

Service Delivery Statements

Queensland Police Service Public Safety Business Agency



2018-19 Queensland Budget Papers

- 1. Budget Speech
- 2. Budget Strategy and Outlook
- 3. Capital Statement
- 4. Budget Measures
- 5. Service Delivery Statements

Appropriation Bills

Budget Highlights

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Service Delivery Statements

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Summary of portfolio

Page	Police and Public Safety
2	Queensland Police Service - controlled
	Queensland Police Service - administered
27	Prostitution Licensing Authority
35	Public Safety Business Agency

Portfolio overview

Ministerial and portfolio responsibilities

The table below represents the agencies and services which are the responsibility of the Minister for Police and Minister for Corrective Services:

Minister for Police and Minister for Corrective Services

The Honourable Mark Ryan MP

Queensland Police Service

Commissioner: Ian Stewart

Service area 1: Crime and public order

Service area 2: Road safety

The Minister for Police is also responsible for:

Prostitution Licensing Authority

Chairperson: Walter Tutt

Objective: To ensure that licensed brothels and prostitution advertising are regulated in accordance with statutory requirements and in the community interest.

Public Safety Business Agency

Chief Operating Officer: Peter Griffin

Service area 1: Corporate and Air Services

Additional information about these agencies can be sourced from:

www.police.qld.gov.au

www.pla.qld.gov.au

www.psba.qld.gov.au



Queensland Police Service

Departmental overview

The role of the Queensland Police Service (QPS) is to provide timely, high quality and efficient policing services, in collaboration with community, government and non-government partners, to make Queensland safer. The department's vision is to deliver safe and secure communities through innovation, collaboration and best practice.

The QPS contributes to the Queensland Government's objectives to keep communities safe and to be a responsive Government. We do this by:

- Stopping Crime
 - focusing resources to identify and deliver sustainable, effective, innovative and efficient services to prevent, investigate and disrupt crime
 - addressing the threat of serious and organised crime, terrorism and radicalisation through strong collaborative partnerships with community and other law enforcement agencies
- Making the Community Safer
 - fostering collaborative partnerships with government agencies, non-government organisations and community groups to maximise opportunities to prevent crime and enhance community safety
 - improving policing responses to people who are over-represented in the criminal justice system as either victims or offenders, including vulnerable persons, young people and victims of domestic and family violence
- Strengthening Relationships with the Community
 - preserving the legitimacy of policing through fair and ethical service delivery
 - providing timely and professional responses to calls for service to maintain community confidence
 - strengthening positive online user and social media experiences to expand options for engagement with police
- Equipping our Workforce for the Future
 - optimising our workforce to meet current and future challenges through training and development
 - providing world-leading equipment, technology and facilities to support our frontline staff
 - supporting healthy, safe and inclusive workplaces and promoting a diverse workforce that reflects the community we serve.

The QPS will be faced with a number of strategic challenges during 2018-19 and will aim to maintain community satisfaction and confidence, in an environment of changing expectations and economic uncertainty that may contribute to an increased number of vulnerable people within the community. The ongoing threat of terrorism will continue to pose unique challenges to our people and safety within the community, and the department will continue to develop necessary knowledge and skills to understand evolving criminal uses of emerging technologies.

There are also several strategic opportunities for the QPS in 2018-19, including opportunities for information sharing through collaborative partnerships with the community and a wide range of agencies. The department will continue to invest in the diversity, expertise, knowledge and safety of its people, and look for ways to encourage new ideas and use existing resources more efficiently, and recognise that technological advances and increased global connectivity provide opportunities to change and revolutionise policing.

To address these challenges and opportunities the key priorities for the QPS during 2018-19 include:

- continuing to improve policing responses to keep communities safe and reduce victimisation
- reducing rates of youth reoffending by intervening early to divert young people at risk
- reviewing processes, systems and automation opportunities to identify and implement new and better ways of doing business
- continuing to create better workplaces by improving the health, safety and wellbeing of our people, families and workplaces through the Our People Matter strategy.

Service performance

Crime and public order

Service area objective

To uphold the law by working with the community to stop crime and make Queensland safer.

Service area description

The Queensland Police Service (QPS) provides services to the Queensland community designed to uphold and administer the law responsibly, fairly and efficiently; preserve peace and good order; protect and support the community; prevent, detect and solve crime; and to bring offenders to justice. This includes, but is not limited to:

- protecting personal safety and preventing, detecting and solving offences including homicide, assault, sexual assault and robbery
- protecting property and preventing, detecting and solving offences including unlawful entry, other property damage, motor vehicle theft and other theft
- maintaining public order and safety including during major events and disasters and addressing public space enjoyment, street and nuisance offences, liquor licensing issues and environmental design to reduce crime including alcohol fuelled violence.

2018-19 service area highlights

The QPS will continue its focus on delivering the Government's commitments to the Queensland community in 2018-19 with a particular focus on keeping communities safe through the delivery of quality frontline services.

Highlights include:

- establishing a QPS security and counter-terrorism command with counter-terrorism specialists located across the
- continuing to deliver key initiatives of the Government's *Keeping our Community Safe* and *Tackling Alcohol Fuelled Violence* policies
- continuing to support the implementation of the *Domestic and Family Violence Prevention Strategy 2016-2026* and the Government response to the report from the Special Taskforce on Domestic and Family Violence in Queensland
- working with other appropriate agencies to increase the proportion of offenders, particularly young people, diverted from the criminal justice system
- continuing to build an enhanced intelligence, preventative and investigative capability in response to terrorism and unplanned events that impact on safety and security and to target serious and organised crime.

Queensland Police Service	Notes	2017-18 Target/Est.	2017-18 Est. Actual	2018-19 Target/Est.
Service area: Crime and public order	1			
Service standards				
Effectiveness measures				
Percentage of personal safety offences cleared within 30 days:	1, 2			
Homicide (murder and other homicide)		70-88%	70%	70-83%
Assault		55-69%	56%	54-63%
Sexual Assault		55-69%	50%	48-57%
Robbery		55-69%	61%	57-62%

Queensland Police Service	Notes	2017-18 Target/Est.	2017-18 Est. Actual	2018-19 Target/Est.
Total personal safety		55-69%	55%	54-61%
Percentage of property security offences cleared within 30 days:	2, 3, 4			
Unlawful entry		16-20%	19%	18-21%
Other property damage		24-30%	26%	25-27%
Motor vehicle theft		30-38%	37%	36-39%
Other theft (excluding unlawful entry)		25-31%	28%	26-28%
Total property security		25-31%	29%	28-30%
Percentage of good order offences cleared within 30 days	2, 5	85-100%	82%	80-85%
Rate of complaints against police per 100 sworn (operational) staff	6, 7	<9.8	12.3	<9.8
Perception of police integrity:	8			
Police perform their job professionally		>85%	87.0%	>85%
Police treat people fairly and equally		>75%	77.3%	>75%
Police are honest		>75%	75.7%	>75%
I do have confidence in the police		>85%	84.7%	>85%
Satisfaction of members of the public who had contact with police in the last 12 months	8	>85%	85.3%	>85%
Public satisfaction with police dealing with public order problems	8	>70%	76.7%	>70%
Public satisfaction with police dealing with emergencies and disasters	8	>85%	82.9%	>85%
Percentage of code 1 and code 2 incidents attended within 12 minutes	9	>80%	84.0%	>80%
Efficiency measure Cost of crime and public order per person	10	\$377	\$361	\$377

- 1. The figures are provided as at 31 March 2018.
- 2. The offence categories reported separately are those classified as violent crimes and are the most significant personal safety offence categories in terms of their impact on the community. The total personal safety offences figure also includes the offence categories of extortion, kidnapping, abduction and deprivation of liberty and other offences against the person.
- 3. Performance is reported against a range rather than a single figure. The revised target ranges for 2018-19 takes into account recent results and any known factors that are likely to have an impact in the reporting period. Upper and lower values account for past variation from the recent historical average. The values represent achievable targets for 2018-19.
- 4. The offence categories reported separately are considered high volume property security offences. The total property security offences also includes arson, fraud and handling stolen goods.
- 5. Good order offences include offences relating to public nuisance, obstructing police and other offences against good order.
- 6. Sworn operational staff refers to a police officer employed by the QPS who has sworn the Oath of Office under the *Police Service Administration Act 1990*, and whose primary duty is the delivery of police or police-related services to an external customer.

- 7. The target value for 2018-19 represents a challenge for the QPS, given recent increases in the number of complaints reported since 2014-15. However, changes being introduced to the discipline complaints system as well as the roll-out of body-worn cameras are expected to result in fewer reported complaints through 2018-19.
- 8. These measures are derived from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing.
- 9. Data measures the time taken to attend code 1 and code 2 incidents. Code 1 and 2 incidents include very urgent matters when danger to human life is imminent and urgent matters involving injury or present threat of injury to person or property. The benchmark of 12 minutes was chosen for comparability with New South Wales police who use similar methodology, business rules and systems.
- 10. Cost of crime and public order per person is the total cost of delivering crime and public order related policing activities divided by the estimated population of Queensland. Population data is sourced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics Catalogue No. 3101.0. This measure is reported in line with Report on Government Services methodology. The 2018-19 Target/Estimate is based on Queensland Treasury population estimates. Expenditure includes operating expenditure plus a calculated user cost of capital for property, plant and equipment assets excluding land assets. This measure is acknowledged as a high-level estimate only owing to current limitations of aligning budget allocation to specific service areas.

Road safety

Service area objective

To contribute to stopping crime and making the community safer through road safety relationships, reducing road trauma and evidence based enforcement anywhere, anytime.

Service area description

Activities to enforce traffic law and reduce road trauma; target the prevention and detection of speeding; red light offences; driving while distracted; driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs; driving while fatigued; and not wearing seatbelts.

2018-19 service area highlights

The Queensland Police Service (QPS) will continue to work in partnership with the community and other road safety stakeholders to make our roads safer.

Highlights include:

- expanding roadside drug testing to up to 75,000 tests per annum within four years
- working with the Department of Transport and Main Roads and other key partners to implement the Safer Roads, Safer Queensland - Queensland's Road Safety Action Plan 2017-19 to help Queensland achieve its vision of eliminating serious road trauma over the long term
- · continuing to engage with the public around the role everyone plays in improving road safety
- conducting enforcement activities to deter and detect dangerous behaviours, including using high visibility, covert strategies such as point-to-point systems and portable speed cameras, and technology such as e-ticketing
- · expanding radars on marked motorcycles
- increasing training for road police officers to enable them to better detect and deter broader criminal activities
- participating in Queensland Road Safety Week in August 2018, in partnership with the Department of Transport and Main Roads and the Motor Accident Insurance Commission.

Queensland Police Service	Notes	2017-18 Target/Est.	2017-18 Est. Actual	2018-19 Target/Est.
Service area: Road safety				
Service standards Effectiveness measures Road crash fatalities rate per 100,000 population	1, 2, 3, 4	4.7	5.23	<4.35
Road crash hospitalisations rate per 100,000 population	1, 2, 3, 4,5	121		<108
Efficiency measure Cost of road safety per person	1, 6	\$87	\$83	\$87

- 1. The figures provided for 2017-18 Estimated Actual are as at 31 March 2018.
- 2. Road safety in Queensland is a collaborative approach and enforcement strategies are one aspect of overall road safety efforts. The QPS collaborates with key industry and community organisations, research institutions, government agencies and peak bodies representing road user groups.
- 3. Population data is sourced from Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Australian Demographic Statistics Catalogue No. 3101.0.
- 4. The 2018-19 Target/Estimate was developed in consultation with the Department of Transport and Main Roads. The National Road Safety Strategy 2011-2020 outlines that the target road fatality rate is to be based on a 30 per cent reduction in the number of deaths and serious injuries on Australian roads by 2020. Therefore, the target road fatality rate is calculated by the average decline required per year to achieve a 30 per cent reduction by 2020 in Queensland (relative to baseline in 2008-2010).
- 5. A 2017-18 Estimated Actual for road crash hospitalisations rate per 100,000 population is not able to be estimated due to a data lag in defining relevant crashes.

6.	Cost of road safety per person is the total cost of delivering road safety related policing activities divided by the estimated population of Queensland. Population data is sourced from the ABS Catalogue No. 3101.0. This measure is reported in line with Report on Government Services methodology. The 2018-19 Target/Estimate is based on Queensland Treasury population estimates. Expenditure includes operating expenditure plus a calculated user cost of capital for property, plant and equipment assets excluding land assets. This measure is acknowledged as a high-level estimate only owing to current limitations of aligning budget allocation to specific service areas.

Discontinued measures

Performance measures included in the 2017-18 *Service Delivery Statements* that have been discontinued or replaced are reported in the following table with estimated actual results.

Queensland Police Service	Notes	2017-18 Target/Est.	2017-18 Est. Actual	2018-19 Target/Est.
Service area: Crime and public order				
Percentage of prosecutions where costs awarded against police	1, 2	0.05%	0.000%	Discontinued measure

- 1. The figure provided for 2017-18 Estimated Actual is as at 31 March 2018.
- 2. Reporting of this measure has been discontinued from the annual *Report on Government Services*, as it is no longer seen as a valid or useful measure of police performance. The Queensland Police Service has discontinued this measure as the number of instances where costs are awarded against the police is exceptionally rare (less than 0.02 per cent of all prosecutions) and little meaningful performance improvement is possible. The measure will not be reported elsewhere.

Administered items

Administered activities are those undertaken by departments on behalf of the Government.

The Queensland Police Service administers funds on behalf of the State which include weapons licensing fees, fines and forfeitures and proceeds from the sale of unclaimed property.

Weapons licensing fees comprise the majority of the administered revenue. Weapons licensing is an important part of the Government's framework to ensure public safety and to prevent the misuse of weapons.

Financial statements and variance explanations in relation to administered items appear in the departmental financial statements.

Departmental budget summary

The table below shows the total resources available in 2018-19 from all sources and summarises how resources will be applied by service area and by controlled and administered classifications.

Queensland Police Service	2017-18 Budget	2017-18 Est. Actual	2018-19 Budget
CONTROLLED	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income			
Appropriation revenue ¹			
Deferred from previous year/s	23,297	29,844	16,81
Balance of service appropriation	1,892,574	1,891,246	1,973,170
Other revenue	454,320	399,879	335,610
Total income	2,370,191	2,320,969	2,325,591
Expenses			
Crime and public order	1,927,029	1,886,948	1,890,70
Road safety	443,162	434,021	434,886
Total expenses	2,370,191	2,320,969	2,325,59
Operating surplus/deficit			
Net assets	117,753	119,095	123,380
ADMINISTERED	<u>'</u>	<u>'</u>	
Revenue			
Commonwealth revenue			
Appropriation revenue			734
Other administered revenue	13,583	11,045	11,43
Total revenue	13,583	11,045	12,16
Expenses			
Transfers to government	13,583	11,045	11,43
Administered expenses			734
Total expenses	13,583	11,045	12,16
Net assets			

^{1.} Includes State funding only.

Service area sources of revenue¹

Sources of revenue 2018-19 Budget							
Queensland Police Service Total cost \$'000 State contribution \$'000 User charges and fees \$'000 \$'000 \$'000							
Crime and public order	1,890,705	1,617,855	66,716	634	205,500		
Road safety	434,886	372,126	15,346	146	47,268		
Total	2,325,591	1,989,981	82,062	780	252,768		

^{1.} Explanations of variances are provided in the financial statements.

Budget measures summary

This table shows a summary of budget measures relating to the department since the 2017-18 State Budget. Further details are contained in *Budget Measures (Budget Paper 4)*.

Queensland Police Service	2017-18 \$'000	2018-19 \$'000	2019-20 \$'000	2020-21 \$'000	2021-22 \$'000
Revenue measures					
Administered					
Departmental					
Expense measures ¹					
Administered		(5)			
Departmental	(5,339)	10,180	57,063	78,118	95,731
Capital measures					
Administered					
Departmental	1,260	1,650	2,750	1,750	2,500

^{1.} Figures reconcile with Budget Measures (Budget Paper 4), including the whole-of-government expense measure 'Reprioritisations'.

Departmental capital program

Most new and ongoing capital initiatives to support the operational capability of the Queensland Police Services (QPS) are provided by the Public Safety Business Agency (PSBA). This includes police accommodation facilities, motor vehicles, vessels, information technology and construction of a Counter-Terrorism and Community Safety Centre at Wacol.

The QPS continues to be responsible for delivering operational equipment to maintain quality frontline services.

In 2018-19, the QPS will invest \$20.1 million in capital purchases. Program highlights include:

- \$5.5 million for Camera Detected Offence Program equipment.
- \$3.9 million for mobile capability and the development of new applications for QPS QLiTE mobile tablet devices.
- \$10.7 million for other property, plant and equipment including the replacement of operational assets.

Capital budget

Queensland Police Service	Notes	2017-18 Budget \$'000	2017-18 Est. Actual \$'000	2018-19 Budget \$'000
Capital purchases	1, 2			
Total plant and equipment		23,705	24,448	20,124
Total other capital				
Total capital purchases		23,705	24,448	20,124

- 1. For more detail on the agency's capital acquisitions please refer to Capital Statement (Budget Paper 3).
- 2. Capital measures in the 2018-19 Budget have been transferred to the Public Safety Business Agency (PSBA) and can be viewed in the PSBA Capital Statement (Budget Paper 3).

Staffing¹

Queensland Police Service	Notes	2017-18 Budget	2017-18 Est. Actual	2018-19 Budget
Crime and public order	2, 3	12,580	12,655	12,761
Road safety	2, 3	2,883	2,911	2,935
TOTAL		15,463	15,566	15,696

- 1. Full-time equivalents (FTEs) as at 30 June.
- 2. Corporate FTEs are allocated across the service to which they relate.
- 3. The department participates in a partnership arrangement in the delivery of its services, whereby corporate FTEs are hosted by the department to work across multiple departments.

Budgeted financial statements

Analysis of budgeted financial statements

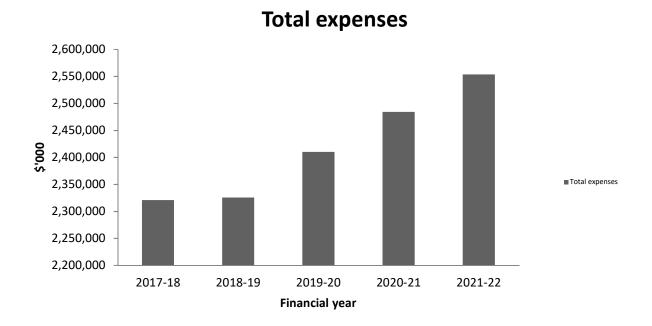
An analysis of the department's financial statements is provided below:

Departmental income statement

Total expenses are estimated to be \$2.326 billion in 2018-19, an increase of \$4.6 million from the 2017-18 Estimated Actual. The increase is mainly due to enterprise bargaining arrangements and funding provided for additional police officers, Counter-Terrorism, Safe Night Precincts, GPS tracking of defendants on bail, and mobile capability. This increase is partly offset by reprioritisation measures and the completion of the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games in 2017-18.

The increased expenditure from 2019-20 onwards is mainly due to enterprise bargaining arrangements and funding provided for additional police officers.

Chart: Total departmental expenses across the Forward Estimates period



Departmental balance sheet

The department's major assets are cash (\$88.8 million), plant and equipment and intangibles (\$88.5 million) and receivables (\$69.6 million). The department's main liabilities relate to accrued employee benefits (\$86.3 million) and payables (\$42.8 million).

Controlled income statement

Queensland Police Service	Notes	2017-18 Budget \$'000	2017-18 Est. Act. \$'000	2018-19 Budget \$'000
INCOME				
Appropriation revenue	5,10	1,915,871	1,921,090	1,989,981
Taxes				
User charges and fees		80,612	80,612	82,062
Royalties and land rents				
Grants and other contributions	1,6,11	370,952	316,511	250,792
Interest		550	550	550
Other revenue		2,206	2,206	2,206
Gains on sale/revaluation of assets				
Total income		2,370,191	2,320,969	2,325,591
EXPENSES				
Employee expenses	2,7,12	1,735,470	1,761,712	1,798,500
Supplies and services	3,8,13	314,033	293,564	255,648
Grants and subsidies		3,515	3,915	4,015
Depreciation and amortisation		15,773	14,973	15,839
Finance/borrowing costs				
Other expenses	4,9	301,400	246,805	251,589
Losses on sale/revaluation of assets				
Total expenses		2,370,191	2,320,969	2,325,591
OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)				**

Controlled balance sheet

Queensland Police Service	Notes	2017-18 Budget \$'000	2017-18 Est. Act. \$'000	2018-19 Budget \$'000
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash assets	14,19	71,839	88,805	88,805
Receivables	15,20	59,006	69,623	69,623
Other financial assets				
Inventories		5,466	3,864	3,864
Other	16,21	2,413	6,582	6,582
Non-financial assets held for sale				
Total current assets		138,724	168,874	168,874
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Receivables				
Other financial assets				
Property, plant and equipment	22,26	58,470	63,178	71,463
Intangibles	23,27	19,919	21,075	17,075
Other				
Total non-current assets		78,389	84,253	88,538
TOTAL ASSETS		217,113	253,127	257,412
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payables	17,24	23,425	42,809	42,809
Accrued employee benefits	18,25	69,080	86,271	86,271
Interest bearing liabilities and derivatives				
Provisions				
Other		6,855	4,952	4,952
Total current liabilities		99,360	134,032	134,032
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payables				
Accrued employee benefits				
Interest bearing liabilities and derivatives				
Provisions				
Other				
Total non-current liabilities				
TOTAL LIABILITIES		99,360	134,032	134,032
NET ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)		117,753	119,095	123,380
EQUITY				
TOTAL EQUITY		117,753	119,095	123,380

Controlled cash flow statement

Queensland Police Service	Notes	2017-18 Budget \$'000	2017-18 Est. Act. \$'000	2018-19 Budget \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Appropriation receipts	33,40	1,915,871	1,907,843	1,989,981
User charges and fees	28,34	80,612	89,598	91,048
Royalties and land rent receipts				
Grants and other contributions	35,41	75,575	74,783	4,280
Interest received		550	550	550
Taxes				
Other	29,36	2,206	30,652	30,652
Outflows:				
Employee costs	30,37,42	(1,735,470)	(1,761,712)	(1,798,500)
Supplies and services	31,38,43	(314,033)	(322,010)	(284,094)
Grants and subsidies		(3,515)	(3,915)	(4,015)
Borrowing costs				
Other	32,39	(6,023)	(14,063)	(14,063)
Net cash provided by or used in operating activities		15,773	1,726	15,839
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Sales of non-financial assets				
Investments redeemed				
Loans and advances redeemed				
Outflows:				
Payments for non-financial assets		(23,705)	(24,448)	(20,124)
Payments for investments				
Loans and advances made				
Net cash provided by or used in investing activities		(23,705)	(24,448)	(20,124)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Borrowings				
Equity injections		9,862	11,380	6,215
Outflows:				
Borrowing redemptions				
Finance lease payments				
Equity withdrawals		(1,930)	(1,930)	(1,930)
Net cash provided by or used in financing activities		7,932	9,450	4,285
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held			(13,272)	
Cash at the beginning of financial year		71,839	102,077	88,805
Cash transfers from restructure				
Cash at the end of financial year		71,839	88,805	88,805

Administered income statement

Queensland Police Service	Notes	2017-18 Budget \$'000	2017-18 Est. Act. \$'000	2018-19 Budget \$'000
INCOME				
Appropriation revenue	47,52			734
Taxes				
User charges and fees	44,48	11,162	9,195	9,517
Royalties and land rents				
Grants and other contributions				
Interest				
Other revenue	45,49	2,421	1,850	1,914
Gains on sale/revaluation of assets				
Total income		13,583	11,045	12,165
EXPENSES				
Employee expenses				
Supplies and services				
Grants and subsidies	50,53			734
Depreciation and amortisation				
Finance/borrowing costs				
Other expenses				
Losses on sale/revaluation of assets				
Transfers of Administered Revenue to Government	46,51	13,583	11,045	11,431
Total expenses		13,583	11,045	12,165
OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)				

Administered balance sheet

Queensland Police Service	Notes	2017-18 Budget \$'000	2017-18 Est. Act. \$'000	2018-19 Budget \$'000
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash assets	54,55	1,550	1,815	1,815
Receivables		(1)	(7)	(7)
Other financial assets				
Inventories				
Other				
Non-financial assets held for sale				
Total current assets		1,549	1,808	1,808
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Receivables				
Other financial assets				
Property, plant and equipment				
Intangibles				
Other				
Total non-current assets				
TOTAL ASSETS		1,549	1,808	1,808
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payables		856	1,214	1,214
Transfers to Government payable		693	594	594
Accrued employee benefits				
Interest bearing liabilities and derivatives				
Provisions				
Other				
Total current liabilities		1,549	1,808	1,808
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payables				
Accrued employee benefits				
Interest bearing liabilities and derivatives				
Provisions				
Other				
Total non-current liabilities				
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,549	1,808	1,808
NET ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)				
EQUITY				
TOTAL EQUITY				

Administered cash flow statement

Queensland Police Service	Notes	2017-18 Budget \$'000	2017-18 Est. Act. \$'000	2018-19 Budget \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Appropriation receipts	59,64			734
User charges and fees	56,60	11,162	9,195	9,517
Royalties and land rent receipts				
Grants and other contributions				
Interest received				
Taxes				
Other	57,61	2,421	1,850	1,914
Outflows:				
Employee costs				
Supplies and services				
Grants and subsidies	62,65			(734)
Borrowing costs				
Other				
Transfers to Government	58,63	(13,583)	(11,045)	(11,431)
Net cash provided by or used in operating activities		·	· ·	•
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Sales of non-financial assets				
Investments redeemed				
Loans and advances redeemed				
Outflows:				
Payments for non-financial assets				
Payments for investments				
Loans and advances made				
Net cash provided by or used in investing activities				
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Borrowings				
Equity injections				
Outflows:				
Borrowing redemptions				
Finance lease payments				
Equity withdrawals				
Net cash provided by or used in financing activities				
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held				
Cash at the beginning of financial year		1,550	1,815	1,815
Cash transfers from restructure			,	
Cash at the end of financial year		1,550	1,815	1,815

Explanation of variances in the financial statements

Income statement

Major variations between 2017-18 Budget and 2017-18 Estimated Actual include:

- Grants and other contributions decrease is mainly due to a revised methodology for the calculation of goods and services below fair value to the Queensland Police Service (QPS) by the Public Safety Business Agency (PSBA).
- 2. Employee expenses increase is mainly due to additional funding for Counter-Terrorism capability and Safe Night Precincts, the transfer of Frontline Integration and Analytics Data Services unit from PSBA effective 1 September 2017, and a budget realignment from supplies and services.
- 3. Supplies and services decrease is mainly due to reprioritisation measures and a budget realignment to employee expenses. This decrease has been partly offset by additional funding for Counter-Terrorism capability and the transfer of Frontline Integration and Analytics Data Services unit from PSBA effective 1 September 2017.
- 4. Other expenses decrease is mainly due to a revised methodology for the calculation of goods and services below fair value to QPS by PSBA.

Major variations between 2017-18 Budget and 2018-19 Budget include:

- 5. Appropriation revenue increase is mainly due to enterprise bargaining arrangements and funding provided for additional police officers, Counter-Terrorism capability, Safe Night Precincts, GPS tracking of defendants on bail, and additional QLiTE mobile tablet devices. This increase has been partly offset by reprioritisation measures.
- 6. Grants and other contributions decrease is mainly due to a revised methodology for the calculation of goods and services below fair value to QPS by PSBA, and the completion of the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games in 2017-18.
- 7. Employee expenses increase is mainly due to enterprise bargaining arrangements and funding provided for additional police officers, Counter-Terrorism capability, and Safe Night Precincts. This increase has been partly offset by the completion of the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games in 2017-18.
- 8. Supplies and services decrease is mainly due to reprioritisation measures and the completion of the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games in 2017-18. This decrease has been partly offset by funding provided for additional police officers, Counter-Terrorism capability, GPS tracking of defendants on bail, and additional QLiTE mobile tablet devices.
- 9. Other expenses decrease is mainly due to a revised methodology for the calculation of goods and services below fair value to QPS by PSBA.

Major variations between 2017-18 Estimated Actual and the 2018-19 Budget include:

- 10. Appropriation revenue increase is mainly due to enterprise bargaining arrangements and funding provided for additional police officers, Counter-Terrorism capability, Safe Night Precincts, GPS tracking of defendants on bail, and additional QLiTE mobile tablet devices. This increase has been partly offset by reprioritisation measures.
- 11. Grants and other contributions decrease is mainly due to the completion of the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games in 2017-18.
- 12. Employee expenses increase is mainly due to enterprise bargaining arrangements and funding provided for additional police officers, Counter-Terrorism capability, and Safe Night Precincts.
- 13. Supplies and services decrease is mainly due to reprioritisation measures and the completion of the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games in 2017-18. This decrease has been partly offset by funding provided for additional police officers, Counter-Terrorism capability, GPS tracking of defendants on bail, and additional QLiTE mobile tablet devices.

Balance sheet

Major variations between 2017-18 Budget and 2017-18 Estimated Actual include:

- 14. Cash assets increase is due to movements in receivables, prepayments, accrued employee benefits, and payables.
- 15. Receivables increase reflects the anticipated timing of receipts.
- 16. Other current assets increase is mainly due to movements in prepayments.
- 17. Payables increase reflects the anticipated timing of payments to trade creditors.
- 18. Accrued employee benefits increase reflects the timing of payments for salaries and wages and related costs.

Major variations between 2017-18 Budget and 2018-19 Budget include:

- 19. Cash assets increase is due to movements in receivables, prepayments, employee benefits, and payables.
- 20. Receivables increase reflects the anticipated timing of receipts.
- 21. Other current assets increase is mainly due to movements in prepayments.
- 22. Property, plant and equipment increase is mainly due to capital acquisitions planned for 2018-19.
- 23. Intangible assets decrease is mainly due to the amortisation of intangible assets.
- 24. Payables increase reflects the anticipated timing of payments to trade creditors.
- 25. Accrued employee benefits increase reflects the timing of payments for salaries and wages and related costs.

Major variations between 2017-18 Estimated Actual and the 2018-19 Budget include:

- 26. Property, plant and equipment increase is mainly due to capital acquisitions planned for 2018-19.
- 27. Intangible assets decrease is mainly due to the amortisation of intangible assets.

Cash flow statement

Major variations between 2017-18 Budget and 2017-18 Estimated Actual include:

- 28. User charges and fees increase is mainly due to an adjustment for GST.
- 29. Other inflows increase is mainly due to an adjustment for GST.
- 30. Employee costs increase is mainly due to additional funding for Counter-Terrorism capability and Safe Night Precincts, the transfer of Frontline Integration and Analytics Data Services unit from PSBA effective 1 September 2017, and a budget realignment from supplies and services.
- 31. Supplies and services increase is mainly due to an adjustment for GST, additional funding for Counter-Terrorism capability, and the transfer of Frontline Integration and Analytics Data Services unit from PSBA effective 1 September 2017. This increase has been partly offset by reprioritisation measures and a budget realignment to employee costs.
- 32. Other outflows increase is mainly due to an adjustment for GST.

Major variations between 2017-18 Budget and 2018-19 Budget include:

- 33. Appropriation receipts increase is mainly due to enterprise bargaining arrangements and funding provided for additional police officers, Counter-Terrorism capability, Safe Night Precincts, GPS tracking of defendants on bail, and additional QLiTE mobile tablet devices. This increase has been partly offset by reprioritisation measures.
- 34. User charges and fees increase is mainly due to an adjustment for GST.
- 35. Grants and other contributions decrease is mainly due to the completion of the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games in 2017-18.
- 36. Other inflows increase is mainly due to an adjustment for GST.
- 37. Employee costs increase is mainly due to enterprise bargaining arrangements and funding provided for additional police officers, Counter-Terrorism capability, and Safe Night Precincts.

- 38. Supplies and services decrease is mainly due to reprioritisation measures and the completion of the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games in 2017-18. This decrease has been partly offset by an adjustment for GST and funding provided for additional police officers, Counter-Terrorism capability, GPS tracking of defendants on bail, and additional QLiTE mobile tablet devices.
- 39. Other outflows increase is mainly due to an adjustment for GST.

Major variations between 2017-18 Estimated Actual and the 2018-19 Budget include:

- 40. Appropriation receipts increase is mainly due to enterprise bargaining arrangements and funding provided for additional police officers, Counter-Terrorism capability, Safe Night Precincts, GPS tracking of defendants on bail, and additional QLiTE mobile tablet devices. This increase has been partly offset by reprioritisation measures.
- 41. Grants and other contributions decrease is mainly due to the completion of the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games in 2017-18.
- 42. Employee costs increase is mainly due to enterprise bargaining arrangements and funding provided for additional police officers, Counter-Terrorism capability, and Safe Night Precincts.
- 43. Supplies and services decrease is mainly due to reprioritisation measures and the completion of the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games in 2017-18. This decrease has been partly offset by additional funding provided for additional police officers, Counter-Terrorism capability, GPS tracking of defendants on bail, and additional QLiTE mobile tablet devices.

Administered income statement

Major variations between 2017-18 Budget and 2017-18 Estimated Actual include:

- 44. User charges and fees decrease is due to lower than anticipated fees raised under the Weapons Act 1990.
- 45. Other revenue decrease relates to lower fines and forfeitures.
- 46. Transfers of administered revenue to government decrease relates to lower than anticipated user charges and fees and other revenue.

Major variations between 2017-18 Budget and 2018-19 Budget include:

- 47. Appropriation revenue increase is due to the transfer of the Prostitution Licensing Authority from the Department of Justice and Attorney-General (DJAG) effective 1 January 2018.
- 48. User charges and fees decrease reflects lower than anticipated fees raised under the Weapons Act 1990.
- 49. Other revenue decrease relates to lower fines and forfeitures.
- 50. Grants and subsidies increase is due to the transfer of the Prostitution Licensing Authority from DJAG effective 1 January 2018.
- 51. Transfers of administered revenue to government decrease relates to lower than anticipated user charges and fees and other revenue.

Major variations between 2017-18 Estimated Actual and the 2018-19 Budget include:

- 52. Appropriation revenue increase is due to the transfer of the Prostitution Licensing Authority from DJAG effective 1 January 2018.
- 53. Grants and subsidies increase is due to the transfer of the Prostitution Licensing Authority from DJAG effective 1 January 2018.

Administered balance sheet

Major variations between 2017-18 Budget and 2017-18 Estimated Actual include:

54. Cash assets increase relates to timing of payables.

Major variations between 2017-18 Budget and 2018-19 Budget include:

55. Cash assets increase relates to timing of payables.

Administered cash flow statement

Major variations between 2017-18 Budget and 2017-18 Estimated Actual include:

- 56. User charges and fees decrease reflects lower than anticipated fees raised under the Weapons Act 1990.
- 57. Other inflows decrease relates to lower fines and forfeitures.
- 58. Transfers to government decrease relates to lower than anticipated user charges and fees and other revenue.

Major variations between 2017-18 Budget and 2018-19 Budget include:

- 59. Appropriation receipts increase is due to the transfer of the Prostitution Licensing Authority from DJAG effective 1 January 2018.
- 60. User charges and fees decrease reflects lower than anticipated fees raised under the Weapons Act 1990.
- 61. Other inflows decrease relates to lower fines and forfeitures.
- 62. Grants and subsidies increase is due to the transfer of the Prostitution Licensing Authority from DJAG effective 1 January 2018.
- 63. Transfers to government decrease relates to lower than anticipated user charges and fees and other revenue.

Major variations between 2017-18 Estimated Actual and the 2018-19 Budget include:

- 64. Appropriation receipts increase is due to the transfer of the Prostitution Licensing Authority from the DJAG effective 1 January 2018.
- 65. Grants and subsidies increase is due to the transfer of the Prostitution Licensing Authority from DJAG effective 1 January 2018.

Statutory body

Prostitution Licensing Authority

Overview

The Prostitution Licensing Authority (PLA) is a licensing and regulatory agency established by the *Prostitution Act 1999* (the Prostitution Act). Due to a machinery of government change on 12 December 2017, the PLA was moved from the portfolio of the Attorney-General and Minister for Justice to that of the Minister for Police and Minister for Corrective Services. The objective of the PLA is to ensure that the operations of licensed brothels and prostitution advertising are regulated in accordance with statutory requirements and in the community interest. The Prostitution Act primarily establishes a licensing framework for brothels and the functions of the PLA include deciding applications for brothel licences and approved manager's certificates, monitoring the provision of prostitution through licensed brothels, conducting disciplinary inquiries to decide whether there are grounds for taking disciplinary action against brothel licensees and approved managers, and regulating prostitution advertising.

The PLA contributes to the Queensland Government's plan to be a responsive Government promoting integrity and accountability and to keep communities safe. The PLA does this by: ensuring an efficient and effective brothel licensing framework that operates in accordance with statutory requirements and community expectations; promoting the health and safety of sex workers and clients; limiting the impact of prostitution on the community; and providing a barrier to the infiltration of organised crime and official corruption in licensed brothels. The probity, compliance and educative functions of the PLA are critical to achieving these objectives.

There are currently 20 licensed brothels in Queensland, the lowest number since 2004-05. Whilst there were 21 brothels in operation at year end in 2016-17, one brothel closed during 2017-18. Licensed brothel numbers had peaked at 27 in 2014-15 but are likely to remain at around current levels for the foreseeable future. In addition to personal factors unique to each licensee which will impact on their decision to remain in business, the size of the licensed brothel sector may be explained by: general economic conditions; the return on investment of brothels in comparison to other businesses; the entrepreneurial ability of individual licensees; competition with illegal operators and sole operator sex workers; the regulatory framework for brothels; and disruptive innovation. The size of the sector directly impacts the PLA Budget because the fewer the number of brothels, the fewer the fees revenue received.

Service summary

The PLA has maintained a high standard of industry regulation by comprehensively vetting applicants for brothel licences and approved manager's certificates to ensure that only suitable persons are involved in the operations of licensed brothels. The careful scrutiny of applicants will continue in 2018-19 and the PLA is committed to ensuring that its probity processes remain effective and efficient and accord with community and Government expectations. There has been no evidence of the infiltration of organised crime or official corruption at licensed brothels and in 2018-19, the PLA will continue to work with other agencies, including the Queensland Police Service (QPS), to maintain a barrier to such infiltration.

Audits and inspections of brothels are integral to the licensing regime in monitoring and achieving regulatory compliance. The results of these compliance activities demonstrate that licensees are generally committed to maintaining a high degree of regulatory compliance. The PLA will continue its rigorous scrutiny of brothel operations in 2018-19. Licensed brothels are acknowledged as providing the safest and healthiest environment for the provision of prostitution and in 2018-19 the PLA will continue to prioritise high standards of health and safety. The autonomy of sex workers at brothels has been a key priority for the PLA and in 2018-19 the PLA will continue to regulate licensed brothels to minimise opportunities for exploitation.

Brothel licensees continue to express concern to the PLA about the extent and impact of unlawful prostitution and the policing priority given to investigating alleged unlawful operators. During 2017-18, the PLA communicated stakeholder concerns to the QPS and fostered awareness of the impact of unlawful operators on the licensed brothel sector. The PLA is committed to ongoing engagement in 2018-19.

Service performance

Performance statement

Prostitution Licensing Authority

Service area objective

To ensure that the operations of licensed brothels and prostitution advertising are regulated in accordance with statutory requirements and in the community interest.

Service area description

The Prostitution Licensing Authority (PLA) regulates prostitution in Queensland by administering the *Prostitution Act 1999* and the *Prostitution Regulation 2014*. The functions of the PLA are established by statute and include deciding applications for brothel licences and approved manager's certificates, monitoring the provision of prostitution through licensed brothels, conducting disciplinary inquiries to decide whether there are grounds for taking disciplinary action against brothel licensees and approved managers, and regulating prostitution advertising. In 2018-19, the PLA will maintain its high standard of industry regulation in the public interest by ensuring that only suitable persons are involved in the operations of licensed brothels, that brothels are quarantined from the influence of organised crime or official corruption, by prioritising the health and safety of sex workers and clients, by promoting the autonomy of sex workers, and by ensuring the regulatory compliance of brothels.

Prostitution Licensing Authority	Notes	2017-18 Target/Est.	2017-18 Est. Actual	2018-19 Target/Est.
Service standards				
Effectiveness measures				
Percentage of licensed brothels implementing best practice standards	1	100%	100%	100%
Satisfaction of applicants with PLA client service	2	95%	97%	95%
Percentage of complaints resolved	3	95%	95%	95%
Efficiency measure				
Fees income as a percentage of total budget	4	50%	50%	50%

- 1. This standard is measured at audits of licensed brothels, with an audit rating of at least 80 per cent indicating implementation of best practice standards.
- 2. This standard is a measure of overall satisfaction. It is measured by surveying applicants.
- 3. This standard refers to the proportion of complaints received in the reporting year that are resolved within the reporting year. As at 23 May 2018, the PLA had received 25 complaints in 2017-18.
- 4. This standard calculates user fees, in the form of brothel licence fees and approved manager's certificate fees, as a percentage of total PLA revenue. It measures the extent to which the PLA is self-funding, which is contingent on the number of licensed brothels operating. The 2018-19 Target/Est. of 50 per cent was reached due to the expected timing of applications and new applications received.

Staffing¹

Prostitution Licensing Authority	Notes	2017-18 Budget	2017-18 Est. Actual	2018-19 Budget
Prostitution Licensing Authority		10	10	10

Note:

1. Full-time equivalents as at 30 June.

Income statement

Prostitution Licensing Authority	Notes	2017-18 Budget \$'000	2017-18 Est. Act. \$'000	2018-19 Budget \$'000
INCOME				
Taxes				
User charges and fees	1,8	860	819	872
Grants and other contributions		729	724	734
Interest		45	42	45
Other revenue	5,4,9	15	15	20
Gains on sale/revaluation of assets				
Total income		1,649	1,600	1,671
EXPENSES				
Employee expenses	2,10	1,083	1,003	1,075
Supplies and services	6,11	505	518	544
Grants and subsidies				
Depreciation and amortisation		13	15	13
Finance/borrowing costs				
Other expenses	12	33	33	39
Losses on sale/revaluation of assets	3,7	6	••	
Total expenses		1,640	1,569	1,671
OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		9	31	

Balance sheet

Prostitution Licensing Authority	Notes	2017-18 Budget \$'000	2017-18 Est. Act. \$'000	2018-19 Budget \$'000
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash assets		1,431	1,424	1,467
Receivables		9	8	8
Other financial assets				
Inventories				
Other	16,20	9	9	9
Non-financial assets held for sale				
Total current assets		1,449	1,441	1,484
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Receivables				
Other financial assets				
Property, plant and equipment	13,17,21	103	83	70
Intangibles				
Other		5	5	5
Total non-current assets		108	88	75
TOTAL ASSETS		1,557	1,529	1,559
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payables	14,18	64	38	38
Accrued employee benefits	15,19	15	29	29
Interest bearing liabilities and derivatives				
Provisions				
Other		190	190	220
Total current liabilities		269	257	287
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payables				
Accrued employee benefits				
Interest bearing liabilities and derivatives				
Provisions				
Other				
Total non-current liabilities				
TOTAL LIABILITIES		269	257	287
NET ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)		1,288	1,272	1,272
EQUITY				
TOTAL EQUITY		1,288	1,272	1,272

Cash flow statement

Prostitution Licensing Authority	Notes	2017-18 Budget \$'000	2017-18 Est. Act. \$'000	2018-19 Budget \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
User charges and fees	22,32	860	819	872
Grants and other contributions		729	724	734
Interest received	23,33	45	41	45
Taxes				
Other	24,28,34	85	(77)	105
Outflows:				
Employee costs	25,35	(1,079)	(999)	(1,075)
Supplies and services	26,29,36	(500)	(534)	(559)
Grants and subsidies				
Borrowing costs				
Other		(73)	(73)	(79)
Net cash provided by or used in operating activities		67	(99)	43
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Sales of non-financial assets	27,30,37	17	44	
Investments redeemed				
Loans and advances redeemed				
Outflows:				
Payments for non-financial assets	31,38	(83)	(84)	
Payments for investments				
Loans and advances made				
Net cash provided by or used in investing activities		(66)	(40)	
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Borrowings				
Equity injections				
Outflows:				
Borrowing redemptions				
Finance lease payments				
Equity withdrawals				
Net cash provided by or used in financing activities				
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		1	(139)	43
Cash at the beginning of financial year		1,430	1,563	1,424
Cash transfers from restructure				
Cash at the end of financial year		1,431	1,424	1,467

Explanation of variances in the financial statements

Income statement

Major variations between 2017-18 Budget and 2017-18 Estimated Actual include:

- 1. This decrease is due to the timing of the lodgement of brothel applications and the decrease in brothel numbers.
- 2. This decrease is due to lower than budgeted staffing levels.
- 3. This decrease is due to the timing and net effect of the asset replacement program.

Major variations between 2017-18 Budget and 2018-19 Budget include:

- 4. This increase is due to the increase in penalty infringement notices issued.
- 5. This increase is due to an increase in penalty infringement notice fines collected.
- 6. This increase mainly relates to the increase in Board fees.
- 7. This decrease is due to the timing of the asset replacement program.

Major variations between 2017-18 Estimated Actual and the 2018-19 Budget include:

- 8. This increase is due to the timing of the lodgement of brothel applications.
- 9. This increase is due to an expected increase in penalty infringement notice fines to be collected.
- 10. This increase is due to the enterprise bargaining salary increase and the filling of vacant positions.
- 11. This increase mainly relates to the increase in Board fees.
- 12. This increase is due to the increase in penalty infringement notices fines collected and paid to Queensland Treasury.

Balance sheet

Major variations between 2017-18 Budget and 2017-18 Estimated Actual include:

- 13. This decrease is due to the timing, depreciation and the net effect of the asset replacement program.
- 14. This decrease is due to the timing of receiving the creditor invoices.
- 15. This increase is due to the timing of receiving the employee related invoices.

Major variations between 2017-18 Budget and 2018-19 Budget include:

- 16. This increase is due to the timing of receiving brothel licence and manager certificate fees.
- 17. This decrease is due to the timing, depreciation and the net effect of the asset replacement program.
- 18. This decrease is due to the timing of receiving the creditor invoices.
- 19. This increase is due to the timing of receiving the employee related invoices.

Major variations between 2017-18 Estimated Actual and the 2018-19 Budget include:

- 20. This increase is due to the timing of receiving brothel licence and manager certificate fees.
- 21. This decrease is due to depreciation.

Cash flow statement

Major variations between 2017-18 Budget and 2017-18 Estimated Actual include:

- 22. This decrease is due to the timing of the lodgement of brothel applications and the decrease in brothel numbers.
- 23. This decrease is due to the low interest rates received on bank balances.
- 24. This decrease is due to the timing of the lodgement of brothel applications.
- 25. This decrease is due to the lower than budgeted staffing levels.
- 26. This increase mainly relates to the increase in Board fees.

27. This decrease relates to the timing of the asset replacement program.

Major variations between 2017-18 Budget and 2018-19 Budget include:

- 28. This increase is due to the timing of the lodgement of brothel applications.
- 29. This increase mainly relates to the increase in Board fees.
- 30. This decrease relates to the timing of the asset replacement program.
- 31. This increase relates to the timing of the asset replacement program.

Major variations between 2017-18 Estimated Actual and the 2018-19 Budget include:

- 32. This increase is due to the timing of the lodgement of brothel applications.
- 33. This increase is due to the predicted higher interest rates to be received on bank balances.
- 34. This increase is due to the timing of the lodgement of brothel applications.
- 35. This increase is due to the enterprise bargaining salary increase and the filling of vacant positions.
- 36. This increase mainly relates to the increase in Board fees.
- 37. This decrease relates to the timing of the asset replacement program.
- 38. This decrease relates to the timing of the asset replacement program.



Public Safety Business Agency

Departmental overview

The Public Safety Business Agency is committed to its vision to be a leader in corporate services innovation and delivery. The agency supports the Queensland Government's objectives to keep communities safe and be a responsive Government. The agency's commitment to leadership in services, technology and capability will enhance access to Government services and strengthen Queensland's responsiveness to emergency events through the delivery of corporate and air services, including:

- information and communications technology (ICT), financial, procurement, asset management, human resources and other corporate services to the Queensland Police Service, Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (including the Rural Fire Service and the Queensland State Emergency Service) and the Office of the Inspector-General Emergency Management
- ICT services to the Queensland Ambulance Service and Queensland Corrective Services
- Queensland Government Air services.

Environmental factors influencing service delivery by the agency and its customers include:

- growth in digital activity, including automation, advanced analytics, increasing social media use and complex cyber security challenges
- · changing vehicle and building technologies requiring innovative approaches to fleet and asset management
- increasing frequency and severity of cyclone, storm, bushfire and other emergency events, requiring sophisticated planning and responsiveness
- the deconstruction of hierarchical organisations and fixed workplaces, increasing demand for workforce flexibility and the creation and ceasing of job functions in response to technological and societal change.

Key objectives of the agency include:

- productive and responsive services
- integrated and scaled service platforms
- innovative and collaborative best practices.

To achieve these objectives, the agency is focusing on the following strategies:

- prioritise the most critical core business services
- · re-engineer or eliminate ineffective end-to-end processes and partner with clients to identify solutions
- strengthen Queensland's responsiveness to emergency events
- digitise manual processes and streamline services
- implement Cloud-ready, integrated platforms and expand e-services as mobile, online, easy to use self-services
- identify external revenue opportunities
- · invest in people and innovation and build a high performing workforce
- enhance collaboration and relationships across government.

In 2018-19, the agency will:

- · exploit innovation opportunities, particularly digital, and re-engineer processes
- · collaborate and consult with clients to meet Service Agreement performance targets
- complete multi-year ICT investment planning with client agencies aligned to ICT strategic investment priorities
- undertake a strategic review of Queensland Government Air services
- maintain high safety standards for Queensland Government Air services, including transitioning fixed wing operations to an Air Operator's Certificate
- · develop enhanced asset and budget lifecycle management practices across the public safety entities
- implement workforce strategies to increase employee satisfaction and optimise workforce performance for service delivery to the agency and clients.

The capital program that the agency will deliver includes new or upgraded police and fire and rescue stations across the State, new and replacement police, fire and emergency service vehicles, and a range of ICT initiatives, to support the delivery of essential frontline public safety services to Queensland communities.

Service performance

Corporate and Air Services

Service area objective

To serve Queensland by providing public safety corporate and air services.

Service area description

Services to public safety agencies include:

- ICT, financial, procurement, asset management, human resources and other corporate services to the Queensland Police Service, Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (including the Rural Fire Service and the Queensland State Emergency Service) and the Office of the Inspector-General Emergency Management
- ICT services to the Queensland Ambulance Service and Queensland Corrective Services.

The agency also provides Queensland Government Air services, involving lifesaving, organ retrieval, community safety and State support aviation services for the Queensland community.

2018-19 service area highlights

In 2018-19 key highlights include:

- delivering a record \$254.1 million capital program, comprising new, replacement or upgraded facilities, vehicles, vessels, aircraft, ICT and other essential equipment to enable frontline public safety services
- · enhancing strategic asset management to improve resource investment outcomes for public safety agencies
- developing a long-term public safety strategic communications strategy to attain a comprehensive communications platform suitable for Queensland's long-term requirements
- progressing the Public Safety Agencies ICT Strategy and Roadmap 2018-22 to build and enhance ICT capability
 across the public safety agencies, including first responder technology, public safety response technology
 enhancements and ICT Foundations network and technology transformations
- continuing to strengthen public safety agencies cyber security and resilience through the secure development, support and maintenance of the agency's and its partners' ICT services, applications and infrastructure
- completing a strategic review of the future direction of Queensland Government Air
- delivering new rotary aircraft to ensure Queensland Government Air meets future service requirements
- Queensland Government Air transitioning to an Air Operator's Certificate for fixed wing operations
- visible commitment to and continuation of the White Ribbon Australia Workplace Accreditation
- progressing the Public Safety Business Agency Workforce Strategy 2017-2022 (Focus 2022) to build a capable, agile and engaged workforce
- implementing the agency's Inclusion and Diversity Action Plan.

Public Safety Business Agency	Notes	2017-18 Target/Est.	2017-18 Est. Actual	2018-19 Target/Est.
Service area: Corporate and air services	1			
Service standards				
Effectiveness measures				
Customer satisfaction	2, 3		69%	75%
Queensland Government Air helicopter availability	4	New measure	New measure	85%

Public Safety Business Agency	Notes	2017-18 Target/Est.	2017-18 Est. Actual	2018-19 Target/Est.
Efficiency measure Public Safety Business Agency corporate services staff as a percentage				
of Public Safety Entity staff	5	<6.5%	5.1%	<6.5%

Notes:

- 1. The service area description in the 2017-18 Public Safety Business Agency Service Delivery Statement did not include air services. Air services have been included in 2018-19 to reflect the critical role of Queensland Government Air in delivering lifesaving, organ retrieval, community safety and State support aviation services for the Queensland community.
- 2. This service standard informs on overall satisfaction with the agency's services based on all external customer dealings with the agency. Service standard results are derived from a survey of customers, which include the Queensland Police Service, Queensland Fire and Emergency Services, the Office of the Inspector-General Emergency Management, Queensland Ambulance Service, Queensland Corrective Services and other government departments accessing the agency's services.
- 3. The agency revised its satisfaction measurement methodologies in 2017 following an agency restructure after the 2016 Review of Public Safety Business Agency. Due to major structural changes to the agency following the Review, a satisfaction survey was not conducted in 2016-17. The establishment of a 2017-18 Target/Estimate was suspended until the satisfaction measurement review was completed and an overall satisfaction baseline had been set. The 2017-18 Estimated Actual overall satisfaction figure is a result of the changed measurement approach and is not comparable with previous satisfaction survey results for the agency. Changes to the satisfaction measurement approach in 2017 included refinements to sample size and selection, clearer categorisation of the agency's services, benchmarking against other organisations, increased opportunity for qualitative feedback and revised delivery using a contemporary online survey instrument. In addition to the survey, the agency measures customer satisfaction through Service Agreement performance reviews and other governance arrangements. The results of this additional measurement are not included in the 2017-18 Estimated Actual figure. The agency will continue to work with key agencies to improve customer satisfaction and measurement.
- 4. Queensland Government Air owns and operates five helicopters from bases in Archerfield, Townsville and Cairns. This measure indicates Queensland Government Air's effectiveness in maintaining helicopter availability for tasking by Retrieval Services Queensland to lifesaving and community safety activities, noting that helicopters are subject to a wide range of planned and unplanned factors that may affect availability. The percentage is calculated by dividing the hours of unavailability for the month by (24 hours x number of days in the month). Queensland Government Air also records the reasons for helicopter unavailability, such as scheduled maintenance, unscheduled maintenance, training, sick leave etc. The 2018-19 Target/Estimate has been set at a realistic level and is based on availability data recorded by Queensland Government Air over recent years. The Public Safety Business Agency will continue to investigate industry benchmarking as part of the strategic review of Queensland Government Air to be completed in 2018-19 and the target will be reviewed for 2019-20
- 5. This service standard measures the proportion of corporate services required to support public safety entities in the delivery of frontline services. The data is based on real expenditure and total full time equivalent staff in the agency, the Queensland Police Service, Queensland Fire and Emergency Services and the Office of the Inspector-General Emergency Management. Figures for this service standard compare to the total percentage of corporate services employees across the Queensland Government in 2016-17, which averaged approximately 9 per cent.

Departmental budget summary

The table below shows the total resources available in 2018-19 from all sources and summarises how resources will be applied by service area and by controlled and administered classifications.

Public Safety Business Agency	2017-18 Adjusted Budget \$'000	2017-18 Est. Actual \$'000	2018-19 Budget \$'000
CONTROLLED			
Income			
Appropriation revenue ¹			
Deferred from previous year/s	3,277	6,406	1,334
Balance of service appropriation	280,723	285,098	278,562
Other revenue	167,039	159,895	174,105
Total income	451,039	451,399	454,001
Expenses			
Corporate and air services	424,046	437,286	422,577
Total expenses	424,046	437,286	422,577
Operating surplus/deficit	26,993	14,113	31,424
Net assets	2,854,629	2,748,762	2,933,888

Note:

^{1.} Includes State funding only.

Service area sources of revenue¹

Sources of revenue 2018-19 Budget					
Public Safety Business Agency	Total cost \$'000	State contribution \$'000	User charges and fees \$'000	C'wealth revenue \$'000	Other revenue \$'000
Corporate and air services	422,577	279,896	25,722		148,383
Total	422,577	279,896	25,722		148,383

Note:

^{1.} Explanations of variances are provided in the financial statements.

Budget measures summary

This table shows a summary of budget measures relating to the department since the 2017-18 State Budget. Further details are contained in *Budget Measures (Budget Paper 4)*.

Public Safety Business Agency	2017-18 \$'000	2018-19 \$'000	2019-20 \$'000	2020-21 \$'000	2021-22 \$'000
Revenue measures					
Administered					
Departmental					
Expense measures ¹					
Administered					
Departmental	(2,503)	396			
Capital measures					
Administered					
Departmental		3,728			

Note:

^{1.} Figures reconcile with Budget Measures (Budget Paper 4), including the whole-of-government expense measure 'Reprioritisations'.

Departmental capital program

In 2018-19, the agency's capital program provides an investment of \$254.1 million to support the delivery of essential frontline public safety services for Queensland communities. This is a 4.1 per cent increase on the 2017-18 capital program and reflects the Government's focus on increased infrastructure investment across regional Queensland. \$82.3 million will be invested on behalf of Queensland Fire and Emergency Services, \$123.3 million on behalf of the Queensland Police Service, \$39.2 million for aircraft maintenance and rotary-wing aircraft replacement and \$8.9 million to support the Queensland Ambulance Service ICT.

Queensland Fire and Emergency Services related program highlights include:

- \$8.1 million to replace auxiliary-staffed fire and rescue stations in smaller towns and communities across the State.
- \$17.1 million to replace or upgrade permanently-staffed fire and rescue stations, operational, communications, specialised and air operations response facilities in major regional centres and the greater-Brisbane area.
- \$44.3 million for replacement and new urban and rural fire appliances.

Queensland Police Service related program highlights include:

- investments to replace or upgrade stations, specialised policing facilities, vehicles, vessels, equipment and
 information and communications systems in major regional centres and towns to enhance coordination and delivery
 of policing, community safety and emergency incident response services and improve community accessibility,
 including:
 - \$21.2 million to replace or upgrade police stations, watch houses and associated facilities in regional centres, smaller towns and communities across the State.
 - \$35 million for the new Counter-Terrorism and Community Safety Training Centre, warehouse facility and heritage buildings refurbishment at Wacol.
 - \$35.3 million for replacement, upgraded and additional police vehicles, vessels and specialised response vehicles across the State.

Other departmental highlights include:

- \$39.2 million for aircraft maintenance and rotary-wing aircraft replacement.
- \$8.9 million to support the Queensland Ambulance Service ICT.

Capital budget

Public Safety Business Agency	Notes	2017-18 Adjusted Budget \$'000	2017-18 Est. Actual \$'000	2018-19 Budget \$'000
Capital purchases	1, 2			
Total land, buildings and infrastructure		118,603	107,077	97,903
Total plant and equipment		125,424	132,938	156,179
Total capital purchases		244,027	240,015	254,082

Notes:

- 1. For more detail on the agency's capital acquisitions please refer to Capital Statement (Budget Paper 3).
- Capital measures in the 2018-19 Budget have been transferred from Queensland Police Service and Queensland Fire and Emergency Service and can be viewed in the Public Safety Business Agency Capital Statement (Budget Paper 3).

Staffing¹

Public Safety Business Agency	Notes	2017-18 Budget	2017-18 Est. Actual	2018-19 Budget
Corporate and air services	2, 3, 4, 5	1,144	1,129	1,117
TOTAL		1,144	1,129	1,117

Notes:

- 1. Full-time equivalents (FTEs) as at 30 June.
- 2. Corporate FTEs are allocated across the service to which they relate.
- 3. The agency participates in a partnership arrangement in the delivery of its services, whereby corporate FTEs are hosted by the agency to work across multiple departments.
- 4. The 2017-18 Estimated Actual includes adjustments to the 2017-18 Budget which are an additional 1 FTE to manage Corporate Card, less 21 that transitioned to Statistical Services Queensland Police Service, plus an additional 5 FTE for Counter Terrorism Capability.
- 5. The 2018-19 Budget includes adjustments to 2017-18 Estimated Actual which are an additional 4 FTE related to growth in frontline police officers, less 10 FTE for Commonwealth Games (Corporate Services), less 1 FTE for the Queensland Government Air Cairns Facility Redevelopment and less 5 FTE for the return of Significant Regional Infrastructure Projects Program functions to Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (3 FTE) and Queensland Police Service (2 FTE).

Budgeted financial statements

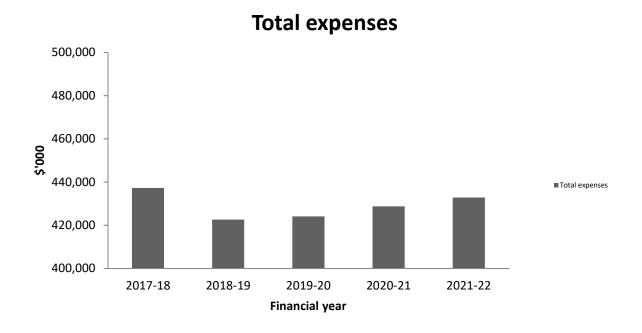
Analysis of budgeted financial statements

An analysis of the department's financial statements is provided below:

Departmental income statement

Total expenses are estimated to be \$422.6 million in 2018-19, a decrease of \$14.7 million from the 2017-18 Estimated Actual. The decrease is mainly due to equity to operating budget transfers for various ICT projects in 2017-18, budget transfers from the Queensland Police Service (QPS) and funding rescheduled into 2017-18 for various ICT and HR projects. The increased expenditure from 2019-20 onwards is mainly due to enterprise bargaining arrangements.

Chart: Total departmental expenses across the Forward Estimates period



Departmental balance sheet

The department's major assets are property, plant and equipment and intangibles (\$2.85 billion) and cash (\$87.8 million). Non-current assets are expected to increase by 9.4 per cent over the next four years, principally due to anticipated acquisition levels and revaluations over the period. The department's main liabilities relate to payables (\$52.1 million) with the value of payables estimated to remain at current levels through to 2021-22.

Controlled income statement

Public Safety Business Agency	Notes	2017-18 Adjusted Budget \$'000	2017-18 Est. Act. \$'000	2018-19 Budget \$'000
INCOME				
Appropriation revenue	1,5,9	284,000	291,504	279,896
Taxes				
User charges and fees		25,360	25,360	25,722
Royalties and land rents				
Grants and other contributions	2,6,10	139,103	131,959	145,807
Interest				
Other revenue		576	576	576
Gains on sale/revaluation of assets		2,000	2,000	2,000
Total income		451,039	451,399	454,001
EXPENSES				
Employee expenses		128,168	126,673	127,585
Supplies and services	3,7,11	154,272	167,507	151,111
Grants and subsidies		528	528	178
Depreciation and amortisation		135,002	135,002	136,076
Finance/borrowing costs		471	471	471
Other expenses	4,8	3,605	5,105	5,156
Losses on sale/revaluation of assets		2,000	2,000	2,000
Total expenses		424,046	437,286	422,577
OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		26,993	14,113	31,424

Controlled balance sheet

Public Safety Business Agency	Notes	2017-18 Adjusted Budget \$'000	2017-18 Est. Act. \$'000	2018-19 Budget \$'000
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash assets	12,20	118,998	79,423	87,835
Receivables		34,822	32,138	32,138
Other financial assets				
Inventories		1,071	1,054	1,054
Other		22,601	24,507	24,507
Non-financial assets held for sale		4,904	3,360	3,360
Total current assets		182,396	140,482	148,894
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Receivables				
Other financial assets				
Property, plant and equipment	13,21,27	2,757,935	2,654,049	2,831,867
Intangibles	14	13,589	18,578	17,324
Other				
Total non-current assets		2,771,524	2,672,627	2,849,191
TOTAL ASSETS		2,953,920	2,813,109	2,998,085
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payables	15,22	81,791	52,066	52,066
Accrued employee benefits	16,23	9,338	5,813	5,813
Interest bearing liabilities and derivatives	17,24	1,601	6,372	6,222
Provisions				
Other		45	96	96
Total current liabilities		92,775	64,347	64,197
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payables				
Accrued employee benefits				
Interest bearing liabilities and derivatives	18,25	6,516		
Provisions				
Other				
Total non-current liabilities		6,516		
TOTAL LIABILITIES		99,291	64,347	64,197
NET ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)		2,854,629	2,748,762	2,933,888
EQUITY				
TOTAL EQUITY	19,26,28	2,854,629	2,748,762	2,933,888

Controlled cash flow statement

Public Safety Business Agency	Notes	2017-18 Adjusted Budget \$'000	2017-18 Est. Act. \$'000	2018-19 Budget \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Appropriation receipts	36,45	284,000	286,080	279,896
User charges and fees	29,37	25,360	30,483	30,845
Royalties and land rent receipts				
Grants and other contributions	30,38,46	137,053	129,909	143,706
Interest received				
Taxes				
Other	31,39	576	43,911	43,911
Outflows:				
Employee costs		(128,168)	(126,673)	(127,585)
Supplies and services	32,40,47	(154,272)	(210,842)	(194,446)
Grants and subsidies		(528)	(528)	(178)
Borrowing costs		(471)	(471)	(471)
Other	33,41	(1,555)	(8,178)	(8,178)
Net cash provided by or used in operating activities		161,995	143,691	167,500
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Sales of non-financial assets	34,42,48	14,800	17,573	19,280
Investments redeemed				
Loans and advances redeemed				
Outflows:				
Payments for non-financial assets	43,49	(244,027)	(240,015)	(254,082)
Payments for investments				
Loans and advances made				
Net cash provided by or used in investing activities		(229,227)	(222,442)	(234,802)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Borrowings				
Equity injections	35,44	126,694	132,450	136,374
Outflows:				
Borrowing redemptions		(150)	(150)	(150)
Finance lease payments				
Equity withdrawals		(60,510)	(60,510)	(60,510)
Net cash provided by or used in financing activities		66,034	71,790	75,714
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(1,198)	(6,961)	8,412
Cash at the beginning of financial year		120,196	86,384	79,423
Cash transfers from restructure				••
Cash at the end of financial year		118,998	79,423	87,835

Explanation of variances in the financial statements

Income statement

Major variations between 2017-18 Adjusted Budget and 2017-18 Estimated Actual include:

- Appropriation revenue increase is mainly due to budget transfers from the Queensland Police Service (QPS) and
 equity to operating budget transfers for various ICT projects in 2017-18. This increase has been partly offset by
 reprioritisation measures and the transfer of Frontline Integration and Analytics Data Services unit to QPS
 effective 1 September 2017.
- 2. Grants and other contributions decrease is mainly due to a reduction in the contribution from Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) for the QFES capital program.
- 3. Supplies and services increase is mainly due to budget transfers from QPS and QFES, and equity to operating budget transfers for various ICT projects in 2017-18. This increase has been partly offset by reprioritisation measures and the transfer of Frontline Integration and Analytics Data Services unit to QPS effective 1 September 2017.
- 4. Other expenses increase is mainly due to the transfer of funding for the Queensland Government Insurance Fund (QGIF) premium from QPS to the Public Safety Business Agency (PSBA).

Major variations between 2017-18 Adjusted Budget and 2018-19 Budget include:

- 5. Appropriation revenue decrease is mainly due to reprioritisation measures and the transfer of Frontline Integration and Analytics Data Services unit to QPS effective 1 September 2017.
- 6. Grants and other contributions increase is mainly due to an increase to the contribution from QFES to deliver the QFES capital program.
- 7. Supplies and services decrease is mainly due to reprioritisation measures and the transfer of Frontline Integration and Analytics Data Services unit to QPS effective 1 September 2017.
- 8. Other expenses increase is mainly due to the transfer of funding for the QGIF premium from QPS to PSBA.

Major variations between 2017-18 Estimated Actual and the 2018-19 Budget include:

- 9. Appropriation revenue decrease is mainly due to funding rescheduled into 2017-18 for various ICT and HR projects, and budget transfers from QPS and equity to operating budget transfers for various ICT projects in 2017-18.
- 10. Grants and other contributions increase is mainly due to an increase to the contribution from QFES to deliver the QFES capital program.
- Supplies and services decrease is mainly due to funding rescheduled into 2017-18 for various ICT and HR
 projects, and budget transfers from QPS and equity to operating budget transfers for various ICT projects in
 2017-18.

Balance sheet

Major variations between 2017-18 Adjusted Budget and 2017-18 Estimated Actual include:

- 12. Cash assets decrease is mainly due to movements in receivables, prepayments, accrued employee benefits and payables.
- 13. Property, plant and equipment decrease is mainly due to a change in accounting policy for the measurement of fire appliances and lower than anticipated revaluations in 2016-17.
- 14. Intangibles increase is mainly due to higher than anticipated capital acquisitions.
- 15. Payables decrease reflects anticipated timing of payments to trade creditors.
- 16. Accrued employee benefits decrease reflects the timing of payments for salaries and wages and related costs.
- Current interest-bearing liabilities and derivatives increase mainly reflects the reclassification of borrowings from non-current liabilities.
- 18. Non-current interest-bearing liabilities and derivatives decrease reflects the reclassification of borrowings to current liabilities.

19. Total equity decrease is mainly due to changes in the asset revaluation surplus and a decrease to the operating surplus from the QFES and Queensland Amculance Service (QAS) grant revenue for ICT capital purchases. This decrease has been partly offset by increased equity funding for the capital acquisitions program.

Major variations between 2017-18 Adjusted Budget and 2018-19 Budget include:

- Cash assets decrease is mainly due to payments for property, plant and equipment and intangibles, and timing of payments.
- 21. Property, plant and equipment increase is mainly due to the capital acquisitions planned for 2018-19.
- 22. Payables decrease reflects anticipated timing of payments to trade creditors.
- 23. Accrued employee benefits decrease reflects the timing of payments for salaries and wages and related costs.
- 24. Current interest-bearing liabilities and derivatives increase mainly reflects the reclassification of borrowings from non-current liabilities.
- Non-current interest-bearing liabilities and derivatives decrease reflects the reclassification of borrowings to current liabilities.
- 26. Total equity increase is mainly due to an increase to the operating surplus from the QFES and QAS grant revenue for ICT capital purchases and increased equity funding for the capital acquisitions program. This decrease is partly offset by changes in the asset revaluation surplus.

Major variations between 2017-18 Estimated Actual and the 2018-19 Budget include:

- 27. Property, plant and equipment increase is mainly due to revaluation increments and capital acquisitions planned for 2018-19.
- 28. Total equity increase is mainly due to estimated revaluation increments, an increase to the operating surplus from the QFES and QAS grant revenue for ICT capital purchases, and increased equity funding for the capital acquisitions program.

Cash flow statement

Major variations between 2017-18 Adjusted Budget and 2017-18 Estimated Actual include:

- 29. User charges and fees increase is mainly due to an adjustment for GST.
- 30. Grants and other contributions decrease is mainly due to a reduction in the contribution from QFES for the QFES capital program.
- 31. Other inflows increase is mainly due to an adjustment for GST.
- 32. Supplies and services increase is mainly due to an adjustment for GST, budget transfers from QPS and QFES, and equity to operating budget transfers for various ICT projects in 2017-18. This increase has been partly offset by reprioritisation measures and the transfer of Frontline Integration and Analytics Data Services unit to QPS effective 1 September 2017.
- 33. Other outflows increase is mainly due to an adjustment for GST.
- 34. Sale of non-financial assets increase is mainly due to higher than anticipated property disposals.
- 35. Equity injections increase is mainly due to funding for the QGAir asset renewal program.

Major variations between 2017-18 Adjusted Budget and 2018-19 Budget include:

- 36. Appropriation receipts decrease is mainly due to reprioritisation measures and the transfer of Frontline Integration and Analytics Data Services unit to QPS effective 1 September 2017.
- 37. User charges and fees increase is mainly due to an adjustment for GST.
- 38. Grants and other contributions increase is mainly due to an increase to the contribution from QFES to deliver the QFES capital program.
- 39. Other inflows increase is mainly due to an adjustment for GST.
- 40. Supplies and services increase is mainly due to an adjustment for GST. This increase is partly offset by reprioritisation measures and the transfer of Frontline Integration and Analytics Data Services unit to QPS effective 1 September 2017.
- 41. Other outflows increase is mainly due to an adjustment for GST.
- 42. Sale of non-financial assets increase is mainly due to higher than anticipated property disposals.

- 43. Payments for non-financial assets increase is mainly due to an increase in the PSBA capital program.
- 44. Equity injections increase is mainly due to funding for the QGAir asset renewal program.

Major variations between 2017-18 Estimated Actual and the 2018-19 Budget include:

- 45. Appropriation receipts decrease is mainly due to funding rescheduled into 2017-18 for various ICT and HR projects, and budget transfers from QPS and equity to operating budget transfers for various ICT projects in 2017-18.
- 46. Grants and other contributions increase is mainly due to an increase to the contribution from QFES to deliver the QFES capital program.
- 47. Supplies and services decrease is mainly due to funding rescheduled into 2017-18 for various ICT and HR projects, and budget transfers from QPS and equity to operating budget transfers for various ICT projects in 2017-18.
- 48. Sale of non-financial assets increase is mainly due to property disposals.
- 49. Payments for non-financial assets increase is mainly due to an increase in the PSBA capital program.

Glossary of terms

h	
Accrual accounting	Recognition of economic events and other financial transactions involving revenue, expenses, assets, liabilities and equity as they occur and reporting in financial statements in the period to which they relate, rather than when a flow of cash occurs.
Administered items	Assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses an entity administers, without discretion, on behalf of the Government.
Agency/entity	Used generically to refer to the various organisational units within Government that deliver services or otherwise service Government objectives. The term can include departments, commercialised business units, statutory bodies or other organisations established by Executive decision.
Appropriation	Funds issued by the Treasurer, under Parliamentary authority, to agencies during a financial year for: delivery of agreed services administered items adjustment of the Government's equity in agencies, including acquiring of capital.
Balance sheet	A financial statement that reports the assets, liabilities and equity of an entity as at a particular date.
Capital	A term used to refer to an entity's stock of assets and the capital grants it makes to other agencies. Assets include property, plant and equipment, intangible items and inventories that an entity owns/controls and uses in the delivery of services.
Cash Flow Statement	A financial statement reporting the cash inflows and outflows for an entity's operating, investing and financing activities in a particular period.
Controlled items	Assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses that are controlled by departments. These relate directly to the departmental operational objectives and arise at the discretion and direction of that department.
Depreciation	The periodic allocation of the cost of physical assets, representing the amount of the asset consumed during a specified time.
Equity	Equity is the residual interest in the assets of the entity after deduction of its liabilities. It usually comprises the entity's accumulated surpluses/losses, capital injections and any reserves.
Equity injection	An increase in the investment of the Government in a public sector agency.

Financial statements	Collective description of the Income Statement, the Balance Sheet and the Cash Flow Statement for an entity's controlled and administered activities.
Income statement	A financial statement highlighting the accounting surplus or deficit of an entity. It provides an indication of whether the entity has sufficient revenue to meet expenses in the current year, including non-cash costs such as depreciation.
Outcomes	Whole-of-government outcomes are intended to cover all dimensions of community wellbeing. They express the current needs and future aspirations of communities, within a social, economic and environment context.
Own-source revenue	Revenue that is generated by an agency, generally through the sale of goods and services, but it may also include some Commonwealth funding.
Priorities	Key policy areas that will be the focus of Government activity.
Services	The actions or activities (including policy development) of an agency which contribute to the achievement of the agency's objectives.
Service area	Related services grouped into a high level service area for communicating the broad types of services delivered by an agency.
Service standard	Define a level of performance that is expected to be achieved appropriate for the service area or service. Service standards are measures of efficiency or effectiveness.



Queensland Budget 2018–19

Service Delivery Statements

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