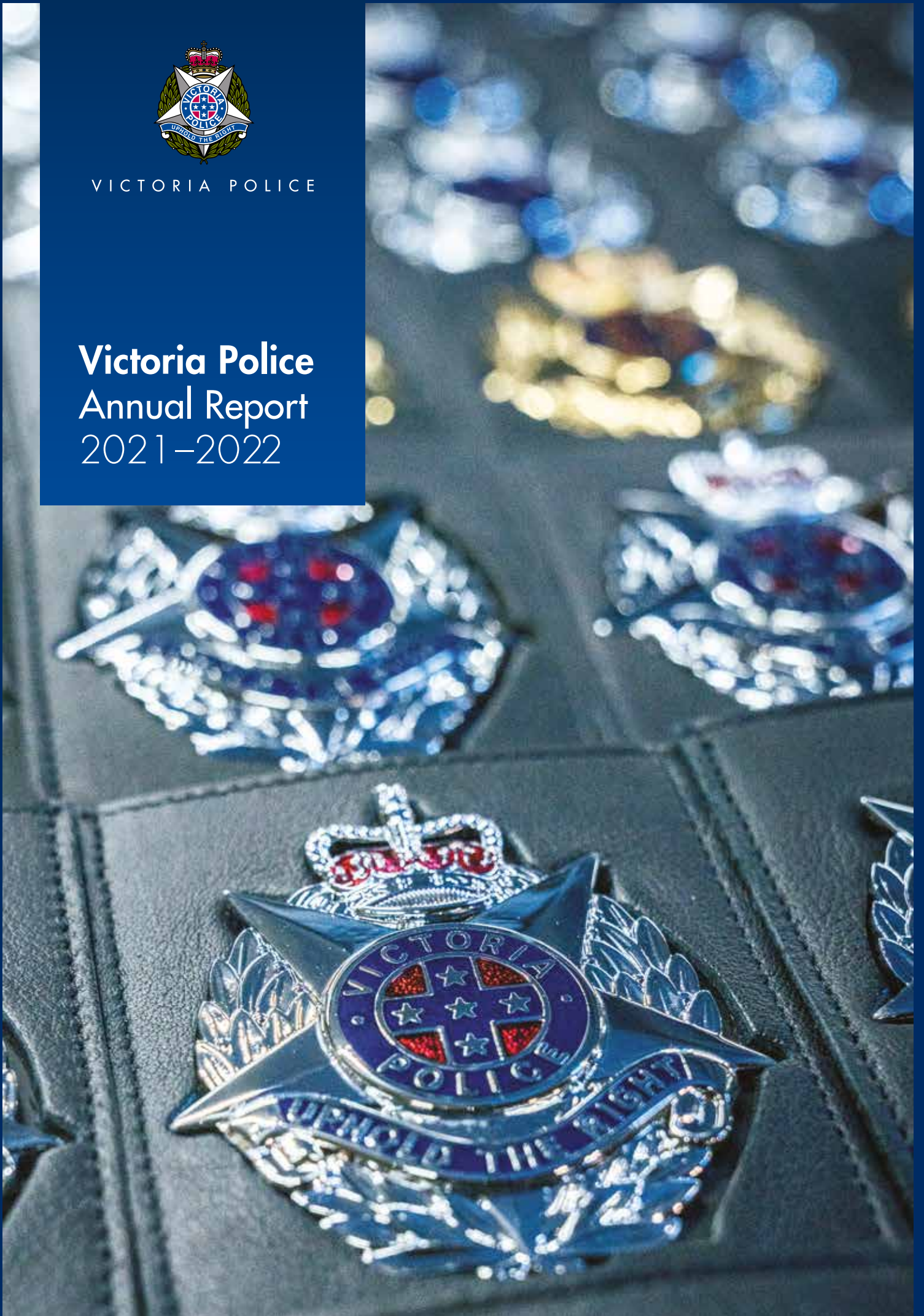




VICTORIA POLICE

Victoria Police Annual Report 2021–2022



Victoria Police respectfully acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the country throughout Victoria. We pay our respects to Elders, both past, present, and emerging and continue to recognise and embrace the fact that Aboriginal People are connected to the oldest, continuous history.

Authorised and published by Victoria Police.

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Responsible Body's declaration

In accordance with the *Financial Management Act 1994*, I am pleased to present the Victoria Police Annual Report for the reporting period ending 30 June 2022.



Shane Patton APM
Chief Commissioner of Police
8 September 2022

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Foreword from Chief Commissioner of Police



In accordance with the *Financial Management Act 1994*, I am pleased to present the Victoria Police Annual Report for the reporting period ending 30 June 2022. The Annual Report is a record of our performance against a range of statutory requirements and the Government's budget performance measures. We have also included an overview of our most important programs, initiatives and achievements over the last 12 months.

2021–22 in Review

For Victorians, the latter part of 2021–22 marked the return of events and activities that we love, such as sport, social gatherings, travel and more. Victoria Police has welcomed a return to more typical policing roles and responsibilities and the opportunity to positively engage with the community.

However, 2021–22 was still far from a typical year. Victoria Police continued to play a pivotal role in supporting the response to the pandemic. The pandemic continued to be the main driver of variances across a range of our performance measures, such as an increase in the number of occupational health and safety incidents, reflecting COVID-19 near misses or injuries. The body of this report describes these variances.

Given the ongoing challenging environment, I am particularly proud of our accomplishments during 2021–22. Victoria Police has launched a range of plans and initiatives to ensure the organisation is optimally positioned to keep Victoria safe into the future. We have formalised our approaches to targeting the offences and offenders that cause the most harm to our community through our Serious and Organised Crime Strategy 2022–25, Illicit Firearms Strategy 2022–25, Cybercrime Strategy 2022–2027 and the Road Safety Strategy 2021–2024. We also established Taskforce VIPER to target outlaw motorcycle gangs, organised crime networks and street gangs.

The 2021-22 financial year has also heralded a return to 'back to basics' policing, with the introduction of the Neighbourhood Policing, our model for community policing and engagement that will increase our focus on identifying and addressing the issues that matter locally. Victoria Police has also implemented various savings and efficiency measures, together with structural reforms, to support our financial sustainability. These initiatives and plans are described in the report.

Our people are the heart of the organisation and are at the centre of everything that we do. The mental health and wellbeing of our people is a priority, and during 2021–22 we announced the establishment of a mental health taskforce focusing on prevention, early intervention and return to health initiatives.

The professionalism, flexibility, and commitment of our people under challenging circumstances has again been demonstrated in 2021–22 and I thank every Victoria Police employee for their contribution. I also extend my gratitude to the agencies and members of the community that have worked with us. There is much to be excited about in the coming financial year. Preparation has begun for the FINA World Swimming Championships in December 2022 and the Commonwealth Games in 2026. I look forward to the contribution our organisation will make to the safety of the Victorian community in the year ahead.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Shane Patton'.

Shane Patton APM
Chief Commissioner
Victoria Police

1. Our Organisation

Our Role and Function

Victoria Police's role as defined by the *Victoria Police Act 2013*, is to serve the Victorian community and uphold the law to promote a safe, secure and orderly society. Victoria Police achieves this by:

- preserving the peace
- protecting life and property
- preventing offences
- detecting and apprehending offenders
- helping those in need of assistance.

Our Values

Our organisational values underpin Victoria Police's policies, procedures and practices and how employees interact with the community and each other.

Respect

Everyone is treated fairly and with dignity and feels valued and included.

Leadership

Being people-focused, confident but still humble and committed to living our values.

Professionalism

Being accountable, transparent and committed to maintaining the highest standards of conduct.

Support

Having empathy and being genuinely committed to responding to the needs and wellbeing of others.

Integrity

Acting with honour, being fair and respectful of both the law and human rights.

Safety

Safety is at the heart of our purpose, it is fundamental to, and underpins, everything we do.

Flexibility

Providing a service that is agile and evolves with the community's needs.

Our Services

Our services include:

- Responding to calls for assistance in matters of personal and public safety, emergencies and serious incidents.
- Preventing crime through a range of proactive community safety programs.
- Detecting and investigating offences and bringing to justice those responsible for committing them.
- Providing a visible presence within the community and at major events.
- Supporting the judicial process to achieve efficient and effective court case management, providing safe custody for alleged offenders, supporting victims and ensuring fair and equitable treatment of victims and offenders.
- Prosecutions in the Children's Court of Victoria and the Magistrates' Court of Victoria.
- Managing or coordinating with other agencies the responses to major emergencies.
- Supporting the community as a result of directions arising from a declared state of emergency.
- Promoting safe road-user behaviour.
- Conducting private security and firearms licensing.
- Conducting national police record and fingerprint checks.

For further information about Victoria Police services, including regional maps, please visit our website: police.vic.gov.au

Victoria Police's role as defined by the *Victoria Police Act 2013*, is to serve the Victorian community and uphold the law to promote a safe, secure and orderly society.

Victoria Police Regions

Victoria Police provides policing services to the Victorian community 24 hours a day, seven days a week across the following four regions:

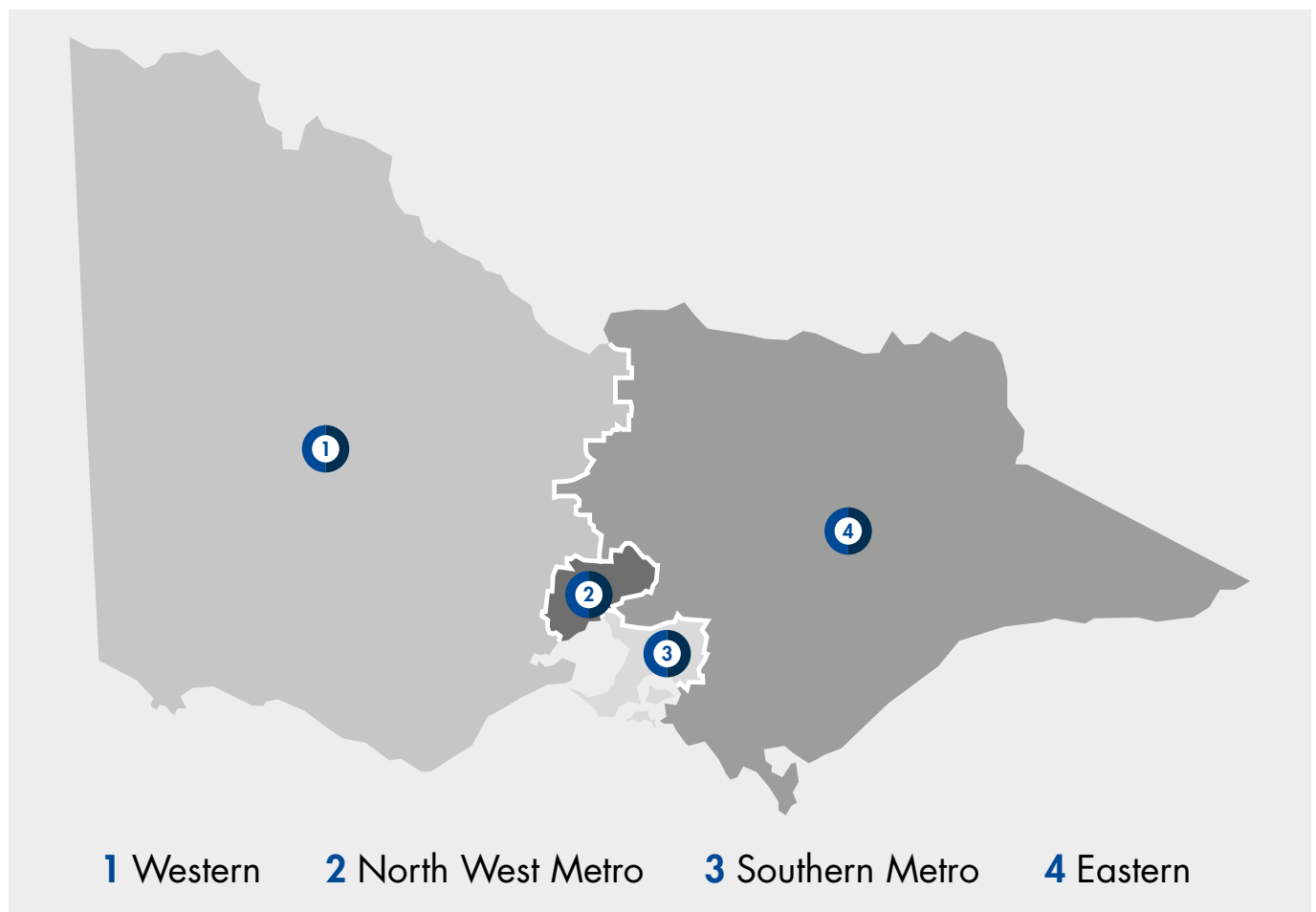
- Western Region (WR) – the largest geographically, covering 60 per cent of the State spreading across six divisions.
- North West Metro Region (NWMR) – encompassing inner, western and northern areas of Melbourne and its surrounds, across five divisions.
- Southern Metro Region (SMR) – directly aligned to the Southern Metropolitan government region, comprising four divisions.
- Eastern Region (ER) – one of the most geographically diverse regions, incorporating both metropolitan, rural and Alpine areas, providing policing services to almost two million people across six divisions.

The four regional boundaries correspond with other Victorian Government department boundaries, thereby enhancing cross-departmental service delivery, particularly in relation to emergency management.

Our Operating Environment

Victoria Police operates under the *Victoria Police Act 2013*. Disclosures required under the *Victoria Police Act 2013* and other legislation, as well as additional reporting requirements, are presented in Chapter 5.

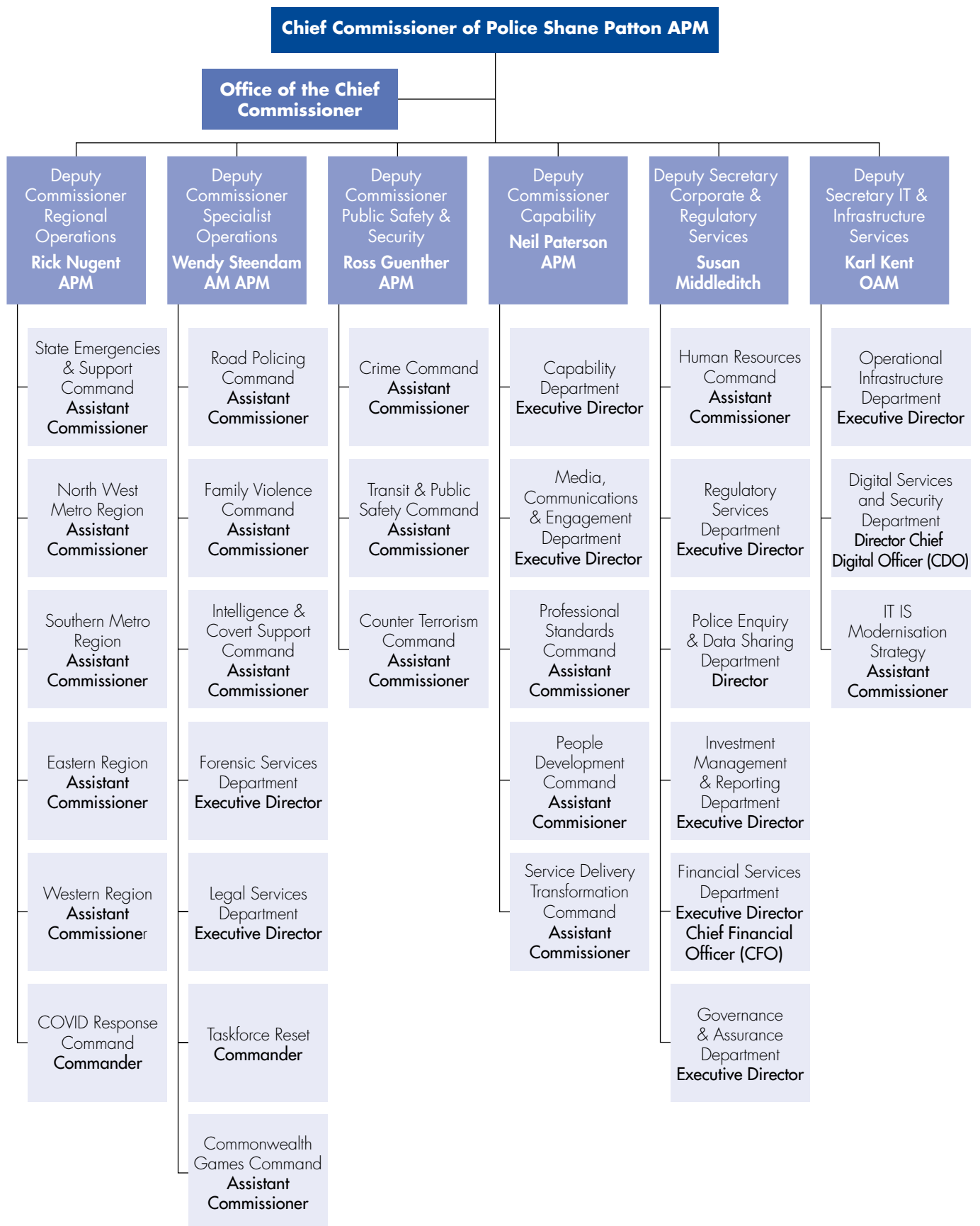
Figure 1.1: Victoria Police Region Breakdown



Note: Data as at 1 June 2022.

Our Organisational Structure

Figure 1.2: Victoria Police Organisational Chart



Note: Data as at 1 June 2022.

Senior Leadership Group

Executive Command

Executive Command is the primary decision-making body for Victoria Police. Executive Command sets the strategic direction of Victoria Police, monitors organisational performance, determines key priorities and risks, manages organisational capacity and capability, establishes how government policy will be implemented and advances initiatives and reforms.

Executive Command is made up of the Chief Commissioner of Police, all Victoria Police Deputy Commissioners and Deputy Secretaries and an independent member. The current Executive Command members are:

- **Shane Patton APM** – Chief Commissioner of Police
- **Wendy Steendam AM APM** – Deputy Commissioner Specialist Operations (Chair)
- **Rick Nugent APM** – Deputy Commissioner Regional Operations
- **Ross Guenther APM** – Deputy Commissioner Public Safety and Security
- **Neil Paterson APM** – Deputy Commissioner Capability
- **Susan Middleditch** – Deputy Secretary Corporate and Regulatory Services
- **Karl Kent OAM** – Deputy Secretary Information Technology and Infrastructure Services
- **Sir Angus Houston AK AC AFC (Retired)** – Independent member

Command

Victoria Police Command is made up of the Chief Commissioner of Police and all Deputy Commissioners, Deputy Secretaries, Assistant Commissioners, Executive Directors, Commanders and Directors. Command meets quarterly to discuss significant community and organisational issues.

Delegations

The Chief Commissioner of Police is the Chief Constable and the Chief Executive Officer of Victoria Police under the *Victoria Police Act 2013* and the *Public Administration Act 2004* respectively. The Chief Commissioner of Police may delegate a range of powers to employees at differing ranks and levels across the organisation. Decision making occurs via delegations and through functional lines across the organisational and governance structures as set out and approved by the Chief Commissioner of Police.

Committees

Victoria Police is supported by several standing executive, corporate and advisory committees ensuring corporate governance focus on strategic objectives, managing relevant risks and improving organisational performance.

In March 2021, the Corporate Advisory Group (CAG) was concluded by the Chief Commissioner of Police. CAG was established in 2012 and served as an independent and objective source of advice to Victoria Police. Victoria Police evaluated its current and anticipated strategic reform priorities and concluded that the organisation's community engagement mechanisms had significantly matured in recent years and that the group had successfully met its objectives.

In June 2021, the Expenditure Review Sub-Committee of Cabinet established the Victoria Police Finance Board (VPFB) to oversee Victoria Police's financial management. Government and Victoria Police are committed to delivering on its community safety and public order mission in a financially sustainable manner. The VPFB is co-chaired by the Chief Commissioner of Police and the Secretary of the Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) and comprises members from the Department of Premier and Cabinet and the Department of Justice and Community Safety (DJCS). On 29 June 2021, the Financial Sustainability Advisory Board was closed; with outstanding responsibilities transferred to the new VPFB.

Executive Command sets the strategic direction of Victoria Police, monitors organisational performance, determines key priorities and risks, manages organisational capacity and capability, establishes how government policy will be implemented and advances initiatives and reforms.

Corporate Committees

Decision-making Committees	Focus
Executive Command* <i>Meets monthly</i>	Primary decision-making body for Victoria Police. Sets the strategic direction and monitors organisational performance. Determines key priorities and risks and manages organisational capacity and capability. Establishes how government policy will be implemented and advances initiatives and reforms.
Cost Control Board <i>Meets monthly</i>	Provides an ongoing, strategic focus on financial management. Considers and approves key financial management policies and procedures, business cases and major resource management decisions. The Cost Control Board is primarily focused on finance and resource management. It also has responsibility for project governance matters when risks to budget, scope or time are identified.
Information Management and Governance Committee <i>Meets bi-monthly</i>	Provides a strategic focus on Enterprise Information Management-related priorities and governance, risk management and compliance with organisational and government Information Management Frameworks and policies, strategic directions and associated standards. Committee focus is under review by the newly appointed Chief Digital Officer.
Operations Committee <i>Meets bi-monthly</i>	Provides a risk-based approach to identifying, coordinating, and responding to significant community safety issues with a progressive focus on developing policing services. Provides a strategic focus on potential policy changes required to support both the internal and external operating environment.
Police Procurement Board <i>Meets monthly</i>	Ensures Victoria Police's procurement strategy delivers effective outcomes that support organisational requirements; drives value; and ensures that procurement activity is conducted efficiently and in accordance with the commercial policy, processes and practices prescribed by the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> , the Victorian Government Purchasing Board policies, and the <i>Project Development and Construction Management Act 1994</i> .
Safety, People and Culture Committee* <i>Meets bi-monthly</i>	Provides strategic direction regarding the development of safety, people and culture-related policies, strategies, plans and frameworks. Shapes organisational responses to emerging safety, people and culture-related issues, risks and trends. Oversees safety, people and culture-related priorities, initiatives and projects.
State Tasking and Coordination <i>Meets monthly</i>	Identifies, monitors and coordinates the response to community safety issues and emerging risks by focusing on the drivers of harm. Directly assigns Victoria Police resources based on prioritisation of issues and risks and monitors performance of resource deployment.

*Includes independent members

Advisory Committees

Advisory Committees	Focus
Audit and Risk Committee (ARC)* <i>Meets quarterly (plus one special meeting to review Victoria Police's annual financial statements)</i>	As required under the Standing Directions of the Minister for Finance under the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> , the ARC provides independent assurance and assistance to the Chief Commissioner of Police regarding Victoria Police financial, risk, control and compliance frameworks, as well as its external accountability responsibilities. Maintains effective communication with external auditors and considers recommendations from internal and external auditors.
Victoria Police Finance Board (VPFB)* <i>Meets monthly</i>	Provides oversight of Victoria Police's financial management to the Victorian Government and the Chief Commissioner of Police. Provides advice on new initiatives that may assist with longer-term budget reparation and alternatives to offset permanent cost drivers and funding misalignments.

*Includes independent members

Oversight and Assurance

Audit and Risk Committee Membership

The Victoria Police ARC is established under the *Financial Management Act 1994*. Its objective is to provide independent assurance and assistance to the Chief Commissioner of Police regarding Victoria Police's risk, control and compliance framework and its external accountability responsibilities.

The Committee has no executive powers, except those expressly provided by the Standing Directions of the Minister for Finance, and powers that may be delegated to it from time to time by the Chief Commissioner of Police. All ARC members are external to, and independent of, Victoria Police. The current ARC members are:

- Ms Sandra (Sam) Andersen (Chair) LLB CPA FAICD FFin
- Ms Leanne Close APM
- Ms Janice van Reyk FAICD FCPA
- Mr Roger Chao MBA GAICD FGIA

Internal Audit

Internal audit is an integral part of Victoria Police's governance framework, providing an independent and objective assessment of the efficacy of the organisation's controls, and offering pathways to add value and improve operations.

In 2021–22, Victoria Police's internal audit function continues as a co-sourced arrangement under commercial contract with specialist auditing firm, KPMG. Victoria Police's internal audit program includes compliance and performance reviews, with outcomes and mitigation actions reported to Executive Command and the ARC.

Continuous Auditing

In 2021–22, Continuous Auditing Programs (CAPs) provided ongoing assurance and timely insight into risk and control issues to senior management. The results of all CAPs are reported to the ARC on a quarterly basis. Continuous auditing activities aim to identify control issues across key business processes and systems using data analytics.

Other Organisation Reviews

Victoria Police may receive recommendations to enhance business practices through reviews, audits and inquiries, conducted internally or by external agencies and oversight bodies. These reviews generally result in mitigation strategies aimed at addressing the risks identified in the findings.

External reviews of Victoria Police are undertaken by a range of bodies including:

- Victorian Auditor-General's Office (VAGO)
- Victorian Ombudsman
- Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission (IBAC)
- Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner
- Victorian Equal Opportunity and Human Rights Commission
- Coroners Court of Victoria.

Victoria Police may also assist in other public inquiries including but not limited to Royal Commissions and Parliamentary Inquiries.

Risk Management

As a Victorian Public Sector organisation, Victoria Police is required to ensure consideration of material risks in its decisions, and appropriately manage risk in view of relevant obligations, constraints and objectives. Effective risk management enhances decision making and increases service delivery and community safety outcomes.

These obligations are legislated under the *Financial Management Act 1994*, which includes risk management and insurance standing directions issued by the Minister for Finance. Victoria Police is mandated by the Ministerial Standing *Direction 3.7.1 – Risk Management Framework and Processes*, to apply the 2020 Victorian Government Risk Management Framework (VGRMF).

The VGRMF describes the minimum risk management requirement to demonstrate risks are managed effectively. It adopts the *ISO 31000:2018 Risk management – Guidelines*, an internationally accepted basis for best practice risk management.

Risk management obligations include the requirement that risk considerations must be documented and reflected in the organisation's overall governance, strategic planning, performance management, financial management and service delivery processes and outcomes.

The Victoria Police Risk Management Framework (VPRMF) aligns to the VGRMF, incorporates the Victoria Police Risk Appetite Statement and an updated risk evaluation matrix. Organisational risks are managed collaboratively and reported regularly. Executive Command recognises risk management as an integral part of organisational culture, policies, systems and processes required to ensure community safety. Executive Command is committed to advancing a positive risk culture to enhance understanding by all employees and contractors.

This will support all staff to manage risks in their areas of responsibilities through sound risk management practices.

Capability Framework

The *Victoria Police Capability Plan 2016-2025*, launched in 2016, provides a framework for strategic planning that ensures that we maintain the right capabilities to keep the Victorian community safe and secure. The Victoria Police Annual Plan, published annually in August, is an essential component of the capability-based planning. The Annual Plan identifies our focus and outlines our priority areas for the year ahead, including Community Safety, Reducing Crime, Reducing Road Trauma and Service Delivery Excellence.

2. Our People

General Summary

Victoria Police is committed to building and maintaining a safe, respectful, and inclusive workplace and culture that embraces diversity and equality. The health, safety and wellbeing of our people is integral to the achievement of our primary role: to deliver a safer Victoria. This chapter celebrates our people and our achievements in 2021–22.

Workforce Overview

Our organisation exceeds 21,398 employees, with Police Officers and Protective Services Officers (PSOs) supported in their roles by Victorian Public Service (VPS) employees. Further breakdowns of our workforce can be found in Chapter 5.

Table 2.1 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Summary

Employees (FTE)	As at 19 June 2021	As at 18 June 2022
Police officers	16,284	16,159
Police Recruits	179	69
Reservists	2	2
PSOs	1,466	1,438
Police Custody Officers (PCOs)	393	386
VPS employees	3,451	3,344
Total	21,774	21,398

Source: Human Resources Command. Data extracted from HR Assist on 22 June 2022.

Notes:

1. This table is prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Direction (FRD) 29 Workforce Data disclosure requirements. It therefore excludes staff who were not on salary at the end of the last pay period of the financial year (which ended 18 June 2022 and 19 June 2021). It also excludes staff who are employed within statutory and nationally funded bodies administered by Victoria Police.
2. FTE total may not tally due to rounding as the figures have been rounded to the nearest whole number as per FRD 29.
3. PCOs are VPS employees but are listed separately.

A Commitment to Equality and Inclusivity – Diversity and Inclusion Framework

Victoria Police is committed to building and maintaining a safe, respectful and inclusive workplaces by improving our culture and practice.

Gender Equality and Inclusion Division (GEID)

GEID supports the organisation to achieve gender equality and embrace diversity and inclusion in the Victoria Police workforce.

GEID was created on 21 February 2022 when Gender Equality and Inclusion Command was integrated into the newly established Human Resources Command (HRC). This new organisational structure retains all Victoria Police diversity and inclusion portfolios under one command, enabling closer collaboration with other divisions of HRC resulting in more integrated organisational solutions.

GEID develops enterprise-wide strategies and action plans and is responsible for driving their implementation across the organisation.

GEID's objective is to provide evidence-informed advice and services to the *Equal, Safe & Strong: Victoria Police Gender Equality Strategy 2020–2030* action owners across the organisation to build leadership capability, create structural support, and advance equal outcomes and experiences for all Victoria Police employees. This includes supporting a diverse range of employee networks and their executive sponsors.

Gender Equality Strategy and Action Plan

The *Equal, Safe & Strong: Victoria Police Gender Equality Strategy 2020–2030* sets out the organisation's plan to achieve sustainable gender equality in Victoria Police by 2030.

The related *Victoria Police Gender Equality Action Plan 2022–2024* outlines the foundational work needed to make systemic and cultural change to support and protect victims, hold offenders to account and call for community change and action to end gender-based crime.

The action plan is designed to meet all requirements under the *Gender Equality Act 2020* including encompassing intersectionality (identifying multiple factors of advantage and disadvantage). It was submitted to the Public Sector Gender Equality Commissioner in March 2022. The Commissioner approved the action plan in June 2022.

Gender Equality Audit

Victoria Police submitted its Gender Equality Audit data to the Public Sector Gender Equality Commissioner in December 2021. On 30 March 2022, the Commission for Gender Equality in the Public Sector provided interim advice that Victoria Police data was complete and compliant. The Commission's report on its analysis of Victoria Police data is scheduled for later in 2022.

Diversity and Inclusion Framework and workforce action plan reviews

The *Victoria Police Diversity and Inclusion Framework 2017–2020* and accompanying 2018–2021 action plan set out Victoria Police's commitments to improve the diversity of our workforce and inclusion of employees across four priority areas:

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people
- Culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) people
- Lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and gender diverse, intersex, and queer and questioning (LGBTIQ+)
- People with disability.

In 2021, four comprehensive independent reviews were commissioned to review Victoria Police's performance in each of these priority areas against the 2018–2021 action plans. These reviews involved extensive internal and external stakeholder engagement to inform the development of a refreshed diversity and inclusion framework and action plans. The 2022–2024 action plans are scheduled for publication later in 2022.

Champions of Change Coalition

The Champions of Change Coalition is a globally recognised forum for advancing gender equality, advocating for more and diverse women in leadership and building respectful and inclusive workplaces. As a member of the Coalition, the Chief Commissioner of Police works with leaders in industry and government to change the systems that create gender inequality in the workplace. This year, the Chief Commissioner of Police sponsored the Equal Access Project which examined gender equality and respect in two Victoria Police workplaces to develop evidence-based gender equality and respectful workplace initiatives. Preliminary findings from the project were shared with the Champions of Change Coalition and a report with recommendations for Criminal Investigation Unit and Critical Incident Response Team (the two pilot workplaces) implementation will be finalised in 2022.

Events celebrating diversity in our workforce and community

Victoria Police continued to celebrate diversity and inclusion with our partner organisations, at an organisational level, and locally across regions, commands and departments. An example includes the celebration of International Women's Day in partnership with the Emergency Services Foundation.

Victoria Police Diversity Recruitment Program

The Victoria Police Diversity Recruitment Program is a partnership between Victoria Police, Jesuit Social Services, Victoria University, AMES Australia, African-Australian Multicultural Employment and Youth Services, Matchworks, Maurice Blackburn Lawyers, Jobs Victoria and Department of Education and Training. This program supports applicants from culturally diverse communities (including but not limited to, First Nations applicants, Māori or Pasifika applicants and applicants who are of Middle Eastern, East, or South Asian, South American and African heritage) to prepare and navigate the recruitment process to become Police officers, PSOs or PCOs.

The program commenced in 2018 and has expanded to a 15-week accredited course where students are taught entrance exam preparation skills, fitness, swimming and first aid. All participants are matched with a Victoria Police mentor, attend a tour of the Victoria Police Academy, and receive presentations from guest speakers throughout the course. Upon completion, Jesuit Social Services provide ongoing assistance during the recruitment phase and staff from the Victoria Police Centre (VPC) for Law and Operational Development coordinate ongoing assistance and mentoring during the training phase within the Academy.

Since the program commenced in 2018, 18 applicants from the African–Australian community have attained employment with Victoria Police. They include nine Police Officers, four PSOs and three PCOs. As at 30 June 2022, there are two program participants who are currently in training at the Academy. Another 30 participants are currently within the recruitment process.

Developing Leadership Capability

Our Leadership Capability Uplift program continues to focus on developing leadership that drives a respectful and inclusive workplace culture. This program was supported by the Victorian Government Community Safety Statement, with a further 2,700 managers and supervisors participating in development opportunities in 2021–22. Over its four-year project delivery target the People Focused Leadership Program reached 4,250 leaders. To further support a respectful workplace culture, our It's About Respect gender equality program was delivered to our other ranks with 2,200 members participating in programs. Victoria Police continues to focus on enhancing the ethical standing of all employees with completion of behavioural ethics programs to senior sergeants and inspectors.

Employment Conditions

The terms and conditions of employment for Victoria Police employees are governed by legislation, Enterprise Agreements and Victoria Police policy. In addition to the *Fair Work Act 2009* (Cth), and *Fair Work Regulations 2009* (Cth), our Police officers and PSOs are governed by the *Victoria Police Act 2013* and *Victoria Police Regulations 2014*. Similarly, our VPS employees (including PCOs) are governed by the *Public Administration Act 2004*.

Both cohorts also have dedicated Enterprise Agreements: The Victoria Police (Police Officers, PSOs, Police Reservists and Police Recruits) Enterprise Agreement 2019; and the Victorian Public Service Enterprise Agreement 2020.

These agreements deliver industrial reforms and positive outcomes for all employees, including the continuation of projects and initiatives to enable efficiencies and improve the health and wellbeing of our people.

2021–22 Honours and Awards

Victoria Police recognises and values special service by employees and the community in keeping Victoria safe. Various medals and awards are bestowed upon Victoria Police employees, and there is a series of awards available to the community for assisting Victoria Police. In 2021–22, 32 Victoria Police employees and two community members received an award or honour. A list of individuals who were presented with Victoria Police honours and awards in 2021–22 can be found in Appendix C.

Victoria Police recognises and values special service by employees and the community in keeping Victoria safe. Various medals and awards are bestowed upon Victoria Police employees, and there is a series of awards available to the community for assisting Victoria Police. In 2021–22, 32 Victoria Police employees and two community members received an award or honour.

Occupational Health, Safety and Wellbeing

Summary

Victoria Police is committed to providing a safe and healthy workplace for all employees that is free from physical and psychological harm. A healthy workforce is productive and resilient, which translates to better service delivery to the community we serve.

Our key focus to achieve a safe and healthy workforce includes:

- Embedding a safety culture across all levels of management and ensuring that managers lead by example.
- Ensuring our employees are consulted with and actively participate in matters relating to their wellbeing.
- Promoting early help-seeking behaviours and access to contemporary and evidence-based treatments.
- Incorporating a risk-based framework in all aspects of the organisation.

In 2021–22, Health, Safety and Wellbeing Division provided expert Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) advice to ensure policing operations continued throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. Recovery and re-energising after a sustained period of responding to COVID-19 related pressures and fatigue will be a priority for our workforce.

Incident Management

Reported incidents increased by 41 per cent to 5,524 incidents in 2021–22. A significant portion of these incidents related to COVID-19 near-misses and injuries.

Mental health injuries and claims have risen as organisational awareness and acceptance of mental health issues continue to increase. It is anticipated that a dedicated taskforce will commence operation in 2023, to address the increase in mental health injuries and claims, focusing on prevention, early intervention and return to health initiatives.

Incident management resources have continued to focus on supporting the broader COVID-19 response throughout 2021–22. This has included:

- contact tracing
- outbreak management
- Infection Prevention Control protocols and advice
- exposure risk assessment
- sustained support to the State Police Operations Centre (SPOC).

Occupational Health and Safety Performance Indicators

Table 2.2: OHS Key Performance Indicators

Measure	KPI	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Incidents ¹	No. of incidents	3,911	3,914	5,524
	Rate per 100 FTE	18.32	17.98	25.82
	No. of incidents requiring first aid and/or further medical treatment	1,673	1,772	2,556
Claims ²	No. of standard claims	933	955	1,275
	Rate per 100 FTE	4.37	4.39	5.96
	No. of lost time claims	967	970	1,525
	Rate per 100 FTE	4.53	4.45	7.13
	No. of claims exceeding 13 weeks	51	43	62
	Rate per 100 FTE	0.24	0.20	0.29
Fatalities	Fatality claims	9	3	2
Claim costs ³	Average cost per standard claim	\$198,368	\$229,101	\$165,022
Return to work (RTW)	Percentage of claims with RTW plan <30 days.	Not available ⁴		
Management commitment	Evidence of OHS policy statement, OHS objectives, regular reporting to senior management of OHS and OHS plans (signed by CEO or equivalent).	Completed		
	Evidence of OHS criteria in purchasing guidelines (including goods, services and personnel).	Completed		
Consultation and participation	Evidence of agreed structure of designated workgroups (DWGs), health and safety representatives (HSRs) and issue resolution procedures (IRPs).	Completed		
	Compliance with agreed structure on DWGs, HSRs, and IRPs.	Completed		
	Number of quarterly OHS Committee meetings.	Not available ⁵		
Risk management	Percentage of internal audits/inspections conducted as planned.	100%		
	Percentage of reported incidents investigated.	91.59%	88.39%	75.29%
	Number of Improvement Notices issued across the Department by WorkSafe Inspector ⁶ .	52	17	7
	Percentage of issues identified and actioned arising from: a) internal audits; b) HSR provisional improvement notices; and c) WorkSafe notices.	100%		
Training	Percentage of managers and staff who have received OHS training:			
	a) induction;	30.13%	28.67%	27.81%
	b) management training; and	Not available ⁸		
	c) contractors and temps.	Not available ⁹		
	Percentage of HSRs trained: a) upon acceptance of role (initial training); b) retraining (annual refresher).	Not available ¹⁰		

1 Data extracted from HR Assist.

2 Data sourced from Gallagher Bassett. The relevant fiscal year has been determined by using the date the claim was lodged.

3 Data sourced from Gallagher Bassett. The relevant fiscal year has been determined by using the date the claim was lodged.

4 RTW data <30 days not available.

5 Data not recorded, therefore not available.

6 WorkSafe reduced its activity due to the pandemic. Physical presence in workplaces was only undertaken for critical incidents, and thus only issuing notices in rare circumstances. Visits have started to increase but are well below the pre-pandemic levels.

7 Visits by WorkSafe during the 2020–21 year were limited due to the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in a small number of notices issued.

8 There is no specific OHS training for managers/contractors. Safety training is embedded throughout police foundation training with a focus on controlling risks associated with Occupational Violence, through Operational Safety Tactics Training.

9 There is no specific OHS training for managers/contractors. Safety training is embedded throughout police foundation training with a focus on controlling risks associated with Occupational Violence, through Operational Safety Tactics Training.

10 Percentage of HSRs is not available as the total number of HSRs is unknown – a process is currently underway to accurately account for all HSRs. However, 92 employees were trained upon acceptance of role and 15 employees retrained in 2021–22.

Source: Human Resources Command. Data extracted from HR Assist on 12 July 2022; all claims data sourced from Gallagher Bassett.

3. Our Performance

Performance Summary

Victoria Police received a Total Output Cost Budget of \$3,702.8 million in 2021–22 to deliver policing services to the Victorian community 24 hours a day, seven days a week and is accountable to government and the community for its performance. Each reporting year Victoria Police is required to provide to government and the community information on outcomes and financial performance. This chapter presents information on Victoria Police’s performance against the Victorian Government Budget Papers. The actions taken in accordance with the Victoria Police 2021–22 Annual Plan can be found under Chapter Four Year in Review.

Impacts on Performance in 2021–22

Throughout 2021–22, Victoria Police recorded significant variances against several performance measures. Victoria Police is still experiencing the ongoing effects of the COVID-19 pandemic as it continues to be the main driver of the variances. Victoria Police continued to experience changes to tasking, working environments and the reprioritisation of roles and responsibilities in alignment with Chief Health Officer (CHO) Directions through 2021–22. Over the current reporting year CHO directions were revised and sequentially removed. This led to further reprioritisation of our roles and responsibilities to ensure the health and safety of our members and the wider community continued as we resumed activities under pre-COVID-19 conditions.

Many of the COVID-19 pandemic impacts were due to meeting OHS requirements, especially altering our drug and alcohol testing approach and ensuring operational deployments met CHO compliance. These ultimately affected the mass testing conducted by the Alcohol and Drug Testing Vehicles (ADTV) model across the state. The ADTV fleet ceased operations between July 2021 to October 2021 and subsequently, the figures for alcohol screening tests are significantly reduced for the 2021–22 reporting period.

Performance Against Objective Indicators

Each year, the Victorian Government prioritises the goods and services it provides to the Victorian community and details its budget decisions within Budget Paper No. 3 Service Delivery (BP3). Victoria Police is required to report on how it is meeting BP3 performance targets and how these outputs contribute to key objectives.

Table 3.1: Departmental Performance Output Objective and Indicators

Output			
Policing Services and Crime Prevention			
Objective			
Ensuring community safety through policing, law enforcement and prevention activities			
Indicators			
Community safety during the day and at night	Community safety on Public Transport	Crime statistics	Road fatalities and injuries

Source: 2021–22 Budget Paper No. 3 Service Delivery, Justice and Community Safety.

Note: In 2021–22, Victoria Police separated ‘Community safety on public transport’ metrics from the ‘Community safety during the day and night’ indicator to allow for better transparency.

Performance data for both ‘community safety during the day and at night’ and ‘community safety on public transport’ indicators are collected via the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing. Data extracted from the survey are reported in the Commonwealth Productivity Commission’s Report on Government Services (RoGS) at the beginning of each calendar year. Due to the timing of this report the previous financial year’s data are recorded.

The *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2020–21* results were published in the Productivity Commission’s *RoGS 2022* report, released in January 2022.

The 2021–22 results will be reported in the 2023 RoGS, to be published by the Commonwealth Productivity Commission in January 2023. The 2021–22 data will be reported in Victoria Police’s 2022–23 Annual Report.

When completing the national survey respondents were asked to rate their feelings for each indicator, ranging from ‘very unsafe’ to ‘very safe’. Victorian results from those who reported feeling ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ are shown in Tables 3.2 and 3.3.

Community Safety During the Day and at Night

The 'Community Safety During the Day and at Night' indicator reflects Victoria Police's efforts to improve safety and provide a secure environment for the community by measuring the level of safety that survey respondents (as a sample of Victorians) feel during the day and at night.

Table 3.2: Community Safety During the Day and at Night

Indicator	2016-17 %	2017-18 %	2018-19 %	2019-20 %	2020-21 %	Change from 2019-20 to 2020-21	Change over 5 years
Walking alone in the neighbourhood during the day	84.0	87.4	88.1	89.9	91.5	+1.6	+7.5
Walking alone in the neighbourhood at night	42.8	47.1	48.1	49.1	51.7	+2.6	+8.9
At home at night	79.1	83.0	83.8	85.9	88.0	+2.1	+8.9

Source: 2022 Report on Government Services, Commonwealth Productivity Commission. Extracted from National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, via Corporate Statistics Unit, Capability Department, Victoria Police.

In 2020-21, 91.5 per cent of Victorians surveyed felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when walking alone in their neighbourhood during the day which is an increase of 1.6 percentage points when compared to 2019-20 data. 51.7 per cent felt 'safe' or 'very safe' walking alone at night, an increase of 2.6 percentage points compared to 2019-20 data. Of those surveyed, 88.0 per cent of Victorians felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone at night, recording an increase of 2.1 percentage points when compared to 2019-20 recorded figures.

The percentage of Victorians surveyed who reported feeling 'safe' or 'very safe' shows an improvement in 2020-21 compared to the previous year for all measures.

Community Safety on Public Transport

The 'Community Safety on Public Transport' indicator reflects Victoria Police's efforts to improve safety and provide a secure environment for the community by measuring the level of safety that survey respondents (as a sample of Victorians) feel on public transport.

Table 3.3: Community Safety on Public Transport¹

Indicator	2016-17 %	2017-18 %	2018-19 %	2019-20 %	2020-21 %	Change from 2019-20 to 2020-21	Change over 5 years
Travelling alone on public transport during the day*	58.5	67.1	68.5	68.4	66.8	-1.6	+8.3
Travelling alone on public transport at night	23.3	31.3	32.3	32.6	31.6	-1.0	+8.3

¹ Metrics relating to community safety on public transport have been separated out for the 2021-22 Annual Report for better transparency.

Source: 2022 Report on Government Services, Commonwealth Productivity Commission. Extracted from National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, via Corporate Statistics Unit, Capability Department, Victoria Police.

Note:

1. * Traveling alone on public transport during the day extracted from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, Quarter 4, 2021 data source via Corporate Statistics Unit, Capability Department, Victoria Police.

The percentage of Victorians surveyed who reported feeling 'safe' or 'very safe' on public transport during the day in 2020-21 was 66.8 per cent, representing a 1.6 percentage point decrease when compared to the previous year. Similarly, the total number of Victorians surveyed who reported feeling 'safe' or 'very safe' on public transport at night also decreased by 1.0 percentage point from 32.6 per cent in 2019-20 to 31.6 per cent in 2020-21.

Crime Statistics

Crime statistics are based on reports from the public and crimes detected by police and demonstrate the department's progress in ensuring community safety through policing, law enforcement and crime prevention activities. The Crime Statistics Agency (CSA) is responsible for processing and publishing Victorian crime statistics, independent of Victoria Police. A further breakdown of crime statistics is available on the CSA website: crimestatistics.vic.gov.au

Changes to recorded crime can be due to increased presence and focus on community safety throughout Victoria, police detection and enforcement activity, the introduction of new offences or increased police powers to enforce certain offences. Changes may also be due to social, economic and environmental factors, or changing public confidence to report crime to police.

Table 3.4: 5-year Trends in Offence categories

Indicator	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Change from 2020-21 to 2021-22	Change over 5 years
Crimes against the Person offences	80,030	81,014	82,945	85,359	82,215	-3.7%	+2.7%
Property and Deception offences	288,044	287,074	303,924	251,800	236,043	-6.3%	-18.1%
Drug offences	29,863	32,547	37,016	36,803	30,012	-18.5%	+0.5%
Public Order and Security offences	34,766	34,913	31,679	29,857	28,408	-4.9%	-18.3%
Justice Procedure offences	71,066	76,600	81,007	84,615	81,724	-3.4%	+15.0%
Other offences ³	2,033	1,335	7,411	33,211	11,104	-66.6%	+446.2%
Total offences	505,802	513,483	543,982	521,645	469,506	-10.0%	-7.2%
Total offences rate per 100,000 population	7,880.8	7,862.4	8,234.5	7,966.4	7,121.5	-10.6%	-9.6%

³ Further information about the CSA offence classification is available at crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/about-the-data/classifications-and-victorian-map-boundaries/offence-classification.

Source: Crime Statistics Agency. Data extracted from LEAP on 18 July 2022 and is subject to change.

Notes:

- Recorded crime data relating to previous years may change in subsequent data extracts as the Victoria Police Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP) is a live database and information is continually updated in LEAP as investigations progress and cases are completed by Victoria Police. Data provided by Crime Statistics Agency are correct at the time of extract from LEAP.
- The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) for both Victoria and Local Government Areas are based on populations produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). In years prior to the current reference period, the ERP used to calculate offence rates is the ABS ERP. The estimate for the current reference period is derived from a customised data request from the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) and based on unpublished internal modelling. DELWP is the agency responsible for the development of the official state government population projections, which incorporate the latest population estimates, evidence from the latest Census plus assumptions regarding future births, deaths, migration and local development trends.

In the 2021-22 financial year, there was a reduction in total recorded crime by 10.0 per cent from 521,645 offences in 2020-21 to 469,506 offences in 2021-22. Decreases occurred across all listed categories, with the overall decrease in total recorded crime largely driven by a decrease in the 'Other offences' category, which decreased by 66.6 per cent from 33,211 in 2020-21, to 11,104 in 2021-22. The 'Other offence' category included public health and safety offences introduced as part of the response to COVID-19.

'Drug offences' also recorded a decrease of 18.5 per cent from 36,803 in 2020-21 to 30,012 in 2021-22. Decreases in the category of 'Property and Deception offences' were largely driven by a decrease in deception offences, which dropped from 35,639 in 2020-21, to 27,275 in 2021-22, a reduction of 23.5 per cent. 'Crimes against the Person offences' dropped by 3.7 per cent overall, however, offences of blackmail and extortion within that category rose by 40.2 per cent, from 246 in 2020-21, to 345 in 2021-22.

Offence rates per 100,000 people in the population provide a standardised method for comparing data across years. The 10.0 per cent decrease in recorded crime in 2021-22 represented a 10.6 per cent decrease in the offence rate per 100,000 people in the population.

Performance Against Output Measures for Policing and Crime Prevention

Victoria Police strives to reduce violence and crime through law enforcement, judicial support, community assistance, guidance and leadership. The output reflects the Victorian Government's focus on reducing the overall incidence and fear of crime and enhancing the safety of individuals and families. The performance measures reported in Table 3.5 compares targets and actual results in 2021–22 resulting from the delivery of programs and services as part of the Policing and Crime Prevention output.

Table 3.5: Performance against Output Measures for Policing and Crime Prevention

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2021–22 actual	2021–22 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
Community calls for assistance to which a Victoria Police response is dispatched	Number	857,247	900,000	-4.8	○
Contravention of family violence intervention order offences per 100,000 population	Number	779.1	720	8.2	✓
The actual is higher than the target due to the increase in number of Contraventions of family violence intervention orders granted during the COVID-19 period and the increased mobility after restrictions were eased during the latter part of the financial year.					
Crimes against property – excluding family violence related crime (rate per 100,000 population)	Number	3,403.3	4,200	-19	✓
The actual is lower than the target due to the number of crimes against property, excluding family violence related crime (rate per 100,000 population) decreasing. This is likely the result of a number of COVID-19 related factors. With long periods of COVID-19 restrictions and reduced mobility, offences in quarters one and two were significantly lower than usual trends with greater proportions of the community remaining at home, increasing guardianship of property, and limiting opportunity for offending.					
Crimes against property – family violence related (rate per 100,000 population)	Number	177	160	10.6	✓
The actual is higher than the target due to the number of crimes against property which are family violence related crime (rate per 100,000 population). This increase is likely a result of COVID-19 related public health mechanisms that reduced movement and kept people more at home, including working from home recommendations, providing for increased opportunities for family violence related crime.					
Crimes against the person – excluding family violence related crime (rate per 100,000 population)	Number	659.9	660	<0.1 ⁴	✓
Crimes against the person – family violence related crime (rate per 100,000 population)	Number	587.1	580	1.2	✓
Number of alcohol screening tests conducted	Number	1,668,961	3,000,000	-44.4	■
The actual is lower than the target due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic including altered testing approach (to meet OHS requirements); operational deployments to CHO compliance; and cessation of mass testing under the ADTV model from July 2021 to October 2022.					
Number of prohibited drug screening tests conducted by booze and drug buses and highway patrol units	Number	151,328	150,000	0.9	✓
Number of youth referrals	Number	3,136	2,050	53	✓
The actual is higher than the target due to Victoria Police policy update in June 2021, allowing Youth Support Service referrals without the requirement for guardian consent and only mandating the young person's consent. Additionally, the relaxation of pandemic related restrictions, which increased the number and types of police contact with youth may also be a contributing factor.					

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2021–22 actual	2021–22 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Police record checks conducted to contribute to community safety	Number	810,134	703,000	15.2	✓
<p>The actual is higher than the target due to increased output of Police Information Liaison Office – Security checks resulting from recent recruitment and completion of training of new Victoria Police staff. Furthermore, there has been unprecedented demand for national police checks and jury check requests over the 2021–22 financial year. The Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission continues to report record figures for National Police checks (NPC) in 2022. This has led to an increase of NPC referral requests for Victoria Police. In addition, Victorian courts continue to work through a backlog of cases from 2021 leading to an increased demand of juror suitability requests from Juries Victoria who require access to the checking service.</p>					
Total reported road fatalities in vehicle collisions	Number	251	≤200	25.5	■
<p>The actual is higher than the target due to the increase in the number of road fatalities in vehicle collisions. The increase is consistent with the Transport Accident Commission (TAC) 'number of lives lost' data returning to pre-COVID levels. Contributing factors include increased high risk driving behaviours (speeding and impaired driving), youth and inexperienced drivers (including motorcyclists), driver distraction and inattention, and perceived reduction in police enforcement.</p>					
Total persons reported injured in vehicle collisions	Number	15,467	15,000	3.1	○
Quality					
Perceptions of safety – walking locally at night	Per cent	56.6	55	2.9	✓
Proportion of community satisfied with policing services (general satisfaction)	Per cent	76.7	80	-4.1	○
Proportion of drivers tested by road safety cameras who comply with posted speed limits	Per cent	99.8	99.5	0.3	✓
Proportion of drivers tested who return clear result for prohibited drugs	Per cent	93.8	93	0.9	✓
Proportion of Family Incident Report affected family members receiving referrals	Per cent	86.6	87	-0.5	○
Proportion of successful prosecution outcomes	Per cent	94.6	92	2.8	✓
Proportion of the community who have confidence in police (an integrity indicator)	Per cent	78.5	82	-4.3	○
Timeliness					
Proportion of crimes against the person resolved within 30 days	Per cent	39	45	-13.3	■
<p>The actual is lower than the target due to the organisational COVID-19 response in support of the government's pandemic response, including the redirection of resources to public order events (protests). This may have impacted everyday policing activities, such as investigative capacity, offender and victim management and execution of outstanding identities and whereabouts.</p>					
Proportion of property crime resolved within 30 days	Per cent	22.9	25	-8.4	■
<p>The actual is lower than the target due to the organisational COVID-19 response in support of the government's pandemic response, including the redirection of resources to public order events (protests). This may have impacted everyday policing activities, such as investigative capacity, offender and victim management and execution of outstanding identities and whereabouts.</p>					
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	4 099.7	3 702.8	10.7	■

4 Crimes against the person – excluding family violence related crime (rate per 100,000 population) variance was calculated as -0.02.

Results Key:

- ✓ Performance target achieved or exceeded.
- Performance target not achieved – within 5 per cent variance.
- Performance target not achieved – exceeds 5 per cent variance.

Road Fatalities and Injuries

Under the *Victoria Police Road Safety Strategy 2021–2024*, Victoria Police and road safety partners are committed to a shared vision of zero deaths and serious injuries on Victorian roads. The collective focus is on ensuring all Victorians feel safe on and around our roads and progressively reducing fatalities and injuries from road trauma through ongoing operations and efforts to embed a culture of road safety within the Victorian community. Victoria Police target intentional high-risk driving, rural roads, speeding, impaired driving, seatbelt and restraints and distracted and unauthorised drivers to keep the community safe on our roads.

In 2021–22, there was a total of 251 road fatalities in Victoria, which is an increase of 47 compared with the previous year. The total number of road injuries decreased by 1.1 per cent in 2021–22 compared with the previous year.

Table 3.6: Road Fatalities and Injuries

	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Fatalities (lives lost)	238	263	231	203	251
Injuries	18,021	17,860	18,429	15,634	15,467

Source: Data extracted from Victoria Police Collision Management Information System on 5 July 2022.

Notes: Injuries include both serious and other injuries.

Table 3.7: Road Policing Statistics by User

Road User	2020–21		2021–22	
	Lives Lost	Injuries	Lives Lost	Injuries
Driver	107	8,403	111	8,310
Passenger	24	2,313	38	2,329
Pedestrian	26	1,169	39	1,271
Bicyclist	8	1,278	13	1,189
Motorcyclist	38	2,306	45	2,168
Pillion Passenger	0	44	1	69
Other	0	121	4	131
Total	203	15,634	251	15,467

Source: Data extracted from Victoria Police Collision Management Information System on 5 July 2022.

Notes: Injuries include both serious and other injuries.

Table 3.8: Road Policing Statistics by Area

Road User	2020–21			2021–22		
	Lives Lost	Injuries	Collisions	Lives Lost	Injuries	Collisions
Metro	84	10,455	8,743	115	10,569	8,887
Regional	119	5,179	4,306	136	4,898	4,072
State (Total)	203	15,634	13,049	251	15,467	12,959

Source: Data extracted from Victoria Police Collision Management Information System on 5 July 2022.

Notes:

1. Metro and Regional split definition is Corporate Statistics Unit's definition used when reporting externally.
2. Injuries include both serious and other injuries.

Road Safety

Victoria Police plays a critical role in road safety through highly visible and sustained enforcement. Holidays continue to be high-risk periods on Victorian roads and in 2021–22 Victoria Police conducted operations to minimise risks, collectively resulting in over 51,800 road safety offences being detected. Road safety offence detection figures continue to be impacted by the ongoing effect of the COVID-19 pandemic and the redirection of Victoria Police officers to support public health measures across Victoria in 2021–22.

Table 3.9: State-wide Road Policing Operations during 2021–22

Operation and Duration	Outcome
Operation Scoreboard 2021 (four days) AFL Grand Final long weekend	104 Blood Alcohol Content offences 94 Oral Fluid Test offences 2,054 Other road safety offences 222 Crime offences
Operation Compass 2021 (eight days) Includes the Melbourne Cup long weekend	291 Blood Alcohol Content offences 232 Oral Fluid Test offences 8,118 Other road safety offences 556 Crime offences
Operation Roadwise 2021 (10 days) Christmas period	462 Blood Alcohol Content offences 314 Oral Fluid Test offences 9,156 Other road safety offences 1,026 Crime offences
Operation Amity 2022 (two days) Australia Day	92 Blood Alcohol Content offences 70 Oral Fluid Test offences 2,676 Other road safety offences 182 Crime offences
Operation Arid 2022 (four days) Labour Day long weekend	284 Blood Alcohol Content offences 231 Oral Fluid Test offences 6,678 Other road safety offences 568 Crime offences
Operation Engage 2022 (17 days)	23 Blood Alcohol Content offences 49 Oral Fluid Test offences 1,103 Other road safety offences 72 Crime offences
Operation Compass 2022 (nine days) Easter and ANZAC Day long weekends	445 Blood Alcohol Content offences 410 Oral Fluid Test offences 11,936 Other road safety offences 1,113 Crime offences
National Day of Action 2022 (one day)	20 Blood Alcohol Content offences 22 Oral Fluid Test offences 958 Other road safety offences 61 Crime offences
Operation Regal 2022 (four days) Queen's Birthday long weekend	195 Blood Alcohol Content offences 177 Oral Fluid Test offences 5,689 Other road safety offences 494 Crime offences

Source: Road Policing Command. Data extracted from Road Policing Command Intranet site on 18 July 2022.

Notes:

1. The road safety offences category encompasses a range of offences including, but not limited to, exceeding the speed limit, unauthorised driving (unlicensed, disqualified), driving without a seatbelt and unlawful use of a mobile phone.
2. Operation Engage was a Road Policing Command operation in response to high risk of road trauma and an increase in lives conducted in addition to Operation Arid, which was a state-wide Road Policing Operation.
3. Operation Compass 2021 was conducted over 29 October–2 November 2021 and 5–7 November 2021, including the Melbourne Cup long weekend; Operation Compass 2022 was conducted over 14–18 April 2022 and 22–25 April 2022, including the Easter and ANZAC Day long weekends.

Financial Performance

Table 3.10: Five Year Financial Summary

	2017-18 \$'000	2018-19 \$'000	2019-20 \$'000	2020-21 \$'000	2021-22 \$'000
Financial Performance					
Income from government					
Total Income from Transactions	3,073,265	3,380,623	3,746,442	4,110,686	4,102,352
Total Expenses from Transactions	3,065,762	3,399,200	3,738,574	4,107,823	4,100,603
Net Result from Transactions	7,503	-18,577	7,868	2,863	1,749
Net Result	15,803	-30,336	9,883	24,993	86,937
Cash Flows					
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	116,661	190,166	177,241	157,094	152,568
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities	4,292	-19,035	-36,729	-25,887	-64,179
Balance Sheet					
Total Assets	2,343,438	2,544,256	3,454,822	4,651,571	4,804,153
Total Liabilities	764,387	864,081	1,705,067	2,808,968	2,831,219
Net Worth	1,579,051	1,680,175	1,749,755	1,842,603	1,972,934

Overview

The Victorian Government considers the Net Result from transactions to be the appropriate measure of financial management that can be directly attributed to government policy. This measure excludes the effects of revaluations (holding gains or losses) arising from changes in market prices and other changes in the volume of assets shown under 'other economic flows' on the Comprehensive Operating Statement, which are outside the control of Victoria Police.

In 2021-22, Victoria Police achieved a net result from transactions of \$1.7 million, \$1.1 million less than in 2020-21. Both total income and expenses from transactions have steadily increased over the past four years, however, reduced in 2021-22 by 2.0 per cent due to the whole of government policy to discontinue the Capital Asset Charge (CAC) impacting both income and expenditure.

With the exception of CAC and Other Income consequently the expenditure increased primarily in annual government grants to support output service delivery, namely:

- Incremental increases associated with approved government decisions including the Community Safety Statement
- Operational response to the COVID-19 pandemic
- Wage indexation associated with Sworn and Victoria Public Sector (VPS) Enterprise Bargaining Agreement.

The overall net result for the year was a surplus of \$86.9 million in 2021-22 an increase from \$24.9 million in 2020-21 as a result of the net gain on the revaluation of the long service leave liability. This gain was due to an improved discount rate from 1.5 per cent in 2020-21 to 3.7 per cent in 2021-22

The surplus of \$86.9 million is contributing to the growth in total net worth which saw an increase of \$130.3 million in 2021-22 to \$1,972.9 million. This growth in total net worth predominately reflects the increase in receivables in the amount owing from the Victorian Government.

Balance Sheet

Victoria Police net worth as at 30 June 2022 was \$1,972.9 million, an increase of \$130.3 million or 7 per cent from the previous year.

Total assets increased predominately in receivables for the amount owing from the Victorian Government.

Within property, plant and equipment there was growth in Crown land to develop police stations at Clifton Hill, Clyde North and Wollert.

In the year, Victoria Police opened the new 24-hour Werribee Police Complex and invested in other police station upgrades, for Reservoir, Ballarat, Broadmeadows, Victoria Police Precinct plus a building upgrade for the Melbourne Prosecutions office.

Expenditure on plant and equipment decreased and the Right of Use Assets which significantly impacted Assets and Liabilities in the previous two financial years plateaued with the recognition of the Victoria Police Precinct at 311 Spencer Street, Docklands last year. Liabilities have also plateaued with a 1 per cent movement from the previous year.

Cash flows

The net cash inflows from Operating activities were \$152.6 million, and 3 per cent lower than in 2020–21 due to lower cash funding received from the government with the Whole of Government decision to remove funding for the CAC, plus the timing of receipts from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) for GST. Operational payments were also reduced by the same percentage due to no longer accounting for the CAC.

There was a reduction in net cash flow from financing activities as a result of a reduction in the proceeds from contributed capital required in FY2022.

Capital projects/asset investment programs

Victoria Police and its related portfolio entities manage a range of capital projects to deliver services for government.

Information on the new and existing capital projects for departments and the broader Victorian public sector is contained in the most recent budget, which is available on the Department of Treasury and Finance's website.











During the year, there were no completed capital completed during the financial year ended 30 June 2022 that meet the Total Estimated Investment (TEI) project completion disclosure threshold of \$10 million.

4. Year in Review

2021–22 was challenging as Victoria Police continued to play a pivotal role in supporting the government’s response to the COVID-19 pandemic. This year also saw the welcome return of some of the pre-pandemic traditional activities, gatherings and events in Victoria that were supported by Victoria Police.

This chapter highlights our achievements during 2021–22 in the following areas:

- COVID-19 Response in 2021–22
- 2021–22 Annual Action Plan outcomes
- Key Highlights and Achievements by portfolio.

 <p>857,247 Community calls for assistance were received and responded to by Victoria Police.</p>	 <p>140 vehicles impounded 200 offenders charged during Operation Achilles, a state-wide operation targeting illegal and ‘hoon’ driving.</p>
<p>2,562 Digitally Recorded Evidence In Chief taken by Victoria Police eliminating the need for victim survivors to recount incidents of family violence multiple times in legal proceedings.</p> 	<p>\$40m and \$8.5m cryptocurrency worth were seized by Victoria Police – the largest amount of forfeited funds in the history of the Asset Confiscation Scheme.</p> 
 <p>148,245 New and renewal applications processed for firearm permits and licences, private security licences and registrations, and Chief Commissioner of Police weapon approvals.</p>	 <p>6 Mobile Policing Units deployed increasing Victoria Police’s capability to tackle crime hotspots, manage critical incidents, lead large-scale search, and rescue efforts, make time-critical strategic decisions on location and respond to natural disasters.</p>
<p>234,602 Coffee cups at the Victoria Police Centre diverted from landfill between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022 via the Simply Cups Australia program.</p> 	<p>693 Police officers 101 Protective Services Officers graduated from the Victoria Police Academy.</p> 
 <p>Over 265,000 COVID-19 related calls made to Police Assistance Line (PAL) and 62,000 reports logged via the Online Reporting system (OLR).</p>	 <p>1,668,961 Alcohol screening tests conducted and 151,328 prohibited drug screening tests conducted by booze and drug buses and highway patrol units.</p>

COVID-19 Response in 2021–22

To support the response to the COVID-19 pandemic and manage public safety risks, Victoria Police ran a number of operations across several months. The operations involved considerable police resources, with up to 2,000 employees involved at the peak of the response.

Creation of COVID Response Command

The COVID-19 pandemic remained a major challenge for police service delivery in 2021–22. In support of the Department of Health (DH), Victoria Police continued to promote community safety by enforcing the CHO directions and maintaining public order.

Victoria Police's ongoing role in the extended multi-agency response to the pandemic involved integrating the coordination of COVID-19 related police operations with cross-agency information sharing and liaison. The COVID Response Command (CRC) was established in 2021 to manage COVID-19 related police operations across the state, taking over from the SPOC that had been running uninterrupted for 690 days.

CRC commenced full operations on 6 December 2021, assuming responsibility for the coordination of policing responses to the pandemic and maintenance of external partner agency engagement. CRC is led by a Commander and is supported by two Superintendents and additional staff, attached to six functional areas operating within an Incident Command and Control Structure. The Command's staffing model was designed to allow for rapid escalation and de-escalation of operations, in line with the required level of police involvement in responding to the health emergency.

In conjunction with the State Emergency and Support Command (SESC), CRC maintains the COVID-19 Hub which provides a centralised source of all COVID-19 related information and tools for Victoria Police employees.

Operation Sentinel performed a valuable public reassurance function by providing the community with comfort that the CHO directions were being upheld. During its peak, Victoria Police committed more than 250 resources a day to this highly visible, community-focused operation.

COVID-19 Related Operations

Operation Sentinel

Victoria Police's primary COVID-19 response operation, Operation Sentinel, remained active in 2021–22. Operation Sentinel focused on the conduct of proactive spot checks of people required to self-isolate, businesses subject to mandated closure, enforcement of prohibited gathering restrictions and responding to public reports of noncompliance. It also responded to requests made through the Police Assistance Line (PAL) and Online Reporting (OLR) system, with over 265,000 COVID-19 related calls received and 62,000 reports logged.

Operation Sentinel was complemented by additional dedicated operations established to support compliance with specific CHO directions. They included Operation Sentinel 6, which supported CHO directions in relation to visiting Victoria's Alpine areas during July and August 2021, and Operation Sentinel 8, (26 June to 8 October 2021) which enforced directed closures at the New South Wales and South Australian borders.

Operation Sentinel performed a valuable public reassurance function by providing the community with comfort that CHO directions were being upheld. During its peak, Victoria Police committed more than 250 resources a day to this highly visible, community-focused operation.

After almost two years, Operation Sentinel concluded on 5 March 2022. Over the course of the operation, police conducted more than one million compliance checks.

Operation Guardian

Operation Guardian was in force during September and October 2021 to support compliance with the CHO directions concerning the movement of persons from restricted areas (metropolitan Melbourne and the Greater Shepparton Local Government Area) to Regional Victoria.

To deter and prevent unauthorised entry into Regional Victoria, Victoria Police dedicated 200 police resources to a 24/7 mobile and flexible police operation, which involved:

- Highly visible police presence focusing on major arterial roads to safely intercept motorists.
- Working in collaboration with Australian Defence Force personnel during reassurance patrols in regional towns.
- Automated Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) technology to assist in the interception of vehicles.
- Positioning of ADTV at key regional locations.
- Positioning pop-up Vehicle Check Points in various key regional locations.
- Electronic variable messaging boards displaying roadside messaging to reinforce policing efforts.

Operation Tidewatch and the Victorian Quarantine Hub

Operation Tidewatch continued to support the Victorian Quarantine Hub with COVID-19 activities in relation to returning travellers and hotel security. In February 2022, Victoria Police established a police presence at the Quarantine Hub in Mickleham. With changes to Pandemic Orders and associated quarantine requirements, Operation Tidewatch ceased as a dedicated operation and all functions transferred to CRC on 30 April 2022. Subsequently, the police presence at the Victorian Quarantine Hub was discontinued on 14 May 2022, with responsibility for any required police response to be handled by NWMR.

Protest response

Continued restrictions under CHO directions and Pandemic Orders saw the emergence of issue motivated groups and other community members gathering to display dissatisfaction with the restrictions, including constrained freedom of movement, mask wearing and vaccination mandates. As a result, a number of large protests and public order incidents occurred, particularly in the second half of 2021.

Amendments to the *Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008* to specifically address pandemic management were developed in 2021 and commenced on 7 December 2021. This led to ongoing protest activity in the Melbourne central business district and in other metropolitan divisions. Operation Watch was established between November 2021 and January 2022 to provide a coordinated, flexible and agile response while maintaining public order and amenity across these locations. Operation Watch resources were deployed to almost 200 separate protests during this period, with around half of the protests relating to the pandemic response.

Organisational COVID-19 exposure management

Victoria Police introduced internal workplace COVID-19 exposure management and contact tracing capability through the establishment of the Exposure Risk Assessment and Management team (ERAM). Through direct and regular engagement with DH, the ERAM process safeguarded the health and safety of Victoria Police employees and workforce capacity to undertake core community safe functions. ERAM function further supported COVID-19 safe police interaction with members of the Victorian community by providing appropriate health guidance to our workforce and limiting the spread of COVID-19 across our workplaces.

ERAM played an integral role in building necessary capability at local management level, to transition workplace COVID-19 exposure risk management to line managers as part of occupational health and safety. In July 2021 ERAM was staffed by 14 employees to support the organisation through the Delta wave. In October 2021 due to the sharp surge in cases, an additional 60 (approx.) internal employees were seconded to support the response for two to seven weeks. During the surge period an additional four clinical employees were contracted to establish a clinical function within ERAM. In line with the easing of COVID-19 restrictions in Victoria, ERAM was decommissioned in April 2022.

Operation Tidewatch continued to support COVID-19 Quarantine Victoria activities in relation to returning travellers and hotel quarantine security. In February 2022, Victoria Police established a police presence at the Quarantine Hub in Mickleham.

2021–22 Annual Plan Actions

The Victoria Police *Annual Plan 2021–22*, outlines our role, functions, code of ethics and values while clearly articulating our objectives, emerging priorities and response to community safety needs. The Plan identifies our commitment to four priority areas: community safety, reduce crime, reduce road trauma and service delivery excellence. Drawn from these four priorities are a suite of actions, programs and initiatives, that ensure our organisation continues to deliver positive, community-based outcomes for all Victorians.

Table 4.1: Annual Plan Action Item Outcomes for 2021–22

Community Safety	
<i>Neighbourhood Policing (NHP) Model</i>	<p>The Victoria Police NHP model is a new community policing and engagement model aiming to increase Victoria Police’s focus on the issues that matter most to the community and to improve safety at the local level. The model was initially trialled across eight Police Service Areas commencing September 2021 and was formally launched state-wide on 1 April 2022.</p> <p>A community safety survey was run to support the model on the Engage Victoria platform. The NHP is going through an evaluation phase, while developing an audit and assurance framework to be delivered across the organisation.</p>
<i>PSO Reform Model</i>	<p>In 2021–22, the Victoria Police PSO Reform Project commenced delivery of the workplace changes for PSOs outlined in the 2019 Enterprise Bargaining Agreement, Community Safety Statement 2018 and <i>Police and Emergency Legislation Amendment Act 2020</i>.</p> <p>Amendments to the PSO career structure have been implemented, including legislative amendments to support the operationalisation of the model. Work towards a fully integrated workforce continues and is on track for completion in 2025.</p>
<i>Infrastructure Program of Work</i>	<p>Work to modernise Victoria Police facilities continued over 2021–22 through the infrastructure program of works, including: establishment of a Steering Committee and Design Review Panel; engagement with external stakeholders including VicRoads, Court Services Victoria and utility authorities; and commencement of detailed design activities. This initiative will continue into 2022–23.</p>
<i>COVID Response Model</i>	<p>Victoria Police CRC was formally established in December 2021 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The command replicated and enhanced the response model commenced by the State Police Operations Centre in February 2020. This is now considered complete.</p>
<i>SHIELD Implementation</i>	<p>Victoria Police SHIELD seeks to strengthen partnerships with the Victorian public and private sectors through information sharing. It is a secure, SHIELD members-only online platform primarily involving partners in the Crowded Places Network, major businesses operations and the private security sector, aimed at preventing, disrupting, protecting and responding to terror incidents. The SHIELD platform was launched on 7 September 2021, providing an online engagement platform for police, public and private sector partners. This is now considered complete.</p>
<i>Aboriginal Youth Cautioning Program (AYCP)</i>	<p>The AYCP draws upon local Aboriginal culture, knowledge and community to ensure a tailored response for young people coming into contact with police. The goal of the program is to increase and enhance the use of cautions through a community-led model, based on the principles of Aboriginal self-determination, early intervention and harm-reduction, to address over-representation of Aboriginal young people in the criminal justice system. At the 58th Aboriginal Justice Forum, Victoria Police committed to state-wide expansion of the AYCP. This expansion initially focused on the addition of a further 11 sites in regional and metropolitan locations. Throughout 2021–22, the program has extended to cover over 20 local government areas. Victoria Police continues to develop materials to assist police and inform young people, including identifying missed opportunities for cautioning.</p>

Reduce Crime

<p><i>Cybercrime Strategy</i></p>	<p>The <i>Victoria Police Cybercrime Strategy 2022–2027</i> was developed and officially launched in April 2022. The strategy will guide the organisation as it builds capacity and works with strategic partners and the community to meet the challenges and impacts of cybercrime. The next phase of the strategy is implementation. To ensure this important work continues this action has been carried over into the <i>2022–23 Corporate Plan</i>.</p>
<p><i>Drug Strategy 2020–2025</i></p>	<p>The objective of the <i>Victoria Police Drug Strategy 2020–2025</i> is to improve health and community safety for all Victorians. It articulates our organisation’s commitment to adopting compassionate and targeted responses based on evidence of what works to prevent harm, support change and connect people to treatment and support when they need it.</p> <p>Implementation of the strategy continues, including convening whole-of-sector music festival forums, supporting the trial of medically supervised injecting room sites, developing a practice guide for police when interacting with a person who is drug impaired and exploring options for dedicated drug detectives in regional areas. To ensure this important work continues, this action item has been carried over into the <i>2022–23 Corporate Plan</i>.</p>
<p><i>Anti-Gangs Strategy</i></p>	<p>The <i>Victoria Police Anti-Gangs Strategy</i> aims to disrupt and dismantle the networks, capability and capacity of gangs to cause harm and undermine community safety. The strategy is in the final stages of development for launch in 2022–2023.</p>
<p><i>VIPER Taskforce</i></p>	<p>The VIPER Taskforce was formally established in 2021–22, with the objective of creating a tactical and investigative unit, focused on preventing, detecting, deterring, disrupting and dismantling criminal activities of groups such as outlaw motorcycle gangs, organised crime networks and street gangs. The role of the VIPER Taskforce will expand into 2022–23 and will involve a range of enforcement and prevention actions, with the flexibility to be deployed anywhere in the state at short notice. The Taskforce will proactively target criminals including those involved in incidents such as homicides and shootings.</p>
<p><i>Family Violence Response Program of Works</i></p>	<p>During 2021–22, the Victoria Police Family Violence Response Program of Works has rolled out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training to improve Victoria Police capability and awareness of cases of stalking and harassment. • The refresh of Police and Aboriginal Community Protocols Against Family Violence sites. • Work to address the impact of misidentification of predominant aggressor. • Work to update the Victoria Police <i>Code of Practice for the Investigation of Family Violence</i> to better support units responding to incidents where violence has been used by children or adolescents in the home. • Implementation of recommendations arising from the internal KPMG Family Violence Audit. <p>Furthermore, in May 2022 Family Violence Command (FVC) delivered an Aboriginal family violence forum led by the community to determine what actions are required to reduce the incidence and harm of family violence in aboriginal communities. The outcomes of the forum will be developed into a Program of Works that will be rolled out across 2022–2023.</p>

Reduce Road Trauma

<p><i>Road Safety Strategy July 2021–June 2024</i></p>	<p>The <i>Victoria Police Road Safety Strategy 2021–2024</i>, was released in November 2021 and aligns with the <i>Victorian Road Safety Strategy 2021–2030</i> supporting a 50 per cent reduction in road fatalities by 2030. The Victoria Police Strategy outlines our commitment to the safe systems approach (safer roads, safer speeds, safer road users and safer vehicles), as well as our key principles of engage, enhance and enforce. This is now considered complete.</p>
<p><i>Roadside Drug Driving Infringement trial</i></p>	<p>The Victoria Police Roadside Drug Driving Infringement trial was completed during 2021–2022. The ‘End of Trial Internal Evaluation’ confirmed processes implemented to support the trial were fit for purpose, and risks were mitigated.</p> <p>Monash University Accident Research Centre was engaged to estimate the road safety benefits associated with the trial. The findings identified a reduction in traffic offences and road trauma. The findings are subject to the completion of a peer review, managed by the Transport Accident Commission.</p>
<p><i>State-wide High Risk Driving Response Plan</i></p>	<p>A key component of the State-wide High Risk Driving Response Plan is Operation Achilles. Operation Achilles is an integrated state-wide response to high-risk driving, focusing primarily on reducing and disrupting high-risk driving behaviour through a consistent and coordinated police response.</p> <p>Activities continue to affirm and enhance Operation Achilles, including proposed legislative amendment to create a ‘spectator’ offence, ongoing operations in high demand areas to prevent and disrupt high-risk driving activities and timely community reassurance by using media opportunities to highlight police successes in prevention and disruption of high-risk driving activities.</p>

Service Delivery Excellence

<p><i>Service Delivery Transformation</i></p>	<p>Over the course of 2021–22, Victoria Police has developed recommendations in relation to nine strategic transformation projects that have significant interdependencies with the transformation of the Victoria Police service delivery and operating models. The projects will be managed under one overarching program of work to streamline stakeholder engagement activity.</p> <p>Two of the nine strategic projects – the NHP model and the CultureWorks Program – were implemented and or commenced in 2021–22. Ongoing work to acquit the remaining seven strategic projects will continue into 2022–23.</p>
<p><i>Integrated Leadership Development Framework (ILDF)</i></p>	<p>Victoria Police has developed and is implementing an ILDF for selection, transfer, promotion, as well as future development processes to support uplift of leadership capability, professionalism and performance. Six Core Leadership Characteristics of the ILDF now replace the previous key selection criteria of the HRC capability framework. Implementation of the whole Framework will continue into 2022–23.</p>
<p><i>Gender Equality Action Plan 2021–2024</i></p>	<p>The Victoria Police <i>Gender Equality Action Plan 2021–24</i> was developed and approved by the Commissioner for Gender Equality in the Public Sector.</p> <p>Victoria Police undertook a place-based pilot of the <i>Gender Equality Action Plan 2021–24</i> at Mill Park and Forrest Hill police stations, which was completed on 30 June 2022. Ongoing work to further embed gender equality in our culture and practice will progress into 2022–23.</p>
<p><i>Royal Commission into the Management of Police Informants (RCMPI) Implementation</i></p>	<p>Victoria Police continues to progress the remaining recommendations from the RCMPPI in 2022–23.</p>
<p><i>Better Mental Health for Emergency Workers</i></p>	<p>Victoria Police has continued transitioning the <i>Mental Health and Wellbeing Strategy and Action Plan 2017–2020</i> to business as usual. Victoria Police continues to develop a holistic organisational resilience framework to support the ongoing mental health and wellbeing of Victoria Police employees for future years. The framework is scheduled for release in 2022–23.</p>

Service Delivery Excellence

<p><i>Financial Sustainability</i></p>	<p>During 2021–22 Victoria Police implemented various savings and efficiency measures, together with structural reforms to support financial sustainability. Delivery of these measures achieved efficiencies in accordance with internal targets. Further savings targets have been established for future years as the result of the inclusion of a range of additional savings initiatives.</p>
<p><i>Spent Convictions Scheme</i></p>	<p>The <i>Spent Convictions Act 2021</i> created a new ‘spent convictions scheme’ allowing Victorians who have previously committed an offence, but have since demonstrated their ability to rehabilitate, to apply to have their convictions spent.</p> <p>In 2021–22, Victoria Police completed phase one of the project which saw the implementation of the controlled disclosure of criminal history information on National Police Checks on 1 December 2021 and is now operating as business as usual. Work continues on phase two through ongoing engagement with the courts and other stakeholders to implement the key aspects of the scheme, with continued efforts to develop IT solutions to support the scheme.</p>
<p><i>Discipline System Reform</i></p>	<p>In 2021–22, Victoria Police worked to enhance the complaint classification, assessment, allocation and determination system and enhanced internal and external complaint forms. Enhancements commenced on 1 July 2022.</p> <p>The policy amendments for complaints and discipline are underway and will be the subject of workforce engagement following initial review of the enhanced complaint system. Legislative amendments to the <i>Victoria Police Act 2013</i> are also necessary and Victoria Police is engaged with DJCS, The Police Association Victoria, IBAC and Police Registration and Service Board (PRSB) in respect of these. This item will be carried over into 2022–23.</p>
<p><i>Victoria Police Culture Review</i></p>	<p>Victoria Police has completed several activities in 2021–22, including: the appointment of Composure Consultancy to support the project by supplying guidance and tools to shift, shape and sequence the change program; the development of an organisational change management plan; and the implementation of an organisational culture aligned with the key values of CultureWorks.</p> <p>CultureWorks sessions have been delivered as part of the Police Management Qualifying Program and Superintendents Development Program to build engagement with senior sworn managers across Victoria Police.</p>

Source: Capability Department Victoria Police.

Highlights and Achievements by Portfolios

The Chief Commissioner of Police is supported by four Deputy Commissioners and two Deputy Secretaries who each have responsibility, oversight and management for one of the following portfolios: Regional Operations; Specialist Operations; Public Safety and Security; Corporate and Regulatory Services; Information Technology and Infrastructure Services; and Capability.

This section highlights the organisation's key achievements in 2021–22 for each portfolio, to provide a holistic view of the ongoing commitment of Victoria Police to keep the community safe.

Regional Operations

The Deputy Commissioner of Regional Operations has the overall responsibility and oversight of all four police regions, the SESC and the CRC. Over the past 12 months, Regional Operations continued to enhance its emergency response and management capabilities, coordinate state-wide operations targeting illegal behaviours and continued stakeholder and community engagement commitments.

Emergency management capability

The SPOC maintained responsibility for the Victoria Police response to the COVID-19 pandemic until the CRC commenced operations in December 2021. The real-time training and applied learning experience gained by the employees who worked in the SPOC during the COVID-19 response has helped to further develop knowledge and practice in emergency management across the organisation.

Victoria Police continued to implement recommendations from reviews into the 2019–20 bushfires, which led to the development of a comprehensive training exercise: Exercise Ember. The exercise is based around a fire scenario where Victoria Police operates to support a fire control agency. It also includes refresher training on incident and emergency management structures and information management systems. Exercise Ember has been incorporated into Victoria Police's promotional programs and has been delivered throughout the regions.

In September 2021, an online training package on Basic Wildfire Awareness was rolled out across the organisation. The package is designed to provide members with important information for working within fire areas, such as at traffic management points and within relief centres. More than 13,000 Victoria Police members and VPS have completed the online training.

Training was also delivered to Traffic Management Manager and Evacuation Manager roles, which are critical roles in the response to emergencies. Commencing in May 2021, the training continued throughout 2021–22. Over 700 members of sergeant rank and above have been trained in the important facets of evacuation and traffic management during emergencies. Comprehensive information hubs on these topics have also been published on the Victoria Police intranet.

Operation Achilles

In February 2021, Victoria Police launched Operation Achilles, an ongoing state-wide operational response targeting an increased in illegal and 'hoon' related driving events. These high-risk driving events include drag racing, speeding, burnouts and other forms of reckless and dangerous driving.

High-risk driving and 'hoon' activity is a significant community safety and amenity concern and is an area of focus in the *Victoria Police Road Safety Strategy 2021–24*.

Operation Achilles has provided a framework to enhance community safety by disrupting and dismantling individuals and groups who seek to engage in illegal high-risk driving behaviour such as drag racing and performing burnouts on public roads and streets. The strategy's success is founded on holding drivers who engage in the reckless behaviour to account and targeting those who organise, promote and attend these events.

Operation Achilles has provided a structured investigative framework that is delivering results. Between July 2021 and March 2022, Victoria Police charged more than 200 offenders with over 1,100 charges and impounded more than 140 vehicles.

CommSafe forums

In 2022, Victoria Police was able to resume holding CommSafe forums. CommSafe forums provide an opportunity for Victoria Police to engage with stakeholders and community members on its priorities and performance. The forums also support the NHP model, which aims to enhance Victoria Police's focus on the safety issues that matter to local communities.

CommSafe forums allow Victoria Police to present to the community on topics such as local crime and public order priorities, family violence, road safety, crime prevention, community engagement and emergency management. They are designed to enhance local stakeholder engagement and collaboration. Most importantly, the forums provide the community with an opportunity to ask questions and provide feedback to Victoria Police directly on their community safety concerns.

Forums in Shepparton and Bendigo were held in May 2022 and were attended by a range of people from the communities. The Deputy Commissioner, of Regional Operations, local regional managers, as well as the Assistant Commissioners of FVC and Road Policing Command (RPC) presented these forums. Family violence and road safety were highlighted as critical areas of concern.

Crime Reviews

The lifting of CHO restrictions at the end of October 2021 provided Victoria Police with an invaluable opportunity to renew our focus on community safety and reducing crime. Victoria Police recommenced holding Crime Reviews in December 2021. The reviews involved the Deputy Commissioner, of Regional Operations and relevant Regional Assistant Commissioner engaging with divisional managers and their teams about the current crime challenges in their area.

Crime Reviews provide divisions with the opportunity to demonstrate understanding of the crime issues and underlying drivers impacting their area, and to share good practices. The reviews also allow for bottom-up reporting from the frontline to senior management on crime trends, issues or opportunities. Divisions discuss engagement with local community members on safety issues, which underpin the NHP model. Throughout 2021–22, Crime Reviews have been held in eight divisions.

Specialist Operations

The Deputy Commissioner of Specialist Operations has overall responsibility and oversight of the Forensic Services Department, FVC, Intelligence and Covert Support Command (ICSC), Legal Services Department (LSD), Road Policing Command (RPC), Commonwealth Games Command and Taskforce Reset which coordinates Victoria Police's response to the RCMPI. Over the past 12 months, the dedicated staff of the portfolio have worked closely with internal and external stakeholders on both strategic and operational priorities for Victoria Police to improve service delivery and to help keep the community safe.

Creation of the Commonwealth Games Command

Victoria is set to host the 2026 Commonwealth Games across four regional hubs. In April 2022, the new Commonwealth Games Command was established to oversee Victoria Police's planning and management role. The games will be the first held under a multi-city model, with sporting hubs and athletes' villages to be set up in Geelong, Bendigo, Ballarat and Gippsland. The planning and management for security, traffic and community safety for such a large-scale event across four different hubs requires a large-scale operation from the organisation.

Development of the National Criminal Intelligence System

The National Criminal Intelligence System (NCIS) is a joint project between Federal and State police agencies, the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission, and the Department of Home Affairs. It will securely connect law enforcement and intelligence agencies to share information nationally in a targeted, timely, relevant and prioritised way. NCIS will address the challenges of the current information sharing arrangements and will unify information from separate systems across multiple agencies. The delivery of the NCIS project continued to progress during 2021–22 with the provision of Victoria Police data to the system, and intelligence practitioners and investigators being provided with access to NCIS. This capability will increasingly contribute to intelligence and community safety outcomes as data from the remaining policing jurisdictions and Commonwealth agencies are incorporated into NCIS in the future.

In April 2022, the new Commonwealth Games Command was established to oversee Victoria Police's planning and management role.

Forensic Legal Annexures

Forensic Services Department has developed a comprehensive suite of 55 annexures, one for each area of analysis performed by Forensic Services Department experts across all forensic disciplines. The content of each annexure broadly covers fundamental principles, methodology, assumptions, limitations, validity and error rates for each specific forensic discipline. This provides the court with the information required to correctly use and interpret the expert forensic evidence. Forensic Services Department understands that these annexures are the first of their kind internationally and represent a significant step in promoting transparency and accountability in relation to forensic science practices.

Focus on Gendered Harm Crime

In 2021–22, FVC focused on tackling gendered harm crimes through innovative policing practices. FVC has developed and delivered priority projects on specific gendered harm crime including stalking, technology-facilitated abuse, employee family violence and misidentification of the predominant aggressor at family violence incidents, into the frontline policing environment. These projects are building a contemporary evidence base to inform the next wave of policing reform, following on from two Royal Commissions into family violence and institutional child sexual abuse.

Digitally Recorded Evidence in Chief Pilot

In an ongoing effort to acquit the 2016 Royal Commission into Family Violence recommendations, the expansion of the Digitally Recorded Evidence in Chief (DREC) pilot, including a trial of serving Family Violence Intervention Orders by Sheriffs as an alternative model, progressed in 2021–22 across multiple police divisions. The recorded statement is taken via a police-issued Body-Worn Camera (BWC) and is used to replace all, or part of a formal written statement and may be played in court as the victim's evidence-in-chief in the criminal prosecution of a family violence offence or in family violence intervention order application proceedings.

Approximately 2,562 DRECs were taken in 2021–22, eliminating the need for victim survivors to recount incidents of family violence multiple times in legal proceedings. An evaluation of the pilot to capture victim survivor experience and evaluate the impact of DREC on the justice and policing systems will conclude the project with a sunset date for the enabling legislative provisions. This is currently scheduled for October 2024.

Focus on crimes against women and children

Victoria Police recognises that women and children continue to be over-represented in crimes that are violent, stigmatising and harmful, often perpetrated by people known or close to them. The impacts of these crimes are far-reaching, traumatising families and individuals in different ways. FVC is committed to deepening its understanding of the intersectionality of trauma, enhancing our responses to all victim survivors, especially those who come from the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island communities, multi-cultural communities, the LGBTIQ+ community, people with a disability, elders and young people.

In 2021–22, Victoria Police engaged with key stakeholders to continue to strengthen our response to crimes against women and children. This includes projects such as the state-wide expansion of the Police and Aboriginal Community Protocols Against Family Violence, the revision of the Code of Practice for the Investigation of Family Violence and the rollout of online learning in Victoria Police on Child Sexual Exploitation.

Operation Sayer

The ICSC implemented Operation Sayer in 2021, in response to a targeted Supervision Order Specialist Response Unit investigation into a Victorian Registered Sex Offender (RSO) and Serious Sex Supervision Order offender. The offender was producing and facilitating child abuse material and was subsequently arrested and charged. As a result of the investigation, a further 117 persons of interest were identified across Australia resulting in multiple arrests. The operation involved consultation with interstate law enforcement agencies and assistance from several areas across Victoria Police. This operation highlights the high quality, timely intelligence and risk focused management of RSOs coordinated by Victoria Police.

Enhancing Registered Sex Offender Management

A suite of enhanced training packages was developed, and delivery commenced for Police officers and PSOs in response to the 2019 VAGO review of RSO management. During 2021–22 approximately 13,700 police completed the e-Learning package and approximately 250 police completed specialist training. As a result of this training uplift there has been an increased profile of RSO management across Victoria Police and an increase in the quality of intelligence that frontline police are reporting when interacting with RSOs in the community. This has enhanced Victoria Police's capability to support the monitoring of RSOs in the community.

Victoria Police collaboration with the Office of the Racing Integrity Commissioner

Victoria Police secondments to the Office of the Racing Integrity Commissioner to assess the nature and extent of criminal activity in the Victorian racing industry were concluded in 2021–22. This included consultation with key stakeholders in the racing industry such as Greyhound Racing Victoria, Harness Racing Victoria and Racing Victoria. The resulting report was shared with industry members and will be used for ongoing collaboration and enhanced information sharing to prevent criminal infiltration of the industry.

Collaboration with Crime Stoppers Victoria

Throughout 2021–22, Victoria Police continued to work in partnership with Crime Stoppers Victoria to develop community awareness campaigns with a focus this year on knife crime, cyber crime, and farm crime. In 2021–22, 106,413 reports were received from the community, which contributed to 733 arrests. Information provided via Crime Stoppers Victoria was critical in identifying and progressing the investigation of several serious offenders. Victoria Police investigators identified and arrested nine people for involvement in drug trafficking and the exchange of stolen goods for drugs. A person identified via a Crime Stoppers report was subsequently arrested for manufacturing explosive devices, possession of explosives material, unlicensed firearm holder in possession of registered firearms and causing an explosion likely to endanger life. Four offenders were arrested after police executed a drug search warrant and discovered quantities of methylamphetamine, cannabis, weapons and cash. Without the assistance of the community to provide key information, these investigations may have continued to go unsolved.

Brief of Evidence Disclosure Service

In 2021–22, LSD initiated the Victoria Police Brief of Evidence Disclosure Service to meet the requirements under the *Criminal Procedure Act 2009*, whereby police informants are required to disclose Briefs of Evidence (BoE) in a timely manner in summary criminal proceedings to an accused, or their legal representatives. The initiative introduced by Victoria Police, utilises a Central Brief Storage System to provide swift access to BoE and to facilitate timely service. The service ensures that Victoria Police's disclosure obligations are efficiently met and that accused persons can obtain timely legal advice and representation. This in turn provides opportunities for early engagement, consultation, and resolution – all of which assist to reduce backlogs and delays currently impacting the Courts. Recent statistics reveal that in more than 99 per cent of cases, the service responds to a request for a BoE within 30 minutes of receipt.

The Brief of Evidence Disclosure Service initiative has fundamentally supported justice stakeholders, particularly Victoria Legal Aid Help Before Court initiative, which was introduced in 2020 to enable accused persons timely access to legal assistance prior to appearing before a court. Critically, the service has been essential in supporting Victoria Police, and its justice partners and stakeholders during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Victoria Police Road Safety Strategy July 2021 – June 2024

RPC continues to work with its Road Safety Partners and the Victorian community to keep our roads safe. In 2021–22, RPC released the *Victoria Police Road Safety Strategy July 2021 – June 2024*, recognising the importance of actively contributing to a strong road safety culture. The strategy targets intentional high-risk driving, rural roads, speed, impaired driving, wearing of seatbelts and restraints, distraction and unauthorised driving.

Focus on Drug Affected Drivers

Removing impaired drivers from the roads is a major focus for RPC, with analysis showing that drug affected drivers involved in road trauma is increasing. The total number of drug driving-related collisions in 2021–22 was 12.5 per cent higher than the five-year average. RPC is continuing to build the capacity and capability of Victoria Police to detect and remove dangerous drivers from our roads through the Roadside Drug Testing (RDT) trials and expanding the number of approved work locations able to conduct RDT. In 2021–22, the total number of RDTs conducted across the state was 151,328.

Mobile Automated Number Plate Recognition Project

The mobile ANPR project was successfully completed in December 2021. In total, 221 highway patrol vehicles were fitted with mobile ANPR and in-car video systems. The vehicle enhancements provide Victoria Police with the ability to facilitate faster detection of unauthorised drivers and perform other policing functions through the sharing of intelligence and information via the ANPR and in-car video systems.

Taskforce Reset

Throughout 2021–22, Victoria Police through the support of Taskforce Reset, has continued to meet our commitment to the RCMPI, with 30 recommendations delivered on time and in line with the Royal Commission's expectations. Assessments completed by the Implementation Monitor acknowledged the efforts of Victoria Police (and partner agencies) in taking all reasonable steps and actions to deliver the recommendations. Delivery of these recommendations has culminated in: the publication of three enhanced policies, a new Chief Commissioner Instruction on disclosure, reviews of IT system capabilities, an upgrade to the Interpose system and refreshed human source management training programs, along with streamlined risk assessment processes. Delivery of these reforms has been supported with readily available resources, training materials and communications.

Victoria Police has worked collaboratively to fulfil its ongoing duty of disclosure and expectations of the RCMPI as well as servicing active Court of Appeal matters to ensure that disclosure obligations are met. Partnerships between Victoria Police the Office of the Special Investigator and the Implementation Monitor have been firmly established.

Public Safety and Security

The Deputy Commissioner, Public Safety and Security, has the overall responsibility and oversight of Counter Terrorism Command, Crime Command and Transit and Public Safety Command. Over the past 12 months, commands have focused on improving community safety through specialist collaboration with partner agencies, improving police training through world-class facilities, continuing to investigate and apprehend offenders and implementing organisational-wide strategies to align policing focus to the community's needs.

Fixated Threat Assessment Centre

The Victorian Fixated Threat Assessment Centre was established in 2018 to assess and respond to serious threats of violence posed by fixated individuals with complex needs, including mental illness and those presenting with extremist views due to their declining mental health. The unit is a successful collaboration between DH (Forensicare) and Victoria Police. Between 1 July 2021 and 7 June 2022, the unit received 272 referrals and accepted 65 cases, with comprehensive advice provided in those cases not accepted.

Specialist Training Facility

In April 2022, Victoria Police officially opened its new Specialist Training Facility, which is being used to train Victoria Police members from several specialist units including the Special Operations Group, Critical Incident Response Team and Bomb Response Unit. The dedicated world-class facility in Victoria will allow police officers to regularly maintain their skills and practice specialist tactics and techniques, rather than travelling to use facilities that have previously only been available interstate or overseas.

The facility contains three world-class firing ranges and a combat range that can replicate a house or office situation. The training emulates real-life scenarios to ensure police members are equipped and prepared to respond to critical incidents.

Sex Industry Decriminalisation

The Victoria Police Sex Work Decriminalisation Reform Unit commenced on 1 February 2022 to manage Victoria Police's response to the decriminalisation of the sex work industry in Victoria. The reforms recognise that sex work is legitimate work and allows industry regulation to be managed through existing government agencies.

The first tranche of legislative change commenced on 10 May 2022 and included the decriminalisation of street-based sex work. Consultations were held to assess the impacts of tranche one reforms on Victoria Police. This assessment informed the development of training and communications that ensure police members understand the nature of the changes and are prepared for the transition. The Victoria Police Manual and other policy instruments were updated to support frontline Victoria Police members and police operations. Work was also undertaken to ensure intelligence and IT systems are reflective of the new legislation. The changing role of Victoria Police has been communicated through the creation of an external website. While the organisation's role in the sex work industry is changing, this does not impact Victoria Police's obligation and commitment to ensuring community safety.

Drug Seizures

Crime Command led the successful identification, disruption and dismantling of serious and organised crime syndicates resulting in prosecutions for high-level drug offending and seized over 900 kilograms of illicit drugs, including cannabis, 1,4-butanediol, methamphetamine, heroin and cocaine. Crime Command's agility was key to this success through its ability to quickly form specialist taskforces to address specific high-harm serious and organised crime.

Asset Confiscation

In 2021–22, Crime Command identified money laundering activity and unexplained wealth generated by organised crime which resulted in the seizure of over \$40 million and largest seizure of cryptocurrency worth \$8.5 million. This is the largest amount of forfeited funds in the Asset Confiscation Scheme's history.

Victoria Police Serious and Organised Crime Strategy 2022–2025

In March 2022, Crime Command launched the *Victoria Police Serious and Organised Crime Strategy 2022–2025*. This strategy sets out a framework to support a coordinated organisational response to continue the disruption and dismantlement of networked criminal groups through five key pillars of action – Partnerships, Intelligence, Legislation, Technology and People. The strategy will enable Victoria Police to prevent and deter people joining or becoming victims of organised crime, develop better approaches to detecting serious and organised criminal activities, disrupting criminals' daily lives and dismantling their networks and bringing them to justice.

The *Victoria Police Serious and Organised Crime Strategy 2022–2025* supports the *Victoria Police Drug Strategy 2021–2025*, the *Victoria Police Illicit Firearms Strategy 2022–2025* the *Victoria Police Cybercrime Strategy* and the *Victoria Police Anti-Gangs Strategy*.

Victoria Police Illicit Firearms Strategy 2022–2025

In March 2022, Crime Command launched the *Victoria Police Illicit Firearms Strategy 2022–2025*, the framework of which supports a coordinated response to tackling illicit firearms. The strategy is underpinned by the following key themes: intelligence, supply reduction, demand reduction and response enhancement.

The Illicit Firearms Squad (IFS) in Crime Command continues to target the harm and violence associated with the criminal use of illicit firearms. In 2021–22, a total of 934 illicit firearms were recovered, the highest total recoveries for a financial year period. The squad focuses on targeted disruption, investigation, the capability uplift of regional work units and the ongoing use of police powers under the Firearm Prohibition Order (FPO) Scheme. These efforts have contributed to a steady decline of non-fatal shooting (injury) incidents, which improved Victorian community safety outcomes through reduced gun violence.

Corporate and Regulatory Services

The Deputy Secretary, Corporate and Regulatory Services, has the overall responsibility and oversight of Financial Services Department (FSD), Investment Management and Reporting Department (IMRD), Governance and Assurance Department (GAD), HRC, Regulatory Services Department and Police Enquiry and Data Sharing Department (PEDSD). Over the past 12 months, the portfolio areas have focused on improving corporate services provided across the organisation, promoting the health and wellbeing of our staff, developing and implementing strategic financial and budget management initiatives to support organisational objectives and supporting frontline police members.

Assistant Commissioner appointment to newly created Human Resources Command

In February 2022, the Human Resources Department transitioned to the HRC, headed by an Assistant Commissioner. The Gender Equality and Inclusion Command also became a Division within HRC, reporting directly to the Assistant Commissioner. These changes allow for the incorporation of gender equality, diversity and inclusion as core HR functions. The Health, Safety and Wellbeing Division was also expanded to include the addition of a Commander position and project team dedicated to developing and driving initiatives to support the health and safety of our people.

Victoria Police has participated in the School Based Traineeship Program (SBTP) since 2016.

The program is open to year 10–12 students who are of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander or CALD heritage.

Staff Allocation Model 2729 Project

The Staff Allocation Model (SAM) is used by Victoria Police to prioritise the allocation of resources to meet agreed baseline and ultimately strengthen frontline capacity and capability that supports community safety and NHP. The last of the additional 2,729 police officers have been trained at the Academy, and graduations for these recruits occurred in June 2021. This completes the recruitment for the 2,729 project. In December 2021, the responsibility and management of SAM was realigned to Service Delivery Transformation Command (SDTC) within the Capability Portfolio for all future strategic decision and planning.

Random Drug and Alcohol testing of Police, Protective Services Officers and Police Custody Officers

In response to recommendations from IBAC, Victoria Police has transitioned from a small-scale random and targeted drug and alcohol testing scheme to a whole of workplace random drug and alcohol testing scheme in which approximately one-third of the workforce will be tested each year.

From 22 November 2021, random testing increased from 5 per cent to 30 per cent of the Police officers, PSOs and PCOs. This means approximately 6,000 Victoria Police members will be tested each year across the state to support a healthy and safe workforce that is demonstrably fit for duty. Any alcohol consumption or illicit drug use by members in the workplace impacts workplace health and safety and is taken seriously. Victoria Police's commitment to drug and alcohol testing is essential for maintaining the trust and confidence the Victorian community requires of us in upholding the law.

School Based Traineeship Program

Victoria Police has participated in the School Based Traineeship Program (SBTP) since 2016. The program is open to year 10–12 students who are of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander or CALD heritage. The duration of the traineeship is 12–24 months and during this time the students complete a Certificate III in Business while working one day a week in a police station during school term. The program forms a component of the student's Victorian Certificate of Education/Victorian Certificate of Applied Learning qualification.

In 2021, 19 students were engaged in the SBTP, hosted by 18 police stations across metro and regional Victoria. Seven of these students completed their Certificate III in Business and their placement with Victoria Police. In 2022, 18 students participated in the SBTP hosted by 18 police stations. Since inception of the program, three participants have gained further employment within Victoria Police through another traineeship program and/or obtained an ongoing role at a police station.

Firearm Licensing

The Ministerial Council for Police and Emergency Management approved a permanent National Firearms Amnesty in November 2019. The amnesty was initially planned for 2020, however, it was postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and officially commenced on 1 July 2021. In Victoria, firearms can be surrendered to both Licenced Firearms Dealers (LFDs) and police stations. However, preference is for surrender to LFDs. A permanent national firearms amnesty will improve public safety by reducing the number of illicit firearms in Australian communities and is strongly supported by both the firearms community and gun safety advocates.

Victoria Police provided advice to licence holders regarding the amendments to the *Firearms Act 1996* which will commence in August 2022. These changes also include more robust firearm storage requirements, which are intended to reduce the risk of firearm theft and improve guidance to firearm owners to ensure firearms are kept safe.

Information Sharing Entities

The Inter-Agency Information Sharing Service (IISS) within Police Enquiry and Data Sharing Department (PEDSD) has worked to engage additional Information Sharing Entities (ISEs) prescribed under phase two of implementation of the Family Violence Multi-Agency Risk Assessment and Management Framework, which incorporates the Family Violence Information Sharing Scheme (FVISS), and the Child Information Sharing Scheme (CISS). This has led to increases in the volume of requests made under the FVISS and the CISS. New requestors include schools and health care professionals.

The IISS works to engage new ISEs with the service, as well as holding workshops and presentations to educate and enhance collaboration within the schemes. In 2021–22, PEDSD processed 6,879 requests, which represents a 30 per cent increase in requests when compared to the previous financial year.

Financial Sustainability Program

The Victoria Police Financial Sustainability Program Office (FSPO) supports government commitments by implementing initiatives to achieve savings and efficiencies across Victoria Police, including systems investments that will enhance organisational efficiency and effectiveness. FSPO maintained high-level service by providing advice and support regarding:

- initiative development and management
- implementation planning
- change management and communications
- financial modelling
- benefits reporting
- collaboration with partner agencies
- submissions to state government
- ongoing monitoring and performance reporting to various Victoria Police committees and boards, and government.

Information Technology and Infrastructure Services

The Deputy Secretary, Information Technology and Infrastructure Services (ITIS), has the overall responsibility and oversight of the Operational Infrastructure Department and the Digital Services and Security Department. Over the past 12 months, the portfolio has focused on supporting operational policing and corporate departments through modernising and enhancing information technology assets and services and delivering new police stations, vehicles and Mobile Policing Units (MPU).

Equipment tracking system launched

Victoria Police implemented a new online Equipment Tracking Management System (ETMS) designed to uplift police member safety and assist with the tracking and management of Operational Safety Equipment (OSE), compliance/controlled items and other equipment items that are routinely issued and returned from an Equipment Issue Office at a local police station or speciality unit. The objective was to replace existing multiple systems with an enterprise level system providing state-wide visibility of all OSE equipment movements across 24-hour, 16-hour, and 8-hour stations, together with specialist sites. The ETMS Project was completed in November 2021.

Technology upgrades at police stations

The continued rollout of the Modern Workplace program has actively enabled new ways of working for our members in frontline stations. This includes an uplift in the network capacity across the state to address constraints and support new capabilities. During 2021–22, Victoria Police rolled out the Modern Workplace program across 87 stations, three campuses (VPC, Forensics and the Academy) and six specialist sites across Victoria.

Realtime collaboration for members from any location on any corporate device using Microsoft Teams for chat, voice and video conferencing enabled frontline employees to sustain safe operations during COVID-19 restrictions.

Digital fax functionality removed the need for access to legacy fax devices and has simplified processes, along with Follow You Printing services that enable frontline employees to print securely from any Victoria Police facility.

Body-Worn Camera dashboard

The BWC reporting dashboard was initiated to provide Victoria Police supervisors with the ability to monitor the creation and categorisation of BWC recordings. The dashboard platform was launched in October 2021 and provides insights for supervisors into the way their employees are creating and categorising data and how this compares to similar users across the organisation.

Vehicle Safety and Capability

Victoria Police consistently endeavours to integrate safety measures into our fleet and improve capability by constantly reviewing the market and working directly with manufacturers to ensure the safest vehicles are provided for our members.

Ford Ranger Divisional Van

With the closure of car manufacturing in Australia, Holden is no longer manufacturing for the Australian market, leaving Victoria Police with the need to replace the Holden Colorado. As a result, the Ford Ranger was adapted to become the new Divisional Van. In 2021–22, 116 divisional vans were rolled out state-wide.

The addition of the new divisional van is both consistent with the *Victoria Police Vehicle Safety Strategy* and increases our vehicle safety capabilities with improvement to the internal fit-out and capacity of the vehicles. Safety features of the Ford Ranger include monitoring for driver fatigue and accessories to integrate visual monitoring into the rear-view mirror for improved prisoner management capability.

Mobile Policing Units

Six MPUs have been deployed and are actively in use. MPUs provide increased capability for Victoria Police to tackle crime hotspots, manage critical incidents, lead large-scale search and rescue efforts, make time-critical strategic decisions on location and respond to natural disasters. MPUs are fitted with infrastructure to provide police members with the same level of access to critical information as they would have at their station. MPUs provide a strong visual presence and reassurance to the community that Victoria Police is in attendance.

Other enhancements in 2021–22 include the refurbishment of three regional Mobile Police Facilities into Events Units and the Victoria Police Mobile Command Trailer.

In-Vehicle Data Recorders

The In-Vehicle Data Recorders (IVDRs) pilot commenced in 2021–22. The rollout of IVDRs is underway with improved vehicle safety capabilities. The introduction of IVDRs to the fleet further integrates safety into vehicles, providing the technical capability to capture, track and report on the real-time movements and performance of police vehicles, including speed, location, route taken and when lights and sirens are activated.

IVDR data increase safety measures by supporting urgent duty driving/pursuit management, offering debriefing and driver learning opportunities, providing operational support for specialist units and improving Victoria Police's vehicle fleet management. The pilot will continue until November 2022.

Police Stations

Victoria Police continued to modernise police facilities in 2021–22. Upgrade works have been completed at various police stations to provide more efficient and effective policing services to the Victorian community.

The following stations were upgraded and modernised as part of the 2729-100 Program, Community Safety Statement initiative: Broadmeadows, Sunshine, Footscray, Road Policing, Wangaratta, Benalla, Seymour, Sale, Preston, Wonthaggi, VPC Tower 2, Bacchus Marsh, Ballarat, Warrnambool, Colac, Bendigo and Geelong West.

Other significant milestone achievements to deliver new and modern police facilities for the community include the design completion for a modern police station at Benalla and land purchased for new police buildings in Clyde North and Clifton Hill (Yarra Police Precinct).

Capability

The Deputy Commissioner, Capability, has the overall responsibility and oversight of Capability Department; Media, Communications and Engagement Department (MCED); People Development Command (PDC); Professional Standards Command (PSC) and SDTC. Over the past 12 months, the portfolio has delivered multiple training courses to upskill police members including Aboriginal Cultural Awareness Training (ACAT), Mental Health Events Training and Remote Bail Justice Hearing training. Capability continues to undertake a range of projects, initiatives and programs to assist in transitioning to an improved service delivery model by 2025. Victoria Police is focused on uplifting leadership capability, professionalism and performance which will be realised as part of the ILDF with development underway. Capability has continued to drive reform in policy and legislation and to build the relationship between police and youth via the Schools Engagement Model (SEM).

Remote Bail Justice Hearings

During 2021–22, Victoria Police collaborated with the DJCS, to roll out Audio-Visual Link (AVL) facilities to 26 police stations across the state to enhance the bail system. The infrastructure and technology modifications to the stations enable the conduct of remote Bail and Remand Court hearings via AVL. This includes affording bail justices the opportunity to connect to the remand application remotely, without having to physically attend the police station.

The state-wide rollout has been supported by a new online training package for frontline Police officers on the process for conducting a remote bail justice hearing. Approximately 6,000 Police officers have completed the package since its launch in November 2021. To complement this reform and to support frontline operational members, Victoria Police policies have been amended and a new practice guide has been developed by LSD. These changes have increased availability of, and accessibility to, the bail justice cohort and has strengthened Victoria Police's compliance with legislation, particularly the *Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006*. Remote hearings have markedly reduced the unavailability of bail justices, ensuring access is more timely, especially in rural and remote locations.

Schools Engagement Model

On 10 December 2021, Victoria Police released new guidance to support positive engagement between police and schools. The SEM aims to ensure that engagement is planned, purposeful and meets the needs of schools, police and the local community. The SEM also reaffirms Victoria Police's commitment to supporting schools to keep children and young people safe from harm and to build their confidence and trust in police. Victoria Police has participated in a wide range of school-based activities in settings ranging from kindergartens through to secondary schools. This has included delivery of road and cyber safety presentations, attendance at careers days and involvement in the National Walk Safely to School Day. Victoria Police also assisted schools in identifying and responding to community safety issues within the school and surrounding areas. These activities strengthened relationships and provided a very rewarding experience for both police and students.

Creation of Yoorrook Justice Commission Response Taskforce

First Nations Peoples have been calling for a truth-telling process for generations. In response, the Victorian Government established the Yoorrook Justice Commission on 12 May 2021. The Commission is the first formal truth-telling process into injustices experienced by First Peoples in Victoria. Victoria Police has acknowledged the important work that needs to be done and has established the Yoorrook Justice Commission Response Taskforce to lead our support for this significant Royal Commission. The Taskforce will comprise sworn members, archivists, lawyers and policy and projects officers. Some positions are designated positions, whereby only Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are eligible to apply.

Victoria Police Museum

The Victoria Police Museum was relocated from the former VPC at Flinders Street and is being built on the ground floor of the new VPC at 313 Spencer Street. This world-class accredited Museum has been designed according to museum standards and will offer a range of static and dynamic exhibits and public programs representing over 170 years of policing, supported by the gift shop and temperature- and humidity-controlled museum storerooms.

Aboriginal Cultural Awareness Training

Victoria Police's ACAT courses are delivered by the Divisional Training Officer Network with the assistance of Victoria Police Aboriginal Community Liaison Officers, and include Aboriginal community members, and respected Elders to contribute local cultural content where required. All Police recruits undertake cultural awareness training in the first phase of their training program, which includes the ACAT program. The Centre for Professional Policing based at the Victoria Police Academy conducted two ACAT courses in May 2022, delivering to 50 staff members with a further session planned in July 2022. An Aboriginal Student Network is also available for students who identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. ACAT is mandatory for sworn members and the state-wide rollout of ACAT commenced in July 2022.

The development of ACAT highlights the importance of working in partnership with Aboriginal communities to enhance culturally competent policing responses. It demonstrates the commitments of Victoria Police to the Victorian Aboriginal Affairs Framework and the Burra Loptja Dunguludja Victorian Aboriginal Justice Agreement Phase four. Data on Victoria Police employee participation in ACAT will be collected through our human resources system and reported annually.

Data will be reported to the Aboriginal Justice Caucus via the Aboriginal Justice Forum, as per a Victoria Police commitment under the Aboriginal Justice Agreement (AJA 4) and the Victorian Aboriginal Affairs Framework, and recommendation of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody.

Police Academy Graduations

A total of 693 police members and 101 PSOs graduated from the Victoria Police Academy in 2021–22. In February 2022, with the easing of COVID-19 restrictions, full graduation ceremonies were reintroduced. Graduations were suspended during COVID-19 and for those members, three super graduation ceremonies were held at the Victoria Police Academy over the weekend of 30 April to 1 May 2022, in which 282 constables and first constables 'marched out'. The ceremonies provided an opportunity for the participants to be formally acknowledged in front of the Victoria Police Command, as well as family and friends.

Victoria Police released new guidance to support positive engagement between police and schools. The Schools Engagement Model (SEM) aims to ensure that engagement is planned, purposeful and meets the needs of schools, police, and the local community.

Policy and Legislation

Many proactive legislative reforms have progressed with the Victorian Government that are aimed at improving Victoria Police service delivery and enhancing the safety of all Victorians. Some notable items include:

- improvements in the regulation of firearms
- modernising laws to tackle e-crime
- improving the operation of sex offender registration laws
- retrospective law to cure delegation defects and validate the use of oleoresin spray by PSOs engaged in official duties
- hoon driving reforms
- enabling first remand hearing appearances via an AVL in limited circumstances to minimise public health risks and manage occupational health and safety risks to Victoria Police.

The 2021–22 financial year has seen the coordination of Victoria Police's contribution to many government-led reforms and reviews, including:

- organised crime
- youth justice
- sexual offences
- stalking
- road safety
- anti-vilification
- mental health
- public drunkenness decriminalisation
- the COVID-19 pandemic response
- implementing recommendations of the RCMPI including reform to disclosure obligations
- change or suppression (conversion) practices
- the decriminalisation of sex work
- DNA (collection, retention, use and destruction in criminal investigations and police powers to collect).

The Capability Department has coordinated Victoria Police's contributions to legislative amendments relating to the use of BWVC, spent convictions, the control of weapons regulations, and has contributed to Whole of Victorian Government consultation processes in relation to Commonwealth-led legislative reforms.

Many proactive legislative reforms have progressed with the Victorian Government that are aimed at improving Victoria Police service delivery and enhancing the safety of all Victorians.

Expansion of current Police Responding in Mental Health Events training

Police Responding in Mental Health Events (PRIME) training was launched in October 2020 and aims to enhance the capability of first responders to ensure better outcomes for the person experiencing a mental health crisis, the mental health system, the community and Victoria Police staff.

PRIME is a high priority training course and has targeted a cohort of 14,000 Victoria Police frontline Police officers to the rank of sergeant, along with PSOs and PCOs. The course involves face-to-face learning over two days. PRIME is considered highly relevant with over 90 per cent of participants stating the training increased their knowledge and would recommend it to others. During 2021–22, 171 courses were delivered with an average monthly participation rate of 214 Victoria Police officers. As of May 2022, PRIME training has been delivered to 23 per cent of the target, with participants totalling 3,293.

Progressing remote/accessible learning

PDC recognises that the future of educating Victoria Police employees is to take learning opportunities to them, making it easier for people to engage in training, courses, learning and development. PDC identified both best practice and greater opportunities to deliver learning in new and more engaging mediums to support access to learning. Working with the Digital Services and Security Department, PDC upgraded the Victoria Police Learning Hub, to use a broader range of technology and delivery methods, with the ability to transition parts of course delivery to online methods, for programs such as managing family violence, leadership uplift, respectful workplaces and mentoring.

Partnerships with Universities and TAFE

Victoria Police secured a higher education promotional pathway for senior sergeants and inspectors with the University of Tasmania (UTAS) for three years commencing in 2022. UTAS was successful following a competitive procurement process involving eight Victorian and Interstate higher education institutions.

Monash University has introduced a Bachelor of Criminology/Police Degree. This is a new pathway for those interested in a career with Victoria Police. Monash University students will undertake the current BCrim program in years one and two, and upon successful application to join Victoria Police, undertake the Diploma (Policing) (Recruit Training) at the Victoria Police Academy. This will form the third year Criminology Degree requirements with a mix of core units from both Monash and Victoria Police. This is a unique degree pathway that should attract students with a diverse background to our organisation.

Victoria Police educators and trainers, who are qualified in Certificate IV in Training and Assessment and deliver accredited and non-accredited training, will participate in an observation program designed to outline opportunities for the professional development of Victoria Police educators. They will set a quality benchmark standard for education delivery and student assessment of police recruits and specialist programs. PDC partnered with the Chisholm Institute to engage with over 250 of Victoria Police educators and trainers on this initiative.

5. Other Disclosures

Local Jobs First

The *Local Jobs First Act 2003* introduced in August 2018 brings together the Victorian Industry Participation Policy (VIPP) and Major Project Skills Guarantee (MPSG) policy that were previously administered separately.

Departments and public sector bodies are required to apply the Local Jobs First policy in all procurement activities valued at \$3 million or more in Metropolitan Melbourne or state-wide; or valued at \$1 million or more for procurement activities in regional Victoria.

MPSG applies to all construction projects valued at \$20 million or more.

The MPSG guidelines and VIPP guidelines will continue to apply to MPSG-applicable and VIPP-applicable projects respectively where contracts have been entered into prior to 15 August 2018.

Projects Commenced – Local Jobs First Standard

During 2021–22, Victoria Police commenced four contracts with a commercial value for \$41.8 million where Local Jobs First commitments applied. Two were classified as metropolitan and two were state-wide. Commitments included local content, local jobs created and retained and the use of Small to Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the supply chain.

The outcomes expected from the implementation of the Local Jobs First policy to these projects were:

- An average local content commitment of 82 per cent.
- 67 SMEs in the supply chain.
- No application of MPSG to these procurement activities.
- A total of 14 apprenticeships committed, including the creation of three apprenticeships and the retention of 11 existing apprenticeships.
- A total of two Traineeships and five Cadets to be retained.
- No Labour Hours to be worked by apprentices, trainees and cadets were committed by suppliers.

Projects Completed – Local Jobs First Standard

During 2021–22, two contracts with a commercial value of \$4.7 million where Local Jobs First commitments applied were completed. One was classified as metropolitan and the other regional.

The outcomes achieved from the implementation of the Local Jobs First policy to these projects were:

- An average of 88.1 per cent of local content commitment.
- 77.4 local jobs retained and 10.1 created.
- A total of 130 SMEs in the supply chain.
- A total of 25 opportunities created for apprentices (24) and trainee one (1) on these projects.
- A total of 48 apprenticeships and 5 cadets retained from the previous year.
- A total of 157,955.70 labour hours achieved for Apprentices, Trainees or Cadets mainly contributed to the construction projects such as the VPC Complex.
- MPSG applied to two projects that were completed in the year with 100 hours.

Local Jobs First Strategic Projects

A Local Jobs First Strategic project is a project with a budget of \$50 million or more or any other project declared to be a Strategic project by the Minister under section 7A (2) of the Act. There were no strategic projects where Local Jobs First commitments applied.

All Projects

During 2021–22, there were 10 suppliers that applied to the Industry Capability Network for a Local Industry Development Plan to accompany a contract. This included employment and engagement of apprentices, trainees and cadets.

Reporting requirements – Grants

Nil during this reporting period.

Information and Communication Technology Expenditure

Table 5.1: Details of information and communication technology (ICT) expenditure

For the 2021-22 reporting period, Victoria Police had a total ICT expenditure of \$322.9 million, with the details shown below.

All operational ICT expenditure	ICT expenditure related to projects		
Business as Usual ICT Expenditure (Total)	Non-Business as Usual (non-BAU) ICT expenditure (Total = Operational expenditure and capital expenditure)	<i>Operational Expenditure</i>	<i>Capital Expenditure</i>
306,462	16,520	11,118	5,402

ICT expenditure refers to Victoria Police cost in providing business enabling ICT services within the current reporting period. It comprises Business as Usual (BAU) ICT expenditure and Non-Business as Usual (Non-BAU) ICT expenditure.

Non-BAU ICT expenditure relates to extending or enhancing Victoria Police current ICT capabilities. BAU ICT expenditure is all remaining ICT expenditure that primarily relates to ongoing activities to operate and maintain the current ICT capability.

Government Advertising Expenditure

Table 5.2: Details of Victoria Police Advertising Expenditure

2021-22								
Name of campaign	Campaign Summary	Start/end date	Advertising (media) expenditure (excl. GST)	Creative and campaign development expenditure (excl. GST)	Research and evaluation expenditure (excl. GST)	Print and collateral expenditure (excl. GST)	Other campaign expenditure (excl. GST)	Total
Police Recruitment	Advertising, communication and marketing activities for the recruitment of police.	1 July 2021–30 June 2022	\$300,000	\$110,000	\$138,000	\$-	\$64,000	\$612,000
Police Assistance Line and Online Reporting (PAL and OLR)	Advertising communication and marketing activities for the promotion of the Police Assistance Line and Online Reporting services.	1 July 2021–30 June 2022	\$2,900,000	\$200,000	\$82,000	\$101,500	\$7,500	\$3,291,000

Consultancy Expenditure

In accordance with FRD 22, information below pertains to consultancy expenditure in 2021–22.

Details of consultancies valued at \$10,000 or greater

In 2021–22, there were 49 consultancies where the total fees payable to the consultancies were \$10,000 or greater.

The total expenditure incurred during 2021–22 in relation to these consultancies is \$6.76 million (excluding GST).

As required by FRD 22, details of individual consultancies valued at \$10,000 or greater can be viewed at www.police.vic.gov.au/annual-report

Details of consultancies under \$10,000

In 2021–22, there were three consultancies engaged during the year, where the total fees payable to the individual consultancies was less than \$10,000.

The total expenditure incurred during 2021–22 in relation to these consultancies was \$0.02 million (excl. GST).

Disclosure of Major Contracts

Victoria Police has disclosed, in accordance with the requirements of government policy and accompanying guidelines, all contracts greater than \$10 million in value entered during the financial year ending 30 June 2022. These can be viewed on the Buying for Victoria website at: tenders.vic.gov.au

Contractual details have not been disclosed for contracts where disclosure may be exempted under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* and/or government guidelines. Pursuant to the Act and guidelines, the contractual details for our Telecommunication Interception system signed in July 2021 were not disclosed.

Freedom of Information Act 1982

The *Freedom of Information Act 1982* gives people the right to request access to information held by the Victorian Government and its agencies, including personal documents and documents relating to government activities. The *Freedom of Information Act 1982* also allows people to request that incorrect or misleading information held by an agency is amended and provides an appeal process to review access decisions.

In 2021–22, Victoria Police received 3,986 requests for access to documents under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*, including requests from applicants to amend personal information. Of those applications, 3,399 related to personal requests and 587 were non-personal requests. One application was received from a Member of Parliament, 38 were received from the media and the remaining 3,947 were from the public.

Reviews of decisions made since 1 December 2012 are the responsibility of the Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner. Details of the number of applications for review and the decisions are published in the Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner's Annual Report.

In 2021–22, 56 appeals were lodged with the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (VCAT) for final determination, with one confirmed and 27 cases withdrawn.

Table 5.3: Requests for Access to Documents

Type of Request	Number
Personal	3,399
Non-Personal	587
Total	3,986

Source: Freedom of Information Division. Data extracted from Freedom of Information and Legal Services Databases on 15 July 2022.

Compliance

In 2021–22, Victoria Police processed 26 per cent of requests within the statutory time period, 3 per cent within one to 45 days after the statutory time period, and 71 per cent were completed in 46 or more days after the statutory time period. The average processing time taken to finalise requests was 195 days. Compliance performance was impacted by factors related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Application Procedure

Since 27 June 2020, the Principal Officer for the purpose of administering the requirements of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* is the Chief Commissioner of Police. The authorised officer is the Manager of the Freedom of Information (FOI) Division who is responsible for all decisions relating to FOI applications received by Victoria Police.

Applications for documents under the provisions of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* can be submitted online at online.foi.vic.gov.au

Alternatively, applications can be posted to:

Freedom of Information Division
GPO Box 913
MELBOURNE VIC 3001

When making an FOI request, applicants should ensure the request is in writing and clearly identify what types of material or documents are being sought. Further information regarding the FOI process can be found on the Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner website at ovic.vic.gov.au

Further details as to Victoria Police's organisation and functions; categories of documents; FOI arrangements; publications; rules, policies and procedures; and report literature can be found in our Part II statements at police.vic.gov.au/freedom-information

Categories of Documents

The general types of documents that may be the subject of an FOI request include BoE, patrol duty returns and incident reports.

Additional Information

Additional information about Victoria Police is available at police.vic.gov.au

Publication Requirements

Victoria Police publishes a range of material regarding crime prevention and community safety issues. Further information is available at police.vic.gov.au

Documents Available for Purchase

The Victoria Police Manual is available for purchase. Further information is available at police.vic.gov.au/procedures-and-legislation

Accident reports and crime reports (insurance) are also available for purchase. Further information is available at police.vic.gov.au

The Corporate Statistics Unit collects, collates, analyses and disseminates statistical data collected by Victoria Police. Reports that provide non-crime statistics are available upon request. Further information is available at police.vic.gov.au

Documents Available for Public Inspection

The Victoria Police Manual is available for perusal at the Supreme Court Library and the State Law Library, Melbourne.

Compliance with the *Building Act 1993*

Victoria Police complies with the requirements of the *Building Act 1993*, the *Building Regulations 2018* and other Victorian legislation referenced by the Victorian Building Authority. Victoria Police controls a large property portfolio comprised of police stations, police residences, educational, administrative and training complexes, forensic laboratories and other special purpose facilities.

New Buildings Conforming to Standards

Capital commitments completed during the year included major refurbishments at Ballarat, Portland, Warrnambool, Sale, Wangaratta, Shepparton, Springvale Police Stations, Geelong Multidisciplinary Centres (MDCs) and Dawson Street Facility.

Maintenance of Buildings in Safe and Serviceable Condition

Maintenance of Victoria Police-owned buildings, including Essential Safety Measures (ESM), was arranged through internal resources and external contractors. The Victorian Government Shared Services Provider continues to manage all maintenance, including ESM, for leased facilities. Occupational health and safety, functionality for service delivery and upkeep of plant and equipment are key priorities for the allocation of funding for maintenance. All legislative requirements for asbestos inspections and monitoring have been met. Victoria Police has no cooling towers at its owned premises.

Registered Building Practitioners

Victoria Police maintains a contractor list to ensure that only registered building practitioners perform work on its properties. Victoria Police also complies with the Ministerial Directions issued pursuant to the *Project Development and Construction Management Act 1994*, by engaging contractors and consultants from the DTF Construction Supplier Register, where required.

National Competition Policy

Victoria Police complies with the State Competitive Neutrality Policy that requires government businesses to ensure, where services compete with the private sector, advantages arising from their government ownership are removed if they are not in the public interest.

There were no procurement activities that fell into this category within the 2021–22 financial year.

Compliance with the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2012*

The purpose of the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2012* is to encourage and facilitate the reporting of improper conduct by public officers and public bodies. The Act provides protection to people who make disclosures in accordance with the Act and establishes a system for the matters disclosed to be assessed and, where necessary, investigated so that rectifying action can be taken.

Victoria Police does not tolerate improper conduct by employees, nor the taking of reprisals against those who come forward to disclose such conduct. Victoria Police is committed to ensuring transparency and accountability in its administrative and management practices and supports the making of disclosures that reveal improper conduct that may include corrupt conduct, criminal offences or serious professional misconduct.

Victoria Police will take all reasonable steps to protect people who make such disclosures from any detrimental action in reprisal for making the disclosure. It will also afford natural justice to the person who is the subject of the disclosure to the extent it is legally possible.

Reporting procedures

Any person may make a disclosure about the conduct of Victoria Police employees.

A complaint may be made orally or in writing (by post or electronically) to a member of Victoria Police personnel with a rank, including an acting rank, of sergeant or above.

In the case of a disclosure made by a person who is a member of Victoria Police personnel – a direct or indirect manager or supervisor of that person.

To make a public interest complaint, please visit police.vic.gov.au/compliments-and-complaints

Alternatively, disclosures may be made directly to the Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission:

Level 1, North Tower,
459 Collins Street
Melbourne, VIC 3000
Phone: 1300 735 135;
Internet: ibac.vic.gov.au

Table 5.4: Disclosures under the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012*

Reporting requirement for the financial year 2021–2022	Number	Type
Section 69(1)(b)(i) the number and types of disclosures notified to IBAC under section 21(2) or 22;	114	Includes allegations of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predatory behaviour • Excessive use of force • Improper behaviour • Information disclosure • Duty failure • Workplace conflict • Sexual assault • Family violence • Assault
Section 69(1)(b)(ii) the number and types of public interest complaints referred to the investigating entity by IBAC;	175	Includes allegations of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper behaviour • Predatory behaviour • Duty failure • Family violence • Excessive use of force • Assault
Section 69(1)(b)(iii) the number and types of public interest complaints investigated by the investigating entity;	175	Includes allegations of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper behaviour • Predatory behaviour • Duty failure • Family violence • Excessive use of force • Assault
Section 69(1)(b)(iv) the number and types of public interest complaints dismissed by the investigating entity;	Nil	Victoria Police is not an investigating entity that can dismiss a public interest disclosure.
Section 69(c) the number of applications for an injunction made by the investigating entity under section 50 during the financial year	Nil	N/A

Source: Professional Standards Command. Data extracted from public interest disclosures database on 18 July 2022.

Notes:

1. COVID-19 pandemic has had significant impacts on the service delivery of all government organisations. The recording of referrals between the IBAC and Victoria Police between the financial years of 2020–2021 and 2021–2022 have experienced some delays.
2. One disclosure may contain multiple allegations.
3. Section 69(1)(b)(i) the number and types of disclosures notified to the IBAC under section 21(2) or 22; this relates to files that Victoria Police refer to the IBAC as assessable disclosures. The two sections differentiate between who made the complaint:
 - Section 21 'Disclosures' relates to complaints from civilians/VPS (employee/PCO) – these complaints may be about Police or other employees within Victoria Police.
 - Section 22 'Police complaints' relates to complaints about Police against Police/Police against PSO.
4. Section 69(1)(b)(ii) the number and types of public interest complaints referred to the investigating entity by the IBAC; relates to files that the IBAC refer back to Victoria Police for investigation – referrals are made to Victoria Police under Section 73 of the Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Act 2011 (Referral of complaint or notification for investigation by another person or body). This will include matters that Victoria Police has referred to the IBAC as 'assessable disclosures'. These referrals have been classified as public interest complaints by IBAC. This will also include complaints made directly to the IBAC about the IBAC, these matters will be classified as public interest complaints and referred to Victoria Police for investigation (as opposed to the IBAC investigating or dismissing it).
5. Section 69(1)(b)(iii) the number and types of public interest complaints investigated by the investigating entity; this is the number of complaints that Victoria Police investigates once they have been referred to Victoria Police from the IBAC. Victoria Police investigates all referrals as Victoria Police cannot dismiss or refer to another agency for investigation.

Compliance with the Carers Recognition Act 2012

Victoria Police recognises the contribution made to society by carers and has taken measures to promote recognition of those with caring responsibilities under the *Carers Recognition Act 2012*. This includes:

- Promoting the availability of flexible work arrangements and providing enhanced resources that embed the attitude of 'How can we make this work?' to support flexibility without adversely impacting productivity.
- Promoting carer's leave entitlements, along with other leave entitlements, as per enterprise agreements, policy and the *Fair Work Act 2009* and ensure compliance with these by providing clear and consistent advice.
- Building awareness of available support programs through Victoria Police's induction program.
- Providing support to all employees through the Employee Assistance Program and access to the Childcare, Parenting and Eldercare information kits. Each kit contains specific information tailored to the needs and responsibilities of the carer and provides practical guidance and further resources to help manage carer responsibilities and work.

Compliance with the Disability Act 2006

Victoria Police acknowledges that people with disability face significant barriers in their access to justice and often experience discrimination and harm. Victoria Police is dedicated to ensuring that it is an organisation that is inclusive and accessible to the Victorian community.

The *Victoria Police Accessibility Action Plan 2021–23*, highlights Victoria Police's commitment to equality of access to policing services for people with disability in the community. The actions within the plan aim to improve accessibility and equitability of police services and to ensure that police have the right knowledge and capability to serve people in the community with disability. Victoria Police has achieved the following in line with the plan's goals:

- In partnership with Scope Australia, Box Hill, Geelong and Preston Police Stations received accreditation with the Communication Access Symbol. This accreditation provides confidence to members of the public with communication disability that when they engage with police from that station, they will receive an accessible service.
- The Victoria Police Accessible Events Guide ensures that meetings and events are accessible, both in person and virtually.
- Introduced disability resources for police, to raise capability and knowledge on assistance animals, referral pathways for disability supports, considerations around disability within custody settings and use of language to promote inclusion.
- A Disability Practice Guide detailing good policing practice to further support members when providing a service that is accessible in practical situations.
- All content on the Victoria Police website is accessible.
- The Victoria Police Disability Portfolio Reference Group continued its engagement activities with members of the community with disability, to gain advice from their lived-experience perspective, to inform Victoria Police's policies, processes and initiatives.

Compliance with the Disability Act 2006 – accessibility and inclusion for our employees

Victoria Police recognises our responsibility to continue improving inclusion for employees with disability in all areas of the organisation. We aim to create an inclusive, accessible and disability-confident workforce, and a culture in which people with disability feel safe, valued and respected at work.

The *Accessibility and Inclusion Strategy and Action Plan 2018–2021* demonstrated Victoria Police's commitment to creating a workplace that is welcoming and accessible for employees with a disability. The action plan sets out the specific actions Victoria Police must take to achieve our goal of having a diverse workforce and being an inclusive organisation.

In 2021, Victoria Police engaged the Australian Network on Disability (AND) to conduct an independent evaluation of our performance against our strategy and action plan. This coincided with the organisation's inaugural participation in AND's Access and Inclusion Index. The evaluation and index resulted in a commendation for Victoria Police for progress made and some notable achievements including:

- All Victoria Police Command members participated in Disability Confidence training facilitated by AND in partnership with the Victoria Police Disability Enablers Network (VP Enablers).
- A Workplace Adjustment Passport was developed, piloted and launched.
- Victoria Police appointed four Command-level disability champions.
- VPS candidates with disability were sourced for recruitment through AND's Stepping Into Program, the Victorian Government Graduate Disability Stream, and the Youth Cadet Scheme.
- Victoria Police incorporated universal design principles on access and inclusion into all new buildings and facilities.
- An IT Reasonable Adjustments Working Group was established to facilitate technology adjustments for employees with disability.
- Victoria Police led the establishment of a Whole of Government Mentoring Program Pilot for employees with disability.
- The intranet Accessibility Hub was launched to provide guidance and resources to help employees and workplaces create accessible digital content.

The 2022–2024 Diversity and Inclusion Framework and a refreshed Accessibility Action Plan are in development and due for release in late 2022.

Compliance with Other Legislation

Victoria Police Act 2013

Section 12(1)(a)

Any action taken by the Chief Commissioner of Police under Division 6 of Part 4 [incapacity for duty] during that year and the outcome of that action including the result of any review of that action by the PRSB.

Section 12(1)(b)

Any action taken by the Chief Commissioner of Police under Part 7 [Discipline] during that year and the outcome of that action including the result of any review of that action by the PRSB.

Table 5.5: Results of discipline charges determined by Inquiry Officers Part 1: 2021–22

Victoria Police Officers/PSO charges and results of inquiries	Discipline Inquiries Victoria Police Act 2013 (section 125)	Inquiries into important matters found proven Victoria Police Act 2013 (section 136)
Total discipline charges laid against Victoria Police Officers/PSOs (Date Charge was Authorised)	192	6
Total Victoria Police Officers/PSOs charged (Date Charge was Authorised)	149	6
Victoria Police Officers/PSOs appearing before an inquiry officer (Last Hearing Date)	122	5
Victoria Police Officers/PSOs dismissed from force (Date Dismissed)	30	1
Victoria Police Officers/PSOs All charges dismissed after a discipline inquiry (Last Inquiry Date)	4	0

Source: Professional Standards Command. Data extracted from Register of Complaints Serious Incidents and Discipline System on 18 July 2022.

Notes:

1. These data only include discipline outcomes under the Victoria Police Act 2013 Part 7 that occurred during 2021–2022. A Victoria Police officer can be charged with one or more discipline charges.
2. The data can include a police officer who has charges/outcomes from both section 125 and section 136 proceeding, i.e. they may appear in both columns. The initial charges related to these outcomes may have been laid in 2021–2022, or previous reporting period(s).

Table 5.6: Results of Discipline charges determined by Inquiry Officers review of sanctions Part 2: 2021–22

	PRSB Review Result			
	Number of Sanctions Reviewed	Sanction Affirmed	Sanction (charge) Dismissed / Officer withdrew appeal	Sanction Varied
Discipline Sanctions section 125 (section 132 Victoria Police Act 2013) (Last Review Date)	7	2	1	4
Inquiry into important Matters section 136 (section 136 Victoria Police Act 2013) (Last Review Date)	1	0	0	1

Source: Professional Standards Command. Data extracted from Register of Complaints Serious Incidents and Discipline System on 18 July 2022.

Notes:

1. Section 146 of the Victoria Police Act 2013 only permits the PRSB to review specific sanctions (i.e. a fine in excess of five times a penalty unit, reduction in rank, seniority, remuneration; transfer to other duties, or dismissal from Victoria Police).
2. Data are from each discipline charge or criminal charge that received a sanction and was appealed (it is not person-centric but charge-centric).
3. Data relate to reviews completed during the reporting period. The initial sanctions in relation to these reviews may have been handed down in 2021–2022, or previous reporting period(s).
4. Discipline sanctions (section 132 Victoria Police Act 2013) relate to sanctions imposed if a Victoria Police officer/PSO is charged with a breach of discipline under section 125 Victoria Police Act 2013, whereas inquiry into imprisonment matter (section 136 Victoria Police Act 2013) relates to sanctions imposed if a Victoria Police officer/PSO has been charged under the criminal law with an offence punishable by imprisonment (whether in Victoria or elsewhere) and the offence has been found proven.

Section 12(1)(c)

Any action taken by the Chief Commissioner of Police under section 195 [disciplinary action against Special Constables] during that year. No action was undertaken in accordance with this section of the Act in 2021–2022.

Section 12(1)(d)

Table 5.7: Drug and Alcohol Testing of Officers

Prescribed information in relation to Part 5	Number
The number of tests involved taking of samples conducted during the relevant year	8,693
The number of persons tested	4,348
The number of those tests that indicated the presence of a drug of dependence or alcohol in a person's body	26

Source: Drug and Alcohol Testing Unit, Human Resource Command. Data extracted 18 July 2022.

Notes:

1. Victoria Police's drug and alcohol testing numbers have significantly increased from previous years. This is due to an uplift in random drug and alcohol testing from 5 percent to 30 percent of the organisation following reviews and recommendations by IBAC and Ernst & Young concerning illicit drug use.
2. Due to timing of the data being provided for 2021–22, two persons that were tested, and the number of samples taken are included in the data. However, their test results are pending and are not included in the data.

Control of Weapons Act 1990

Section 10B

Section 10B of the *Control of Weapons Act 1990* states that the Chief Commissioner of Police must provide to the Minister, for inclusion in the annual report of operations under Part 7 of the *Financial Management Act 1994*, a report on searches without warrant.

Table 5.8: Total number of Searches Without Warrant under section 10B and 10G

Searches without warrant		Number
10B(a)	the number of searches without warrant under section 10 or 10AA conducted during that financial year	1,184
Section 10G Power to search persons in designated areas		Number
10B(ab)	the number of strip searches conducted under section 10G during that financial year	8
10B(ac)	the number of strip searches conducted under section 10G during that financial year in any area in respect of which a declaration under section 10D [Planned designated area] was in effect at the time of the search	8
10B(ad)	the number of strip searches conducted under section 10G during that financial year in any area in respect of which a declaration under section 10E [Unplanned designated area] was in effect at the time of the search	Not reported ¹

Source: Corporate Statistics Unit. Data extracted from LEAP on 5 July 2022.

Notes: Data shown above include all searches conducted in planned designated areas and may also include some searches conducted in unplanned designated areas.

- 1 It is not possible to separate data on searches conducted in unplanned designated areas from searches conducted in planned designated areas.

Table 5.9: Prohibited, Dangerous and Controlled weapons found as result of a search referred to in section 10B(a)

Weapon Type	Number
Prohibited Weapons	
Slingshot	3
Capsicum Spray	2
Electric Current Emit Article	5
Baton/Bo-Chucks	2
Nunchaku	2
Throwing Star	1
Flick Knife	10
Dagger	3
Knuckle Knife	2
Swordstick	1
Butterfly Knife	1
Double-End Knife	2
Black Eagle Knife	2
Push Knife	1
Trench Knife	1
Throwing Blade	1
Ballistic Knife	1
Shark Dart	1
Extendable Baton	11
Knuckle Duster	16
Imitation Handgun	7
Imitation Longarm	7
Sword	9
Dangerous Articles	
Axe/Tomahawk	14
Bat/Bar/Club	19
Syringe	6
Other Weapon	32
Controlled Weapons	
Knife	244
Baton or Cudgel	3
Bayonet	2
Total	411

Source: Corporate Statistics Unit. Data extracted from LEAP on 5 July 2022 and based on Field Contact data.

Notes: Weapons data based on Modus Operandi (MO) data – not a mandatory field and can be subjective.

Table 5.10: Prohibited, Dangerous and Controlled weapons found as result of a search referred to in section 10B(ab)

Weapon Type	Number
Other Weapon	2
Knife	2
Total	4

Source: Corporate Statistics Unit. Data extracted from LEAP on 5 July 2022 and based on Field Contact data.

Notes: Field Contact MO types selected are 'Prohibited Weapons', 'Dangerous Articles' and 'Controlled Weapons'.

Table 5.11: Charges resulting from weapons or dangerous articles found during searches and other Minister requests

	Number
The number of persons who were:	
(i) the subject of a strip search referred to in paragraph (ab); and	8
(ii) charged with offences against this Act in relation to a weapon or dangerous article found during the course of that search; and	Not reported ²
The number of persons who were:	
(i) the subject of a strip search referred to in paragraph (ac); and	8
(ii) charged with offences against this Act in relation to a weapon or dangerous article found during the course of that search; and	Not reported ³
The number of persons who were:	
(i) the subject of a strip search referred to in paragraph (ad); and	Not reported ⁴
(ii) charged with offences against this Act in relation to a weapon or dangerous article found during the course of that search; and	Not reported ⁵
The number of persons who were:	
(i) the subject of a search conducted under section 10G; and	Not reported ⁶
(ii) charged with offences against this Act in relation to a weapon or dangerous article found	Not reported ⁷

Source: Corporate Statistics Unit. Data extracted from LEAP on 5 July 2022 and based on Field Contact data.

- Victoria Police records the number of persons charged with offences under the Act and the number of dangerous articles found but is unable to link the two datasets to provide the number of persons charged in relation to a weapon or dangerous article found.
- Victoria Police records the number of persons charged with offences under the Act and the number of dangerous articles found but is unable to link the two datasets to provide the number of persons charged in relation to a weapon or dangerous article found.
- Victoria Police search data include strip searches and other searches of persons, things, or vehicles. It is not possible to report on strip searches on persons alone.
- Victoria Police records the number of persons charged with offences under the Act and the number of dangerous articles found but is unable to link the two datasets to provide the number of persons charged in relation to a weapon or dangerous article found.
- Victoria Police search data include strip searches and other searches of persons, things, or vehicles. It is not possible to report on strip searches on persons alone.
- Victoria Police records the number of persons charged with offences under the Act and the number of dangerous articles found but is unable to link the two datasets to provide the number of persons charged in relation to a weapon or dangerous article found.

In reference to section 10B(c) of the Act, no information was requested by the Minister in 2021–22 financial year.

Section 10KB

In accordance with section 10KB of the *Control of Weapons Act 1990* the Chief Commissioner of Police must provide to the Minister, for inclusion in the annual report of operations under Part 7 of the *Financial Management Act 1994*, a report containing:

- the number of declarations made under section 10D (Planned designation of area) and 10E (Unplanned designation of area) during the financial year
- for those declarations, information about whether a power under section 10KA was exercised in relation to the designated area that was the subject of the declaration.

Table 5.12: Number of declarations made regarding planned and unplanned designation of search area

	Number
The number of declarations made regarding planned designation of search area (section 10D)	34
The number of declarations made regarding unplanned designation of search area (section 10E)	Nil

Source: *Transit and Public Safety Command. Data extracted on 19 July 2022 from Transit Strategies & Projects Unit Operation OMNI Results.*

Table 5.13: Power exercised under section 10KA

Section	Power exercised under section 10KA	Number
Section 10D (Planned designation of an area)	Direction to leave area issued in accordance with Section 10KA of the <i>Control of Weapons Act 1990</i>	38
Section 10E (Unplanned designation of an area)		Nil

Source: *Transit and Public Safety Command. Data extracted on 19 July 2022 from Transit Strategies & Projects Unit Operation OMNI Results.*

Corrections Act 1986

Section 9D (3A) of the *Corrections Act 1986* requires the Chief Commissioner of Police to provide to the Minister, for inclusion in the annual report under Part 7 of the *Financial Management Act 1994*, a report on the provision of services by contractors during the financial year. In accordance with section 9D (3A), Victoria Police key actions and achievements in relation to prisoner management in 2021–22 are outlined below.

Prisoner Escort and Custody Contract Services

Victoria Police engages G4S as a private contractor responsible for custody and escort services, including court movements within the Melbourne Custody Centre (MCC), Moorabbin Justice Centre, Ringwood Magistrates' Court Cell and Collingwood Neighbourhood Justice Centre. Victoria Police works collaboratively with G4S to ensure compliance with the *Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006*. Victoria Police exercised its right to extend its Custody Contract with G4S to operate for a further two consecutive years until 28 March 2024.

The MCC, Moorabbin Justice Centre, Collingwood Neighbourhood Justice Centre and the Ringwood Court Cells continue to have decreased admission rates and court movements in comparison to previous years. The use of technology (AVL) and reduced prisoners from Corrections Victoria are largely the drivers for this decrease.

St Vincent de Paul (SvDP) continues to provide welfare support for persons in custody at the MCC. This initiative has been successful and the program is looking to be extended to a secondary police custody location. The program has sourced funding through the court fund to provide clean clothing for persons in custody. This partnership has significant benefits to Victoria Police and provides a resource to manage the individual needs of persons in custody and link them into SvDP services.

Custodial Health

Custodial Health has an establishment of 63 staff, including doctors, nurses, pharmacists, police and administration staff. Custodial Health provides a health service to all custody locations through the Custodial Health Advice Line, station visits and the presence of a nurse 24/7 at the MCC.

The service has initiated a morning daily case management review, which involves a doctor, pharmacist, nurse and Police officer contacting all custody locations each morning (Monday to Friday) to ascertain the health needs of persons in custody. The daily case management review has been embraced by all locations and connects custody locations to Custodial Health Service providing timely health intervention to support stations in managing persons in custody.

G4S Contracted sites

During 2021–22 G4S provided the following contract services:

Melbourne Custody Centre

- Managed 7,297 prisoner movements (counted in and out).
- 212 intoxicated persons were lodged.
- Managed 3,043 court movements between the MCC and Melbourne Magistrates' Court including 1,246 court movements between the MCC and Melbourne Magistrates' Court Night Court.
- Facilitated a total of 3,700 legal visits and 106 police visits to prisoners.

Moorabbin Justice Centre

- Managed 133 prisoner admissions.
- Managed 151 court movements.
- Facilitated 227 legal visits to prisoner clients.

Ringwood Magistrates' Court Cells

- Managed 301 prisoner admissions.
- Managed 348 court movements.
- Facilitated 546 legal visits to prisoner clients.

Collingwood Neighbourhood Justice Centre

- Managed 10 prisoner admissions.
- Managed 11 court movements.
- Facilitated 13 legal visits to prisoner clients.

Firearms Act 1996

Section 153C

Section 153C of the *Firearms Act 1996* states that the Chief Commissioner of Police must provide to the Minister, for inclusion in the Annual Report of Operations under Part 7 of the *Financial Management Act 1994*, a report containing:

- (a) Number of searches without warrant under section 149 conducted during that financial year.
- (b) Number and type of firearms, cartridge ammunition, silencers and prescribed items found during the course of those searches.
- (c) Any other information requested by the Minister.

Table 5.14: Number of searches without warrant under section 149 conducted in 2021–22

	Number
Total	270

Source: Corporate Statistics Unit. Data extracted from LEAP on 5 July 2022 and based on Field Contact data.

Note: Firearms found are firearms recorded in the narratives and/or recorded as a MO code therefore subject to variation.

Table 5.15: Number and type of firearms, cartridge ammunition, silencers and prescribed items found during the course of those searches in 2021–22

Firearms Found	Number
Air Rifle	2
Air Rifle Barrel	0
Cartridge Ammunition ⁸	26
Firearm	2
Handgun	6
Imitation Firearm ⁹	13
Imitation Handgun	3
Longarm	0
Magazine	5
Pen Gun	2
Rifle	15
Sawn-Off Firearm	4
Shotgun	4
Silencer	1
Total	83

Source: Corporate Statistics Unit. Data extracted from LEAP on 5 July 2022 and based on Field Contact data.

Notes: Firearms found are firearms recorded in the narratives and/or recorded as a MO code therefore subject to variation.

⁸ Cartridge ammunition includes all types of ammunitions.

⁹ Gel blasters are classified as Imitation Firearms.

In reference to section 153C (c) of the Act, no information was requested by the Minister in 2021–22 financial year.

Section 172(1)

Section 172(1) of the *Firearms Act 1996* states that the Chief Commissioner of Police must provide to the Minister, for inclusion in the annual report of operations under Part 7 of the *Financial Management Act 1994*, a report containing the following data.

Table 5.16: Total number of firearm provisions under section 172 (1) in 2021–22 financial year

	Number
a) The number of FPO issued	516
b) The number of FPO in operation	1,534
c) The number of people under 18 years of age who are subject to FPO ¹⁰	19
d) The number of firearms and firearm-related items seized during any exercise of powers under Part 4A ¹¹	36 Firearms ^{12*} 1,084 Firearm-related items (including ammunition) were seized. Overall total = 1,120 Overall total including imitation firearms = 1,169
e) The number of charges laid for offences under this Act connected with searches under Part 4A ¹³	368 charges laid under the <i>Firearms Act 1996</i> as a result of an FPO search 206 charges were laid against specific FPO charges under the <i>Firearms Act 1996</i>
f) The number of charges laid for other offences connected with searches under Part 4A ¹⁴	482 charges laid for other offences as a result of an FPO Search 104 of the above charges were laid against the <i>Control of Weapons Act 1990</i> 35 charges were laid relating to specific FPO charges under the <i>Control of Weapons Act 1990</i>

Source: Crime Command. Data extracted from the Firearm Prohibition Order Registry on 5 July 2022.

Notes: Data against items (b) and (c) represent the cumulative total from 8 May 2018 to 30 June 2022. All other data from the period 1 July 2021–30 June 2022.

10 Data provided against (c) relate to persons who were under the age of 18 and subject to an FPO throughout the year.

11 Data provided against (d) Property and Laboratory Management (PALM) currently unable to identify property items by seizure type. The FPO Registry is dependent on manual reporting of seizures and return of PALM receipts to collect such data. Data are validated by cross-reference to charges resulting from either FPO searches with an offence category of WEAPONS/EXPLOSIVES or FPO specific offences detected under warrant or another search power. Includes imitation firearms although they are by definition weapons and not firearms.

12 This number does not include imitation firearms, however, there were 49 imitation firearms seized.

13 Data provided against (e) offences charged include offences detected as a result of searches conducted using FPO search powers and as a result of other search types which result in detecting FPO breaches and other offences (e.g. firearms or firearm-related item located and seized under common law when Drugs, Poisons, Controlled Substances warrant executed on FPO subject). This information has been obtained via SAS EG using specific offence codes for FPO-related charges) and manual interrogation of LEAP by the FPO Registry given members are only required to provide field contact data and not

incident data where charges are commonly associated. As such, the actual number of charges laid may be greater than that being reported.

14 Data provided against (f) offences charged include offences detected as a result of searches conducted using FPO search powers and as a result of other search types which result in detecting FPO breaches and other offences (e.g. firearms or firearm-related item located and seized under common law when Drugs, Poisons, Controlled Substances warrant executed on FPO subject). This information has been obtained via SAS EG using specific offence codes for FPO-related charges and manual interrogation of LEAP by the FPO Registry given members are only required to provide Field contact data and not incident data, where charges are commonly associated. As such, the actual number of charges laid may be greater than that being reported.

Graffiti Prevention Act 2007

The Chief Commissioner of Police is required to report on searches without warrant undertaken in accordance with section 17 of the *Graffiti Prevention Act 2007*. Including:

- The number of searches without warrant under section 13.
- The number and type of graffiti implements found during the course of those searches in 2021–22.
- Any other information requested by the Minister.

Table 5.17: Total number of searches without warrant under section 13 conducted in 2021–22

	Number
Number of searches without warrant under section 13 conducted	198

Source: Corporate Statistics Unit, Data extracted from LEAP on 5 July 2022 and based on Field Contact data.

Note: Data for number of contacts/persons recorded as searched without warrant under the *Graffiti Prevention Act 2007*.

Table 5.18: Total number and type of graffiti implements found during the course of those searches in 2021–22

Implement type	Number
Aerosol paint container	406
Texta/marker	105
Other graffiti implement	298
Total implements	809

Source: Corporate Statistics Unit, Data extracted from LEAP on 5 July 2022 and based on Field Contact data.

Notes:

- Data provided are all graffiti implements found during a search recorded in LEAP including searches under the *Graffiti Prevention Act 2007*.
- There has been a significant increase in the total implements found data in 2021–22 when compared to previous reporting periods as there has been a change to the counting rules in 2021–22. The 2021–22 figures are based on the count of graffiti implements found during a search. For example, a person who was found with five Aerosol Paint Containers is counted as five. However, figures from previous reporting years were based on the count of graffiti implement types. For example, a person who was found with five Aerosol Paint Containers was only counted once. The change to the counting rules better aligns to the legislation and allows for better transparency.

In reference to section 17(c) of the Act, no information was requested by the Minister in 2021–22 financial year.

Sentencing Act 1991

In accordance with section 89DH of the *Sentencing Act 1991*, the Chief Commissioner of Police must provide to the Minister for Police, for inclusion in the annual report of operations under Part 7 of the *Financial Management Act 1994*, a report containing information relating to alcohol exclusion orders.

Table 5.19: Reporting Requirements under Sentencing Act 1991 for the 2021–22 Financial Year

Reporting Requirement	Number
(a) The number of applications made for alcohol exclusion orders during that financial year.	Not Reported
(b) The number of applications for alcohol exclusion orders that were withdrawn during that year.	Not Reported
(c) The number of applications for alcohol exclusion orders that were dismissed during that year.	Not Reported
(d) The number of alcohol exclusion orders made during that year.	16
(e) The number of persons charged with an offence against section 89DF (1) or (2) during that year.	6
(f) The number of charges for an offence under section 89DF (1) or (2) that resulted in a finding of guilt in that year.	<3
(g) The number of contraventions of an alcohol exclusion order that were recorded by members of the police force during that year in respect of which no charge sheet was filed.	Not Reported
(h) A comparison with the immediately preceding three financial years of the information required under this subsection.	Not Reported

Source: Corporate Statistics Unit, Data extracted from LEAP on 5 July 2022. Data for (d) extracted from Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP) on 5 July 2022 using the court result table. Data for (e) and (f) sourced from the Crime Statistics Agency.

Notes: Where data listed as 'Not Reported' Victoria Police does not separately capture this information, as the application is part of a brief of evidence and data cannot be disaggregated for this purpose.

Sex Offenders Registration Act 2004

Table 5.20: Reporting Requirements under Sex Offenders Registration Act 2004 for the 2021–22 Financial Year

70P Chief Commissioner of Police to report to Minister	Number
70P(1)(a) The total number of registrable offenders as at the immediately preceding 30 June [2022]	9,627
70P(1)(b) The number of offenders added to the Register in the financial year ending on the immediately preceding 30 June [2022]	457
70P(1)(ba) The number of prohibition orders made in the financial year ending on the immediately preceding 30 June [2022]	22
70P(1)(bb) The number of registration orders made in the financial year ending on the immediately preceding 30 June [2022]	1
70P(1)(c) Any other prescribed information	[see table 5.21]

Source: Intelligence & Covert Support Command. Data extracted from National Child Offender System on 5 July 2022.

Table 5.21: Any other Prescribed information in the Sex Offenders Registration Regulations 2014 for 2021–22 Financial Year

	Number
38(a) with respect to the total number of registrable offenders included in the Register as at the immediately preceding 30 June [2022]	
The number of registrable offenders by gender:	
• Male	9,422
• Female	202
• Self-identified	3
The number of registrable offenders aged under 18	0
The reporting periods (RP) applying to registrable offenders:	
• 4 years	19
• 7.5 years	2
• 8 years	2,744
• 15 years	2,819
• Life	2,938
• Other ¹⁵	1,105
• Total	9,627

	Number	
The number of registrable offenders living in Victoria and subject to reporting obligations	4,559	
The number of registrable offenders in government custody	905	
The number of registrable offenders outside Victoria (excluding registrable offenders to whom Division 9 Part 3 applies):		
• Victoria	Residing overseas	245
• Other ¹⁶	Interstate	781
• Total¹⁷		1,026
The number of registrable offenders who are the subject of an order under Division 6 Part 3 applies (or an equivalent order made under the laws of a foreign jurisdiction)		0
The number of registrable offenders who are the subject of a notice under section 45A of the Act		33
The number of registrable offenders whose reporting period has ended		2,323
The number of deceased registrable offenders		781
38(b) with respect to the number of offenders added to the Register in the financial year ending on the immediately preceding 30 June [2022]		
The number of offenders under the age of 18		Nil
The number of offenders added to the Register following the making of an order under section 11		26
The number of offenders added to the Register because they are corresponding registrable offenders		56

Source: Intelligence & Covert Support Command. Data extracted from National Child Offender System on 5 July 2022.

15 Other refers to periods outside those defined in section.34 of the Sex Offenders Registration Act 2004 including no RP, RPs set by other jurisdictions prior to being transferred to Victoria, RPs for juvenile offenders (S.35).

16 Other refers to cases initially registered in Victoria but have since moved to another jurisdiction.

17 The number of registrable offenders outside Victoria does not include registrable offenders whose reporting period has ended or who are deceased.

Office-based Environmental Impacts

Victoria Police is committed to efficiency and reducing adverse impacts on the environment and continues to proactively identify, develop and implement initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the changing climate.

In line with this commitment, Victoria Police monitors and reports against a range of indicators for energy and water consumption, transportation, waste generation, paper purchasing and greenhouse gas emissions.

Victoria Police also participates in activities to contribute to the Victorian Government's target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

For the purposes reporting of environmental impacts for the 2021–22 reporting period, Victoria Police sites included:

- 334 police stations that vary in size depending on the functions and services delivered.
- 46 other support facilities including those for training, forensics, central property and document storage and transport operations.

The following should be considered when reading these results:

- Results are based on the 1 April to 31 March Fringe Benefit Tax year unless otherwise specified.
- Data sources include data provided by other public sector agencies and external service providers. Reliability and validity of data are assumed.
- The Australian National Greenhouse Accounts Factors were used to calculate greenhouse gas emissions. The August 2019 factors were used to calculate 2019–20 results, the October 2020 factors were used to calculate 2020–21 results and the August 2021 factors were used to calculate the results for 2021–22.
- Complete data not always available. Unless otherwise specified, some data have been extrapolated for some sites based on prior year or daily average use.
- Results for 2020–21 have been recalculated for electricity, natural gas and water consumption as more complete data became available.
- Totals may not tally due to rounding.

Energy Use

Victoria Police sites include police stations, administrative offices, training facilities, transport complexes and storage warehouses. Most energy consumption falls within three key areas, lighting, thermal comfort (heating, ventilation and air-conditioning) and information and communication technology.

Table 5.22: Energy Use Indicator consumption totals (three-year summary)

Indicator	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
E1. Total energy usage segmented by primary source Megajoule (MJ)	372,033,220	386,279,760	394,377,642
Electricity (MJ) – excluding Green Power	265,549,922	246,218,444	235,770,153
Natural gas (MJ)	106,181,841	125,597,711	137,373,366
Green power (MJ)	0	14,224,021	21,064,770
LPG (MJ)	301,458	239,583	169,353
E2. Total greenhouse gas emissions from energy consumption (tonnes CO₂-e)	80,715	72,128	69,943
Electricity (tonnes CO ₂ -e) – excluding Green Power	75,239	65,658	62,872
Natural gas (tonnes CO ₂ -e)	5,458	6,456	7,061
LPG (tonnes CO ₂ -e)	18	14	10
E3. Percentage of electricity purchased as Green Power (%)	0	5	8
E4. Units of office energy used per FTE (MJ/FTE)	17,470	17,737	18,499
E5. Units of office energy used per office area (MJ/m²)	708	623	630

Source: Operational Infrastructure Department. Data extracted from various sources between 1 April 2021 and 15 July 2022.

Notes:

- For electricity, the data for the 2021–22 period account for 98.7 per cent of sites and 99.6 per cent of Victoria Police FTE. For natural gas, data account for 100 per cent of sites that are utilising gas.
- (E1) Gas increase – In previous years data for gas consumption at the former VPC on Flinders Street were unavailable and an extrapolated result was not reported. Data are available for the new VPC on Spencer Street. The VPC represents approximately 26 per cent of natural gas consumption in 2021–22, which powers a co-generation plant.
- (E4) energy usage – Indicator E4 shows an increase in all energy used per FTE, when green power is excluded from that energy the indicator would be 17,511 MJ/FTE for 2021–22 and in 2020–21 was 17,084 MJ/FTE.
- A direct comparison of consumption across years should not be made due to these changes in coverage.

Actions undertaken during 2021–22

- The Victoria Police energy audits and lighting upgrades project is in the implementation stage and will improve the energy efficiency of existing buildings, reduce operating costs and greenhouse gas emissions associated with electricity, gas and water consumption. Energy will be saved through a combination of lighting upgrades, heating, ventilation and cooling upgrades, solar panels, and building automation and controls.

Targets for 2022–23

- Victoria Police will continue to review and update its property design guidelines, including requirements to reduce adverse environmental impacts in ongoing operations.
- It is anticipated that the continued adoption of sustainability requirements will reduce energy consumption.

Waste and Recycling

Victoria Police is committed to the effective management of waste to reduce operational costs and environmental impacts, as well as potential health risks to staff and the broader Victorian community. Data for the 2021–22 period account for 44.6 per cent of sites and 92.8 per cent of Victoria Police FTE. Missing data have not been extrapolated.

Table 5.23: Waste and Recycling Indicator totals (three-year summary)

Indicator	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Ws1. Total units of waste disposed of by destination (kg/yr)	2,759,418	1,865,234	1,721,190
Landfill (kg)	2,269,139	1,584,255	1,427,524
Comingled recycling (kg)	490,279	280,979	293,666
Ws2. Total units of waste disposed of per FTE by destination (kg/FTE)	138	89	87
Landfill (kg/FTE)	113	76	72
Comingled recycling (kg/FTE)	24	13	15
Ws3. Recycling rate (%)	18	15	17
Ws4. Greenhouse gas emissions associated with waste (tonnes CO₂-e)	3,177	2,535	2,284

Source: Operational Infrastructure Department. Data extracted from various sources between 1 April 2021 and 15 July 2022.

Notes: A direct comparison between the years should not be made as new service providers were used and data coverage has changed.

Actions undertaken during 2021–22

- The Simply Cups Australia program at the VPC on Spencer Street saw 234,602 coffee cups diverted from landfill between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022. That is equivalent to four and a half trams full of cups. Under the program, takeaway cups are upcycled to produce other items such as re-usable cups, car park stops and roadside kerbing, outdoor furniture, air-conditioning mounting blocks and road surfacing.
- The need to work from home during COVID-19 restrictions contributed to the significant reduction in waste.
- Securely destroyed paper was recycled.

Targets for 2022–23

- Victoria Police will continue to identify and adopt activities to reduce environmental impacts associated with waste.

Paper use

Victoria Police is continuing to become more efficient in the usage of paper across the organisation. Data for the 2021–22 period account for 61.8 per cent of sites and 96.5 per cent of Victoria Police FTE. Missing data have not been extrapolated.

Table 5.24: *Paper Use Indicator consumption totals (three-year summary)*

Indicator	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
P1. Total units of A4 equivalent copy paper used (reams)	213,544	176,493	162,449
P2. Units of A4 equivalent copy paper used per FTE (reams/FTE)	10.0	8.2	7.6
P3. 75–100% recycled content (%)	98.6	97.7	96.8
P3. 50–74% recycled content (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0
P3: Percentage of 0–49% recycled content (%)	1.4	2.3	3.2

Source: Operational Infrastructure Department. Data extracted from various sources between 1 April 2021 and 15 July 2022.

Actions undertaken during 2021–22

- The adoption and use of Microsoft 365 software such as Microsoft Teams for collaborating and electronic file sharing continued. The need for some staff to work from home in line with COVID-19 restrictions during large periods of 2021–22 also reduced the use of paper.
- Digital faxing technology continues to be implemented. This allows staff to send and receive faxes using an email interface that removes the need to print and manage paper faxing.

Targets for 2022–23

- Victoria Police will continue to identify, develop and implement initiatives to reduce paper usage.

Water Consumption

Victoria Police is committed to increasing its water efficiency. Data for the 2021–22 period account for 82.3 per cent of sites and 91.6 per cent of Victoria Police FTE.

Table 5.25: *Water consumption indicator totals (three-year summary)*

Indicator	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
W1. Total water consumption (kilolitres)	264,729	243,150	254,300
W2. Units of office water used per FTE (kilolitres/FTE)	12.4	11.2	11.9
W3. Units of office water used per office area (kilolitres/m ²)	0.50	0.39	0.41

Source: Operational Infrastructure Department. Data extracted from various sources between 1 April 2021 and 15 July 2022.

Actions undertaken during 2021–22

- Victoria Police continued to work with Victoria's water corporation boards to increase data coverage.

Targets for 2022–23

- Victoria Police will continue to look for opportunities to reduce the use of potable water.

Travel and Transport

The Victoria Police fleet comprised 3,555 vehicles on 31 March 2022. Of these, 53 per cent were unleaded fuelled, 46 per cent were diesel fuelled, 1 per cent hybrid and four vehicles were electric.

Table 5.26: *Travel and Transport indicator consumption totals (three-year summary)*

Indicator	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
T1. Total energy consumption by fleet vehicles (MJ)	367,434,368	342,147,805	341,747,164
Diesel	142,552,928	194,810,533	222,224,729
LPG	694,089	-	-
Unleaded	218,901,555	144,599,242	118,028,686
Hybrid	5,282,872	2,729,830	1,490,156
Electric	2,924	8,201	3,592
T2. Total distance travelled by fleet vehicles (km)	95,473,536	87,262,851	95,796,030
Diesel	36,185,769	48,509,217	59,603,362
LPG	171,310	-	-
Unleaded	56,702,303	37,587,631	35,467,311
Hybrid	2,410,803	1,156,605	721,240
Electric	3,351	9,398	4,117
T3. Total greenhouse gas emissions from fleet vehicles (tonnes CO₂-e)	26,440	24,781	24,820
Diesel	10,478	14,319	16,334
LPG	44	-	-
Unleaded	15,542	10,267	8,380
Hybrid	375	194	106
Electric	1	2	1
T3. Greenhouse gas emissions from fleet vehicles per 1000km (tonnes CO₂-e)	0.28	0.28	0.26
Diesel	0.29	0.30	0.27
LPG	0.26	-	-
Unleaded	0.27	0.27	0.24
Hybrid	0.16	0.17	0.15
Electric	0.25	0.24	0.23
T4. Total distance travelled by air (km)	6,822,359	810,968	1,087,164
T5. Percentage using sustainable transport to get to and from work by locality¹⁸	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
CBD (%)	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
Metro (%)	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
Regional (%)	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported

Source: Operational Infrastructure Department/Human Resources Command. Data extracted from various sources between 1 April 2021 and 15 July 2022.

18 Victoria Police does not capture data relating to percentage using sustainable transport to get to and from work by locality and cannot report on this.

Actions undertaken during 2021–22

- Victoria Police minimised travel by using telephone and video conferencing facilities, and staff were encouraged to use public transport and cycle to work.
- The number of kilometres travelled overall increased due to the easing of COVID-19 lockdown restrictions and increased operational patrolling requirements across the state.
- With the closure of the Australian Car Industry the fleet has transitioned to imported cars with improved fuel efficiency. This has resulted in improvements in distance travelled for energy expended and related reduction in greenhouse gas emissions per 1,000km travelled.
- Cycling clubs continue to be promoted to help increase the profile of cycling across the organisation.

Targets for 2022–23

- Victoria Police is implementing a vehicle telematics solution into the fleet. The major drivers to implement this technology are heavily focused around member safety and effectively managing vehicle utilisation.

Greenhouse gas emissions

The emissions disclosed in the section below are taken from the previous sections and brought together here to show Victoria Police's greenhouse footprint.

Table 5.27: *Greenhouse gas emissions indicator consumption totals (three-year summary)*

Indicator	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
G1. Total greenhouse gas emissions associated with energy use (tonnes CO₂-e) <i>Note: This includes office-based data only</i>	80,715	72,128	69,943
G2. Total greenhouse gas emissions associated with vehicle fleet (tonnes CO₂-e)	26,440	24,781	24,820
G3. Total greenhouse gas emissions associated with air travel (tonnes CO₂-e)	787	129	212
G4. Total greenhouse gas emissions associated with waste disposal (tonnes CO₂-e) <i>Note: This includes office-based data only</i>	3,177	2,535	2,284
G5. Greenhouse gas emissions offsets purchased (tonnes CO₂-e)	0	0	0

Source: Operational Infrastructure Department. Data extracted from various sources between 1 April 2021 and 15 July 2022.

Actions undertaken during 2021–22

- Victoria Police continued to participate in actions to reduce emissions from its operations as part of the Whole of Government Pledge under the *Climate Change Act 2017*, and in line with the state-wide transition to net zero emissions by 2050.
- Victoria Police sites are beginning to be powered by Green Power.

Targets for 2022–23

- Victoria Police will continue to identify opportunities to reduce emissions.

Greener procurement

Victoria Police has incorporated environmental considerations into procurement decision making where possible.

All procurement undertaken includes the mandatory Whole of Government requirement for a supplier to provide a supplier Code of Conduct letter with their response. The letter aims to ensure that suppliers adhere to minimum standards of ethical, sustainable and socially responsible practices when providing goods or services. Under these requirements, suppliers must acknowledge the code by signing and returning a commitment letter as part of the procurement process and if successful, as part of their supply of the goods and/or services.

All procurement activities require suppliers to provide a response to objectives under the Buying for Victoria – Social Procurement Framework. This means suppliers are asked to indicate their levels of commitment to social procurement, women’s equality, diversity, safe and fair workplaces and any other initiatives that may apply in their organisation.

Victoria Police is committed to considering certified indigenous suppliers in its procurement activities where possible and appropriate.

Victoria Police has also updated policies in line with any new requirements including harm minimisation on the environment through the banning of in-scope single use plastic products such as plastic straws, plates and cutlery.

Table 5.28 provides a selection of examples of further sustainable and environmental considerations that were applied during the procurement process for contracts entered into during 2021–22. It also contains a list of any tenders, contracts, or products for which our organisation has developed, or is using, sustainability clauses or specifications.

Table 5.28: Sustainable and environmental considerations applied to procurement process for 2021–22 contracts

Procurement contract	Additional sustainable and environmental considerations applied during the procurement process
Glass Refractive Index Measurement Instrument	Updating equipment reduces the need for servicing/repairs which in turn reduces travel by service people, breakdowns and reduces the need to repeat analyses which in turn reduces power and other consumables. Social responsibility policies that encompass environmental and supply chain considerations also sought.
Microspectrophotometer Instrument	Sustainable procurement achieved by acquiring equipment requiring less repairs therefore minimising waste.
Conference Management support for the Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency (ANZPAA) Police Conference 2022	Sourcing a conference management company that supports the sustainability initiatives of the Sustainable Events Alliance. Considerations included energy and water conservation, recycling, and waste management at the conference.
Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Operational and Training Canisters (interim solution)	Comply with relevant Regulations and Codes of Practice of State and Federal departments – importation, handling storage etc. sought. Validation of compliance with the Ozone Protection and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas Management Regulations 1995. Handling and importation to comply with Victoria Police licence to import Ozone Depleting Substance and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas. Process established for proper disposal of OC canisters contents, recycling the residual components and eliminating the requirement for landfill and in accordance with section 8C of the Control of Weapons Regulations 2011.

Procurement contract	Additional sustainable and environmental considerations applied during the procurement process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital Evidence Capture Machine Maintenance • Embedded Youth Outreach Program (EYOP) Evaluation Services • Purchase Weapons Clearance Booths • Transport and Auctioneering Services • Nitrile Gloves • Barcode Printers and Scanners supply and maintenance • Provision of General Duty Uniform items • Light Cartage (Parcel Delivery) Services • EYOP Service Provider • Evaluation of the RDT Expansion Program in Victoria • Provision of General Duty Uniform items • Introduction of cocaine testing to the RDT Program consultancy engagement • Forensic Laboratory Information Management System • Delivery of TAE40116 Certificate IV in Training and Assessment. • Installation of traffic lights at entries to Tower 1 car park • Distraction Devices • Airborne downlink system lifecycle replacement • Pathology Services Covid-19 PCR Testing • Workforce Analysis Consultancy Engagement • Replacement Vessel (VP09) – Water Police Squad (One (1) 15-18 metre Police Patrol Vessel) • Cold Weather Thermal Undergarments (T/shirt Crew Neck Long Sleeve and Long Johns) • Confluent Kafka Software Application Support • Women’s leadership development programs panel • Penetration testing and security assessment panel • Speed detector certification • Replacement vessel • Microsoft Unified Support • ANZPAA Managed Service Agreement • Immersive Learning System • Major Collision Investigation Unit Scene Survey Equipment • Tenable Licensing (2021) • Probabilistic Genotyping Software • Targeted Phishing, Security awareness training • Annual maintenance and service of scientific equipment • First Aid Services • Conducted Energy Device (CED) System Program – Market Approach Plan • IT Advisory Services 	<p>Successful suppliers from the listed contracts committed only to the mandatory Supplier Code of Conduct which stipulates the minimum standards of ethical, sustainable and socially responsible practices.</p>

Procurement contract	Additional sustainable and environmental considerations applied during the procurement process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lifecycle management project – Station Uplift program of works 313 Spencer Street Melbourne and Forensic Services Macleod • Post Supplementation Financial Review • Procurement/Commercial Contractor • SPC Media Buy – 2021–22 PAL & OLR advertising campaign • Creative development – 2021–22 PAL & OLR advertising campaign (phase 1b) • Alcohol and Drug Data Entry Services • Provision of three lawyers for Taskforce RESET • MCED Tier 1 storage solution • Power Max Storage Purchase Approval • Business Case Writer/Senior Business Analyst for Victoria Police State Budget Bids • Load Balancer Maintenance and Support Renewal • PRIME Evaluation Services • SPC Media Buy – 2021–22 Police Recruitment advertising campaign • Precinct Security Manager – Labour Contract • Cisco Maintenance & Support • Request for Quote Assessment of disclosure officer initiative • Professional Services for Professional Advisory Services for the CED Program • Psychosocial Risks at Vic Pol Project • Strategic Sourcing Specialist for the CED Program • SPC Media Buy – 2022–23 Unwanted Sexual Behaviour on Public Transport (STOPIT) 	<p>Successful Suppliers to contracts from list shown were obtained from Mandated Whole of Victorian Government State Purchase Contracts where Corporate, Social and Environmental requirements already apply.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DJCS Accommodation Project • DJCS Accommodation Project fit-out 	<p>All Victoria Police construction projects contractually require our contractors to comply with Volume One, Section J [Energy Efficiency] of the National Construction Code. That section defines requirements for the energy efficiency performance of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The building fabric including external glazing and shading • Sealing of the building • Performance of heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems • Artificial lighting and power • Heated water supply systems • Facilities to monitor energy use • Use of low volatile organic compounds product paints • Use of EO medium density fiberboard in joinery and workstation • Use of recycled polyethylene terephthalate product for acoustic screens • Use of Good Environmental Choice Australia certified furniture including chairs and workstations • Recycling of waste material

Source: Procurement Division. Data extracted on 7 July 2022.

Additional Departmental Information Available on Request

In compliance with the requirement of the Standing Directions 2018 under the *Financial Management Act 1994*, certain categories of information not contained in the Annual Report have been retained by Victoria Police and are available on request, subject to the provisions of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*.

The information is available on request by writing to:

Executive Director
Investment, Governance and Assurance Department
Corporate and Regulatory Services

Victoria Police Centre
PO Box 913
MELBOURNE, VIC 3000

police.vic.gov.au

Victoria Police Financial Management Compliance Attestation Statement 2021–22

This attestation is in accordance with Standing Direction 5.1.4 of Standing Directions 2018 under the *Financial Management Act 1994*.

I, Shane Patton, Chief Commissioner on behalf of the Victoria Police, certify that the Victoria Police has no Material Compliance Deficiency with respect to the applicable Standing Directions under the *Financial Management Act 1994* and Instructions.



Shane Patton APM
Chief Commissioner of Victoria Police

1 September 2022

Compliance with DataVic Access Policy

Consistent with the DataVic Access Policy issued by the Victorian Government in 2012, Victoria Police made four data sets available on the DataVic website in 2021–22. Information included in this Annual Report will also be available at data.vic.gov.au in electronic readable format.

Licensing and Regulation

Victoria Police plays a key role in regulation and adherence to legislation. This section provides an overview of Victoria Police's role in regulating the firearms, private security and weapons industries. Regulation of these industries is achieved by the appropriate licensing and registration of individuals and organisations as well as through the registration of firearms and weapons.

Progress against Statement of Expectations

On 26 July 2020, the Minister for Police and Emergency Services issued a Statement of Expectations for Victoria Police, setting the following performance objectives for a two-year period:

1. Review and identify opportunities for improvement of current licence application processing practices.
2. Explore the feasibility of integrating Licensing and Regulation Division (LRD) service delivery with Service Victoria.
3. Review and evaluate the current LRD Risk Based Regulation framework.
4. Review the LRD online information and make recommendations for increasing compliance with Victorian Government accessibility standards.

Opportunities to modernise regulatory practices and related applications within LRD are underway. Key changes have included the following:

- Enhanced identification of individual firearm licence holders who are subject to special conditions on the Licensing and Registration System to improve user compliance and enforcement.
- A practice guide for Victoria Police members in relation to expired and deceased estate firearm licence holders. The guide provides clearer processes relating to Victoria Police's obligations and responsibilities in the firearm retrieval process.
- Improvements are underway to streamline the tasking and reporting of storage inspection checks performed by Victoria Police. The updates to the process will also incorporate legislative change to the firearm storage requirements, as per the *Firearms and other Acts Amendment Act 2021*. Both the review of the storage inspection process and legislative changes will contribute to reducing the risks associated with non-compliant firearm storage and improve the firearm auditing process overall.
- LRD extended the period that a firearms licence renewal is issued to a licence holder from eight to 12 weeks prior to licence expiry. This change will benefit licence holders to prepare their renewal application and for LRD to process renewals or undertake enquiries in a timely manner.
- Review of the LRD website content has commenced to improve and update accessibility and content considering the needs of diverse audience.

Regulating the Firearms, Weapons and Private Security Industries

Like many other regulatory bodies across Australia, Victoria Police employs a risk-based compliance model in its role as regulator of the firearms, weapons and private security industries. This achieves good public policy that ensures public safety and the integrity of the firearms, weapons and private security licensing regime.

As the regulator of these industries, Victoria Police undertakes risk-based compliance using the following general principles:

- Maintaining public safety and the integrity of Victoria's licensing regime through pre-entry assessment to post-entry regulation.
- Using intelligence-based information to identify and prioritise risk.
- Engaging with stakeholders to encourage compliance and provide transparency regarding policy decisions.

Table 5.29: Current Victorian Firearm Licences as at 30 June 2022

Current	Number
Victorian firearm licences	230,260
Registered firearms ¹⁹	906,576
Private Security Licences and Registrations	37,550
Chief Commissioner of Police Weapons Approvals	732

Source: Licensing and Regulation Division. Data extracted from Licensing and Registration System on 30 June 2022.

¹⁹ Registered firearms attached to 230,260 current firearm licences.

The focus for Victoria Police continues to be on compliance and ensuring that only fit and proper people are licensed or registered. In 2021–22, the LRD processed 148,245 new and renewal applications for firearm permits and licences, private security licences and registrations and Chief Commissioner of Police weapon approvals. Of the applications processed in 2021–22, 133,610 or 90 per cent were approved.

Table 5.30: Licence and permit application outcomes as at 30 June 2022

Applications	Approved	Refused
New and Renewal Firearm Licence	49,399	832
New and Renewal Private Security Licences	15,648	183
Firearm Permit	68,338	583
CCP weapon approvals	225	24
Total	133,610	1,622

Source: Licensing and Regulation Division. Data extracted from Licensing and Registration System on 30 June 2022.

Note: Total number of applications approved and refused will not combine to the total number of applications processed as there are applications that are received and processed by LRD that are abandoned, discarded or outstanding.

Table 5.31: Total number of Licences Suspended or Cancelled in 2021–22

	Suspended	Cancelled
Firearm Licences	1,562	1,569
Private Security Licence and registrations	134	169
Subtotal	1,696	1,738

Source: Licensing and Regulation Division. Data extracted from Licensing and Registration System on 30 June 2022.

Professional Standards – Complaints Received

This section details the reporting of complaints data as an outcome of recommendation 7 of the 2016 audit of Victoria Police regional complaints handling processes by IBAC.

Table 5.32: Breakdown of Complaints by Financial Year (three-year summary)

Compliant Classification	Definition	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Management Intervention Model and Local Management Resolution	Allegations of minor nature regarding service delivery, performance management or professional conduct.	976	846	1,266
Misconduct – Minor/Serious/Corruption	Misconduct as per the <i>Victoria Police Act 2013</i> section 166 and the <i>Public Administration Act 2004</i> , section 4.	807	835	1,128
Complaints registered as Incidents and resolved immediately	Resolved in the first instance by the Police Conduct Unit, PSC and no further formal investigation required.	640	440	516
Total		2,423	2,121	2,910

Source: Professional Standards Command. Data extracted from ROCSID on 18 July 2022.

Table 5.33: Complaint allegation outcomes by Financial Year (three-year summary)

Category	Determination	2019–20		2020–21		2021–22	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Case to Answer	Lesser Deficiency Found	2	0.06	13	0.41	5	0.13
	Substantiated	491	15.47	534	16.90	643	17.17
	Subtotal	493	15.53	547	17.32	648	17.31
No Case to Answer	False Report	7	0.22	4	0.13	2	0.05
	For Intelligence Purposes Only	37	1.17	13	0.41	15	0.40
	Member Exonerated	53	1.67	80	2.53	100	2.67
	No Complaint	555	17.49	616	19.50	675	18.03
	Not Substantiated	432	13.61	379	12.00	414	11.06
	Unable to Determine	153	4.82	172	5.45	151	4.03
	Unfounded	364	11.47	397	12.57	536	14.32
	Withdrawn	39	1.23	38	1.20	51	1.36
	Subtotal	1,640	51.67	1,699	53.78	1,944	51.92
Other	Conciliated	2	0.06	9	0.29	1	0.03
	Not Finalised	3	0.09	3	0.10	3	0.08
	Not Proceeded With	135	4.25	105	3.32	97	2.59
	Subtotal	140	4.41	117	3.70	101	2.70
Other (Local Management Actions)	Not Resolved	288	9.07	252	7.98	366	9.78
	Resolved	611	19.25	533	16.87	671	17.92
	Subtotal	899	28.32	785	24.85	1,037	27.7
Other (Oversight Matters)	No complaint (Oversight)	2	0.06	11	0.35	14	0.37
	Subtotal	2	0.06	11	0.35	14	0.37

Source: Professional Standards Command. Data extracted from ROCSID on 18 July 2022.

Notes:

1. A complaint may consist of one or more allegations against one or more employees. The figures in this table reflect the 'Determination' for each allegation, not the outcome of a single complaint.
2. Figures in the table represent all allegations determined (finalised) by financial year and may include complaints lodged in previous financial years.
3. Data provided in the table for earlier financial years may vary from that previously published due to internal administration and quality control processes that may result in the back capturing of information.
4. Subtotals for percentage figures may not tally due to rounding to two decimal places.

Table 5.34: Recommended actions for complaint allegations finalised by Financial Year (three-year summary)

Recommendations	2019–20		2020–21		2021–22	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Admonishment	155	4.9	113	3.58	117	3.13
Criminal charges	66	2.1	31	0.98	49	1.31
Discipline charges	64	2.0	53	1.68	95	2.54
Management actions	559	17.6	567	17.95	749	20.01
No Data Recorded	41	1.3	38	1.20	22	0.59
No action	2,180	68.7	2,281	72.21	2,616	69.87
Resigned/Retired	102	3.2	56	1.77	85	2.27
Terminated	7	0.2	20	0.63	11	0.29
Total (ALL)	3,174	100	3,159	100	3,744	100

Source: Professional Standards Command. Data extracted from ROCSID on 18 July 2022.

Notes:

1. Figures in table represent recommendations made against allegations determined (finalised) by financial year and may include Recommendations for complaints lodged in previous financial years.
2. Data provided in the table for earlier financial years may vary from that previously published due to internal administration and quality control processes that may result in the back capturing of information.

Drink Driving Detections

Table 5.35: Victoria Police Officer Drink Driving Detections in 2021–22

BAC reading	Collison [Y/N]	Determination
0.19	Y	Investigation in progress
0.06	N	Investigation in progress
0.057	N	Investigation in progress
0.051	N	Substantiated – Discipline Intervention Process.
0.087	Y	Substantiated – Charged with Criminal Offence
0.10	N	Substantiated – Charged with Discipline Offence
0.10	N	Substantiated – Charged with Discipline Offence
0.066	N	Substantiated – No Action – Employee Resigned
0.072	N	Substantiated – Employee to undergo Extra Training

Source: Professional Standards Command. Data extracted from ROCSID on 19 July 2022.

Comparative Workforce Data

The following table discloses the head count and FTE of all active public service employees of Victoria Police employed in the last full pay period in June of the current reporting period, and in the last full pay period in June of the previous reporting period (2022).

Table 5.36: Demographic data of Victoria Police employees in June 2021 and June 2022

	Jun-21						Jun-22								
	All employees			Fixed term and casual			All employees			Fixed term and casual					
	Number (headcount)	FTE	Ongoing	Number (headcount)	FTE	Ongoing	Number (headcount)	FTE	Ongoing	Number (headcount)	FTE	Ongoing	Number (headcount)	FTE	Ongoing
			Full-time (headcount)	Part-time (headcount)					Full-time (headcount)	Part-time (headcount)					
Gender															
Women	7,652	7,202	6,091	1,394	7,046	155	167	155	6,004	1,390	6,962	158	146		
Men	14,639	14,554	14,211	308	14,438	116	120	116	13,923	316	14,156	103	102		
Self-described	19	19	15	1	16	3	3	3	28	1	29	3	3		
Age															
15-24	878	873	835	13	844	29	30	29	640	8	645	24	22		
25-34	6,872	6,773	6,476	309	6,688	85	87	85	6,201	300	6,409	87	84		
35-44	5,924	5,697	5,164	702	5,643	54	58	54	5,303	695	5,782	56	53		
45-54	5,602	5,475	5,111	421	5,410	65	70	65	4,949	440	5,263	59	57		
55-64	2,780	2,718	2,523	219	2,681	37	38	37	2,616	217	2,771	35	32		
65+	254	238	208	39	234	5	7	5	246	47	278	3	2		

Demographic data

Source: Human Resources Command. Data extracted from HR Assist on 22 June 2022.

Notes:

1. This table is prepared in accordance with FRD 29 Workforce Data disclosure requirements. It therefore excludes staff who were not on salary at the end of the last pay period of the financial year (which ended 18 June 2022 and 19 June 2021). It also excludes staff who are employed within statutory and nationally funded bodies administered by Victoria Police.
2. FTE total may not tally due to rounding as the figures have been rounded to the nearest whole number as per FRD 29C.

Table 5.37: Classification data of Victoria Police employees in June 2021 and June 2022

	Jun-21						Jun-22					
	All employees			Fixed term and casual			All employees			Fixed term and casual		
	Number (headcount)	FTE	Ongoing	Part-time (headcount)	FTE	Fixed term and casual	Number (headcount)	FTE	Ongoing	Part-time (headcount)	FTE	Fixed term and casual
Police	16,582	16,284	15,535	1,026	16,263	21	16,454	16,159	15,397	1,036	16,138	21
Chief Commissioner	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Deputy Commissioner	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	0	0	4
Assistant Commissioner	16	16	0	0	0	16	16	16	0	0	0	16
Commander	13	13	13	0	13	0	13	13	13	0	13	0
Superintendent	92	92	92	0	92	0	103	103	103	0	103	0
Inspector	354	354	353	1	354	0	369	369	368	1	369	0
Senior Sergeant	862	858	840	22	858	0	889	885	869	20	885	0
Sergeant	2,896	2,861	2,764	132	2,861	0	2,889	2,854	2,756	133	2,854	0
Senior Constable	8,083	7,831	7,234	849	7,831	0	8,529	8,285	7,682	847	8,285	0
Constable	4,261	4,254	4,239	22	4,254	0	3,641	3,630	3,606	35	3,630	0
Protective Service Officers (PSO)	1,483	1,466	1,419	64	1,466	0	1,459	1,438	1,385	74	1,438	0
PSO Senior Super	4	4	4	0	4	0	4	4	4	0	4	0
PSO Supervisor	71	71	71	0	71	0	114	114	113	1	114	0
PSO Senior	620	612	587	33	612	0	761	750	718	43	750	0
PSO First Class	205	200	189	16	200	0	94	90	80	14	90	0
PSO	583	579	568	15	579	0	486	481	470	16	481	0

Classification data

Table 5.37: Classification data of Victoria Police employees in June 2021 and June 2022 cont.

	Jun-21						Jun-22					
	All employees			Fixed term and casual			All employees			Fixed term and casual		
	Number (headcount)	FTE	Ongoing (headcount)	Part time (headcount)	FTE	Number (headcount)	FTE	Number (headcount)	FTE	Number (headcount)	FTE	Number (headcount)
Other Sworn Employees	181	181	181	0	181	0	0	71	71	0	71	0
Recruits	179	179	179	0	179	0	69	69	0	69	0	0
Reservists	2	2	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Police Custody Officers (PCO)	396	393	383	13	393	0	392	386	371	21	386	0
PCO-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCO-2	338	335	327	11	335	0	334	328	314	20	328	0
PCO-3	58	58	56	2	58	0	58	58	57	1	58	0
VPS 1-6 grades	3,308	3,113	2,543	531	2,895	234	3,185	3,002	2,475	507	2,811	191
VPS 1	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
VPS 2	1,220	1,122	889	251	1,052	80	1,133	1,045	849	226	995	58
VPS 3	833	791	665	114	739	54	812	769	650	116	724	46
VPS 4	677	638	505	110	580	62	652	617	492	106	565	54
VPS 5	330	318	268	39	295	23	347	335	275	40	303	32
VPS 6	246	242	216	17	229	13	241	236	209	19	223	13
Forensic Officers (FO)	303	282	235	64	278	4	307	287	237	64	281	6
FO-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FO-2	69	65	55	10	61	4	79	75	64	10	70	5
FO-3	85	80	68	17	80	0	85	80	68	17	80	0

Classification data

Table 5.37: Classification data of Victoria Police employees in June 2021 and June 2022 cont.

	Jun-21						Jun-22								
	All employees			Fixed term and casual			All employees			Ongoing			Fixed term and casual		
	Number (headcount)	FTE	FTE	Number (headcount)	FTE	FTE	Number (headcount)	FTE	FTE	Number (headcount)	Part-time (headcount)	FTE	Number (headcount)	FTE	Number (headcount)
FO-4	104	94	94	74	30	94	0	0	97	88	67	30	88	0	0
FO-5	32	30	30	25	7	30	0	0	32	30	24	7	29	1	1
FO-6	13	13	13	13	0	13	0	0	14	14	14	0	14	0	0
Senior VPS Employees	57	55	24	21	5	24	31	31	58	55	19	5	22	34	33
Senior Technical Specialist	14	14	14	14	0	14	0	0	14	14	13	0	13	1	1
FO-7	3	3	3	3	0	3	0	0	3	3	3	0	3	0	0
Senior Medical Advisor	9	7	7	4	5	7	0	0	8	6	3	5	6	0	0
Senior Executive Service	31	31	0	0	0	0	31	31	33	32	0	0	0	33	32
Total employees	22,310	21,774	21,500	20,317	1,703	21,500	290	274	21,926	21,398	19,955	1,707	21,147	264	252

Classification data

Source: Human Resources Command. Data extracted from HR Assist on 22 June 2022.

Notes:

1. This table is prepared in accordance with FRD 29 Workforce Data disclosure requirements. It therefore excludes staff who were not on salary at the end of the last pay period of the financial year (which ended 18 June 2022 and 19 June 2021). It also excludes staff who are employed within statutory and nationally funded bodies administered by Victoria Police.
2. FTE total may not tally due to rounding as the figures have been rounded to the nearest whole number as per FRD 293. Senior VPS Employees includes, FO-7, SMA and SES employees only.
3. These figures will not match data in Table 5.40 due to difference in counting rules. This data in this table is counted using the FRD 29 s.6.(viii) under exclusions whereby "Employees seconded to another employer and who are not paid their salary by the entity in the relevant pay period" have been excluded. For the 2021-22 financial year one executive falls under this definition and has not been counted under this table. Table 5.40 is counted using the FRD 15 definition whereby an Executive Officer is someone "who is employed as an executive" this includes all employees.

Table 5.38: Annualised total salary, by \$20,000 bands for executives and other senior non-executive staff in 2021–22

Income band (salary)	Executives	STS	PS	SMA	SRA	Other
< \$160 000	0	3	0	4	0	0
\$160,000 – \$179,999	0	1	0	0	0	0
\$180,000 – \$199,999	10	3	0	0	0	0
\$200,000 – \$219,999	8	5	0	1	0	0
\$220,000 – \$239,999	4	5	0	0	0	0
\$240,000 – \$259,999	5	0	0	1	0	0
\$260,000 – \$279,999	6	0	0	1	0	0
\$280,000 – \$299,999	5	0	0	1	0	0
\$300,000 – \$319,999	4	0	0	0	0	0
\$320,000 – \$339,999	5	0	0	0	0	0
\$340,000 – \$359,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$360,000 – \$379,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$380,000 – \$399,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$400,000 – \$419,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$420,000 – \$439,999	1	0	0	0	0	0
\$440,000 – \$459,999	1	0	0	0	0	0
\$460,000 – \$479,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$480,000 – \$499,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	49	17	0	8	0	0

Source: Human Resources Command. Data extracted from HR Assist as at 18 June 2022.

Notes:

1. This table is prepared in accordance with FRD 29 Workforce Data disclosure requirements. It therefore excludes staff who were not on salary at the end of the last pay period of the financial year (which ended 18 June 2022).
2. The salaries reported above are for the full financial year, at a 1.0FTE rate, and excludes superannuation.
3. Number of 'Executives' includes Senior Executive Services and Assistant Commissioners from Table 5.37.
4. SMA is a Senior Medical Advisor. Police Medical Officers are included with VPS but are employed as Senior Medical Advisors.
5. STS refers to Senior Technical Specialist. Please note FO-7s are also included in STS category in this table.
6. SMAs were working part time capacity (average 0.6 FTE) during 2021–22.
7. Employee(s) were acting in long-term acting arrangement executive roles during 2021–22.
8. Long-term acting arrangement means instances where: a person has been acting in a role for more than three months at the last pay period in June; and where the role is either substantively vacant or the substantive occupant is not 'active'.
9. Victoria Police Deputy Commissioners and the Chief Commissioner of Police have been excluded from the above table as they are Governor in Council appointments.

Workforce data: Statutory Authorities and/or Offices that fall under Victoria Police

Table 5.39: Workforce data: Statutory Authorities and/or Offices that fall under Victoria Police

Public Servant classification	Headcount		FTE	
	Jun-21	Jun-22	Jun-21	Jun-22
Senior Public Servants	7	4	7	4
Governor in Council	3	2	3	2
SES 3	0	0	0	0
SES 2	1	1	1	1
SES 1	2	0	2	0
SMA	0	0	0	0
FO-7 (includes STS)	1	1	1	1
Other Public Servants	35	33	29	31
FO-6	0	0	0	0
FO-5	0	0	0	0
FO-4	0	0	0	0
FO-3	0	1	0	1
FO-2	0	0	0	0
FO-1	0	0	0	0
VPS-6	4	5	4	5
VPS-5	12	9	8	8
VPS-4	11	12	10	12
VPS-3	7	5	6	5
VPS-2	1	1	1	1
VPS-1	0	0	0	0
PCO-2	0	0	0	0
PCO-1	0	0	0	0
Total Workforce	42	37	36	35

Source: Human Resources Command. Data extracted from HR Assist on 22 June 2022.

Notes:

1. This table is prepared in accordance with FRD 29 Workforce Data disclosure requirements. It therefore excludes staff who were not on salary at the end of the last pay period of the financial year (which ended 18 June 2022 and 19 June 2021).
2. FTE total may not tally due to rounding as the figures have been rounded to the nearest whole number as per FRD 29.
3. PCOs are VPS employees but are listed separately.
4. Police Medical Officers are included with VPS but are employed as Senior Medical Advisors (SMAs).
5. Senior Technical Specialist are otherwise referred to as FO-7 and captured as such in the above table.

List of Statutory Authorities/Offices

- Office of the Chief Examiner
- Australia and New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency (ANZPAA)
- Police Registration and Services Board (PRSB)

Employment and conduct principles

Victoria Police is committed to applying merit and equity principles when appointing staff across all job streams. Our selection processes ensure applicants are assessed and evaluated fairly and equitably based on role expectations, key selection criteria and other accountabilities without discrimination. Employees have been correctly classified in workforce data collections.

Executive data

Table 5.40: Total number of SES for Victoria Police, broken down into gender in 2021–22

Class	All		Women		Men		Self-described	
	No.	Var.	No.	Var.	No.	Var.	No.	Var.
SES-3	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
SES-2	10	0	3	0	7	0	0	0
SES-1	22	3	10	1	12	2	0	0
Total	34	3	14	1	20	2	0	0

Source: Human Resources Command. Data extracted from HR Assist at 18 June 2022.

Notes

1. Table has been prepared in accordance with FRD 15 Executive officer disclosures and 29C Workforce Data disclosure requirements.
2. 'Var' denotes variance between the current (2021–22) and previous (2020–21) reporting periods as detailed in the DTF Model Report.
3. The data in table are reflective of headcount, not FTE and may include part-time staff.
4. These figures will not match data in Table 5.37 due to difference in counting rules. This data in this table is counted using the FRD 15 definition whereby an Executive Officer is someone "who is employed as an executive" this includes all employees. Table 5.37 follows the FRD 29 s.6.1(viii) under exclusions whereby "Employees seconded to another employer and who are not paid their salary by the entity in the relevant pay period" have been excluded. For the 2021-22 financial year one executive falls under this definition and has not been counted under Table 5.37.
5. The above information is prepared in accordance with FRD 15 Executive officer disclosures and, in accordance with FRD 22, other relevant information pertaining to FRD 15 can be made available on request to the relevant Minister, Members of Parliament or the public.

Table 5.41: Reconciliation of executive numbers in 2021 and 2022

	2021	2022
Executives (financial statement Note 9.3)	54	63
Accountable Officer (Chief Commissioner of Police)	1	1
Less Separations	5	10
Total executive numbers at 30 June	50	54

Source: Human Resources Command. Data extracted from HR Assist at 18 June 2022.

Notes

1. Table has been prepared in accordance with FRD 15 Executive officer disclosures and 29C Workforce Data disclosure requirements
2. 'Executives' includes only Victoria Police SES and Assistant Commissioners.
3. Lists total executive numbers as at the end of the last full pay period in 18 June 2022 and 19 June 2021.
4. The data in table are reflective of headcount, not FTE and may include part-time staff.

Table 5.42: Number of SES for Victoria Police's portfolio agencies in 2021–22

Portfolio agencies	Total		Women		Men		Self-described	
	No.	Var.	No.	Var.	No.	Var.	No.	No.
ANZPAA	1	-2	1	-2	0	0	0	0
Total	1	-2	1	-2	0	0	0	0

Source: Human Resources Command. Data extracted from HR Assist at 18 June 2022.

Notes

1. ANZPAA is the only Statutory Body that has SES classifications.
2. 'Var' denotes variance between the current (2021–22) and previous (2020–21) reporting periods as detailed in the DTF Model Report.
3. This table lists SES Statutory Bodies as at the end of the last full pay period in 18 June 2022.

6. Financial Performance and Financial Statements

Report Structure

The Chief Commissioner of Victoria Police has the pleasure of presenting the audited general purpose financial statements of Victoria Police for the financial year ended 30 June 2022. These financial statements provide users with information about Victoria Police's stewardship of resources entrusted to it. It is presented in the following structure:

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VICTORIA POLICE

Accountable Officer's and Chief Finance Officer's Declaration

The attached financial statements for Victoria Police have been prepared in accordance with Direction 5.2 of the Standing Directions of the Assistant Treasurer under the *Financial Management Act 1994*, applicable Financial Reporting Directions, Australian Accounting Standards including interpretations, and other mandatory professional reporting requirements.

We further state that, in our opinion, the information set out in the comprehensive operating statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and accompanying notes, present fairly the financial transactions during the year ended 30 June 2022 and financial position of Victoria Police as at 30 June 2022.

At the time of signing, we are not aware of any circumstance which would render any particulars included in the financial statements to be misleading or inaccurate.

We authorise the attached financial statements for issue on 1 September 2022.

Shane Patton APM
Chief Commissioner
Victoria Police

Melbourne
1 September 2022

Byron Crawford
Chief Finance Officer
Victoria Police

Melbourne
1 September 2022

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Chief Commissioner of Victoria Police

Opinion	<p>I have audited the financial report of Victoria Police which comprises the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • balance sheet as at 30 June 2022 • comprehensive operating statement for the year then ended • statement of changes in equity for the year then ended • cash flow statement for the year then ended • notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies • accountable officer's and chief finance officer's declaration. <p>In my opinion the financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Victoria Police as at 30 June 2022 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of part 7 of the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> and applicable Australian Accounting Standards.</p>
Basis for opinion	<p>I have conducted my audit in accordance with the <i>Audit Act 1994</i> which incorporates the Australian Auditing Standards. I further describe my responsibilities under that Act and those standards in the <i>Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report</i> section of my report.</p> <p>My independence is established by the <i>Constitution Act 1975</i>. My staff and I are independent of Victoria Police in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 <i>Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants</i> (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Victoria. My staff and I have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.</p> <p>I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.</p>
The Chief Commissioner's responsibilities for the financial report	<p>The Chief Commissioner of Victoria Police is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i>, and for such internal control as the Chief Commissioner determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.</p> <p>In preparing the financial report, the Chief Commissioner is responsible for assessing Victoria Police's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it is inappropriate to do so.</p>

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report


As required by the *Audit Act 1994*, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on the audit. My objectives for the audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Victoria Police's internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Chief Commissioner.
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Chief Commissioner's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on Victoria Police's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause Victoria Police to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the Chief Commissioner regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

MELBOURNE
2 September 2022



Andrew Greaves
Auditor-General

Comprehensive Operating Statement

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022

(\$ thousand)			
	Notes	2022	2021
Income From Transactions			
Grants from Victorian Government	2.2	4,082,978	4,088,960
Sale of goods and services	2.3.1	1,789	1,336
Other grants	2.3.2	11,941	18,012
Fair value of assets received free of charge or for nominal consideration		3,088	183
Interest income		4	60
Other income		2,552	2,135
Total Income From Transactions		4,102,352	4,110,686
Expenses From Transactions			
Employee expenses	3.1.1	3,124,802	3,028,633
Depreciation and amortisation	5.1.1	260,214	241,357
Interest expense	7.1	61,320	63,237
Capital asset charge	3.2	-	125,847
Operating expenses	3.3	654,266	648,749
Total Expenses From Transactions		4,100,602	4,107,823
Net Result From Transactions (Net Operating Balance)		1,750	2,863
Other Economic Flows Included in Net Result			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	9.1	15,352	15,697
Net gain/(loss) from other economic flows	9.1	69,837	6,433
Total Other Economic Flows Included in Net Result		85,189	22,130
Net-Result		86,939	24,993
Other Economic Flows – Other Comprehensive Income			
Items That May Be Reclassified Subsequently To Net Result			
Fair value gain/(loss) arising from cash flow hedging instruments during the year		10,248	(7,587)
Items That Will Not Be Reclassified To Net Result			
Changes in physical asset revaluation surplus	5.3	(3,395)	11,318
Total Other Economic Flows – Other Comprehensive Income		6,853	3,731
Comprehensive Result		93,792	28,724

Note:

The above Comprehensive Operating Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Balance Sheet

As at 30 June 2022

(\$ thousand)			
	Notes	2022	2021
Assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and deposits	7.3	62,483	53,852
Receivables	6.1	919,680	702,118
Total Financial Assets		982,163	755,970
Non-Financial Assets			
Inventories		8,284	7,333
Non-financial physical assets classified as held-for-sale		3,630	1,242
Property, plant and equipment	5.1	3,654,784	3,735,127
Intangible assets	5.2	90,020	109,611
Other non-financial assets	6.4	65,272	42,288
Total Non-Financial Assets		3,821,990	3,895,601
Total Assets		4,804,153	4,651,571
Liabilities			
Payables	6.3	126,527	104,936
Borrowings	7.1	1,861,468	1,888,860
Employee related provisions	3.1.2	808,881	801,660
Other provisions	6.5	34,343	13,512
Total Liabilities		2,831,219	2,808,968
Net Assets		1,972,934	1,842,603
Equity			
Accumulated surplus		136,753	49,814
Hedging reserves		(5,143)	(15,391)
Physical asset revaluation reserves	5.3	874,797	878,192
Contributed capital		966,527	929,988
Net Worth		1,972,934	1,842,603

Note:

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

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022

(\$ thousand)						
	Notes	Physical Asset Revaluation Reserve	Hedging Reserves	Accumulated Surplus/	Contributed Capital	Total
Balance at 1 July 2020		866,874	(7,804)	24,821	865,864	1,749,755
Net result for the year		-	-	24,993	-	24,993
Capital contribution from/(to) other state departments/entities		-	-	-	-	-
Capital contribution by Victorian Government as part of annual grants		-	-	-	64,124	64,124
Cost of hedging		-	(1,256)	-	-	(1,256)
Fair value gain/(loss) arising from cash flow hedging instruments during the year		-	(6,331)	-	-	(6,331)
Revaluation surplus adjustment	5.3	11,318	-	-	-	11,318
Balance at 30 June 2021		878,192	(15,391)	49,814	929,988	1,842,603
Net result for the year		-	-	86,939	-	86,939
Capital contribution from/(to) other state departments/entities		-	-	-	4,250	4,250
Capital contribution by Victorian Government as part of annual grants		-	-	-	32,289	32,289
Cost of hedging		-	2,667	-	-	2,667
Fair value gain/(loss) arising from cash flow hedging instruments during the year		-	7,581	-	-	7,581
Revaluation surplus adjustment	5.3	(3,395)	-	-	-	(3,395)
Balance at 30 June 2022		874,797	(5,143)	136,753	966,527	1,972,934

Note:

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

Cash Flow Statement

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022

(\$ thousand)			
	Notes	2022	2021
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Receipts			
Receipts from Victorian Government		3,861,432	3,985,563
Grants and other income		18,716	18,547
Sales of goods and services		1,553	1,341
Interest received	2.1	4	60
GST received from ATO ^(a)		87,627	99,044
Total Receipts		3,969,332	4,104,555
Payments			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(3,755,444)	(3,758,376)
Capital asset charge payments	3.2	-	(125,847)
Interest and other costs of finance paid		(61,320)	(63,237)
Total Payments		(3,816,764)	(3,947,460)
Net Cash Flows From Operating Activities	7.3.1	152,568	157,095
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, motor vehicles, plant and equipment		31,054	26,822
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(110,812)	(153,451)
Net Cash Flows (Used In) Investing Activities		(79,758)	(126,629)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities			
Proceeds from capital contributed by Victorian Government		32,287	64,128
Repayment of borrowings and principal portion of lease liabilities		(96,466)	(90,015)
Net Cash Flows From Financing Activities		(64,179)	(25,887)
Net Increase In Cash And Cash Equivalents		8,631	4,579
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		53,852	49,273
Cash and Cash Equivalents At The End Of The Financial Year	7.3	62,483	53,852

The above Cash Flow Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Note:

(a) Goods and Services Tax is presented on a net basis.

1. About this Report

Victoria Police is the primary law enforcement agency of Victoria, Australia that provides policing services to the community. It was formed in 1853 and operates under the *Victoria Police Act 2013*. Victoria Police is an administrative agency acting on behalf of the Crown. A description of the nature of its operations and its principal activities is included in the Report of Operations, which does not form part of these financial statements. Its principal address is:

Victoria Police Centre
311 Spencer Street
Docklands VIC 3008

The annual financial statements represent the audited general purpose financial statements of Victoria Police for the year ended 30 June 2022. The purpose of the report is to provide users with information about Victoria Police's stewardship of resources entrusted to it.

Basis of Preparation

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention except for non-financial physical assets which, subsequent to acquisition, are measured at a revalued amount being their fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent impairment losses. Refer to Note 8.3.2 Fair Value Determination: Non-Financial Physical Assets.

The accrual basis of accounting has been applied in the preparation of these financial statements whereby assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses are recognised in the reporting period to which they relate, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Consistent with the requirements of AASB 1004 *Contributions*, contributions by owners (that is, contributed capital and its repayment) are treated as equity transactions and therefore, do not form part of the income and expenses of Victoria Police.

Additions to net assets which have been designated as contributions by owners are recognised as contributed capital.

Other transfers that are in the nature of contributions to or distributions by owners have also been designated as contributions by owners.

Judgements, estimates and assumptions are required to be made about the financial information being presented. The significant judgements made in the preparation of these financial statements are disclosed in the notes where amounts affected by those judgements are disclosed. Estimates and associated assumptions are based on professional judgements derived from historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and also in future periods that are affected by the revision. Judgements and assumptions made by management in the application of Australian Accounting Standards (AASs) that have significant effects on the financial statements and estimates relate to:

- the fair value of land, buildings, plant and equipment – refer to Note 5.1 Property, Plant and Equipment and Note 8.3 Fair Value Determination;
- actuarial assumptions for employee benefit provisions based on likely tenure of existing staff, patterns of leave claims, future salary movements and future discount rates – refer to Note 3.1.2 Employee Related Provisions.
- exercising of lease options under AASB 16 *Leases*.
- provisions.

The primary financial statements show controlled items which generally reflect the capacity of Victoria Police to benefit from that item in the pursuit of its objectives and to deny or regulate the access of others to that benefit.

Administered items as disclosed in Note 4 are transactions and activities that are managed or administered by Victoria Police on behalf of the state or another entity. Generally, Victoria Police would lack the capacity to benefit from such transactions in pursuit of the state or other entity's objectives and deny or regulate access of others to that benefit. Administered transactions give rise to income, expenses, assets and liabilities.

Amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars unless otherwise stated. The functional and presentation currency of Victoria Police is Australian dollars.

Compliance Information

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 1994* (FMA) and applicable Australian Accounting Standards (AASs) which include Interpretations, issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB). In particular, they are presented in a manner consistent with the requirements of the AASB 1049 *Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting*.

Where appropriate, those AAS paragraphs applicable to not-for-profit entities have been applied. Accounting policies 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 is reported.

The style conventions used in this report can be found in Note 9.9.

The annual financial statements were authorised for issue by the Chief Commissioner of Police on 01 September 2022.

Reporting Entity

The financial statements cover Victoria Police as an individual reporting entity.

The financial statements include all the controlled activities of Victoria Police, including all funds through which Victoria Police controls the resources to carry on its functions.

Basis of Consolidation

In accordance with AASB 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*, the financial statements exclude bodies within Victoria Police's portfolio that are not controlled by Victoria Police, and therefore are not consolidated. Bodies such as the Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency (ANZPAA) and activities that are administered are also not controlled and not consolidated. Details of this are disclosed in Note 4.1 Administered Items.

Accounting for the Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, except where GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office (ATO). In this case, the GST payable is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the Balance Sheet.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the ATO are presented as cash flow from operating activities.

Commitments and contingent liabilities are also stated inclusive of GST.

2. Funding Delivery of our Services

Introduction

Victoria Police's role is to provide effective police and law enforcement services that aim to prevent, detect, investigate and prosecute crime, and promote safer road user behaviour. It focuses on activities which enable Victorians to undertake their lawful pursuits confidently, safely and without fear of crime.

This section presents the sources and amounts of revenue raised to enable Victoria Police to deliver its services.

Structure		Pages
2.1	Summary of Income that Funds the Delivery of Our Services	84
2.2	Grants from Victorian Government	84
2.3	Income from Transactions	84-85
2.4	Interest Income	85
2.5	Other Income	85
2.6	Annotated Income Agreements	86

2.1 Summary of Income that Funds the Delivery of Our Services

		(\$ thousand)	
	Notes	2022	2021
Grants from Victorian Government	2.2	4,082,978	4,088,960
Sale of goods and services	2.3.1	1,789	1,336
Other grants	2.3.2	11,941	18,012
Fair value of assets received free of charge or for nominal consideration		3,088	183
Interest income		4	60
Other income		2,552	2,135
Total Income From Transactions		4,102,352	4,110,686

Income Recognition and Measurement

Revenue and income that fund the delivery of Victoria Police's services are consistently accounted for with the requirements of the relevant accounting standards disclosed in the respective notes in this section. All amounts of income over which Victoria Police does not have control are disclosed as administered income in Note 4.1 Administered Items.

2.2 Grants from Victorian Government

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Grants from Victorian Government	4,082,978	4,088,960
Total Grants from Victorian Government	4,082,978	4,088,960

Grants Received from Victorian Government

Income from grants received is based on the output Victoria Police provides to the public and is recognised when the output has been delivered and the relevant Minister has certified delivery of the output in accordance with specified performance criteria. Please refer to accounting policy in Note 2.3.2 Grants Recognised Under AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities* (AASB 1058).

2.3 Income from Transactions

2.3.1 Sale of Goods and Services

The sale of goods and rendering of services are transactions that Victoria Police has determined to be classified as revenue from contracts with customers in accordance with AASB 15.

Performance Obligations and Revenue Recognition Policies

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract with the customer. Victoria Police recognises revenue when it transfers control of a good or service to the customer, i.e. when, or as, the performance obligations for the sale of goods and services to the customer are satisfied.

- Customers obtain control of the supplies and consumables at a point in time when the goods are delivered to and have been accepted at their premises.
- Revenue from the sale of goods are recognised when the goods are delivered and have been accepted by the customer at their premises.
- Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised at a point in time when the performance obligation is satisfied when the service is completed; and over time when the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the services as it is provided.

Customers are invoiced and revenue is recognised when the goods are delivered and accepted by customers. In rare circumstance where there may be a change in the scope of services provided, the customer will be provided with a new contract for the additional services to be rendered and revenue is recognised consistent with accounting policy above.

Consideration received in advance of recognising the associated revenue from the customer will be recorded as unearned revenue (contract liability) in Note 6.3 Payables. Where the performance obligations are satisfied but not yet billed, an other receivable (contract asset) is recorded in Note 6.1 Receivables.

2.3.2 Other Grants

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Donations	18	26
Other specific purpose grants without any sufficiently specific performance obligations	465	221
Other specific purpose grants with sufficiently specific performance obligations	11,458	17,765
Total Grants	11,941	18,012

Grants Recognised Under AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities (AASB 1058)*

Victoria Police has determined that the grant income included in the table above under AASB 1058 has been earned under arrangements that are either not enforceable and/or linked to sufficiently specific performance obligations.

Income from grants without any sufficiently specific performance obligations, or that are not enforceable, is recognised when Victoria Police has an unconditional right to receive cash which usually coincides with the receipt of cash. On initial recognition of the asset, Victoria Police recognises any related contributions by owners, increases in liabilities, decreases in assets, and revenue ('related amounts') in accordance with other Australian Accounting Standards. Related amounts may take the form of:

- contributions by owners, in accordance with AASB 1004 *Contributions*;
- revenue or a contract liability arising from a contract with a customer, in accordance with AASB 15;
- a lease liability in accordance with AASB 16 *Leases*;
- a financial instrument, in accordance with AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*; or
- a provision, in accordance with AASB 137 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*.

Income received for specific purpose grants for on-passing is recognised simultaneously as the funds are immediately on-passed to the relevant recipient entities on behalf of the Commonwealth Government.

Grants Recognised Under AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (AASB 15)*

Income from grants that are enforceable and with sufficiently specific performance obligations are accounted for as revenue from contracts with customers under AASB 15. These grants relate to the funding of various programs/projects. Revenue is recognised when Victoria Police satisfies its performance obligation. This is recognised based on the consideration specified in the funding agreement and to the extent that it is highly probable a significant reversal of the revenue will not occur. The funding payments are normally received in advance or shortly after the relevant obligation is satisfied.

2.3.3 Fair Value of Assets Received Free of Charge or for Nominal Consideration

Contributions of resources received free of charge or for nominal consideration are recognised at fair value when control is obtained over them, irrespective of whether these contributions are subject to restrictions or conditions over their use.

Contributions in the form of services are only recognised when a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would have been purchased if not received as a donation.

2.4 Interest Income

Interest income includes interest received on bank term deposits. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method which allocates the interest over the relevant period.

2.5 Other Income

Other income relates primarily to boarding fees paid by recruits at the Police Academy and other miscellaneous income earned during the year. Victoria Police recognises the income when it transfers control of a good or service to the customer, i.e. when, or as, the performance obligations for the sale of goods and services to the customer are satisfied.

2.6 Annotated Income Agreements

Victoria Police is permitted under Section 29 of the Financial Management Act (FMA) to have certain income annotated to the annual appropriation. The income, which forms part of a Section 29 agreement, is recognised by Victoria Police and the receipts are paid into the Consolidated Fund. At the point of income recognition, Section 29 provides for an equivalent amount to be added to the annual appropriation. The following is a listing of the annotated income agreements approved by the Treasurer.

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
User Charges Or Sales of Goods and Services		
Information services	2,570	2,708
Event management	4,488	2,218
Insurance ^(a)	-	15,271
Other income	4,063	1,141
Total User Charges Or Sales of Goods and Services	11,121	21,338
Asset Sales		
Motor vehicles	-	27
Land and buildings	959	-
Plant and equipment	80	60
Total Proceeds From Asset Sales	1,039	87
Commonwealth Specific Purpose Payments		
Commonwealth Special Purpose Grants	625	825
Total Commonwealth Specific Purpose Payments	625	825
Total Annotated Income Agreements ^(b)	12,785	22,250

Notes:

(a) In 2021, this balance primarily represented partial reimbursement of costs of the Royal Commission into the Management of Police Informants. There were no such reimbursements in 2022.

(b) The annotated income of \$12.8 million (2021: \$22.2 million) forms part of the Grants from the Victorian Government in Note 2.2 Grants from Victorian Government.

3. The Cost of Delivering Services

Introduction

This section provides an account of the operating expenses incurred by Victoria Police in providing effective policing and law enforcement services.

In Section 2, the funds that enable the provision of such services were disclosed and in this note, the costs associated with such provisions are recorded.

Structure		Pages
3.1	Expenses Incurred in Delivery of Services	88-90
3.2	Capital Asset Charge	90
3.3	Operating Expenses (Including Ex-Gratia Payments)	91-92

3.1 Expenses Incurred in Delivery of Services

3.1.1 Employee Expenses

		(\$ thousand)	
	Notes	2022	2021
Salaries, wages, annual leave and others		2,417,434	2,405,562
Defined contribution superannuation expense	3.1.3	45,979	36,812
Defined benefit superannuation expense	3.1.3	235,375	240,212
Long service leave		142,464	93,870
Other on-costs (Fringe Benefits Tax, Payroll Tax and WorkCover Levy)		283,550	252,177
Total Employee Expenses		3,124,802	3,028,633

Employee expenses include all costs related to employment including wages and salaries, fringe benefits tax, leave entitlements, termination payments and WorkCover premiums.

The amount recognised in the Comprehensive Operating Statement in relation to superannuation is employer contributions for members of both defined benefit and defined contribution superannuation plans that are paid or payable during the reporting period. Victoria Police does not recognise any defined benefit liabilities because it has no legal or constructive obligation to pay future benefits relating to its employees. Instead, the Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) discloses in its annual financial statements the net defined benefit cost related to the members of these plans as an administered liability (on behalf of the state as the sponsoring employer).

3.1.2 Employee Related Provisions

Provision is made for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and long service leave (LSL) for services rendered to the reporting date and recorded as an expense during the period the services are delivered.

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Current Provisions:		
Annual Leave ^(a)		
Unconditional and expected to be settled within 12 months ^(b)	57,447	83,082
Long Service Leave ^(a)		
Unconditional and expected to be settled within 12 months ^(b)	30,412	29,006
Unconditional and expected to be settled after 12 months ^(c)	476,439	454,387
Provisions For On-Costs:		
Unconditional and expected to be settled within 12 months ^(b)	22,903	26,914
Unconditional and expected to be settled after 12 months ^(c)	127,781	111,076
Commuted Overtime		
Commuted overtime allowance	1,737	1,921
Total Current Provisions for Employee Benefits	716,719	706,386
Non-Current Provisions:		
Employee benefits – conditional long service leave ^{(a) (c)}	67,967	72,005
On-costs ^(c)	19,131	18,518
Deferred salary scheme for Sworn members	5,064	4,751
Total Non-Current Provisions for Employee Benefits	92,162	95,274
Total Provisions for Employee Benefits	808,881	801,660

Notes:

(a) Provisions for annual leave and long service leave accrued by employees do not include on-costs.

(b) The amounts disclosed are nominal amounts.

(c) The amounts disclosed are discounted to present values.

3.1.2 Employee Related Provisions (Cont'd)

Reconciliation of Movement in On-Cost and Commuted Overtime Provisions

(\$ thousand)			
	On-Costs	Commuted Overtime	Total 2022
Opening Balance 1 July 2021	156,507	1,921	158,428
Additional provisions recognised	40,222	26	40,248
Reductions arising from payments/other sacrifices of future economic benefits	(26,914)	(210)	(27,124)
Closing Balance 30 June 2022	169,815	1,737	171,552
Current	150,684	1,737	152,421
Non-current	19,131	-	19,131
Closing Balance 30 June 2022	169,815	1,737	171,552

Wages and Salaries and Annual Leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries (including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and on-costs) are all recognised in the provision for employee benefits as current liabilities because Victoria Police does not have an unconditional right to defer settlements of these liabilities.

The liability for salaries and wages are recognised in the Balance Sheet at remuneration rates which are current at the reporting date. As Victoria Police expects the liabilities to be wholly settled within 12 months of reporting date, they are measured at undiscounted amounts.

The annual leave liability is classified as a current liability and measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid, as Victoria Police does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and it is not considered probable that the average sick leave taken in the future will be greater than the benefits accrued in the future. As sick leave is non-vesting, an expense is recognised in the Comprehensive Operating Statement as it is taken.

Employment on-costs such as payroll tax, workers compensation and superannuation are not employee benefits. They are disclosed separately as a component of the provision for employee benefits when the employment to which they relate has occurred.

Long Service Leave

Liability for long service leave (LSL) is recognised in the provision for employee benefits.

Unconditional LSL is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements as a current liability, even where Victoria Police does not expect to settle the liability within 12 months because it will not have the unconditional right to defer the settlement of the entitlement should an employee take leave within 12 months.

The components of this current LSL liability are measured at:

- undiscounted value – if Victoria Police expects to wholly settle within 12 months; and
- present value – if Victoria Police does not expect to wholly settle within 12 months.

Conditional LSL is disclosed as a non-current liability. There is a conditional right to defer the settlement of the entitlement until the employee has completed the requisite years of service. This non-current LSL liability is measured at present value.

Any gain or loss following the revaluation of the present value of LSL liability is recognised in the 'net result from transactions', except to the extent that any gain or loss arising from changes in bond interest rates is recognised as an Other Economic Flow in the net result – refer to Note 9.1 Other Economic Flows Included in Net Result.

The Minister for Finance approved an alternative wage inflation rate of 5.2% to calculate the LSL liabilities for Sworn members from 2019–23 until the expiry of the current Enterprise Bargaining Agreement (EBA) on 30 November 2023.

The approved inflation rate for Victoria Public Servant (VPS) employees for LSL is 3.85%.

Deferred Salary Scheme (Scheme)

Public service employees may choose to participate in a deferred salary scheme which allows them to be paid the equivalent of four years' salary over a five-year period. During the first four years, the employee receives 80% of their salary. A provision is raised for the balance, which is paid during the fifth year while the employee is on leave. Effective from 2017, this Scheme is only made available to Sworn members.

3.1.3 Superannuation Contributions

Employees of Victoria Police are entitled to receive superannuation benefits and Victoria Police contributes to both defined benefit and defined contribution plans. The defined benefit plan(s) provides benefits based on years of service and final average salary.

As noted before (in Note 3.1.1), the defined benefit liability is recognised by the Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) as an administered liability. However, superannuation contributions paid or payable for the reporting period are included as part of employee benefits in the Comprehensive Operating Statement of Victoria Police.

The names, details and amounts expended in relation to the major employee superannuation funds and contributions made by Victoria Police are as follows:

	(\$ thousand)			
	Contributions Paid For The Year		Contributions Outstanding At Year End ^(b)	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Defined Benefit Plans^(a)				
Emergency Services and State Super	236,710	237,102	(1,335)	3,110
Subtotal	236,710	237,102	(1,335)	3,110
Defined Contribution Plans:				
VicSuper	20,561	19,965	(174)	254
Other	25,748	16,380	(156)	213
Subtotal	46,309	36,345	(331)	467
Total	283,019	273,447	(1,665)	3,577

Note:

(a) The basis for determining the level of contributions is determined by the various actuaries of the defined benefit superannuation plans.

(b) The contributions outstanding at 30 June 2022 represent prepaid balances at year-end.

3.2 Capital Asset Charge

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Capital asset charge	-	125,847
Total Capital Asset Charge	-	125,847

A **capital asset charge** was a charge levied on the budgeted written-down value of controlled non-current physical assets in Victoria Police's Balance Sheet. Its aim was to attribute to Victoria Police's outputs, a cost of capital used in service delivery. Imposing this charge provided incentives for Victoria Police to identify and dispose of underutilised or surplus non-current physical assets. A capital asset charge (CAC) was a charge levied on the written-down value of controlled non-current physical assets in Victoria Police's balance sheet. In previous years, CAC had been used to demonstrate the opportunity cost of utilising government assets.

It should be noted that the capital asset charge policy was discontinued in 2021–22 and also reflected in the 2021–22 Budget. While the inclusion of CAC was previously reflected in output cost, it did not reflect a net distribution of funds from Victoria Police to the Department of Treasury and Finance because Victoria Police was funded from the budget for its CAC expense and was then required to pay the same amount back into the Consolidated Fund.

3.3 Operating Expenses

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Supplies and Services		
Motor vehicle expenses	49,805	49,449
Travel and accommodation	48,132	36,444
Contributions	6,622	6,367
Property rental and maintenance	95,933	87,462
- Utilities	15,978	14,378
- Property maintenance	42,639	36,661
- Lease rental	8,203	3,473
- Rental outgoings and related expenses	29,113	32,950
Computer expenses	127,896	137,517
Legal	44,903	43,615
Operational support	177,588	183,624
- Communications ^(a)	58,049	57,175
- Aviation expenses	27,819	36,291
- Professional services	26,139	28,065
- Agency services	3,393	3,002
- Mobile Data Network/Radio	26,007	30,308
- Transcription costs	2,331	2,318
- Inquiry Fees	15,294	5,612
- Others	18,556	20,853
Other operating expenses	102,914	104,019
- Equipment and office expenses	38,204	23,533
- Uniforms and personal equipment	12,642	16,238
- Incidentals ^(b)	41,306	52,744
- Option premium	221	184
- Prisoner supplies	1,517	1,771
- Custody centres	9,024	9,549
Subtotal for Supplies and Services	653,793	648,497
Bad debts from transactions	236	(5)
Ex-gratia expenses ^(c)	237	257
Total Operating Expenses	654,266	648,749

Note:

(a) This balance relates to expenses associated with the Emergency Services Telecommunication Authority (ESTA).

(b) Included in the Incidental Expenses is the agreed audit fee of \$379,300 (2021: \$379,300) for the year-ended 30 June 2022, of which \$255,000 (2021: \$218,000) was recognised in the current year.

(c) These are voluntary payments of money that are not made either to acquire goods, services or other benefits for Victoria Police or to meet a legal liability or to settle or resolve a possible legal liability of or claim against Victoria Police.

3.3 Operating Expenses (Cont'd)

Operating expenses generally represent the day-to-day running costs incurred in normal operations.

Supplies and services are recognised as an expense in the reporting period in which they are incurred. The carrying amounts of any inventories held for distribution are expensed when the inventories are distributed.

The following lease payments are recognised on a straightline basis:

- short-term lease – leases with a term less than 12 months; and
- low value leases – leases with the underlying asset's fair value (when new, regardless of the age of the assets being leased) is no more than \$10,000.

Variable lease payments that are not included in the measurement of the lease liability (i.e. variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate and which are not, in substance fixed) such as those based on performance or usage of the underlying asset, are recognised in the Comprehensive Operating Statement (except for payments which have been included in the carrying amount of another asset) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occur.

4. Administered Items

Introduction

Victoria Police administers or manages activities and resources on behalf of the state and other entities such as Australia and New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency (ANZPAA). The transactions relating to these activities are reported as administered items in this note, and they include third party funds under management for the ANZPAA. Administered transactions give rise to income, expenses, assets and liabilities.

Administered income includes fees, seized monies, fines and the proceeds from the sale of administered surplus land and buildings. Administered expenses include payments made on behalf of the state and entity, and payments into the Consolidated Fund. Administered assets include government income earned but yet to be collected. Administered liabilities include government expenses incurred but yet to be paid.

Except as otherwise disclosed, administered resources are accounted for on an accrual basis using the same accounting policies adopted for recognition of the Victoria Police items in the financial statements.

Victoria Police does not gain control over assets arising from fees and fines, consequently no income is recognised in Victoria Police's financial statements. Victoria Police collects these amounts on behalf of the state. Accordingly, the amounts are disclosed as income in the schedule of Administered Items. Both controlled and administered items of Victoria Police are consolidated into the financial statements of the state.

Structure		Page
4.1	Administered Items	94-95

4.1 Administered Items

Administered (Non-Controlled) Income and Expenses

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Administered Income From Transactions		
Regulatory fees and fines	30,843	27,506
Sale of goods and services	8,231	2,957
Seized and unclaimed monies	31,731	11,964
Grants	625	825
Other agency contributions	4,220	3,826
Interest income	4	2
Other income	1,402	16,859
Total Administered Income From Transactions	77,056	63,939
Administered Expenses From Transactions		
Payments into the Consolidated Fund	43,798	59,327
Payment of seized and unclaimed monies	29,053	10,009
Employee expenses	3,848	3,690
Depreciation	1	-
Other expenses	891	658
Total Administered Expenses From Transactions	77,591	73,684
Total Administered Net Loss From Transactions (Net Operating Balance)	(535)	(9,745)
Administered Other Economic Flows Included In Administered Net Result		
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	1,134	102
Other gains/(losses) from other economic flows	17	1
Administered Net Gain / (Loss)	616	(9,642)

4.1 Administered Items (Cont'd)

Administered (Non-Controlled) Assets and Liabilities

As at 30 June 2022

			(\$ thousand)	
	Notes	2022	2021	
Administered Financial Assets				
Cash held at Treasury ^(a)	7.4	71,514	75,683	
Receivables		1,931	1,914	
Total Administered Financial Assets		73,445	77,597	
Administered Non-Financial Assets				
Non-current physical assets		16	-	
Total Administered Non-Financial Assets		16	-	
Total Administered Assets		73,461	77,597	
Administered Liabilities				
Trade creditors and accruals		291	100	
Seized and Unclaimed Funds		67,875	73,073	
Unearned revenue		611	171	
Employee provisions		676	790	
Other liabilities – Trusts		3,392	13,105	
Total Administered Liabilities		72,845	87,239	
Total Administered Net Assets ^(b)		616	(9,642)	

Note:

(a) This balance is made up of the Administered Trusts and Australia and New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency (ANZPAA) balances of \$68.4 million and \$3.1 million (2021: \$73.4 million and \$2.2 million) respectively.

(b) The net administered assets position is the result of timing difference between financial years in regard to the receipts and payments associated with the Consolidated Fund.

5. Key Assets Available to Support Output Delivery

Introduction

Victoria Police controls property, plant and equipment and intangible assets that are utilised in fulfilling its objectives and conducting its activities. They represent the resources that have been entrusted to Victoria Police to be utilised for delivery of those outputs.

Where the assets included in this section are carried at fair value, additional information is disclosed in Note 8.3 Fair Value Determination in connection with how those fair values were determined.

Structure		Pages
5.1	Property, Plant and Equipment	97-103
5.2	Intangible Assets	104
5.3	Physical Asset Revaluation Surplus	105-106

5.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

(\$ thousand)						
	Gross Carrying Amount		Accumulated Depreciation		Net Carrying Amount	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Crown land at fair value	658,402	636,914	-	-	658,402	636,914
Land (right-of-use assets) at fair value	14,958	14,958	1,234	590	13,724	14,368
Buildings at fair value (excluding heritage buildings) ^(a)	2,852,529	2,795,951	341,411	245,401	2,511,118	2,550,550
Heritage buildings at fair value ^(b)	68,085	67,126	3,844	-	64,241	67,126
Plant and equipment at fair value	679,849	654,484	318,062	280,192	361,787	374,292
Assets under construction at cost	40,224	86,638	-	-	40,224	86,638
Cultural artworks at fair value	5,288	5,239	-	-	5,288	5,239
Net Carrying Amount	4,319,335	4,261,310	664,551	526,183	3,654,784	3,735,127

Notes:

(a) Leasehold improvements are included in this balance.

(b) These heritage assets cannot be modified or disposed of without formal Ministerial approval.

The following tables are subsets of buildings, and plant and equipment by right-of-use assets.

5.1(a) Total Right-of-Use Assets: Buildings, Plant, Equipment and Vehicles

(\$ thousand)						
	2022			2021		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Carrying Amount
Land	14,958	1,234	13,724	14,958	590	14,368
Buildings	1,710,348	209,542	1,500,806	1,714,168	137,903	1,576,265
Aviation	140,313	40,644	99,669	140,313	27,382	112,931
Motor vehicles	190,598	62,656	127,942	172,392	59,149	113,243
Closing Balance – 30 June 2022	2,056,217	314,076	1,742,141	2,041,831	225,024	1,816,807

5.1 Property, Plant and Equipment (Cont'd)

5.1(a) Total Right-of-Use Assets: Buildings, Plant, Equipment and Vehicles (Cont'd)

(\$ thousand)					
	Land	Buildings	Aviation	Motor Vehicles	Total
Opening balance – 1 July 2021	14,368	1,576,265	112,932	113,242	1,816,807
Additions	-	666	-	72,894	73,560
Disposals	-	-	-	(15,157)	(15,157)
Adjustment to carrying value of right-of-use assets	-	(4,351)	-	-	(4,351)
Transfers (to)/from assets classified as held for sale	-	-	-	(2,406)	(2,406)
Depreciation	(644)	(71,774)	(13,263)	(40,631)	(126,312)
Closing balance – 30 June 2022	13,724	1,500,806	99,669	127,942	1,742,141
Opening balance – 1 July 2020	-	638,973	37,154	104,708	780,835
Additions ^(a)	14,958	962,091	93,310	55,298	1,125,657
Disposals	-	-	(3,987)	(10,837)	(14,824)
Adjustment to carrying value of right-of-use assets	-	54,623	1,350	-	55,973
Transfers (to)/from assets classified as held for sale	-	-	-	1,238	1,238
Depreciation	(590)	(79,422)	(14,895)	(37,165)	(132,072)
Closing balance – 30 June 2021	14,368	1,576,265	112,932	113,242	1,816,807

Note:

(a) The additions to buildings relate primarily to the new Victoria Police Centre (VPC) at 311 Spencer Street with a carrying value of approximately \$958.1 million. The additions to Aviation relates to 1 Fixed Wing and 2 Rotary Wing aircrafts.

Initial recognition: Items of property, plant and equipment, are measured initially at cost. Where an asset is acquired for no or nominal cost, the cost recorded is its fair value at the date of acquisition.

The cost of constructed non-financial physical assets includes the cost of all materials used in construction, direct labour on the project and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overheads.

The cost of leasehold improvements is capitalised and depreciated over the shorter of the remaining term of the lease or the estimated useful lives.

Subsequent Measurements

Items of property, plant and equipment, are subsequently revalued at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Fair value is determined with regard to the asset's highest and best use (considering legal or physical restrictions imposed on the asset, public announcements or commitments made in relation to the intended use of the asset) and is summarised below by asset category.

Right-of-Use Assets Acquired by Lessees – Initial Measurement

Victoria Police recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for:

- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any incentive received; plus
- any initial direct costs incurred; and
- an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located.

Right-of-Use Assets Acquired by Lessees – Subsequent Measurement

Victoria Police depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The right-of-use assets are also subject to revaluation.

In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

5.1 Property, Plant and Equipment (Cont'd)

Right-of-Use Assets – Fair Value Measurement

As at 30 June 2022, Victoria Police has assessed the fair value of all its non-financial physical assets including right-of-use assets using the revaluation model.

This is in accordance with the updated FRD 103 *Non-Financial Physical Assets* issued in April 2022 which states that all non-financial physical assets including right-of-use assets will need to be measured using the revaluation model at the end of each annual reporting period.

In Victoria Police, the right-of-use assets comprise the following categories:

- Buildings – \$1.5 billion (86%);
- Motor vehicles – \$127.9 million (7%);
- Aviation – \$99.7 million (6%); and
- Land – \$13.7 million (1%).

Buildings

In determining the fair value of Victoria Police's two significant right-of-use assets, namely Victoria Police Centre 1 (located at 311 Spencer Street) and Victoria Police Centre 2 (located at 313 Spencer Street) in the metropolitan central business district, Victoria Police engaged a valuation expert to assess if the contracted lease payments are within the current market rentals of equivalent properties and whether fair value adjustments to the carrying value of right-of-use assets is required. The carrying value of these two buildings as at 30 June 2022 are \$894.9 million and \$392.6 million respectively. These two right-of-use assets represent approximately 86% of the right-of-use assets buildings.

In assessing the fair value, the following assumptions were made by management for 311 and 313 Spencer Street:

- exercising of options within the lease contracts where management assumed that three 5-year lease options will be exercised for 313 and no lease options will be exercised for 311 due to the degree of uncertainty associated with a 30-year lease;
- range of rental incentives offered in the current rental market;
- current market rental attributable to special features of these specialised buildings such as blast protection, slab strengthening, additional security features etc;
- useful life of lease incentive fit-outs and inclusions received by Victoria Police;
- adjustments required for location of the properties, quality of the properties, quality of the tenant and the tenure of the leases.

The remaining 14% comprises primarily of 'B' grade buildings consisting of police stations, warehouses and storage facilities located across Victoria, including rural and regional Victoria.

For this remaining 14% of right-of-use-assets buildings, Victoria Police engaged a valuation expert to assess on a sample basis if the contracted lease payments are within the current market rentals of equivalent properties and whether fair value adjustments to the carrying value of right-of-use assets is required.

In assessing if the current lease payments under the contracts approximate the current market rentals for equivalent properties, Victoria Police compared the rent of equivalent properties at similar locations. Adjustments to the right-of-use-assets carrying amount will only be made if the movement in the carrying amount compared to the market is material. No adjustment has been made to the right-of-use-assets carrying amount as the movement when compared to the carrying amount as the movement is not material.

For the following lease properties, Victoria Police has assumed that the carrying amount approximates its fair value due to the absence of adequate market indices:

- all non-office buildings such as warehouses and storage premises;
- properties in the rural and regional area where adequate and reliable data are absent; and
- restrictive properties.

As such, they were excluded from the market indices assessment together with the fact that these balances approximate 2% (\$29.1 million) of the total value which is not material.

Motor Vehicles

Due to the average short-term useful life of motor vehicles, Victoria Police has considered the carrying amount approximates the fair value at 30 June 2022.

5.1 Property, Plant and Equipment (Cont'd)

Aviation

Due to the very specialised nature of aircraft and being custom-built for Victoria Police, Victoria Police has considered the carrying amount approximates the fair value at 30 June 2022.

Non-specialised land, non-specialised buildings and cultural artworks are valued using the market approach, whereby assets are compared to recent comparable sales or sales of comparable assets that are considered to have nominal value.

Specialised land and specialised buildings: The market approach is also used for specialised land, although it is adjusted for the Community Service Obligation (CSO) to reflect the specialised nature of the land being valued.

The CSO adjustment is a reflection of the valuer's assessment of the impact of restrictions associated with an asset to the extent that the CSO adjustment is also equally applicable to market participants.

For the majority of Victoria Police's specialised buildings, the current replacement cost method is used, adjusting for the associated depreciation.

Heritage buildings are valued using the current replacement cost method. This cost generally represents the replacement cost of the building/component after applying depreciation rates on a useful life basis. However, for some heritage and iconic assets, the cost may be the reproduction cost rather than the replacement cost if those assets' service potential could only be replaced by reproducing them with the same materials.

Vehicles are valued using the current replacement cost method. Victoria Police acquires new vehicles and at times disposes of them before the end of their economic life. The process of acquisition, use and disposal in the market is managed by experienced fleet managers in Victoria Police who set relevant depreciation rates during use to reflect the utilisation of the vehicles.

Fair value for **plant and equipment** that are specialised in use is determined using the current replacement cost method.

Refer to Note 8.3 Fair Value Determination for additional information on fair value determination of property, plant and equipment.

Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment

The recoverable amount of primarily non-cash-generating assets of not-for-profit entities, which are typically specialised in nature and held for continuing use of their service capacity, is expected to be materially the same as fair value determined under AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*, with the consequence that AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets* does not apply to such assets that are regularly revalued.

5.1.1 Depreciation and Amortisation

		(\$ thousand)	
	Notes	2022	2021
Land (right-of-use assets)		644	590
Depreciation of buildings (including heritage buildings and right-of-use assets)		141,740	129,961
Depreciation of plant and equipment		90,195	83,613
Amortisation of intangible assets	5.2	27,635	27,193
Total Depreciation and Amortisation		260,214	241,357

All buildings (including leasehold improvements), plant and equipment and other non-financial physical assets that have finite useful lives are depreciated. The exceptions to this rule include items under assets held for sale and land. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis, at rates that allocate the asset's value, less any estimated residual value, over the estimated useful life.

5.1 Property, Plant and Equipment (Cont'd)

The right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Typical estimated useful lives for the different asset classes for current and prior years are included in the table below:

Assets	Useful life
Land (right-of-use asset)	1–40 years
Buildings (inclusive of heritage and right-of-use assets)	1–50 years
Plant and equipment (inclusive of right-of-use assets)	1–40 years
Heritage assets	1–50 years
Cultural artworks	Indefinite Useful Life
Software – Internally Generated Intangible Asset	1–12 years

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, and adjustments are made where appropriate.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term. Where Victoria Police obtains ownership of the underlying leased asset or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the entity will exercise a purchase option, the entity depreciates the right-of-use asset over its useful life.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

In the event of a loss or destruction of an asset, the future economic benefits arising from the use of the asset will be replaced (unless a specific decision to the contrary has been made).

Indefinite Life Assets: Land and cultural assets which are considered to have an indefinite life, are not depreciated. Depreciation is not recognised in respect of these assets because their service potential has not, in any material sense, been consumed during the reporting period.

Internally Generated Intangible Assets: Refer to Note 5.2 Intangible Assets.

Amortisation of Internally Generated Intangible Assets

Internally generated intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised as an expense from transactions on a systematic (typically straight-line) basis over the asset's useful life. Amortisation begins when the asset is available for use, that is, when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. The estimated useful lives, residual values and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period and adjustments are made where appropriate.

5.1 Property, Plant and Equipment (Cont'd)

5.1.2 Reconciliation of Movements in Carrying Amounts of Property, Plant and Equipment

(\$ thousand)				
	Crown land at fair value		'Land at fair value (Right-of-Use Assets)'	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Opening Balance at 1 July	636,914	507,026	14,368	-
Fair value of assets received free of charge or for nominal considerations	2,771	-	-	-
Fair value of assets recognised for first time	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	14,958
Adjustment to carrying value of right-of-use assets	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(735)	-	-	-
Transfer in/(out) of assets under construction	15,201	5,811	-	-
Revaluation of PPE	-	124,077	-	-
Transfers of assets via Contributed Capital	4,250	-	-	-
Transfer (to)/from Advances	-	-	-	-
Depreciation (a)	-	-	(644)	(590)
Transfers (to)/from assets classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-
Reclassification	-	-	-	-
(Over)/under capitalisation	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance at 30 June	658,401	636,914	13,724	14,368

Note:

(a) This note only discloses the total depreciation amount of \$232.4 million (2021: \$214.2 million), excluding amortisation amount of \$27.6 million (2021: \$27.2 million) for intangible assets. Refer to Note 5.1.1 Depreciation and Amortisation for the aggregate amount of \$260.2 million (2021: \$241.4 million) for depreciation and amortisation.

(\$ thousand)

	Buildings at fair value		Plant and Equipment at fair value		Assets under construction at cost		Cultural artworks at fair value		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	2,617,676	1,688,674	374,292	281,172	86,638	153,100	5,239	4,879	3,735,127	2,634,851
	-	-	363	183	-	-	-	-	3,134	183
	-	-	-	49	-	11	-	-	-	60
	1,503	962,317	81,669	155,694	93,424	127,320	49	-	176,645	1,260,289
	(4,351)	54,623	-	1,350	-	-	-	-	(4,351)	55,973
	-	-	(16,252)	(15,010)	-	-	-	-	(16,987)	(15,010)
	101,984	153,243	14,480	33,729	(132,195)	(190,060)	-	-	(530)	2,723
	-	(113,119)	-	-	(3,396)	-	-	360	(3,396)	11,318
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,250	-
	-	-	-	-	7,884	(6,444)	-	-	7,884	(6,444)
	(141,740)	(129,961)	(90,195)	(83,612)	-	-	-	-	(232,579)	(214,163)
	-	-	(2,406)	1,239	-	-	-	-	(2,406)	1,239
	260	1,899	(260)	(1,899)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	125	1,397	(12,132)	2,711	-	-	(12,007)	4,108
	2,575,332	2,617,676	361,816	374,292	40,223	86,638	5,288	5,239	3,654,784	3,735,127

5.2 Intangible Assets

(\$ thousand)						
	Capitalised Computer Software		Work-In-Progress Computer Software		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Gross Carrying Amount						
Opening Balance	149,674	133,119	7,078	8,890	156,752	142,009
Additions from internal development	84	377	7,430	17,724	7,514	18,101
Transfers in/(out) of assets under construction	952	16,106	(422)	(18,828)	530	(2,722)
Other ((over)/under capitalisation)	-	72	-	(708)	-	(636)
Closing Balance	150,710	149,674	14,086	7,078	164,796	156,752
Accumulated Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment						
Opening balance	(47,141)	(19,948)	-	-	(47,141)	(19,948)
Amortisation ^(a)	(27,635)	(27,193)	-	-	(27,635)	(27,193)
Closing Balance	(74,776)	(47,141)	-	-	(74,776)	(47,141)
Net Book Value At End Of Financial Year	75,934	102,533	14,086	7,078	90,020	109,611

Note:

(a) Amortisation expense is included in the line item 'depreciation and amortisation' in the Comprehensive Operating Statement and is also disclosed in Note 5.1.1.

Initial Recognition

Purchased intangible assets are initially measured at cost. When the recognition criteria in AASB 138 *Intangible Assets* is met, internally generated assets are recognised at cost. Subsequently, intangible assets with finite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation begins when the asset is available for use, that is, when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Costs incurred subsequent to initial acquisition are capitalised when it is expected that additional future economic benefits will flow to Victoria Police.

An **internally generated intangible asset** arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, all of the following are demonstrated:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- an intention to complete the intangible asset for use or sale;
- the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Subsequent Measurement

Intangible produced assets with finite useful lives, are amortised as an 'expense from transactions' on a straight-line basis over their useful lives. Produced intangible assets have useful lives of between 3 and 12 years.

Intangible non-produced assets with finite lives are amortised as an 'other economic flow' on a straight-line basis over their useful lives. The amortisation period is 3 to 5 years.

Impairment of Intangible Assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are tested for impairment whenever an indication of impairment is identified. The policy in connection with testing for impairments is outlined in Note 5.1 Property, Plant and Equipment. Victoria Police has no intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

5.3 Physical Asset Revaluation Surplus

(\$ thousand)				
	Land	Buildings	Cultural and Heritage Assets	Total
2022				
Revaluation Surplus				
Balance at beginning of financial year	529,001	344,301	4,890	878,192
Revaluation:				
- decrements	-	(3,395)	-	(3,395)
Balance at End of Financial Year	529,001	340,906	4,890	874,797
2021				
Revaluation Surplus				
Balance at beginning of financial year	404,923	457,420	4,531	866,874
Revaluation:				
- increments ^(a)	124,078	-	359	124,437
- decrements	-	(113,119)	-	(113,119)
Balance at End of Financial Year	529,001	344,301	4,890	878,192

Note:

(a) The increase in this balance is primarily due to the correct recognition of two land property sizes in 2020–21 during the Valuer-General Victoria (VGV) valuation assessment. These two land properties are the Police Academy in Glen Waverley and Police Store in Collingwood. The correction of the land sizes has resulted in an increase in the carrying value of the Police Academy and Police Store by \$52 million and \$42 million respectively.

Revaluations and Subsequent Measurements of Non-Financial Physical Assets

Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amounts do not materially differ from their fair value. In determining the fair value of an asset other than land, it is generally based on the assets' current replacement value.

Consistent with AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* (AASB 13), Victoria Police determines the policies and procedures for both recurring and fair value measurements such as property, plant and equipment and for non-recurring fair value measurements such as non-financial physical assets held for sale in accordance with the requirements of AASB 13 and the relevant Financial Reporting Directions (FRDs).

All assets for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy as described in Note 8.3 Fair Value Determination.

5.3 Physical Asset Revaluation Surplus (Cont'd)

Subsequent Measurements

Non-financial physical assets are measured at fair value (AASB 13 - *Fair Value Measurement*) on a cyclical basis in accordance with Financial Reporting Direction 103 *Non-Financial Physical Assets* (FRD 103) issued by the Assistant Treasurer. A full revaluation normally occurs every five years, based upon the government purpose classification of assets, but may occur more frequently if fair value assessments indicate material changes in values. Independent valuers are used to conduct these scheduled revaluations and any interim revaluations are determined in accordance with the requirements of the FRDs.

Revaluation increases or decreases arise from differences between an asset's carrying value and fair value.

Net revaluation increases (where the carrying amount of a class of assets is increased as a result of a revaluation) are recognised in 'Other economic flows – changes in physical asset revaluation surplus' and accumulated in equity under the physical asset revaluation surplus. However, the net revaluation increase is recognised in the net result to the extent that it reverses a net revaluation decrease in respect of the same class of property, plant and equipment previously recognised as an expense (other economic flows) in the net result. Conversely, net revaluation decreases are recognised immediately as other economic flows in the net results unless a credit balance exists in the physical asset revaluation surplus, to which the net revaluation decrease is recognised in 'Other economic flow – changes in physical asset revaluation surplus' to the extent of the credit balance.

Revaluation increases and decreases relating to individual assets within a class of property, plant and equipment, are offset against one another within that class but are not offset in respect of assets in different classes. Any asset revaluation surplus is not normally transferred to accumulated funds on derecognition of the relevant asset.

The last independent revaluation that was undertaken by the Valuer-General Victoria (VGV) was in 2020–21. On a semi-annual basis, Victoria Police monitors the changes in the fair value of each asset and liability through relevant data sources to determine whether any revaluation is required.

A managerial revaluation review of land and buildings was undertaken in the current year using the indices provided by VGV. This review did not result in any revaluation of land and buildings as the net increase in its carrying amount is less than the 10% threshold required under FRD 103 *Non-Financial Physical Assets*.

Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment

The recoverable amount of primarily non-cash-generating assets of not-for-profit entities, which are typically specialised in nature and held for continuing use of their service capacity, is expected to be materially the same as fair value determined under AASB 13, with the consequence that AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets* does not apply to such assets that are regularly revalued.

6. Other Assets and Liabilities

Introduction

This section sets out those assets and liabilities that arose from Victoria Police's controlled operations.

Structure		Pages
6.1	Receivables	108
6.2	Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Accounting	109
6.3	Payables	110
6.4	Other Non-Financial Assets	111
6.5	Other Provisions	111-112

6.1 Receivables

			(\$ thousand)	
	Notes	2022	2021	
Contractual				
Sale of goods and services		2,975	5,163	
Other receivables		12,649	16,114	
Provision for doubtful contractual receivables		(3,900)	(5,625)	
Derivative financial instruments	8.1.3	862	304	
Statutory				
Amounts due from the Victorian Government ^(a)		906,391	684,846	
GST input tax credit recoverable		703	1,316	
Total Receivables		919,680	702,118	
Represented by:				
Current receivable		164,531	359,092	
Non-current receivable		755,149	343,026	
Total Receivables		919,680	702,118	

Note:

(a) Amounts owing from the Victorian Government relates to all funding commitments incurred, which are drawn through grants from the Consolidated Funds as they fall due.

Contractual receivables are classified as financial instruments and categorised as financial assets at amortised costs. They are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Victoria Police holds the contractual receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Statutory receivables do not arise from contracts and are recognised and measured similarly to contractual receivables (except for impairment) but are not classified as financial instruments for disclosure purposes. Victoria Police applies AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* for initial measurement of the statutory receivables and as a result statutory receivables are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction cost. Amounts recognised from the Victorian Government represent funding for all commitments incurred and are drawn from the Consolidated Fund as the commitments fall due.

Details about Victoria Police's impairment policies, exposure to credit risk and the calculation of the loss allowance are set out in Note 8.3.1 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies.

Impairment of financial assets: Victoria Police records the allowance for expected credit loss by applying AASB 9's *Expected Credit Loss* approach. In assessing impairment of contractual and statutory (non-contractual and not classified as financial instruments) receivables (financial assets), management applies materiality when using estimates, averages and other computational methods in accordance with AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets*.

A provision is made if there is an expected credit loss by applying AASB 9's *Expected Credit Loss* approach.

Bad debts written off are classified as a transaction expense. Bad debts not written off, but included in the provision for doubtful debts, are classified as other economic flows in the net result. Bad debts (impairment loss) written off during the year were immaterial and no provision was made during the year.

6.2 Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Accounting

Cash flow hedges

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and accumulated in the hedging reserve. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative that is recognised in OCI is limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item, determined on a present value basis, from inception of the hedge. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Victoria Police designates only the change in fair value of the spot element of forward exchange contracts and forward exchange options as the hedging instrument in cash flow hedging relationships. The change in fair value of the forward element of forward exchange contracts and forward exchange options (forward points) and changes in the time value of options is separately accounted for as a cost of hedging and recognised in a costs of hedging reserve within equity.

When the hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial item such as inventory, the amount accumulated in the hedging reserve and the cost of hedging reserve is included directly in the initial cost of the non-financial item when it is recognised.

For all other hedged forecast transactions, the amount accumulated in the hedging reserve and the cost of hedging reserve is reclassified to profit or loss in the same period or periods during which the hedged expected future cash flows affect profit or loss.

If the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting or the hedging instrument is sold, expires, is terminated or is exercised, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. When hedge accounting for cash flow hedges is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in the hedging reserve remains in equity until, for a hedge of a transaction resulting in the recognition of a non-financial item, it is included in the non-financial item's cost on its initial recognition or, for other cash flow hedges, it is reclassified to profit or loss in the same period or periods as the hedged expected future cash flows affect profit or loss.

If the hedged future cash flows are no longer expected to occur, then the amounts that have been accumulated in the hedging reserve and the cost of hedging reserve are immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

The hedge effective testing is undertaken every year through the qualitative test, supported by the quantitative test, as permitted by AASB 9 which is determined based on:

- i) the economic relationship between the hedged items and the hedging instruments as the terms of the foreign exchange and commodity forward contracts match the terms of the expected highly probable forecast transactions (i.e. notional amount and expected payment date);
- ii) the effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship as the hedging instruments have been transacted with highly creditworthy entities, with minimal expected changes in credit risk; and
- iii) the hedge ratio of 1:1 for the hedging relationship as the underlying risk of the foreign exchange contracts are identical to the hedged risk components.

Victoria Police will use the cumulative dollar offset test utilising the perfect hypothetical derivative (outlined below) to determine if any hedge ineffectiveness is to be recognised in profit and loss.

The portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge (using the 'lower of' test) shall be recognised in other comprehensive income and deferred in cash flow hedge reserve in equity. The portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be ineffective is immediately recognised in profit or loss.

The hedged item in the derivative financial instruments relates to a highly probable monthly USD cash outflows identified in the Rotary Wing Aircraft Supply and Support Agreement (Agreement) which is for a term of 10 years commenced in 2020–21. The assessment of a highly probable USD cash outflow has been undertaken through an analysis of flying hours that will be undertaken during the term of the Agreement. The risk that is being hedged is the foreign currency exposure as the payments are made in USD.

The hedge ineffectiveness can arise from:

- differences in the timing of the cash flows of the hedged items and hedging instruments;
- the counterparties' credit risk differently impacting the fair value movements of the hedged items and hedging instruments;
- changes to the forecasted amount of cash flows of the hedged items and hedging instruments.

6.3 Payables

		(\$ thousand)	
	Notes	2022	2021
Contractual			
Supplies and services		85,677	56,233
Amounts payable to government and agencies		-	4,144
Other payables		1,493	21,815
Derivative financial instruments	8.1.3	4,274	13,745
Statutory			
Payroll tax payable		10,841	8,613
Other payables		24,242	386
Total Payables		126,527	104,936
Represented by:			
Current payables		122,907	92,582
Non-current payables		3,620	12,354
Total Payables		126,527	104,936

Payables consist of:

- **contractual payables** classified as financial instruments and measured at amortised cost. Accounts payable represent liabilities for goods and services provided to Victoria Police prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid. Victoria Police's exposure to liquidity risk is deemed insignificant based on prior periods data and current assessment of risk. The carrying amount of the contractual financial liabilities recorded above represents Victoria Police's maximum exposure to liquidity risk; and
- **statutory payables** are recognised and measured similarly to contractual payables but are not classified as financial instruments and not included in the category of financial liabilities at amortised cost, because they do not arise from contracts.

Payables for supplies and services have an average credit period of 30 days. However, in April 2020 the State Premier announced that all supplier invoices effective from the announcement date are to be paid within 10 business days which is still in effect.

The terms and conditions in relation to the amounts payable to the government and agencies vary according to the relevant agreements. As they are not legislative payables, they are not classified as financial instruments.

Please refer to Note 8.3.1 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies for Maturity Analysis of Contractual Financial Liabilities and Borrowings.

6.4 Other Non-Financial Assets

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Current Other Non-Financial Assets		
Advances paid to the Department of Treasury and Finance	23,952	14,595
Prepayments	40,906	26,111
Total Current Other Non-Financial Assets	64,858	40,706
Non-Current Other Non-Financial Assets		
Prepayments	414	1,582
Total Non-Current Other Non-Financial Assets	414	1,582
Total Other Non-Financial Assets	65,272	42,288

Advances paid to the Department of Treasury and Finance are payments for services to be provided for the acquisition of land and buildings on behalf of Victoria Police.

Prepayments represent payments made in advance of receipt of goods or services or the payments made for services covering a term extending beyond that financial accounting period.

6.5 Other Provisions

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Current Provisions		
Other provisions	20,791	1,902
Make-good provision	2,920	3,554
Total Current Provisions	23,711	5,456
Non-Current Provisions		
Make-good provision	10,632	8,056
Total Non-Current Provisions	10,632	8,056
Total Other Provisions	34,343	13,512

Other provisions are recognised when Victoria Police has a present obligation, the future sacrifice of economic benefits is probable, and the amount of the provision can be measured reliably. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows, using a discount rate that reflects the time value of money and risks specific to the provision.

6.5 Other Provisions (Cont'd)

Reconciliation of Movements in Other Provisions

(\$ thousand)			
	Make-Good	Others	Total
Current			
Opening balance	3,554	1,902	5,456
Additional provisions recognised	788	20,791	21,579
Reversal of provisions	(1,296)	-	(1,296)
Reductions arising from payments/other sacrifices of future economic benefits	(133)	(1,902)	(2,035)
Total Current Provisions	2,913	20,791	23,704
Non-Current			
Opening balance	8,056	-	8,056
Additional provisions recognised	2,583	-	2,583
Total Non-Current Provisions	10,639	-	10,639
Closing Balance	13,552	20,791	34,343

When some or all of the economic benefits that are required to settle a provision are expected to be received from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that recovery will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Make Good Provision: Properties occupied by Victoria Police are subject to make-good costs (where applicable) when vacated at the termination of the lease. The make-good provision is recognised in accordance with the lease agreement for these properties. Victoria Police must remove any leasehold improvements from the leased warehouse and restore the premises to its original condition at the end of the lease term.

7. Financing Our Operations

Introduction

This section provides information on the sources of finance utilised by Victoria Police during its operations, along with interest expenses (the cost of borrowings) and other information related to financing activities of Victoria Police.

This section includes disclosures of balances that are financial instruments (such as borrowings and cash balances). Note 8.1 Financial Instruments Specific Disclosures and Note 8.3 Fair Value Determination provides additional, specific financial instrument disclosures.

Structure		Pages
7.1	Borrowings	114
7.2	Leases	114-116
7.3	Cash Flow Information and Balances	117
7.4	Trust Account Balances	118-119
7.5	Capital Structure	120
7.6	Commitments for Expenditure	121

7.1 Borrowings

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Current Borrowings		
Lease liabilities ^(a)	92,632	105,226
Total Current Borrowings	92,632	105,226
Non-Current Borrowings		
Lease liabilities ^(a)	1,768,836	1,783,634
Total Non-Current Borrowings	1,768,836	1,783,634
Total Borrowings	1,861,468	1,888,860

Notes:

(a) For the motor vehicles leased, they are secured by the leased assets. In the event of a default, the leased assets revert to the lessor. The lease liabilities relating to motor vehicles as at 30 June 2022 is \$131.2 million (2021: \$114.2 million).

Borrowings refer to interest bearing liabilities arising from lease liabilities.

Borrowings are classified as financial instruments. Interest bearing liabilities are classified at amortised cost. All interest-bearing borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Please refer to Note 8.1.2 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies for Maturity Analysis of Contractual Financial Liabilities.

Interest Expense

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Interest on lease liabilities	61,320	63,237
Total Interest Expense	61,320	63,237

Interest expense relates to the interest component of leases repayments. Interest expense is recognised in the period in which it is incurred.

7.2 Leases

7.2.1 Leases

Information about leases for which Victoria Police is a lessee is presented below.

Victoria Police leases various properties and motor vehicles. The lease contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 1–30 years with an option to renew the lease after that date. Depending on the lease contract terms, property lease payments are usually re-negotiated every 5 years to reflect the market rentals.

7.2.1 (a) Short-Term Lease (Lease term of 12 months or less)

Victoria Police has elected to account for short-term leases using the practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straightline basis over the lease term. As at 30 June 2022, Victoria Police has committed to two short-term leases and the total commitment at that date is \$0.02 million (2021: \$2.9 million).

7.2.1 (b) Low Value Leases

Low value leases – leases with the underlying asset's fair value (when new, regardless of the age of the asset being leased) is no more than \$10,000. Payments on low value leases are recognised on a straightline basis.

7.2.1 (c) Right-of-Use Assets

Right-of-use assets are presented in Note 5.1(a).

7.2 Leases (cont'd)

7.2.1 Leases (cont'd)

7.2.1 (d) Amounts Recognised in the Comprehensive Operating Statement

The following amounts are recognised in the Comprehensive Operating Statement relating to leases:

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Interest expense on lease liabilities	61,320	63,237
Expenses relating to short-term leases	7,502	4,117
Income from sub-leasing	(3,788)	(634)
Total amount recognised in the Comprehensive Operating Statement	65,034	66,720

7.2.1 (e) Amounts Recognised in the Cash flow Statement

The following amounts are recognised in the Statement of Cash flows for the year-ended 30 June 2022 relating to leases:

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Total cash outflow for leases	96,466	90,015

For any new contracts entered into, Victoria Police considers whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'. To apply this definition, Victoria Police assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

- the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to Victoria Police and for which the supplier does not have substantive substitution rights;
- Victoria Police has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract and Victoria Police has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use; and
- Victoria Police has the right to take decisions in respect of 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

Separation of Lease and Non-Lease components

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the lessee is required to separate out and account separately for non-lease components within a lease contract and exclude these amounts when determining the lease liability and right-of-use asset amount.

Recognition and Measurement of Leases as a Lessee

Lease Liability – Initial Measurement

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily determinable or the incremental borrowing rate as provided by the Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF).

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentive receivable;
- variable payments based on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- payments arising from purchase and termination options reasonably certain to be exercised.

Lease Liability – Subsequent Measurement

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in-substance fixed payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

7.2 Leases (cont'd)

7.2.1 Lease (cont'd)

Short-Term Leases

Please refer to Note 7.2.1 (a) Short-term Lease (Lease term of 12 months or less).

Leases of Low Value Assets

Please refer to Note 7.2.1 (b) Leases of Low Value Assets.

Below Market/Peppercorn Leases

Right-of-use assets under leases at significantly below-market terms and conditions that are entered into principally to the organisation to further its objectives, are initially and subsequently measured at cost. As at 30 June 2022, Victoria Police has no below market/peppercorn leases.

Presentation of Right-of-Use Assets and Lease Liabilities

Victoria Police presents right-of-use assets as 'property plant equipment' unless they meet the definition of investment property, in which case they are disclosed as 'investment property' in the Balance Sheet. Lease liabilities are presented as 'borrowings' in the Balance Sheet.

7.2.2 Sub-Leasing in 311 Spencer Street

During the current financial year, Victoria Police has sub-leased approximately 13% of its whole office space to third parties. These sub-leases are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions (including termination and renewal rights). The floors are rented for between 10–15 years with options to renew the contract. The lease payments are fixed and adjusted annually for inflation.

Victoria Police is a sub-lessor (intermediate lessor) of the right-of-use assets.

An intermediate lessor classifies the sub-lease as either a finance or operating lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards from the right-of-use assets resulting from the head lease; otherwise, it is classified as an operating lease.

As all the risks and rewards are not substantially transferred to the lessee, Victoria Police has classified the sub-lease as an operating lease. Lease income from these operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

7.3 Cash Flow Information and Balances

Cash and deposits, including cash equivalents, comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, deposits at call and those highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment purposes, and readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Cash and term deposits ^(a)	2,048	1,264
Funds held in trust ^(b)	60,435	52,588
Balance as per Cash Flow Statement	62,483	53,852

Notes:

(a) The term deposits held during the year were bearing a weighted average interest rate of 0.10% (2021: 0.08%).

(b) These are monies provided by outside organisations for special purpose projects related to the normal operating activities of Victoria Police. The funds can only be used for those purposes and each trust fund has a nominated trustee. The funds are held in a suspense account at the Department of Treasury and Finance on behalf of Victoria Police.

Due to the state's investment policy and funding arrangements, Victoria Police does not hold a large cash reserve in its bank accounts. Cash received from generation of income is generally paid into the state's bank account ('public account'). Similarly, expenditure, including in the form of cheques drawn for payments to Victoria Police's suppliers and creditors are made via the public account. The public account remits to Victoria Police the cash required upon presentation of cheques by Victoria Police's suppliers or creditors.

These funding arrangements often result in Victoria Police having a notional shortfall in the cash at bank required for payment of unrepresented cheques at the reporting date. As at 30 June 2022, cash at bank included the amount of a notional shortfall for the payment of unrepresented cheques of \$122,996 (2021: \$234,907).

7.3.1 Reconciliation of net result for the year to cash flow from operating activities

	(\$ thousand)		
	Notes	2022	2021
Net Result For The Year		86,939	24,993
Non-Cash Movements			
(Gain)/loss on sale or disposal of non-current assets	9.1	(13,856)	(15,637)
Depreciation and amortisation of non-current assets	5.1.1	260,215	241,357
Plant and equipment received free of charge or for nominal consideration	2.1	(3,088)	(183)
Assets recognised for first time	9.1	(1,496)	(60)
Other non-cash movements ^(a)		(73,597)	(9,906)
Movements in Assets and Liabilities			
(Increase)/decrease in receivables		(215,812)	(101,996)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments		(13,628)	104
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		(946)	(1,282)
Increase/(decrease) in payables		31,673	(64,119)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions		96,164	83,824
Net Cash Flows From/(Used In) Operating Activities		152,568	157,095

Note:

(a) Included in this amount is a balance of \$68.1 million arising from the movement in the discount rate used in the revaluation of the long service leave liability.

7.4 Trust Account Balances

Victoria Police has responsibility for the transactions and balances relating to trust funds on behalf of third parties external to the Victorian Government. Funds managed on behalf of third parties are not recognised in these financial statements as they are managed on a fiduciary and custodial basis, and therefore are not controlled by Victoria Police.

Any earnings on the funds held pending distribution are also applied to the trust funds under management as appropriate.

Trust Account Balances Relating to Trust Accounts Controlled and/or Administered by Victoria Police

(\$ thousand)									
Cash and cash equivalents and investments		2022				2021			
		Opening Balance	Total Receipts	Total Payments	Closing Balance	Opening Balance	Total Receipts	Total Payments	Closing Balance
Controlled Trusts									
4165	Departmental Suspense Account To record donations and grants to Victoria Police as required by the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i>	48,018	11,937	(4,130)	55,825	43,149	21,259	(16,390)	48,018
4288	FBT Trust Account To record the receipt of fringe benefits tax deducted from executive salaries and repayments of FBT from drivers of novated lease vehicles when FBT obligations have not been met through scheduled payroll deductions. The funds are disbursed to the Australian Taxation Office.	899	136	-	1,035	716	204	(21)	899
4700	Traffic Accident Info System Trust Account To record transactions relating to the operations of the traffic accident information system, which was established to coordinate the distribution of accident data to agencies responsible for road traffic programs and the administration of road accident legislation.	3,559	281	(337)	3,503	3,873	935	(1,249)	3,559
4740	Inter Departmental Transfer Trust To record inter-departmental transfers when no other trust arrangement exists.	111	-	(39)	72	87	39	(15)	111
Total Controlled Trusts ^(b)		52,587	12,354	(4,506)	60,435	47,825	22,437	(17,675)	52,587

7.4 Trust Account Balances (cont'd)

Trust Account Balances Relating to Trust Accounts Controlled and/or Administered by Victoria Police

(\$ thousand)									
Cash and cash equivalents and investments		2022				2021			
		Opening Balance	Total Receipts	Total Payments	Closing Balance	Opening Balance	Total Receipts	Total Payments	Closing Balance
Administered Trusts									
4165	Departmental Suspense Account Under the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> to record the receipt and disbursement of seized and unclaimed money.	71,741	28,661	(33,881)	66,521	43,684	42,004	(13,947)	71,741
4742	Treasury Trust Fund Under the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> to record the receipt and disbursement of unclaimed and unidentified money (unpresented cheques, surplus cash).	1,495	29,621	(29,472)	1,644	1,260	10,934	(10,699)	1,495
4765	Public Service Commuter Club ^(a) Under the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> to record the receipt of amounts associated with the scheme and deductions from Club members salaries as well as recording payment to the Public Transport Corporation.	206	144	(145)	205	29	296	(119)	206
Total Administered Trusts ^(c)		73,442	58,426	(63,498)	68,370	44,973	53,234	(24,765)	73,442

Notes:

(a) The Public Service Commuter Club surplus balance at 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021 respectively, relates to the movement between the purchase of travel tickets and reimbursement from employees. The trust's working capital is funded by the Department of Treasury and Finance.

(b) The closing balance forms part of Victoria Police's cash balances as at 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021 respectively.

(c) The closing balance does not form part of Victoria Police's cash balances as at 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021 respectively.

Third Party Funds Under Management (Accounted for Under Administered Items)

(\$ thousand)									
Cash and cash equivalents and investments		2022				2021			
		Opening Balance	Total Receipts	Total Payments	Closing Balance	Opening Balance	Total Receipts	Total Payments	Closing Balance
4057	Australia and New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency Under the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> for contributions from various police organisations throughout Australia and New Zealand.	2,241	6,569	(5,666)	3,144	1,845	5,892	(5,496)	2,241
Total Third Party Funds Under Management ^(a)		2,241	6,569	(5,666)	3,144	1,845	5,892	(5,496)	2,241

Note:

(a) The closing balance does not form part of Victoria Police's cash balances as at 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021 respectively.

7.5 Capital Structure

7.5.1 Contributed capital

Additions to net assets which have been designated as contributions by owners are recognised as contributed capital. Other transfers that are in the nature of contributions to or distributions by owners have also been designated as contributions by owners. Please refer to the Statement of Changes in Equity for details of movement in Contributed Capital during the financial year.

7.5.2 Cash flow hedge reserve

Foreign currency translation differences are recognised in the cash flow hedge reserves in the Statement of Changes in Equity in the period in which they arise.

Hedging reserve

The hedging reserve comprises the effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of hedging instruments used in cash flow hedges pending subsequent recognition in profit or loss or directly included in the initial cost or other carrying amount of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

Cost of hedging reserve

The cost of hedging reserve reflects gain or loss on the portion excluded from the designated hedging instrument that relates to the forward element of forward contracts and changes in the time value of options. It is initially recognised in Statement of Changes in Equity and accounted for similarly to gains or losses in the hedging reserve.

7.6 Commitments For Expenditure

Commitments for future expenditure include operating and capital commitments arising from contracts. These commitments are recorded at their nominal value and inclusive of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) payable. These future expenditures cease to be disclosed as commitments once the related liabilities are recognised in the Balance Sheet.

7.6.1 Total commitments payable

(\$ thousand)				
Nominal amounts	Less than 1 year	1 – 5 years	5+ years	Total
2022				
Capital expenditure commitments payables				
Plant and equipment	3,541	1,705	-	5,246
Buildings	4,814	147	-	4,961
Operating expense commitments				
Aviation	24,146	97,523	76,461	198,130
Other commitments payables	137,009	136,015	-	273,023
Total Commitments (inclusive of GST)	169,510	235,390	76,461	481,360
Less GST Recoverable				(43,760)
Total Commitments (exclusive of GST)				437,600

	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	5+ years	Total
2021				
Capital expenditure commitments payables				
Plant and equipment	5,598	5,834	-	11,432
Buildings	15,864	296	-	16,160
Lease commitments payables				
Aviation	23,883	97,246	100,884	222,013
Other commitments payables	207,622	86,243	-	293,865
Total Commitments (inclusive of GST)	252,967	189,619	100,884	543,470
Less GST Recoverable				(49,406)
Total Commitments (exclusive of GST)				494,064

8. Risks, Contingencies and Valuation Judgements

Introduction

Victoria Police is exposed to risk from its activities and outside factors. In addition, it is often necessary to make judgements and estimates associated with recognition and measurement of items in the financial statements. This section sets out financial instrument specific information (including exposures to financial risks) as well as those items that are contingent in nature or require a higher level of judgement to be applied, which for Victoria Police relates mainly to fair value determination.

Structure		Pages
8.1	Financial Instruments Specific Disclosures	123-137
8.2	Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	138
8.3	Fair Value Determination	139-146

8.1 Financial Instruments Specific Disclosures

Introduction

Financial instruments arise out of contractual agreements that give rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Due to the nature of Victoria Police's activities, certain financial assets and financial liabilities arise under statute rather than a contract (for example taxes, fines and penalties).

Guarantees issued by the Treasurer of Victoria on behalf of Victoria Police are financial instruments because, although authorised under statute, terms and conditions for each financial guarantee may vary and are subject to an agreement.

Categories of financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised costs if both of the following criteria are met and the assets are not designated as fair value through net result:

- the assets are held by Victoria Police to collect the contractual cash flows, and
- the assets' contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

These assets are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment.

Victoria Police recognises the following assets in this category:

- cash and deposits (which includes term deposits) – refer to Note 7.3 Cash Flow Information and Balances; and
- receivables (excluding statutory receivables) – refer to Note 6.1 Receivables.

Categories of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities at amortised cost are initially recognised on the date they are originated. They are initially measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial instruments are measured at amortised cost with any difference between the initial recognised amount and the redemption value being recognised in the Comprehensive Operating Statement over the period of the interest-bearing liability, using the effective interest rate method. Victoria Police recognises the following liabilities in this category:

- payables (excluding statutory payables) – refer to Note 6.3 Payables; and
- borrowings (including lease liabilities) – refer to Note 7.1 Borrowings.

Derivative financial instruments are classified as held for trading financial assets and liabilities. They are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into. Derivatives are carried as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives after initial recognition are recognised in the comprehensive operating statement as an 'other economic flow' included in the net result. All derivative instruments are transacted for hedging purposes and not speculative to inform users on the purpose of the derivatives.

Derecognition of financial liabilities: A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised as an 'Other Economic Flow' in the Comprehensive Operating Statement.

Reclassification of financial instruments: Subsequent to initial recognition, reclassification of financial liabilities is not permitted. Financial assets are required to be reclassified between fair value through net results, fair value through Other Comprehensive Income and amortised cost when and only when the Victoria Police's business model for managing financial assets has changed such that its previous model would no longer apply.

Victoria Police is generally unable to change its business model because it is determined by the Performance Management Framework (PMF) and it is required to apply the PMF under the Standing Directions 2018 under the FMA.

8.1 Financial Instruments Specific Disclosures (Cont'd)

8.1.1 Financial Instruments: Categorisation

						(\$ thousand)
2022	Notes	Cash and deposits	Derivatives designated in hedge relationship	Contractual financial assets at amortised cost	Contractual financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
Contractual Financial Assets ^(a)						
Cash and deposits	7.3	62,483	-	-	-	62,483
Receivables ^(b)						
Sale of goods and services	6.1	-	-	2,975	-	2,975
Other receivables	6.1	-	-	8,749	-	8,749
Derivative financial instruments	6.1	-	862	-	-	862
Total Contractual Financial Assets		62,483	862	11,724	-	75,069
Contractual Financial Liabilities ^(a)						
Payables ^(b)						
Supplies and services	6.3	-	-	-	85,677	85,677
Amounts payable to government and agencies	6.3	-	-	-	-	-
Other payables	6.3	-	-	-	1,493	1,493
Derivative financial instruments	6.3	-	4,274	-	-	4,274
Borrowings						
Lease liabilities	7.1	-	-	-	1,861,468	1,861,468
Total Contractual Financial Liabilities		-	4,274	-	1,948,638	1,952,912

Notes:

(a) At year-end, the carrying amounts disclosed approximates its fair value.

(b) The total amounts disclosed here exclude statutory amounts (e.g. amounts owing from Victorian Government and GST input tax credit recoverable and taxes payable).

8.1 Financial Instruments Specific Disclosures (Cont'd)

8.1.1 Financial Instruments: Categorisation (Cont'd)

						(\$ thousand)
2021	Notes	Cash and deposits	Derivatives designated in hedge relationship	Contractual financial assets at amortised cost	Contractual financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
Contractual Financial Assets						
Cash and deposits	7.3	53,852	-	-	-	53,852
Receivables ^(a)						
Sale of goods and services	6.1	-	-	1,114	-	1,114
Other receivables	6.1	-	-	14,538	-	14,538
Derivative financial instruments	6.1	-	304	-	-	304
Total Contractual Financial Assets		53,852	304	15,652	-	69,808
Contractual Financial Liabilities						
Payables ^(a)						
Supplies and services	6.3	-	-	-	56,233	56,233
Amounts payable to government and agencies	6.3	-	-	-	4,144	4,144
Other payables	6.3	-	-	-	21,815	21,815
Derivative financial instruments	6.3	-	13,745	-	-	13,745
Borrowings						
Lease liabilities	7.1	-	-	-	1,888,860	1,888,860
Total Contractual Financial Liabilities		-	13,745	-	1,971,052	1,984,797

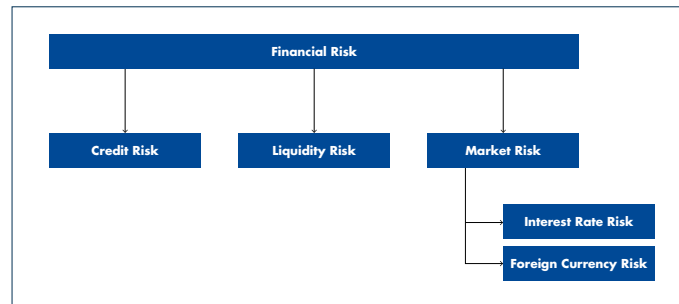
Note:

(a) The total amounts disclosed here exclude statutory amounts (e.g. amounts owing from Victorian Government and GST input tax credit recoverable and taxes payable).

8.1 Financial Instruments Specific Disclosures (Cont'd)

8.1.2 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

As a whole, Victoria Police's financial risk management program seeks to manage these risks and the associated volatility of its financial performance. Victoria Police is exposed to a number of financial risks, including:



Details of the 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 above are disclosed in Note 8.3 Fair Value Determination to the financial statements.

The main purpose in holding financial instruments is to prudentially manage Victoria Police's financial risks within the government policy parameters.

Victoria Police's main financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk. Victoria Police manages these financial risks in accordance with its financial risk management policy.

Victoria Police uses different methods to measure and manage the different risks to which it is exposed. Primary responsibility for the identification and management of financial risks rests with the Accountable Officer of Victoria Police.

Financial Instruments: Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the possibility that a borrower will default on its financial obligations as and when they fall due. Victoria Police's exposure to credit risk arises from the potential default of a counter party on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to Victoria Police. Credit risk is measured at fair value and is monitored on a regular basis.

Credit risk associated with Victoria Police's contractual financial assets is minimal as the main debtor is the Victorian Government. For debtors other than the government, it is Victoria Police's policy to only deal with entities with high credit ratings of a minimum Triple-B rating and to obtain sufficient collateral or credit enhancements where appropriate.

In addition, Victoria Police does engage in hedging some of its contractual financial assets and mainly obtains contractual financial assets that are on fixed interest, except for cash and deposits, which are mainly cash at bank. As with the policy for debtors, Victoria Police's policy is to only deal with banks with high credit ratings.

Provision of impairment for contractual financial assets is recognised when there is objective evidence that Victoria Police will not be able to collect a receivable. Objective evidence includes financial difficulties of the debtor, default payments, debts which are more than 60 days overdue, and changes in debtor credit ratings.

Contractual financial assets are written off against the carrying amount when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Bad debt written off by mutual consent is classified as a transaction expense. Bad debt written off following a unilateral decision is recognised as other economic flows in the net result.

Except as otherwise detailed in the following table, the carrying amount of contractual financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents Victoria Police's maximum exposure to credit risk.

There has been no material change to Victoria Police's credit risk profile in 2021–22.

8.1 Financial Instruments Specific Disclosures (Cont'd)

8.1.2 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (Cont'd)

Credit Quality of Financial Assets

(\$ thousand)					
2022	Notes	Financial institutions (double-A credit rating)	Government agencies (double-A credit rating)	Other	Total
Cash and deposits	7.3	-	62,483	-	62,483
Derivative financial instruments	6.1	-	862	-	862
Contractual receivables applying the simplified approach to impairment	6.1	1	8,183	3,540	11,724
Total Contractual Financial Assets		1	71,528	3,540	75,069

Note:

(a) The total amounts disclosed here exclude statutory amounts (e.g. amounts owing from Victorian Government and GST input tax credit recoveries and tax payables).

Credit Quality of Contractual Financial Assets that are Neither Past Due Nor Impaired ^(a)

(\$ thousand)					
2021	Notes	Financial institutions (double-A credit rating)	Government agencies (triple-A credit rating)	Other	Total
Cash and deposits	7.3	-	53,852	-	53,852
Derivative financial instruments	6.1	-	304	-	304
Contractual receivables applying the simplified approach to impairment	6.1	-	12,736	2,916	15,652
Total Contractual Financial Assets		-	66,892	2,916	69,808

Note:

(a) The total amounts disclosed here exclude statutory amounts (e.g. amounts owing from Victorian Government and GST input tax credit recoveries and tax payables).

Impairment of financial assets under AASB 9 Financial Instruments (AASB 9)

For contractual and statutory receivables, please refer to Note 6.1 Receivables.

Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under AASB 9. Other financial assets mandatorily measured or designated at fair value through net result are not subject to impairment assessment under AASB 9. While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of AASB 9, no impairment loss has been identified.

Although not a financial asset, contract assets recognised applying AASB 15 Revenue from Contract with Customers are also subject to impairment, however, it is immaterial.

Statutory receivables at amortised cost

Victoria Police's non-contractual receivables arising from statutory requirements are not financial instruments. However, they are nevertheless recognised and measured in accordance with AASB 9 requirements as if those receivables are financial instruments.

The statutory receivables are considered to have low credit risk, taking into account the counterparty's credit rating, risk of default and capacity to meet contractual cash flow obligations in the near term. As the result, the loss allowance recognised for these financial assets during the period was limited to 12 months of expected losses. No loss allowance was recognised.

8.1 Financial Instruments Specific Disclosures (Cont'd)

8.1.2 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (Cont'd)

Financial Instruments: Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises from Victoria Police being unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Victoria Police operates under the government fair payments policy of settling financial obligations within 30 days and in the event of a dispute, making payments within 30 days from the date of resolution.

Victoria Police is exposed to liquidity risk mainly through the financial liabilities as disclosed in the face of the Balance Sheet and the amounts related to financial guarantees. Victoria Police manages its liquidity risk by:

- close monitoring of its short-term and long-term borrowings by senior management, including monthly reviews on current and future borrowing levels and requirements;
- maintaining an adequate level of uncommitted funds that can be drawn at short notice to meet its short-term obligations;
- careful maturity planning of its financial obligations based on forecasts of future cash flows; and
- a high credit rating for the State of Victoria (Moody's Investor Services and Standard & Poor's double-A, which assists in accessing debt market at a lower interest rate).

Victoria Police's exposure to liquidity risk is deemed insignificant based on prior period's data and current assessment of risk. Cash for unexpected events is generally sourced from making a request to the Treasury Corporation of Victoria (TCV). The carrying amount detailed in the following table of contractual financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements represents Victoria Police's maximum exposure to liquidity risk.

Maturity Analysis of Contractual Financial Liabilities ^(a)

(\$ thousand)						
	Carrying Amount	Nominal Amount	Maturity Dates			
			Less than 1 Month	1 - 3 Months	3 Months - 1 Year	More than 1 Year
2022						
Payables ^(b)						
Supplies and services (Note 6.3)	85,677	85,677	85,677	-	-	-
Amounts payable to government and agencies (Note 6.3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other payables (Note 6.3)	1,493	1,493	1,493	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments (Note 6.3)	4,274	4,274	-	162	493	3,619
Borrowings						
Lease liabilities (Note 7.1)	1,861,468	2,823,140	28,588	34,738	103,692	2,656,122
Total Contractual Financial Liabilities	1,952,912	2,914,584	115,758	34,900	104,185	2,659,741
2021						
Payables ^(b)						
Supplies and services (Note 6.3)	56,233	56,233	54,722	954	550	7
Amounts payable to government and agencies (Note 6.3) ¹	4,144	4,144	4,144	-	-	-
Other payables (Note 6.3)	21,815	21,815	21,782	-	-	33
Derivative financial instruments (Note 6.3)	13,745	14,493	115	230	1,046	13,102
Borrowings						
Lease liabilities (Note 7.1)	1,888,860	2,908,654	24,604	26,895	111,105	2,746,050
Total Contractual Financial Liabilities	1,984,797	3,005,339	105,367	28,079	112,701	2,759,192

Notes:

(a) Maturity analysis is presented using the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

(b) The total amounts disclosed here exclude statutory amounts (e.g. amounts owing from the Department of Justice and Community Safety and GST input tax credit recoverable and taxes payable).

8.1 Financial Instruments Specific Disclosures (Cont'd)

8.1.2 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (Cont'd)

Financial Instruments: Market Risk

Victoria Police's exposures to market risk is primarily through interest rate risk and foreign currency risk. Victoria Police's exposure to other financial price risks is insignificant. These liabilities relate to the leasing arrangements. As the interest rates applied to these leasing arrangements are not variable or floating in nature, they are not subject to a sensitivity analysis. With reference to the VicFleet leases only, the adjustment to the interest rate that is made upon the settlement of such leases is regarded as a recovery by the lessor of their borrowing costs. Hence the underlying interest rates in these leases are based on fixed interest rate exposure.

Interest Rate Risk

Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Victoria Police does not hold any interest-bearing financial instruments that are measured at fair value, and therefore has no exposure to fair value interest rate risk.

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Victoria Police has minimal exposure to cash flow interest rate risks through cash and term deposits that are at floating rate as the balance held at 30 June 2022 is immaterial at \$3.5 million.

Victoria Police manages this risk by mainly undertaking fixed rate or non interest-bearing financial instruments with relatively even maturity profiles, with only insignificant amounts of financial instruments at floating rate. Management has concluded that cash at bank as financial assets, can be left at floating rate without necessarily exposing Victoria Police to significant bad risk. Management monitors movement in interest rates on a regular basis.

8.1 Financial Instruments Specific Disclosures (Cont'd)

8.1.2 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (Cont'd)

Financial Instruments: Market Risk (cont'd)

Interest Rate Risk (Cont'd)

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities that are exposed to interest rates are set out in the tables below.

Interest Rate Exposure of Financial Instruments

(\$ thousand)						
	Notes	Interest rate exposure				
		Weighted average interest rate (%) ^(a)	Carrying amount	Fixed interest rate	Variable interest rate	Non-interest bearing
2022						
Financial Assets						
Cash and deposits (including cash equivalents)	7.3	0.10%	62,483		3,540	58,943
Receivables ^(a)						
Sale of goods and services (net of doubtful receivables)	6.1		2,975	-	-	2,975
Other receivables (net of doubtful receivables)	6.1		8,749	-	-	8,749
Total Financial Assets			74,207	-	3,540	70,667
Financial Liabilities						
Payables ^(a)						
Supplies and services	6.3		85,677	-	-	85,677
Amounts payable to government and agencies	6.3		-	-	-	-
Other payables	6.3		1,493	-	-	1,493
Borrowings						
Lease liabilities	7.1	2.95%	1,861,468	1,861,468	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities			1,948,638	1,861,468	-	87,170

Note:

(a) The total amounts disclosed here exclude statutory amounts (e.g. amounts owing from the Department of Justice and Community Safety and GST input tax credit recoverable and taxes payable).

8.1 Financial Instruments Specific Disclosures (Cont'd)

8.1.2 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (Cont'd)

Financial Instruments: Market Risk (cont'd)

Interest Rate Risk (Cont'd)

Interest Rate Exposure of Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

(\$ thousand)						
	Notes	Interest rate exposure				
		Weighted average interest rate (%)	Carrying amount	Fixed interest rate	Variable interest rate	Non-interest bearing
2021						
Financial Assets						
Cash and deposits (including cash equivalents)	7.3	0.08%	53,852		3,445	50,407
Receivables ^(a)						
Sale of goods and services (net of doubtful receivables)	6.1		1,114	-	-	1,114
Other receivables (net of doubtful receivables)	6.1		14,538	-	-	14,538
Total Financial Assets			69,504	-	3,445	66,059
Financial Liabilities						
Payables ^(a)						
Supplies and services	6.3		56,233	-	-	56,233
Amounts payable to government and agencies	6.3		4,144	-	-	4,144
Other payables			21,815	-	-	21,815
Borrowings	7.1					
Lease liabilities		3.05%	1,888,860	1,888,860	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities			1,971,052	1,888,860	-	82,192

Note:

(a) The total amounts disclosed here exclude statutory amounts (e.g. amounts owing from the Department of Justice and Community Safety and GST input tax credit recoverable and taxes payable).

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

As Victoria Police's exposure to interest rate risk sensitivity is deemed insignificant as the cash and deposit balance subject to interest rate sensitivity for the current year is \$3.5 million (2021: \$3.4 million). As such no interest rate risk sensitivity analysis was performed for 2021-22.

8.1 Financial Instruments Specific Disclosures (Cont'd)

8.1.2 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (Cont'd)

Financial Instruments: Market Risk (cont'd)

Foreign Currency Risk

All foreign currency transactions during the financial year are brought to account using the exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction. Foreign monetary items existing at the end of the reporting period are translated at the closing rate at the date of the end of the reporting period. There are no non-monetary assets carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies.

Victoria Police is exposed to foreign currency risk mainly through payables relating to purchases of supplies and consumables from overseas as well as leasing of aviation aircrafts and related services. For the purchase of supplies and consumables from overseas, there are only limited amount of transactions denominated in foreign currencies and there is a relatively short timeframe between commitment and settlement, therefore risk is minimal and immaterial.

However, with regard to the RVV Aircraft Supply and Support Agreement (Agreement), Victoria Police has also entered into forward foreign exchange options to hedge foreign currency risk exposure associated with lease liability in US dollars estimated based on the estimated flying hours. For the cost of the flying hours, 95% is hedged of which 80% is through forward exchange contracts and 15% is through forward exchange options. The derivative contracts are for a term of 10 years ending 30 August 2030.

Foreign Exchange Sensitivity Analysis

(\$ thousand)						
		Carrying amount	-5%		+5%	
			Net result	Fair value through OCI	Net result	Fair value through OCI
2022						
Contractual Financial Assets						
Derivative financial instruments	Note 6.1	862	-	(263)	-	188
Total Impact		862	-	(263)	-	188
Contractual Financial Liabilities						
Derivative financial instruments	Note 6.3	4,274	-	(3,437)	-	3,101
Total Impact		4,274	-	(3,437)	-	3,101

(\$ thousand)						
		Carrying amount	-5%		+5%	
			Net result	Fair value through OCI	Net result	Fair value through OCI
2021						
Contractual Financial Assets						
Derivative financial instruments	Note 6.1	304	-	(121)	-	109
Total Impact		304	-	(121)	-	109
Contractual Financial Liabilities						
Derivative financial instruments	Note 6.3	13,745	-	(3,732)	-	3,376
Total Impact		13,745	-	(3,732)	-	3,376

8.1 Financial Instruments Specific Disclosures (Cont'd)

8.1.2 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (Cont'd)

Financial Instruments: Market Risk (cont'd)

Cash Flow Hedges

As at 30 June 2022, Victoria Police held the following instruments to hedge exposures to changes in foreign currencies.

(\$ thousand)			
	Maturity		
	Up to 6 Months	6 – 12 Months	More than 1 Year
2022			
Foreign Currency Risk			
Forward Exchange Contracts (Nominal Value)			
AUD equivalent of net exposure to USD	4,742	4,750	69,800
Average AUD:USD forward contract rate	0.64	0.64	0.62

(\$ thousand)			
	Maturity		
	Up to 6 Months	6 – 12 Months	More than 1 Year
2021			
Foreign Currency Risk			
Forward Exchange Contracts (Nominal Value)			
AUD equivalent of net exposure to USD	4,733	4,736	79,292
Average AUD:USD forward contract rate	0.64	0.64	0.63

8.1 Financial Instruments Specific Disclosures (Cont'd)

8.1.2 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (Cont'd)

Financial Instruments: Market Risk (cont'd)

Cash Flow Hedges (Cont'd)

The amounts at reporting date relating to items designated as hedged items were as follows:

	(\$ thousand)		
	Hedging reserve	Cost of hedging reserve	Total
2022			
Balance at 1 July 2021	11,722	3,670	15,392
Cash Flow Hedges			
Effective portion of changes in fair value:			
Financial instruments assets	-	(779)	(779)
Financial instruments liability	(8,700)	(2,156)	(10,856)
Amount reclassified to Comprehensive Operating Statement:			
Foreign currency risk – other items – assets	-	-	-
Foreign currency risk – other items – liability	1,119	267	1,386
Amount included in the cost of non-financial items:			
Foreign currency risk – services rendered	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2022	4,141	1,002	5,143

8.1 Financial Instruments Specific Disclosures (Cont'd)

8.1.2 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (Cont'd)

Financial Instruments: Market Risk (cont'd)

Cash Flow Hedges (Cont'd)

	(\$ thousand)		
	Hedging reserve	Cost of hedging reserve	Total
2021			
Balance at 1 July 2020	5,391	2,413	7,804
Cash Flow Hedges			
Effective portion of changes in fair value:			
Financial instruments assets	-	648	648
Financial instruments liability	5,212	405	5,617
Amount reclassified to Comprehensive Operating Statement:			
Foreign currency risk – other items – assets	-	-	-
Foreign currency risk – other items – liability	1,119	204	1,323
Amount included in the cost of non-financial items:			
Foreign currency risk – services rendered	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2021	11,722	3,670	15,391

8.1 Financial Instruments Specific Disclosures (Cont'd)

8.1.2 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (Cont'd)

Financial Instruments: Market Risk (cont'd)

Cash Flow Hedges (cont'd)

The amounts relating to items designated as hedging instruments and hedge ineffectiveness were as follows.

2022	Note	Carrying Amount		Line item in the Balance Sheet where the hedging instrument is included	Changes in the value of hedging instrument recognised in OCI	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in Comprehensive Operating Statement	Line item in Comprehensive Operating Statement that includes hedge ineffectiveness ^(a)
		Assets	Liabilities				
Foreign Currency Risk							
Derivative financial instruments	6.1	862	-	Receivables	558	-	Operating expenses
	6.3	-	(4,274)	Payables	9,470	-	Operating expenses
Total		862	(4,274)		10,028		

2021	Note	Carrying Amount		Line item in the Balance Sheet where the hedging instrument is included	Changes in the value of hedging instrument recognised in OCI	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in Comprehensive Operating Statement	Line item in Comprehensive Operating Statement that includes hedge ineffectiveness ^(a)
		Assets	Liabilities				
Foreign Currency Risk							
Derivative financial instruments	6.1	304	-	Receivables	(832)	-	-
	6.3	-	(13,745)	Payables	(6,940)	-	-
Total		304	(13,745)		(7,772)		

Note:

(a) When there are no amounts falling under these categories for both current and prior periods, they are denoted as '-'.

	Cost of hedging recognised in OCI	Hedging reserves in OCI	Amount from hedging reserves transferred to cost of service rendered	Amount from cost of hedging transferred to cost of service rendered	Amount reclassified from hedging reserves to Comprehensive Operating Statement	Amount reclassified from cost of hedging reserves to Comprehensive Operating Statement	Line item in Comprehensive Operating Statement that is affected by the reclassification
	868	-	Not applicable	Not applicable	-	-	Operating expenses
	134	4,141	Not applicable	Not applicable	(1,119)	(267)	Operating expenses
	1,002	4,141	-	-	(1,119)	(267)	

	Cost of hedging recognised in OCI	Hedging reserves in OCI	Amount from hedging reserves transferred to cost of service rendered	Amount from cost of hedging transferred to cost of service rendered	Amount reclassified from hedging reserves to Comprehensive Operating Statement	Amount reclassified from cost of hedging reserves to Comprehensive Operating Statement	Line item in Comprehensive Operating Statement that is affected by the reclassification
	1,646	-	Not applicable	Not applicable	-	-	Operating expenses
	2,023	11,722	Not applicable	Not applicable	(1,119)	(204)	Operating expenses
	3,669	11,722	-	-	(1,119)	(204)	

8.2 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but are disclosed and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value. Contingent assets and liabilities are presented inclusive of GST receivable or payable respectively.

Contingent assets

Contingent assets are possible assets that arise from past events, whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

These are classified as either quantifiable, where the potential economic benefit is known, or non-quantifiable.

No contingent assets have been recognised for the year ended 30 June 2022 (2021: Nil).

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are:

- possible obligations that arise from past events, whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or
- present obligations that arise from past events but are not recognised because:
 - it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations; or
 - the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent liabilities are classified as either quantifiable or non-quantifiable.

Non-quantifiable contingent liabilities

Non-quantifiable contingent liabilities include potential obligations arising from indemnities provided in relation to transactions (including financial arrangements and consultancy services) as well as for directors and administrators, performance guarantees, warranties and letters of comfort, deeds in respect of certain obligations and unclaimed monies, which may be subject to future claims by the general public against the state.

Since the conclusion of the Royal Commission into the Management of Police Informants (RCMPI), the State of Victoria (Victoria Police) have been served with a number of civil claims. These civil claims and a number of Court of Appeal criminal matters, as well as ongoing disclosure work by Victoria Police will likely dictate whether further claims are received. Given those circumstances, it is not possible to reliably quantify any contingent liabilities relating to potential matters arising from the conduct explored by the RCMPPI.

Quantifiable contingent liabilities

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Legal proceedings and disputes ^(a)	56,750	58,153
Total Contingent Liabilities	56,750	58,153

Note:

(a) These estimates are based on a separate assessment of all Victoria Police files by our legal advisors.

8.3 Fair Value Determination

Significant judgement: Fair value measurements of assets and liabilities

This section sets out information on how Victoria Police determines fair value for financial reporting purposes. Fair value is the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The following assets and liabilities are carried at fair value:

- financial assets and liabilities at fair value through the Comprehensive Operating Statement;
- land, buildings, infrastructure, plant and equipment; and
- right-of-use assets.

In addition, the fair values of other assets and liabilities that are carried at amortised cost, also need to be determined for disclosure purposes.

Victoria Police determines the policies and procedures for determining fair values for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities as required.

Fair Value Hierarchy

In determining fair values, a number of inputs are used. To increase consistency and comparability in the financial statements, these inputs are categorised into three levels, also known as the fair value hierarchy. The levels are as follows:

Level 1 – quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and

Level 3 – valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

Victoria Police determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Valuer-General Victoria (VGV) is Victoria Police's independent valuation agency. Victoria Police, in conjunction with VGV, monitors changes in the fair value of each asset and liability through relevant data sources to determine whether revaluation is required.

For those assets and liabilities for which fair values are determined, the following disclosures are provided:

- carrying amount and the fair value (which would be the same for those assets measured at fair value);
- which level of the fair value hierarchy was used to determine the fair value; and
- in respect of those assets and liabilities subject to fair value determination using Level 3 inputs:
 - a reconciliation of the movements in fair values from the beginning of the year to the end; and
 - details of significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value determination.

This section is divided between disclosures in connection with fair value determination for financial instruments (refer to Note 8.3.1 Fair Value Determination of Financial Assets and Liabilities) and non-financial physical assets (refer to Note 8.3.2 Fair Value Determination: Non-Financial Physical Assets).

8.3 Fair Value Determination (Cont'd)

8.3.1 Fair Value Determination of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities are determined as follows:

- Level 1** – The fair value of financial instruments with standard terms and conditions and traded in active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices;
- Level 2** – The fair value is determined using inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the financial asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3** – The fair value is determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using unobservable market inputs.

Victoria Police currently holds Level 1 financial instruments. We consider the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial report to be a fair approximation of their fair value, because of the short-term nature of the financial instruments and the expectation that they will be paid in full by the end of 2022–23 reporting period with the exception of derivative financial instruments and borrowings.

These financial instruments include:

Financial Assets	Financial Liabilities
Cash and deposits	Payables:
Receivables:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Purchase of supplies and services• Amounts payable to government and agencies• Other payables• Derivative financial instrument
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sales of goods and services• Other receivables• Derivative financial instrument	
Investment and other contractual assets:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Term deposits	

8.3 Fair Value Determination (Cont'd)

8.3.2 Fair Value Determination: Non-Financial Physical Assets

Fair Value Measurement Hierarchy ^(a)

(\$ thousand)					
	Note	Carrying Amount as at 30 June 2022	Fair Value Measurement at End of Reporting Period Using:		
			Level 1 ^(a)	Level 2 ^(a)	Level 3 ^(a)
2022					
Crown Land and Land at Fair Value					
Non-specialised land ^(b)		25,220	-	25,220	-
Specialised land		646,905	-	-	646,905
Total of Crown Land at Fair Value		672,125	-	25,220	646,905
Buildings at Fair Value					
Non-specialised buildings ^(b)		35,764	-	35,764	-
Specialised buildings		2,278,412	-	-	2,278,412
Heritage assets ^(c)		64,241	-	-	64,241
Leasehold improvement ^(d)		196,942	-	-	196,942
Total of Buildings at Fair Value		2,575,359	-	35,764	2,539,595
Plant, Equipment and Vehicles at Fair Value					
Plant and equipment		361,788	-	-	361,788
Total Plant, Equipment and Vehicles at Fair Value		361,788	-	-	361,788
Cultural Assets at Fair Value					
Artworks		5,288	-	-	5,288
Total of Cultural Assets at Fair Value		5,288	-	-	5,288

Notes:

(a) Classified in accordance with the fair value hierarchy.

(b) Non-specialised land and buildings are residential properties used by Sworn members.

(c) These heritage assets cannot be modified nor disposed of without formal ministerial approval.

(d) This amount forms part of the balance for Buildings at Fair Value (Excluding Heritage Buildings) in Note 5.1 Property, Plant and Equipment.

8.3 Fair Value Determination (Cont'd)

8.3.2 Fair Value Determination: Non-Financial Physical Assets

Fair Value Measurement Hierarchy

(\$ thousand)					
	Note	Carrying Amount as at 30 June 2021	Fair Value Measurement at End of Reporting Period Using:		
			Level 1 ^(a)	Level 2 ^(a)	Level 3 ^(a)
2021					
Crown Land and land at Fair Value					
Non-specialised land (b)		24,845	-	24,845	-
Specialised land		626,437	-	-	626,437
Total of Land at Fair Value		651,282	-	24,845	626,437
Buildings at Fair Value					
Non-specialised buildings (b)		35,778	-	35,778	-
Specialised buildings		2,340,681	-	-	2,340,682
Heritage assets (c)		67,126	-	-	67,126
Leasehold improvement (d)		174,090	-	-	174,090
Total of Buildings at Fair Value		2,617,675	-	35,778	2,581,898
Plant, Equipment and Vehicles at Fair Value					
Plant and equipment		374,292	-	-	374,292
Total Plant, Equipment and Vehicles at Fair Value		374,292	-	-	374,292
Cultural Assets at Fair Value					
Artworks		5,239	-	-	5,239
Total of Cultural Assets at Fair Value		5,239	-	-	5,239

Notes:

(a) Classified in accordance with the fair value hierarchy.

(b) Non-specialised land and buildings are residential properties used by Sworn members.

(c) These heritage assets cannot be modified nor disposed of without formal ministerial approval.

(d) This amount forms part of the balance for Buildings at Fair Value (Excluding Heritage Buildings) in Note 5.1 Property, Plant and Equipment.

8.3 Fair Value Determination (Cont'd)

8.3.2 Fair Value Determination: Non-Financial Physical Assets (Cont'd)

Fair Value Measurement Hierarchy (Cont'd)

There have been no transfers between levels during the year.

Non-specialised land and non-specialised buildings are valued using the market approach and current replacement cost whereby assets are compared to recent comparable sales or sales of comparable assets that are considered to have nominal value.

Every five years, an independent valuation of land and buildings is performed by the Valuer-General Victoria (VGV) to determine the fair value using the market approach. The last independent valuation was performed during the 2020–21 financial year. The fair value of assets was determined by analysing sales and allowing for share, size, topography, location and other relevant factors specific to the asset being valued. From this analysis, an appropriate rate per square metre has been applied to the subject asset. During the intervening periods, fair value assessment using the indices provided by VGV is performed on a semi-annual basis as required by FRD 103 Non-Financial Physical Assets to determine that the carrying values of land and building approximate fair values.

At 30 June 2022, the market in which the properties' fair values assessed are significantly impacted by the uncertainty, that COVID-19 and current market conditions driven by shortages of materials and labour have caused. The market conditions are rapidly changing at present. Due to these factors, management considers that there is valuation uncertainty with regards to the fair values of assets at 30 June 2022.

For artwork, valuation of the assets is determined by a comparison to similar examples of the artist's work in existence throughout Australia and research on recent prices paid for similar examples offered at auctions or through art galleries.

To the extent that non-specialised land and non-specialised buildings do not contain significant, unobservable adjustments, these assets are classified as Level 2 under the market approach.

Specialised land and specialised buildings: The market approach is also used for specialised land, although is adjusted for the community service obligation (CSO) to reflect the specialised nature of the land being valued.

The CSO adjustment is a reflection of the valuer's assessment of the impact of restrictions associated with an asset to the extent that is also equally applicable to market participants. This approach is in light of the highest and best use consideration required for fair value measurement and takes into account the use of the asset that is physically possible, legally permissible, and financially feasible. As adjustments of CSO are considered significant unobservable inputs, specialised land would be classified as Level 3 assets. A significant increase or decrease in the CSO adjustment would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value.

For the majority of Victoria Police's specialised buildings, the current replacement cost method is used, adjusting for the associated depreciations. As depreciation adjustments are considered significant, unobservable inputs in nature, specialised buildings are classified as Level 3 fair value measurements.

The last independent valuation of Victoria Police's specialised land and specialised buildings was performed by VGV in the 2020–21 financial year. The valuation was performed using the market approach adjusted for CSO. The effective date of the valuation was 30 June 2021.

Heritage assets are valued using the current replacement cost method. This cost generally represents the replacement cost of the building/component after applying depreciation rates on a useful life basis. However, for some heritage and iconic assets, the cost may be the reproduction cost rather than the current replacement cost if those assets' service potential could only be replaced by reproducing them with the same materials.

Where it has not been possible to examine hidden works such as structural frames and floors, the use of reasonable materials and methods of construction have been assumed bearing in mind the age and nature of the building. The estimated cost of reconstruction including structure services and finishes, also factors in any heritage classifications as applicable.

An independent valuation of Victoria Police's heritage assets was performed by VGV. The valuation was performed based on the current replacement cost of the assets. The effective date of the valuation was 30 June 2021. As adjustments of heritage assets are considered significant unobservable inputs, these assets would be classified as Level 3 assets.

8.3 Fair Value Determination (Cont'd)

8.3.2 Fair Value Determination: Non-Financial Physical Assets (Cont'd)

Artworks

Artworks are held at fair value. The market approach is also used for artworks. Any adjustments to artworks are considered significant unobservable inputs, as such these assets would be classified as Level 3 assets.

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are held at fair value. When plant and equipment are specialised in use, such that they are rarely sold other than as part of a going concern, fair value is determined using the current replacement cost method. Any adjustments of plant and equipment are considered significant unobservable inputs, as such these assets would be classified as Level 3 assets.

There were no changes in valuation techniques throughout the period to 30 June 2022.

For all assets measured at fair value, the current use is considered the highest and best use.

Vehicles

Vehicles are valued using the current replacement cost method. Victoria Police acquires new vehicles and at times disposes of them before the end of their economic life. The process of acquisition, use and disposal in the market is managed by experienced fleet managers in Victoria Police who set relevant depreciation rates during use to reflect the utilisation of the vehicles.

Reconciliation of Level 3 Fair Value Movements

	(\$ thousand)					
	Specialised Land	Specialised Buildings	Heritage Buildings	Leasehold Improvement	Plant and Equipment	Cultural Artworks
2022						
Opening balance	626,438	2,340,681	67,126	174,090	374,293	5,239
Purchases/Additions	-	773	723	6	81,795	49
Sales/Disposals	(735)	-	-	-	(18,660)	-
Assets free of charge	2,771	-	-	-	363	-
Movement to carrying value of right-of-use assets	-	(4,351)	-	-	-	-
Assets recognised for first time	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers:						
In (out) of level 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
In (out) of assets under construction	14,826	63,420	237	36,042	14,480	-
Between asset classes	-	(35)	-	310	(274)	-
From contributed capital	4,250	-	-	-	-	-
Gains or losses recognised in net result:						
Depreciation	(644)	(122,077)	(3,844)	(13,505)	(90,210)	-
Subtotal	20,468	(62,270)	(2,884)	22,853	(12,506)	49
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance	646,906	2,278,411	64,242	196,943	361,787	5,288

8.3 Fair Value Determination (Cont'd)

8.3.2 Fair Value Determination: Non-Financial Physical Assets (Cont'd)

	(\$ thousand)					
	Specialised Land	Specialised Buildings	Heritage Buildings	Leasehold Improvement	Plant and Equipment	Cultural Artworks
2021						
Opening balance	485,163	1,509,274	72,118	75,371	281,172	4,879
Purchases/Additions	14,958	1,016,877	-	62	164,586	-
Sales	-	-	-	-	(15,340)	-
Assets free of charge	-	-	-	-	183	-
Assets recognised for first time	-	-	-	-	49	-
Transfers:						
In (out) of level 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
In (out) of assets under construction	5,811	38,784	437	110,668	35,126	-
Between asset classes	-	1,871	-	27	(1,899)	-
From contributed capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gains or losses recognised in net result:						
Depreciation	(590)	(113,260)	(2,860)	(12,038)	(89,584)	-
Subtotal	20,179	944,272	(2,423)	98,719	93,121	-
Revaluation ^(a)	121,096	(112,865)	(2,569)	-	-	360
Closing Balance	626,438	2,340,681	67,126	174,090	374,293	5,239

Note:

(a) This balance relates to a correction of the prior year's managerial revaluation.

8.3 Fair Value Determination (Cont'd)

8.3.2 Fair Value Determination: Non-Financial Physical Assets (Cont'd)

Description of Significant Unobservable Inputs to Level 3 Valuations

Asset Class	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Range (Weighted Average)	Sensitivity Of Fair Value Measurement to Changes in Significant Unobservable Inputs
Specialised Land	Market approach	Community Service Obligation (CSO) adjustment	10% – 45%	A significant increase or decrease in the CSO adjustment would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value.
Specialised Buildings	Market approach	Community Service Obligation (CSO) adjustment	10% – 45%	A significant increase or decrease in the CSO adjustment would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value.
	Current replacement cost	Direct cost per square metre	Range: \$39 – \$14,920/m ² (Avg: \$1,246/m ²)	A significant increase or decrease in direct cost per square metre adjustment would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.
		Useful life of specialised buildings	10-50 years	A significant increase or decrease in the estimated useful life of the asset would result in a significantly higher or lower valuation.
Heritage Assets	Current replacement cost	Direct cost per square metre	Range: \$300 – \$5,986/m ² (Avg: \$1,124/m ²)	A significant increase or decrease in direct cost per square metre adjustment would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.
		Useful life of heritage assets	18–50 years	A significant increase or decrease in the estimated useful life of the asset would result in a significantly higher or lower valuation.
Leasehold Improvements	Current replacement cost	Cost per lease	Range: \$149 – \$46,859,555 (Avg: \$1,036,620 per lease)	A significant increase or decrease in cost per lease would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.
		Lease period	1–30 years	A significant increase or decrease in the estimated useful life of the asset would result in a significantly higher or lower valuation.
Plant and Equipment	Current replacement cost	Cost per unit	Range: \$43 – \$6,854,166 (Avg: \$23,228 per unit)	A significant increase or decrease in cost per unit would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.
		Useful life of plant and equipment	2–40 years	A significant increase or decrease in the estimated useful life of the asset would result in a significantly higher or lower valuation.
Cultural Artworks	Market approach	Cost per unit	Range: \$1,500 – \$2,400,000 (Avg: \$188,856 per unit)	A significant increase or decrease in cost per unit would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.
		Useful life of cultural artworks	23–100 years	A significant increase or decrease in the estimated useful life of the asset would result in a significantly higher or lower valuation.

Note:

Significant unobservable inputs have remained unchanged since 30 June 2021.

9. Other Disclosures

Introduction

This section includes those additional disclosures required by accounting standards or otherwise, that are material for the understanding of this financial report.

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9.1 Other Economic Flows Included In Net Result

Other economic flows measure the change in volume or value of assets or liabilities that do not result from transactions.

Other gains/(losses) from other economic flows include the gains or losses from:

- the revaluation of the present value of the long service leave liability due to changes in the bond interest rates; and
- reclassified amounts relating to fair value through other comprehensive income from the reserves to net result due to a disposal or derecognition of the financial instrument. This does not include reclassification between equity accounts due to machinery of government changes or 'other transfers' of assets.

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Net Gain/(Loss) on Non-Financial Assets		
Net gain on disposal of plant, equipment and motor vehicles	13,856	15,637
Assets recognised for the first time	1,496	60
Total Net Gain/(Loss) on Non-Financial Assets	15,352	15,697
Other Gain/(Loss) from Other Economic Flows		
Net gain/(loss) arising from revaluation of long service leave liability (a)	68,111	9,651
Net gain/(loss) from bad/doubtful debts	1,726	(3,218)
Total Other Gain/(Loss) from Other Economic Flows	69,837	6,433

Note:

(a) Revaluation gain/(loss) are due to changes in bond rates.

Net Gain/(Loss) on Non-Financial Assets

Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets and liabilities includes realised and unrealised gains and losses as follows:

- **Disposal of Non-Financial Assets**
Any gain or loss on the sale of non-financial assets is recognised at the date of disposal and is determined after deducting from the proceeds the carrying value of the asset at the time.
- **Impairment of Non-Financial Assets**
Refer to Note 5.1 Property, Plant and Equipment.

Net Gain/(Loss) on Disposal of Non-Financial Assets

Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets and liabilities includes realised and unrealised gains and losses as follows:

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Proceeds from disposal of plant, equipment and motor vehicles	30,860	26,660
Written down value of assets sold/disposed of	(17,004)	(11,023)
Net Gain/(Loss) on Disposal of Non-Financial Assets	13,856	15,637

9.2 Responsible Persons

In accordance with the Ministerial Directions issued by the Assistant Treasurer under the *Financial Management Act 1994* (FMA), the following disclosures are made regarding responsible persons for the reporting period.

Names

The persons who held the positions of Ministers and Accountable Officers in Victoria Police are as follows:

Responsible Ministers			
Minister for Police and Emergency Services	The Hon. Lisa Neville MP	23 August 2021	
Minister for Police		24 August 2021 to 15 January 2022 26 January 2022 to 28 May 2022 6 June 2022 to 27 June 2022	
Acting Minister for Police and Emergency Services	The Hon. Danny Pearson MP	1 July 2021 to 22 August 2021	
Minister for Police		16 – 25 January 2022	
Acting Minister for Police	The Hon. Jaclyn Symes MP	29 May 2022 to 5 June 2022	
Minister for Police	The Hon. Anthony Carbines MP	27 June 2022 to 30 June 2022	
Accountable Officers			
Chief Commissioner of Police	Shane Patton APM	1 July 2021 to 7 July 2021 20 July 2021 to 12 May 2022 25 May 2022 to 30 June 2022	
Acting Chief Commissioner of Police		Wendy Steendam APM	8 July 2021 to 19 July 2021
Acting Chief Commissioner of Police		Richard Nugent APM	13 May 2022 to 24 May 2022

Remuneration

Total remuneration including long service leave payments, redundancy payments and retirement benefits received or receivable by the Accountable Officer in connection with the management of Victoria Police during the reporting period was in the range of \$670,000 and \$680,999 (2021: \$630,000 and \$640,999).

9.3 Remuneration of Senior Executive Service (SES) Officers

Remuneration of Senior Executive Service (SES) Officers

The number of SES officers (other than the Minister, Accountable Officer and Governor-in-Council (GIC) appointees) and their total remuneration during the reporting period are shown in the table below. Total annualised employee equivalents provides a measure of full-time equivalent executive officers over the reporting period.

Remuneration comprises employee benefits (as defined in AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*) in all forms of consideration paid, payable or provided by the entity, or on behalf of the entity, in exchange for services rendered, and is disclosed in the following categories.

a) Short-term employee benefits include amounts such as wages, salaries, annual leave or sick leave that are usually paid or payable on a regular basis, as well as non-monetary benefits such as allowances and free or subsidised goods or services.

b) Post-employment benefits include pensions and other retirement benefits paid or payable on a discrete basis when employment has ceased.

c) Other long-term benefits include long service leave, other long-service benefit or deferred compensation.

d) Termination benefits include termination of employment payments, such as severance packages.

Several factors affected total remuneration payable to SES officers over the year. A number of employment contracts were completed and renegotiated and a number of SES officers retired or resigned in the past year. The impact of this is shown in the table below.

Remuneration of SES officers <i>(including Key Management Personnel disclosed in Note 9.4 Related Parties and excluding GIC appointees)</i>	(\$ thousand)	
	Total Remuneration	
	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	15,587	11,433
Post employment benefits	1,825	1,399
Other long-term benefits	346	260
Termination benefits	-	395
Total Remuneration	17,758	13,487
Total Number Of Ses Officers ^(a)	63	54
Total Annualised Employee Equivalent ^(b)	48	45

Notes:

(a) The total number of SES officers includes persons who meet the definition of Key Management Personnel (KMP) of the entity under AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures and are also reported within the related parties note disclosure (refer to Note 9.4 Related Parties). This number includes all SES officers that have been employed during the year, including those who have left Victoria Police during the course of the year.

(b) Annualised employee equivalent is based on paid working hours of 38 ordinary hours per week over the 52 weeks for a reporting period.

9.4 Related Parties

Victoria Police is a wholly owned and controlled entity of the State of Victoria. Related parties of Victoria Police include:

- all key management personnel and their close family members and personal business interests (controlled entities, joint ventures and entities that they have significant influence over); and
- all Cabinet Ministers and their close family members; and
- all departments and public sector entities that are controlled and consolidated into the whole of state consolidated financial statements.

Significant transactions with government-related entities

Victoria Police received funding and made payments to the Consolidated Fund of \$4.08 billion and \$43.8 million respectively (2021: \$4.09 billion and \$59.33 million respectively).

During the year, Victoria Police incurred the following material government related entity transactions and balances at year-end 30 June 2022. All related party transactions have been entered into on an arm's-length basis.

2022						(\$ thousand)
Receipts/Receivables	Portfolio Dept	Receipts		Balance Outstanding		
Entity		Nature	Amount	Nature	Amount	
Department of Justice and Community Safety	DJCS	Grants	4,082,978	Receivables	451	
		Other Income	895			
		Contributions	302			
Department of Treasury and Finance	DTF	Other Income	91	Receivables	908,304	
		Contributions	200			
Office of the Governor	DPC	Protective Services	2,718	Receivables	-	
Family Safety Victoria	DFFH	Contributions	1,492	Receivables	-	
Transport Accident Commission	DoT	Contributions	116	Receivables	25	
	DoT	Grants	3,496			
Worksafe Victoria	DJCS	Contributions	3,234	Receivables	-	
Victorian Managed Insurance Authority	DTF	Insurance	-	Receivables	-	
Victorian WorkCover Authority	DJCS	Contributions	26	Receivables	1,607	

Note:

The amount owing from the Victorian Government as disclosed in Note 6.1 Receivables are amounts due from the Department of Treasury and Finance. This amount relates to all funding commitments incurred and drawdowns through grants from the Consolidated Funds.

9.4 Related Parties (Cont'd)

Significant transactions with government-related entities (cont'd)

2022						(\$ thousand)
Payments/Liabilities	Portfolio Dept	Payments		Balance Outstanding		
Entity		Nature	Amount	Nature	Amount	
Court Services of Victoria	CSV	Court Services	2,725	Payables	64	
Department of Justice and Community Safety	DJCS	Various Expenses	418	Payables	45	
Department of Premier and Cabinet	DPC	IT Services	3,217	Payables	622	
Department of Treasury and Finance	DTF	Various Expenses	47,849	Payables	-	
Department of Transport	DoT	Licensing Services	2,415	Payables	475	
Emergency Services Telecommunication Authority	DJCS	Tele-Communications	70,216	Payables	310	
State Revenue Office	DTF	Payroll Tax	133,362	Payables	10,820	
Victorian Interpreting and Translating Service	DPC	Interpreting Services	995	Payables	-	
VicRoads	DoT	Registration & Records Check	968	Payables	-	
VicFleet Lease Management	DTF	Leasing of Motor Vehicles	47,032	Payables	131,245	
Victoria Government Solicitors Office	DJCS	Legal Expenses	30,013	Payables	822	
Victoria Institute of Forensic Medicine	DJCS	Forensic Medical Services	12,018	Payables	1,281	
Victoria WorkCover Authority	DJCS	Insurance	143,391	Payables	-	
Victoria Managed Insurance Authority	DTF	Insurance	7,811	Payables	994	

2021						(\$ thousand)
Receipts/Receivables	Portfolio Dept	Receipts		Balance Outstanding		
Entity		Nature	Amount	Nature	Amount	
Department of Justice and Community Safety	DJCS	Grants	4,088,960	Receivables	685,234	
		Other Income	990			
Department of Environment Land Water and Planning	DPC	Grants	1,445	Receivables	-	
Department of Premier and Cabinet	DoT	Grants	3,129	Receivables	-	
Transport Accident Commission	DoT	Contributions	1,695	Receivables	791	
		Grants	4,623			
Victorian Managed Insurance Authority	DTF	Insurance	15,271	Receivables	-	
Victorian WorkCover Authority	DJCS	Grants	53	Receivables	-	
		Other Income	2,000			

Note:

The amount owing from the Victorian Government as disclosed in Note 6.1 Receivables are amounts due from the Department of Treasury and Finance. This amount relates to all funding commitments incurred and drawdowns through grants from the Consolidated Funds.

9.4 Related Parties (Cont'd)

Significant transactions with government-related entities (cont'd)

2021				(\$ thousand)	
Payments/Liabilities	Portfolio Dept	Payments		Balance Outstanding	
Entity		Nature	Amount	Nature	Amount
Court Services of Victoria	CSV	Court Services	2,478	Payables	-
Department of Justice and Community Safety	DJCS	Various Expenses	198	Payables	2,736
Department of Premier and Cabinet	DPC	Various Expenses	1,564	Payables	33
Department of Treasury and Finance	DTF	Various Expenses	14,875	Payables	-
Emergency Services Telecommunication Authority	DJCS	Tele-Communications	70,203	Payables	-
State Revenue Office	DTF	Payroll Tax	128,639	Payables	10,136
Victorian Interpreting and Translating Service	DPC	Interpreting Services	1,033	Payables	-
VicRoads	DoT	Registration & Records Check	531	Payables	6
VicFleet Lease Management	DTF	Leasing of Motor Vehicles	41,321	Payables	114,232
Victoria Government Solicitors Office	DJCS	Legal Expenses	13,723	Payables	76
Victoria Institute of Forensic Medicine	DJCS	Forensic Medical Services	11,933	Payables	811
Victoria WorkCover Authority	DJCS	Insurance	117,186	Payables	-
Victoria Managed Insurance Authority	DTF	Insurance	5,274	Payables	-
		Various Expenses	301		-

Key Management Personnel

The compensation detailed below only includes salaries and benefits of key management personnel of Victoria Police Executive Command. As at 30 June 2022, the Victoria Police Executive Command is made up of 8 members. The members comprise the Chief Commissioner of Victoria Police, Deputy Commissioners, Deputy Secretaries and an Independent Member. It excludes the salaries and benefits received by the Portfolio Minister where the remuneration and allowances are set by the *Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968* and are reported within the state's Annual Financial Report.

	(\$ thousand)	
	Total Remuneration	
	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	3,329	2,917
Post employment benefits	152	542
Other long-term benefits	82	67
Termination benefits	-	194
Total Remuneration	3,563	3,720

9.4 Related Parties (Cont'd)

Significant transactions with government-related entities (cont'd)

Transactions with key management personnel and other related parties

Given the breadth and depth of state government activities, related parties transact with the Victorian public sector in a manner consistent with other members of the public e.g. stamp duty and other government fees and charges. Further employment of processes within the Victorian public sector occur on terms and conditions consistent with the *Public Administration Act 2004* and Codes of Conduct and Standards issued by the Victorian Public Sector Commission. Procurement processes occur on terms and conditions consistent with the Victorian Government Procurement Board requirements.

Outside of normal citizen type transactions with Victoria Police, there were no related party transactions that involved key management personnel and their close family members. No provision has been required, nor any expense recognised, for impairment of receivables from related parties.

9.5 Subsequent Events

There are no known material subsequent events for the current reporting year.

9.6 COVID-19 Statement

Victoria Police has incurred direct additional costs of approximately \$118.9 million in 2021–22 related to COVID-19 which have been reflected in the financial statements primarily under Employee Expense (Note 3.1.1) and within Note 3.3 Operating Expenses for travel and accommodation, property and rental & maintenance expenses. The costs incurred relate primarily to the purchasing of additional health and wellbeing items/services, travel and accommodation, sworn members overtime and vehicle/station/equipment cleaning.

The operational requirements for Victoria Police arising from Victoria's state of emergency and disaster had a significant financial impact in the 2021–22 financial year.

9.7 Other Accounting Policies

Assets and Services Provided Free of Charge or for Nominal Consideration

Contributions of resources provided free of charge or for nominal consideration are recognised at their fair value when the transferee obtains control over them, irrespective of whether restrictions or conditions are imposed over the use of the contributions unless received from another government department or agency as a consequence of a restructuring of administrative arrangements. In the latter case, such a transfer will be recognised at its carrying value. Contributions in the form of services are only recognised when a fair value can be reliably determined and the service would have been purchased.

Contributions by Owners

Consistent with the requirements of AASB 1004 *Contributions*, contributions by the owner (that is, contributed capital and its repayment) are treated as equity transactions and, therefore, do not form part of the income and expenses of Victoria Police.

Additions to net assets which have been designated as contributions by owners are recognised as contributed capital. Other transfers that are in the nature of contributions or distributions have also been designated as contributions by owners.

Transfers of net assets arising from administrative restructurings are treated as distributions to or contributions by owners. Transfers of net liabilities arising from administrative restructurings are treated as distributions to owners.

9.8 Australian Accounting Standards Issued That Are Not Yet Effective

Certain new and revised accounting standards have been issued but are not effective for the 2021–22 reporting period. These accounting standards have not been applied to the Model Financial Statements. The state is reviewing its existing policies and assessing the potential implications of these accounting standards which include:

AASB 2020-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current

This Standard amends AASB 101 to clarify requirements for the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position as current or non-current. It initially applied to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 with earlier application permitted however the AASB has recently issued AASB 2020-6 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Deferral of Effective Date* to defer the application by one year to periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Victoria Police will not early adopt the standard.

Victoria Police is in the process of analysing the impacts of this standard. However, it is not anticipated to have a material impact.

Several other amending standards and AASB interpretations have been issued that apply to future reporting periods, but are considered to have limited impact on Victoria Police's reporting.

- AASB 17 *Insurance Contracts*
- AASB 2020-3 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements 2018-2020 and Other Amendments*
- AASB 2021-2 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definitions of Accounting Estimates*
- AASB 2021-5 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction*
- AASB 2021-6 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies: Tier 2 and Other Australian Accounting Standards Amendments*
- AASB 2021-7 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 and Editorial Corrections*

9.9 Style Conventions

Figures in the tables and in the text have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated. Discrepancies in tables between totals and sums of components reflect rounding. Percentage variations in all tables are based on the underlying unrounded amounts.

The notation used in the tables is as follows:

- zero or rounded to zero
- (xxx.x) negative numbers
- 200x year period

7. Appendices

Appendix A: Disclosure Index

Table: 7.1: *Disclosure Index*

Legislation Requirement		Page Reference	Legislation Requirement		Page Reference
Standing Directions (SD) & Financial Reporting Directions (FRD)					
Report of Operations					
Charter and Purpose					
FRD 22	Manner of establishment and the relevant Ministers	3, 149	FRD 22	Summary of operational and budgetary objectives, including performance against the objectives and significant achievements	13-21
FRD 22	Purpose, functions, powers and duties	3-4	FRD 22	Statement on any events occurring after balance date which may significantly affect the entity's operations in subsequent reporting periods	154
FRD 8	Departmental objectives, indicators and outputs	13-19	FRD 22	Expenditure on consultancies – detail of consultancies over \$10,000, details of consultancies under \$10,000	40
FRD 22	Nature and range of services provided	3	FRD 22	Expenditure on government advertising	39
FRD 22	Key initiatives and projects	22-37	FRD 22	Discussion and analysis of the entity's operating results and financial position – including details about any significant factors that affect the entity's performance	13-21
Management and Structure					
FRD 22	Organisational chart	5	FRD 22	Disclosure of ICT expenditure	39
FRD 22	Audit and Risk Committee membership	8	FRD 22	Statement on National Competition Policy	41
Financial And Other Information					
FRD 8	Performance against output performance measures	16-17	FRD 22	Application and operation of <i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i>	40-41
FRD 8	Budget portfolio outcomes	158-162	FRD 22	Compliance with building and maintenance provisions of <i>Building Act 1993</i>	41
FRD 10	Disclosure index	156-157	FRD 22	Application and operation of the <i>Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012</i>	41-42
FRD 12	Disclosure of major contracts	40	FRD 22	Statement, to the extent applicable, that the information disclosed in accordance with FRD 15 is available on request	70
FRD 15	Executive officer disclosures	68, 69, 70, 150	FRD 22	Application and operation of the <i>Carers Recognition Act 2012</i>	43
FRD 22	Employment and conduct principles	70			
FRD 22	Occupational Health and Safety matters	11-12			
FRD 22	Summary of the financial results with comparative information for the preceding four reporting periods	20-21			
FRD 22	Significant changes in financial position	20-21			

Legislation Requirement		Page Reference
FRD 24	Reporting of office-based environmental impacts	51-59
FRD 25	Local Jobs First	38
FRD 29	Workforce Data disclosures	64-70
SD 5.2	Specific requirements under Standing Direction 5.2	Inside front cover
Compliance Attestation And Declaration		
SD 5.1.4	Financial Management Compliance Attestation	60
SD 5.2.3	Declaration in report of operations	Inside front cover
Financial Performance and Financial Statements		
Declaration		
SD 5.2.2	Declaration in financial statements	74
Other Requirements under Standing Directions 5.2		
SD 5.2.1(a)	Compliance with Australian accounting standards and other authoritative pronouncements	81-82
SD 5.2.1(b)	Compliance with Model Financial Report	71-155
Other Disclosures as Required by FRDs In Notes To The Financial Statements		
FRD 9	Departmental Disclosure of Administered Assets and Liabilities by Activity	93-95
FRD 11	Disclosure of Ex gratia Expenses	91
FRD 21	Disclosures of Responsible Persons, Executive Officers and other Personnel (Contractors with Significant Management Responsibilities) in the Financial Report	149
FRD 103	Non-Financial Physical Assets	99-106
FRD 110	Cash Flow Statement	80
FRD 112	Defined Benefit Superannuation Obligations	88
FRD 114	Financial Instruments – general government entities and public non-financial corporations	123-137
	<i>Building Act 1993</i>	41
	<i>Carers Recognition Act 2012</i>	43

Legislation Requirement		Page Reference
	<i>Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006</i>	35, 47
	<i>Climate Change Act 2017</i>	56
	<i>Control of Weapons Act 1990</i>	45-47, 49
	<i>Corrections Act 1986</i>	47-48
	<i>Criminal Procedure Act 2009</i>	31
	<i>Disability Act 2006</i>	43
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	<i>Financial Management Act 1994</i>	Inside front cover, 2, 7, 8, 45, 47-50, 60, 82, 86, 118-119, 149
	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i>	34, 48-49
	<i>Firearms and other Acts Amendment Act 2021</i>	60
	<i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i>	40, 60
	<i>Gender Equality Act 2020</i>	9, 27
	<i>Graffiti Prevention Act 2007</i>	49
	<i>Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Act 2011</i>	42
	<i>Local Jobs First Act 2003</i>	38
	<i>Police and Emergency Legislation Amendment Act 2020</i>	25
	<i>Project Development and Construction Management Act 1994</i>	7, 41
	<i>Public Administration Act 2004</i>	6, 11, 61, 154
	<i>Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008</i>	24
	<i>Public Interest Disclosure Act 2012</i>	41-42
	<i>Sentencing Act 1991</i>	50
	<i>Sex Offenders Registration Act 2004</i>	50-51
	<i>Spent Convictions Act 2021</i>	28
	<i>Victoria Police Act 2013</i>	3-4, 6, 11, 28, 44-45, 61, 81
	<i>Victoria Police Regulations 2014</i>	11

Appendix B: Budget Portfolio Outcomes

Comprehensive Operating Statement for the financial year ending 30 June 2022

	Actual	Original Budget	Variance	Variance
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
Income From Transactions				
Output appropriations ^(a)	4,082,978	3,696,215	386,763	10%
Interest	4	50	(46)	-93%
Sale of goods and services	1,789	-	1,789	0%
Grants	10,824	7,875	2,949	37%
Fair value of assets and services received free of charge or for nominal consideration	3,088	-	3,088	0%
Other Income	2,746	1,514	1,232	81%
Total Income From Transactions	4,101,429	3,705,654	395,775	11%
Expenses From Transactions				
Employee expenses ^(b)	3,124,793	2,740,175	384,618	14%
Depreciation and amortisation	260,214	233,391	26,823	11%
Interest expense	61,320	62,348	(1,028)	-2%
Grants and other transfers	2,005	3,867	(1,862)	-48%
Capital asset charge	-	-	-	0%
Purchase of supplies and services	651,347	662,992	(11,645)	-2%
Total Expenses From Transactions	4,099,679	3,702,773	396,906	11%
Net Result From Transactions (Net Operating Balance)	1,750	2,881	(1,131)	-39%
Other Economic Flows Included in Net Result				
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	15,352	10,700	4,652	43%
Net gain/(loss) from other economic flows ^(c)	69,837	-	69,837	0%
Total Other Economic Flows Included in Net Result	85,189	10,700	74,489	696%
Net Result	86,939	13,581	73,358	540%
Other Economic Flows – Other Comprehensive Income				
Items That May Be Reclassified To Net Result				
Fair value gain/(loss) arising from cash flow hedging instruments during the year	10,248	-	10,248	0.0%
Items That Will Not Be Reclassified To Net Result				
Changes in physical asset revaluation surplus	(3,395)	-	(3,395)	0.0%
Total Other Economic Flows – Other Comprehensive Income	6,853	-	6,853	0.0%
Comprehensive Result	93,792	13,581	80,211	590.6%

Notes:

The budget portfolio outcome statements are not prepared on the same basis as the Annual Financial Statements due to differences in the mapping between Actuals and Budget.

(a) Actual Output Appropriation is greater than budget primarily due to support provided for Victoria Police operations, supplementation for costs associated with the COVID-19 response and Victoria Police system enhancements and resources.

(b) Actual employee expenditure is greater than budget due to support for the Community Safety Statement program, increments in the Enterprise Bargaining Agreements (EBA's), WorkCover costs and the additional expenditure incurred in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic.

(c) The net gain is primarily the result in the increase in the Treasury bond rate.

Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2022

	Actual	Original Budget	Variance	Variance
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
Assets				
Financial Assets				
Cash and deposits	62,483	77,427	(14,944)	-19%
Receivables	961,068	1,006,233	(45,165)	-4%
Other Financial Assets	862	1,136	(274)	-24%
Total Financial Assets	1,024,413	1,084,796	(60,383)	-6%
Non Financial Assets				
Inventories	8,284	6,057	2,227	37%
Non-financial physical assets classified as held for sale, including disposal group assets	3,630	2,482	1,148	46%
Property, plant and equipment	3,654,782	3,560,057	94,725	3%
Intangible assets	90,020	117,663	(27,643)	-23%
Other	41,321	27,612	13,709	50%
Total Non Financial Assets	3,798,037	3,713,871	84,166	2%
Total Assets	4,822,450	4,798,667	23,783	0.5%
Liabilities				
Payables	141,185	177,639	(36,454)	-21%
Borrowings	1,865,742	1,870,160	(4,418)	0%
Provisions	842,589	781,032	61,557	8%
Total Liabilities	2,849,516	2,828,831	20,685	1%
NET ASSETS	1,972,934	1,969,836	3,098	0%
EQUITY				
Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)	136,752	51,980	84,772	163%
Reserves	869,654	859,072	10,582	1%
Contributed Capital	966,528	1,058,784	(92,256)	-9%
NET WORTH	1,972,934	1,969,836	3,098	0%

Note:

The budget portfolio outcome statements are not prepared on the same basis as the Annual Financial Statements due to differences in the mapping between Actuals and Budget.

Cash Flow for the financial year ended 30 June 2022

	Actual	Budget	Variance	Variance
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
Cash Flows From Operating Activities				
Receipts				
Receipts from government	3,867,706	3,509,064	358,642	10%
Other receipts	6,474	6,875	(401)	-6%
Interest received	3	50	(47)	-94%
GST paid to or received from ATO ^(a)	(1,096)	-	(1,096)	0%
Payments				
Payments of grants and other transfers	(2,695)	(4,853)	2,158	-44%
Payments to suppliers and employees	(3,665,499)	(3,377,442)	(288,057)	9%
Interest and other costs of finance paid	(61,320)	(62,348)	1,028	-2%
Net Cash Flows From Operating Activities	143,573	71,346	72,227	101%
Cash Flows From Investing Activities				
Proceeds from the sale of non-financial assets	30,860	34,000	(3,140)	-9%
Net Investment	10,248	-	10,248	0%
Payments for non-financial assets	(163,335)	(73,913)	(89,422)	121%
Net loans from other parties	(9,356)	-	(9,356)	0%
Net Cash Flows (Used In) Investing Activities	(131,582)	(39,913)	(91,670)	230%
Cash flows from Financing Activities				
Proceeds from capital contribution by Department of Justice and Regulations	32,287	32,369	(82)	0%
Repayment of right-of-use leases	(27,392)	(49,725)	22,333	-45%
Net borrowings	(8,254)	-	(8,254)	0%
Net Cash Flows From Financing Activities	(3,359)	(17,356)	13,997	-81%
Net Increase In Cash And Cash Equivalents	8,632	14,077	(5,446)	-39%
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	53,852	63,350	(9,498)	-15%
Cash and Cash Equivalents At The End Of The Financial Year	62,483	77,427	(14,944)	-19%

Note:

The budget portfolio outcome statements are not prepared on the same basis as the Annual Financial Statements due to differences in the mapping between Actuals and Budget.
(a) Goods and Services tax is presented on a net basis.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the financial year ending 30 June 2022

	Actual	Original Budget	Variance	Variance
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)				
Opening Balance*	49,814	38,400	11,414	29.7%
Comprehensive result	86,939	13,581	73,358	540.2%
Closing Balance	136,753	51,981	84,772	163.1%
Contributed Capital				
Opening Balance*	929,988	1,026,415	(96,427)	-9.4%
Capital contributions received from government and/or contributions made to other state departments or entities	36,539	32,369	4,170	12.9%
Closing Balance	966,527	1,058,784	(92,257)	-8.7%
Asset Revaluation Reserve				
Opening Balance*	878,192	866,875	11,317	1.3%
Revaluation surplus adjustment	(3,395)	-	(3,395)	0.0%
Closing Balance	874,797	866,875	7,922	0.9%
Hedging Reserve				
Opening Balance*	(15,391)	(7,803)	(7,588)	97.2%
Fair value gain/(loss) arising from cash flow hedging instruments during the year	10,248	-	10,248	0.0%
Closing Balance	(5,143)	(7,803)	2,660	-34.1%
TOTAL EQUITY	1,972,934	1,969,837	3,097	0.2%

Note:

The budget portfolio outcome statements are not prepared on the same basis as the Annual Financial Statements due to differences in the mapping between Actuals and Budget.

* Opening balance 1 July 2021

Administered Items for the financial year ended 30 June 2022

	Actual \$'000	Budget \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
ADMINISTERED OPERATING STATEMENT				
Administered Income				
Interest	4	17	(13)	-78%
Sales of goods and services	39,398	24,788	14,610	59%
Grants	4,515	3,280	1,235	38%
Other income	31,834	3,243	28,591	882%
Total Administered Income	75,751	31,328	44,423	142%
Administered Expenses				
Employee expenses	3,848	3,375	473	14%
Depreciation	1	4	(3)	-87%
Payments into the consolidated fund	43,856	26,135	17,721	68%
Other operating expenses	28,638	1,023	27,615	2699%
Total Administered Expenses	76,343	30,537	45,806	150%
Income Less Expenses	(592)	791	(1,383)	-175%
Other Economic Flows Included In Net Result				
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets and other economic flows	1,161	700	461	66%
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	(26)	-	(26)	0%
Other gains/(losses) from other economic flows	17	-	17	0%
Total Other Economic Flows	1,152	700	452	65%
Net Result	560	1,491	(931)	-62%
Other Economic Flows – Other Non Owner Changes In Equity				
Other non owner changes in equity	-	-	-	0%
Total other economic flows – Other Non Owner Changes In Equity	-	-	-	0%
Comprehensive Result	560	1,491	(931)	-62%
ADMINISTERED BALANCE SHEET				
Administered Assets				
Cash and deposits	71,456	45,712	25,744	56%
Receivables	1,961	12,584	(10,623)	-84%
Other financial assets	-	4,000	(4,000)	-100%
Property, plant and equipment	16	(7)	23	-325%
Other	64	(282)	346	-123%
Total Administered Assets	73,497	62,007	11,490	19%
Administered Liabilities				
Payables	68,870	44,582	24,288	54%
Provisions	676	927	(251)	-27%
Total Administered Liabilities	69,546	45,509	24,037	53%
Total Administered Net Assets	3,951	16,498	(12,547)	-76%

Note:

The budget portfolio outcome statements are not prepared on the same basis as the Annual Financial Statements due to differences in the mapping between Actuals and Budget.

Appendix C: 2021–22 Honours and Awards

Table 7.2: Honours and Award Recipients in 2021–22

Member of the Order of Australia (AM)		
Rank	First Name	Surname
Deputy Commissioner	Wendy Maree	Steendam
Public Service Medal (PSM)		
Rank	First Name	Surname
Doctor	Alexandra Elizabeth	West
Australian Police Medal (APM)		
Rank	First Name	Surname
Detective Inspector	Gregory Brian	Bowd
Inspector	Anthony	Cecchin
Superintendent	Timothy John	Day
Commander	Michael John	Frewen
Sergeant	Glenn Bradley	Holland
Superintendent	Simon David	Humphrey
Inspector	Mark Anthony	Keen
Superintendent	Kelly Anne	Lawson
Inspector	Andrew	Markakis
Senior Sergeant	Bradley John	Mason
Superintendent	Sharon Aileen	McKinnon
Commander	Karen	Nyholm
Superintendent	Mark Stephen	Porter
Leading Senior Constable	David Anthony	Rook
Leading Senior Constable	Graham Keith	Shoobert
Commander	Timothy Austin	Tully
Superintendent	Peter John	Ward
Inspector	Caroline Peta	West
Australian Bravery Medal (BM)		
Rank	First Name	Surname
Senior Constable	Samuel Joseph	Clarkson
Commendation for Brave Conduct (CBC)		
Rank	First Name	Surname
Senior Constable	Jessica Kate	Forcey
Senior Constable	Julie Susan	Morris
Royal Humane Society Bronze Medal		
Rank	First Name	Surname
Senior Constable	Cade Matthew	Vagg
Medal for Courage		
Rank	First Name	Surname
Senior Constable	Melissa	Cave
Senior Constable	Christopher	Cooper
Senior Constable	Karen Lisa	Dale
Senior Constable	Brian Joseph	Dalrymple
Sergeant	Mark	Eade
First Constable	Andrew Rohan	Spithill
Senior Constable	Cade Matthew	Vagg
Senior Constable	Gerard John	Wursthorn
Medal for Merit		
Rank	First Name	Surname
Mr	Patrick Joseph	Stafford
Chief Commissioner of Police's Commendation		
Rank	First Name	Surname
Superintendent	Mark Stephen	Porter
Acting Inspector	Jacqueline Dianne	Robertson
Senior Sergeant	Michael James	Turner
Citizen's Commendation		
First Name	Surname	
Amelia	Berry	
Anthony	Currie	
Michelle	Currie	
Bradley	Greenough	
John	Mandemaker	
Company Business Commendation		
Melbourne City Safe Program		

Appendix D: Acronym Glossary

ACAT	Aboriginal Cultural Awareness Training	FOI	Freedom of Information
ADTV	Alcohol and Drug Testing Vehicles	FRD	Financial Reporting Direction
AFC	Air Force Cross	FSD	Financial Services Department
AK	Knight of the Order of Australia	FSP0	Financial Sustainability Program Office
AM	Member of the Order of Australia	FTE	Full Time Equivalent
AND	Australian Network on Disability	FVC	Family Violence Command
ANPR	Automated Number Plate Recognition	FVISS	Family Violence Information Sharing Scheme
ANZPAA	Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency	GAD	Governance and Assurance Department
APM	Australian Police Medal	GEID	Gender Equality and Inclusion Division
ARC	Audit and Risk Committee	HRC	Human Resources Command
ATO	Australian Taxation Office	HSR	Health and Safety Representative
AVL	Audio-Visual Link	IBAC	Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission
AYCP	Aboriginal Youth Cautioning Program	ICSC	Intelligence and Covert Support Command
BM	Australian Bravery Medal	IFS	Illicit Firearms Squad
BoE	Briefs of Evidence	IISS	Inter-Agency Information Sharing Service
BP3	Budget Paper No. 3 Service Delivery	ILDF	Integrated Leadership Development Framework
BWC	Body Worn Camera	IMRD	Investment Management and Reporting Department
CAG	Corporate Advisory Group	IRP	Issue Resolution Procedures
CALD	Culturally and Linguistically Diverse	ISE	Information Sharing Entities
CAP	Continuous Auditing Program	ITIS	Information Technology and Infrastructure Services
CBC	Commendation for Brave Conduct	IVDR	In-Vehicle Data Recorders
CDO	Chief Digital Officer	LEAP	Law Enforcement Assistance Program
CED	Conducted Energy Devices	LFD	Licensed Firearms Dealers
CFO	Chief Finance Officer	LGBTIQ+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Queer and/or questioning
CHO	Chief Health Officer	LRD	Licensing and Regulation Division
CISS	Child Information Sharing Scheme	LSD	Legal Services Department
CRC	COVID Response Command	MCC	Melbourne Custody Centre
Cth	Commonwealth	MCED	Media, Communications and Engagement Department
DH	Department of Health	MDC	Multidisciplinary Centres
DJCS	Department of Justice and Community Safety	MJ	Megajoule
DREC	Digitally Recorded Evidence in Chief	MO	Modus Operandi
DTF	Department Treasury and Finance	MPSG	Major Project Skills Guarantee
DWG	Designated Workgroup	MPU	Mobile Policing Unit
ER	Eastern Region	NCIS	National Criminal Intelligence System
ERAM	Exposure Risk Assessment and Management	NHP	Neighbourhood Policing
ESM	Essential Safety Measures	NWMR	North West Metro Region
ETMS	Equipment Tracking Management System	OAM	Medal of the Order of Australia
EYOP	Embedded Youth Outreach Project	OC	Oleoresin Capsicum

OHS	Occupational Health and Safety	SD	Standing Directions
OSE	Operational Safety Equipment	SDTC	Service Delivery Transformation Command
PAL	Police Assistance Line	SEM	Schools Engagement Model
PALM	Property and Laboratory Management	SESC	State Emergency and Support Command
PCO	Police Custody Officer	SMA	Senior Medical Advisor
PDC	People Development Command	SME	Small to Medium Enterprise
PEDSD	Police Enquiry and Data Sharing Department	SMR	Southern Metro Region
PRIME	Police Responding in Mental Health Events	SPOC	State Police Operations Command
PRSB	Police Registration & Services Board	STS	Senior Technical Specialist
PSC	Professional Standards Command	SvDP	St Vincent de Paul
PSM	Public Service Medal	TAC	Transport Accident Commission
PSO	Protective Services Officers	UTAS	University of Tasmania
RCMPI	Royal Commission into the Management of Police Informants	VAGO	Victorian Auditor-General's Office
RDT	Roadside Drug Testing	VCAT	Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal
RoGS	Report on Government Services	VGRMF	Victorian Government Risk Management Framework
RP	Reporting Period	VIPP	Victorian Industry Participation Policy
RPC	Road Policing Command	VPC	Victoria Police Centre
RSO	Registered Sex Offender	VPFB	Victoria Police Finance Board
RTW	Return To Work	VPRMF	Victoria Police Risk Management Framework
SAM	Staff Allocation Model	VPS	Victorian Public Service
SBTP	School Based Traineeship Program	WR	Western Region



VICTORIA POLICE

Contact Details

Victoria Police Centre
PO Box 913
Melbourne VIC 3000
police.vic.gov.au

Police Assistance Line

(to report non-urgent crimes or events):
131 444

Online Reporting

(an easy and convenient way to report
some non-urgent incidents to Victoria Police):
onlinereporting.police.vic.gov.au

Further Resources

Additional Victoria Police publications can be found at:
police.vic.gov.au/publications