(20)
Other current liabilities	(52)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non current								
Payables	(1 752)	(1 504)	(115)	(86)	(92)	(201)	(40)	(34)
Employee benefits	(18 926)	(16 808)	(1 284)	(958)	(1 008)	(2 246)	(436)	(383)
Provisions	-	(975)	-	(56)	-	(130)	-	(22)
Lease incentives liability	(645)	(382)	(2)	(1)	(6)	(6)	(19)	(34)
Total liabilities	(34 637)	(34 986)	(2 354)	(1 698)	(1 859)	(3 780)	(800)	(802)
Net assets	(16 806)	(15 777)	(2 122)	(1 643)	(902)	(2 763)	(568)	(124)

Attorney-General's Department
Disaggregated Disclosures – Assets and Liabilities
for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Equal Opportunity		Police Ombudsman		Ombudsman Services		Industrial Relations	
	Activity 5		Activity 6		Activity 7		Activity 8	
	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Assets								
Current								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	46
Receivables	88	14	-	-	232	-	3 847	3 434
Lease incentive receivable	21	1	57	-	59	-	1 651	191
Non current								
Property, plant and equipment	181	83	488	515	500	534	14 103	15 030
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	129	-
Lease incentive receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	290	98	545	515	791	534	19 776	18 701
Liabilities								
Current								
Payables	(36)	(29)	(41)	(36)	(50)	(49)	(1 851)	(2 808)
Employee benefits	(87)	(64)	(171)	(155)	(249)	(211)	(2 768)	(2 552)
Provisions	-	(3)	-	(6)	-	(8)	(632)	(111)
Lease incentives liability	(8)	(2)	(23)	(15)	(23)	(15)	(657)	(436)
Other current liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20)
Non current								
Payables	(11)	(14)	(38)	(34)	(52)	(34)	(530)	(418)
Employee benefits	(123)	(158)	(411)	(376)	(570)	(381)	(5 720)	(4 676)
Provisions	-	(9)	-	(22)	-	(22)	(1 024)	(301)
Lease incentives liability	(19)	(4)	(52)	(26)	(53)	(27)	(1 498)	(751)
Total liabilities	(284)	(283)	(736)	(670)	(997)	(747)	(14 680)	(12 073)
Net assets	6	(185)	(191)	(155)	(206)	(213)	5 096	6 628

Attorney-General's Department
Disaggregated Disclosures – Assets and Liabilities
for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Fines Enforcement and Recovery		State Records		Consumer and Business Services		Unallocated	
	Activity 9		Activity 10		Activity 11		Activity 12	
	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Assets								
Current								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	31 515	30 375
Receivables	216	146	90	-	52	143	-	-
Lease incentive receivable	129	8	231	-	15	8	-	-
Non current								
Property, plant and equipment	1 100	1 085	1 973	-	96	137	-	-
Intangible assets	2 410	362	54	-	4 201	3 980	-	-
Lease incentive receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	3 855	1 601	2 348	-	4 364	4 268	31 515	30 375
Liabilities								
Current								
Payables	(845)	(2 337)	(321)	-	(625)	(821)	-	-
Employee benefits	(756)	(600)	(430)	-	(1 558)	(1 380)	-	-
Provisions	-	(24)	(104)	-	-	(55)	-	-
Lease incentives liability	(51)	(31)	(92)	-	(5)	(4)	-	-
Other current liabilities	(60)	(52)	(94)	-	(25)	-	-	-
Non current								
Payables	(107)	(87)	(77)	-	(336)	(309)	-	-
Employee benefits	(1 166)	(969)	(840)	-	(3 634)	(3 444)	-	-
Provisions	-	(56)	(135)	-	-	(200)	-	-
Lease incentives liability	(117)	(54)	(211)	-	(10)	(6)	-	-
Total liabilities	(3 102)	(4 210)	(2 304)	-	(6 193)	(6 219)	-	-
Net result	753	(2 609)	44	-	(1 829)	(1 951)	31 515	30 375

Attorney-General's Department
Disaggregated Disclosures – Assets and Liabilities
for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Total	
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Assets		
Current		
Cash and cash equivalents	31 734	30 594
Receivables	13 771	12 365
Lease incentive receivable	2 899	642
Non current		
Property, plant and equipment	24 768	25 821
Intangible assets	9 564	7 629
Lease incentive receivable	-	-
Total assets	82 736	77 051
Liabilities		
Current		
Payables	(8 801)	(14 596)
Employee benefits	(15 965)	(13 312)
Provisions	(736)	(535)
Lease incentives liability	(1 154)	(749)
Other current liabilities	(231)	(72)
Non current		
Payables	(3 150)	(2 721)
Employee benefits	(34 118)	(30 399)
Provisions	(1 159)	(1 793)
Lease incentives liability	(2 632)	(1 291)
Total liabilities	(67 946)	(65 468)
Net result	14 790	11 583

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2016

- Note 1:** Objectives of the Attorney-General's Department (AGD)
- Note 2:** Summary of Significant Accounting Policies
- Note 3:** New and revised accounting standards and policies
- Note 4:** Activities of the department
- Note 5:** Employee benefits expenses
- Note 6:** Supplies and services
- Note 7:** Grants and subsidies
- Note 8:** Depreciation and amortisation
- Note 9:** Other expenses
- Note 10:** Auditor's Remuneration
- Note 11:** Net Loss from the disposal of non-current assets
- Note 12:** Revenues from fees and charges
- Note 13:** Recoveries
- Note 14:** Grants and subsidies
- Note 15:** Other income
- Note 16:** Resources received free of charge
- Note 17:** Revenues from / payments to SA Government
- Note 18:** Cash and cash equivalents
- Note 19:** Receivables
- Note 20:** Property, plant and equipment
- Note 21:** Intangible assets
- Note 22:** Fair Value Measurement
- Note 23:** Payables
- Note 24:** Employee benefits
- Note 25:** Provisions
- Note 26:** Other liabilities
- Note 27:** Cash flow reconciliation
- Note 28:** Unrecognised Contractual Commitments
- Note 29:** Transferred functions
- Note 30:** Contingent assets and liabilities
- Note 31:** Remuneration of Board and Committee Members
- Note 32:** Financial Instruments/Financial Risk Management
- Note 33:** Prior Period adjustments to equity
- Note 34:** Events after reporting period
- Note 35:** Transactions with SA Government
- Note 36:** Budgetary Reporting and Explanations of major variances between budget and actual amounts

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2016

Note 1: Objectives of the Attorney-General's Department (AGD)

The objective of the Attorney-General's Department is to help create an inclusive, safe and fair South Australia. The department promotes justice through protecting rights and holding people to account according to the law, improving safety and contributing to an efficient and fair justice system.

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Statement of Compliance

The Attorney-General's Department has prepared these financial statements in compliance with section 23 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*.

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with applicable Australian Accounting Standards and comply with Treasurer's Instructions and Accounting Policy Statements promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*.

The department has applied Australian Accounting Standards that are applicable to not-for-profit entities, as the department is a not-for-profit entity.

Except for AASB 2015-7 which the department has early adopted, 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 2016. Refer to Note 3.

b) Basis of preparation

The preparation of the financial statements requires:

- the use of certain accounting estimates and requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the department's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are outlined in the applicable notes;
- accounting policies that are selected and applied in a manner which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events are reported; and
- compliance with accounting policy statements issued pursuant to section 41 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*. In the interest of public accountability and transparency the accounting policy statements require the following note disclosures, which have been included in this financial report:
 - a) revenues, expenses, financial assets and liabilities where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at reporting date, classified according to their nature. A threshold of \$100,000 for separate identification of these items applies
 - b) expenses incurred as a result of engaging consultants;
 - c) employee targeted voluntary separation package information;
 - d) employees whose normal remuneration is equal to or greater than the base executive remuneration level (within \$10,000 bandwidths) and the aggregate of the remuneration paid or payable or otherwise made available, directly or indirectly by the entity to those employees; and
 - e) board/committee member and remuneration information, where a board/committee member is entitled to receive income from membership other than a direct out-of-pocket reimbursement.

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

The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared on a cash basis.

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2016

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

The accounting policies set out below have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016 and the comparative information presented.

c) Reporting Entity

The department is a government department of the State of South Australia, established pursuant to the *Public Sector Act 2009*. The department is an administrative unit acting on behalf of the Crown.

The department produces both Controlled and Administered financial statements. The Controlled 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, Police Ombudsman, South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal and Office for the Public Advocate are included in the controlled reporting entity of the department.

Administered items of the department include:

- Liquor Subsidies
- Taxation Receipts
- Agents Indemnity Fund
- Second Hand Vehicles Compensation Fund
- Residential Tenancies Fund
- Victims of Crime Fund
- Crown Solicitor's Trust Account
- SA Computer Aided Dispatch
- SA Government Radio Network
- Legal Services Commission Grants
- State Rescue Helicopter Service
- Child Abuse Protection Program
- Expensive State Criminal Cases
- Fines Enforcement and Recovery Unit (revenue)
- Industrial Relations Court and Commission & Workers Compensation
- Independent Commissioner Against Corruption & Office for Public Integrity
- Professional Standards Council
- Native Title
- Special Acts - Payment of Ministerial Salary and Allowances
- Special Acts - Payment of Statutory Officer Salaries
- War Graves
- Nuclear Fuel Cycle Royal Commission
- Child Protection Systems Royal Commission
- Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse Royal Commission

Note that certain Administered items also have an obligation to produce, and have audited, separate financial statements.

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2016

d) Transferred functions

2015-16

As a result of administrative arrangements outlined in the South Australian Government Gazette on 21 May 2015, from 1 July 2015 the department took on responsibility for the State Records of South Australia, from the Department of Premier and Cabinet.

2014-15

Under the Public Sector (Reorganisation of Public Sector Operations) Notice 2013, from 1 July 2014 the department took on responsibility for SafeWork SA from the Department for Premier and Cabinet.

e) Budgeted amounts

Budget information refers to the amounts presented to Parliament in the original budgeted financial statements in respect of the reporting period (2015-16 Budget Papers, Budget Paper 4). These original budgeted amounts have been presented and classified on a basis that is consistent with line items in the financial statements. The budget process is not subject to audit.

f) Comparative Information

The presentation and classification of items in the financial statements are consistent with prior periods except where specific accounting standards and/or accounting policy statements have required a change.

Where presentation or classification of items in the financial statements has been amended, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation or classification in these financial statements unless impracticable.

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

g) Rounding

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

h) 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, 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 Statement of Financial Position.

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows 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.

i) Events after the reporting period

Adjustments are made to amounts recognised in the financial statements, where an event occurs after 30 June and before the date the financial statements are authorised for issue, where those events provide information about conditions that existed at 30 June. Note disclosure is made about events between 30 June

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2016

and the date the financial statements are authorised for issue where the events relate to a condition which arose after 30 June and which may have a material impact on the results of subsequent years.

j) Income

Income is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the flow of economic benefits to the department will occur and can be reliably measured.

Income has been aggregated according to its nature and has not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

The following are specific recognition criteria:

Fees and charges

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 clients or by reference to the stage of completion.

Contribution (grants)

Contributions 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 i.e. the amount can be reliably measured and the flow of resources is probable.

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.

Generally, the department has obtained control or the right to receive for:

- Contributions with unconditional stipulations - this will be when the agreement becomes enforceable ie the earlier of when the receiving entity has formally been advised that the contribution (eg grant application) has been approved; agreement/contract is executed; and/or the contribution is received.
- Contributions with conditional stipulations - this will be when the enforceable stipulations specified in the agreement occur or are satisfied; that is income would be recognised for contributions received or receivable under the agreement.

All contributions received by the department have been contributions with unconditional stipulations attached and have been recognised as an asset and income upon receipt.

Resources received free of charge

Resources received free of charge are recorded as revenue in the Statement of Comprehensive Income at their fair value. Contributions of services are recognised only when a fair value can be determined reliably and the services would be purchased if they had not been donated.

Revenues from 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.

Net gain on 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 the carrying amount. When revalued assets are sold, the revaluation increments are transferred to retained earnings.

Other Income

Other income consists of refunds and other recoveries.

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2016

k) Expenses

Expenses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the flow of economic benefits from the Fund will occur and can be reliably measured.

Expenses have been aggregated according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

The following are specific recognition criteria:

Employee benefits expenses

Employee benefit expenses include all costs related to employment including wages and salaries, non-monetary benefits and leave entitlements. These are recognised when incurred.

Superannuation

The amount charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income represents the contributions made by the department to the superannuation plan in respect of current services of current departmental staff. The Department of Treasury and Finance centrally recognises the superannuation liability in the whole of government financial statements.

Gain or loss on sale of investments

A gain or loss on an available-for-sale financial asset shall be recognised in other comprehensive income until the financial asset is derecognised. At that time, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income shall be reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

Depreciation and Amortisation

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.

Assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, on an annual basis.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for prospectively by changing the time period or method, as appropriate, which is a change in accounting estimate.

The value of leasehold improvements is amortised over the estimated useful life of each improvement, or the unexpired period of the relevant lease, whichever is shorter.

Land, non-current assets held for sale and library collections are not depreciated.

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2016

Depreciation/amortisation is calculated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the following classes of assets as follows:

Class of assets	Depreciation Method	Useful Life
Buildings and Other Structures	Straight line	5-80
Leasehold Improvements	Straight line	Life of lease
Plant and equipment	Straight line	1-16
Intangible Assets	Straight line	1-10
Information Technology	Straight line	3-12
Mobile Transport Assets	Straight line	2-16
Radio Network Assets	Straight line	5-40

Grants and Subsidies

For contributions payable, the contribution will be recognised as a liability and expense when the entity has a present obligation to pay the contribution and expense recognition criteria are met.

All contributions paid by the department have been contributions with unconditional stipulations.

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.

Payments to SA Government

Payments to the SA Government include the return of surplus cash pursuant to the cash alignment policy, taxation revenue and fines and related fees paid directly to the Consolidated Account.

I) Current and Non-Current Classification

Assets and liabilities are characterised as either current or non-current in nature. Assets and liabilities that are sold, consumed or realised as part of the normal operating cycle even when they are not expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting date have been classified as current assets or current liabilities. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

m) Assets

Assets have been classified according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of Financial Position includes cash at bank and 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 which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

Cash is measured at nominal value.

Receivables

Receivables include amounts receivable from goods and services, GST input tax credits recoverable, prepayments and other accruals.

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2016

Receivables arise in the normal course of selling goods and services to other government agencies and to the public. Receivables are generally settled 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.

Collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. An allowance for doubtful debts is raised when there is objective evidence that the department will not be able to collect the debt. These are generally receivables that are 90 days or more overdue. Bad debts are written off when identified.

Other financial assets

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 Investment market value 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.

Non-Current Asset Acquisition and Recognition

Non-current assets are initially recorded at cost or at the value of any liabilities assumed, plus any incidental cost involved with the acquisition. Non-current assets are subsequently measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation. Where assets are acquired at no value or minimal value they are recorded at their fair value in the Statement of Financial Position. However, if the assets are acquired at no or nominal cost as part of a restructuring of administrative arrangements then the assets are recognised at book value i.e. the amount recorded by the transferor Public Authority immediately prior to restructure.

The department capitalises all non-current physical assets with a value of \$10,000 or greater. Items with an acquisition cost less than \$10,000 are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Revaluation of Non-Current Assets

All non-current tangible assets are valued at written down current cost (a proxy for fair value); and revaluation of non-current assets or group of assets is only performed when its fair value at the time of acquisition is greater than \$1 million and estimated useful life is greater than three years.

Every three years, the department revalues its leasehold improvements, plant and equipment, IT Equipment, Buildings and Structures and Radio Network. 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.

Any revaluation increment is credited to the asset revaluation surplus, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset class previously recognised as an expense, in which case the increase is recognised as income. Any revaluation decrease is recognised as an expense, except to the extent that it offsets a previous revaluation increase for the same asset class, in which case the decrease is

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2016

debited directly to the asset revaluation surplus to the extent of the credit balance existing in revaluations reserve for that asset class.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amounts of the assets and the net amounts are restated to the revalued amounts of the asset.

Upon disposal or derecognition, any revaluation surplus relating to that asset is transferred to retained earnings.

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 respective asset revaluation surplus.

Intangible assets

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 of 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 \$10,000.

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

Subsequent expenditure on intangible assets has not been capitalised. This is because the department has been unable to attribute this expenditure to the intangible asset rather than to the department as a whole.

Fair Value measurement

AASB 13 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants, in the principal or most advantageous market, at the measurement date.

The department classifies fair value measurement using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements, based on the data and assumptions used in the most recent revaluation.

- Level 1 – traded in active markets and is based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at measurement date.
- Level 2 – not traded in an active market and are derived from inputs (inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1) that are observable for the asset, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 – not traded in an active market and are derived from unobservable inputs.

Non-financial assets

In determining fair value, the department has taken into account the characteristic of the asset (eg condition and location of the asset and any restrictions on the sale or use of the asset); and the asset's highest and best use (that is physically possible, legally permissible, financially feasible).

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The department's current use is the highest and best use of the asset unless other factors suggest an alternative use is feasible. As the department did not identify any factors to suggest an alternative use, fair value measurement was based on current use.

The carrying amount of non-financial assets with a 'fair value at the time of acquisition that was less than \$1 million or had an estimated useful life that was less than three years' are deemed to approximate fair value.

Refer to Note 22: and Note 32: for disclosure regarding fair value measurement techniques and inputs used to develop fair value measurements for non-financial assets.

n) Liabilities

Liabilities have been classified according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

Payables

Payables include creditors, accrued expenses, employment on-costs and paid parental leave scheme payable.

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.

The paid parental leave scheme payable represents amounts which the department has received from the Commonwealth Government to forward onto eligible employees via the department's standard payroll processes. That is, the department is acting as a conduit through which the payment to eligible employees is made on behalf of the Family Assistance Office.

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

Employee benefit on-costs include superannuation contributions and payroll tax in respect to outstanding liabilities for salaries and wages, long service leave, annual leave and skills and experience retention 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 reporting date relates to any contributions due but not yet paid to the South Australian Superannuation Board or external schemes.

Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement.

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 benefits 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.

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Lease incentives in the form of leasehold improvements are capitalised as an asset and depreciated over the remaining term of the lease or estimated useful life of the improvement whichever is shorter.

Employee Benefits

These benefits accrue for employees as a result of services provided up to the reporting date that remain unpaid. Long-term employee benefits are measured at present value and short-term employee benefits are measured at nominal amounts.

Wages, salaries, annual leave, sick leave and skills and experience retention leave

The liability for salaries and wages is measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at remuneration rates current at reporting date.

The annual leave liability and the skills and experience retention leave liability is expected to be payable within twelve months and is measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid. When annual leave and the skills and experience retention leave liability are payable later than 12 months, the liability is measured at present value.

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 entitlement for sick leave.

Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method.

The estimated liability for long service leave is based on actuarial assumptions over expected future salary and wage levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. These assumptions are based on employee data over SA government entities. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds with durations that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

The current portion of long service leave reflects the department's past experience of long service leave.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the department has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the department expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income net of any reimbursement.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted for the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

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 Office for the Public Sector. The provision is for the estimated cost of ongoing payments to employees as required under current legislation. The workers compensation provision is based on an actuarial assessment prepared by Taylor Fry Consulting Actuaries.

The department is responsible for the payment of workers compensation claims.

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o) Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingent assets and liabilities

Commitments include operating, capital and outsourcing arrangements arising from contractual or statutory sources and are disclosed at their nominal value.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, but are disclosed by way of a note and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value.

Unrecognised contractual 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.

Note 3: New and revised accounting standards and policies

The department did not voluntarily change any of its accounting policies during 2015-16.

Except for AASB 2015-7 which the department has early adopted, 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 period ending 30 June 2016. The Department has assessed the impact of the new and amended standards and interpretations and considers there will be no impact apart from that described below on the accounting policies or the financial statements of the department.

AASB 16 Leases will apply for the first time in the 30 June 2020 financial report. This standard will require all leased items to be recognised in the statement of financial position as assets representing the value of that which is leased, and liabilities representing expected future lease payments. Depending on the lease arrangements entered into by the department at the time, significant assets and liabilities could be recognised and amortised over the lease terms.

Note 4: Activities of the department

Information about the department's activities are set out in the disaggregated disclosures schedule. An activity is a grouping of related sub activities that contribute to the achievement of agency and government objectives.

Activities from 2015-16

Activity 1: Legal and Justice Services

This activity is responsible for the provision of legal services by the Crown Solicitor's Office, Office for the Director of Public Prosecutions, Solicitor-General as well as services provided by Forensic Science SA for coronial and police investigations. This activity also includes the Parliamentary Counsel and Justice Technology Services who provide a range of information technology services to justice related agencies.

The activity also includes the operations of the South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal which commenced operation on 30 March 2015.

Activity 2: Legislation and Policy Services

This activity is responsible for providing specialist legal policy advice and developing and reviewing legislative proposals. It also undertakes research and policy development, and provides statistical and evaluation services related to criminal, civil and social justice matters.

Activity 3: Registration Services

This activity is responsible for registering and maintaining the particulars relating to births, deaths and marriages, Justices of the Peace, incorporated associations and security and investigation agents. The registration of these particulars ensures transparency in business dealings.

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Activity 4: Advocacy and Guardianship Services

This activity is responsible for:

- providing information and advice about the operation of the state mental health, guardianship and administration and advance care directives legislation and related issues;
- ensuring persons with a mental incapacity have their rights to autonomy and least restrictive intervention respected;
- determining matters regarding involuntary treatment for mental health issues as well as guardianship and administration matters for people who have a mental incapacity; and
- acting as a guardian of last resort.

Activity 5: Equal Opportunity

This activity is responsible for promoting equality of opportunity for all South Australians through the administration of anti-discrimination legislation. This is achieved through:

- promoting equal opportunity principles to all South Australians;
- examining and responding to complaints of discrimination;
- providing information, education and training to encourage compliance with the legislation.

Activity 6: Police Ombudsman

Included in this activity is the requirement to maintain public confidence in, and proper accountability of the SA Police Department. These objectives are pursued through the provision of investigation oversight and where misconduct is found, recommendations of disciplinary measures are made.

Activity 7: Ombudsman Services

The objective of this activity is to ensure that the public receives fair treatment from government bodies and that public administration is reasonable and just. This is pursued through the provision of investigation and resolution services including the review of freedom of information determinations.

Activity 8: Industrial Relations

The objective of this activity is to provide services to ensure the rights and obligations of employees are protected and the relevant law applied to prevent and resolve workplace disputes.

Activity 9: Fines Enforcement and Recovery

The Fines Enforcement and Recovery Unit delivers an effective fines collection function for the state. The Unit is under the direction of the Fines Enforcement and Recovery Officer who has the necessary powers to operate an efficient and contemporary debt collection and enforcement function.

Activity 10: State Records

State Records provides statutory services for the management of, and access to, the state's archival collection of state and local government records and provision of advice on records and information management, legislation, policy and practices.

Activity 11: Consumer and Business Services

Consumer and Business Services is responsible for the promotion and protection of consumer's interests in South Australia.

Consumer and Business Services carries out a diversified role such as licensing, dispute resolution, revenue collection, and compliance with various legislative requirements. It includes services to consumers, businesses, licensed traders, and parties to residential tenancy agreements. Consumer and Business

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Services is also responsible for the regulation of liquor licensing, gambling (including the casino) and wagering.

Consumer and Business Services leads policy development and provides educational and awareness campaigns to ensure an informed community that is able to conduct its business fairly, efficiently, competitively and safely.

Activity 12: General/not attributable

Certain items of the Department are not allocated to activities.

Activities from 2014-15

Activity 1: Legal and Justice Services

This activity is responsible for the provision of legal services by the Crown Solicitor's Office, Office for the Director of Public Prosecutions, Solicitor-General as well as services provided by Forensic Science SA for coronial and police investigations. This activity also includes the Parliamentary Counsel and Justice Technology Services who provide a range of information technology services to justice related agencies.

The activity also includes the operations of the South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal which commenced operation on 30 March 2015.

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This activity is responsible for providing specialist legal policy advice and developing and reviewing legislative proposals. It also undertakes research and policy development, and provides statistical and evaluation services related to criminal, civil and social justice matters.

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Activity 11: General/not attributable

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Note 5: Employee benefits expenses

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages	113 543	106 941
Employment on-costs - superannuation	13 638	12 832
Annual leave	10 858	9 570
Employment on-costs - payroll tax	7 334	6 818
Long service leave	7 279	6 138
Board fees	1 220	1 575
TVSPs (refer below)	1 032	86
Skills and experience retention leave	732	661
Workers Compensation	113	971
Other employee related expenses	265	100
Total employee benefits expenses	156 014	145 692

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Targeted voluntary separation packages (TVSPs)		
Amounts paid during the reporting period to separated employees:		
TVSPs	1 032	86
Annual leave, LSL and SERL paid to those employees	792	6
Net cost to the department	1 824	92

The number of employees who received TVSPs during the reporting period was 14 (1).

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Note 5: Employee benefits expenses (continued)

Remuneration of officers

The number of officers whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:

	2016 Number	2015 Number
\$141 500 to \$145 000*	n/a	8
\$145 001 to \$155 000 **	47	47
\$155 001 to \$165 000 **	18	8
\$165 001 to \$175 000	10	13
\$175 001 to \$185 000 **	10	4
\$185 001 to \$195 000	-	4
\$195 001 to \$205 000 **	9	8
\$205 001 to \$215 000 **	8	14
\$215 001 to \$225 000	8	5
\$225 001 to \$235 000	1	4
\$235 001 to \$245 000	5	3
\$245 001 to \$255 000 **	3	5
\$255 001 to \$265 000	3	3
\$265 001 to \$275 000	-	8
\$275 001 to \$285 000 **	8	4
\$285 001 to \$295 000	4	1
\$295 001 to \$305 000	-	4
\$305 001 to \$315 000	3	3
\$315 001 to \$325 000 **	5	2
\$325 001 to \$335 000	3	1
\$355 001 to \$365 000	-	2
\$365 001 to \$375 000	1	2
\$395 001 to \$405 000	1	-
\$415 001 to \$425 000	2	-
\$445 001 to \$455 000	-	2
\$455 001 to \$465 000	3	-
\$495 001 to \$505 000	-	1
\$505 001 to \$515 000	1	-
\$515 001 to \$525 000	-	1
\$535 001 to \$545 000	-	2
\$545 001 to \$555 000	1	-
\$555 001 to \$565 000	1	1
\$565 001 to \$575 000	2	-
Total number of officers	157	160

* This band has been included for the purposes of reporting comparative figures based on the executive base level remuneration rate for 2014-15.

** Includes payment of long service leave, annual leave, termination benefits for officers who have left the Department.

The table includes all officers who received remuneration equal to or greater than the base executive remuneration level during the year. Remuneration of officers 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 officers was \$34.3 million (2015 - \$34 million).

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Note 5: Employee benefits expenses (continued)

Remuneration of officers by category

Legal	105	110
Executive	21	20
Other	31	30
Total number of officers	157	160

Note 6: Supplies and services

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Accommodation	22 596	20 781
Information and communications technology	17 501	17 038
Office expenses	2 751	2 730
Outsourced services	2 673	4 041
Contract staff	2 198	2 896
Telephone related expenses	1 922	1 801
Staff payments	1 887	2 105
Shared Services SA charges	1 845	2 043
Legal fees	1 638	2 051
Motor vehicle expenses	1 489	1 639
Consultancies	1 588	795
Laboratory supplies	1 370	1 309
Repairs, maintenance and minor purchases	1 187	1 011
Promotions and publications	1 059	1 160
Tax payments	844	855
Storage and archive costs	281	818
Insurance	277	277
Minor works	128	53
Other	5 235	4 932
Total supplies and services	68 469	68 335

The total supplies and services amount disclosed includes GST amounts not-recoverable from the ATO due to the Department not holding a valid tax invoice or payments relating to third party arrangements.

The number and dollar amount of consultancies paid/payable (included in supplies & services expense) that fell within the following bands:

	2016 Number	2016 \$'000	2015 Number	2015 \$'000
Below \$10 000	32	113	22	108
Between \$10 000 and \$50 000	18	412	15	364
Above \$50 000	9	1 065	4	323
Total paid/payable to consultants engaged	59	1 590	41	795

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Note 7: Grants and subsidies

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Community Legal Centres	5 327	5 642
SafeWork SA	2 206	3 808
Crime Prevention & Safe City Program	1 488	2 297
Native Title	880	875
Other	1 535	1 407
Total grants and subsidies	11 436	14 029

Note 8: Depreciation and amortisation

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Depreciation		
Leasehold improvements	3 512	1 622
Plant and equipment	711	863
Information technology	173	220
Buildings and other structures	151	177
Total depreciation	4 547	2 882
Amortisation		
Intangible assets	1 012	468
Total amortisation	1 012	468
Total depreciation and amortisation	5 559	3 350

Note 9: Other expenses

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Loss on revaluation	-	3 961
Witness expenses	633	664
Other	822	317
Total other expenses	1 455	4 942

The loss on revaluation of \$3.961 million relates to Land and Buildings in 2014-15 revaluation of a SafeWork SA facility which adjusts the value previously brought to account.

Note 10: Auditor's Remuneration

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Audit fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department relating to the audit of financial statements	337	317
Total auditor's remuneration	337	317

Other services

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

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Note 11: Net Loss from the disposal of non-current assets

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Plant and equipment		
Proceeds from disposal	-	-
Less net book value of assets disposed	30	56
Net (loss)/gain from disposal of plant and equipment	30	56
Total net (loss)/gain from disposal of non-current assets	30	56

Note 12: Revenues from fees and charges

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Licence and regulatory fees	55 684	53 936
Legal services	22 250	23 611
Network services	11 852	11 558
Recovery of expenditure	7 160	7 395
Forensic services	5 502	5 425
Other	348	476
Total revenues from fees and charges	102 796	102 401

Note 13: Recoveries

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Recovery of expenditure for:		
Industrial Relations Court and Commission	8 160	5 267
Crown Solicitor's Office	6 400	7 029
Business Operations	368	183
Consumer and Business Services	290	678
Other	3 733	2 711
Total recoveries	18 951	15 868

Note 14: Grants and subsidies

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Grants and subsidies received:		
Ombudsman SA	612	410
Medical Panels SA	466	2 579
Crown Solicitor's Office	135	135
Other	771	1 101
Total grants and subsidies received	1 984	4 225

Attorney-General's Department
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Note 15: Other income

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Other	3 081	2 001
Total other income	3 081	2 001

Note 16: Resources received free of charge

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Services received free of charge	-	700
Total Resources received free of charge	-	700

During 2014-15, ReturnToWorkSA provided in-kind services to SafeWork SA in relation to work, health and safety preventative activities valued at \$700,000.

Note 17: Revenues from / payments to SA Government

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Revenues from SA Government		
Appropriations from Consolidated Account pursuant to the Appropriation Act	112 540	106 055
Total revenues from SA Government	112 540	106 055

Total revenues from Government consists of \$112.5 million (\$106.1 million) for operational and capital funding. For details on the expenditure associated with the operational funding received refer to Note 5 to 10.

There were no material variations between the amount appropriated and the expenditure associated with this appropriation. Additional amounts were received during the year from the Treasurer's Contingency Fund.

Note 18: Cash and cash equivalents

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Deposits with the Treasurer	31 642	30 502
Cash on hand (including petty cash)	92	92
Total cash and cash equivalents	31 734	30 594

Deposits with the Treasurer

Includes funds held in the Accrual Appropriation Excess Funds Account of \$18.2 million (2015 - \$15.5 million). The balances of these funds are not available for general use ie funds can only be used in accordance with the Treasurer's/Under Treasurer's approval.

Interest rate risk

Cash on hand is non-interest bearing. Deposits with the Treasurer earn a floating interest rate, based on daily bank deposit rates. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents represents fair value.

Attorney-General's Department
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Note 19: Receivables

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Receivables	12 402	10 328
Less allowance for doubtful debts	(535)	(53)
	11 867	10 275
GST receivable	691	1 336
Prepayments	1 213	754
Total current receivables	13 771	12 365

Movement in the allowance for doubtful debts

The allowance for doubtful debts (allowance for impairment loss) is recognised when there is objective evidence (ie calculated on past experience and current and expected changes in client credit rating) that a receivable is impaired.

An allowance for impairment loss has been recognised in 'other expenses' in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for specific debtors and debtors assessed on a collective basis for which such evidence exists.

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Movements in the allowance for doubtful debts (impairment loss)		
Carrying amount at the start of the period	53	53
(Decrease)/Increase in the allowance	482	-
Carrying amount at the end of the period	535	53

Interest rate and credit risk

Receivables are raised for all goods and services provided for which payment has not been received. Receivables are normally settled within 30 days. Receivables, prepayments and accrued revenues are non-interest bearing.

Other than as recognised in the allowance for doubtful debts, it is not anticipated that counterparties will fail to discharge their obligations. The carrying amount of receivables approximates net fair value due to being receivable on demand. There is no concentration of credit risk.

- a) Maturity analysis of payables - Refer to table in Note 32: Financial Instruments/Financial Risk Management
- b) Categorisation of financial instruments and risk exposure information - Refer to Note 32: Financial Instruments/Financial Risk Management

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Note 20: Property, plant and equipment

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Land and buildings		
Land at fair value	590	590
Buildings	5 503	5 481
Accumulated depreciation	(151)	(1)
Total land and buildings	5 942	6 070
Leasehold improvements		
Leasehold improvements at fair value	27 880	18 452
Accumulated amortisation	(12 276)	(1 954)
Total leasehold improvements	15 604	16 498
Plant and equipment		
Plant and equipment at fair value	13 965	11 867
Accumulated depreciation	(11 599)	(9 727)
Total plant and equipment	2 366	2 140
Information technology		
Information technology at fair value	7 085	6 964
Accumulated depreciation	(6 752)	(6 579)
Total information technology	333	385
Library collections		
Library collections at cost (deemed fair value)	407	407
Total library collections	407	407
Capital work in progress		
Capital work in progress at cost	116	321
Total capital work in progress	116	321
Total property, plant and equipment	24 768	25 821

- Valuations of land & buildings and leasehold improvements were performed by Martin Burns, M.B.A., B.App.Sc. Property Resource Management, AAPI, an independent Certified Practising Valuer of Liquid Pacific as at 30 June 2015.
- There were no indications of impairment of plant and equipment at 30 June 2016.

Carrying amount of library collections

All items within the library collection had a 'fair value at the time of acquisition that was less than \$1 million or had an estimated useful life that was less than three years', and have not been revalued in accordance with APF III. The carrying value of these items are deemed to approximate fair value. These asset are classified in level 3 as there has been no subsequent adjustments to their value, except for management assumptions about the assets condition and remaining useful life.

Resources received free of charge

Resources received free of charge are recorded as revenue in the Statement of Comprehensive Income at their fair value. Contributions of services are recognised only when a fair value can be determined reliably and the services would be purchased if they had not been donated.

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Note 20: Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Property, plant and equipment movement schedule

	Land and buildings \$'000	Leasehold Improvements \$'000	Plant and Equipment \$'000	Information Technology \$'000	Library Collections \$'000	Capital Work in Progress \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying amount at 1							
July 2015	6 070	16 498	2 140	385	407	321	25 821
Additions	23	499	616	121	-	106	1 365
Depreciation and amortisation	(151)	(3 512)	(711)	(173)	-	-	(4 547)
Transfer in from restructure	-	2 119	76	-	-	-	2 195
Transfer from/to Work in Progress	-	-	275	-	-	(312)	(37)
Disposals	-	-	(30)	-	-	-	(30)
Other	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Carrying amount at 30							
June 2016	5 942	15 604	2 366	333	407	116	24 768

	Land and buildings \$'000	Leasehold Improvements \$'000	Plant and Equipment \$'000	Information Technology \$'000	Library Collections \$'000	Capital Work in Progress \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying amount at 1							
July 2014	-	7 332	2 157	555	407	379	10 830
Additions	174	2 875	526	50	-	311	3 936
Depreciation and amortisation	(177)	(1 622)	(863)	(220)	-	-	(2 882)
Transfer in from restructure	10 034	2 819	96	-	-	-	12 949
Transfer from/to Work in Progress	-	111	258	-	-	(369)	-
Revaluation increment / (decrement) (1)	(3 961)	4 983	-	-	-	-	1 022
Disposals	-	-	(34)	-	-	-	(34)
Carrying amount at 30							
June 2015	6 070	16 498	2 140	385	407	321	25 821

(1) The decrement of \$3.961 million to Land and Buildings in 2014-15 relates to the valuation of a SafeWork SA facility which adjusts the value previously brought to account. The increment of \$4.983 million to Leasehold Improvements in 2014-15 mainly relates to the valuation of the SafeWork SA and Forensic Science SA office fitouts.

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2016

Note 21: Intangible assets

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Computer software		
Internally developed computer software	8 587	6 680
Accumulated amortisation	(5 246)	(3 355)
Total internally generated computer software	3 341	3 325
 Computer software intangible work in progress		
Intangible work in progress at cost	6 223	4 304
Total work in progress	6 223	4 304
 Total intangible assets	9 564	7 629

Intangibles movement schedule

	Computer Software \$'000	Intangible work in progress \$'000	2016 Total \$'000
			2015 Total \$'000
2016			
Carrying amount at the start of the period	3 325	4 304	7 629
Additions	397	2 431	2 828
Transfers from/to WIP	571	(534)	37
Depreciation and amortisation	(1 012)	-	(1 012)
Disposals	-	-	-
Donated out asset	-	-	-
Transfers in from restructure	60	22	82
Carrying amount at the end of the period	3 341	6 223	9 564
 2015			
Carrying amount at the start of the period	512	3 422	3 934
Additions	2 111	2 110	4 221
Transfers from/to WIP	1 228	(1 228)	-
Depreciation and amortisation	(468)	-	(468)
Disposals	(22)	-	(22)
Donated asset	(36)	-	(36)
Other changes	-	-	-
Carrying amount at the end of the period	3 325	4 304	7 629

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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Note 22: Fair Value Measurement

Fair Value Hierarchy

The fair value of non-financial assets must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purposes. The Department categorises non-financial assets measured at fair value into hierarchy based on the level of inputs used in measurement.

Fair value measurements recognised in the balance sheet are categorised into the following levels at 30 June 2016.

Fair value measurements at 30 June 2016	Level 2	Level 3	2016
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Recurring fair value measurements			
Land and buildings (Note 20)	590	5 352	5 942
Leasehold improvements (Note 20)	-	15 604	15 604
Information technology (Note 20)	-	333	333
Library collections (Note 20)	-	407	407
Plant and equipment (Note 20)	-	2 366	2 366
Total recurring fair value measurements	590	24 062	24 652

Fair value measurements at 30 June 2015	Level 2	Level 3	2015
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Recurring fair value measurements			
Land and buildings (Note 20)	590	5 480	6 070
Leasehold improvements (Note 20)	-	16 498	16 498
Information technology (Note 20)	-	385	385
Library collections (Note 20)	-	407	407
Plant and equipment (Note 20)	-	2 140	2 140
Total recurring fair value measurements	590	24 910	25 500

There were no transfers of assets between level 1 and 2 fair value hierarchy levels in 2016. The Department's policy is to recognise transfers into and out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2016

Note 22: Fair Value Measurement (continued)

Reconciliation of recurring fair value measurements - Level 3

	Land and buildings \$'000	Leasehold Improvements \$'000	Information technology \$'000	Library collections \$'000	Plant and Equipment \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July 2015	5 480	16 498	385	407	2 140	24 910
Additions	23	499	121	-	616	1 259
Transfer from/to Work in Progress	-	-	-	-	275	275
Transfer in from restructure	-	2 119	-	-	76	2 195
Assets donated free of charge	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(30)	(30)
Gains/(losses) for the period recognised in the net result:						
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	(151)	(3 512)	(173)	-	(711)	(4 547)
Total gains/(losses) for the period recognised in net result	(151)	(3 512)	(173)	-	(711)	(4 547)
Gains/(losses) for the period recognised in other comprehensive income:						
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total gains/(losses) recognised in OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount at 30 June 2016	5 352	15 604	333	407	2 366	24 062
Reconciliation of recurring fair value measurements - Level 3						
Carrying amount at 1 July 2014	-	7 332	555	407	2 157	10 451
Additions	174	2 875	50	-	526	3 625
Transfer from/to Work in Progress	-	111	-	-	258	369
Transfer in from restructure	9 284	2 819	-	-	96	12 199
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(34)	(34)
Gains/(losses) for the period recognised in the net result:						
Revaluation	(3 801)	-	-	-	-	(3 801)
Depreciation and amortisation	(177)	(1 622)	(220)	-	(863)	(2 882)
Total gains/(losses) for the period recognised in net result	(3 978)	(1 622)	(220)	-	(863)	(6 683)
Gains/(losses) for the period recognised in other comprehensive income:						
Revaluation	-	4 983	-	-	-	4 983
Total gains/(losses) recognised in OCI	-	4 983	-	-	-	4 983
Carrying amount at 30 June 2015	5 480	16 498	385	407	2 140	24 910

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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Note 23: Payables

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Current		
Accruals	5 787	9 746
Creditors	681	2 898
Employment on-costs	2 308	1 923
Other current payables	25	29
Total current payables	8 801	14 596
Non-current		
Employee on-costs	3 150	2 721
Total non-current payables	3 150	2 721
Total payables	11 951	17 317

The Department of Treasury and Finance has performed an actuarial assessment of long service leave as at 30 June 2016. The percentage of the proportion of long service leave taken as leave has increased from the 30 June 2015 percentage rate of 37% to 40% for 30 June 2016 and the average factor for the calculation of employer superannuation on-cost is 10.2% (10.3% 2015). These rates are used in the employment on-cost calculation. The financial effect of the change in the superannuation on-cost rate on employment on-costs and employee benefit expense is immaterial.

Interest rate and credit risk

Creditors 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 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.

- a) Maturity analysis of payables - Refer to table in Note 32: Financial Instruments/Financial Risk Management
- b) Categorisation of financial instruments and risk exposure information - Refer to Note 32: Financial Instruments/Financial Risk Management

Note 24: Employee benefits

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Current		
Annual leave	9 647	8 800
Long service leave	3 432	2 597
Skills and experience retention leave	1 075	980
Accrued salaries and wages	1 811	935
Total current employee benefits	15 965	13 312
Non-current		
Long service leave	34 118	30 399
Total non-current employee benefits	34 118	30 399
Total employee benefits	50 083	43 711

AASB 119 contains the calculation methodology for long service leave liability. An actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance was used to calculate the liability.

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2016

Note 24: Employee benefits (continued)

AASB 119 requires the use of the yield on long term Commonwealth Government bonds as the discount rate in the measurement of the long service leave liability. The yield on long term Commonwealth Government bonds has decreased from 2015 (3%) to 2016 (2%).

This decrease in the bond yield, which is used as the rate to discount future long service leave cash flows, results in an increase in the reported long service leave liability.

The net financial effect of the changes in the current financial year is an increase in the long service leave liability of \$2.5 million and employee benefit expense of \$2.5 million. The impact on future periods is impracticable to estimate as the long service leave liability is calculated using a number of assumptions – a key assumption is the long-term discount rate.

The actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance left the salary inflation rate at 4% for long service leave liability and the salary inflation rate remained at 3% for annual leave and skills, experience and retention leave liability.

The Public Sector Skills and Experience Retention leave entitlement applies as from 1 July 2012 to public sector employees who have completed 15 or more years of effective service who are employed under the Public Sector Act 2009.

Note 25: Provisions

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Current		
Provision for workers compensation	736	535
Total current provisions	736	535
Non-current		
Provision for workers compensation	1 159	1 793
Total non-current provisions	1 159	1 793
Total provisions	1 895	2 328
Provision movement		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	2 328	2 001
(Decrease) increase in provisions recognised	(433)	327
Carrying amount at the end of the period	1 895	2 328

A liability has been reported to reflect unsettled workers compensation claims. The workers compensation provision is based on an actuarial assessment performed by the Office for the Public Sector.

Note 26: Other liabilities

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Current		
Other	231	72
Total current other liabilities	231	72

Other liabilities relate to unclaimed monies and accounts receivable refunds

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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Note 27: Cash flow reconciliation

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position	31 734	30 594
Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows	31 734	30 594
Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net cost of providing services		
Net cash provided by operating activities	4 577	12 055
Less revenues from SA Government	(112 540)	(106 055)
Add/less non-cash items		
Depreciation and amortisation	(5 559)	(3 350)
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	(30)	(54)
Donated assets	-	(36)
Non-current assets accrual in payables	756	824
Decrements on revaluation of non-current assets	-	(3 961)
Adjustment on restructure	1 166	7 119
Other non-cash items	-	(2)
Movements in assets and liabilities		
Increase/(decrease) in receivables	1 406	1 192
Increase/(decrease) in lease incentive receivable	2 257	642
(Increase)/decrease in payables	5 366	(4 272)
(Increase)/decrease in employee benefits	(6 372)	(10 104)
(Increase)/decrease in provisions	433	(327)
(Increase)/decrease in lease incentive liability	(1 746)	108
(Increase)/decrease in other liabilities/borrowings	(159)	4
Net cost of providing services	(110 445)	(106 217)

Note 28: Unrecognised Contractual Commitments

Operating lease commitments

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

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Within one year	19 687	17 585
Later than one year but not longer than five years	37 843	43 631
Later than five years	14 653	18 932
Total operating lease commitments	72 183	80 148

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

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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Note 28: Unrecognised Contractual Commitments (continued)

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.

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Other commitments		
Grants ⁽¹⁾	2 731	2 124
Motor vehicles ⁽²⁾	2 084	1 639
Capital	323	-
Other ⁽³⁾	2 842	644
Total	7 980	4 407
Within one year	5 520	3 410
Later than one year but not longer than five years	2 328	997
Later than five years	132	-
Total other commitments	7 980	4 407

(1) Grant amounts payable under agreements in respect of which the grantee has yet to provide the services required under the agreement.

(2) Agreements for the provision of motor vehicles to executive officers or sections (i.e. pool vehicles) are leased from SAFA through their agent LeasePlan Australia. There are no purchase options available to the Department.

(3) Other commitments relate to purchase orders placed for goods and services before 30 June 2016, maintenance agreements for Forensic Science SA and contractor agreements for the Fines Enforcement and Recovery Unit.

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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Note 29: Transferred functions

2015-16

As a result of administrative arrangements outlined in the South Australian Government Gazette on 21 May 2015, from 1 July 2015 the department took on responsibility for the State Records of South Australia, from the Department of Premier and Cabinet.

Assets and liabilities relating to State Records were transferred to the department as at 1 July 2015.

	State Records \$'000	Total \$'000
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Receivables	29	29
Inventories	7	7
Total current assets	36	36
 Non-current assets		
Receivables	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	2 277	2 277
Total non-current assets	2 277	2 277
Total assets	2 313	2 313
 Current liabilities		
Payables	168	168
Employee benefits	383	383
Provisions	2	2
Other liabilities	13	13
Total current liabilities	566	566
 Non-current liabilities		
Payables	52	52
Employee benefits	580	580
Provisions	4	4
Total non-current liabilities	636	636
Total liabilities	1 202	1 202
 Net assets transferred in	1 111	1 111

Net assets transferred into the department as a result of the administrative restructure were at the carrying amount. The net assets transferred in were treated as a contribution from the Government as owner.

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2016

Note 29: Transferred functions (continued)

2014-15

Under the Public Sector (Reorganisation of Public Sector Operations) Notice 2013, from 1 July 2014 the department took on responsibility for SafeWork SA from the Department of Premier and Cabinet.

Assets and liabilities relating to SafeWork SA were transferred to the department as at 1 July 2014.

	SafeWork SA \$'000	Total \$'000
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	36	36
Receivables	193	193
Total current assets	229	229
Non-current assets		
Receivables	1	1
Property, plant and equipment	12 949	12 949
Total non-current assets	12 950	12 950
Total assets	13 179	13 179
Current liabilities		
Payables	865	865
Employee benefits	2 400	2 400
Provisions	12	12
Total current liabilities	3 277	3 277
Non-current liabilities		
Payables	340	340
Employee benefits	3 664	3 664
Provisions	31	31
Total non-current liabilities	4 035	4 035
Total liabilities	7 312	7 312
Net assets transferred in	5 867	5 867

Net assets transferred into the department as a result of the administrative restructure were at the carrying amount. The net assets transferred in were treated as a contribution from the Government as owner.

Note 30: Contingent assets and liabilities

There are no contingent assets and liabilities as at 30 June 2016.

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2016

Note 31: Remuneration of Board and Committee Members

Members that were entitled to receive remuneration for membership during the 2015-16 financial year were:

Forensic Science Advisory Committee

B J Kearney*
A P Kimber*
C M Mealor*
S L Moretta
G J Steven*
M J Wieszyk*

SA Classification Council

B E Biggins (Apt: 12/11/2015)*
W Chapman*
A J Dale*
M J Dawson (Exp: 11/11/2015)*
A P Durkin (Apt: 12/11/2015)*
E Huxtable*
G S Karzis (Apt: 12/11/2015)*
J J Redman (Exp: 11/11/2015)*

South Australian Sentencing Advisory Council

P J Alexander
S Carter (Apt: 06/03/2016)*
L J Chapman
K P Duggan
R Healy (Apt: 10/11/2015)
I D Leader-Elliott
D A McLennan*
G Mead*
C M Mealor*
E F Nelson*
M J O'Connell*
I D Press*
J L Rice (Apt: 10/11/2015)
K K Thomas (Exp: 30/01/2015)*
L Williams*
M R Woods (Resigned: 10/12/2015)
A Wright*

South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal

M S Alvino*
M Bagato
J Bakas*
J Barnes
G Berce*
E L Bishop (Apt: 31/03/2016)*
E M Bishop
G Box
A Burgess*
C Byron-Scott*
C Byrt*
L A Clark
S Cole*
D T Coyte
B M Day
M D Rohan
P J Duffy
J S Dunstone
A Faulkner
J Forgan
I Garnham
S Georgiadis*

G Parker*
D Parker (Apt: 31/03/2016)*
J M Petrie
M Player-Brown*
A M Radin
N J Rainford*
D J Rathman (Apt: 31/03/2016)
G L Rawson
J C Richardson
M Rischbieth (Apt: 31/03/2016)*
J Rugless*
E F Skinner
D W Stevens
M Stevens*
L M Sudano
S J Thomas
K Tredrea (Apt: 19/01/2015)*
G N Twohig
L M Valentine
M Virgo*
W Wakefield*
H Ward (Apt: 31/03/2016)*

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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Note 31: Remuneration of Board and Committee Members (continued)

L Giaretto (Apt: 27/07/2015)*	D J Watkins (Apt: 31/03/2016)
L Gilfillan*	D P Watson
J Gipslis	A F Adair
D Gursansky	J P Adley
R Halliday	C Bindon
L Hastwell	G M Brideson
J Hundertmark (Apt: 31/03/2016)*	J S Dunstone
E Huxtable	M H Feldman
B Johns*	P Glover
J Irving	E Golding
A G King	M F Greig
J Lammersma	A Holliday
F H Lampard	R Hordern
S Langton*	D M Jeffries
C Larkin (Apt: 31/03/2016)	G Nardone
A Lazarevich (Apt: 31/03/2016)*	S Raphael
C D Lester*	S D Rogers
R Maerschel	L M Siegloff
H R Mares	J E Smith
K P McEvoy	L M Whiteway
P K Mickan	L Wiles
K J Millar	

Work Health and Safety Act 2012 Review Committee Panels

D A Black*	E Hennessy (Apt: 20/12/2015)*
J Briggs (Apt: 20/12/2015)*	S A Hills (Apt: 20/12/2015)*
R Cairney*	T Kaukas (Apt: 20/12/2015)*
J M Cavanough (Apt: 20/12/2015)*	N E Kitchin*
C J Cini*	M Linke (Apt: 20/12/2015)*
A Colella (Apt: 20/12/2015)*	B Mitropoulos*
M J Donald*	A L Moeller (Apt: 20/12/2015)*
T Earls*	V Moore*
P Eblen (Apt: 20/12/2015)*	G Parkes (Apt: 20/12/2015)*
V A Esther (Apt: 20/12/2015)*	M Paterson (Apt: 20/12/2015)*
T E Evans (Apt: 20/12/2015)*	E Pecorelli (Apt: 20/12/2015)*
A P Fairley*	R Pickering (Apt: 20/12/2015)*
J M Giles (Apt: 20/12/2015)*	D J Roberts*
A M Gleeson*	C Shearing (Apt: 20/12/2015)*
T Hardie (Apt: 20/12/2015)*	A Story (Apt: 20/12/2015)*
R Harding*	P Sutherland (Apt: 20/12/2015)*
D L Hegarty*	R Wormald*

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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Note 31: Remuneration of Board and Committee Members (continued)

SafeWork SA Advisory Council

D Blairs (Exp: 08/02/2015)*	M N Heylen*
M Boland*	S A Hills (Exp: 30/06/2015)
R Cairney*	P Lamps (Exp: 30/06/2015)
A M Cartledge	G McCarthy*
J M Cavanagh	T R Phillips (Exp: 08/02/2015)*
M Chettle (Exp: 30/06/2015)	J Rogers (Exp: 30/06/2015)
T E Evans (Exp: 30/06/2015)	J K Szakacs
B J Grant (Exp: 8/02/2015)*	D Thompson (Exp: 30/06/2015)
P Harrison (Exp: 30/06/2015)	

Asbestos Advisory Committee

T Altman (Exp:02/11/2014)*	S A Bellman
A Amorosi (Exp:02/11/2014)*	A M Cartledge
J L Barkla (Exp:02/11/2014)*	W Hanson*
M Boland*	M Hanson
C Brown (Exp:02/11/2014)*	N R Long
J A Flavel (Exp:02/11/2014)*	H J McDonald (Apt: 10/08/2015)
P A Jamieson*	E McInerney*
C Jones (Exp:02/11/2014)*	E L Munchenberg
S Mangas (Exp:02/11/2014)*	G J Murray
T W Miller (Exp:02/11/2014)*	M J O'Malley
K Mitchell*	G J Sauer (Apt: 05/01/2016)*
D J Roberts (Exp:02/11/2014)*	K S Tolotta*
J K Szakacs*	G A Warner

Industrial Relations Consultative Council

J Barbaro (Apt: 17/03/2016)*	P Lamps (Apt: 17/03/2016)*
D Blairs (Exp: 14/05/2016)*	J McMahon (Exp: 14/05/2016)*
M Boland (Exp: 14/05/2016)*	M Mead (Apt: 26/05/2016)*
R Cairney (Exp: 14/05/2016)	A L Moeller (Exp: 14/05/2016)*
W A Campana (Exp: 14/05/2016)*	A Purdy (Exp: 14/05/2016)*
M Chettle (Apt: 17/03/2016)*	E Ranieri (Apt: 17/03/2016)*
E Dabars (Apt: 17/03/2016)*	J Rau*
T E Evans (Apt: 17/03/2016)*	J Rogers (Apt: 17/03/2016)*
D Gray (Apt: 17/03/2016)*	C Starr (Exp: 14/05/2016)*
J E Hanson (Exp: 14/05/2016)*	A Story (Exp: 14/05/2016)*
P Harrison (Apt: 17/03/2016)*	H Treloar (Apt: 17/03/2016)*
S A Hills (Apt: 17/03/2016)*	

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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Note 31: Remuneration of Board and Committee Members (continued)

Audit & Risk Management Committee

T Brumfield*
A Gale*
M Hanson*
G Jaksa*
P J Martin
D Soullo*
K S Tolotta*
M Turner*

State Records Council (Added 1/07/15)

J C Brown
J Burgess*
J S Fetherstonhaugh
A W Leviston (Apt: 05/01/2016)
G A Mackie (Apt: 01/06/2016)*
S E Marsden
K Nicholas*
H P Onopko (Apt: 05/01/2016)
I T Sutherland

* 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.

The number of members whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:

	2016	2015
	Number of members	Number of members
\$0 - \$9 999	182	264
\$10 000 - \$19 999	8	19
\$20 000 - \$29 999	5	7
\$30 000 - \$39 999	2	3
\$40 000 - \$49 999	3	2
\$50 000 - \$59 999	-	5
\$60 000 - \$69 999	5	2
\$70 000 - \$79 999	5	1
\$80 000 - \$89 999	1	-
\$120 000 - \$129 999	-	1
\$180 000 - \$189 999	-	1
Total number of members	211	305

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 \$1.33 million (2015 - \$1.7 million).

Amounts paid to a superannuation plan for board/committee members was \$0.11 million (2015 - \$0.14 million).

The Guardianship Board, Residential Tenancies Tribunal and the Health Practitioners Tribunal were abolished in March 2015 and some members transitioned to the South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal.

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.

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2016

Note 32: Financial Instruments/Financial Risk Management

Risk management is managed by the department's corporate services section and the departmental risk management policies are in accordance with the Risk Management Policy Statement issued by the Premier and Treasurer and the principles established in the Australian Standard Risk Management Principles and Guidelines.

The department is exposed to financial risk - liquidity risk, credit risk and market risk. There have been no changes in risk exposure since the last reporting period.

Categorisation of financial instruments

Details of significant accounting policies and methods adopted including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement, and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised with respect to each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 2 "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies".

Category of financial assets and financial liabilities	Statement of Financial Position line item	Note	Carrying Amount 2016 \$'000	Fair Value 2016 \$'000	Carrying Amount 2015 \$'000	Fair Value 2015 \$'000
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	Cash and cash equivalents	18	31 734	31 734	30 594	30 594
Loans and receivables	Receivables ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	19	11 867	11 867	10 275	10 275
Financial liabilities						
Financial liabilities at cost	Payables ⁽¹⁾	23	5 229	5 229	10 427	10 427
	Other liabilities	26	231	231	72	72

(1) Receivable and payable amounts disclosed here exclude amounts relating to statutory receivables and payables. In government, certain rights to receive or pay cash may not be contractual and therefore in these situations, the requirements will not apply. Where rights or obligations have their source in legislation such as levy receivables/payables, tax equivalents, commonwealth tax etc they would be excluded from the disclosure. The standard defines contract as enforceable by law. All amounts recorded are carried at cost (not materially different from amortised cost).

(2) Receivables amount disclosed here excludes prepayments. Prepayments are presented in Note 17 as trade and other receivables in accordance with paragraph 78(b) of AASB 101. However, prepayments are not financial assets as defined in AASB 132 as the future economic benefit of these assets is the receipt of goods and services rather than the right to receive cash or another financial asset.

Fair Value

The Department does not recognise any financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value (refer to Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies).

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 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. 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. There are no Financial Assets administered by the Department past due.

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2016

Note 32: Financial Instruments/Financial Risk Management (continued)

Ageing analysis of financial assets

The following table discloses the ageing of financial assets which are past due, analysed into those assets which are impaired and not impaired.

	Past due by			Total \$'000
	Overdue for < 30 days \$'000	Overdue for 30-60 days \$'000	Overdue for > 60 days \$'000	
2016				
Not Impaired				
Receivables ⁽¹⁾	10 672	1 145	533	12 350
Impaired				
Receivables	-	-	535	535
2015				
Not Impaired				
Receivables ⁽¹⁾	9 520	496	294	10 310
Impaired				
Receivables	-	-	53	53

Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities

The following table discloses the maturity analysis of financial assets and financial liabilities.

	Contractual maturities			
	Carrying amount \$'000	<1 year \$'000	1-5 years \$'000	
2016				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	31 734	31 734	-	-
Loans and receivables	11 867	11 867	-	-
Total financial assets	43 601	43 601	-	-
Financial liabilities				
Payables	5 229	5 229	-	-
Other liabilities	231	161	70	-
Total financial liabilities	5 460	5 390	70	-

	Contractual maturities			
	Carrying amount \$'000	<1 year \$'000	1-5 years \$'000	
2015				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	30 594	30 594	-	-
Receivables ⁽¹⁾	10 275	10 275	-	-
Total financial assets	40 869	40 869	-	-
Financial liabilities				
Payables ⁽¹⁾	10 427	10 427	-	-
Other liabilities	72	72	-	-
Total financial liabilities	10 499	10 499	-	-

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2016

Note 32: Financial Instruments/Financial Risk Management (continued)

(1) Receivable and payable amounts disclosed here exclude amounts relating to statutory receivables and payables.

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 aims to settle undisputed accounts within 30 days from the date the invoice is first received.

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

Market Risk

The Department currently holds no interest bearing financial instruments and is not exposed to interest rate risk.

Sensitivity Analysis

A sensitivity analysis has not been undertaken for the interest rate risk of the Department as it has been determined that the possible impact on profit and loss or total equity from fluctuations in interest rates is immaterial.

Note 33: Prior Period adjustments to equity

This amount of \$741,000 and has been disclosed as a prior period adjustment to retained earnings in the Statement of Changes in Equity. This includes a provision for doubtful debts adjustment of \$741,000 for the Crown Solicitors Office that have since been written off.

Note 34: Events after reporting period

There are no known events after balance date that affect these financial statements.

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2016

Note 35: Transactions with SA Government

The following table discloses revenues, expenses, financial assets and liabilities where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at the reporting date, classified according to their nature. Transactions with SA Government entities below the threshold of \$100 000 have been included with the non-government transactions, classified according to their nature.

	Note	SA Government		Non-SA Government		Total	
		2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Expenses							
Employee benefits expenses	5	7 362	6 818	148 652	138 874	156 014	145 692
Supplies and services	6						
Accommodation		20 950	19 825	1 646	956	22 596	20 781
Information and communications technology		5 778	5 307	11 723	11 731	17 501	17 038
Office expenses		2	2	2 749	2 728	2 751	2 730
Outsourced services		126	198	2 547	3 843	2 673	4 041
Contract staff		24	13	2 174	2 883	2 198	2 896
Telephone related expenses		1 286	1 199	636	602	1 922	1 801
Staff payments		75	153	1 812	1 952	1 887	2 105
Shared Services SA charges		1 845	2 043	-	-	1 845	2 043
Legal fees		11	155	1 627	1 896	1 638	2 051
Motor vehicle expenses		221	1 560	1 268	79	1 489	1 639
Consultancies		-	-	1 588	795	1 588	795
Laboratory supplies		-	-	1 370	1 309	1 370	1 309
Repairs, maintenance and minor purchases		3	8	1 184	1 003	1 187	1 011
Promotions and publications		77	21	982	1 139	1 059	1 160
Tax payments		78	74	766	781	844	855
Storage and archive costs		-	15	281	803	281	818
Insurance		277	277	-	-	277	277
Minor works		75	3	53	50	128	53
Other		446	4 161	4 789	771	5 235	4 932
Grants and subsidies	7						
Community Legal Centres		-	-	5 327	5 642	5 327	5 642
SafeWork SA		-	-	2 206	3 808	2 206	3 808
Crime Prevention & Safe City Program		262	940	1 226	1 357	1 488	2 297
Native Title		-	-	880	875	880	875
Other		221	562	1 314	845	1 535	1 407
Depreciation and amortisation	8	-	-	5 559	3 350	5 559	3 350
Donated asset		-	36	-	-	-	36
Net loss from the disposal of non-current assets	11	-	56	30	-	30	56
Other expenses	9						
Loss on revaluation		-	3 961	-	-	-	3 961
Witness expenses		633	664	-	-	633	664
Other		337	317	485	-	822	317
Total expenses		40 089	48 368	202 874	188 072	242 963	236 440

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2016

Note 35: Transactions with SA Government (continued)

	Note	SA Government		Non-SA Government		Total	
		2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income							
Revenues from fees and charges	12						
Licence and regulatory fees		18 945	10 951	36 739	42 985	55 684	53 936
Legal services		12 445	13 711	9 805	9 900	22 250	23 611
Network services		11 852	11 022	-	536	11 852	11 558
Recovery of expenditure		6 496	5 862	664	1 533	7 160	7 395
Forensic services		4 400	4 303	1 102	1 122	5 502	5 425
Other		113	98	235	378	348	476
Recoveries	13						
Industrial Relations Court & Commission		1 045	4 496	7 115	771	8 160	5 267
Crown Solicitor's Office		5 233	5 840	1 167	1 189	6 400	7 029
Business Operations		81	84	287	99	368	183
Consumer and Business Services		25	48	265	630	290	678
Other		3 164	-	569	2 711	3 733	2 711
Commonwealth revenue		-	-	5 706	5 028	5 706	5 028
Grants and subsidies	14						
Ombudsman SA		612	314	-	96	612	410
Medical Panels SA		466	2 571	-	8	466	2 579
Crown Solicitor's Office		135	135	-	-	135	135
Other		753	382	18	719	771	1 101
Resource received free of charge		-	700	-	-	-	700
Other income	15	699	-	2 382	2 001	3 081	2 001
Revenues from SA Government	17	112 540	106 055	-	-	112 540	106 055
Total income		179 004	166 572	66 054	69 706	245 058	236 278
Financial assets							
Receivables	19						
Receivables		11 209	8 681	1 193	1 647	12 402	10 328
Less allowance for doubtful debts		-	-	(535)	(53)	(535)	(53)
GST receivable		-	-	691	1 336	691	1 336
Prepayments		113	-	1 100	754	1 213	754
Lease incentive receivable		2 899	642	-	-	2 899	642
Total financial assets		14 221	9 323	2 449	3 684	16 670	13 007
Financial liabilities							
Payables	23						
Accruals		2 105	2 899	3 682	6 847	5 787	9 746
Creditors		675	1 597	6	1 301	681	2 898
Employee on-costs		2 519	666	2 939	3 978	5 458	4 644
Other current payables		-	-	25	29	25	29
Total financial liabilities		5 299	5 162	6 652	12 155	11 951	17 317

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2016

Note 36: Budgetary Reporting and Explanations of major variances between budget and actual amounts

Statement of Comprehensive Income	Note	Original budget¹	Actual	Variance
		2016	2016	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Expenses				
Employee benefits		152 323	156 014	3 691
Supplies and services		69 228	68 469	(759)
Grants and subsidies		14 721	11 436	(3 285)
Depreciation and amortisation		5 222	5 559	337
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets		-	30	30
Other		1 046	1 455	409
Total Expenses		242 540	242 963	423
Income				
Fees and charges	a	90 510	102 796	12 286
Recoveries		26 448	18 951	(7 497)
Commonwealth revenues		5 296	5 706	410
Grants and subsidies		3 397	1 984	(1 413)
Other		6 708	3 081	(3 627)
Total income		132 359	132 518	159
Net cost of providing services		110 181	110 445	264
Revenues from / payments to SA government				
Revenues from SA government		109 678	112 540	2 862
Total net revenues from SA Government		109 678	112 540	2 862
Net result		(503)	2 095	2 598
Other comprehensive income				
Total other comprehensive income				
Total comprehensive result		(503)	2 095	2 598

Explanations are required to be provided for variances where the variance exceeds the greater of 10 per cent of the original budgeted amount and 5 per cent of original budgeted total expenses.

¹ These budgeted amounts have not been subject to audit. Budget information refers to the amounts presented to Parliament in the original budgeted financial statements in respect of the reporting period (2015-16 Budget Papers, Budget Paper 4). These original budgeted amounts have been presented and classified on a basis that is consistent with line items in the financial statements. However, these amounts have not been adjusted to reflect revised budgets or administrative restructures/machinery of government changes.

a) Fees and charges was greater than the original budget due to a misclassification in the income budget for SafeWork SA which was corrected during 2015-16, and is offset by a corresponding variance in Recoveries income.

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2016

Note 36: Budgetary Reporting and Explanations of major variances between budget and actual amounts (continued)

Investing expenditure summary	Note	Original budget¹	Actual	Variance
		2016 \$'000	2016 \$'000	\$'000
Total new projects		641	-	(641)
Total existing projects		4 388	1 243	(3 145)
Total annual program		854	2 974	2 120
Total investing expenditure		5 883	4 217	(1 666)

¹ These budgeted amounts have not been subject to audit. Budget information refers to the amounts presented to Parliament in the original budgeted financial statements in respect of the reporting period (2015-16 Budget Papers, Budget Paper 4). These original budgeted amounts have been presented and classified on a basis that is consistent with line items in the financial statements. However, these amounts have not been adjusted to reflect revised budgets or administrative restructures/machinery of government changes.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Annual Administered Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2016

Attorney-General's Department
Statement of Administered Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Expenses			
Payments to Consolidated Account		362 354	358 477
Grants and subsidies	A8	46 712	42 931
Victims of Crime payments	A9	13 420	12 578
State Rescue Helicopter Service Charges	A10	16 950	11 875
Employee benefits	A11	25 547	21 099
Depreciation and amortisation	A12	7 273	6 747
Donated assets		9	6 170
Net loss from the disposal of non-current assets	A7	-	51
Other	A13	77 939	71 366
Total expenses		550 204	531 294
Income			
Taxation	A2	287 588	290 783
Revenues from SA Government	A3	72 490	97 017
Fines and related fees		86 656	78 954
Victims of Crime levies		42 037	42 668
Government Radio Network recoveries		26 130	25 046
Commonwealth revenue		15 699	16 194
Grants and subsidies received	A4	3 859	2 610
Interest and investment	A5	21 690	20 259
Fees and charges		2 947	2 814
Donated assets		-	36
Recoveries and other income	A6	16 742	11 329
Total income		575 838	587 710
Net result		25 634	56 416
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to net result</i>			
Changes in property, plant and equipment asset revaluation surplus		-	132
<i>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to net result when specific conditions are met</i>			
Market value movement of investments		2 922	3 048
Total other comprehensive income		2 922	3 180
Total comprehensive result		28 556	59 596

The net result and total comprehensive result are attributable to the SA Government as owner.

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

Attorney-General's Department
Statement of Administered Financial Position
as at 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	A14	422 701	405 703
Receivables	A15	34 436	32 566
Investments	A16	124 909	114 963
Total current assets		582 046	553 232
Non-current assets			
Investments	A16	147 563	138 841
Intangible assets	A18	620	783
Property, plant and equipment	A17	62 151	60 587
Total non-current assets		210 334	200 211
Total assets		792 380	753 443
Current liabilities			
Payables	A20	8 298	8 423
Employee benefits	A21	1 694	1 357
Lease incentives liability		116	116
Other current liabilities	A22	120 244	116 776
Total current liabilities		130 352	126 672
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	A20	224	164
Employee benefits	A21	2 422	1 831
Lease incentives liability		698	814
Other non-current liabilities	A22	95 690	89 524
Total non-current liabilities		99 034	92 333
Total liabilities		229 386	219 005
Net assets		562 994	534 438
Equity			
Investments market value reserve		18 593	15 671
Asset revaluation surplus		18 501	18 501
Retained earnings		525 900	500 266
Total equity		562 994	534 438

The total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner

Unrecognised contractual commitments	A24
Contingent assets and liabilities	A25

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

Attorney-General's Department
Statement of Administered Changes in Equity
for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Note	Investment Market Value Reserve \$'000	Asset Revaluation Surplus \$'000	Retained Earnings \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 30 June 2014		12 623	18 369	443 836	474 828
Prior period adjustments to equity		-	-	14	14
Balance at 30 June 2014		12 623	18 369	443 850	474 842
Net result for 2014-15		-	-	56 416	56 416
Gain on revaluation of leasehold improvements		-	132	-	132
Gain or losses taken to equity		3 048	-	-	3 048
Total comprehensive result for 2014-15		3 048	132	56 416	59 596
Balance at 30 June 2015		15 671	18 501	500 266	534 438
Restated balance at 30 June 2015		15 671	18 501	500 266	534 438
Net result for 2015-16		-	-	25 634	25 634
Gain or losses taken to equity		2 922	-	-	2 922
Total comprehensive result for 2015-16		2 922	-	25 634	28 556
Balance at 30 June 2016		18 593	18 501	525 900	562 994

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

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

Attorney-General's Department
Statement of Administered Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash inflows			
Taxation receipts		287 588	290 823
Receipts from SA Government		72 490	96 973
Bond lodgements		96 431	88 074
Fines and related fees		87 329	80 851
Victims of Crime levies		42 037	42 634
Government Radio Network recoveries		26 130	25 046
Receipts from Commonwealth		15 699	16 194
Interest and investment receipts		11 139	12 098
Bond guarantee receipts		7 925	7 896
Fees and charges		2 947	2 814
Grants and subsidies received		3 859	2 610
Other receipts		15 527	10 070
Cash used in operations		669 101	676 083
Cash outflows			
Payments to Consolidated Account		(361 928)	(373 421)
Bond refunds		(86 218)	(81 831)
Grants payments		(46 712)	(42 931)
Employee benefit payments		(24 570)	(20 269)
Victims of Crime payments		(13 420)	(12 578)
Bond guarantee payments		(7 581)	(7 716)
Other payments		(94 961)	(81 645)
Cash generated from operations		(635 390)	(620 391)
Net cash provided by operating activities	A23	33 711	55 692
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash outflows			
Payments for investments		(6 884)	(7 800)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(10 147)	(9 440)
Cash used in investing activities		(17 031)	(17 240)
Net cash provided by investing activities		(17 031)	(17 240)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Cash inflows			
Proceeds from lease fitout		318	278
Cash used in financing activities		318	278
Net cash provided by financing activities		318	278
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		16 998	38 730
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		405 703	366 973
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	A14	422 701	405 703

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

Attorney-General's Department
Schedule of Expenses and Income attributable to Administered activities

Administered Activity	Liquor and Gambling Services		Consumer and Business Services		Victims of Crime	
	1		2		3	
	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Administered expenses						
Payments to Consolidated Account	290 426	292 891	-	-	-	-
Grants and subsidies	3 082	2 663	584	482	3 876	3 640
Victims of Crime payments	-	-	-	-	13 420	12 578
State Rescue Helicopter Service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee benefits	-	-	-	-	1 276	486
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	-	-	(1)	-
Donated assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net loss from the disposal of non-current assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	5 648	3 726	2 675	6 785	2 368	2 627
Total administered expenses	299 156	299 280	3 259	7 247	20 939	19 331
Administered income						
Taxation	287 588	290 783	-	-	-	-
Revenues from SA Government	2 702	2 502	-	-	8 222	9 303
Fines and related fees	-	-	-	-	-	-
Victims of Crime levies	-	-	-	-	42 037	42 668
Government Radio Network recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commonwealth revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants and subsidies received	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and investment	-	-	9 821	8 755	3 991	4 168
Fees and charges	2 778	2 623	-	-	-	-
Donated assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries and other income	5 975	3 751	568	794	2 242	1 957
Total administered income	299 043	299 659	10 389	9 549	56 492	58 096
Net cost of providing services	(113)	379	7 130	2 302	35 553	38 765

Attorney-General's Department
Schedule of Expenses and Income attributable to Administered activities

Administered Activity	State Rescue		Trust Accounts		Emergency	
	4		5		6	
	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Administered expenses						
Payments to Consolidated Account	1 057	1 051	-	-	-	-
Grants and subsidies	-	-	-	-	234	206
Victims of Crime payments	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Rescue Helicopter Service						
Charges	16 950	11 875	-	-	-	-
Employee benefits	188	221	3 978	3 529	1 398	1 358
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	307	167	2 063	2 026
Donated assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net loss from the disposal of non-current assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	42	92	1 872	2 170	3 435	3 439
Total administered expenses	18 237	13 239	6 157	5 866	7 130	7 029
Administered income						
Taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenues from SA Government	12 950	9 451	-	-	4 473	5 735
Fines and related fees	-	-	-	-	-	-
Victims of Crime levies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government Radio Network recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commonwealth revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants and subsidies received	2 857	638	-	-	290	871
Interest and investment	-	-	7 868	7 325	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donated assets	-	-	-	36	-	-
Recoveries and other income	5 230	3 605	1 728	622	550	-
Total administered income	21 037	13 694	9 596	7 983	5 313	6 606
Net cost of providing services	2 800	455	3 439	2 117	(1 817)	(423)

Attorney-General's Department
Schedule of Expenses and Income attributable to Administered activities

Administered Activity	Legal Aid		SA Government Radio		Fines Enforcement and Recovery	
	7		8		9	
	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Administered expenses						
Payments to Consolidated Account	-	-	-	-	70 149	63 905
Grants and subsidies	37 121	33 974	76	73	-	-
Victims of Crime payments	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Rescue Helicopter Service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee benefits	-	-	2 089	1 893	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	3 993	3 952	-	-
Donated assets	-	-	9	6 170	-	-
Net loss from the disposal of non-current assets	-	-	-	51	-	-
Other	-	-	21 286	20 303	16 936	15 305
Total administered expenses	37 121	33 974	27 453	32 442	87 085	79 210
Administered income						
Taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenues from SA Government	21 322	17 757	(4 830)	8 993	-	-
Fines and related fees	-	-	-	-	86 656	78 954
Victims of Crime levies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government Radio Network recoveries	-	-	26 130	25 046	-	-
Commonwealth revenue	15 699	16 194	-	-	-	-
Grants and subsidies received	-	23	-	-	-	-
Interest and investment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donated assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries and other income	-	-	5	35	-	-
Total administered income	37 021	33 974	21 305	34 074	86 656	78 954
Net cost of providing services	(100)	-	(6 148)	1 632	(429)	(256)

Attorney-General's Department
Schedule of Expenses and Income attributable to Administered activities

Administered Activity	Independent Commission Against Corruption and Office for Public Integrity		Other		Total	
	10		11			
	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Administered expenses						
Payments to Consolidated Account	-	-	722	630	362 354	358 477
Grants and subsidies	-	107	1 739	1 786	46 712	42 931
Victims of Crime payments	-	-	-	-	13 420	12 578
State Rescue Helicopter Service Charges	-	-	-	-	16 950	11 875
Employee benefits	5 964	4 940	10 654	8 672	25 547	21 099
Depreciation and amortisation	832	572	79	30	7 273	6 747
Donated assets	-	-	-	-	9	6 170
Net loss from the disposal of non-current assets	-	-	-	-	-	51
Other	2 904	2 660	20 773	14 279	77 939	71 366
Total administered expenses	9 700	8 279	33 967	25 397	550 204	531 294
Administered income						
Taxation	-	-	-	-	287 588	290 783
Revenues from SA Government	7 588	10 547	20 063	32 729	72 490	97 017
Fines and related fees	-	-	-	-	86 656	78 954
Victims of Crime levies	-	-	-	-	42 037	42 668
Government Radio Network recoveries	-	-	-	-	26 130	25 046
Commonwealth revenue	-	-	-	-	15 699	16 194
Grants and subsidies received	-	-	712	1 078	3 859	2 610
Interest and investment	-	-	10	11	21 690	20 259
Fees and charges	-	-	169	191	2 947	2 814
Donated assets	-	-	-	-	-	36
Recoveries and other income	12	3	432	562	16 742	11 329
Total administered income	7 600	10 550	21 386	34 571	575 838	587 710
Net cost of providing services	(2 100)	2 271	(12 581)	9 174	25 634	56 416

Attorney-General's Department
Schedule of Assets and Liabilities attributable to Administered Activities

Administered Activity	Liquor and Gambling Services		Consumer and Business Services		Victims of Crime	
	1		2		3	
	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Administered assets						
Current						
Cash and cash equivalents	29 108	29 533	75 269	71 080	239 710	204 021
Receivables	22 363	22 748	2 098	1 644	1 570	1 605
Investments	-	-	38 817	29 955	-	-
Non-current						
Investments	-	-	31 485	28 563	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	(1)	-
Total administered assets	51 471	52 281	147 669	131 242	241 279	205 626
Administered liabilities						
Current						
Payables	69	157	337	62	441	637
Employee benefits	-	-	-	-	119	50
Lease incentives liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other current liabilities	24 152	24 723	-	-	-	-
Non-current						
Payables	-	-	-	-	29	10
Employee benefits	-	-	-	-	319	112
Lease incentives liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-current liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total administered liabilities	24 221	24 880	337	62	908	809
Net administered assets	27 250	27 401	147 332	131 180	240 371	204 817

Attorney-General's Department
Schedule of Assets and Liabilities attributable to Administered Activities

Administered Activity	State Rescue		Trust Accounts		Emergency	
	4		5		6	
	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Administered assets						
Current						
Cash and cash equivalents	4 686	2 322	8 286	10 002	6 085	5 911
Receivables	244	369	4 180	2 920	232	252
Investments	-	-	86 092	85 008	-	-
Non-current						
Investments	-	-	116 078	110 278	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-	620	783	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	59	159	11 017	12 899
Total administered assets	4 930	2 691	215 315	209 150	17 334	19 062
Administered liabilities						
Current						
Payables	1 274	1 845	674	1 250	94	128
Employee benefits	17	13	-	-	162	104
Lease incentives liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other current liabilities	12	8	89 066	86 359	-	-
Non-current						
Payables	3	3	-	-	24	18
Employee benefits	43	36	-	-	259	201
Lease incentives liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-current liabilities	-	-	95 690	89 524	-	-
Total administered liabilities	1 349	1 905	185 430	177 133	539	451
Net administered assets	3 581	786	29 885	32 017	16 795	18 611

Attorney-General's Department
Schedule of Assets and Liabilities attributable to Administered Activities

Administered Activity	Legal Aid		SA Government Radio		Fines Enforcement and Recovery	
	7		8		9	
	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Administered assets						
Current						
Cash and cash equivalents	2	(24)	45 346	57 949	7 241	6 603
Receivables	10	25	2 757	1 340	595	569
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-current						
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	45 386	42 060	-	-
Total administered assets	12	1	93 489	101 349	7 836	7 172
Administered liabilities						
Current						
Payables	110	-	1 300	3 357	(34)	(18)
Employee benefits	-	-	167	160	-	-
Lease incentives liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other current liabilities	-	-	265	-	6 691	5 582
Non-current						
Payables	-	-	39	32	-	-
Employee benefits	-	-	423	355	-	-
Lease incentives liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-current liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total administered liabilities	110	-	2 194	3 904	6 657	5 564
Net administered assets	(98)	1	91 295	97 445	1 179	1 608

Attorney-General's Department
Schedule of Assets and Liabilities attributable to Administered Activities

Administered Activity	Independent Commission Against Corruption and Office for Public Integrity		Other		Total	
	10		11			
	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Administered assets						
Current						
Cash and cash equivalents	3 251	5 008	3 717	13 298	422 701	405 703
Receivables	114	485	273	609	34 436	32 566
Investments	-	-	-	-	124 909	114 963
Non-current						
Investments	-	-	-	-	147 563	138 841
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	620	783
Property, plant and equipment	5 449	5 150	241	319	62 151	60 587
Total administered assets	8 814	10 643	4 231	14 226	792 380	753 443
Administered liabilities						
Current						
Payables	401	341	3 632	664	8 298	8 423
Employee benefits	678	539	551	491	1 694	1 357
Lease incentives liability	116	116	-	-	116	116
Other current liabilities	-	-	58	104	120 244	116 776
Non-current						
Payables	36	20	93	81	224	164
Employee benefits	396	222	982	905	2 422	1 831
Lease incentives liability	698	814	-	-	698	814
Other non-current liabilities	-	-	-	-	95 690	89 524
Total administered liabilities	2 325	2 052	5 316	2 245	229 386	219 005
Net administered assets	6 489	8 591	(1 085)	11 981	562 994	534 438

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2016

Note A1 Administered Activities

Activity 1: Liquor and Gambling Services

This administered activity recognises activities in relation to the receipt of payments associated with Gaming Machines and Gaming Taxation. It also recognises receipts and payments associated with Betting Services, Racing Operations, Lottery Licences and Liquor Subsidies.

Activity 2: Consumer and Business Services

This administered activity includes activities in relation to the Agents Indemnity Fund and the Second Hand Vehicles Compensation Fund.

Activity 3: Victims of Crime

This administered activity 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 an interest bearing special deposit account.

Activity 4: State Rescue

This administered activity relates to the activities of the State Rescue Helicopter Service used by the SA Police Department, Department of Health, SA Country Fire Service, SA Ambulance Service and other non-government organisations.

Activity 5: Trust Accounts

This administered activity relates to activities associated with the Residential Tenancies Fund and the Crown Solicitor's Trust Account. 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).

Activity 6: Emergency

This administered activity relates to activities associated with the ongoing maintenance and support of the SA Computer Aided Dispatch (SACAD) systems and services relied on by the State's police, ambulance and emergency services.

Activity 7: Legal Aid

This administered activity 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.

Activity 8: Government Radio Network

This administered activity relates to a significant project to upgrade the existing SA Government Radio Network (SAGRN), together with the ongoing maintenance and support of the SAGRN systems and services on which South Australian public safety organisations and government agencies rely to meet their radio communications needs.

Activity 9: Fines Enforcement and Recovery

This administered activity relates to the collection of revenue from the Fines Enforcement and Recovery Unit.

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2016

Note A1 Administered Activities (continued)

Activity 10: Independent Commission Against Corruption and Office for Public Integrity

This administered activity seeks to:

- identify and investigate corruption in public administration;
- assist in identifying and dealing with misconduct and maladministration in public administration; and
- prevent or minimise corruption, misconduct and maladministration in public administration through education and evaluation of practices, policies and procedures.

Activity 11: Other

This administered activity reflects the financial performance and position of various other administered activities, including Royal Commissions which, administratively, fall under the Department.

Note A2 Taxation revenue

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Taxation gaming machines	283 863	286 991
Taxation off-course totalisator	3 725	3 792
Total taxation revenue	287 588	290 783

Note A3 Revenues from SA Government

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Appropriations from Consolidated Account pursuant to the Appropriations Act	59 822	77 365
Appropriations received from the Treasurer's Contingency Fund	-	7 251
Appropriations under other Acts	12 668	12 401
Total revenues from SA Government	72 490	97 017

Total revenues from Government consists of \$59.8 million (\$77.4 million) for operational and capital funding. For details on the expenditure associated with the operational funding received refer to Note A7 to Note A13. There were no material variations between the amount appropriated and the expenditure associated with this appropriation.

Note A4 Grants and subsidies received

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Grants from SA Government Agencies		
State Rescue Helicopter Service	2 857	638
SA Computer Aided Dispatch	290	871
Other	712	1 101
Total grants and subsidies received	3 859	2 610

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2016

Note A5	Interest and investment revenues	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Distribution from investments		7 421	4 743
Interest from the Department of Treasury and Finance		5 404	6 047
Interest from Agents		4 944	5 294
Interest from investments		2 688	3 015
Interest from Housing SA		1 233	1 160
Total interest revenues		21 690	20 259
<hr/>			
Note A6	Recoveries and other income	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Gaming Machine Trading Round revenue		5 707	3 734
Sundry recoveries		4 286	2 752
Recoveries for State Rescue Helicopter Service		4 149	2 530
Confiscation of profits		1 579	1 162
Recoveries from offenders		640	770
Other		381	381
Total recoveries and other income		16 742	11 329
<hr/>			
Note A7	Net loss from the disposal of non-current assets	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Government Radio network assets			
Proceeds from disposal		-	-
Less net book value of assets disposed		-	51
Net loss from disposal of assets		-	51
Total net loss from disposal of non-current assets		-	51
<hr/>			
Note A8	Grants and subsidies	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Legal Services Commission		37 121	33 974
Victims of Crime		3 876	3 640
Liquor Subsidies		3 082	2 663
Other		2 633	2 654
Total grants and subsidies		46 712	42 931

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2016

Note A9 Victims of Crime payments

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Victims of Crime payments	13 420	12 578
Total Victims of Crime payments	13 420	12 578

Note A10 State Rescue Helicopter Service charges

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
State Rescue Helicopter Service charges	16 950	11 875
Total State Rescue Helicopter Service charges	16 950	11 875

Note A11 Employee benefits expense

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Salaries and wages	19 945	15 946
Employment on-costs - superannuation	2 333	2 217
Long service leave	1 180	731
Employment on-costs - other	1 119	973
Annual leave	583	409
Board fees	366	798
Other	13	5
Skills and experience retention leave	8	20
Total employee benefits expenses	25 547	21 099

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2016

Note A11 Employee benefits expense (continued)

Remuneration of officers

	2016 No.	2015 No.
The number of officers, including judicial officers, whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:		
\$141 500 to \$145 000*	n/a	2
\$145 001 to \$155 000	4	4
\$155 001 to \$165 000	3	3
\$165 001 to \$175 000	-	1
\$175 001 to \$185 000	-	1
\$185 001 to \$195 000	1	-
\$195 001 to \$205 000	1	-
\$205 001 to \$215 000	-	1
\$215 001 to \$225 000	2	-
\$245 001 to \$255 000	-	1
\$265 001 to \$275 000	1	2
\$275 001 to \$285 000	1	-
\$315 001 to \$325 000	1	1
\$325 001 to \$335 000	-	2
\$345 001 to \$355 000	1	-
\$355 001 to \$365 000	1	-
\$415 001 to \$425 000	-	1
\$425 001 to \$435 000	1	-
\$475 001 to \$485 000	1	-
\$485 001 to \$495 000	-	2
\$495 001 to \$505 000	2	2
\$505 001 to \$515 000	1	-
\$515 001 to \$525 000	-	1
\$525 001 to \$535 000	1	1
\$555 001 to \$565 000	-	1
\$565 001 to \$575 000	1	-
\$745 001 to \$755 000 **	1	-
Total number of officers	24	26

* This band has been included for the purposes of reporting comparative figures based on the executive base level remuneration rate for 2014-15.

** Includes payment of long service leave, annual leave, termination benefits for officers who have left the Department.

The table includes all officers who received remuneration equal to or greater than the base executive remuneration level during the year. Remuneration of officers reflects all costs of employment including salaries and wages, payments in lieu of leave, superannuation contributions, fringe benefits tax and any other salary sacrifice benefits. Total remuneration received or due and receivable by these officers was \$7.8 million (2015 - \$7.6 million).

There were nil TVSPs paid during the reporting period and nil for 2014-15.

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2016

Note A12	Depreciation and amortisation expense	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Depreciation			
Government Radio Network assets		5 702	5 601
Information technology		659	545
Leasehold improvements		569	340
Buildings and other structures		55	55
Plant and equipment		81	50
Total depreciation expense		7 066	6 591

Amortisation		2016	2015
Intangible assets		207	156
Total amortisation		207	156
Total depreciation and amortisation expense			
		7 273	6 747

Note A13	Other expenses	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Government Radio Network expenditure			
Suitor payments		16 936	15 306
Claims		14 926	16 819
Gaming Machine Trading Round disbursements		5 434	3 654
Information and communications technology		3 465	3 533
Contract staff		2 918	2 141
Accommodation		2 878	2 603
Consultants		2 501	249
Transfer from Victims of Crime Fund		2 137	2 334
Legal fees		1 555	1 233
Office expenses		769	851
Promotions and publications		536	252
Contract maintenance		458	876
Telephone related expenses		190	164
Other expenses		4 247	3 366
Total other expenses		77 939	71 366

The number and dollar amount of consultancies paid/payable (included in other expenses) that fell within the following bands:

	No.	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Below \$10 000	10	40	48
Between \$10 000 and \$50 000	7	208	136
Above \$50 000	9	2 253	65
Total paid/payable to consultants engaged	26	2 501	249

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2016

Note A13 Other expenses (continued)

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Auditor's remuneration		
Audit fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department relating to the audit of the financial statements	103	94
Total auditor's remuneration	<u>103</u>	<u>94</u>

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

Note A14 Cash and cash equivalents

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Deposits with the Treasurer	422 701	405 703
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>422 701</u>	<u>405 703</u>

Interest rate risk

Deposits with the Treasurer earn a floating interest rate, based on daily bank deposit rates. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents represents fair value.

	Crown Solicitor's Trust		Residential Tenancies	
	Account		Fund	
	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Movement in Trust Accounts				
Balance 1 July 2015	4 507	2 677	5 495	10 992
Receipts	37 310	44 394	106 119	97 546
Payments	(38 929)	(42 564)	(107 314)	(103 043)
Balance at 30 June 2016	2 888	4 507	4 300	5 495

Note A15 Receivables

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Receivables	24 806	24 397
Accrued interest	5 757	3 817
Prepayments	578	394
Other	3 295	3 958
Total receivables	34 436	32 566

Interest rate and credit risk

Receivables are raised for all goods and services provided for which payment has not been received. Receivables are normally settled within 30 days. Receivables, prepayments and accrued revenues are non-interest bearing.

Other than as recognised in the allowance for doubtful debts, it is not anticipated that counterparties will fail to discharge their obligations. The carrying amount of receivables approximates net fair value due to being receivable on demand. There is no concentration of credit risk.

- a) Maturity analysis of receivables - Refer to table in Note A26
- b) Categorisation of financial instruments and risk exposure information - Refer to Note A26

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2016

Note A16	Investments	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Current			
Funds invested with the Public Trustee		124 909	114 963
Total current investments		124 909	114 963
Non-current			
Funds invested with the Public Trustee		147 563	138 841
Total non-current investments		147 563	138 841
Total investments		272 472	253 804
Investments represent funds invested with the Public Trustee as follows:			
Residential Tenancies Fund		211 196	195 286
Agents Indemnity Fund		57 460	54 868
Second Hand Vehicles Compensation Fund		3 816	3 650
Total investments		272 472	253 804
Note A17	Property, plant and equipment	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Buildings & other structures			
At cost (deemed fair value)		1 934	1 934
Less accumulated depreciation		(455)	(400)
Total buildings & other structures		1 479	1 534
Leasehold improvements			
At cost (deemed fair value)		4 472	4 437
Less accumulated depreciation		(1 275)	(706)
Total leasehold improvements		3 197	3 731
Plant and equipment			
At cost (deemed fair value)		731	794
Less accumulated depreciation		(303)	(285)
Total plant and equipment		428	509
Information technology			
At cost (deemed fair value)		5 440	4 799
Less accumulated depreciation		(3 844)	(3 197)
Total information technology		1 596	1 602
Capital work in progress			
At cost (deemed fair value)		14 391	6 444
Less accumulated depreciation		-	-
Total capital work in progress		14 391	6 444
Government Radio network assets			
At cost (deemed fair value)		73 334	73 341
Less accumulated depreciation		(32 274)	(26 574)
Total government radio network assets		41 060	46 767
Total property, plant and equipment		62 151	60 587

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2016

Note A17 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(1) Valuations of land & buildings and leasehold improvements were performed by Martin Burns, M.B.A., B.App.Sc. Property Resource Management, AAPI, an independent Certified Practising Valuer of Liquid Pacific as at 30 June 2015.

(2) Valuations of buildings and improvements and radio network assets were performed by an independent valuer, Mark Ochota, Principal Consultant of UXC Consulting as at 30 June 2016.

(3) There were no indications of impairment of property, plant and equipment and infrastructure at 30 June 2016.

Property, plant and equipment movement schedule – Administered items

	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Information technology \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Capital work in progress \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July 2015	3 731	1 602	509	6 444
Additions	35	575	-	8 038
Depreciation and amortisation	(569)	(659)	(81)	-
Donated assets	-	-	-	-
Transfers (from) to work in progress	-	81	-	(81)
Revaluation	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	(3)	-	-
Other	-	-	-	(10)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2016	3 197	1 596	428	14 391

	Buildings and other structures \$'000	Government Radio network assets \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July 2015	1 534	46 767	60 587
Additions	-	-	8 648
Depreciation and amortisation	(55)	(5 702)	(7 066)
Donated assets	-	-	-
Transfers (from) to work in progress	-	-	-
Revaluation	-	-	-
Disposal	-	(6)	(9)
Other	-	1	(9)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2016	1 479	41 060	62 151

	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Information technology \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Capital work in progress \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July 2014	2 369	708	356	1 425
Additions	1 570	331	203	6 211
Depreciation and amortisation	(340)	(545)	(50)	-
Donated assets	-	-	-	-
Transfers (from) to work in progress	-	1 108	-	(1 184)
Revaluation	132	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	(8)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2015	3 731	1 602	509	6 444

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2016

Note A17 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Buildings and other structures	Government Radio network	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July 2014	1 589	57 607	64 054
Additions	-	906	9 221
Depreciation and amortisation	(55)	(5 601)	(6 591)
Donated assets	-	(6 170)	(6 170)
Transfers (from) to work in progress	-	76	-
Revaluation	-	-	132
Disposal	-	(51)	(51)
Other	-	-	(8)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2015	1 534	46 767	60 587

SA Government Radio Network donated voice terminals to various other government agencies total value of \$6.2 million.

Note A18 Intangible assets

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Intangible assets		
Intangible assets at cost	1 009	964
Accumulated amortisation	(389)	(181)
Total intangible assets	620	783

Intangibles movement schedule

	Intangibles	Total
	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount 1 July 2015		
Transfers from (to) work in progress	-	-
Additions	44	44
Donated assets	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	(207)	(207)
Carrying amount 30 June 2016	620	620

	Intangibles	Total
	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount 1 July 2014		
Transfers from (to) work in progress	-	-
Additions	175	175
Donated assets	36	36
Depreciation and amortisation	(156)	(156)
Carrying amount 30 June 2015	783	783

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2016

Note A19 Fair value measurement

Fair Value Hierarchy

The fair value of non-financial assets must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purposes. The Department categorises non-financial assets measured at fair value into hierarchy based on the level of inputs used in measurement.

Fair value measurements recognised in the balance sheet are categorised into the following levels at 30 June 2016.

Fair value measurements at 30 June 2016	Level 3	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Recurring fair value measurements		
Government Radio network assets	41 060	41 060
Leasehold improvements	3 197	3 197
Information technology	1 596	1 596
Buildings and other structures	1 479	1 479
Plant and equipment	428	428
Total recurring fair value measurements	47 760	47 760

Fair value measurements at 30 June 2015	Level 3	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Recurring fair value measurements		
Government Radio network assets	46 767	46 767
Leasehold improvements	3 731	3 731
Information technology	1 602	1 602
Buildings & other structures	1 534	1 534
Plant and equipment	509	509
Total recurring fair value measurements	54 143	54 143

Comparative information for non-financial assets has not been provided as permitted by the transitional provisions of the new standard.

There were no transfers of assets between level 1 and 2 fair value hierarchy levels in 2016. The Department's policy is to recognise transfers into and out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2016

Note A19 Fair value measurement (continued)

Reconciliation of fair value measurements - Level 3

All assets have been determined to be at Level 3. The fair values were determined using depreciated replacement cost approach. Key assumptions were assessing the remaining useful life and the purpose of the assets.

The following table summarises the quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in Level 3 fair value measurement.

	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Information technology \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Government		Total \$'000
				Buildings & other structures	Radio network	
Carrying amount at 1 July 2015	3 731	1 602	509	1 534	46 767	54 143
Additions	35	575	-	-	-	610
Transfers from (to) work in progress	-	81	-	-	-	81
Disposals	-	(3)	-	-	(6)	(9)
Subtotal	3 766	2 255	509	1 534	46 761	54 825
Gains/(losses) for the period recognised in net result						
Depreciation and amortisation	(569)	(659)	(81)	(55)	(5 702)	(7 066)
Subtotal	(569)	(659)	(81)	(55)	(5 702)	(7 066)
Gains/(losses) for the period recognised in other comprehensive income						
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount at 30 June 2016						
	3 197	1 596	428	1 479	41 059	47 759

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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Note A19 Fair value measurement (continued)

	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Information technology \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Government		Total \$'000
				Buildings & other structures \$'000	Radio network assets \$'000	
Carrying amount at 1 July 2014	2 369	708	356	1 589	57 607	62 629
Additions	1 570	331	203	-	906	3 010
Transfers from (to) work in progress	-	1 108	-	-	76	1 184
Resources provided free of charge	-	-	-	-	(6 170)	(6 170)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(51)	(51)
Subtotal	3 939	2 147	559	1 589	52 368	60 602
Gains/(losses) for the period recognised in net result						
Depreciation and amortisation	(340)	(545)	(50)	(55)	(5 601)	(6 591)
Subtotal	(340)	(545)	(50)	(55)	(5 601)	(6 591)
Gains/(losses) for the period recognised in other comprehensive income						
Revaluation	132	-	-	-	-	132
Subtotal	132	-	-	-	-	132
Carrying amount at 30 June 2015	3 731	1 602	509	1 534	46 767	54 143

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2016

Note A20 Payables – administered items

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Current		
Accruals	7 471	6 959
Creditors	582	1 208
Employment on costs	245	256
Total current payables	8 298	8 423
 Non-current		
Employment on costs	224	164
Total non-current payables	224	.164
 Total payables	8 522	8 587

The Department of Treasury and Finance has performed an actuarial assessment of long service leave as at 30 June 2016. The percentage of the proportion of long service leave taken as leave has increased from the 30 June 2015 percentage rate of 37% to 40% for 30 June 2016 and the average factor for the calculation of employer superannuation on-cost is 10.2% (10.3% 2015). These rates are used in the employment on-cost calculation. The financial effect of the change in the superannuation on-cost rate on employment on-costs and employee benefit expense is immaterial.

Interest rate and credit risk

Creditors 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.

- a) Maturity analysis of receivables - Refer to table in Note A26
- b) Categorisation of financial instruments and risk exposure information - Refer to Note A26

Note A21 Employee benefits – administered items

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Current		
Annual leave	879	770
Long service leave	490	421
Accrued salaries and wages	266	115
Skills and experience retention leave	59	51
Total current employee benefits	1 694	1 357
 Non-current		
Long service leave	2 422	1 831
Total non-current employee benefits	2 422	1 831
 Total employee benefits	4 116	3 188

AASB 119 contains the calculation methodology for long service leave liability. An actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance was used to calculate the liability.

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Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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Note A21 Employee benefits – administered items (continued)

AASB 119 requires the use of the yield on long term Commonwealth Government bonds as the discount rate in the measurement of the long service leave liability. The yield on long term Commonwealth Government bonds has decreased from 2015 (3%) to 2016 (2%).

This decrease in the bond yield, which is used as the rate to discount future long service leave cash flows, has an impact of an increase in the reported long service leave liability.

The net financial effect of the changes in the current financial year is an increase in the long service leave liability of \$201 000 and employee benefit expense of \$201 000. The impact on future periods is impracticable to estimate as the long service leave liability is calculated using a number of assumptions – a key assumption is the long-term discount rate.

The actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance left the salary inflation rate at 4% for long service leave liability and the salary inflation rate remained at 3% for annual leave and skills, experience and retention leave liability.

Note A22 Other liabilities – administered items

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Security bonds lodged	86 177	81 852
Gaming, fines and other receipts payable to the Department of Treasury and Finance	30 198	29 772
Crown Solicitor's Trust Account	2 889	4 507
Other	980	645
Total other current liabilities	120 244	116 776
Non-current		
Security bonds lodged	92 946	89 524
Other	2 744	-
Total other non-current liabilities	95 690	89 524
Total other liabilities	215 934	206 300

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Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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Note A23	Cash flow reconciliation – administered items	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position			
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position	422 701	405 703	
Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows	422 701	405 703	
Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net cost of providing services			
Net cash provided by operating activities	33 711	55 692	
Add/(less) non cash items			
Depreciation expense	(7 273)	(6 747)	
Donated asset expense	(9)	(6 170)	
Donated asset revenues	-	36	
Loss on disposal of assets	-	(51)	
Other non cash items	-	(6)	
Assets in payables	(1 455)	(223)	
Movements in assets and liabilities			
Increase/(decrease) in receivables	2 304	(126)	
Increase/(decrease) in investments	8 862	7 941	
Decrease/(increase) in payables	56	(524)	
Decrease/(increase) in employee benefits	(928)	(810)	
Decrease/(increase) in other liabilities	(9 634)	7 269	
Net result	25 634	56 281	

Note A24 Unrecognised contractual commitments – administered items

Operating Leases Commitments

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

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Within one year	1 462	875
Later than one year but not longer than five years	6 031	3 439
Later than five years	2 120	1 996
Total operating lease commitments	9 613	6 310

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.

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2016

Note A24 Unrecognised contractual commitments – administered items (continued)

Leases receivable contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as assets are receivable as follows:

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	985	1 057
Later than one year but not longer than five years	3 660	3 417
Later than five years	468	1 192
Total operating lease commitments	5 113	5 666

When acting as lessor leases are non-cancellable leases for access rights to State owned land sites. The leases have terms ranging from 1 to 25 years with some having a right of renewal.

Other commitments

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Grants ⁽¹⁾	64 430	80 129
Motor vehicles ⁽²⁾	94	60
Capital ⁽³⁾	84 622	92 473
Other ⁽⁴⁾	96 074	104 868
Total other commitments	245 220	277 530
Within one year	96 551	91 601
Later than one year but not longer than five years	135 431	160 102
Later than five years	13 238	25 827
Total other commitments	245 220	277 530

(1) Grant amounts payable under agreements in respect of which the grantee has yet to provide the services required under the agreement. The grant commitments as at 30 June 2016 relates to the National Partnership Agreement on Legal Assistance Services between the Commonwealth of Australia and the States and Territories.

(2) Agreements for the provision of motor vehicles to executive officers or sections (i.e. pool vehicles) are leased from SAFA through their agent LeasePlan Australia. There are no purchase options available to the Department.

(3) Includes the SA Government Radio Network Upgrade.

(4) Other commitments relate to purchase orders placed for goods and services before 30 June 2016 and annual service and maintenance for the SA Computer Aided Dispatch, SA Government Radio Network and SA State Rescue Helicopter Service.

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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Note A25 Contingent assets and liabilities – administered items

The Department is not aware of any contingent assets.

The Agents Indemnity Fund has an estimated contingent obligation to pay \$0.52 million (\$2.58 million) 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, bonds lodged prior to 9 May 2015 accrue interest which 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. All bonds lodged after 9 May 2015 (inclusive) will not accrue interest. The interest payable to tenants has not been recorded as a liability as the Fund does not have a present obligation until the tenant lodges a claim for the repayment of the bond. It is estimated that the contingent interest liability as at 30 June 2016 is \$104 000 (\$109 000).

Note A26 Financial instruments – administered items

Financial risk management

Risk management is managed by the department's corporate services section and departmental risk management policies are in accordance with the Risk Management Policy Statement issued by the Premier and Treasurer and the principles established in the Australian Standard Risk Management Principles and Guidelines.

The department is exposed to financial risk – liquidity risk, credit risk and market risk. There have been no changes in risk exposure since the last reporting period.

(a) Categorization of financial assets

The following table discloses the categorization of financial assets and financial liabilities:

Category of financial asset and financial liability	Category of financial asset and financial liability	Note	2016		2015	
			Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	Cash and cash equivalents	A14	422 701	422 701	405 703	405 703
Loans and receivables	Loans and receivables ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	A15	33 527	33 527	32 172	32 172
Available for sale investments	Investments	A16	272 472	272 472	253 804	253 804
Total financial assets at cost			728 700	728 700	691 679	691 679
Financial liabilities						
Financial liabilities at cost	Payables ⁽¹⁾ Other financial liabilities	A20 A22	7 795 215 920	7 795 215 920	8 090 206 260	8 090 206 260
Total financial liabilities at cost			223 715	223 715	214 350	214 350

⁽¹⁾Receivable and payable amounts disclosed here exclude amounts relating to statutory receivables and payables. In government, certain rights to receive or pay cash may not be contractual and therefore in these situations, the requirements will not apply. Where rights or obligations have their source in legislation such as levy receivables/payables, tax equivalents, commonwealth tax etc they would be excluded from the disclosure. The standard defines contract as enforceable by law. All amounts recorded are carried at cost (not materially different from amortised cost).

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For the year ended 30 June 2016

Note A26 Financial instruments – administered items (continued)

²Receivables amount disclosed here excludes prepayments. Prepayments are presented in Note A15 as trade and other receivables in accordance with paragraph 78(b) of AASB 101. However, prepayments are not financial assets as defined in AASB 132 as the future economic benefit of these assets is the receipt of goods and services rather than the right to receive cash or another financial asset.

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, Agents Indemnity Fund and the 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 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.

Credit Risk

At reporting date funds totalling \$272.0 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.

(b) Ageing analysis of financial assets

The following table discloses the ageing of financial assets which are past due, analysed into those assets which are impaired and not impaired.

	Past due by			Total \$'000
	Overdue for < 30 days \$'000	Overdue for 30- 60 days \$'000	Overdue for > 60 days \$'000	
2016				
Not impaired				
Receivables ⁽¹⁾	33 008	378	141	33 527
Impaired				
Receivables ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-
2015				
Not impaired				
Receivables ⁽¹⁾	31 297	-	-	31 297
Impaired				
Receivables ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-

Attorney-General's Department
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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Note A26 Financial instruments – administered items (continued)

(c) Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities

The following table discloses the maturity analysis of financial assets and financial liabilities.

	Carrying amount \$'000	Contractual Maturities		
		< 1 year \$'000	1-5 years \$'000	> 5 years \$'000
2016				
Financial assets				
Cash & cash equivalents	422 701	422 701	-	-
Investments	272 472	124 909	147 563	-
Receivables ⁽¹⁾	33 527	33 527	-	-
Total financial assets	728 700	581 137	147 563	-
Financial liabilities				
Payables ⁽¹⁾	7 858	7 858	-	-
Other financial liabilities	215 920	120 230	92 946	2 744
Total financial liabilities	223 778	128 088	92 946	2 744

	Carrying amount \$'000	Contractual Maturities		
		< 1 year \$'000	1-5 years \$'000	> 5 years \$'000
2015				
Financial assets				
Cash & cash equivalents	405 703	405 703	-	-
Investments	253 804	114 963	138 841	-
Receivables ⁽¹⁾	32 172	32 172	-	-
Total financial assets	691 679	552 838	138 841	-
Financial liabilities				
Payables ⁽¹⁾	8 090	8 090	-	-
Other financial liabilities	206 260	116 736	89 524	-
Total financial liabilities	214 350	124 826	89 524	-

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. Cash balances and Cash Common Funds 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.

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Note A26 Financial instruments – administered items (continued)

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%	1%	-1%	1%	
		Operating surplus \$'000	Operating surplus \$'000	Equity \$'000	Equity \$'000	
2016						
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	422 701	(4 227)	4 227	-	-	
Investments	272 472	-	-	(2 725)	2 725	
Total increase/(decrease)		(4 227)	4 227	(2 725)	2 725	
 2015						
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	405 703	(4 057)	4 057	-	-	
Investments	253 804	-	-	(2 538)	2 538	
Total increase/(decrease)		(4 057)	4 057	(2 538)	2 538	

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Note A27 Transactions with SA Government

	Note	SA Government		Non-SA Government		Total	
		2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Expenses							
Payments to Consolidated Account		362 354	358 477	-	-	362 354	358 477
Grants and subsidies	A8						
Legal Services Commission		-	-	37 121	33 974	37 121	33 974
Victims of Crime		1 793	762	2 083	2 878	3 876	3 640
Liquor subsidies		-	-	3 082	2 663	3 082	2 663
Other		982	784	1 651	1 870	2 633	2 654
Victims of Crime payments	A9	30	2	13 390	12 576	13 420	12 578
State Rescue Helicopter Service charges	A10	101	-	16 849	11 875	16 950	11 875
Employee benefits expenses	A11	1 540	1 031	24 007	20 068	25 547	21 099
Depreciation and amortisation expense	A12	-	-	7 273	6 747	7 273	6 747
Donated asset		-	-	9	6 170	9	6 170
Net loss from the disposal of non-current assets	A7	-	-	-	51	-	51
Other expenses	A13						
Government Radio Network expenditure		289	446	18 700	17 539	18 989	17 985
Suitor payments		53	-	16 883	15 306	16 936	15 306
Information and communications technology		290	404	3 175	3 129	3 465	3 533
Claims		-	-	14 926	16 819	14 926	16 819
Transfer from Victims of Crime Fund		-	-	2 137	2 334	2 137	2 334
Accommodation		2 592	2 456	286	147	2 878	2 603
Gaming Machine Trading Round disbursements		19	10	5 415	3 644	5 434	3 654
Telephone related expenses		98	71	92	93	190	164
Legal fees		43	76	1 512	1 157	1 555	1 233
Contract staff		-	11	2 918	2 130	2 918	2 141
Office expenses		219	-	550	851	769	851
Contract maintenance		-	-	458	876	458	876
Consultants		-	-	2 501	249	2 501	249
Promotions and publications		-	-	536	252	536	252
Other		408	-	3 839	3 366	4 247	3 366
Total expenses		370 811	364 530	179 393	166 764	550 204	531 294

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Note A27 Transactions with SA Government (continued)

	Note	SA Government		Non-SA Government		Total	
		2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Income							
Taxation	A2	-	-	287 588	290 783	287 588	290 783
Revenues from SA Government	A3	72 490	97 017	-	-	72 490	97 017
Commonwealth revenues		-	-	15 699	16 194	15 699	16 194
Grants and subsidies received	A4						
SA Computer Aided Dispatch		290	871	-	-	290	871
State Rescue Helicopter Service		2 857	638	-	-	2 857	638
Other		712	808	-	293	712	1 101
Interest and investment revenues	A5						
Interest from the DTF		5 404	6 047	-	-	5 404	6 047
Interest from agents		-	-	4 944	5 294	4 944	5 294
Distribution from investments		7 421	3 459	-	1 284	7 421	4 743
Interest from investments		2 688	3 015	-	-	2 688	3 015
Interest from Housing SA		1 233	1 160	-	-	1 233	1 160
Victims of Crime levies		12 831	13 941	29 206	28 727	42 037	42 668
Fines and related fees		863	1 312	85 793	77 642	86 656	78 954
Fees and charges		-	-	2 947	2 814	2 947	2 814
Government Radio Network recoveries		25 309	23 138	821	1 908	26 130	25 046
Donated assets		-	36	-	-	-	36
Recoveries and other incomes	A6						
Recoveries for State Rescue							
Helicopter Service		3 956	1 716	193	814	4 149	2 530
Gaming Machine Trading Round revenue		-	-	5 707	3 734	5 707	3 734
Confiscation of profits		1 579	1 162	-	-	1 579	1 162
Sundry recoveries		2 324	1 495	1 962	1 257	4 286	2 752
Recoveries from offenders		-	-	640	770	640	770
Other		-	-	381	381	381	381
Total income		139 957	155 815	435 881	431 895	575 838	587 710
Financial assets							
Receivables	A15						
Receivables		2 163	1 411	22 643	22 986	24 806	24 397
Accrued interest		5 757	3 817	-	-	5 757	3 817
Prepayments		11	-	567	394	578	394
Other		1 562	1 760	1 733	2 198	3 295	3 958
Investments	A16	272 472	253 804	-	-	272 472	253 804
Total financial assets		281 965	260 792	24 943	25 578	306 908	286 370
Financial liabilities							
Payables	A20						
Accruals		375	2 226	7 096	4 733	7 471	6 959
Creditors		582	1 208	-	-	582	1 208
Employment on costs		207	90	262	330	469	420
Other liabilities	A22						
Security bonds lodged		-	-	179 123	171 376	179 123	171 376
Gaming, fines and other receipts payable to the DTF		30 198	29 772	-	-	30 198	29 772
Crown Solicitor's Trust Account		2 889	4 507	-	-	2 889	4 507
Other liabilities		23	645	3 701	-	3 724	645
Total financial liabilities		34 274	38 448	190 182	176 439	224 456	214 887

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Note A28 Budgetary reporting and explanations of major variances between budget and actual amounts

The following are brief explanations of variances between original budget and actual amounts.

Explanations are provided for variances where the variance exceeds the greater of 10 per cent of the original budgeted amount and 5 per cent of original budgeted total expenses.

Statement of Comprehensive Income	Note	Original budget ¹	Actual	Variance \$'000
		2016 \$'000	2016 \$'000	
Expenses				
Payments to Consolidated Account		384 531	362 354	(22 177)
Grants and subsidies		53 232	46 712	(6 520)
Victims of Crime payments		20 696	13 420	(7 276)
State Rescue Helicopter Service Charges		13 936	16 950	3 014
Employee benefits		18 886	25 547	6 661
Depreciation and amortisation		11 587	7 273	(4 314)
Donated assets		-	9	9
Other	a	41 422	77 939	36 517
Total expenses		544 290	550 204	5 914
Income				
Taxation		310 183	287 588	(22 595)
Revenues from SA Government	b	111 463	72 490	(38 973)
Fines and related fees		72 923	86 656	13 733
Victims of Crime levies		45 497	42 037	(3 460)
Government Radio Network recoveries		25 371	26 130	759
Commonwealth revenue		16 469	15 699	(770)
Grants and subsidies received		4 669	3 859	(810)
Interest and investment		36 483	21 690	(14 793)
Fees and charges		439	2 947	2 508
Recoveries and other income		9 688	16 742	7 054
Total income		633 185	575 838	(57 347)
Net result		88 895	25 634	(63 261)
Other comprehensive income				
Market value movement of investments		-	2 922	2 922
Total other comprehensive income		-	2 922	2 922
Total comprehensive result		88 895	28 556	(60 339)

1 These budgeted amounts have not been subject to audit. Budget information refers to the amounts presented to Parliament in the original budgeted financial statements in respect of the reporting period (2015-16 Budget Papers, Budget Paper 4). These original budgeted amounts have been presented and classified on a basis that is consistent with line items in the financial statements. However, these amounts have not been adjusted to reflect revised budgets or administrative restructures/machinery of government changes.

- a) Other expenses was greater than the original budget due to suitor payments, native title and royal commission expenditure not included in the original budget.
- b) Revenues from SA government was lower than the original budget due to funding for the SA Government Radio Network which has been carried over into the 2016-17 financial year.

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Note A28 Budgetary reporting and explanations of major variances between budget and actual amounts (continued)

Investing expenditure summary	Note	Original budget ¹ 2016 \$'000	Actual 2016 \$'000		Variance \$'000
			2016 \$'000	Variance \$'000	
Total new projects		-	-	-	-
Total existing projects	a	54 749	8 667	(46 082)	
Total annual programs		220	45	(175)	
Total investing expenditure		54 969	8 712	(46 257)	

1 These budgeted amounts have not been subject to audit. Budget information refers to the amounts presented to Parliament in the original budgeted financial statements in respect of the reporting period (2015-16 Budget Papers, Budget Paper 4). These original budgeted amounts have been presented and classified on a basis that is consistent with line items in the financial statements. However, these amounts have not been adjusted to reflect revised budgets or administrative restructures/machinery of government changes.

a The decrease in investing expenditure compared to original budget is mainly due to funding for the SA Government Radio Network which has been carried over into the 2016-17 financial year.

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