



Justice Sector

Information Supporting the Estimates *of Appropriations for the* Government of New Zealand

for the year ending 30 June 2011

20 May 2010

Guide to the Budget Documents

A number of documents are released on Budget day. The purpose of these documents is to provide information about the wider fiscal and economic picture and the Government's spending intentions for the year ahead. The Budget documents are as follows:

Executive Summary

The *Executive Summary* is the overview of all the Budget information and contains the main points for the media and general public. This section summarises the Government's spending decisions and main issues raised in the *Budget Speech*, the *Fiscal Strategy Report*, and the *Budget Economic and Fiscal Update*.

Budget Speech

The *Budget Speech* is the Minister of Finance's speech delivering the Budget Statement at the start of Parliament's Budget debate. The Budget Statement generally focuses on the overall fiscal and economic position, the Government's policy priorities and how those priorities will be funded.

Fiscal Strategy Report

The *Fiscal Strategy Report* sets out the Government's fiscal strategy and measures how the Government is going against its overall goals in areas such as the balance between operating revenues and expenses, and achieving debt objectives. The 2010 report includes fiscal trends covering at least the next 10 years and the Government's long term fiscal objectives.

The Government must explain changes in, and/or inconsistencies between, the *Fiscal Strategy Report*, the *Budget Policy Statement* and the previous year's *Fiscal Strategy Report*.

Budget Economic and Fiscal Update

The *Update* includes Treasury's overall economic forecasts and the forecast financial statements of the Government, along with the implications of Government financial decisions and other information relevant to the fiscal and economic position.

The Estimates of Appropriations

The *Estimates* outline expenses and capital expenditure the Government plans to incur on specified areas within each Vote for the financial year about to start (the Budget year).

Information Supporting the Estimates of Appropriations

Information Supporting the Estimates is organised on the basis of sectors, with each Vote and its administering department allocated to one sector (a small number of departments are in more than one sector). The *Information Supporting the Estimates* comprises sector overview information, together with statements of responsibility; performance information for appropriations in Votes covered by the sector; and statements of forecast service performance and forecast financial statements of departments included in the sector. Statements of Intent of departments included in the sector form part of the supporting information.

The Supplementary Estimates of Appropriations

Supplementary Estimates outline the additional expenses and capital expenditure required for the financial year about to end.

Information Supporting the Supplementary Estimates of Appropriations

Information Supporting the Supplementary Estimates, which is organised on a sector basis the same as the *Information Supporting the Estimates*, provides reasons for the changes to appropriations during the year, related changes in performance information, and certain additional performance information for new appropriations.

Internet

These documents will be made available on the New Zealand Treasury's Internet site at <http://www.treasury.govt.nz>

Contents

Page

Justice Sector

Introduction	iii
Purpose of <i>Information Supporting the Estimates</i>	iv
Votes and Departments in Each Sector	v
Purpose and Nature of Appropriations	vii
Guide to Reading <i>Information Supporting the Estimates</i>	xi
Terms and Definitions	xvi
Useful Links	xvi
Sector Overview	1
Sector Overview Statement	2
Ministerial Statements of Responsibility	5
Chief Executive Statements of Responsibility	6
Performance Information for Appropriations in each Vote	9
Vote Attorney-General	11
Vote Corrections	21
Vote Courts	51
Vote Justice	83
Vote Parliamentary Counsel	117
Vote Police	127
Vote Serious Fraud	153
Statements of Forecast Service Performance of Departments	162
Forecast Financial Statements of Departments	163
Statement of Common Accounting Policies	164
Department of Corrections	169
Crown Law Office	179
Ministry of Justice	189
Parliamentary Counsel Office	201
New Zealand Police	209
Serious Fraud Office	221
Statements of Intent of Departments (separately produced but forming part of this volume)	
Department of Corrections	
Crown Law Office	
Ministry of Justice	
Parliamentary Counsel Office	
New Zealand Police	
Serious Fraud Office	

Introduction

Purpose of *Information Supporting the Estimates*

The *Information Supporting the Estimates* provides members of Parliament with information on expected performance to:

- support their examination of the appropriations and other authorities requested by the Government in the first Appropriation Bill for the forthcoming financial year, and
- provide a basis against which they can later assess the actual performance of each individual department and Office of Parliament over that financial year.

The *Information Supporting the Estimates* is organised into 10 volumes by sector, each of which covers one or more Votes. The scope of each sector and the allocation of Votes to a sector reflect a balancing of three desired characteristics - namely that each volume should, where possible:

- reflect natural sectors
- keep together Votes administered by the same department, and
- keep together Votes allocated to a particular select committee of the House of Representatives for examination.

The number of sectors and coverage of each sector was set in consultation with the Finance and Expenditure Committee. The 10 sectors are:

- Economic Development and Infrastructure Sector
- Education and Science Sector
- Environment Sector
- External Sector
- Finance and Government Administration Sector
- Health Sector
- Justice Sector
- Māori, Other Populations and Cultural Sector
- Primary Sector
- Social Development and Housing Sector.

Votes and Departments in Each Sector

Votes by Sector	Departments by Sector
Economic Development and Infrastructure Sector - B.5A Vol.1	
Vote Economic Development	Ministry of Economic Development
Vote Commerce	
Vote Communications	
Vote Consumer Affairs	
Vote Energy	
Vote Tourism	
Vote Transport	Ministry of Transport
Vote Labour	Department of Labour
Vote ACC	
Vote Employment	
Vote Immigration	
Education and Science Sector - B.5A Vol.2	
Vote Education	Ministry of Education
Vote Education Review Office	Education Review Office
Vote Research, Science and Technology	Ministry of Research, Science and Technology
Vote Crown Research Institutes (this Vote is administered by the Treasury, which is in the Finance and Government Administration Sector.)	
Environment Sector - B.5A Vol.3	
Vote Environment	Ministry for the Environment
Vote Climate Change	
Vote Conservation	Department of Conservation
Vote Local Government (this Vote is administered by the Department of Internal Affairs, which is in the Māori, Other Populations and Cultural Sector)	
Vote Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment	Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment
External Sector - B.5A Vol.4	
Vote Foreign Affairs and Trade	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Vote Official Development Assistance	
Vote Defence	Ministry of Defence
Vote Defence Force	New Zealand Defence Force
Vote Veterans' Affairs - Defence Force	
Vote Customs	New Zealand Customs Service
Finance and Government Administration Sector - B.5A Vol.5	
Vote Prime Minister and Cabinet	Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
Vote Communications Security and Intelligence	Government Communications Security Bureau
Vote Security Intelligence	New Zealand Security Intelligence Service
Vote State Services	State Services Commission
Vote Finance	The Treasury
Vote State-Owned Enterprises	
Vote Revenue	Inland Revenue Department
Vote Ministerial Services (this Vote is administered by the Department of Internal Affairs, which is in the Māori, Other Populations and Cultural Sector)	

Votes by Sector	Departments by Sector
Finance and Government Administration Sector - B.5A Vol.5 - cont'd	
Vote Office of the Clerk	Office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives
Vote Ombudsmen	Office of the Ombudsmen
Vote Parliamentary Service	Parliamentary Service
Vote Audit	Office of the Auditor-General
Health Sector - B.5A Vol.6	
Vote Health	Ministry of Health
Justice Sector - B.5A Vol.7	
Vote Justice	Ministry of Justice
Vote Courts	
Vote Corrections	Department of Corrections
Vote Police	New Zealand Police
Vote Serious Fraud	Serious Fraud Office
Vote Attorney-General	Crown Law Office
Vote Parliamentary Counsel	Parliamentary Counsel Office
Māori, Other Populations and Cultural Sector - B.5A Vol.8	
Vote Arts, Culture and Heritage	Ministry for Culture and Heritage
Vote Sport and Recreation	
Vote Statistics	Statistics New Zealand
Vote National Archives	Archives New Zealand
Vote National Library	National Library of New Zealand
Vote Māori Affairs	Te Puni Kōkiri
Vote Treaty Negotiations (this Vote is administered by the Ministry of Justice, which is in the Justice Sector)	
Vote Pacific Island Affairs	Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs
Vote Women's Affairs	Ministry of Women's Affairs
Vote Internal Affairs	Department of Internal Affairs
Vote Community and Voluntary Sector	
Vote Emergency Management	
Vote Racing	
Primary Sector - B.5A Vol.9	
Vote Agriculture and Forestry	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Vote Biosecurity	
Vote Food Safety	
Vote Fisheries	Ministry of Fisheries
Vote Lands	Land Information New Zealand
Social Development and Housing Sector - B.5A Vol.10	
Vote Social Development	Ministry of Social Development
Vote Senior Citizens	
Vote Veterans' Affairs - Social Development	
Vote Youth Development	
Vote Housing	Department of Building and Housing

Purpose and Nature of Appropriations

An appropriation is a statutory authority from Parliament allowing the Crown or an Office of Parliament to incur expenses or capital expenditure.

Neither the Crown nor an Office of Parliament can legally incur any expense or capital expenditure - as those terms are defined in the Public Finance Act 1989 (PFA) - unless it is expressly authorised by or under an Act of Parliament.

Each appropriation is allocated to, and managed as, one of six **types** of appropriation.

Limits Created by Appropriations

Each appropriation has a defined **scope** that limits the uses or activities for which the expenses or capital expenditure can be incurred. The scope should be sufficient on its own to establish the nature and extent of the authority to incur expenses or capital expenditure. The wording of the appropriation scope should achieve the balance between being sufficiently precise to act as an effective constraint against non-authorised activities and not so specific that it inadvertently limits activity intended to be authorised.

In most cases an appropriation also limits the **amount** of expenses or capital expenditure that can be incurred, and the time **period** within which those expenses or capital expenditure can be incurred.

Aside from the very limited exclusions provided for in the PFA, the amount of expense or capital expenditure authorised by an appropriation is measured in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice.

As generally accepted accounting practice does not normally treat GST as an expense, appropriation amounts also generally exclude GST. Prior to 2005/06, however, appropriations included applicable GST. All prior-year appropriation data, such as in the Summary of Trends table in the *Estimates* and the Summary of Financial Activity Table for each Vote in *Information Supporting the Estimates* - have been adjusted to exclude GST to allow appropriate comparison.

Responsibility for Appropriations

Each appropriation is the responsibility of a designated Minister, who controls the right to use that appropriation within the limits authorised by Parliament. A department is also assigned to administer that appropriation in accordance with the Minister's wishes concerning its use.

A Vote is a group of appropriations (and can be a single appropriation) administered by a single department. Different appropriations within a Vote may be the responsibility of different Ministers.

Types of Appropriation

The PFA provides for six types of appropriation. Four appropriation types authorise the incurring of expenses; one type authorises the incurring of capital expenditure; and the remaining type authorises both.

These appropriation types can be further differentiated by whether the expenses or capital expenditure are departmental or non-departmental transactions.

Appropriation Type	Transaction Status	Description
Output Expenses	Departmental	Authorises expenses to be incurred by a department or an Office of Parliament in supplying a specified category of outputs (goods and services).
	Non-Departmental	Authorises expenses to be incurred by the Crown (excluding departments) in purchasing a specified category of outputs (goods and services) from Crown entities or other third parties.
Benefits and Other Unrequited Expenses	Non-Departmental	Authorises expenses to be incurred by the Crown (excluding departments) in transferring resources (generally to individuals for their personal benefit) for which the Crown receives nothing directly in return. Examples include the Unemployment Benefit, student allowances and various scholarships and awards.
Borrowing Expenses	Departmental	Authorises the incurring of interest or other financing expenses for loans made to a department or an Office of Parliament, or public securities (undertakings that represent part of the public debt) issued by a department or an Office of Parliament. In practice, limitations on the rights of departments to borrow or issue securities mean that these are likely to be incurred only by Offices of Parliament.
	Non-Departmental	Authorises the incurring of interest or other financing expenses for loans made to the Crown (excluding departments), or public securities (undertakings that represent part of the public debt) issued by the Crown. Crown debt management is centralised, which means that most debt-servicing expenses appear in Vote Finance.
Other Expenses	Departmental	Authorises expenses to be incurred by a department or an Office of Parliament that are not either output expenses or borrowing expenses. Other expenses should be used only for events that cannot be related back to output production, such as redundancy costs arising from a government decision to cease purchasing certain types of outputs, or a loss on sale of assets made surplus by departmental restructuring.
	Non-Departmental	Authorises expenses to be incurred by the Crown (excluding departments) that are not structured or managed as output expenses, benefits and unrequited expenses, or borrowing expenses. Other expenses is the residual appropriation type, which should not be used where an appropriation could be better classified or managed as one of the other appropriation types (eg, as output expenses). Examples include disposal of an asset for less than market value, grants to community organisations, subscriptions for membership of international bodies and remuneration of independent statutory officers.
Capital expenditure	Departmental	Authorises capital expenditure to be incurred by a department or an Office of Parliament to acquire or develop assets for the use of the department.
	Non-Departmental	Authorises capital expenditure to be incurred by the Crown (excluding departments) to acquire or develop Crown assets, including the purchase of equity, or making a loan to a person or organisation that is not a department.
Expenses or Capital expenditure incurred by an intelligence and security department	Departmental	Authorises both expenses and capital expenditure to be incurred by the New Zealand Security Intelligence Service or the Government Communications Security Bureau.

Types of Output Expense Appropriations

A number of variations are possible for output expense appropriations. In particular, the constraint on the amount of expense that can be incurred is not always a fixed amount; and an output expense appropriation can cover more than one class of outputs.

Output Expense Appropriation Type and Authority	Description, Constraints on Form and Typical Application
<p>Standard Output Expense Appropriations</p> <p>(section 7(1), Public Finance Act 1989)</p>	<p>Departmental or non-departmental: Authorise a department or an Office of Parliament to incur expenses in supplying a specified class of outputs (goods and services), or the Crown (excluding departments) to incur expenses to purchase a specified class of outputs.</p> <p>Annual or multi-year: The authority lapses at the end of the financial year or multi-year period specified.</p> <p>Single output class only: The scope is limited to a single class of outputs (defined as a grouping of similar outputs).</p> <p>Amount limited by Appropriation Act: The amount of a standard output expense appropriation is limited to a set amount of NZ dollars specified in an Appropriation Act.</p> <p>Typical application: The normal or default form for an output expense appropriation, used for a wide range of outputs for which the flexibility offered by the other types of output expense appropriation is not required.</p>
<p>Multi-Class Output Expense Appropriations (MCOA)</p> <p>(section 7(3)(b), Public Finance Act 1989)</p>	<p>Departmental or non-departmental: Authorise a department or an Office of Parliament to incur expenses in supplying more than one specified class of outputs (goods and services), or the Crown (excluding departments) to incur expenses to purchase more than one specified class of outputs.</p> <p>A proposed MCOA must be approved by the Minister of Finance before it is presented in the <i>Estimates</i>. The information supporting the <i>Estimates</i> must explain why the Minister has allowed those classes of outputs to be grouped in one appropriation.</p> <p>Annual or multi-year: The authority lapses at the end of the financial year or multi-year period specified.</p> <p>Multiple output classes: The scope of an MCOA is determined by the combined scope of each of the output classes included in that appropriation.</p> <p>Amount limited by Appropriation Act: The amount of an MCOA is limited to a set amount of NZ dollars specified in an Appropriation Act. The amount of expense that can be incurred in relation to each component output class is flexible within the total amount of the MCOA, although expenses must be separately forecast and reported for each individual class in the <i>Estimates</i>, <i>Information Supporting the Estimates</i>, <i>Supplementary Estimates</i> and the department's annual report.</p> <p>Typical application: An MCOA is used where it is appropriate to give the responsible Minister or department ongoing discretion over the output mix across two or more classes of outputs. Such discretion will most commonly be sought where the output classes contribute to a common outcome, or use a common or closely related set of inputs or processes, and the circumstances that determine the appropriate output choice or mix are likely to vary during the appropriation period.</p>
<p>Revenue-Dependent Appropriations (RDA)</p> <p>(section 21(1), Public Finance Act 1989)</p>	<p>Departmental only: Authorise a department or an Office of Parliament to incur expenses in supplying a specified a class of outputs (goods and services) that are not paid for directly by the Crown.</p> <p>A proposed RDA must be approved by the Minister of Finance, before it is presented in the <i>Estimates</i>. Each class of outputs for which an RDA is approved is listed in an Appropriation Act for the relevant financial year.</p> <p>Annual only: The authority lapses at the end of the financial year specified.</p> <p>Single output class only: The scope of an RDA is limited to a single class of outputs (defined as a grouping of similar outputs).</p> <p>Amount limited by amount of revenue earned: The amount of an RDA is limited to the amount of revenue earned by a department or an Office of Parliament from other departments or from parties other than the Crown during a financial year. The Minister of Finance can further direct a department to incur expenses to a level lower than the amount of revenue earned, though such directions have been rare.</p> <p>Typical application: An RDA provides flexibility to respond to unanticipated changes in the level of external demand for a class of outputs, where the full cost of the outputs is met by external parties and not the Crown.</p>

Output Expense Appropriation Type and Authority	Description, Constraints on Form and Typical Application
Department-to-Department Appropriation (DDA) (section 20(2), Public Finance Act 1989)	<p>Departmental only: Authorise a department or an Office of Parliament to incur expenses in supplying specified outputs (goods and services) paid for by another department.</p> <p>Creation of a DDA requires an agreement between two departments. Implicitly it also requires the approval of the Minister who will become responsible for the appropriation - namely, the Minister responsible for the supplying department - as the agreement has implications for the scope and risk of that department's operations.</p> <p>Annual or multi-year: The period of a DDA will depend on the negotiated terms of the agreement.</p> <p>Single or multiple output class(es): The scope of a DDA (and hence whether it covers one or more classes of outputs) will depend on the way in which the agreement defines what is to be delivered. In most cases, an agreement that provides for a range of different outputs is better treated as creating several single-class DDAs.</p> <p>Amount limited by departmental agreement: The amount of a DDA is limited to either the amount of revenue earned from the commissioning department, or the cost incurred by the supplying department in providing those outputs (if that cost is less than the amount of revenue earned under the agreement).</p> <p>Typical application: DDAs are intended to make collaboration between departments easier by reducing the time and effort required to obtain / adjust the relevant appropriations while also allowing a commissioning department to retain full control over the resources it provides.</p> <p>The use of a DDA is not confined to bilateral agreements. A set of related DDAs could be used to enable one department to co-ordinate and manage the work of several departments that must work together to contribute to providing an integrated service to third parties, or to pool contributions from several departments to enable another department to provide a specific service to or on behalf of those departments.</p>

Appropriation Period

The length of the appropriation period affects how appropriations are presented in the *Estimates* and *Supplementary Estimates*. Three kinds of appropriation can be distinguished on the basis of period - annual and multi-year (as referred to in the above table on types of output expense appropriations), and permanent:

- **Annual Appropriations** - Most appropriations listed in the *Estimates* and *Supplementary Estimates* allow expenses or capital expenditure to be incurred only during a particular financial year. The annual amounts, for which parliamentary authority is being sought, are shown in **bold type** in Details of Annual and Permanent Appropriations in the *Estimates* and *Supplementary Estimates* for each Vote. The amounts for RDAs and annual DDAs are forecasts only, and so are not shown in bold type.
- **Multi-Year Appropriations (MYAs)** - The PFA also permits appropriations that allow expenses or capital expenditure to be incurred during a specified period that spans the whole or parts of more than one financial year, but no more than five financial years. The details of each MYA, including its commencement date and expiry date, are specified in Details of Multi-Year Appropriations in the *Estimates* and *Supplementary Estimates* for relevant Votes.
- **Permanent Appropriations** (sometimes referred to as permanent legislative authorities or PLAs) - Permanent appropriations are authorised by legislation other than an Appropriation Act and continue in effect until revoked by Parliament. Generally the authorising legislation will impose limits on the scope of the appropriation and not its amount. For those appropriations that with limits set in cash terms, section 11(2) of the Public Finance Act 1989 requires that they be reported on an accrual basis. The usual legislative wording allows for expenses or capital expenditure to be incurred for the purpose specified in the legislation "without further appropriation than this section". Details of permanent appropriations are included in Details of Annual and Permanent Appropriations in the *Estimates* and *Supplementary Estimates* for each Vote for completeness, though the amount specified is a forecast rather than a limit. The amounts of permanent appropriations are therefore not shown in bold type. The scope of a permanent appropriation will reference the relevant section of the authorising legislation.

Guide to Reading *Information Supporting the Estimates*

The *Information Supporting the Estimates* for each of the 10 sectors comprises five components, each of which is briefly described, below.

1 Sector Overview Information

The first component of the *Information Supporting the Estimates* may include a statement, agreed by all Ministers responsible for appropriations in each Vote included in the sector, that presents an overview of the sector and a high-level summary of the government's expectations and priorities. The Overview also includes Ministerial and Chief Executive Statements of Responsibility for the information provided in the *Information Supporting the Estimates*.

2 Performance Information Relating to Appropriations in Each Vote

The second component of the *Information Supporting the Estimates* presents performance information relating to each appropriation.

The title pages for each Vote specify the Minister(s) responsible for existing and proposed appropriations in the Vote, and the Responsible Minister for the department. The performance information meets the requirements of sections 15 and 41(1)(e) of the PFA and contains up to six parts. If particular information is not applicable to the Vote or a specific appropriation or type, or is otherwise unavailable, the relevant heading is not included.

Part 1 - Summary of the Vote

The Summary of the Vote comprises:

- **Part 1.1 Overview of the Vote** - A plain-language summary of the focus of the appropriations through a brief explanation of the Vote. The Overview also appears at the start of the Vote in the *Estimates*.
- **Part 1.2 High-Level Objectives of the Vote** - The objectives for the Vote presented through links and relationships and high-level priorities and outcomes to which they contribute. Where applicable, priorities and outcomes are drawn from the priorities and desired outcomes and published strategy documents. Links are also made to specific government strategies. Links may also be made to specific Government objectives.
- **Part 1.3 Trends in the Vote** - A presentation of the actual and estimated trends in the Vote, comprising:
 - **Summary of Financial Activity** - A table showing financial information over the preceding five years (actual, budgeted or estimated actual), the current year (Budget) and the following three years (estimated) for the type of appropriations and Crown revenue and capital receipts.
 - **New Policy Initiatives** - A table showing how new initiatives (and the associated expenses or capital expenditure) are allocated to appropriations in the Vote. References are included where appropriations in other Votes are affected by the same initiative.
 - **Analysis of Significant Trends** - High-level analysis of appropriations and Crown revenue and capital receipts by type over the nine financial years covered by the Summary of Financial Activity table, explanations of significant changes and may also contain graphical presentations.

- **Part 1.4 Reconciliation of Changes in Appropriation Structure** - a table providing a reconciliation and explanation of any changes in the structure or classification of appropriations made in the Budget year. These changes are restated for the previous financial year to facilitate comparison.

Part 2 - Details and Expected Performance for Output Expenses

This Part provides further detail about appropriations and expected performance for output expenses.

- **Part 2.1 Departmental Output Expenses** - Intended impacts, outcomes and objectives are presented for departmental output expense appropriations in the Vote. This is followed by information on each appropriation, including its scope, a table showing expenses and revenue (distinguishing the revenue sources between the Crown and others), a statement of reasons for change in the appropriation (if material), and tables detailing performance measures and standards for significant aspects of expected output performance, any conditions on use of appropriation, any memorandum accounts (which record accumulated surpluses and deficits incurred in the provision of outputs on a full cost-recovery basis), and any current and past policy initiatives affecting the appropriation.
 - Information on impacts and outcomes or objectives to which the outputs contribute is provided. Further information on the relationships between outputs, impacts, and outcomes or objectives is outlined in Part 1.2 and the Statement of Intent. Conditions on use include administrative criteria and processes contained in legislation, regulation and Government decisions, which may be reference in scope statement or performance measures. The current and past policy initiatives tables provides a five-year history of announced initiatives that impact on the Budget year, the preceding year and the following three years.
 - For MCOA, an explanation is provided as to why the classes of outputs have been grouped under a single appropriation, and the scope statement, expenses and revenue, and performance information is presented for each output class.
 - Information provided for MYAs enables the original appropriation to be reconciled to the adjusted level if changes have been approved or are proposed, and the balance remaining to be derived taking account of actual or estimated expenses incurred to date.
 - The appropriation scope, expenses and revenue, and output performance measures and standards match information required to be included in a department's Statement of Forecast Service Performance with respect to departmental output expense appropriations used by the department.
- **Part 2.2 Non-Departmental Output Expenses** - This sub-part contains comparable information to that presented in Part 2.1 on departmental output expense appropriations. The main differences are that details of third parties' other revenue is not relevant and a summary of service providers is included.
 - The service providers table shows Crown entities and non-governmental organisations providing outputs funded through the Vote, and (where applicable) the mechanism for reporting actual performance to Parliament and the expiry of the Government's resource commitment. The reporting mechanisms are typically an entity's annual report or a report by the responsible Minister required by section 32A of the PFA. Where the provider is a Crown entity that is required to produce a Statement of Intent, its annual report may contain more detailed performance information at the output class or output level. 'Section 32A' reports include a statement of service performance in relation to the appropriation.

Part 3 - Details for Benefits and Other Unrequited Expenses

Part 3 provides performance information about appropriations for benefits and other unrequited expenses incurred by the Crown. No departmental transactions arise under this appropriation type.

- **Part 3.2 Non-Departmental Benefits and Other Expenses** - Information on each appropriation includes impacts and outcomes intended to be achieved, a scope statement, expense components, reasons for material changes, any conditions of use, and details of any current and past policy initiatives over the five years up to and including the Budget year.

Part 4 - Details for Borrowing Expenses

This Part provides detail about appropriations for borrowing expenses. No departmental borrowing expense appropriations exist at present.

- **Part 4.2 Non-Departmental Borrowing Expenses** - The set of performance information is the same as that for non-departmental benefits and other expenses, except that conditions on use are not specified.

Part 5 - Details and Expected Results for Other Expenses

Part 5 provides detail about appropriations for:

- **Part 5.1 Departmental Other Expenses** - It is uncommon for this category of appropriation to be utilised. In the few cases where it occurs, the performance information is the same as that for non-departmental other expense appropriations except for a summary of reporting mechanisms.
- **Part 5.2 Non-Departmental Other Expenses** - Information on other expenses incurred by the Crown covers intended impacts and outcomes, appropriation scope, expenses analysed by component, reasons for material changes in the appropriation, expected results and standards, any conditions on use, any current and past policy initiatives, and a summary of mechanisms for reporting actual performance to Parliament.

Part 6 - Details and Expectations of Capital Expenditure

This Part provides further details about appropriations for capital expenditure.

- **Part 6.1 Departmental Capital Expenditure** - The purchase or development of assets by a department is made under a permanent appropriation authorised by section 24(1) of the PFA. Capital expenditure is defined in section 2 as the cost of assets acquired or developed, including tangible, intangible or financial assets, and any ownership interest in entities, but excluding inventories. The appropriation appears in the Vote that contains appropriations that are the responsibility of the department's Responsible Minister.
 - Information is provided on intended impacts and outcomes of the appropriation, its scope, expenditure analysed by standard asset categories, reasons for material changes in the appropriation, and expected results. The scope statement is in a standard form for all departments. The performance information relates to the department as a whole and is not limited to any specific capital injection.
- **Part 6.2 Non-Departmental Capital Expenditure** - Performance information for capital expenditure incurred by the Crown is the same as that for departmental capital expenditure except for not detailing asset categories and the addition of any conditions on use of the appropriation, any current and past policy initiatives, and a summary of the mechanism for reporting to Parliament.
 - The scope statement indicates the form of interest or asset acquired by the Crown, such as a capital injection (equity), loan or shares.

The following table summarises the performance information that is required for a 'standard' appropriation in each sub-part.

Standard Appropriations	Part 2.1	Part 2.2	Part 3.1	Part 3.2	Part 4.1	Part 4.2	Part 5.1	Part 5.2	Part 6.1	Part 6.2
<i>For each sub-part:</i>										
Intended impacts, outcomes or objectives	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>For each appropriation:</i>										
Scope of appropriation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Expenses and revenue	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expenses	N/A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	N/A	N/A
Capital expenditure	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	✓
Reasons for change in appropriation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Output performance measures and standards	✓	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expected results	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	✓	✓	✓
Conditions on use of appropriation	✓	✓	✓	✓	N/A	N/A	✓	✓	N/A	✓
Memorandum account	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Current and past policy initiatives	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓
Summary of service providers	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Reporting mechanism	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	✓

Information on reasons for change, conditions on use, current and past policy initiatives, and reporting mechanisms appears where applicable or material. Memorandum accounts are relevant only in Part 2.1. Some variations exist for non-standard appropriations, including MCOAs in Parts 2.1 and 2.2 and MYAs in Parts 2.1, 2.2, 5.2 and 6.2. Furthermore performance information may not be available for some appropriations.

3 Statement of Forecast Service Performance of Departments

The third component of the *Information Supporting the Estimates of Appropriations* comprises the Statement of Forecast Service Performance for each department included in the sector, by reference to material already set out in Part 2.1 of Votes containing appropriations proposed to be used by the department.

4 Forecast Financial Statements of Departments

The fourth component of the *Information Supporting the Estimates* begins with a Statement of Common Accounting Policies applicable to all departments. The forecast financial statements for the forthcoming financial year for each department covered by the sector includes a:

- Statement of Forecast Comprehensive Income
- Statement of Forecast Changes in Taxpayers' Funds
- Forecast Statement of Financial Position
- Statement of Forecast Cash Flows
- Statement of Significant Assumptions.

Each department will include a Statement of Entity- Specific Accounting Policies detailing policies for any matters not addressed by the Statement of Common Accounting Policies (such as a “going concern” statement) or where its policies are more specific than the common policies (such as capitalisation thresholds and estimated useful lives of individual classes of assets). Notes to the Financial Statements provide additional details to assist interpretation of the accounts and to meet disclosure requirements outlined in legislation and accounting standards.

5 Statements of Intent of Departments

The final component of the *Information Supporting the Estimates* presents the Statements of Intent of the departments covered by each sector. These statements contain the information required by section 40 of the PFA. They focus on the medium term and generally cover:

- **Nature and scope of the department's functions** - A brief high-level description of the department's functions, addressing its role(s) and purpose and how it intends fulfilling them.
- **Strategic direction - impacts and outcomes** - A brief high-level overview of the department's strategic direction covering both the impacts and outcomes the department is seeking to achieve (or contribute to) and the strategic environment in which the department operates through, in particular, its responses to the government's priorities.
- **Operating intentions** - Information that describes how the department intends to achieve (or contribute to) those desired impacts and outcomes through its operations. This section should also include the main measures and standards the department will use to assess and demonstrate what it has achieved, including measures of outcome achievement, impact and cost effectiveness.
- **Managing in a changeable operating environment** - Information on the risks to achievement of the desired outcomes and priorities, and the department's mitigation strategies.
- **Assessing organisational health and capability** - The department's intentions for building and strengthening its internal capability, including its responses to the development goals for the State Services and its strategic approach to managing its asset base and forecast capital expenditure in the medium term. If capital expenditure is significant, it is in a separate section.
- **Additional information and statutory reporting requirements** - As required either by the responsible Minister or Minister of Finance, or by specific legislation.

Terms and Definitions

The table below contains terms that are used in the *Estimates* and the *Information Supporting the Estimates*.

Appropriation	An appropriation is a parliamentary authorisation for the Crown or an Office of Parliament to incur expenses or capital expenditure.
Appropriation scope	One of the defining terms of an appropriation that establishes limits on the activities for which the Crown or an Office of Parliament is authorised to incur expenses or capital expenditure under that appropriation.
Capital expenditure	The cost of assets acquired or developed including any ownership interest in entities, but excluding inventory.
Crown revenue	Revenue earned on behalf of the Crown. These flows are accounted for as revenue to the Crown rather than as departmental revenue.
DDA	Department-to-department appropriations as authorised by section 20(2) of the PFA.
Department	Generally references to Departments also include an Office of Parliament as provided in section 26E(4) of the PFA.
Expenses	Amounts consumed or losses of service potential or future economic benefits, other than those relating to capital withdrawals, in a financial year. Expenses are an accrual concept measured in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice.
GST	Goods and services tax. Appropriations are stated GST exclusive.
MCOA	Multi-class output expense appropriation.
MYA	Multi-year appropriation.
N/A	Not applicable.
Outcomes	States or conditions of society, the economy or the environment, including changes in those states or conditions.
Outputs	Goods or services supplied by departments and other entities to external parties. Outputs are a variety of types, including policy advice, administration of contracts and grants, and the provision of specific services.
PFA	Public Finance Act 1989.
PLA	Permanent Legislative Authority - a traditional term for a permanent appropriation, ie, one that is authorised for an indefinite period by legislation other than an Appropriation Act.
Minister	The Minister responsible for specific appropriations being sought within a Vote. As several Ministers may now hold appropriations within a single Vote, each appropriation has a tag (M1, M2 etc) identifying the Minister responsible for that line item.
RDA	Revenue-dependent appropriations, as authorised by section 21(1) of the Public Finance Act 1989.
Responsible Minister	The Minister responsible for the financial performance of a department or Crown entity. In relation to an Office of Parliament, the Office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and the Parliamentary Service, the Speaker is the Responsible Minister.
Revenue from the Crown	Revenue earned by a department from the Crown for the provision of outputs to or on behalf of the Crown. These flows are accounted for as departmental revenue. Revenue from the Crown is eliminated for purposes of reporting the Crown's overall financial performance and position.
Revenue from Others	Revenue earned by a department from other departments and from third parties. Revenue from other departments is eliminated for purposes of reporting the Crown's overall financial performance and position.
Vote	A grouping of one or more appropriations that are the responsibility of one or more Ministers of the Crown and are administered by the same department.

Useful Links

The suite of Budget 2010 documents can be accessed in the Budgets section of the website: www.treasury.govt.nz/budget/2010. Documents providing guidance on the PFA and the public sector financial management system can be accessed in the Public Finance Overviews section of the Treasury's website: www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/guidance/publicfinance.

Sector Overview

Justice Sector

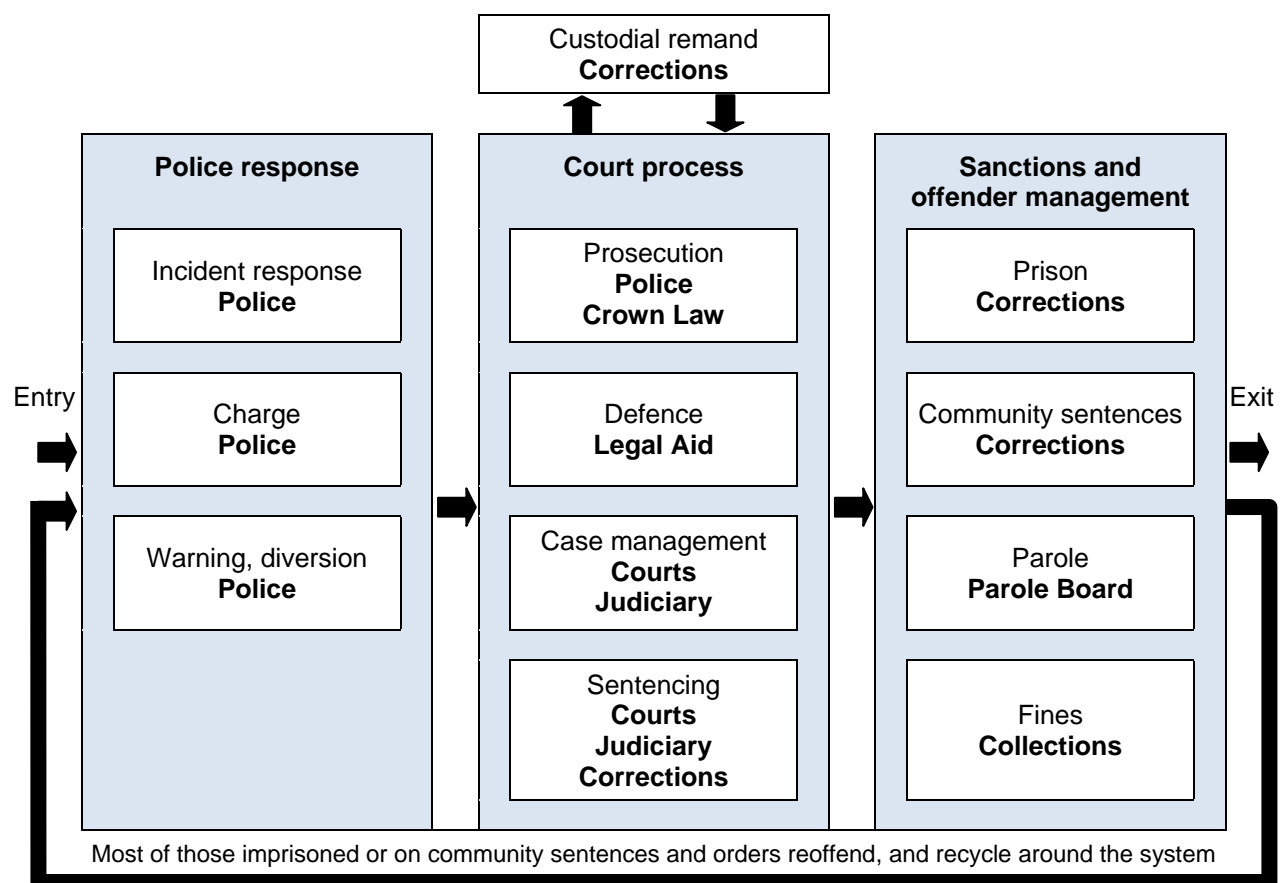
Sector Overview Statement

Overview of the Criminal Justice Sector

Justice sector Ministers and agencies are committed to achieving the outcome of a safe and just society. The sector's focus in coming years will be on continuing to deliver on justice priorities - including the need to improve public safety, reduce offending and re-offending, and enhance victims' rights and role in the criminal justice process - as well as improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the justice system.

The criminal justice sector is an interconnected system. As a result of their actions, offenders enter the system through Police apprehensions, some flow through the courts and corrections systems, and the majority of those imprisoned or on community sentences and orders go on to reoffend and recycle through the system.

Figure 1 - Criminal Justice System



Crime and justice issues are, and will remain, a key area of public concern. Although overall recorded crime decreased over the past decade, violent offending increased, and it has been a government priority to implement reforms, including changes to bail, parole and sentencing laws, to address the increase in violent offending and improve public safety. The number of offenders sentenced in the criminal courts has grown significantly over the past decade. Since 2002 the number of offenders serving sentences and orders in the community increased by 75%, and the New Zealand prison population increased 34% (and is now significantly higher than comparable jurisdictions such as Australia and the United Kingdom). The growth trajectory in offender volumes is unsustainable, particularly in light of the fiscal environment and constraints on public sector spending.

The criminal justice system has been under pressure from the growth in offender volumes, and there has been a significantly increased investment in the justice sector, including capital investment in expanding capacity in prisons and court-houses, to deal with this. Sector agencies - including the New Zealand Police, Ministry of Justice, Department of Corrections, Crown Law and Legal Services Agency - have also absorbed cost pressures over the past decade, and the pressures are expected to continue. The criminal justice forecast indicates that, on current policy and legislative settings, the number of offenders in the justice system will continue to grow in the short to medium-term. Further cost pressures are anticipated, particularly in relation to forecast future demand for police services, legal aid, prosecution services, the courts system, prison capacity and community probation services. Sector Ministers and agencies recognise the need to address the growth pressures at the same time as delivering on justice priorities.

The Government has a programme underway to address the drivers of crime, in order to reduce crime and victimisation and reduce the prison population over the longer term. There is a pressing need to stop people coming into the justice system, reduce the impacts of drug and alcohol abuse, and address Māori over-representation in the system. Achieving these objectives will require a sustained whole-of-government and community effort. The drivers of crime work programme will be a significant focus for the justice sector in coming years, and is an important means of managing cost pressures and improving value for money in the justice system.

Sector Ministers have also approved a suite of performance improvement actions to slow the rate of future growth in the criminal justice system, and to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the justice system. These changes support the Government's priority of lifting productivity and improving services in the public sector, and the drive for 'better, smarter public services for less'.

The performance improvement actions include investment in technology solutions and improving frontline service delivery to help move the sector, over time, towards a more sustainable operating model. There will also be an increased focus on reducing offending and re-offending. Over time this approach will help to reduce crime, resulting in safer communities and fewer victims - contributing to improved public safety, as well as reducing pressure on the criminal justice system. Reforms are also proposed to enhance victims' rights in the criminal justice process and to improve agencies' responsiveness to the victims of crime.

Sector agencies will focus on continuing to make savings through internal efficiencies and organisational realignment, in order to invest in the performance improvements and absorb current and forecast cost pressures from within existing baselines. Over the next three to five years, the agencies - particularly Police, Justice, Courts, Corrections and Crown Law - will be working together to implement the performance improvement actions. These are:

- *Initiatives supporting Policing Excellence* - including a shift from reactive to preventative policing, a stronger focus on case management, and alternative resolutions to divert minor offending out of the criminal system into other more appropriate pathways
- Legislative and operational reforms - Criminal Procedure Simplification, Electronic Operating Model and Audio-Visual Links - to modernise and streamline the court system, including greater use of technology, to enable the courts to process more cases, more quickly, at a lower incremental cost to the justice sector
- Corrections' *The Way Forward*, which incorporates the Community Probation Service change programme, and a more targeted approach to offender rehabilitation and reintegration to reduce re-offending (the latter will also be assisted by the Whare Oranga Ake initiative, which is a Ministerial priority for kaupapa Māori reintegration), and

- Addressing the drivers of crime, through cross-government and community initiatives to tackle the underlying causes of crime and victimisation (by improving maternity and early parenting support, reducing the harm from alcohol, addressing conduct and behavioural problems in childhood, and managing low-level offenders), and to stem the flow of offenders into the justice system.

The scale of change to the criminal justice system, and agencies' operations, from these reforms is ambitious. Taken together, the reforms will change the way sector agencies do business and will help reduce ongoing pressures and growth in sector spending over the medium to long term.

At the same time, the sector will need to continue to deliver core services across policing, courts, community-based sentencing, prisons, probation and parole. This will require increased efficiency, effectiveness and innovation in the face of ongoing growth in criminal justice demand. Sector agencies are planning to manage much of their capital investment needs within existing baselines (including capital investment in the sector performance improvements). Sector agencies will be scaling back, deferring, and reprioritising capital investment in some areas in order to invest in the sector performance improvements and to address other cost pressures.

Corrections' planning for future capacity development will address the volumes for Community Probation Services and the need for additional prison capacity to meet rising demand, alongside innovations such as public-private partnerships for new capacity, double-bunking and contract management of existing prisons.

Over the next few years, the sector will focus on continuing to deliver on justice sector priorities and performance improvements, and delivering justice services to New Zealanders in a tightly constrained fiscal environment. Agencies will be managing major changes to the criminal justice system and organisational changes as they work to deliver on the priorities and performance improvements, along with greater productivity and value for money. Managing the changes within funding constraints whilst maintaining core service delivery will be a challenge for the sector.

Ministerial Statements of Responsibility

Each of us is satisfied that the information on future operating intentions provided by our respective departments and included in the *Information Supporting the Estimates* for the Justice Sector is in accordance with sections 38, 40 and 41 of the Public Finance Act 1989 and is consistent with the policies and performance expectations of the government.



Hon Simon Power

Responsible Minister for the Ministry of Justice

19 April 2010



Hon Judith Collins

Responsible Minister for the Department of Corrections
Responsible Minister for the New Zealand Police
Responsible Minister for the Serious Fraud Office

19 April 2010



Hon Christopher Finlayson

Responsible Minister for the Crown Law Office
Responsible Minister for the Parliamentary
Counsel Office

19 April 2010

Chief Executive Statements of Responsibility

Ministry of Justice

In signing this statement, I acknowledge that I am responsible for the information contained in the *Information Supporting the Estimates* for the Justice Sector relating to the Ministry of Justice and for the Votes for which the Ministry of Justice is the administering department. Specifically, this information is contained in the Ministry of Justice's statement of forecast service performance, forecast financial statements and statement of intent.

This information has been prepared in accordance with the Public Finance Act 1989. It is also consistent with the proposed appropriations set out in the Appropriation (2010/11 Estimates) Bill, as presented to the House of Representatives in accordance with section 13 of the Public Finance Act 1989, and with existing appropriations and financial authorities.



Belinda Clark
Secretary for Justice and Chief Executive
Ministry of Justice

16 April 2010



Lara Ariell
Chief Financial Officer
Ministry of Justice

16 April 2010

Department of Corrections

In signing this statement, I acknowledge that I am responsible for the information contained in the *Information Supporting the Estimates* for the Justice Sector relating to the Department of Corrections and for the Vote for which the Department of Corrections is the administering department. Specifically, this information is contained in the Department of Corrections's statement of forecast service performance, forecast financial statements and statement of intent.

This information has been prepared in accordance with the Public Finance Act 1989. It is also consistent with the proposed appropriations set out in the Appropriation (2010/11 Estimates) Bill, as presented to the House of Representatives in accordance with section 13 of the Public Finance Act 1989, and with existing appropriations and financial authorities.



Barry Matthews
Chief Executive
Department of Corrections

16 April 2010



John Bole
General Manager Finance, Systems & Infrastructure
Department of Corrections

16 April 2010

New Zealand Police

In signing this statement, I acknowledge that I am responsible for the information contained in the *Information Supporting the Estimates* for the Justice Sector relating to the New Zealand Police and for the Vote for which the New Zealand Police is the administering department. Specifically, this information is contained in the New Zealand Police's statement of forecast service performance, forecast financial statements and statement of intent.

This information has been prepared in accordance with the Public Finance Act 1989. It is also consistent with the proposed appropriations set out in the Appropriation (2010/11 Estimates) Bill, as presented to the House of Representatives in accordance with section 13 of the Public Finance Act 1989, and with existing appropriations and financial authorities.



Howard Broad
Commissioner of Police
New Zealand Police

16 April 2010



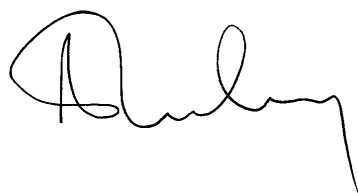
Bruce Simpson
General Manager Finance and Planning
New Zealand Police

16 April 2010

Serious Fraud Office

In signing this statement, I acknowledge that I am responsible for the information contained in the *Information Supporting the Estimates* for the Justice Sector relating to the Serious Fraud Office and for the Vote for which the Serious Fraud Office is the administering department. Specifically, this information is contained in the Serious Fraud Office's statement of forecast service performance, forecast financial statements and statement of intent.

This information has been prepared in accordance with the Public Finance Act 1989. It is also consistent with the proposed appropriations set out in the Appropriation (2010/11 Estimates) Bill, as presented to the House of Representatives in accordance with section 13 of the Public Finance Act 1989, and with existing appropriations and financial authorities.



Adam Feeley
Director
Serious Fraud Office

16 April 2010



Diane Imus
Chief Financial Officer (Acting)
Serious Fraud Office

16 April 2010

Crown Law Office

In signing this statement, I acknowledge that I am responsible for the information contained in the *Information Supporting the Estimates* for the Justice Sector relating to the Crown Law Office and for the Vote for which the Crown Law Office is the administering department. Specifically, this information is contained in the Crown Law Office's statement of forecast service performance, forecast financial statements and statement of intent.

This information has been prepared in accordance with the Public Finance Act 1989. It is also consistent with the proposed appropriations set out in the Appropriation (2010/11 Estimates) Bill, as presented to the House of Representatives in accordance with section 13 of the Public Finance Act 1989, and with existing appropriations and financial authorities.



Dr David Collins QC
Solicitor-General and Chief Executive
Crown Law Office

16 April 2010



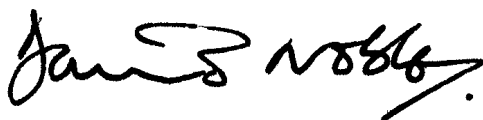
Chris Walker
Chief Financial Officer
Crown Law Office

16 April 2010

Parliamentary Counsel Office


In signing this statement, I acknowledge that I am responsible for the information contained in the *Information Supporting the Estimates* for the Justice Sector relating to the Parliamentary Counsel Office and for the Vote for which the Parliamentary Counsel Office is the administering department. Specifically, this information is contained in the Parliamentary Counsel Office's statement of forecast service performance, forecast financial statements and statement of intent.

This information has been prepared in accordance with the Public Finance Act 1989. It is also consistent with the proposed appropriations set out in the Appropriation (2010/11 Estimates) Bill, as presented to the House of Representatives in accordance with section 13 of the Public Finance Act 1989, and with existing appropriations and financial authorities.



David Noble
Chief Parliamentary Counsel
Parliamentary Counsel Office

16 April 2010



Noel Lee
Corporate Services Manager
Parliamentary Counsel Office

16 April 2010

Performance Information for Appropriations in each Vote

Performance Information for Appropriations

Vote Attorney-General

MINISTER(S) RESPONSIBLE FOR APPROPRIATIONS: Attorney-General (M5)

ADMINISTERING DEPARTMENT: Crown Law Office

MINISTER RESPONSIBLE FOR CROWN LAW OFFICE: Attorney-General

Part 1 - Summary of the Vote

Part 1.1 - Overview of the Vote

The Attorney-General is responsible for appropriations in the Vote for the 2010/11 financial year covering the following:

- a total of \$3.329 million (5% of the Vote) for the conduct of appeals arising from criminal trials on indictment and from Crown appeals against sentence
- a total of \$22.900 million (35% of the Vote) on providing legal advice and representation services to central government departments and agencies
- a total of \$36.742 million (55% of the Vote) on providing a national Crown prosecution service that undertakes criminal trials on indictment and related appeals
- a total of \$2.948 million (4% of the Vote) on providing legal and administrative services to the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General to assist them in the exercise of their statutory functions and responsibilities, and
- a total of \$891,000 (1% of the Vote) on the purchase or development of assets by and for the use of the Crown Law, as authorised by section 24 (1) of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Crown Law expects to receive a total of \$21.984 million comprising fees and disbursements, from central government departments and agencies for providing legal advice and representation services.

Details of these appropriations are set out in Parts 2-6 below.

Part 1.2 - High-Level Objectives of the Vote

Government Priorities and Outcomes - Links to Appropriations

Government Priorities	Government Outcomes	Appropriations
Better public services, addressing the drivers of crime, and making neighbourhoods safer for New Zealand families	Offenders Held to Account	Conduct of Criminal Appeals
		Legal Advice and Representation
		Supervision and Conduct of Crown Prosecutions
	Trusted Justice System	Supervision and Conduct of Crown Prosecutions
		The Exercise of Principle Law Officer Functions
	Crime Reduced	Conduct of Criminal Appeals
		Supervision and Conduct of Crown Prosecutions

Objectives of the Vote

Our work focuses on three objectives:

- The Government is supported to fulfil its democratic duties under law and in the public interest.
- Leadership of high quality, effective government legal services is provided.
- The principal Law Officers perform their constitutional duties to the highest standard.

Part 1.3 - Trends in the Vote

Summary of Financial Activity

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10		2010/11			2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	Actual \$000	Actual \$000	Actual \$000	Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Departmental Transactions Budget \$000	Non- Departmental Transactions Budget \$000	Total Budget \$000	Estimated \$000	Estimated \$000	Estimated \$000
Appropriations												
Output Expenses	50,459	56,249	58,561	63,340	69,333	69,333	65,919	-	65,919	65,509	65,566	65,109
Benefits and Other Unrequited Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Expenditure	240	594	341	1,507	1,312	1,312	891	-	891	631	631	631
Intelligence and Security Department Expenses and Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriations	50,699	56,843	58,902	64,847	70,645	70,645	66,810	-	66,810	66,140	66,197	65,740
Crown Revenue and Capital Receipts												
Tax Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Tax Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
Total Crown Revenue and Capital Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-

New Policy Initiatives

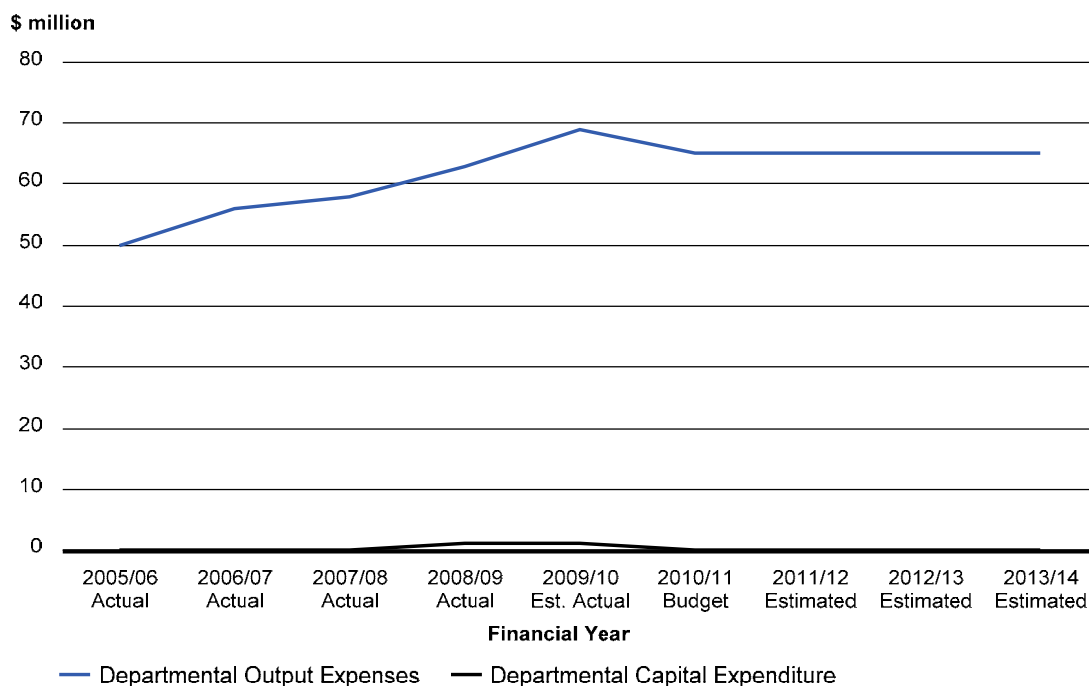
Policy Initiative	Appropriation	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Crown Prosecution Service - Impact of Proposed Criminal Procedure Simplification	Supervision and Conduct of Crown Prosecutions Departmental Output Expenses	-	-	-	457	-
Expansion of Police DNA Investigation Power - Funding to Implement the Act from 1 February 2010	Supervision and Conduct of Crown Prosecutions Departmental Output Expenses	-	500	800	400	400
Crown Prosecution Service - Impact of New Criminal Justice Sector Process	Supervision and Conduct of Crown Prosecutions Departmental Output Expenses	4,000	700	-	-	-
	The Exercise of the Law Officer Function Departmental Output Expenses	300	-	-	-	-
Total Initiatives		4,300	1,200	800	857	400

Analysis of Significant Trends

Total Vote: All Appropriations

Trends in comparative actual and estimated total expenses and capital expenditure are shown in Figure 1 below, including budgeted and estimated actual figures for the preceding year.

Figure 1 - Vote trends in actual expenses and capital expenditure by appropriation type



Source: Crown Law Office

Part 2 - Details and Expected Performance for Output Expenses

Part 2.1 - Departmental Output Expenses

Intended Impacts, Outcomes and Objectives

Intended Impacts, Outcomes or Objectives of Appropriations	Appropriations
Impact - The Crown's responsibilities are lawfully carried out Objective - The Government is supported to fulfil its democratic duties under law and in the public interests Objective - Leadership is provided to support high quality, effective government legal services Objective - The principal Law Officers perform their constitutional duties to the highest standard	Legal Advice and Representation, The Exercise of Principal Law Officer Functions
Impact - The Crown's interests are protected Objective - The Government is supported to fulfil its democratic duties under law and in the public interests Objective - Leadership is provided to support high quality, effective government legal services Objective - The principal Law Officers perform their constitutional duties to the highest standard	Legal Advice and Representation, Supervision and Conduct of Crown Prosecutions
Impact - The Crown's risks for the operation of government departments and legal policy development are well managed Objective - The Government is supported to fulfil its democratic duties under law and the public interests Objective - Leadership is provided to support high quality, effective government legal services Objective - The principal Law Officers perform their constitutional duties to the highest standard	Conduct of Criminal Appeals, Legal Advice and Representation, Supervision and Conduct of Crown Prosecutions, The Exercise of Principal Law Officer Functions

For further information on the intended impacts, outcomes and objectives of the departmental output expense appropriations, please see the Statement of Intent for Crown Law.

Conduct of Criminal Appeals (M5)

Scope of Appropriation

Conducting appeals arising from criminal trials on indictment and from Crown appeals against sentence.

Expenses and Revenue

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	3,329	3,329	3,329
Revenue from Crown	3,329	3,329	3,329
Revenue from Other	-	-	-

Output Performance Measures and Standards

Performance Measures	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Number of appeals disposed of by the Court of Appeal/Supreme Court/Privy Council arising out of criminal trials on indictment, brought by:			
• the Crown, and	30 - 35	30 - 35	30 - 35
• accused.	550 - 600	450 - 550	500 - 550
Decisions made on requests for the Solicitor-General to take Crown Appeals in relation to:			
• sentence, and	15 - 30	15 - 30	15 - 30
• case stated or other appeal.	25 - 30	25 - 30	25 - 30

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Previous Government						
Demand Pressures impacting on Criminal Prosecutions and Criminal Appeals	2007/08	265	300	300	300	300

Legal Advice and Representation (M5)

Scope of Appropriation

Providing legal advice and representation services to central government departments and Crown agencies.

Expenses and Revenue

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	22,900	22,900	22,900
Revenue from Crown	-	-	-
Revenue from Other	22,000	22,000	21,984

Output Performance Measures and Standards

	2009/10		2010/11
Performance Measures	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Number of new instructions for legal advice	450 - 500	350 - 400	400 - 450
Average number of requests for legal advice in progress during the year	750 - 800	500 - 600 (see Note 1)	550 - 600
Number of new instructions in respect of litigation matters	600 - 620	480 - 530	520 - 570
Average number of litigation matters in progress during the year	2,500 - 2,700	1,400 - 1,600 (see Note 1)	1,400 - 1,500

Note 1 - Impact of the electronic records and email management systems project and closing matter files.

Memorandum Account

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Legal Advice and Representation			
Opening Balance at 1 July	870	870	916
Revenue	22,000	22,000	21,984
Expenses	(22,900)	(22,900)	(22,900)
Transfers and Adjustments	946	946	-
Closing Balance at 30 June	916	916	-

Supervision and Conduct of Crown Prosecutions (M5)

Scope of Appropriation

The provision of a national Crown prosecution service that undertakes criminal trials on indictment and appeals to the High Court; the supervision of the network of Crown Solicitors who deliver the prosecution service; and the provision of advice on criminal law matters to other government agencies and Crown Solicitors.

Expenses and Revenue

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	39,542	39,542	36,742
Revenue from Crown	39,542	39,542	36,742
Revenue from Other	-	-	-

Output Performance Measures and Standards

	2009/10		2010/11
Performance Measures	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Number of trials for indictable crime:			
• District Court	1,700 - 1,900	1,700 - 1,900	1,700 - 1,900
• High Court	200 - 240	200 - 240	200 - 240
Number of trials for indictable crime, where the complexity of the case requires a significant amount of preparation and court appearance time:			
• District Court	150 - 180	120 - 150	130 - 160
• High Court	80 - 120	80 - 120	80 - 120
Number of other criminal matters conducted by the Crown Solicitors:			
• Bail applications and appeals	1,400 - 1,500	1,700 - 1,800 (see Note 2)	1,700 - 1,800
• Guilty pleas lower band and middle band sentencing	2,700 - 2,800	3,500 - 3,700 (see Note 2)	3,500 - 3,700
• Appeals relating to summary prosecutions	700 - 800	700 - 800	700 - 800
Number of Crown Solicitors practices to be reviewed	1 - 2	5	1 - 2
Number of new applications from Crown Solicitors for special fees, classification of counsel and approval of additional counsel	300 - 400	400 - 500	400 - 500
Number of new requests for legal advice or determination of applications received in relation to criminal law issues	300 - 350	300 - 350	300 - 350
Average number of requests for legal advice or determination of applications in relation to criminal law in progress during the year	450 - 500	450 - 500	450 - 500
Number of new ministerial and parliamentary questions received	25 - 35	30 - 40	30 - 40

Note 2 - Impact of the new criminal justice sector process.

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Current Government						
Crown Prosecution Service - Impact of Proposed Criminal Procedure Simplification	2012/13	-	-	-	457	-
Expansion of Police DNA Investigation Power - Funding to Implement the Act from 1 February 2010	2010/11	-	500	800	400	400
Crown Prosecution Service - Impact of New Criminal Justice Sector Process	2009/10	4,000	700	-	-	-
Emergency Cost Pressures in Vote Attorney-General	2008/09	250	250	250	250	250
Previous Government						
Demand Pressures impacting on Criminal Prosecutions and Criminal Appeals	2007/08	3,850	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400

The Exercise of Principal Law Officer Functions (M5)

Scope of Appropriation

Providing legal advice, representation services and administrative services to the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General to assist them in the exercise of their Principal Law Officer functions; and the provision of legal and constitutional advice to the Government, Ministers, and the judiciary.

Expenses and Revenue

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	3,412	3,412	2,948
Revenue from Crown	3,228	3,228	2,928
Revenue from Other	184	184	20

Output Performance Measures and Standards

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Performance Measures			
Number of new applications or requests for advice received for action on behalf of the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General	170 - 190	170 - 190	170 - 190
Average number of applications or requests for legal advice in progress during the year	350 - 400	350 - 400	350 - 400
Number of new ministerial and parliamentary questions received	240 - 260	240 - 260	240 - 260

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Current Government						
Crown Prosecution Service Impact of New Criminal Justice Sector Process	2009/10	300	-	-	-	-
Line by Line Review Saving	2008/09	(250)	(250)	(250)	(250)	(250)
Previous Government						
Increase in the Appropriation for Exercise of Law Officer Function: Unavoidable Demand Pressures 2007/08	2007/08	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900

Part 6 - Details and Expected Results for Capital Expenditure

Part 6.1 - Departmental Capital Expenditure

Intended Impacts, Outcomes and Objectives

Intended Impacts, Outcomes or Objectives of Appropriations	Appropriations
Objective - To maintain and upgrade capability through routine replacement/improvement of Crown Law's leasehold, office equipment, computer hardware, furniture and fittings, and computer software	Crown Law Office - Capital Expenditure

Crown Law Office - Capital Expenditure PLA (M5)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to the purchase or development of assets by and for the use of the Crown Law Office, as authorised by section 24(1) of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Capital Expenditure

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Forests/Agricultural	-	-	-
Land	-	-	-
Property, Plant and Equipment	472	472	631
Intangibles	840	840	260
Other	-	-	-
Total Appropriation	1,312	1,312	891

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The higher intangible expenditure in 2009/10 is due to the rescheduling of the electronic records and email management systems project (Project Puutake).

Performance Information for Appropriations

Vote Corrections

MINISTER(S) RESPONSIBLE FOR APPROPRIATIONS: Minister of Corrections (M18)

ADMINISTERING DEPARTMENT: Department of Corrections

MINISTER RESPONSIBLE FOR DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS: Minister of Corrections

Part 1 - Summary of the Vote

Part 1.1 - Overview of the Vote

The Minister of Corrections is responsible for appropriations in Vote Corrections for the 2010/11 financial year covering the following:

- \$581.679 million (50.18% of the Vote) on the provision of custodial services for offenders sentenced to imprisonment
- \$185.301 million (15.98% of the Vote) on the management and delivery of sentences and orders served in the community
- \$172.704 million (14.90% of the Vote) on the provision of custodial services for remand prisoners (people waiting trial, and offenders convicted but not yet sentenced)
- \$137.590 million (11.87% of the Vote) on the provision of prisoner education, prisoner employment, rehabilitative programmes, reintegrative services and psychological services all designed to address the underlying causes of criminal re-offending
- \$63.538 million (5.48% of the Vote) on the provision of information about offenders to victims of crime, the Judiciary and the New Zealand Parole Board, and the provision of administrative, financial and secretariat services to the New Zealand Parole Board
- \$12.900 million (1.14% of the Vote) on the provision of preparing for and managing contracts for the provision of custodial services by third parties
- \$5.187 million (0.45% of the Vote) on the provision of ministerial services, the development of policies and the provision of policy advice

The Department of Corrections does not expect to collect any Crown revenue in 2010/11.

Details of these appropriations are set out in Parts 2-6 below.

Part 1.2 - High-Level Objectives of the Vote

Objectives of the Vote

Government Priorities	Corrections End Outcomes	Corrections Intermediate Outcomes	Corrections Appropriations
Lifting productivity and improving services in the public sector	Compliance with Sentences and orders is Ensured	Offenders complete the correct imposed sentence or order Offenders comply with the specific restrictions and requirements of their custody regime, sentence or order	Sentences and Orders Served in the Community (M18) Prison-based Custodial Services (MCOA) (M18) Management of Third Party Custodial Services (M18)
Lifting productivity and improving services in the public sector Improving education and lifting skills	Re-offending is Reduced	Offenders' rehabilitation needs are addressed Offenders acquire employment-relevant skills and qualifications Offenders' reintegrative needs are addressed	Rehabilitation and Reintegrative Services (M18) Management of Third Party Custodial Services (M18)
Lifting productivity and improving services in the public sector	Sentence Options are used Effectively	The Judiciary and New Zealand Parole Board (NZPB) make informed decisions	Information and Administrative Services to the Judiciary and New Zealand Parole Board (M18)
	Victims of Crime are Supported	Eligible victims are notified	Information and Administrative Services to the Judiciary and New Zealand Parole Board (M18)
	Offenders are Managed Safely and Humanely	Offenders are not harmed Offenders are treated fairly and their legitimate needs are met	Prison-based Custodial Services (MCOA) (M18) Sentences and Orders Served in the Community (M18) Management of Third Party Custodial Services (M18)

The outputs within the output class Policy Advice and Ministerial Services contribute to all impacts and outcomes.

Vote Corrections will also directly support the following Minister's priorities:

- Competitive tendering for the management of prisons, to enable private management of two existing prisons.
- Ensuring adequate prison capacity by implementing double bunking and development of a Public-Private Partnerships.
- Assuring public safety through effective management of community-based offenders by the progressive introduction of the Community Probation Services Change Programme.
- Rehabilitation to reduce re-offending through implementation of the new Rehabilitation and Reintegration Services and the Associate Minister's Whare Oranga Ake initiative.
- Addressing the issues related to the availability of alcohol and drug treatment services for those on community sentences and released from prison.

Vote Corrections contributes to these priorities through its End and Intermediate Outcomes, and Appropriations.

Part 1.3 - Trends in the Vote

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10		2010/11			2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	Actual \$000	Actual \$000	Actual \$000	Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Departmental Transactions Budget \$000	Non- Departmental Transactions Budget \$000	Total Budget \$000	Estimated \$000	Estimated \$000	Estimated \$000
Appropriations												
Output Expenses	653,874	765,941	924,049	959,298	1,083,905	1,064,537	1,158,899	-	1,158,899	1,155,565	1,179,655	1,181,586
Benefits and Other Unrequited Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Expenditure	432,840	338,220	90,549	131,605	268,129	268,129	250,937	-	250,937	172,537	92,476	72,550
Intelligence and Security Department Expenses and Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriations	1,086,714	1,104,161	1,014,598	1,090,903	1,352,034	1,332,666	1,409,836	-	1,409,836	1,328,102	1,272,131	1,254,136
Crown Revenue and Capital Receipts												
Tax Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Tax Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
Total Crown Revenue and Capital Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-

New Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Appropriation	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Wiri Prison Public-Private Partnerships	Management of Third Party Custodial Services Departmental Output Expense	1,000	11,500	8,500	-	-
	Prisoner Transportation and Courtroom Supervision (transfer to Custody of Remand Prisoners from 2010/11) Departmental Output Expense	(11)	-	-	-	-
	Prisoner Employment (transfer to Rehabilitation and Reintegrative Services from 2010/110) Departmental Output Expense	(113)	-	-	-	-
	Rehabilitative Programmes and Reintegrative Services (renamed Rehabilitation and Reintegrative Services from 2010/11) Departmental Output Expense	(28)	-	-	-	-
	Prison-based Custodial Services (MCOA): Custody of Remand Prisoners Departmental Output Expense	(180)	-	-	-	-
	Prison-based Custodial Services (MCOA): Custody of Sentenced Prisoners Departmental Output Expense	(668)	-	-	-	-
	Departmental Capital Injection	-	-	-	-	-
Mt Eden Phase Two (Stage Two)	Information and Administrative Services to the Judiciary and New Zealand Parole Board Departmental Output Expense	(4)	(7)	2	23	25
	Rehabilitative Programmes and Reintegrative Services (renamed Rehabilitation and Reintegrative Services from 2010/11) Departmental Output Expense	(65)	(116)	40	400	423
	Prison-based Custodial Services (MCOA): Custody of Remand Prisoners Departmental Output Expense	(1,907)	(3,425)	1,161	11,779	12,458
	Prison-based Custodial Services (MCOA): Custody of Sentenced Prisoners Departmental Output Expense	(1,148)	(2,061)	699	7,087	7,494
	Departmental Capital Injection	(83,300)	17,000	50,000	16,300	-

Policy Initiative	Appropriation	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Establishment of Whare Oranga Ake	Rehabilitative Programmes and Reintegrative Services (renamed Rehabilitation and Reintegrative Services from 2010/11) Departmental Output Expense	-	434	2,468	3,272	4,092
	Departmental Capital Injection	-	9,090	-	3,200	-
Prison Project Management and Integration Activities	Rehabilitative Programmes and Reintegrative Services (renamed Rehabilitation and Reintegrative Services from 2010/11) Departmental Output Expense	-	141	141	141	141
	Prison-based Custodial Services (MCOA): Custody of Remand Prisoners Departmental Output Expense	-	191	191	191	191
	Prison-based Custodial Services (MCOA): Custody of Sentenced Prisoners Departmental Output Expense	-	668	668	668	668
	Departmental Capital Injection	-	-	-	-	-
Audio Visual Links in Courts and Corrections Facilities: Phase One	Prison-based Custodial Services (MCOA): Custody of Remand Prisoners Departmental Output Expense	-	192	101	45	45
	Departmental Capital Injection	-	-	-	-	-
Total Initiatives	Departmental Output Expense	(3,124)	7,517	13,971	23,606	25,537
	Departmental Capital Injection	(83,300)	26,090	50,000	19,500	-

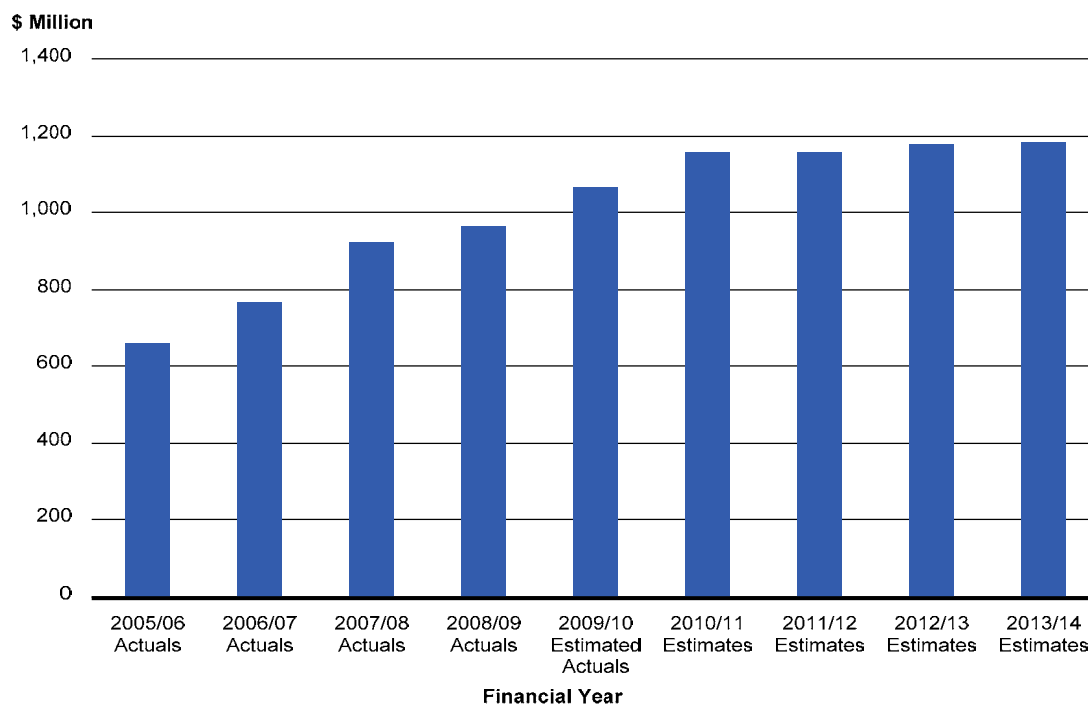
Analysis of Significant Trends

Departmental Output Trends

As outlined in the graph below, annual departmental output expenses have increased by \$670.980 million (137.5%) from \$487.919 million in 2003/04 to \$1,158.899 million in 2010/11.

The chart below shows the trend in total departmental output expenses over time.

Figure 1 - Departmental Output Trends



Source: Department of Corrections

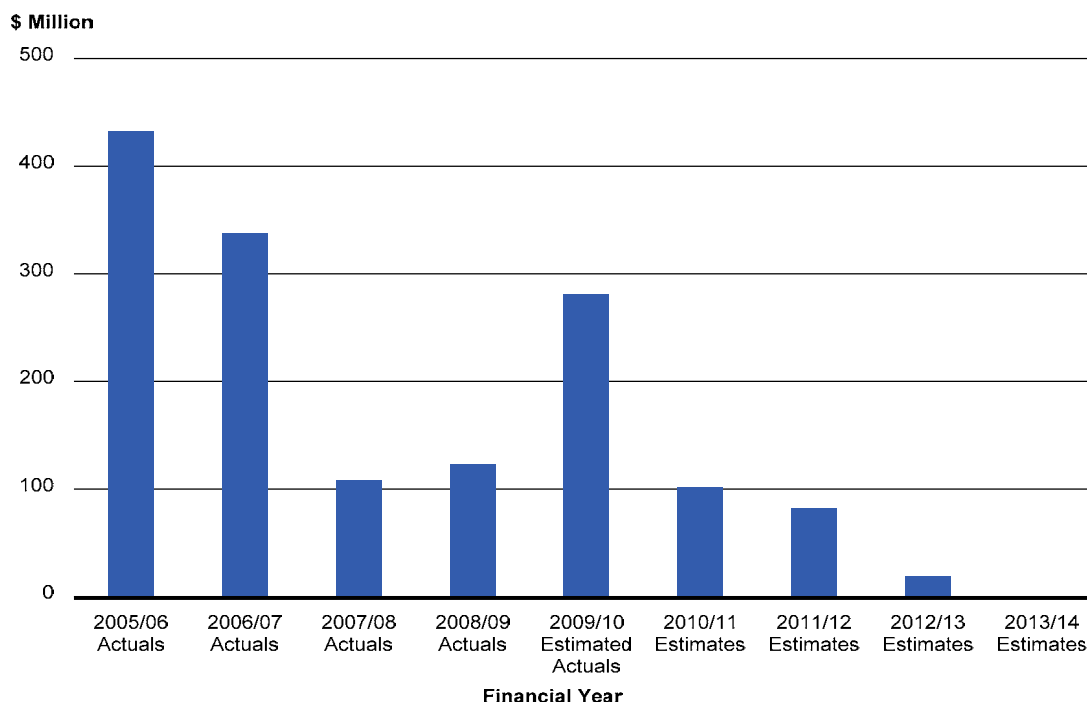
Significant movements over this period are as follows:

- The increase in 2010/11 mainly relates to funding for the Wiri Prison Public-Private Partnerships, the establishment of Whare Oranga Ake, expense transfers from 2009/10 of \$10 million and funding for prison project management and integration activities. These increases were offset by a reduction in the capital charge associated with the \$83.300 million capital returned for Mt Eden Phase Two (Stage Two) development in 2009/10.
- The increase in 2009/10 mainly relates to funding for the Capacity Management programme due to an increase in offender volumes for the Community Probation and Psychological Services and Prison Services.
- The increase in 2008/09 mainly relates to funding for the Capacity Management Programme (Community Probation and Psychological Services offender volumes).
- The increase in 2007/08 mainly relates to funding for increasing capacity and Effective Intervention programmes.
- The increase in 2006/07 mainly relates to funding for the Auckland Region Women's Corrections Facility, Spring Hill Corrections Facility, Otago Corrections Facility and additional capital charge funding.
- The increase in 2005/06 mainly relates to funding for the OPR, bargaining round funding and additional funds to meet higher than predicted prisoner demand. Additional funding was also received for on-going operating costs for the Northland Region Corrections Facility and the Auckland Region Women's Corrections Facility.

Departmental Capital Expenditure Trends

The chart below shows the trend in capital expenditure over time.

Figure 2 - Departmental Capital Expenditure Trends



Source: Department of Corrections

Significant movements over this period are as follows:

- The increase in capital expenditure in 2010/11 mainly relates to the establishment of Whare Oranga Ake, transfer of \$32.079 million capital for Community Probation and Psychological Services from 2009/10 to 2010/11 and Mt Eden Phase Two (Stage Two) development. Capital expenditure for 2010/11 has reduced compared with 2009/10 due to the completion of Mt Eden Prison Replacement project, the decommissioning of the obsolete Mt Eden and construction of replacement beds on the existing site, in 2009/10.
- The increase in capital expenditure in 2009/10 mainly relates to the redevelopment of Mt Eden Prison, development of business cases for new prisons, and implementing double-bunking at five prisons.
- The increase in capital expenditure in 2008/09 relates to the Mt Eden Prison replacement project.

Performance Improvement Actions

The Department is embarking on a programme of work to improve its performance and services. The Way Forward - performance improvement programme is designed to implement the recommendations contained in the Chief Executive's Decision Document of September 2009 as a result of the Value for Money Review. Additionally, the Department has determined that all current service improvement and change management initiatives be collectively incorporated under the umbrella of The Way Forward - performance improvement programme.

The three-year programme of work will support the Department to achieve the strategic outcomes of Ensuring Sentence Compliance, Reducing Re-Offending, Strengthening Partnerships and Enhancing Capability with a key focus to succeed for Māori offenders. The Way Forward - performance improvement programme sets the direction for the delivery of cost efficient and effective service delivery and support the Government's priority to make government expenditure more productive and effective.

Part 1.4 - Reconciliation of Changes in Appropriation Structure

2009/10 Appropriations in the 2009/10 Structure	2009/10 (Current) \$000	Appropriations to which Expenses (or Capital Expenditure) have been Moved from or to	Amount Moved \$000	2009/10 Appropriations in the 2010/11 Structure	2009/10 (Restated) \$000	2010/11 \$000
Information Services	54,245	Transfer to Information and Administrative Services to the Judiciary and New Zealand Parole Board	(54,245)		-	-
		Transfer from Information Services	54,245	Information and Administrative Services to the Judiciary and New Zealand Parole Board	60,709	63,538
		Transfer from Services to New Zealand Parole Board	6,464			
Services to New Zealand Parole Board	6,464	Transfer to Information and Administrative Services to the Judiciary and New Zealand Parole Board	(6,464)		-	-
Prison-based Custodial Services (MCOA): Custody of Remand Prisoners	150,103	Transfer from Prisoner Transportation and Courtroom Supervision	12,010	Prison-based Custodial Services (MCOA): Custody of Remand	162,113	172,704
Prisoner Transportation and Courtroom Supervision	12,010	Transfer to Prison-based Custodial Services (MCOA): Custody of Remand Prisoners	(12,010)		-	-
Rehabilitative Programmes and Reintegrative Services	67,147	Transfer to Rehabilitation and Reintegrative Services	(67,147)		-	-
		Transfer from Rehabilitative programmes and Reintegration Services to Rehabilitation and Reintegrative Services	67,147	Rehabilitation and Reintegrative Services	127,545	137,590
		Transfer from Prisoner Employment	60,398			
Prisoner Employment	60,398	Transfer to Rehabilitative Programmes and Reintegrative Services	(60,398)		-	-
Management of Third Party Custodial Services	1,000		-	Management of Third Party Custodial Services	1,000	12,900
Other Output Classes	732,538		-	Other Output Classes	732,538	772,167
Departmental Output Expense	1,083,905		-		1,083,905	1,158,899

Changes in Appropriation Categories

The Department has further reviewed its appropriation structure during 2009/10 to reflect its long-term objective to provide a more defined outline of core services, with logical and coherent groupings of outputs (services) and output performance measures and standards.

The appropriation structure changes include the following:

- The output class Information Services is being renamed to Information and Administrative Services to the Judiciary and the New Zealand Parole Board. The scope of the appropriation is expanded to include the disestablished output class Services to New Zealand Parole Board. The funding and all associated outputs will be transferred, including, administrative, financial and secretarial services to New Zealand Parole Board. The outputs within this Output Class for 2010/11 and outyears are Information Services to the Judiciary, Information Services to the New Zealand Parole Board, Administrative Services to the New Zealand Parole Board and Services to Victims.
- The output class Services to New Zealand Parole Board is being disestablished. The services to the New Zealand Parole Board are more logically aligned with the renamed output class Information and Administrative Services to the Judiciary and the New Zealand Parole Board.
- The output class Prisoner Transportation and Courtroom Supervision is being disestablished. The Prisoner Transportation and Courtroom Supervision function is aligned with the Prison-based Custodial Services Multi-Class Output Appropriation (MCOA) as shared outputs between both remand and sentenced prisoners. The provision of transportation for prisoners to and from court and the supervision of prisoners while at court are custodial functions. The outputs within the MCOA (Custody of Remand Prisoners and Custody of Sentenced Prisoners) are: Health, Crime Prevention, Prisoner Transportation, and External Supervision.
- The output class Rehabilitative Programmes and Reintegrative Services is being renamed as Rehabilitation and Reintegrative Services. The scope of this appropriation will be increased to include the disestablished output class Prisoner Employment. The outputs within this output class are: Prisoner Education, Prisoner Employment, Rehabilitation Programmes, Reintegrative Services and Psychological Services.
- The output class for Prisoner Employment is being disestablished. The prisoner employment function is aligned with the Rehabilitation and Reintegrative Services output class as an output to help address the underlying causes of criminal re-offending.
- A new output class Management of Third Party Custodial Services is being established. This appropriation is set up specifically for the implementation cost of the Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) project and the contract management of two existing prisons for the provision of custodial services. This will avoid any potential overlaps with other appropriations which currently include contracts with third parties. In addition, the funding received under implementation of PPP does not contribute to outputs delivered under the existing output classes.

Explanations of the reasons for changing the appropriation structure are noted in the details of each appropriation in Parts 2-6.

Part 2 - Details and Expected Performance for Output Expenses

Part 2.1 - Departmental Output Expenses

Intended Impacts, Outcomes and Objectives

Intended Impacts, Outcomes or Objectives of Appropriations	Appropriations
<p>Compliance with Sentences and Orders is Ensured</p> <p>Compliance with sentences and orders is ensured when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> offenders are positively motivated to successfully complete the sentence and order offenders comply with the restrictions and requirements of the sentence and order, experiencing appropriate consequences when they do not comply, and staff are vigilant and hold offenders to account for their breaches of sentences and orders. 	<p>Sentences and Orders Served in the Community (M18)</p> <p>Prison-based Custodial Services (MCOA) (M18)</p> <p>Management of Third Party Custodial Services (M18)</p>
<p>Re-offending is Reduced</p> <p>Re-offending is reduced when offenders are assisted to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> address and resolve their rehabilitative needs which contribute to their offending acquire employment-relevant skills and qualifications that lead to sustainable employment following their release, and address their reintegrative needs to enable them to reintegrate back into the community. 	<p>Rehabilitation and Reintegrative Services (M18)</p> <p>Management of Third Party Custodial Services (M18)</p>
<p>Sentence Options are used Effectively</p> <p>Sentence options are used effectively when the Department's advice assists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Judiciary to impose sentences commensurate to the crimes committed, through access to advice on risks posed by the offender and their suitability for rehabilitation, and the New Zealand Parole Board to make appropriate sentencing decisions. 	<p>Information and Administrative Services to the Judiciary and New Zealand Parole Board (M18)</p>
<p>Victims of Crime are Supported</p> <p>Victims of crime are supported when registered victims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provided with information in accordance with the Victims' Rights Act 2002, and referred to specialist support organisations for appropriate assistance. 	<p>Information and Administrative Services to the Judiciary and New Zealand Parole Board (M18)</p>
<p>Offenders are Managed Safely and Humanely</p> <p>Offenders are managed safely and humanely when they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> are managed in a safe, secure and humane manner are treated fairly, and have their legitimate health, physical, cultural, spiritual and social needs met. 	<p>Sentences and Orders Served in the Community (M18)</p> <p>Prison-based Custodial Services (MCOA) (M18)</p> <p>Management of Third Party Custodial Services (M18)</p>

Information and Administrative Services to the Judiciary and New Zealand Parole Board (M18)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to the provision of information about offenders to victims of crime, the Judiciary and the New Zealand Parole Board, and the provision of administrative, financial and secretariat services to the New Zealand Parole Board.

Expenses and Revenue

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	54,245	53,914	63,538
Revenue from Crown	53,851	53,851	63,084
Revenue from Other	394	394	454

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The output class Information Services has been renamed to Information and Administrative Services to the Judiciary and the New Zealand Parole Board. The scope of the appropriation has been expanded to include the disestablished output class Services to New Zealand Parole Board. All associated outputs were transferred, including, administrative, financial and secretarial services to New Zealand Parole Board.

The outputs within this Output Class are:

- Information Services to the Judiciary.
- Information Services to the New Zealand Parole Board.
- Information and Administrative Services to Victims.
- Administrative Services to New Zealand Parole Board.

The change in appropriation is largely due to:

- additional funding for restoring Community Probation and Psychological Services capacity to manage increased demand, enhancing the quality of Parole and Home Detention management, and mitigating waiting times in Auckland's Criminal Courts
- transfer of efficiency savings from 2009/10 to 2010/11
- transfer of funding to reflect the Baseline Alignment Proposal where the Department is to absorb unfunded cost pressures with internal efficiency savings realised without an increase in baseline funding
- reversal of a fiscally neutral adjustment to realign internal resources to ensure the delivery of the Department's performance standards in 2009/10
- transfer of funding within the disestablished Services to New Zealand Parole Board appropriation to Information Services appropriation from budget 2009/10. For details of changes to the appropriation refer to Part 1.4 Reconciliation of Changes in Appropriation Structure.

Output Performance Measures and Standards

	2009/10		2010/11
Performance Measures	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Information Services to the Judiciary			
Probation Officer full-time equivalents required to complete court related tasks:			
• Probation reports	173	199	179
• Court attendance	60	66	60
Percentage of reports provided to court at least two working days before sentencing:			
• Probation reports	95%	95%	95%
• Psychological reports	100%	99%	100%
Activity Information (see Note 1)			
Number of reports provided to courts:			
• Probation reports	43,112	46,488	46,673
• Psychological reports	150	120	150
Number of court attendance hours	81,896	91,017	91,017
Number of court applications submitted for Extended Supervision Order conditions	-	34	34
Information Services to the New Zealand Parole Board (NZPB)			
Number of Probation Officer full-time equivalents required to complete the NZPB reports and Extended Supervision Order applications	28	37	33
Percentage of reports provided to agreed timeframes pursuant to the NZPB requirements:			
• Psychological reports	100%	100%	100%
• Parole progress reports	95%	95%	95%
Activity Information (see Note 1)			
Number of reports prepared and provided to the NZPB:			
• Parole assessment reports	5,290	5,290	5,290
• Probation reports	400	476	476
• Psychological reports	1,106	1,106	1,258
Number of the NZPB Applications submitted for Extended Supervision Order conditions	35	32	32
Information and Administrative Services to Victims			
Number of justified complaints about notification services received from registered victims	-	Nil	Nil
Percentage of all registered victims who are notified as per Department and legislative requirements	100%	100%	100%

	2009/10		2010/11
Performance Measures	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
<i>Activity Information (see Note 1)</i>			
Number of referrals from the New Zealand Police	600	600	600
Administrative Services to New Zealand Parole Board (NZPB)			
Percentage of all cases scheduled to be heard by the NZPB that are scheduled no later than 16 weeks from the date of the hearing	100%	100%	100%
Percentage of offenders who are notified as per the NZPB requirements	100%	100%	100%
Percentage of victims who are notified as per the NZPB requirements	100%	100%	100%
<i>Activity Information (see Note 1)</i>			
Number of the NZPB hearings where administrative support was provided	8,000	8,500	8,500

Note 1 - Activity information relates to output volume measures that are demand driven and therefore outside the Department's control.

Conditions on Use of Appropriation

Reference	Conditions
Information Services to the New Zealand Parole Board (NZPB)	
Percentage of reports provided to agreed timeframes pursuant to the NZPB requirements	Psychological reports are prepared for the NZPB at least five weeks prior to the hearing date. Probation reports are provided to the NZPB at least 15 days prior to the hearing date.
Information and Administrative Services to Victims	
Percentage of all registered victims who are notified as per Department and legislative requirements	Victims' Rights Act 2002 Date of assent - 17 October 2002 Part 3 - Provisions relating to rights of victims of certain offences states that it is the responsibility of Corrections in relation to victims who have asked for notice and given their current address.
Administrative Services to New Zealand Parole Board (NZPB)	
Percentage of offenders who are notified as per the NZPB requirements	Offenders are notified of an impending hearing no later than 14 days from the date of the hearing. Offenders are notified of a Board decision no later than 14 days following receipt of the signed decision.
Administrative Services to New Zealand Parole Board (NZPB)	
Percentage of victims who are notified as per the NZPB requirements	Victims are notified of an impending hearing no later than 28 days from of the hearing. Victims are notified of a Board decision no later than 14 days following receipt of the signed decision.

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Current Government						
Mt Eden Phase Two (Stage Two)	2010/11	(4)	(7)	2	23	25
Prison Capacity	2009/10	49	107	121	132	132
Department of Corrections Emergency Pressures	2009/10	17,317	21,858	21,994	21,827	21,827
Previous Government						
Effective Interventions - Community-based Sentences	2006/07	600	600	600	600	600
Effective Interventions - Home Detention	2006/07	2,732	2,732	2,718	2,718	2,718
Extended Supervision for Child Sex Offenders	2004/05	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177

Management of Third Party Custodial Services (M18)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to preparing for and managing contracts for the provision of custodial services by third parties.

Expenses and Revenue

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	1,000	1,000	12,900
Revenue from Crown	1,000	1,000	12,900
Revenue from Other	-	-	-

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

This appropriation is set up specifically for the implementation cost of the Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) project and the contract management of two existing prisons for the provision of custodial services. This will avoid any potential overlaps with other appropriations which currently include contracts with third parties.

In addition, the funding received under implementation of PPP does not contribute to outputs delivered under the existing output classes.

Output Performance Measures and Standards

Performance Measures	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Wiri Prison Public-Private Partnerships			
Complete the development and approval of Wiri Prison Stage Two Public-Private Partnerships business case	-	New Measure	Achieved
Complete and issue the Expression of Interest	-	New Measure	Achieved
Complete and issue the Request for Proposal	-	New Measure	Achieved
Contract Management of Prisons			
Execute the contract for Contract Management of Prisons	-	New Measure	Achieved
Commence the transition for Contract Management of Prisons	-	New Measure	Achieved

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Current Government						
Wiri Prison Public-Private Partnerships	2010/11	1,000	11,500	8,500	-	-
Contract Management of Prisons (self-funded by the Department from efficiency savings realised)	2010/11	-	1,400	200	-	-

Policy Advice and Ministerial Services (M18)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to the provision of ministerial services, the development of policies and the provision of policy advice.

Expenses and Revenue

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	5,509	5,024	5,187
Revenue from Crown	5,463	5,463	5,141
Revenue from Other	46	46	46

Output Performance Measures and Standards

Performance Measures	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Policy Advice and Development Services			
Percentage of advice provided according to the work programme agreed with the Minister of Corrections	95%	95%	95%
Percentage of advice delivered to the Minister of Corrections that meets agreed standards	95%	95%	95%
Percentage of policy advice delivered to the Minister of Corrections within agreed timelines	95%	95%	95%
Ministerial Services			
Percentage of all responses to parliamentary questions that are completed within five working days	100%	100%	100%
Percentage of responses to ministerial draft correspondence that are completed within:			
• 15 working days	-	New Measure	95%
• 20 working days	-	New Measure	100%
Percentage of ministerial draft correspondence that is signed without changes	90%	90%	90%
Activity Information (see Note 1)			
Number of written responses prepared	1,150	850	850

Conditions on Use of Appropriation

Reference	Conditions
Percentage of advice provided according to the work programme agreed with the Minister of Corrections	Includes a clear statement of purpose. Is accurate and uses sound information.
Percentage of advice delivered to the Minister of Corrections that meets agreed standards	Presents a clear, concise and logical argument, with assumptions made explicit and supported by facts. Draws on professional knowledge and appropriate methodologies. Examines comparative material. Presents options. Uses a clear conceptual and well-articulated framework. Considers resource, legal and human rights, implication and implementation issues/practicability. Considers evaluation. Considers issues for Māori and Pacific peoples. Considers risk, costs and benefits.

Prison-based Custodial Services MCOA (M18)

Scope of Appropriation

Custody of Remand Prisoners

This output class is limited to the provision of custodial services for remand prisoners (people awaiting trial, and offenders convicted but not yet sentenced).

Custody of Sentenced Prisoners

This output class is limited to the provision of custodial services for offenders sentenced to imprisonment.

Explanation for Use of Multi-Class Output Expense Appropriation

These output classes use the same resources in providing custodial services.

Expenses and Revenue

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	702,973	693,491	754,383
Custody of Remand Prisoners	150,103	147,683	172,704
Custody of Sentenced Prisoners	552,870	545,808	581,679
Revenue from Crown	696,885	696,885	748,191
Custody of Remand Prisoners	148,756	148,756	171,253
Custody of Sentenced Prisoners	548,129	548,129	576,938
Revenue from Other	6,088	6,088	6,192
Custody of Remand Prisoners	1,347	1,347	1,451
Custody of Sentenced Prisoners	4,741	4,741	4,741

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

Under the new 2010/11 Output Class Structure, the scope of the Multi-Class Output Appropriation has been further expanded to incorporate the further outputs relating to the disestablished output class Prisoner Transportation and Courtroom Supervision.

The appropriation for Prisoner Transportation and Courtroom Supervision was transferred to the Prison-based Custodial Services multi-class output appropriation (MCOA) - Custody of Remand Prisoners, as the provision of transportation for prisoners to and from court and the supervision of prisoners while outside of a prison are custodial functions.

Outputs within the MCOA (Custody of Remand Prisoners and Custody of Sentenced Prisoners) are:

- Health.
- Crime Prevention.
- Prisoner Transportation.
- External Supervision.

The change in appropriation for Custody of Remand Prisoners is largely due to:

- additional funding for new prisons to address higher demand and provision of double-bunking at five prisons
- transfer of funding from the disestablished Prisoner Transportation and Courtroom Supervision to Custody of Remand Prisoners output class. For details of changes to the appropriation refer to Part 1.4 Reconciliation of Changes in Appropriation Structure
- funding returned to the Crown in 2009/10 relating to the negotiation with Unions on the extension of double bunking
- transfer of efficiency savings from 2009/10 to 2010/11
- capital charge returned associated with the capital returned in 2009/10 for the Mt Eden Phase Two (Stage Two) development
- transfer of funding to reflect the Baseline Alignment Proposal where the Department is to absorb unfunded cost pressures with internal efficiency savings realised without an increase in baseline funding.

The change in appropriation for Custody of Sentenced Prisoners is largely due to:

- additional funding for Mt Eden Replacement project
- additional funding for new prisons to address higher demand, additional drug treatment units and provision of double-bunking at five prisons
- transfer of efficiency savings from 2009/10 to 2010/11
- a reduction in funding received as part of decision made under effective intervention for home detention, preventing re-offending and corrections' capacity
- capital charge returned associated with the capital returned in 2009/10 for the Mt Eden Phase Two (Stage Two) development
- transfer of funding to reflect the Baseline Alignment Proposal where the Department is to absorb unfunded cost pressures with internal efficiency savings realised without an increase in baseline funding
- funding returned to the Crown in 2009/10 relating to negotiation with Unions on the extension of double bunking
- a reversal of the 2009/10 transfer of appropriation due to an increase in proportion of remand prisoners to total prisoners.

Output Performance Measures and Standards

Performance Measures	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Custody of Remand Prisoners			
Rate of escapes per 100 remand prisoners:			
• Breakout	-	Less than or equal to 0.10	Less than or equal to 0.10
• Other	-	Less than or equal to 0.05	Less than or equal to 0.05
Rate of serious assaults per 100 remand prisoners:			
• Prisoner/Prisoner	-	Less than or equal to 0.60	Less than or equal to 0.60
• Prisoner/Staff	-	Less than or equal to 0.10	Less than or equal to 0.10
Rate of unnatural deaths per 100 remand prisoners	-	Less than or equal to 0.15	Less than or equal to 0.15
Rate of self-harm threat-to-life incidents per 100 remand prisoners	-	New Measure	Less than or equal to 1.00
<i>Activity Information (see Note 1)</i>			
Average number of remand prisoners held	2,085	2,085	2,027
The maximum number of remand prisoners held	-	2,200	2,130
Custody of Sentenced Prisoners			
Rate of escapes per 100 sentenced prisoners:			
• Breakout	-	Less than or equal to 0.09	Less than or equal to 0.09
• Other	-	Less than or equal to 0.16	Less than or equal to 0.16
Rate of serious assaults per 100 sentenced prisoners:			
• Prisoner/Prisoner	-	Less than or equal to 0.31	Less than or equal to 0.31
• Prisoner/Staff	-	Less than or equal to 0.09	Less than or equal to 0.09
Rate of unnatural deaths per 100 sentenced prisoners	-	Less than or equal to 0.06	Less than or equal to 0.06
Rate of self-harm threat-to-life incidents per 100 sentenced prisoners	-	New Measure	Less than or equal to 0.50
<i>Activity Information (see Note 1)</i>			
Average number of sentenced prisoners held	6,399	6,399	6,860
The maximum number of sentenced prisoners held	-	6,751	7,206

	2009/10		2010/11
Performance Measures	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Health (see Note 2)			
Total number of consultations with healthcare staff throughout the period	244,187	244,187	244,187
Percentage of eligible prisoners that receive a specialist health assessment	-	New Measure	Greater than or equal to 80%
Activity Information (see Note 1)			
Number of prisoners who receive a health screening upon reception	25,573	25,573	27,107
Crime Prevention (see Note 2)			
Number of crime prevention activities conducted, including:			
Number of drug and alcohol tests:			
• General random tests	3,926	3,926	3,926
• Other tests	-	7,686	7,686
Number of phone calls monitored	-	22,000	21,000
Percentage of all individual prisoner telephone calls monitored which have content of an intelligence value	-	New Measure	Greater than or equal to 60%
Prisoner Transportation (see Note 2)			
Number of prisoners escorted:			
• Court	46,440	48,224	58,101
• Other	-	14,316	17,200
External Supervision (see Note 2)			
Number of prisoners externally supervised:			
• Court	19,770	22,074	19,770
• Other	-	2,976	2,700

Note 2 - Health, Crime Prevention, Prisoner Transportation and External Supervision are shared outputs for both Custody of Remand Prisoners and Custody of Sentenced Prisoners.

Conditions on Use of Appropriation

Reference	Conditions
Health	
Percentage of eligible prisoners that receive a specialist health assessment	Eligible prisoners are new receptions who have been assessed as requiring a cardiovascular risk assessment (CVRA) and have consented to having a CVRA.
Crime Prevention	
Percentage of all individual prisoner telephone calls monitored which have content of an intelligence value	Where the contents of a prisoner phone call contains information that may be used to prevent crime in prisons and is stored in a crime intelligence information system for future reference.

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Current Government						
Mt Eden Phase Two (Stage Two) (Custody of Remand Prisoners)	2010/11	(1,907)	(3,425)	1,161	11,779	12,458
Mt Eden Phase Two (Stage Two) (Custody of Sentenced Prisoners)	2010/11	(1,148)	(2,061)	699	7,087	7,494
Wiri Prison Public-Private Partnerships (Custody of Remand Prisoners)	2010/11	(180)	-	-	-	-
Wiri Prison Public-Private Partnerships (Custody of Sentenced Prisoners)	2010/11	(668)	-	-	-	-
Wiri Prison Public-Private Partnerships (transfer from Prisoner Transportation and Courtroom Supervision to Custody of Remand Prisoners)	2010/11	(11)	-	-	-	-
Prison Project Management and Integration Activities (Custody of Remand Prisoners)	2010/11	-	191	191	191	191
Prison Project Management and Integration Activities (Custody of Sentenced Prisoners)	2010/11	-	668	668	668	668
Audio Visual Links in Courts and Corrections Facilities: Phase One	2010/11	-	192	101	45	45
Prison Capacity (Custody of Remand Prisoners)	2009/10	4,065	11,313	13,173	14,671	14,671
Prison Capacity (Custody of Sentenced Prisoners)	2009/10	27,969	59,147	62,330	64,641	64,641
Prison Health - Drug Treatment units (Custody of Remand Prisoners)	2009/10	105	391	545	545	545
Prison Health - Drug Treatment Units (Custody of Sentenced Prisoners)	2009/10	371	1,386	1,930	1,930	1,930
Previous Government						
Waist Restraints (Custody of Remand Prisoners)	2007/08	600	600	600	600	600

Rehabilitation and Reintegrative Services (M18)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to the provision of prisoner education, prisoner employment, rehabilitative programmes, reintegrative services and psychological services all designed to address the underlying causes of criminal re-offending.

Expenses and Revenue

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	67,147	65,162	137,590
Revenue from Crown	66,495	66,495	110,473
Revenue from Other	652	652	27,117

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The output class Rehabilitative Programmes and Reintegrative Services has been renamed to Rehabilitation and Reintegrative Services. The name change better reflects the outputs within the output class.

The scope of this appropriation has been increased to include the disestablished output class Prisoner Employment. The prisoner employment function is aligned with the rehabilitation and reintegrative services output class as an output to help address the underlying causes of criminal re-offending.

The outputs within this output class are:

- Prisoner Education.
- Prisoner Employment.
- Rehabilitation Programmes.
- Reintegrative Services.
- Psychological Services.

The change in appropriation is largely due to:

- transfer of funding from the disestablished Prisoner Employment output class to Rehabilitation and Reintegrative Services output class. For details of changes to the appropriation refer to Part 1.4 Reconciliation of Changes in Appropriation Structure
- additional funding for new prisons to address the higher demand
- new funding for Whare Oranga Ake reintegration services to provide kaupapa Māori rehabilitation and reintegration services to improve the ability of prisoners to successfully participate in the community on release and reduce the rate of re-offending
- transfer of funding to reflect the Baseline Alignment Proposal where the Department is to absorb unfunded cost pressures with internal efficiency savings realised without an increase in baseline funding
- transfer of efficiency savings from 2009/10 to 2010/11.

Output Performance Measures and Standards

	2009/10		2010/11
Performance Measures	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Prisoner Education			
The number of prisoners commencing non-work related education	2,514	2,514	2,643
Prisoner Employment			
Average number of prisoners employed:			
• Corrections Inmate Employment (including Release to Work)	3,043	2,837	3,058
• Prison-based work	1,800	1,600	1,800
• Community Service activities	68	63	68
Average hours worked per seven-day week by:			
• Prisoners learning industry-based skills through Corrections Inmate Employment (including Release to Work)	35	36	35
• Prisoners employed in prison-based work	22	29	24
Average number of credits achieved by prisoners learning industry-based skills under the National Qualifications Framework through Corrections Inmate Employment	24	26	24
Rehabilitation Programmes			
Total number of offenders who start a rehabilitation programme:			
• Prison-based	-	3,236	3,546
• Community-based	-	5,304	4,704
Total number of Māori offenders/prisoners who receive treatment under the Bi-cultural Therapy Model	350	370	350
Percentage of prisoners who complete a rehabilitation programme	86%	86%	85%
Percentage of offenders who complete a community funded programme	64%	64%	64%
Percentage of prisoners who complete a Special Treatment Unit programme	82%	82%	82%
Percentage of medium risk offenders who complete a rehabilitation programme	70%	70%	70%
Percentage of offenders who complete a Tikanga Māori programme	65%	65%	65%
Reintegrative Services			
Total number of prisoners who start a reintegration programme	790	790	844
Percentage of prisoners who complete a reintegration programme	90%	90%	90%
Total number of offenders participating in a Supported Accommodation service	200	200	200
Total number of offenders who start a programme in a Community Residential Centre	40	8	28
Psychological consultation hours provided to offenders who participated in a programme at a Community Residential Centre	900	0	900

	2009/10		2010/11
Performance Measures	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Contracted reintegrative support service hours provided by Prisoners' Aid and Rehabilitation Societies	48,000	48,000	48,000
Number of offenders who received reintegrative support service hours by Prisoners' Aid and Rehabilitation Societies	-	12,500	12,500
Psychological Services			
Total number of psychological consultation hours provided	28,684	35,000	36,140
Total number of psychological reports provided	2,026	2,800	3,433
Percentage of psychological reports provided to standard	-	100%	95%

Conditions on Use of Appropriation

Reference	Conditions
Percentage of psychological reports provided to standard	<p>Report is completed to formal standards as set out in the Prison Services Operations Manual.</p> <p>Report is concise, logical and grammatically correct.</p> <p>The source and referral reasons are clearly stated.</p> <p>All relevant and appropriate information is included.</p> <p>Sources of information are well-documented (and verified).</p> <p>Report contains a clear statement of appropriate recommendations.</p> <p>Report documents appropriate care for rights of offender, as specified in the Prison Services Operations Manual.</p> <p>Report is signed by the indicated parties or written explanation is given if signatures are missing.</p>

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Current Government						
Mt Eden Phase Two (Stage Two)	2010/11	(65)	(116)	40	400	423
Establishment of Whare Oranga Ake	2010/11	-	434	2,468	3,272	4,092
Wiri Prison Public-Private Partnerships	2010/11	(28)	-	-	-	-
Wiri Prison Public-Private Partnerships (transfer from Prisoner Employment)	2010/11	(113)	-	-	-	-
Prison Project Management and Integration Activities	2010/11	-	141	141	141	141
Prison Capacity	2009/10	448	1,118	1,211	1,291	1,291
Department of Corrections Emergency Pressures	2009/10	4,096	5,974	6,475	6,999	6,999
Previous Government						
Effective Intervention - Preventing Re-offending	2006/07	7,182	8,862	8,842	8,842	8,842
Extended Supervision for Child sex Offenders	2004/05	168	168	168	168	168

Sentences and Orders Served in the Community (M18)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to the management and delivery of sentences and orders served in the community.

Expenses and Revenue

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	174,159	170,701	185,301
Revenue from Crown	171,589	171,589	183,549
Revenue from Other	2,570	2,570	1,752

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The change in appropriation is largely due to:

- additional funding for restoring Community Probation and Psychological Services capacity to manage increased demand, enhancing the quality of Parole and Home Detention management, and mitigating waiting times in Auckland's Criminal Courts
- a reversal of funding transfer due to the realignment of internal resources to ensure the delivery of the Department's performance standards in 2009/10
- transfer of funding within appropriations to reflect the Baseline Alignment Proposal where the Department is to absorb unfunded cost pressures with internal efficiency savings realised without an increase in baseline funding
- transfer of efficiency savings from 2009/10 to 2010/11.

Output Performance Measures and Standards

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Performance Measures			
Home Detention Sentences			
Total number of Probation Officer full-time equivalents required to manage offenders on Home Detention sentences	198	232	232
<i>Activity Information (see Note 1)</i>			
Total number of offenders commencing a Home Detention sentence	3,302	3,420	3,420
Average number of Home Detention sentences being served	3,032	3,032	3,483

	2009/10		2010/11
Performance Measures	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Community-based Sentences			
Total number of Probation Officer full-time equivalents required to manage offenders on Community-based sentences	523	603	528
Activity Information (see Note 1)			
Total number of offenders commencing a Community-based sentence	56,019	63,168	63,168
Average number of Community-based sentences being served	41,307	41,307	42,530
Post-release Orders			
Total number of Probation Officer full-time equivalents required to manage offenders on Post-release orders	164	183	217
Average number of Post-release orders subject to residential restrictions	200	232	282
Activity Information (see Note 1)			
Total number of offenders commencing a Post-release order	6,154	6,598	7,702
Average number of Post-release orders being served	6,155	6,155	7,193

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Current Government						
Department of Corrections Emergency Pressures	2009/10	24,797	32,099	30,991	30,920	30,920
Previous Government						
National Anti-Tagging strategy	2007/08	105	105	105	105	105
Effective Interventions - Community-based Sentences	2006/07	13,000	11,400	10,700	10,700	10,700
Effective Interventions - Home Detention	2006/07	10,535	10,517	10,506	10,506	10,506
Extended Supervision for Child Sex Offenders	2004/05	2,057	2,057	2,057	2,057	2,057

Part 6 - Details and Expected Results for Capital Expenditure

Part 6.1 - Departmental Capital Expenditure

Department of Corrections - Capital Expenditure PLA (M18)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to the purchase or development of assets by and for the use of the Department of Corrections, as authorised by section 24(1) of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Capital Expenditure

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Forests/Agricultural	-	-	-
Land	2,083	2,083	6,050
Property, Plant and Equipment	255,468	255,468	227,587
Intangibles	10,578	10,578	17,300
Other	-	-	-
Total Appropriation	268,129	268,129	250,937

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The change in capital expenditure is mainly due to Community Probation and Psychological Services projects being carried forward into 2010/11. The transfer of this capital is to align the funding with timing of these projects under The Community Probation Services in New Zealand: Change Programme 2009 - 2012.

Performance Information for Appropriations

Vote Courts

MINISTER(S) RESPONSIBLE FOR APPROPRIATIONS: Minister for Courts (M19)

ADMINISTERING DEPARTMENT: Ministry of Justice

MINISTER RESPONSIBLE FOR MINISTRY OF JUSTICE: Minister of Justice

Part 1 - Summary of the Vote

Part 1.1 - Overview of the Vote

Overview

The Minister for Courts is responsible for appropriations in Vote Courts for the 2010/11 financial year covering the following:

- a total of \$425.608 million (57% of the Vote) on purchasing services (mostly support for managing cases, claims and applications through the courts and tribunals, and the collection and enforcement of fines and civil debts) from the Ministry of Justice
- a total of \$212.106 million (29% of the Vote) on purchasing services from non-departmental providers. The major part of the appropriation covers costs incurred under various Acts
- a total of \$105.382 million (14% of the Vote) on non-departmental expenditure to cover judges' salaries and allowances.

Fines and other penalties imposed through the courts are expected to generate \$284.406 million of Crown revenue in 2010/11.

Details of these appropriations are set out in Parts 2-6 below.

Part 1.2 - High-Level Objectives of the Vote

Government Priorities and Outcomes - Links to Appropriations

Government Priorities	Government Outcomes	Appropriations
Implementing the Government's post-election justice priorities	Accessible Justice Services Trusted Justice System Offenders Held to Account Impact of Crime Reduced	Higher Court Services (M19)
Improving the functioning and efficiency of court processes The contribution of court services to addressing the drivers of crime	Accessible Justice Services Trusted Justice System Offenders Held to Account Impact of Crime Reduced	District Court Services (M19)
Implementing the Government's post-election justice priorities Improving the collection of fines and infringements	Offenders Held to Account	Collection and Enforcement of Fines and Civil Debts Services (M19)
Implementing the Government's post-election justice priorities	Accessible Justice Services Trusted Justice System	Specialist Courts, Tribunals and Other Authorities Services (M19)
Increase the momentum for settling historical Treaty of Waitangi Claims by 2014	Durable Treaty Settlements	Waitangi Tribunal Services (M19)

Part 1.3 - Trends in the Vote

Summary of Financial Activity

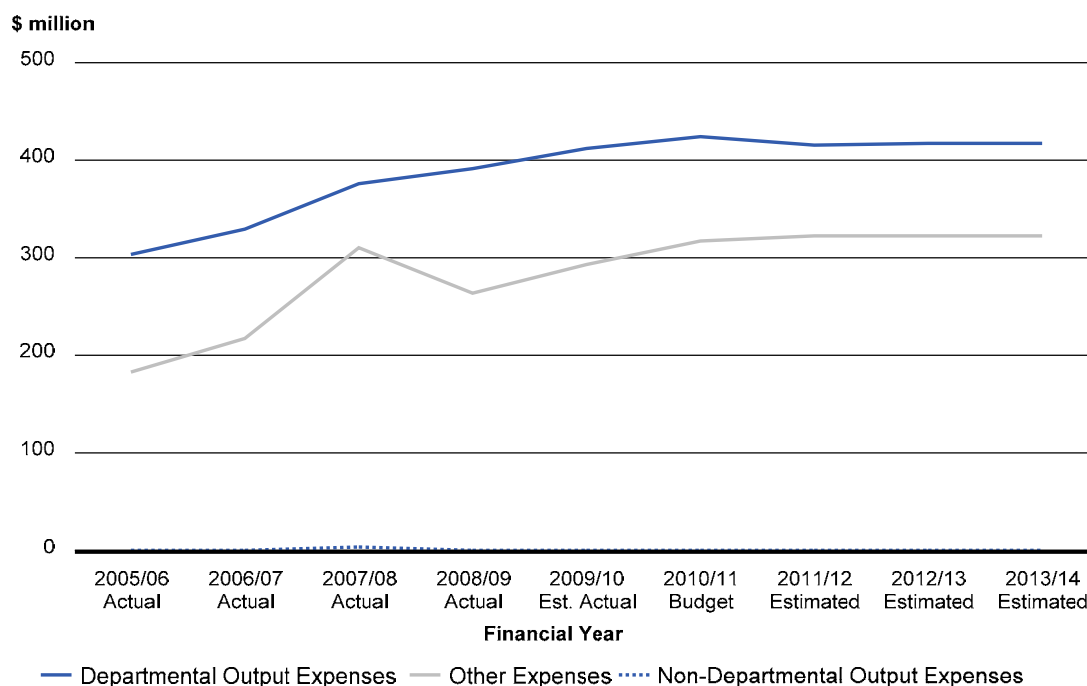
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10		2010/11			2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	Actual \$000	Actual \$000	Actual \$000	Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Departmental Transactions Budget \$000	Non- Departmental Transactions Budget \$000	Total Budget \$000	Estimated \$000	Estimated \$000	Estimated \$000
Appropriations												
Output Expenses	303,790	330,448	380,157	392,501	413,593	412,666	425,608	-	425,608	416,708	417,674	417,709
Benefits and Other Unrequited Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Expenses	182,110	217,166	311,148	263,877	293,227	293,227	-	317,488	317,488	323,624	323,188	323,188
Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intelligence and Security Department Expenses and Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriations	485,900	547,614	691,305	656,378	706,820	705,893	425,608	317,488	743,096	740,332	740,862	740,897
Crown Revenue and Capital Receipts												
Tax Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Tax Revenue	240,507	250,314	307,568	263,421	265,743	265,743	N/A	284,406	284,406	292,802	293,502	293,502
Capital Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
Total Crown Revenue and Capital Receipts	240,507	250,314	307,568	263,421	265,743	265,743	N/A	284,406	284,406	292,802	293,502	293,502

New Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Appropriation	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Vehicle Confiscation and Seizure Bill	Collection and Enforcement of Fines and Civil Debts Services Department Output Expense	520	828	849	870	892
Victims' Services Funding	Collection and Enforcement of Fines and Civil Debts Services Department Output Expense	-	1,126	1,345	1,322	1,322
Early Interventions	District Courts Services Department Output Expense	-	931	931	931	931
	Specialist Courts, Tribunals and Other Authorities Services Department Output Expense	-	-	408	838	838
Ministry of Justice Cost Pressures	District Courts Services Department Output Expense	-	2,640	-	-	-
	Higher Court Services Department Output Expense	-	1,760	-	-	-
Efficiency Savings	District Courts Services Department Output Expense	(1,716)	-	-	-	-
	Higher Court Services Department Output Expense	(219)	-	-	-	-
	Specialist Courts, Tribunals and Other Authorities Services Department Output Expense	(1,715)	-	-	-	-
Audio Visual Links (AV) in Courts and Corrections Facilities: Phase 1 (Scaled)	District Courts Services Department Output Expense	-	542	205	142	148
Courts Professional Services	Family Court Professional Services Non-Departmental Output Expense	6,923	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
	Youth Court Professional Fees Non-Departmental Output Expense	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Coroner-Directed Post-Mortems Non-Departmental Output Expense	750	700	700	700	700

Analysis of Significant Trends

Figure 1 - Vote trends in actual expenses and capital expenditure by appropriation type



Source: Ministry of Justice

Departmental Output Expense Trends

The increase in 2010/11 and out years is mainly due to new funding approved in Budget 2010. The 2010/11 year also includes a number of expense transfers from 2009/10 to 2010/11 resulting from planned savings in 2009/10 to cover cost pressures in 2010/11 totalling approximately \$3.650 million.

Other Expense Trends

The increase in 2010/11 and outyears is mainly due to new funding approved in Budget 2010 to meet increases in the cost of professional services in the Family Court and the Youth Court.

Part 2 - Details and Expected Performance for Output Expenses

Part 2.1 - Departmental Output Expenses

Intended Impacts, Outcomes and Objectives

Intended Impacts, Outcomes or Objectives of Appropriations	Appropriations
Outcomes: Accessible Justice Services, Trusted Justice System, Offenders Held to Account, Impact of Crime Reduced. Impacts: Drivers of crime addressed, consequences for offenders are appropriate, consequences for victims are reduced, public time and money used effectively, credible legal and democratic systems.	Higher Court Services (M19)
Outcomes: Accessible Justice Services, Trusted Justice System, Offenders Held to Account, Impact of Crime Reduced. Impact: Drivers of crime addressed, consequences for offenders are appropriate, consequences for victims are reduced, public time and money used effectively, credible legal and democratic systems.	District Court Services (M19)
Outcomes: Offenders Held to Account. Impact: Consequences for offenders are appropriate, public time and money used effectively.	Collection and Enforcement of Fines and Civil Debts Services (M19)
Outcomes: Accessible Justice Services, Trusted Justice System. Impacts: Public time and money used effectively, credible legal and democratic systems.	Specialist Courts, Tribunals and Other Authorities Services (M19)
Outcomes: Accessible Justice Services, Trusted Justice System. Impacts: Public time and money used effectively, credible legal and democratic systems.	Waitangi Tribunal Services (M19)

Collection and Enforcement of Fines and Civil Debts Services (M19)

Scope of Appropriation

Purchase of collection and enforcement of fines and civil debts services.

Expenses and Revenue

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	68,287	68,202	71,445
Revenue from Crown	63,693	63,693	66,794
Revenue from Other	4,594	4,594	4,651

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The increase in funding for 2010/11 mainly results from new funding for the Victims' Services initiative and to support implementation of the Vehicle Confiscation and Seizure Bill; enacted in the Sentencing (Vehicle Confiscation) Amendment Act 2009, the Summary Proceedings (Vehicle Seizure) Amendment Act 2009 and the Privacy Amendment Act 2009.

Output Performance Measures and Standards

	2009/10		2010/11
Performance Measures	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Amount collected	\$237m	\$237m	\$262m
Percentage of court imposed fines collected or placed under arrangement within four months	82.5%	82.5%	82.5%
Percentage of infringement fines collected or placed under arrangement within four months	70%	70%	70%
Percentage of civil enforcement applications actioned within 28 days of receipt of court	87.5%	87.5%	90%
Amount Collected Offender Levy	New Measure	New Measure	\$2m
Percentage of Offender Levy collected or placed under arrangement within four months	New Measure	New Measure	25%

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Current Government						
Vehicle Confiscation and Seizure Bill	2009/10	520	828	849	870	892
Victims' Services Funding	2010/11	-	1,126	1,345	1,322	1,322
Implementation of Offenders Levy	2009/10	1,070	97	97	97	97
Improving the Collection of Fines	2009/10	2,556	3,976	3,239	3,291	3,291
Previous Government						
Justice Field Staff Remuneration	2007/08	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884
National Office Accommodation	2007/08	590	590	590	590	590
Strengthening the National Court Infrastructure	2006/07	57	57	57	57	57
Allowing for the additional Depreciation Expense and Capital Charge	2006/07	183	183	183	183	183
Levin Court House Replacement	2005/06	20	20	20	20	20
Invercargill - New Court House	2005/06	126	126	126	126	126
Manukau Court House Major Addition	2005/06	95	95	95	95	95
Hastings Courts Upgrade	2005/06	230	230	230	230	230
New Plymouth Replacement Court House	2005/06	5	5	5	5	5
Baseline Review	2005/06	2,860	2,860	2,860	2,860	2,860

District Court Services (M19)

Scope of Appropriation

Provision of services in regard to the work of the District Courts, including the Youth Court and Family Court.

Expenses and Revenue

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	193,309	192,967	201,687
Revenue from Crown	172,205	172,205	180,496
Revenue from Other	21,104	21,104	21,191

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

These changes can mainly be attributed to:

- reprioritisation across appropriations to fund cost pressures
- funding for the Domestic Violence (Enhancing Safety) Bill; enacted in the Domestic Violence Amendment Act 2009, the Sentencing Amendment Act (No 2) 2009 and the Bail Amendment Act 2009
- funding for the Audio Visual Links (AVL) in Courts, and
- funding for the Criminal Investigations (Bodily Samples) Amendment Act 2009.

Output Performance Measures and Standards

Performance Measures	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Criminal Jury			
Number of criminal jury cases managed	6,360	6,360	6,200
Number of District Court criminal jury cases stayed for undue delay in terms of section 25(b) of the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 for reasons wholly or partly the responsibility of the Ministry	-	-	-
Percentage of survey responses about jury trial cases that rate case management/file preparation and presentation as "meets expectations" or better (see Note 1)	90%	90%	90%
Percentage of survey responses about jury trial cases that rate courtroom support as "meets expectations" or better (see Note 1)	90%	90%	90%
Percentage of juror survey responses that rate overall juror satisfaction as "satisfied" or better (see Note 2)	85%	85%	85%

Performance Measures	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Criminal summary			
Number of criminal summary cases managed	246,000	246,000	237,300
Percentage of survey responses about criminal summary cases that rate case management/ file preparation and presentation as "meets expectations" or better (see Note 1)	90%	90%	90%
Percentage of survey responses about criminal summary cases that rate courtroom support as "meets expectations" or better (see Note 1)	90%	90%	90%
Number of District Court Criminal cases stayed for undue delay in terms of section 25(b) of the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 for reasons wholly or partly the responsibility of the Ministry	0	0	0
Youth Court			
Number of Youth Court cases managed	8,220	8,220	7,200
Percentage of responses about Youth Court cases that rate case management/file preparation and presentation as "meets expectations" or better (see Note 1)	90%	90%	90%
Percentage of responses about Youth Court cases that rate courtroom support as "meets expectations" or better (see Note 1)	90%	90%	90%
Number of Youth Court cases stayed for undue delay in terms of section 25(b) of the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 for reasons wholly or partly the responsibility of the Ministry	0	0	0
Civil			
Number of civil cases managed	45,070	45,070	40,000
Percentage of survey responses about civil cases that rate case management/file preparation and presentation as "meets expectations" or better (see Note 1)	90%	90%	90%
Percentage of survey responses about civil cases that rate courtroom support as "meets expectations" or better (see Note 1)	90%	90%	90%
Family Court			
Number of Family Court substantive applications managed	96,450	96,450	99,500
Percentage of survey responses about Family Court cases that rate case management / file preparation and presentation as "meets expectations" or better (see Note 1)	90%	90%	90%
Percentage of survey responses about Family Court cases that rate courtroom support as "meets expectations" or better (see Note 1)	90%	90%	90%

Note 1 - Judicial satisfaction is measured by an annual survey of the District Courts judiciary. The performance measure standard is the percentage of judges who rate case management, file preparation, file presentation and courtroom and hearing support provided as "meets expectations" or better. The scale for responses is: far exceeds expectations; above expectations; meets expectations; below expectations; well below expectations.

Note 2 - Juror satisfaction is measured by an annual survey of jurors. The performance measure standard is the percentage of survey responses where jurors rate their overall satisfaction level with specific services as "satisfied" or better. The scale for responses is: very satisfied; satisfied; neither satisfied nor dissatisfied; dissatisfied; very dissatisfied.

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Current Government						
Family Court Service Improvements	2010/11	-	931	931	931	931
Ministry of Justice Cost Pressures	2010/11	-	2,640	-	-	-
Efficiency Savings	2009/10	(1,716)	-	-	-	-
Audio Visual Links (AVL) in Courts and Corrections	2010/11	-	542	205	142	148
Domestic Violence (Enhancing Safety) Bill	2009/10	848	1,145	1,066	1,066	1,066
Sentencing and Parole Reform Bill	2009/10	175	43	49	49	49
Criminal Investigations (Bodily Samples) Amendment Act 2009	2010/11	-	513	452	452	452
Emergency Cost Pressures in the Ministry	2009/10	6,599	8,911	9,426	9,948	9,948
Savings Proposal	2009/10	(2,166)	(1,207)	(154)	-	-
Funding to support additional judicial appointments, made to manage the increased demand on the courts resulting from the appointment of additional police staff.	2009/10	1,108	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144
A Fresh Start for Young Offenders	2009/10	923	271	271	271	271
Previous Government						
Capital Works Programme	2008/09	1,113	1,701	1,701	1,701	1,701
Justice Sector Reviews of Victims Services	2008/09	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Funding for Additional High Court and District Court Judges	2008/09	709	698	698	698	698
Greater Auckland Region Service Delivery Strategy	2008/09	3,100	-	-	-	-
Gisborne District Court Expansion	2008/09	913	1,399	1,466	1,466	1,466
Establishment of the Sentencing Council	2008/09	20	20	20	20	20
Administration of Insolvencies	2008/09	(140)	(140)	(140)	(140)	(140)
Effective Interventions - Community-based Sentences and Related Matters	2007/08	400	400	400	400	400
1,000 Additional Police: Flow-on Impacts	2007/08	412	412	412	412	412
Justice Field Staff Remuneration	2007/08	11,161	11,161	11,161	11,161	11,161
National Office Accommodation	2007/08	1,424	1,424	1,424	1,424	1,424
Effective Interventions - Home Detention	2006/07	118	118	118	118	118
Effective Interventions - 1,000 Additional Police	2006/07	295	295	295	295	295
Improved Targeting of Fines	2006/07	209	209	209	209	209
Strengthening the National Court Infrastructure	2006/07	1,379	1,379	1,379	1,379	1,379
Allowing for the additional Depreciation Expense and Capital Charge	2006/07	2,802	2,802	2,802	2,802	2,802
Funding for Children's Day	2006/07	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Lower Licensing Fees for Private Investigators and Security Guards	2006/07	154	154	154	154	154
Parent Information Programmes	2005/06	1,484	1,484	1,484	1,484	1,484

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Appointment of Two Additional Judges	2005/06	323	323	323	323	323
Invercargill New Court House	2005/06	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180
Manukau Court House Major Addition	2005/06	1,411	1,411	1,411	1,411	1,411
Hastings Court Upgrade	2005/06	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017
New Plymouth Replacement Court House	2005/06	85	85	85	85	85
Additional Court Security Officers	2005/06	501	501	501	501	501
Baseline Review	2005/06	17,668	17,668	17,668	17,668	17,668
Implementation of the Criminal Procedure Bill	2005/06	167	167	167	167	167

Higher Court Services (M19)

Scope of Appropriation

Provision of services in regard to the work of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal and High Court.

Expenses and Revenue

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	62,587	62,559	65,868
Revenue from Crown	55,271	55,271	58,517
Revenue from Other	7,316	7,316	7,351

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The increase in 2010/11 is mainly due to depreciation for the Supreme Court.

Output Performance Measures and Standards

Performance Measures	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Number of High Courts criminal cases stayed for undue delay in terms of section 25(b) of the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 for reasons wholly or partly the responsibility of the Ministry	0	0	0
Supreme Court: Number of criminal and civil appeals managed	115	115	135
Court of Appeal: Number of criminal and civil appeals managed	1,235	1,235	1,260
High Court: Number of jury trials managed	460	460	520
High Court: Number of civil cases managed	3,270	3,270	3,950
High Court: Number of criminal and civil appeals managed	1,365	1,365	1,450

	2009/10		2010/11
Performance Measures	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Percentage of responses from High Court judges surveyed about criminal appeals and jury trial cases that rate case management/file preparation and presentation as "meets expectations" or better (see Note 1)	90%	90%	90%
Percentage of responses from High Court judges surveyed about criminal appeals and jury trial cases that rate courtroom support provided as "meets expectations" or better (see Note 1)	90%	90%	90%
Percentage of responses from High Court judges surveyed about civil cases and civil and family appeals that rate case management/file preparation and presentation as "meets expectations" or better (see Note 1)	90%	90%	90%
Percentage of responses from High Court judges surveyed about civil cases and civil and family appeals that rate courtroom support as "meets expectations" or better (see Note 1)	90%	90%	90%

Note 1 - Judicial satisfaction is measured by an annual survey of the High Court judiciary.

The performance measure standard is the percentage of judges who rate case management, file preparation, file presentation and courtroom and hearing support provided as "meets expectations" or better. The scale for responses is: far exceeds expectations; above expectations; meets expectations; below expectations; well below expectations. Formal and informal feedback processes are used to manage the quality of support that the Ministry provides in all jurisdictions including the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal.

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Current Government						
Ministry of Justice Cost Pressures	2010/11	-	1,760	-	-	-
Efficiency Savings	2009/10	(219)	-	-	-	-
Funding to support additional Judicial appointments, made to manage the increased demand on the courts resulting from the appointment of additional police staff	2009/10	700	672	672	672	672
Funding to Support New Judicial Appointment	2009/10	232	200	200	200	200
Previous Government						
Funding for Additional High Court and District Court Judges	2008/09	618	618	618	618	618
Capital Works Programme	2008/09	240	240	240	240	240
Installation of Audio Visual Link Equipment in Courtrooms	2008/09	37	37	37	37	37
Funding for Additional Judicial Appointments	2008/09	793	793	793	793	793
Administration of Insolvencies	2008/09	(108)	(108)	(108)	(108)	(108)
1,000 Additional Police: Flow on Impacts	2007/08	376	376	376	376	376
Justice Field Staff Remuneration	2007/08	1,063	1,063	1,063	1,063	1,063
Supreme Court Accommodation	2007/08	7,513	7,513	7,513	7,513	7,513

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
National Office Accommodation	2007/08	445	445	445	445	445
Effective Interventions - Home Detention	2006/07	11	11	11	11	11
Support Costs for Recent Additional Judicial Appointments	2006/07	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119
Seizing the Proceeds and Instruments of Crime	2006/07	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290
Strengthening the National Court Infrastructure	2006/07	57	57	57	57	57
Allowing for the Additional Depreciation Expense and Capital Charge	2006/07	1,148	1,148	1,148	1,148	1,148
Appointment of Two Additional Judges	2005/06	323	323	323	323	323
New Plymouth Replacement Court House	2005/06	4	4	4	4	4
Invercargill New Court House	2005/06	43	43	43	43	43
Additional Court Security Officers	2005/06	501	501	501	501	501
Baseline Review	2005/06	3,479	3,479	3,479	3,479	3,479
RMA/CMA Implementation	2005/06	456	456	456	456	456
Implementation of the Criminal Procedure Bill	2005/06	84	84	84	84	84

Specialist Courts, Tribunals and Other Authorities Services (M19)

Scope of Appropriation

Provision of services in regard to the work of the Environment Court, Employment Court, Māori Land Court, Māori Appellate Court, Disputes Tribunals, Tenancy Tribunal, Liquor Licensing Authority, Coroners and a range of tribunals and other authorities. This output class also includes services to Māori landowners and contracting mortuary services as part of supporting the work of Coroners.

Expenses and Revenue

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	78,990	78,523	76,708
Revenue from Crown	72,300	72,300	69,874
Revenue from Other	6,690	6,663	6,834

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The decrease in 2010/11 is mainly due to a reduction in funding in 2010/11 relating to the 2007 new initiative "Transfer of the Weathertight Homes Resolution Service" and reprioritisation of funding to meet Government priorities.

Output Performance Measures and Standards

	2009/10		2010/11
Performance Measures	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Disputes Tribunal			
Cases received	21,300	21,300	22,300
Cases disposed (see Note 1)	21,500	21,500	22,500
Percentage of Disputes Tribunal pending cases under three months old	80%	80%	80%
Weathertight Homes Tribunal			
Cases received	360	360	240
Cases disposed (see Note 1)	275	275	240
Percentage of cases resolved within statutory timeframes	100%	100%	100%
Tenancy Tribunal			
Cases disposed - cases determined and mediation orders sealed	37,000	37,000	37,000
Number of Tenancy Tribunal sitting days supported	3,328.5	3,328.5	3,328.5
Employment Court			
Cases received	180	180	240
Cases disposed (see Note 1)	155	155	200
Employment Court pending cases under 12 months old	75%	75%	80%
Percentage of Employment Court judges surveyed that are at least "satisfied" with case management/file preparation (see Note 2)	90%	90%	90%
Percentage of Employment Court judges surveyed that are at least "satisfied" with courtroom and hearing support (see Note 2)	90%	90%	90%
Environment Court			
Cases received	1,056	1,056	960
Cases disposed (see Note 1)	1,056	1,056	1,056
Percentage of Environment Court pending Plan and Policy Statement Appeals under 12 months old	50%	50%	50%
Resource Consent Appeals and Other Matters under 6 months old	55%	55%	55%
Percentage of Environment Court judges surveyed that are at least "satisfied" with case management/file preparation and presentation (see Note 2)	90%	90%	90%
Percentage of Environment Court judges surveyed that are at least "satisfied" with courtroom, hearing and mediation support (see Note 2)	95%	95%	95%
Coronial Services Unit			
Cases referred	6,000	6,000	6,000
Cases disposed (see Note 1)	4,300	4,300	5,000

	2009/10		2010/11
Performance Measures	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Percentage of coroners surveyed that are at least "satisfied" with inquest hearing support (see Note 2)	90%	90%	90%
Percentage of coroners surveyed that are at least "satisfied" with case management / file preparation and presentation (see Note 2)	90%	90%	90%
Māori Land Court			
Number of applications received by the Māori Land Court	5,750	5,500	5,500
Number of applications disposed by the Māori Land Court	6,000	4,600	5,500
Percentage of all Māori Land Court applications disposed within 12 months	80%	80%	80%
Percentage of written enquiries completed within 10 working days of receipt	90%	90%	80%
Percentage of Māori Land Court judges surveyed that are at least "satisfied" with judicial support and administration services provided (see Note 2)	90%	90%	90%
Percentage of Māori Land Court judges surveyed that are at least "satisfied" with courtroom and hearing support provided (see Note 2)	90%	90%	90%
Percentage of customers surveyed satisfied with the services provided by the Māori Land Court (see Note 2)	70%	70%	90%
Tribunals			
Percentage of judicial officers surveyed who are at least "satisfied" with case management or file preparation and presentation (see Note 2)	90%	90%	90%
Percentage of judicial officers surveyed who are at least "satisfied" with hearing or hearing room support (see Note 2)	90%	90%	90%
Legal Complaints Review Office			
Cases received	375	375	250
Cases disposed	360	360	230
Sitting days supported	60	60	60
Lawyers and Conveyancers Disciplinary Tribunal			
Cases received	30	30	30
Cases disposed	24	24	24
Sitting days supported	60	60	60
Real Estate Disciplinary Tribunal			
Cases received	New Measure	New Measure	50
Cases disposed	New Measure	New Measure	45
Sitting days supported	New Measure	New Measure	40

Note 1 - Revised wording from cases determined to cases disposed.

Note 2 - Judicial satisfaction is measured by an annual survey of Environment Court, Employment Court, and Māori Land Court judiciary and coroners. The performance measure is the percentage of survey responses where the overall satisfaction level with case management, file preparation, file presentation and courtroom hearing or mediation (where applicable) support is "satisfied" or better. The scale for responses is: very satisfied; satisfied; neither satisfied nor dissatisfied; dissatisfied; very dissatisfied.

Memorandum Account

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Second Hand Dealers and Pawnbrokers			
Opening Balance at 1 July	243	243	236
Revenue (see Note 1)	1,090	124	97
Expenses	(256)	(131)	(73)
Transfers and Adjustments	-	-	-
Closing Balance at 30 June	1,077	236	260
Motor Vehicle Dealers			
Opening Balance at 1 July	(465)	(465)	(659)
Revenue	285	285	178
Expenses	(306)	(479)	(369)
Transfers and Adjustments	-	-	-
Closing Balance at 30 June 2009	(486)	(659)	(850)
Private Investigators and Security Guards			
Opening Balance at 1 July	559	559	559
Revenue	766	1,117	800
Expenses	(766)	(1,117)	(800)
Transfers and Adjustments	-	-	-
Closing Balance at 30 June	559	559	559
Legal Complaints Review Officer			
Opening Balance at 1 July	78	78	78
Revenue	781	507	751
Expenses	(781)	(507)	(751)
Transfers and Adjustments	-	-	-
Closing Balance at 30 June	78	78	78
Real Estate Agents Disciplinary Tribunal			
Opening Balance at 1 July	-	-	539
Revenue	595	595	595
Expenses	(281)	(56)	(139)
Transfers and Adjustments	-	-	-
Closing Balance at 30 June	314	539	995

Note 1 - Filing fees for Second-hand Dealers and Pawnbrokers and Motor Vehicle Dealers are set and reviewed on a five year cycle.

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Current Government						
Implementation changes to threshold of the Disputes Tribunal	2009/10	660	660	660	660	660
Disputes Tribunals: Increase Monetary Jurisdiction	2009/10	(162)	(284)	(284)	(284)	(284)
Previous Government						
A Specialist Civil Courthouse in Auckland Gen-i Tower	2008/09	1,823	1,499	1,251	1,251	1,251
Real Estate Agents Act 2008: Funding for Implementation	2008/09	960	588	587	587	587
Preservation/Access of Physical Record: Māori Land Court/Waitangi Tribunal	2008/09	822	487	487	487	487
Location of the Immigration and Protection Tribunal	2007/08	3,517	2,145	1,100	1,100	1,100
Immigration Advisers Licensing Act 2007	2007/08	210	210	210	210	210
Weathertight Homes	2007/08	666	735	735	735	735
Transfer of Weathertight Homes Resolution Service	2007/08	4,560	3,625	3,625	3,625	3,625
Transfer of Weathertight Homes Tribunal Members' fees to Other Expenses to be Incurred by the Crown	2007/08	(1,665)	(1,665)	(1,665)	(1,665)	(1,665)
Implementing the Coroners Act 2006	2007/08	3,620	3,620	3,620	3,620	3,620
Judicial Officers Remuneration	2007/08	367	367	367	367	367
Justice Field Staff Remuneration	2007/08	1,911	1,911	1,911	1,911	1,911
National Office Accommodation	2007/08	568	568	568	568	568
Maintaining the productivity of the Environment Court, Evidence Recording and Transcription	2006/07	757	757	757	757	757
Strengthening the National Court Infrastructure	2006/07	104	104	104	104	104
Allowing for Additional Depreciation Expense and Capital Charge	2006/07	460	460	460	460	460
Remuneration of Judicial and Statutory Officers	2005/06	1,369	1,369	1,369	1,369	1,369
Second Hand Dealers and Pawnbrokers	2005/06	240	240	240	240	240
Implementation of the Coroners Act Review	2005/06	3,219	3,219	3,219	3,219	3,219
Implementation of the Lawyers and Conveyancers Bill	2005/06	1,338	1,338	1,338	1,338	1,338
Levin Court House Replacement	2005/06	40	40	40	40	40
Invercargill - New Court House	2005/06	57	57	57	57	57
Manukau Court House Major Addition	2005/06	79	79	79	79	79
Hastings Court Upgrade	2005/06	108	108	108	108	108
New Plymouth Replacement Court House	2005/06	12	12	12	12	12
Implementation of the Prisoners' and Victims' Claims Bill	2005/06	379	379	379	379	379
Baseline Review	2005/06	2,214	2,214	2,214	2,214	2,214
RMA/CMA Implementation	2005/06	5,361	5,361	5,361	5,361	5,361

Waitangi Tribunal Services (M19)

Scope of Appropriation

Purchase of research and administrative services related to the management of claims through the Waitangi Tribunal.

Expenses and Revenue

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	10,420	10,415	9,900
Revenue from Crown	10,297	10,297	9,777
Revenue from Other	123	123	123

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The decrease in 2010/11 is mainly the result of an in-principle transfer of \$450,000 from 2008/09 to 2009/10 due to delays in progressing inquiries and development of a claims management system.

Output Performance Measures and Standards

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Performance Measures			
Number of new claims lodged	35	35	15
Number of new claims registered	103	103	65
Percentage of research and report writing outputs provided by due date	85%	85%	85%
Percentage of Waitangi Tribunal judicial officers surveyed that are at least "satisfied" with judicial support and administration services provided	90%	90%	90%
Percentage of Waitangi Tribunal judicial officers surveyed that are at least "satisfied" with hearing support provided	90%	90%	90%

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Previous Government						
Justice Field Staff Remuneration	2007/08	226	235	235	235	235
National Office Accommodation	2007/08	75	75	75	75	75
Waitangi Tribunal - Meeting 2020 Settlement Deadline	2007/08	2,025	2,025	2,025	2,025	2,025
Meeting Treaty Claim Filing and Treaty Settlement Deadline	2006/07	500	500	500	500	500
Baseline Review	2005/06	336	336	336	336	336

Part 5 - Details and Expected Results for Other Expenses

Part 5.2 - Non-Departmental Other Expenses

Intended Impacts, Outcomes and Objectives

Intended Impacts, Outcomes or Objectives of Appropriations	Appropriations
Outcome: Trusted Justice System Objective: To ensure that Crown obligations are met in regard to the costs associated with the provision of services to courts and tribunals	Abortion Supervisory Committee - Certifying Consultants Fees (M19)
	Assistance to Victims of Crime (M19)
	Children Young Persons and Their Families Professional Services (M19)
	Coroner Related Fees and Expenses (M19)
	Coroner-Directed Post-Mortems (M19)
	Costs in Criminal Cases (M19)
	Domestic Violence Professional Services (M19)
	Family Court Professional Services (M19)
	Impairment of Fines Receivable (M19)
	Judges' Salaries and Allowances (M19)
	Judicial Review Costs (M19)
	Justices of the Peace Association (M19)
	Medical and Other Professional Services (M19)
	MVDT Adjudicator Remuneration and Assessors Costs (M19)
	Personal Property Protection Rights Costs (M19)
	Remittals of Fines (M19)
	Representations for Blood Sampling (M19)
	Tribunal Members Fees and Expenses (M19)
	Visiting Justices to Prisons (M19)
	Witness Fees and Expenses (M19)
	Youth Court Professional Fees (M19)

Abortion Supervisory Committee - Certifying Consultants Fees (M19)

Scope of Appropriation

Payments to certifying consultants for providing opinions under Section 33 of the Contraception, Sterilisation and Abortion Act 1977.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	5,063	5,063	5,063

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Previous Government						
Judicial Officers' Remuneration	2006/07	706	706	706	706	706
Remuneration of Judicial and Statutory Officers	2005/06	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045

Assistance to Victims of Crime (M19)*Scope of Appropriation*

Funding for the Criminal Justice Assistance Reimbursement Scheme.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	40	40	40

Children Young Persons and Their Families Professional Services (M19)*Scope of Appropriation*

Counsel and specialists providing services and reports as directed by the court in relation to care and protection orders under the Children, Young Persons and Their Families Act 1989.
--

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	9,250	9,250	9,250

Coroner Related Fees and Expenses (M19)

Scope of Appropriation

Payments to Coroners for the performance of their judicial responsibilities.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	185	185	92

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The decrease in appropriation is due to a reclassification of expenses to the Coroners Salaries and Allowances appropriation.

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Previous Government						
Implementing the Coroners Act 2006	2007/08	614	614	614	614	614
Remuneration of Judicial and Statutory Officers	2006/07	518	518	518	518	518
Implementation of Coroners Amendment Act 2004	2005/06	952	952	952	952	952

Coroner-Directed Post-Mortems (M19)

Scope of Appropriation

Cost of pathology services and mortuary facilities for coroner-directed post-mortems.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	7,721	7,721	7,671

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

An increase in appropriation of \$750,000 in 2009/10 reducing to \$700,000 in outyears to address forecast volume driven cost pressures.

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Current Government						
Court Professional Services	2009/10	750	700	700	700	700

Coroners Salaries and Allowances PLA (M19)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to the costs related to the terms and conditions of remuneration for Coroners pursuant to Section 110 of the Coroners Act 2006.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	4,313	4,313	4,406

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The increase reflects the forecast split of costs between this appropriation and coroner related fees and expenses.

Costs in Criminal Cases (M19)

Scope of Appropriation

Costs awarded to defendants by a court under the Costs in Criminal Cases Act 1967.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	300	300	300

Domestic Violence Professional Services (M19)

Scope of Appropriation

Court appointed counsel and programme providers in relation to the Domestic Violence Act 1995 or referrals for programmes from criminal courts dealing with domestic violence cases.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	12,926	12,926	16,539

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The increase in 2010/11 is due to the forecast increased demand for professional services from implementing the changes incorporated in the Domestic Violence Amendment Act 2009, the Sentencing Amendment Act (No 2) 2009 and the Bail Amendment Act 2009.

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Current Government						
Domestic Violence (Enhancing Safety) Bill	2010/11	-	3,613	3,324	2,877	2,877
Previous Government						
Supporting a Sustainable NGO Social Service Sector	2008/09	5,222	5,222	5,222	5,222	5,222

Family Court Professional Services (M19)

Scope of Appropriation

Services provided by Court appointed counsel and specialists in relation to custody and access matters and matrimonial disputes, including those made under provisions of the Care of Children Act 2004.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	43,339	43,339	46,838

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The increase in 2010/11 is due to the impact of additional funding for Family Court Professional Services to meet increased demand.

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Current Government						
Courts Professional Services	2009/10	6,923	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000

Impairment of Fines Receivable (M19)

Scope of Appropriation

Allowance for the impairment of fines and enforcement fees including the assessment of future fines remittals; the discounting to present value; expected collection costs and other elements in determining fair value.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	85,179	85,179	100,944

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The increase in 2010/11 is the result of changes to reflect the latest forecast trends.

Judges' Salaries and Allowances PLA (M19)

Scope of Appropriation

Costs related to the terms and conditions of remuneration for Judges and acting warranted Judges in the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, High Court, District Court, Employment Court and Māori Land Court incurred pursuant to s.9A Judicature Act 1908, s.6 District Courts Act 1948 and s.13 Te Ture Whenua Māori Land Act 1993.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	103,570	103,570	105,382

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The increase in 2010/11 is mainly due to the impact of:

- the Remuneration Authority Judicial Salaries and Allowances Determination in December 2009
- the Criminal Investigations (Bodily Samples) Amendment Act 2009, and
- the Domestic Violence (Enhancing Safety) Bill; enacted in the Domestic Violence Amendment Act 2009, the Sentencing Amendment Act (No 2) 2009 and the Bail Amendment Act 2009.

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Current Government						
Criminal Investigations (Bodily Samples) Amendment Act 2009	2010/11	-	418	363	363	363
Domestic Violence (Enhancing Safety) Bill	2009/10	269	725	725	725	725
Previous Government						
Emergency Cost Pressures in the Ministry	2009/10	732	732	732	732	732
Funding to support additional judicial appointments, made to manage the increased demand on the courts resulting from the appointment of additional police staff	2009/10	1,136	1,136	1,136	1,136	1,136
Funding for Additional High Court and District Court Judges	2008/09	860	860	860	860	860
Funding for Additional Judicial Appointments	2008/09	804	804	804	804	804
Support Costs for Recent Additional Judicial Appointments	2007/08	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
1,000 Additional Police: Flow-on Impact	2007/08	743	743	743	743	743
Effective Interventions - 1,000 Additional Police	2006/07	290	290	290	290	290
Seizing the Proceeds and Instruments of Crime	2006/07	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192
Additional District Court Judge	2006/07	509	509	509	509	509
Resource Management Act 1991	2005/06	250	250	250	250	250
Appointment of Two Additional Judges	2005/06	509	509	509	509	509

Judicial Review Costs (M19)

Scope of Appropriation

Cost of legal services (including settlement of claims) in cases involving the exercise of judicial functions or the execution of judicial process or costs of counsel to assist the court, including payments ordered to be made from the Māori Land Court Special Aid Fund.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	2,196	2,196	1,196

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The decrease in appropriation reflects anticipated demand.

Justices of the Peace Association (M19)

Scope of Appropriation

Cost of administrative services from the Royal Federation of Justices to roster Justices of the Peace for court hearings.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	310	310	310

Medical and Other Professional Services (M19)

Scope of Appropriation

Funding for medical and other professional services as required by legislation.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	3,978	3,978	3,978

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Previous Government						
Implementation of Coroners Amendment Act 2004	2005/06	444	444	444	444	444

MVDT Adjudicator Remuneration and Assessors Costs (M19)*Scope of Appropriation*

Remuneration paid to adjudicators and fees and allowances paid to assessors of the Motor Vehicle Disputes Tribunal (MVDT).

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	305	305	305

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Previous Government						
Judicial Officers' Remuneration	2007/08	20	20	20	20	20

Personal Property Protection Rights Costs (M19)*Scope of Appropriation*

Payments to service providers appointed by the court under the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	1,700	1,700	1,700

Representations for Blood Sampling (M19)

Scope of Appropriation

Cost of representation for parties (aged under 17) appearing before the court with regard to providing blood samples in criminal investigations.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	10	10	10

Tribunal Members Fees and Expenses (M19)

Scope of Appropriation

Fees for the Chairs and Members of Specialist Tribunals, and expenses incurred by those Chairs and members in relation to Tribunal work.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	1,662	1,662	1,704

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The increase in 2010/11 is due to the impact of the Real Estate Agents Act 2008: Funding for Implementation; with 2010/11 incurring a full year of Tribunal members' fees and expenses compared to a part year in 2009/10.

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Previous Government						
Real Estate Agents Act 2008: Funding for Implementation	2009/10	266	308	308	319	319
Immigration Advisers Licensing Act 2007	2008/09	48	48	48	48	48
Weathertight Homes Tribunal	2007/08	1,665	1,665	1,665	1,665	1,665

Visiting Justices to Prisons (M19)

Scope of Appropriation

To meet fees and expenses for Senior Counsel and Justices of the Peace appointed as Visiting Justices to prisons.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	300	300	300

Witness Fees and Expenses (M19)

Scope of Appropriation

Payments to ordinary and expert witnesses appearing in criminal jury trials.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	3,380	3,380	3,460

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The increase in 2010/11 is due to the impacts of the Criminal Investigations (Bodily Samples) Amendment Act and Domestic Violence (Enhancing Safety) Bill; which was enacted as the Domestic Violence Amendment Act 2009, the Sentencing Amendment Act (No 2) 2009 and the Bail Amendment Act 2009.

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Current Government						
Criminal Investigations (Bodily Samples) Amendment Act 2009	2010/11	-	32	32	32	32
Domestic Violence (Enhancing Safety) Bill	2009/10	16	64	64	64	64
Previous Government						
Funding to support additional judicial appointments, made to manage the increased demand on the courts, resulting from the appointment of additional police staff	2009/10	64	64	64	64	64
Appointment of Two Additional Judges	2005/06	25	25	25	25	25

Youth Court Professional Fees (M19)

Scope of Appropriation

Payments to court appointed counsel and specialists providing reports as directed in the Youth Court.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	7,500	7,500	8,000

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The increase in 2010/11 is due to the impact of additional funding for Youth Court Professional Fees to meet increased demand for services.

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Current Government						
Courts Professional Services	2009/10	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Reporting Mechanisms

Appropriation	Reporting Mechanism
Abortion Supervisory Committee - Certifying Consultants Fees (M19)	Annual Report of the Ministry of Justice
Assistance to Victims of Crime (M19)	Annual Report of the Ministry of Justice
Children Young Persons and Their Families Professional Services (M19)	Annual Report of the Ministry of Justice
Coroner Related Fees and Expenses (M19)	Annual Report of the Ministry of Justice
Coroner Directed Post-Mortems (M19)	Annual Report of the Ministry of Justice
Coroners Salaries and Allowances (M19)	Annual Report of the Ministry of Justice
Costs in Criminal Cases (M19)	Annual Report of the Ministry of Justice
Domestic Violence Professional Services (M19)	Annual Report of the Ministry of Justice
Family Court Professional Services (M19)	Annual Report of the Ministry of Justice
Impairment of Fines Receivable (M19)	Annual Report of the Ministry of Justice
Judges' Salaries and Allowances (M19)	Annual Report of the Ministry of Justice
Judicial Review Costs (M19)	Annual Report of the Ministry of Justice
Justices of the Peace Association (M19)	Annual Report of the Ministry of Justice
Medical and Other Professional Services (M19)	Annual Report of the Ministry of Justice
MVDT Adjudicator Remuneration and Assessors Costs (M19)	Annual Report of the Ministry of Justice
Personal Property Protection Rights Costs (M19)	Annual Report of the Ministry of Justice
Representations for Blood Sampling (M19)	Annual Report of the Ministry of Justice
Tribunal Members Fees and Expenses (M19)	Annual Report of the Ministry of Justice
Visiting Justices to Prisons (M19)	Annual Report of the Ministry of Justice
Witness Fees and Expenses (M19)	Annual Report of the Ministry of Justice
Youth Court Professional Fees (M19)	Annual Report of the Ministry of Justice

The above table indicates the mechanisms to be used for reporting actual performance for each non-departmental other expenses appropriation.

Performance Information for Appropriations

Vote Justice

MINISTER(S) RESPONSIBLE FOR APPROPRIATIONS: Minister of Justice (M42)

ADMINISTERING DEPARTMENT: Ministry of Justice

MINISTER RESPONSIBLE FOR MINISTRY OF JUSTICE: Minister of Justice

Part 1 - Summary of the Vote

Part 1.1 - Overview of the Vote

The Minister of Justice is responsible for appropriations in Vote Justice for the 2010/11 financial year covering the following:

Services purchased directly from the Ministry of Justice:

- \$1.862 million (less than 1% of the Vote) on purchasing crime prevention and community safety initiatives
- \$14.190 million (4% of the Vote) on purchasing the management of the parliamentary electoral system
- \$27.439 million (7% of the Vote) on purchasing policy advice
- \$10.522 million (3% of the Vote) on purchasing sector leadership and support.

Services purchased through Non-departmental Output Expenses:

- \$23.207 million (6% of the Vote) funding the costs of administering the Legal Services Agency
- \$4.723 million (1% of the Vote) on purchasing policy advice from the Law Commission
- \$8.152 million (2% of the Vote) on purchasing community crime prevention services and programmes delivered by community and local government agency providers
- \$16.523 million (4% of the Vote) on purchasing equity promotion and protection services from the Human Rights Commission, the Independent Police Conduct Authority, the Privacy Commissioner and the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security
- \$131.824 million (34% of the Vote) on funding the Legal Services Agency to make payments of legal aid
- \$19.301 million (5% of the Vote) on purchasing services relating to producing and maintaining electoral rolls
- \$734,000 (less than 1% of the Vote) on purchasing services relating to the provision of electoral services and election broadcasting
- \$4.500 million (1% of the Vote) on purchasing protective fiduciary services
- \$9.890 million (3% of the Vote) on provision of legal services by the Public Defence Service
- \$6.367 million (2% of the Vote) on purchasing support for victims
- \$15.621 million (4% of the Vote) for other expenses to be incurred by the Crown and capital expenditure for Crown entities
- \$94.620 million (24% of the Vote) on the purchase or development of assets by and for the use of the Ministry of Justice as authorised by section 24(1) of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Details of these appropriations are set out in Parts 2-6 below.

Part 1.2 - High-Level Objectives of the Vote

Government Priorities and Outcomes - Links to Appropriations

Government Priorities	Government Outcomes	Appropriations
Implementing the Government's post-election justice priorities Enhancing public safety Addressing the drivers of crime Improving the functioning and efficiency of court processes Improving the responsiveness of the justice system to victims Progress the review of the Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004 and negotiations	Impact of Crime Reduced Crime Reduced Offenders Held to Account International Connectedness Accessible Justice Services Trusted Justice system Effective Constitutional Arrangements	Policy Advice (M42)
Implementing the Government's post-election justice priorities Enhancing public safety	Impact of Crime Reduced Accessible Justice Services	Crime Prevention and Community Safety (M42)
Improving the responsiveness of the justice system to victims Addressing the drivers of crime		Crime Prevention and Community Safety programmes (M42)
Improving the responsiveness of the justice system to victims	Impact of Crime Reduced	Support for victims: New Zealand Council of Victim Support Groups (M42)
Implementing the Government's post-election justice priorities Enhancing public safety Addressing the drivers of crime	Trusted Justice System Crime Reduced Offenders held to Account Impact of Crime Reduced Accessible Justice Services Effective Constitutional Arrangements	Sector Leadership and Support (M42)
Improving the functioning and efficiency of court processes Implementing the Government's post-election justice priorities	Trusted Justice System Effective Constitutional Arrangements	Policy advice: Law Commission (M42)
Implementing the Government's post-election justice priorities	Effective Constitutional Arrangements	Management of the Parliamentary Electoral System (M42)
		Provision of Electoral Services: Electoral Commission, New Zealand Post Ltd (for Electoral Enrolment Centre activities) (M42)
Improving the functioning and efficiency of court processes	Accessible Justice Services Trusted Justice System	Provision of and Access to Legal Services: Legal Services Agency (M42)
		Administration of Legal Services Agency (M42)
		Equity Promotion and Protection Services: Human Rights Commission, Independent Police Conduct Authority, Privacy Commissioner, Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security (M42)
		Provision of Protective Fiduciary Services: Public Trust (M42)
Improving the functioning and efficiency of court processes	Accessible Justice Services	Public Defence Service (M42)

Part 1.3 - Trends in the Vote

Summary of Financial Activity

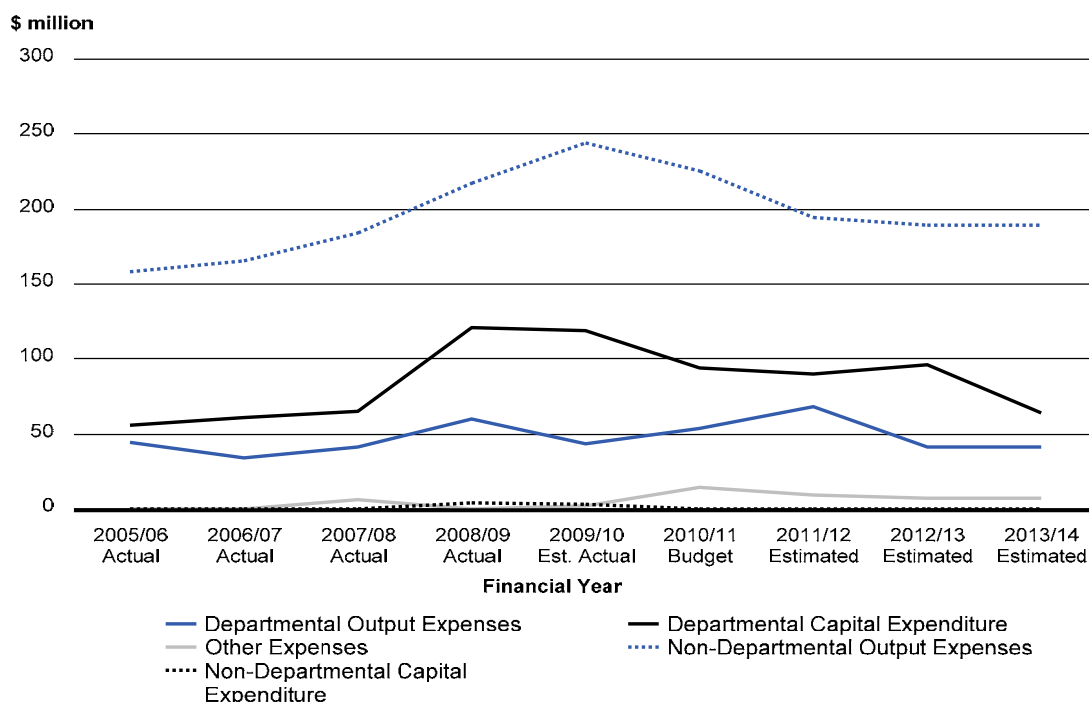
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10		2010/11			2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	Actual \$000	Actual \$000	Actual \$000	Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Departmental Transactions Budget \$000	Non- Departmental Transactions Budget \$000	Total Budget \$000	Estimated \$000	Estimated \$000	Estimated \$000
Appropriations												
Output Expenses	202,949	200,583	225,719	277,271	288,027	288,075	54,013	225,221	279,234	263,679	230,897	230,775
Benefits and Other Unrequited Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Expenses	363	365	6,425	658	2,053	2,053	-	15,561	15,561	9,106	7,712	7,712
Capital Expenditure	56,570	61,117	66,682	125,817	122,275	122,275	94,620	60	94,680	90,165	96,500	64,000
Intelligence and Security Department Expenses and Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriations	259,882	262,065	298,826	403,746	412,355	412,403	148,633	240,842	389,475	362,950	335,109	302,487
Crown Revenue and Capital Receipts												
Tax Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Tax Revenue	390	182	695	340	476	-	N/A	476	476	476	476	476
Capital Receipts	-	-	-	-	200	-	N/A	200	200	200	200	200
Total Crown Revenue and Capital Receipts	390	182	695	340	676	-	N/A	676	676	676	676	676

New Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Appropriation	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Constitutional Review	Policy Advice Departmental Output Expense	-	660	-	-	-
Efficiency Savings	Managing the Parliamentary Electoral Process Departmental Output Expense	(3,750)	-	-	-	-
Electoral Reform	Managing the Parliamentary Electoral Process Departmental Output Expense	5,000	6,500	-	-	-
Legal Aid Review Implementation	Sector Leadership and Support Departmental Output Expense	838	5,493	2,047	756	715
	Legal Aid Non-Departmental Output Expense	-	(772)	(4,506)	(4,649)	(4,649)
	Public Defence Service Non-Departmental Output Expense	-	1,044	5,099	5,094	5,041
Community Law Centres	Administration of Legal Services Agency Non-Departmental Output Expense	-	3,839	2,019	-	-
Legal Aid Provider Remuneration	Legal Aid Non-Departmental Output Expense	-	7,425	-	-	-
Legal Aid Volumes	Legal Aid Non-Departmental Output Expense	18,610	18,000	-	-	-

Analysis of Significant Trends

Figure 1 - Vote trends in actual expenses and capital expenditure by appropriation type



Source: Ministry of Justice

Departmental Output Trends

The increases in appropriation in 2011/12 are mainly due to the cyclical nature of the funding for general elections. The increase in appropriations in 2010/11 is the result of new funding for the implementation of responses to the review of Legal Aid.

Non-Departmental Output Trends

The increase in the 2009/10 and 2010/11 years is mainly the result of new funding for Legal Aid which is for the 2009/10 and 2010/11 years only. The 2008/09 year includes additional expenditure for the 2008 general election.

Departmental Capital Expenditure Trends

- Expenditure in 2009/10 included a number of new initiatives.
- Expenditure in 2010/11 and outyears is primarily funded from baseline accumulated depreciation levels.

Part 2 - Details and Expected Performance for Output Expenses

Part 2.1 - Departmental Output Expenses

Intended Impacts, Outcomes and Objectives

Intended Impacts, Outcomes or Objectives of Appropriations	Appropriations
Outcomes: Impacts of Crime Reduced, Accessible Justice services Impacts: Consequences for victims are reduced, public time and money used effectively	Crime Prevention and Community Safety (M42)
Outcomes: Effective Constitutional Arrangements Impacts: Credible legal and democratic systems, Public time and money used effectively	Management of the Parliamentary Electoral System (M42)
Outcomes: Impact of Crime Reduced, Crime Reduced, Offenders Held to Account, International Connectedness, Accessible Justice Services, Effective Constitutional Arrangements, Trusted Justice System Impacts: Drivers of crime addressed, consequences for offenders are appropriate, consequences for victims are reduced, public time and money used effectively, credible legal and democratic systems, commitments honoured	Policy Advice (M42)
Outcomes: Crime Reduced, Impact of Crime Reduced, Offenders Held to Account, Accessible Justice Services, Trusted Justice System, Effective Constitutional Arrangements Impacts: Drivers of crime addressed, consequences for offenders are appropriate, consequences for victims are reduced, public time and money used effectively, credible legal and democratic systems	Sector Leadership and Support (M42)

Crime Prevention and Community Safety (M42)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to provision of services and advice (excluding policy advice) focused on assisting local authorities and communities to develop crime prevention and community safety programmes.

Expenses and Revenue

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	1,607	1,604	1,862
Revenue from Crown	1,555	1,555	1,801
Revenue from Other	52	52	61

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The increase in 2010/11 is due to several one-off reductions in 2009/10 including:

- transfer of \$175,000 from Crime Prevention and Community Safety to Intensive Intervention for Serious Recidivist Young Offenders for operating costs relating to the Te Hurihanga Youth Residential Programme, and
- reduction of \$320,000 as a result of reprioritising funding across appropriations.

Output Performance Measures and Standards

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Performance Measures			
Percentage of advice and documentation that meet the Ministry's criteria	100%	100%	100%
All funding agreements will have their provider monitoring reports reviewed and assessed at least once per year for contract compliance	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved
Percentage of contract offers made at least three months before previous contracts expire, where contractor is fulfilling its contractual obligations and where extension is desirable	95%	95%	95%

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Previous Government						
National Anti-Tagging Strategy	2008/09	655	655	655	655	655
National Office Accommodation	2007/08	131	131	131	131	131
Baseline Review	2005/06	95	95	95	95	95

Managing the Parliamentary Electoral Process (M42)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to the preparation for and conducting of the next general election and any by-elections, election of list members, and referenda.

Expenses and Revenue

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	7,236	7,229	14,190
Revenue from Crown	7,193	7,193	14,138
Revenue from Other	43	43	52

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

Reflects the cyclical nature of funding for general elections; specific provision has been made for additional activity and public education to support the proposed electoral finance reforms and the conduct of a referendum with the 2011 general election.

Output Performance Measures and Standards

	2009/10		2010/11
Performance Measures	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Electoral processes and technology reviewed and frozen by 31 December 2010	New Measure	New Measure	Achieved
Returning Officers appointed, trained and in headquarters by 30 June 2011	New Measure	New Measure	Achieved
Declaration of election of list members to vacancies is published within three working days of notification of vacancy	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved
Statutory deadlines are met for by-elections and referenda	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Current Government						
Electoral Reform	2010/11	-	3,000	-	-	-
Electoral Reform	2010/11	-	2,000	6,500	-	-
Efficiency Savings	2009/10	(3,750)	-	-	-	-
Mt Albert By-Election	2008/09	40	-	-	-	-
Previous Government						
Referenda (Postal Voting) Order 2008	2008/09	5,478	-	-	-	-
Identity Verification Services: Adjustments to Departmental Contributions	2009/10	(2)	-	-	-	-
National Office Accommodation	2007/08	164	164	164	164	164
Baseline Review	2005/06	169	169	169	169	169

Policy Advice (M42)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to policy advice, legal advice and research and evaluation in relation to civil, criminal and constitutional law, foreshore and seabed policy and treaty negotiation advice and providing agreed services to the Minister of Justice, Minister for Courts and Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations.

Expenses and Revenue

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	28,597	28,507	27,439
Revenue from Crown	28,270	28,270	27,096
Revenue from Other	327	327	343

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

Priority has been given to funding activity associated with considering constitutional issues in accordance with the confidence and supply agreement between the National Party and the Māori Party.

Output Performance Measures and Standards

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Performance Measures			
The Minister is requested to indicate his/her level of satisfaction with the quality of policy advice	Satisfactory or better	Satisfactory or better	Satisfactory or better
Percentage of policy advice that meets the Ministry's quality criteria for policy development	100%	100%	100%
Percentage of advice that is provided within agreed timeframes	100%	100%	100%
Policy advice will be delivered according to the policy work programme (and any subsequent amendments) negotiated between the Minister of Justice and the Secretary for Justice	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved

Conditions on Use of Appropriation

Reference	Conditions
Ministry's Quality Criteria For Policy Development	Includes a clear statement of purpose
	Is accurate and uses sound information
	Presents a clear, concise and logical argument, with assumptions made explicit and supported by facts
	Draws on professional knowledge and appropriate methodologies
	Examines comparative material
	Presents options
	Uses a clear conceptual and well-articulated framework
	Considers resource, legal and human rights implications and implementation issues/practicability
	Considers evaluation
	Considers issues for Māori and Pacific peoples
	Considers risks, costs and benefits

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Current Government						
Provision for Constitutional Review	2010/11	-	660	-	-	-
Savings Proposal	2009/10	(1,280)	(640)	(90)	-	-
Victims' Services	2009/10	(29)	-	-	-	-
Identity Verification Services: Adjustments to Departmental Levy Contributions	2009/10	(23)	-	-	-	-
Foreshore and Seabed Act Review: Terms of Reference, Appointment of Ministerial Panel and Honouring Agreements	2008/09	(700)	-	-	-	-
Previous Government						
Foreshore and Seabed Financial Implications of Ngāti Porou and Te Whānau a Apanui Negotiations	2008/09	150	150	150	150	150
Foreshore Seabed discussions with Te Rarawa	2007/08	2,246	2,246	2,246	2,246	2,246
Foreshore Seabed Negotiations - Transferred to Other Expenses to be Incurred by Crown - Foreshore and Seabed Negotiation Costs	2007/08	(300)	(300)	(300)	(300)	(300)
National Office Accommodation	2007/08	2,116	2,116	2,116	2,116	2,116
Maintaining and Enhancing the New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey	2006/07	731	731	731	731	731
Children's Day Funding	2006/07	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Foreshore Negotiation Team	2005/06	1,392	1,392	1,392	1,392	1,392
Financial Action Task Force Compliance Programme	2005/06	358	358	358	358	358
Resource Management Act/Coastal Marine Area (RMA/CMA) Implementation	2005/06	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300
Baseline Review	2005/06	7,233	7,233	7,233	7,233	7,233

Sector Leadership and Support (M42)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to advice and services focused on the Ministry's leadership role in the justice sector. This covers enhancing the Ministry's coordination with other sector and Government agencies, advice and information about judicial and statutory appointments and monitoring specific crown entities.

Expenses and Revenue

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	5,891	5,864	10,522
Revenue from Crown	5,759	5,759	10,349
Revenue from Other	132	132	173

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The increase in 2010/11 is mainly due to implementation of the recommendations of the Legal Aid Review.

Output Performance Measures and Standards

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Performance Measures			
Percentage of justice sector leadership advice and documentation that meets the Ministry's policy criteria	100%	100%	100%
Justice Sector information assets, such as the Integrated Sector Intelligence System, are maintained and enhanced and 2-3 initiatives are delivered as per the annual work programme	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved
A package of new sector initiatives will be developed for the Budget to the satisfaction of sector Ministers and chief executives	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved
The Minister will be requested to indicate his/her level of satisfaction with the quality of support and advice provided by the Ministry in relation to its management of Crown entities and agencies	Satisfactory or better	Satisfactory or better	Satisfactory or better

Conditions on Use of Appropriation

Reference	Conditions
Ministry's Quality Criteria for Policy Development	Refer Policy Advice appropriation above

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Current Government						
Legal Aid Review Implementation	2009/10	838	5,493	2,047	756	715
Savings Proposal	2009/10	(720)	(460)	(50)	-	-
Previous Government						
Identity Verification Services: Adjustments to Departmental Levy Contributions	2009/10	(30)	-	-	-	-
Quality Assurance - Victims Support	2007/08	(80)	(80)	(80)	(80)	(80)
National Office Accommodation	2006/07	110	110	110	110	110
Baseline Review	2005/06	2,412	2,412	2,412	2,412	2,412

Part 2.2 - Non-Departmental Output Expenses

Intended Impacts, Outcomes and Objectives

Intended Impacts, Outcomes or Objectives of Appropriations	Appropriations
Outcomes: Accessible Justice Services, Trusted Justice System Impact: People who have a need for legal services, and cannot pay for them, have access to legal advice and representation, or community legal services, and are able to find out their basic legal rights and responsibilities	Administration of Legal Services Agency (M42)
Outcomes: Trusted Justice System, Effective Constitutional Arrangements Impacts: Reviews of aspects of the law are undertaken and advice on the development of law is provided to government agencies	Advice from the Law Commission (M42)
Outcomes: Crime Reduced, Impact of Crime Reduced, Trusted Justice System Impact: Local authorities and communities are engaged in programmes that focus on the reduction of crime, through preventative measures and on increasing community safety	Crime Prevention and Community Safety programmes (M42)
Outcomes: Accessible Justice Services, Trusted Justice System Impacts: Human Rights Commission: New Zealanders know their rights, acknowledge their responsibilities and respect the rights of others Independent Police Conduct Authority: Complaints against Police are investigated and resolved and the rights of persons in Police detention are upheld Privacy Commissioner: Individual privacy, freedom and identity is protected and enhanced Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security: Complaints of abuses by New Zealand Security Services are investigated	Equity promotion and protection services: Human Rights Commission, Independent Police Conduct Authority, Privacy Commissioner, Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security (M42)
Outcomes: Crime Reduced, Impact of Crime Reduced Impact: Young offenders are held to account, their re-offending is reduced and they are provided with a more constructive future	Intensive Intervention for Serious Recidivist Young Offenders (M42)
Outcomes: Accessible Justice Services, Trusted Justice System Impact: People who have a need for legal services, and cannot pay for them, are able to access legal advice and representation	Legal Aid (M42)
Outcome: Effective Constitutional Arrangements Impact: Eligible voters are provided with the opportunity to ensure they are enrolled appropriately to participate in elections	Producing and Maintaining Electoral Rolls (M42)
Outcomes: Effective Constitutional Arrangements Impact: Understanding of electoral matters and participation in elections increased	Provision of Electoral Services (M42)
Outcomes: Accessible Justice Services, Trusted Justice System Impact: Protective fiduciary services are available to those who require them	Provision of Protective Fiduciary Services(M42)
Outcome: Impact of Crime reduced Impacts: Victims of crime and trauma are supported by information and financial assistance	Support and Assistance provided by Victim Support to Victims of Crime (M42)
Outcomes: Accessible Justice Services, Trusted Justice System Impacts: Registration of real estate agents, disputes resolution procedures and disciplinary function.	Real Estate Agents Authority (M42)
Outcome: Accessible Justice Services Impacts: People who have a need for legal services and cannot pay for them are able to access legal advice and representation	Public Defence Service (M42)

Administration of Legal Services Agency (M42)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to funding the administration of legal aid, related schemes and community legal services; and contracting with community law centres for the provision of community legal services. This appropriation does not include payments to providers of legal aid services.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	26,598	26,598	23,207

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The decrease in 2010/11 is mainly due to the emergency funding of \$7.200 million approved for Community Law Centres for the 2009/10 year only. Third-party funding generated through the Lawyers and Conveyancers Special Fund is the main source of funding for Community Law Centres. New funding has been approved for 2010/11 and 2011/12 so that Community Law Centres will continue to receive a consistent level of total funding despite variation in the level provided by the Lawyers and Conveyancers Special Fund.

Output Performance Measures and Standards

Performance Measures	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Number of new criminal legal aid applications administered	65,000-68,000	71,701	83,500-89,500
Number of new civil legal aid (family) applications administered	22,500-25,500	27,423	30,000-34,000
Number of new civil legal aid (other) applications administered	2,650-3,050	2,935	2,650-3,050
Number of criminal legal aid debts established	14,500-18,500	12,000	11,000-13,000
Number of civil (family) legal aid debts established	3,500-5,500	4,630	4,000-6,000
Number of civil (other) legal aid debts established	550-750	727	670-1,170

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Current Government						
Criminal Investigations (Bodily Samples) Amendment Act 2009	2010/11	-	24	48	24	24
Community Law Centres	2010/11	-	3,839	2,019	-	-
Emergency funding for Community Law Centres	2009/10	7,200	-	-	-	-

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Previous Government						
Legal Services Management System	2007/08	1,618	1,570	1,570	1,570	1,570
Appointment of two additional Judges	2005/06	33	33	33	33	33
Appointment of District Court Judges	2005/06	58	58	58	58	58

Advice from the Law Commission (M42)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to funding the Law Commission for advice on the review, reform and development of all aspects of the law in New Zealand.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	4,800	4,800	4,723

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

Appropriation decrease is based on anticipated activity levels.

Output Performance Measures and Standards

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Performance Measures			
Legal advice provided is consistent with the quality criteria in the Project Management and Quality Guide	New Measure	New Measure	All
Average number of active law reform projects underway	New Measure	New Measure	15-18
Final law reform reports presented to the House during the year	New Measure	New Measure	3-5

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Previous Government						
Comprehensive Review of Regulatory Framework for Sale and Supply of Liquor	2008/09	958	881	278	-	
Law Commission Legislation Design Committee Funding	2006/07	867	867	867	867	867

Crime Prevention and Community Safety Programmes (M42)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to the funding of programmes delivered by non government organisations and local government agencies to prevent and reduce crime.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	7,533	7,358	8,152

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The increase in 2010/11 is the result of a one-off reduction in 2009/10 funding as a result of a transfer to Intensive Intervention for Serious Recidivist Young Offenders to fund operating costs of the Te Hurihanga Youth Residential Programme.

Output Performance Measures and Standards

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Performance Measures			
The Ministry will provide six-monthly reports to the Minister in respect of delivery against contracts by providers	2	2	2
Number of strategic partnerships between the Ministry, territorial authorities and other organisations for which the Ministry provides contract management services or grant funding	17-20	17-20	17-20
Number of operational partnerships between the Ministry, territorial authorities and other organisations for which the Ministry provides contract management services or grant funding	30-40	30-40	30-40
Number of projects delivered by community providers directly funded by the Ministry and for which the Ministry provides contract management services or grant funding	25-30	25-30	25-30

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
National Anti-Tagging Strategy	2007/08	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

Equity Promotion and Protection Services (M42)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to funding the following; Human Rights Commission to advocate and promote respect for, and an understanding and appreciation of, human rights in New Zealand, and encourage the maintenance and development of harmonious relations between individuals and among the diverse groups in New Zealand society; Independent Police Conduct Authority to investigate incidents and investigate and resolve complaints against the Police, and to uphold the rights of persons in Police detention; Privacy Commissioner on privacy issues relating to the collection and disclosure of personal information and the privacy of individuals and Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security to fund administrative support .

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Human Rights Commission	9,232	9,232	9,396
Independent Police Conduct Authority	5,713	5,713	3,786
Privacy Commissioner	3,148	3,148	3,148
Inspector General of Intelligence and Security	63	63	63
Total Appropriation	18,156	18,156	16,393

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The decrease in 2010/11 mainly relates to the one off funding in 2009/10 for the Inquiry into Police Conduct in Relation to Child Abuse Cases.

Output Performance Measures and Standards

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Performance Measures			
Human Rights Commission			
Projected number of complaints and enquiries dealt with	15,000	16,000	16,000
Projected number of information, education and community programmes	16	16	19
Projected number of advocacy, advice and guidance programmes	12	12	10
Projected number of submissions and other policy interventions	40	55	40
Projected number of human rights and privacy matters conducted	70-90	70	65-85
Complaints and enquiries dealt with to agreed internal standards	95%	95%	95%
Complaints and enquiries closed in one year with the situation advanced for the enquirer/complainant	80%	80%	80%

	2009/10		2010/11
Performance Measures	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Information, education and community programmes delivered to agreed internal standards and satisfactory stakeholder feedback	90%	90%	75%
Advocacy, advice and guidance programmes are delivered to agreed internal standards and satisfactory stakeholder feedback	90%	90%	75%
Submissions and reports produced to agreed internal standards, and satisfactory stakeholder feedback	90%	90%	75%
Human rights and privacy matters conducted to agreed internal standards, and satisfactory stakeholder feedback	95%	100%	100%
Decisions on representation within 60 days of application	90%	80%	80%
Independent Police Conduct Authority (IPCA)			
Undertake a survey of complainants' satisfaction with the Authority's processes to a standard of satisfactory or better	Satisfactory or better	Satisfactory or better	Satisfactory or better
Facilitate the receipt of oral complaints if desired by the complainants	100%	100%	100%
Police complaint investigation files referred to the Authority for review will have the reviews completed within 60 days of receipt	75%	85%	85%
The number of complaints in the backlog based on 30 June 2007 totals will be reduced by 30 June 2011	100%	100%	N/A
Inspect Police detention facilities before 30 June 2011 to meet New Zealand's United Nations reporting requirements under the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture (OPCAT)	30	30	N/A
Complaints to be referred to the Police within 5 days of receipt where those files are deemed to be appropriate for Police investigation or resolution or where prior speedy resolution has been attempted and failed	95%	70%	95%
Privacy Commissioner			
Projected number of complaints received	650	800	700
Projected number of complaints processed	650	750	700
Projected number of education/public information programmes completed	60	50	40
Projected number of inquiries received	6,000	6,000	6,000
Projected number of active information matching programmes monitored	50	53	53
Number of attendees at workshops who indicated that their needs were met or exceeded for quality and presentation of materials	90%	90%	90%
Complainants' and respondents' satisfaction with the complaints handling process rated as 'satisfactory' or better	80%	80%	80%

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Current Government						
Inquiry into Police Conduct in Relation to Child Abuse Cases	2009/10	1,700	-	-	-	-
Meeting the necessary requirements of the Independent Police Conduct Authority	2009/10	150	150	150	150	150
Previous Government						
Independent Police Conduct Authority - Meeting the Future Requirements	2008/09	1,277	1,050	1,075	1,075	1,075
Human Rights Commission - Infrastructure and Knowledge Management	2007/08	164	164	164	164	164
Police Complaints Authority - Ongoing funding	2007/08	599	599	599	599	599
Human Rights Commission - Wage Overhead	2007/08	1,819	1,951	2,115	2,115	2,115
Human Rights Commission - Part 1A Funding	2006/07	255	255	255	255	255
Privacy Commissioner - Maintain Business Continuity and Capability	2006/07	300	300	300	300	300
Privacy Commissioner - Provide Capacity for Information Matching	2006/07	168	168	168	168	168
Privacy Commissioner - Capability Building	2005/06	332	332	332	332	332
Human Rights Commission - EEO Obligations	2005/06	112	112	112	112	112
Police Complaints Authority - Maintain Capability	2005/06	418	418	418	418	418

Equity Promotion and Protection Services - Inspector General PLA (M42)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to funding the Inspector-General as per the provisions of the Permanent Legislative Authority contained in section 8 of the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security Act 1996.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	130	130	130

Intensive Intervention for Serious Recidivist Young Offenders (M42)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to funding of the operating costs relating to the Te Hurihanga Youth Residential Programme.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	1,924	1,924	-

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

Funding for the operating costs relating to the Te Hurihanga Youth Residential Programme ceases in the 2009/10 year. The facility will be transferred to the Ministry of Social Development on 1 July 2010 and will continue to operate programmes for young offenders.

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Current Government						
Emergency Cost Pressures in the Ministry of Justice	2009/10	590	-	-	-	-
Te Hurihanga Funding Transfer from Departmental Expenses to Non-Departmental Expenses	2009/10	540	-	-	-	-

Legal Aid (M42)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to funding the Legal Services Agency to make payments of legal aid.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	150,866	150,866	131,824

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

Legal Aid funding has been approved at a level consistent with the legal aid forecast until March 2011. Funding will be considered in Budget 2011 following implementation of the recommendations of the Review of Legal Aid conducted in 2009, and 2010/11 demand has been monitored.

Output Performance Measures and Standards

	2009/10		2010/11
Performance Measures	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Projected number of criminal cases granted	56,500-60,500	65,034	73,500-78,500
Projected number of family cases granted	21,500-23,500	26,273	27,800-31,800
Projected number of civil (other) cases granted	2,300-2,500	1,992	2,000-2,500

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Current Government						
Criminal Investigations (Bodily Samples) Amendment Act 2009	2010/11	-	203	374	219	191
Legal Aid Provider Remuneration	2010/11	-	7,425	-	-	-
Legal Aid Review Implementation	2010/11	-	(772)	(4,506)	(4,649)	(4,649)
Legal Aid Volumes	2009/10	18,610	18,000	-	-	-
Legal Services Agency Emergency cost pressure bid	2009/10	9,914	-	-	-	-
Previous Government						
Expansion of the Public Defence Service and Duty Solicitor (Auckland Region)	2009/10	(4,386)	(5,681)	(6,633)	(6,747)	
Making the Public Defence Service Pilot Permanent	2008/09	(2,965)	(3,044)	(3,123)	(3,123)	(3,123)
1000 Additional Police	2007/08	889	889	889	889	889
Legal Aid Eligibility Review	2006/07	21,672	21,672	21,672	21,672	21,672
Appointment of two additional judges	2005/06	402	402	402	402	402

Producing and Maintaining Electoral Rolls (M42)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to funding the Electoral Enrolment Centre (New Zealand Post Ltd), for services relating to the maintenance of electoral rolls, including all activities required to register electors and produce electoral rolls as required by law.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	12,559	12,559	19,301

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The increase in 2010/11 reflects the cyclical nature of funding for general elections, with additional activity beginning in preparation for the general election in 2011.

Output Performance Measures and Standards

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Performance Measures			
Percentage of eligible electors enrolled as at Local Authority and District Health Board election day (9 October 2010)	New Measure	New Measure	91.5-93.5%
Percentage of eligible electors enrolled as at 30 June	92.5-94.5%	92.5-94.5%	89.0-91.0%

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Previous Government						
Referenda (Postal Voting) Order 2008	2008/09	779	-	-	-	-
To allow the Electoral Enrolment Centre to meet its statutory requirements	2008/09	3,397	1,230	1,435	-	-

Provision of Electoral Services (M42)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to funding the Electoral Commission for services relating to the registration of political parties, the conduct of education and information programmes and other activities to promote public awareness on electoral matters, receiving and forwarding protected disclosure donations to registered political parties, receiving returns of registered political parties' election expenses and advisory services on electoral matters.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	734	734	734

Output Performance Measures and Standards

	2009/10		2010/11
Performance Measures	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
The Commission complies with the statutory requirements in the allocation of broadcasting funding to political parties	N/A	N/A	N/A
Projected number of political parties for which registration details and eligibility for election broadcast time and funds are maintained	17-27	17-27	17-27

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Reinstating Capacity for Public Information Campaign on MMP	2008/09	550	-	-	-	-

Provision of Protective Fiduciary Services (M42)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to the purchase of fiduciary services provided by the Public Trust as specified by statute where charges to the recipient, if any, will not meet the costs of the service.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	4,500	4,500	4,500

Output Performance Measures and Standards

	2009/10		2010/11
Performance Measures	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
New and revised wills prepared	28,350	24,100	24,000
Incapacitated persons administration (actions)	6,870	7,000	7,000
Incapacitated persons advice (enquiries)	1,400	1,400	1,400
Small estates and trusts administration (hours)	6,300	6,300	6,300
Small estates and trusts administration: Tax returns	1,950	840	840
Public functions and other services (hours)	20	13	13

Public Defence Service (M42)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to the provision of legal services by the Public Defence Service.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	7,400	7,400	9,890

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The increase in 2010/11 is mainly due to the expansion of the Public Defence Service and Duty Solicitor to Hamilton, Wellington and Christchurch.

Output Performance Measures and Standards

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Performance Measures			
Number of cases open at 1 July	721	720	1,334
Number of new cases accepted during the year	2,200-2,700	3,607	5,500-6,500
Number of cases closed during the year	2,200-2,700	2,983	5,000-6,000
Number of cases open at 30 June	800-1,000	1,334	1,000-1,500

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Current Government						
Legal Aid Review Implementation	2010/11	-	1,044	5,099	5,094	5,041
Expansion of the Public Defence Service and Duty Solicitor (Auckland Region)	2009/10	4,435	5,802	6,166	6,303	6,303
Making the Public Defence Service Pilot Permanent	2008/09	2,965	3,044	3,123	3,123	3,123

Real Estate Agents Authority (M42)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to the expenses involved in establishing the Real Estate Agents Authority to perform its statutory functions, and to the expenses involved in its initial performance of its statutory functions prior to generating significant revenue through fees and levies.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	3,483	3,483	-

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

This funding ceased, as planned, in 2009/10 as the Authority was established on 17 November 2009.

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Previous Government						
Real Estate Agents Act 2008 - Funding for Implementation	2008/09	3,392	-	-	-	-

Support and Assistance provided by Victim Support to Victims of Crime (M42)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to the purchase of services from the New Zealand Council of Victim Support Groups ("Victim Support") for the provision of services to victims of crime and trauma. This covers personalised support services (covering 24 hour emergency support and follow up support through the criminal justice system) and the administration of victim assistance schemes (covering counselling for families of homicide victims, and financial assistance to help victims).

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	6,363	6,363	6,367

Output Performance Measures and Standards

	2009/10		2010/11
Performance Measures	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Victims Assistance Schemes			
Reports on number and types of applications for Victim Assistance Schemes provided as per MOU by due date	New Measure	New Measures	100%
Percentage of grant applications across all categories processed within 10 working days	95%	100%	95%
Homicide Support Service			
Number of paid Homicide Service Co-ordinators	New Measure	New Measure	4
Number of trained volunteer homicide support workers available nationally	New Measure	New Measure	100
Victim Support Services to Victims			
Total number of incidents responded to (see Note 1)	65,000-70,000	66,000	40,000-50,000
Total number of victims supported (see Note 1)	85,000-90,000	87,000	60,000-70,000
Number of visits made to all victims	15,000-20,000	18,000	15,000-20,000
Number of volunteer support workers available nationally	New Measure	New Measure	1,100
Criminal Justice System Support			
Number of contacts assisting victims with preparing a victim impact statement	2,000-2,500	2,000	1,800-2,200
Number of contacts assisting victims to attend restorative justice or family group conference sessions	New Measure	New Measure	180-220
Number of contacts with victims supporting them to attend court proceedings	New Measure	New Measure	2,000-2,500
Number of contacts with victims supporting them to attend meetings with the Parole Board	120	120	120
Serious Crime			
Number of victims of serious crime supported (see Note 1)	New Measure	New Measure	14,000
Community Support			
Number of victims referred to other agencies or specialist support services	New Measure	New Measure	7,000
Quality Measures			
Percentage of clients expressing satisfaction with Victim Support services	90%	95%	90%
Independent audit confirms new quality assurance system fully operational in at least 80% of Victim Support offices	New Measure	New Measure	80%
Requests for financial assistance to attend Court	200		

Note 1 - Budgeted standards for 2010/11 for total numbers of incidents responded to and victims supported have been reduced by Victim Support because existing resources are being concentrated on supporting victims of serious crime or victims traumatised by more minor crime. This will see an increase in Victim Support capacity (as measured by the number of hours direct support provided to victims and the number of staff and volunteers available to provide front-line support). It represents a more focused targeting of Victim Support's limited resources to people with the greatest need for assistance.

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Previous Government						
Justice Sector Reviews of Victims Services	2008/09	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)
Supporting a Sustainable NGO Social Service Sector	2008/09	2,265	1,747	1,751	1,756	1,756
Quality Assurance	2007/08	80	80	80	80	80
Complete Restructure of Victim Support and Maintain Service Delivery to Victims	2006/07	2,670	2,870	2,820	2,820	2,820

Summary of Service Providers for Non-Departmental Outputs

Provider	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2009/10 Estimated Actual \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	Reporting Mechanism	Expiry of Funding Commitment
Legal Services Agency: Administration of the Legal Services Agency Legal Aid	26,598	26,598	23,207	Provider's annual report	
Law Commission: Advice from the Law Commission	4,800	4,800	4,723	Provider's annual report	
Human Rights Commission: Equity promotion and protection services	9,232	9,232	9,396	Provider's annual report	
Independent Police Conduct Authority: Equity promotion and protection services	5,713	5,713	3,786	Provider's annual report	
Privacy Commissioner: Equity promotion and protection services	3,148	3,148	3,148	Provider's annual report	
Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security: Equity promotion and protection services	63	63	63	Provider's end of year report	
Electoral Enrolment Centre (Business Unit of New Zealand Post Ltd): Producing and maintaining Electoral Rolls	12,559	12,559	19,301	Provider's annual report	
Electoral Commission: Provision of Electoral Services	734	734	734	Provider's annual report	
Public Trust: Provision of Protective Fiduciary Services	4,500	4,500	4,500	Provider's annual report	
Victim Support: Support and Assistance Provided by Victim Support to Victims of Crime	6,363	6,363	6,367	Section 32A report	
Real Estates Agents Authority	3,483	3,483	-	Provider's annual report	2009/10

The above table summarises funding to be allocated through Vote Justice to non-departmental providers, along with an indication of the mechanism to be used for reporting actual performance and (where determined) the length of the funding commitment.

Part 5 - Details and Expected Results for Other Expenses

Part 5.2 - Non-Departmental Other Expenses

Intended Impacts, Outcomes and Objectives

Intended Impacts, Outcomes or Objectives of Appropriations	Appropriations
Objective: Contributions to negotiations for Foreshore and Seabed negotiations	Administrative Assistance for Foreshore and Seabed Arrangements (M42) Contribution towards all Foreshore and Seabed Negotiation Costs (M42)
Outcomes: Impact of Crime reduced Impacts: Victims of crime and trauma are supported by information and financial assistance	Victims' Services (m42) Impairment of Offender Levy (M42)

Administrative Assistance for Foreshore and Seabed Arrangements (M42)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to funding the implementation and ongoing exercise of any functions by nga hapū a Ngāti Porou and Te Whānau a Apanui recognised under Foreshore and Seabed Deeds of Agreement.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	400	400	8,400

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The appropriation for 2009/10 was increased from \$5.400 million to \$5.900 million by an expense transfer from 2008/09 for \$5,000. Due to delays in negotiation activity because of a focus on the review of the Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004, a total of \$5.700 million has been transferred from 2009/10 to the two future years. \$3.700 million was transferred into 2010/11 and \$2 million was transferred into 2011/12. Appropriations for these years were already \$4.700 million and \$1.400 million respectively.

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Previous Government						
Foreshore & Seabed Financial Implications of Ngāti Porou and Te Whānau a Apanui Negotiations	2008/09	5,400	4,700	1,400	1,400	1,400

Contribution to Foreshore and Seabed Negotiation Costs (M42)

Scope of Appropriation

Contributions to negotiations on customary rights and interests in the foreshore and seabed areas for Ngāti Porou and Te Whānau-a-Apanui.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	110	110	-

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The 2010/11 and outyears funding was transferred to a new Contribution toward all Foreshore and Seabed Negotiation Costs appropriation that more correctly reflected actual expenditure incurred.

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Current Government						
Foreshore & Seabed Act Review: Terms of Reference, Appointment of Ministerial Panel and Honouring Agreements	2008/09	700	-	-	-	-
Previous Government						
Foreshore & Seabed Financial Implications of Ngāti Porou and Te Whānau a Apanui Negotiations	2008/09	89	125		-	-

Contribution toward all Foreshore and Seabed Negotiation Costs (M42)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to contributions toward negotiations on customary rights and interests in the foreshore and seabed areas for all coastal iwi.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	370	370	1,125

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

This appropriation was established in 2009/10 and the funding was transferred from the existing appropriation Contribution to Foreshore and Seabed Negotiation Costs. The new appropriation was established to ensure all expenditure incurred meets the technical definition of the scope of appropriation. An expense transfer of \$968,000 was made from 2009/10 to 2010/11 for \$700,000 and 2011/12 for \$268,000 as negotiations have been delayed due to a focus on the review of the Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004.

Impairment of Offender Levy (M42)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to allowances for the impairment of the Offender Levy including assessment of future remittals and other elements in determining fair value.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	-	-	1,920

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

Funding for the 2009/10 year was returned to the Crown as implementation of the Offenders Levy is now not expected to start until 2010/11.

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Victims' Services	2009/10	320	1,920	1,997	2,077	2,077

Victims' Services (M42)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to the provision of funding for entitlements and services for victims of crime.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	1,173	1,173	4,116

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

This appropriation was increased in 2009/10 by transfer of \$3.072 million arising from the disestablishment of the Sentencing Council. The increase in 2010/11 is due to a transfer of \$1.899 million of this additional funding from 2009/10 to 2010/11 to continue to fund services for victims.

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Victims' Services	2009/10	3,072	2,217	3,141	3,935	3,935

Reporting Mechanisms

Appropriation	Reporting Mechanism
Contribution to Foreshore and Seabed Negotiation costs	Annual report of the Ministry of Justice
Victims Services	Annual report of the Ministry of Justice
Impairment of the Offender Levy	Annual report of the Ministry of Justice

The above table indicates the mechanisms to be used for reporting actual performance for each non-departmental other expenses appropriation.

Part 6 - Details and Expected Results for Capital Expenditure

Part 6.1 - Departmental Capital Expenditure

Ministry of Justice - Capital Expenditure PLA (M42)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to the purchase or development of assets by and for the use of the Ministry of Justice, as authorised by section 24(1) of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Capital Expenditure

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Forests/Agricultural	-	-	-
Land	5,651	5,651	4,705
Property, Plant and Equipment	96,098	96,098	58,803
Intangibles	17,301	17,301	31,112
Other	-	-	-
Total Appropriation	119,050	119,050	94,620

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

Expenditure in 2009/10 included additional funding provided for the final stages of building the Supreme Court.

Part 6.2 - Non-Departmental Capital Expenditure

Legal Services Agency (M42)

Scope of Appropriation

Capital Expenditure to Implement the Legal Services Management System.

Capital Expenditure

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	112	112	60

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

Final stages of funding provided for development of the Legal Services Management System.

Performance Information for Appropriations

Vote Parliamentary Counsel

MINISTER(S) RESPONSIBLE FOR APPROPRIATIONS: Attorney-General (M5)

ADMINISTERING DEPARTMENT: Parliamentary Counsel Office

MINISTER RESPONSIBLE FOR PARLIAMENTARY COUNSEL OFFICE: Attorney-General

Part 1 - Summary of the Vote

Part 1.1 - Overview of the Vote

The Attorney-General is responsible for appropriations in Vote Parliamentary Counsel for the 2010/11 financial year covering the following:

- a total of just over \$9.500 million for drafting Government Bills (including amendments) and statutory regulations, and examining and reporting on local Bills and private Bills, and drafting amendments to them
- a total of nearly \$11.600 million for supplying printed copies of Government Bills and Government Supplementary Order Papers (SOPs), pamphlet copies of Acts and Statutory Regulations, and annual volumes of Acts and Statutory Regulations, compiling reprints of Acts and Statutory Regulations with their amendments incorporated and publishing them, publishing the Tables of New Zealand Acts and Ordinances and Statutory Regulations in Force in printed form, and providing them for sale at designated bookshops and by subscription, providing free public access via the Internet to an electronic database of legislation, including Bills and SOPs, and maintaining the electronic database of legislation in an up-to-date form
- a total of nearly \$5 million on the purchase or development of assets by and for the use of the Parliamentary Counsel Office, as authorised by section 24 (1) of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Details of these appropriations are set out in Parts 2-6 below.

Part 1.2 - High-Level Objectives of the Vote

Objectives of the Vote

Vote Parliamentary Counsel's overall outcome is to contribute to parliamentary democracy under the rule of law by supporting Parliament and the executive in their law-making roles, through its two strategic objectives:

- high quality legislative drafting services, and
- ready access to New Zealand legislation.

and contributes to the Government's objectives by:

- drafting changes in the law that are necessary to implement Government policies, and
- making the law passed by Parliament and the executive accessible to the public.

Part 1.3 - Trends in the Vote

Summary of Financial Activity

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10		2010/11			2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	Actual \$000	Actual \$000	Actual \$000	Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Departmental Transactions Budget \$000	Non- Departmental Transactions Budget \$000	Total Budget \$000	Estimated \$000	Estimated \$000	Estimated \$000
Appropriations												
Output Expenses	13,787	15,151	18,108	18,281	19,300	19,300	21,132	-	21,132	21,165	21,207	21,207
Benefits and Other Unrequited Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Expenditure	2,232	1,764	3,436	3,056	4,754	4,754	4,945	-	4,945	2,915	1,915	1,088
Intelligence and Security Department Expenses and Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriations	16,019	16,915	21,544	21,337	24,054	24,054	26,077	-	26,077	24,080	23,122	22,295
Crown Revenue and Capital Receipts												
Tax Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Tax Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
Total Crown Revenue and Capital Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-

Analysis of Significant Trends

Total Vote: All Appropriations

In the 2007/08 year, additional departmental output expenditure funding of \$3.374 million was provided for the implementation of the New Zealand Legislation system. Funding was also provided for ongoing support of the New Zealand Legislation system for the 2008/09 year and outyears.

Part 2 - Details and Expected Performance for Output Expenses

Part 2.1 - Departmental Output Expenses

Intended Impacts, Outcomes and Objectives

Intended Impacts, Outcomes or Objectives of Appropriations	Appropriations
<p>Outcomes: A parliamentary democracy under the rule of law by supporting Parliament and the executive in their law-making roles and contributing to the Government's objectives by ensuring that legislation that is necessary to change the law to implement Government policies is effective, clear, consistent with other legislation, the general law, and international law.</p> <p>Impacts: Delivering the Government's legislation programme through the provision of high quality legislative drafting services.</p>	Parliamentary Counsel Office: Law Drafting Services output class
<p>Outcomes: A parliamentary democracy under the rule of law by supporting Parliament and the executive in their law-making roles and contributing to the Government's objectives by ensuring that legislation, including Bills and SOPs, is accessible to the public in both printed and electronic forms, and by providing printed copies of Bills and SOPs to the House.</p> <p>Impacts: Reliable public access to the New Zealand Legislation website, prompt publishing and reprinting of legislation, and timely responses to public enquiries.</p>	Parliamentary Counsel Office: Access to Legislation output class

For further information on the intended impacts, outcomes and objectives of the departmental output expense appropriations, please see the Statement of Intent for the Parliamentary Counsel Office.

Access to Legislation (M5)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to supplying printed copies of Government Bills and Supplementary Order Papers to the House; publishing legislation and distributing it through designated bookshops and by subscription; reprinting legislation with the amendments incorporated; publishing tables of legislation; providing free public access via the Internet to a database of up-to-date legislation.

Expenses and Revenue

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	10,524	10,524	11,584
Revenue from Crown	10,428	10,428	11,474
Revenue from Other	96	96	110

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The appropriation increased by \$1.060 million due to savings totalling \$804,000 being identified in the 2009/10 year and returned to the Crown.

Output Performance Measures and Standards

	2009/10		2010/11
Performance Measures	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Free public access to the New Zealand Legislation website is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week as per the Service Level Agreement with Unisys	99%	99%	99%
Drafting tool availability for Office of the Clerk and Inland Revenue Department staff. A 100% budget standard is not appropriate as system outages are required for planned upgrades	92%	92%	92%
Legislation is published in printed and electronic forms within the timeframes listed on the Parliamentary Counsel Office website	100%	100%	100%
Public enquiries are responded to within one working day	80%	95%	90%
All public enquiries are responded to within five working days	100%	100%	100%
The Attorney-General is satisfied that the quality standard, as listed below in Note 1 has been achieved	The Attorney General is satisfied	The Attorney General is satisfied	The Attorney General is satisfied
The reprints of Acts and Statutory Regulations listed on the annual reprints programme are compiled and published within the timeframes listed on the Parliamentary Counsel Office website	100%	100%	100%

Note 1 - The quality standard is that:

- the annual volumes of Acts contain correct copies of the Acts of Parliament and the annual volumes of Statutory Regulations contain correct copies of the Statutory Regulations
- reprints of Acts and Statutory Regulations correctly state the law enacted or made by the Acts and Statutory Regulations reprinted and by the amendments to that legislation
- the electronic database of Acts (both as enacted and with their amendments incorporated), Statutory Regulations (both as made and with their amendments incorporated), Bills, and SOPs is up to date
- Bills, SOPs, Acts of Parliament, Statutory Regulations, the annual volumes, reprints, and the Tables of New Zealand Acts and Ordinances and Statutory Regulations and Deemed Regulations in Force is published in accordance with best industry practice.

Conditions on Use of Appropriation

Reference	Conditions
Sections 4, 10, 12, 14 of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989.	These sections detail the Parliamentary Counsel Office's responsibilities for the printing, publishing, and sale of legislation.
Section 5 of the Statutes Drafting and Compilation Act 1920.	This section details the Parliamentary Counsel Office's responsibilities for the provision of reprinted legislation.

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Previous Government						
Implementation of the New Zealand Legislation system and ongoing support for the system	2007/08	4,747	4,770	4,754	4,764	4,764

Law Drafting Services (M5)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to drafting Government Bills (including amendments) and Statutory Regulations, examining and reporting on local Bills and private Bills and drafting amendments to them.

Expenses and Revenue

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	8,776	8,776	9,548
Revenue from Crown	8,635	8,635	9,378
Revenue from Other	141	141	170

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The appropriation increased by \$772,000 due to savings totalling \$473,000 being identified in the 2009/10 year and returned to the Crown.

Output Performance Measures and Standards

Performance Measures	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
All Bills on the annual legislative programme in categories 1 and 2 (both of which are Bills that must be passed in the current calendar year) are drafted. As this output is demand driven, quantities will vary from year to year.	49 (in 2009)	31 (in 2009) See Note 2 below	57 (in 2010)
Government Bills drafted and amended in the calendar year. As this output is demand driven, quantities will vary from year to year.	50 - 70 (in 2009)	95 Bills introduced (in 2009)	50 - 70 (in 2010)
Statutory Regulations drafted in the calendar year. As this output is demand driven, quantities will vary from year to year.	300 - 400 (in 2009)	424 Regulations made (in 2009)	300 - 400 (in 2010)

Performance Measures	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Instructing departments and agencies are satisfied that the quality and timeliness standards, as listed below in Note 3, have been achieved as determined from overall responses to the departmental satisfaction survey	90%	90%	90%
The Attorney-General is satisfied that the quality and timeliness standards, as listed below in Note 4, have been achieved	The Attorney General is satisfied	The Attorney General is satisfied	The Attorney General is satisfied
Select Committees are satisfied that the quality and timeliness standards, as listed below in Note 5, have been achieved as determined by survey responses from relevant Select Committees	Select Committees are satisfied	Select Committees are satisfied	Select Committees are satisfied

Note 2 - All Category 1 Bills (7 in total) were drafted in 2009. All Category 2 Bills that were required to be progressed by Ministers were drafted at least to a certain stage. The primary reasons why less than 60% of Category 2 Bills were passed in 2009 were delays or changes in policy decisions and decisions by one or more Ministers.

Note 3 - The quality standard is that:

- the legislation produced is drafted as clearly and simply as possible
- the legislation produced gives effect to Government policy
- the legislation produced is legally effective
- the instructing agency is satisfied with the final product
- advice on legislative drafting matters is provided in a professional, impartial, and responsive manner.

The timeliness standard is that:

- drafts of legislation are produced within required deadlines.

Note 4 - The quality standard is that:

- Bills and Statutory Regulations are legally effective, clear, consistent with other legislation, the general law, and international law
- Bills and Statutory Regulations are consistent with the policy they implement, legal principle, the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990, and the Human Rights Act 1993
- advice given on matters relating to the provision of legislative drafting services, including advice on legislative drafting, parliamentary procedure, executive government process, and the law, is sound, practical, and clear.

The timeliness standard is:

- Bills, Statutory Regulations, and SOPs are drafted in accordance with time frames set by, or agreed with, the Government, select committees, and departments.

Note 5 - The quality standard is that:

- advice given on matters relating to the provision of legislative drafting services, including explaining the changes made by the revision tracked version of a Bill, is objective, accurate, and sufficient.

The timeliness standard is that:

- revision tracked documents are provided for the Select Committee in accordance with deadlines set by or negotiated with the Committee.

Conditions on Use of Appropriation

Reference	Conditions
Section 4 of the Statutes Drafting and Compilation Act 1920.	This section details the Parliamentary Counsel Office's responsibilities for the provision of legislative drafting services.

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Previous Government						
Recruitment of additional staff to enhance strategic management and administrative capabilities of the PCO	2007/08	200	200	200	200	200
Funding personnel costs	2007/08	797	797	797	797	797

Part 6 - Details and Expected Results for Capital Expenditure

Part 6.1 - Departmental Capital Expenditure

Intended Impacts, Outcomes and Objectives

Intended Impacts, Outcomes or Objectives of Appropriations	Appropriations
Outcomes: To maintain capability of capital assets. Impacts: The routine replacement or improvement of the Parliamentary Counsel Office's leasehold, furniture and fittings, office equipment, and computer hardware and software (particularly for the New Zealand Legislation system).	Parliamentary Counsel Office - Capital Expenditure

Parliamentary Counsel Office - Capital Expenditure PLA (M5)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to the purchase or development of assets by and for the use of the Parliamentary Counsel Office, as authorised by section 24(1) of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Capital Expenditure

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Forests/Agricultural	-	-	-
Land	-	-	-
Property, Plant and Equipment	712	712	420
Intangibles	4,042	4,042	4,525
Other	-	-	-
Total Appropriation	4,754	4,754	4,945

Performance Information for Appropriations

Vote Police

MINISTER(S) RESPONSIBLE FOR APPROPRIATIONS: Minister of Police (M51)

ADMINISTERING DEPARTMENT: New Zealand Police

MINISTER RESPONSIBLE FOR NEW ZEALAND POLICE: Minister of Police

Part 1 - Summary of the Vote

Part 1.1 - Overview of the Vote

The Minister of Police is responsible for appropriations in the Vote for the 2010/11 financial year covering the following:

- a total of \$3.179 million for Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing
- a total of \$112.259 million for General Crime Prevention Services
- a total of \$93.669 million for Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order
- a total of \$441.361 million for Police Primary Response Management
- a total of \$407.491 million for Investigations
- a total of \$110.464 million on Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process
- a total of \$296.525 million for the Road Safety Programme
- a total of \$1.857million in non-departmental appropriations for reimbursing telecommunication providers the costs incurred in making their legacy networks compliant with the requirements of the Telecommunications (Interception Capability) Act 2004, and for a contribution to the United Nations Drug Control Programme.

The Department expects to collect a total of \$86.200 million of Crown revenue in 2010/11, largely arising from traffic infringement fees. These are collected on an agency basis for the Crown.

Details of these appropriations are set out in Parts 2-6 below.

Part 1.2 - High-Level Objectives of the Vote

Government Priorities and Outcomes - Links to Appropriations

Government Priorities	Government Outcomes	Appropriations
<p>Prevention and Demand Reduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced use of alternative resolutions Improved rostering to cover peak times and hotspots Implement case management better decision making Extend Crime Reporting Line Safer Journeys to 2020 <p>Clamping Down on Gangs and Drugs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce impact of organised crime and illicit drugs Fully utilise new powers against illegal street racing <p>Operational and Financial Performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost recovery for services where appropriate Disposal of non-essential assets Optimising Police's resource mix Optimal use of National Land Transport Fund allocation <p>Reassurance Policing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete the build up of frontline Police Increase use of mobile technology Neighbourhood/reassurance policing (tackling drivers of crime) 	<p>Confident, safe and secure communities</p> <p>Less actual crime and road trauma, fewer victims</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing General Crime Prevention Services Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order Police Primary Response Management Investigations Case Resolution and Support to Judicial process Road Safety Programmes

Part 1.3 - Trends in the Vote

Summary of Financial Activity

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10		2010/11			2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	Actual \$000	Actual \$000	Actual \$000	Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Departmental Transactions Budget \$000	Non- Departmental Transactions Budget \$000	Total Budget \$000	Estimated \$000	Estimated \$000	Estimated \$000
Appropriations												
Output Expenses	1,018,642	1,131,242	1,246,453	1,369,441	1,417,210	1,417,210	1,464,948	-	1,464,948	1,467,247	1,469,769	1,468,998
Benefits and Other Unrequited Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Expenses	-	2	-	3,100	4,110	4,110	10	1,857	1,867	110	110	110
Capital Expenditure	73,995	84,641	111,797	115,775	97,097	97,097	113,800	-	113,800	111,200	96,700	72,000
Intelligence and Security Department Expenses and Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriations	1,092,637	1,215,885	1,358,250	1,488,316	1,518,417	1,518,417	1,578,758	1,857	1,580,615	1,578,557	1,566,579	1,541,108
Crown Revenue and Capital Receipts												
Tax Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Tax Revenue	79,446	82,538	85,325	86,461	80,900	80,900	N/A	86,200	86,200	86,200	86,200	86,200
Capital Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
Total Crown Revenue and Capital Receipts	79,446	82,538	85,325	86,461	80,900	80,900	N/A	86,200	86,200	86,200	86,200	86,200

New Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Appropriation	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Transfer to meet the costs of other priorities in the Justice Sector	Police Advice and Ministerial Servicing Departmental Expenses	(44)	-	-	-	-
	General Crime Prevention Services Departmental Expenses	(1,502)	-	-	-	-
	Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order Departmental Expenses	(1,392)	-	-	-	-
	Police Primary Response Management Departmental Expenses	(5,986)	-	-	-	-
	Investigations Departmental Expenses	(5,482)	-	-	-	-
	Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process Departmental Expenses	(1,488)	-	-	-	-
	Road Safety Programme Departmental Expenses	(4,106)	-	-	-	-
2009 Police wage bargaining	Police Advice and Ministerial Servicing Departmental Expenses	51	51	51	51	51
	General Crime Prevention Services Departmental Expenses	1,732	1,732	1,732	1,732	1,732
	Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order Departmental Expenses	1,548	1,548	1,548	1,548	1,548
	Police Primary Response Management Departmental Expenses	6,945	6,945	6,945	6,945	6,945
	Investigations Departmental Expenses	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
	Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process Departmental Expenses	1,734	1,734	1,734	1,734	1,734
	Road Safety Programme Departmental Expenses	6,156	5,644	5,644	5,644	5,644
Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism	Investigations Departmental Expenses	791	1,131	1,182	1,233	1,233
	Departmental Capital Injection	163	-	-	-	-

Policy Initiative	Appropriation	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Domestic Violence (Enhancing Safety) Bill	Police Primary Response Management	741	858	844	844	844
	Departmental Expenses					
	Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process	109	155	150	150	150
	Departmental Expenses					
	Departmental Capital Injection	362	-	-	-	-
Criminal Investigations (Bodily Samples) Amendment Act 2009	Investigations	-	1,073	2,473	1,688	899
	Departmental Expenses					
	Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process	16	815	883	867	885
	Departmental Expenses					
	Departmental Capital Injection	435	-	-	-	-
Limited Service Volunteer Youth Training Programme	General Crime Prevention Services	150	300	150	-	-
	Departmental Expenses					
NZ Police Youth Offending Risk Screening Tool	General Crime Prevention Services	40	40	40	-	-
	Departmental Expenses					
Fresh Start for Young Offenders	General Crime Prevention Services	525	1,950	1,950	1,950	1,950
	Departmental Expenses					
Independent Police Conduct Authority's Inquiry into Police Conduct	Investigations	(1,700)				
	Departmental Expenses					
Forum for Complaints of Police Misconduct	Investigations	(225)				
	Departmental Expenses					
United Nations Mission - Timor-Leste	Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order	3,791	2,429	-	-	-
	Departmental Expenses					
	Total Departmental Expenses	8,806	32,807	31,728	30,788	330,017
	Total Capital Injection	960	-	-	-	-

Analysis of Significant Trends

Vote Police will increase by \$51.805 million between 2009/10 and 2013/14 primarily for additional Police staff, Criminal Investigations (Bodily Samples) Amendment Act 2009 and Fresh Start for Young Offenders.

Over the last five years increased funding for Vote Police has been largely directed to:

- increase in staff capacity
- implementation of wage round settlements in 2006, 2008 and 2009
- additional capital charge on property revaluation
- replacement of Police radio network
- Criminal Investigations (Bodily Samples) Amendment Act 2009
- deployments to Tonga Police Development project, United Nations Integrated Mission to Timor-Leste and Papua New Guinea: Bougainville Community Policing.

Capital Injection

The new initiatives include a capital contribution of \$960,000 in 2009/10 for Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism, Domestic Violence (Enhancing Safety) Bill and Criminal Investigations (Bodily Samples) Amendment Act 2009.

Over the last five years the major factors that have influenced the level of capital contributions were:

- developing infrastructure to match the increase in staff
- building a new custodial facility at Rotorua Police Station
- enhancing Police security infrastructure to a level necessary to maintain the confidentiality, integrity and availability of Police data
- upgrading and replacing Police breath testing equipment in line with the Government's policy of lower blood alcohol
- road policing devices: hand-held evidential breath testing devices, oral fluid drug testing devices, commercial vehicle investigating unit, portable scales, automatic number plate recognition and e-ticketing devices
- replacing the Police radio network.

Part 2 - Details and Expected Performance for Output Expenses

Part 2.1 - Departmental Output Expenses

Intended Impacts, Outcomes and Objectives

Intended Impacts, Outcomes or Objectives of Appropriations	Appropriations
Outcome - Confident, safe and secure communities	
Impact - Confidence in the Police is maintained, and fear of crime and crashes reduced (Public confidence increased through professionalism, integrity and increased visibility in communities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Crime Prevention Services • Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order
Impact - New Zealand seen as a safe and secure place in which to live, visit, and conduct business (Working with partner agencies to retain a corruption-free public service, disrupt organised crime, mitigate threats to terrorism and contribute to a safe and positive experience of visitors and dignitaries)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Crime Prevention Services • Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order
Impact - The public, especially victims of crime, express satisfaction with police service (Providing a consistent high quality service that is accessible to all and responsive to the needs of victims)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Crime Prevention Services • Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order • Police Primary Response Management
Outcome - Less actual crime and road trauma, fewer victims	
Impact - Less harm from crime, crashes, and anti-social behaviour (Focusing on offending by gangs and organised crime groups and behaviours that disrupt the quality of life in communities and neighbourhoods)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Crime Prevention Services • Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order • Police Primary Response Management • Investigations • Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process • Road Safety Programme
Impact - Vulnerable people are protected and safe (Working with partner organisations to effectively protect children, elderly and those unable to look after themselves because of disabilities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Crime Prevention Services • Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order • Police Primary Response Management
Impact - Rate of increase in demand on the criminal justice system is abated (Focusing on preventative services through technology-enabled efficiencies, new roster processes, and the opportunities provided by the Policing Act 2008)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Crime Prevention Services • Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order • Investigations • Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process

For further information on the intended impacts, outcomes and objectives of the departmental output expense appropriations please see the Statement of Intent for New Zealand Police.

Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process (M51)

Scope of Appropriation

Delivery of services for: prosecuting criminal cases; resolving non-criminal cases; executing court orders; fines warrants; arrest warrants; escorting and holding people in police cells following arrest; the custody and escort of arrested; remand and sentenced prisoners as directed by the court; and the care, and when necessary, the temporary custody of people with mental health problems.

Expenses and Revenue

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	105,362	105,362	110,464
Revenue from Crown	103,895	103,895	108,997
Revenue from Other	1,467	1,467	1,467

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The change provides for:

- additional staff
- Criminal Investigations (Bodily Samples) Amendment Act 2009 and
- 2009/10 funding was transferred to meet the costs of other priorities in the Justice Sector.

Output Performance Measures and Standards

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Performance Measures			
Number of prosecutions	145,000 to 155,000	164,159	145,000 to 155,000
Number of diversions successfully completed	14,500 to 15,500	16,230	12,000 to 13,000
Number of youth apprehensions resolved by way of Family Group Conference	2,000 to 2,500	2,212	2,000 to 2,500
Percentage of prima facie cases established for information laid	99%	99%	99%
Percentage of files with Victim Impact Statements, where the statement is no older than 28 days when it is required for sentencing	85%	82%	85%
Percentage of charges that do not proceed on the date agreed between the Police and Court for reasons that are the responsibility of the Police	Less than 0.5%	0.1%	Less than 0.5%
Percentage of recorded offences resolved: Dwelling Burglary	Equal to or better than 2008/09	15%	15%
Percentage of recorded offences resolved: Public Place violence Offences	Equal to or better than 2008/09	83%	83%

	2009/10		2010/11
Performance Measures	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Percentage of recorded offences resolved: Family Violence Offences	95%	New measure	95%
Percentage of recorded offences resolved: Motor Vehicle Theft Offences	Equal to or better than 2008/09	19%	19%
Number of court documents executed	65,000 to 75,000	76,422	75,000 to 80,000
Number of complaints upheld relating to the execution of court documents	fewer than 3	Nil	fewer than 3
Number of prisoners held	155,000 to 165,000	177,933	175,000 to 180,000
Number of complaints upheld relating to the custody and escort of prisoners	fewer than 3	Nil	fewer than 3
Number of deaths of persons in custody	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of Electronic Monitoring (EM) bail applications assessed	600 to 750	1,035	1,100 to 1,400
Number of Electronically Monitored bailees	125 to 175	290	325 to 375

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Current Government:						
Funding transferred to meet the costs of other priorities in the Justice Sector	2009/10	(1,488)	-	-	-	-
Domestic Violence Bill	2009/10	109	155	150	150	150
Criminal Investigations (Bodily Samples) Amendment Bill 2009	2009/10	16	815	883	867	885
2009 wage round	2009/10	1,734	1,734	1,734	1,734	1734
Taser Implementation	2009/10	391	90	90	138	138
Reduce the waiting time in Auckland criminal courts	2009/10	354	313	322	334	334
Savings through Line by Line review	2009/10	(1,038)	(402)	(402)	(402)	(402)
Contribution to Identity Verification Service	2009/10	(35)	-	-	-	-
Previous Government:						
2008 wage round	2008/19	3,537	3,537	3,537	3,537	3,537
Information Technology: Enhanced Security Infrastructure	2008/09	121	195	269	269	269
Road Safety Budget bids 2007: Digital Radio	2008/09	169	302	568	568	568
CYPF Act 1989, Amendment Bill (No.6) Information Technology	2008/09	4	4	4	4	4
Replacement of the Police Land Mobile Radio Network	2007/08	333	522	553	553	553
Increase in staff	2007/08	12,423	14,600	14,915	15,159	15,159
Rotorua Custodial Facility	2006/07	568	568	568	568	568
Total		17,198	22,433	23,191	23,479	23,497

General Crime Prevention Services (M51)

Scope of Appropriation

Delivery of services to the community, to help prevent crime including: providing advice to reduce the risk of personal harm and increase the security of property; youth focused crime prevention and community safety services; vetting services for other agencies; firearms licensing; and dealing with lost and found property.

Expenses and Revenue

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	106,345	106,345	112,259
Revenue from Crown	102,854	102,854	108,618
Revenue from Other	3,491	3,491	3,641

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The change provides for:

- additional staff
- Fresh Start for Young Offenders, and
- 2009/10 funding was transferred to meet the costs of other priorities in the Justice Sector.

Output Performance Measures and Standards

Performance Measures	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Percentage of the public that agree that the Police are responsive to the needs of the community	75%	75%	75%
Percentage of the public that agree that the Police are involved in community activities	60%	67%	67%
Number of youth apprehensions dealt with through: warnings/cautions	10,500 to 11,500	10,918	10,500 to 11,500
Number of youth apprehensions dealt with through: alternative action	23,000 to 27,000	16,300	23,000 to 27,000
Number of youths referred to Youth Development programmes	1,600 to 1,900	3,316	3,000 to 4,000
Number of vetting services provided	460,000 to 500,000	425,558	460,000 to 500,000
Percentage of vetting applications processed within 30 working days	95%	51%	95%
Number of complaints upheld for processing errors of vetting applications	fewer than 3	Nil	fewer than 3

	2009/10		2010/11
Performance Measures	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Number of applications for firearms licences processed	38,000 to 48,000	15,985	14,000
Number of firearms licences revoked	400 to 600	499	400 to 600
Number of firearms licences revoked in response to actions under the Domestic Violence Act 1995	50 to 150	126	50 to 150
Number of days taken to process 90% of firearms licence applications	60 days	New measure	60 days

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Current Government:						
Funding transferred to meet the costs of other priorities in the Justice Sector	2009/10	(1,502)				
Limited Volunteer Service	2009/10	150	300	150	-	-
Research - NZ Police Youth Offending Risk Screening Tool	2009/10	40	40	40	-	-
Funding NZ Intelligence Community Network	2009/10	(42)	(145)	(145)	(141)	-
Fresh Start for Young Offenders	2009/10	1,100	2,525	2,525	2,525	2,525
2009 wage round	2009/10	1,732	1,732	1,732	1,732	1,732
Savings through Line by Line review	2009/10	(1,008)	(391)	(391)	(391)	(391)
Taser implementation	2009/10	381	88	88	134	134
Reduce the waiting time in Auckland criminal courts	2009/10	354	304	314	325	325
Contribution to Identity Verification Service	2009/10	(50)	-	-	-	-
Previous Government:						
2008 wage round	2008/09	3,662	3,662	3,662	3,662	3,662
Road Safety Budget bids 2007	2008/09	238	426	426	426	426
Strengthening Māori Wardens: Enhancing Capacity	2008/09	452	602	602	602	602
Information Technology: Enhanced Security Infrastructure	2008/09	139	223	308	308	308
CYPF Act 1989, Amendment Bill (No.6) Information Technology	2008/09	6	6	6	6	6
Replacement of the Police Land Mobile Network	2007/08	433	679	720	720	720
Increase in staff	2006/07	15,922	17,905	18,206	18,443	18,443
Total		22,007	27,956	28,243	28,351	28,492

Investigations (M51)

Scope of Appropriation

Delivery of investigative services including criminal investigations, non-criminal investigations and Police internal investigations.

Expenses and Revenue

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	388,093	388,093	407,491
Revenue from Crown	385,178	385,178	404,576
Revenue from Other	2,915	2,915	2,915

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The increase in appropriation provides for:

- increase in staff
- 2009/10 funding was transferred to meet the costs of other priorities in the Justice Sector
- Criminal Investigations (Bodily Samples) Amendment Act 2009
- Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism
- Road Safety budget bids 2007: Digital Radio
- contribution to fund the Independent Police Conduct authority's Inquiry into Police conduct in 2009/10
- the above are partly offset by reduction in funding for Taser implementation.

Output Performance Measures and Standards

Performance Measures	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
The recorded crime rate of: Dwelling burglaries reported per 10,000 population	98	98	98
The recorded crime rate of: Public place violence offences per 10,000 population	140	147	140
The recorded crime rate of: Motor vehicle theft offences per 10,000 population	60	48	60
Number of cases referred for prosecution action counted by information laid	195,000 to 200,000	212,045	195,000 to 200,000
Number of family violence incidents recorded	38,000	42,437	43,000
Number of family violence offences recorded	33,000	48,389	48,000
Number of family violence death review investigations undertaken and completed	30	New measure	30

Performance Measures	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Number of Family Violence Death Reviews commenced within 7 days of an event occurring and completed within 60 days	30	New measure	30
Percentage of family violence repeats in a year as defined by:		New measure	
i. All ethnicities	i. 49%		i. 26%
ii. Māori	ii. 58%		ii. 32%
iii. Pacific Peoples	iii. 46%		iii. 25%
iv. Caucasians	iv. 51%		iv. 26%
Number of prisoner fingerprints taken	90,000 to 95,000	96,263	90,000 to 95,000
Number of DNA Databank samples taken	10,500 to 11,500	12,663	10,500 to 11,500
Number of identifications from scene of crime fingerprints	2,000 to 2,500	New measure	7,500 to 8,500
Number of identifications from scene of crime DNA samples	2,000 to 2,500	2,185	2,000 to 2,500
Percentage of people who have reported offences that are advised of results or updated on the investigation within 21 days of reporting that offence	90%	78%	90%
Percentage of burglaries that are attended within 24 hours of being reported	97%	91%	97%
Time taken to attend 97% of burglaries	57 hours	52 hrs 36 mins	57 hours
Percentage of homicide offences resolved versus homicide offences recorded	90%	99%	90%
Percentage of Victim Support Groups that are satisfied with the Police provision of services in relation to initial response and criminal investigation	100%	98%	100%
Number of multi-agency taskforce operations commenced by OFCANZ	Benchmark to be established in 2009/10	New measure	1
Number of multi-agency taskforce operations concluded by OFCANZ	Benchmark to be established 2009/10	New measure	1
Number of non-criminal investigations relating to: Recorded incidents involving persons with mental illness	9,000 to 9,500	9,518	9,000 to 9,500
Number of non-criminal investigations relating to: Reports of sudden deaths	4,500 to 5,500	5,211	4,500 to 5,500
Number of non-criminal investigations relating to: Reports of missing persons	14,000 to 15,000	14,398	14,000 to 15,000
Number of complaints upheld under this output	Fewer than 3	1	Fewer than 3

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Current Government:						
Criminal Investigations (Bodily Samples) Amendment Act 2009	2010/11	-	1,073	2,473	1,688	899
Funding transferred to meet the costs of other priorities in the Justice Sector	2009/10	(5,482)	-	-	-	-
Forum for complaints of Police misconduct	2009/10	(225)	-	-	-	-
Independent Police Conduct Authority's Inquiry into Police Conduct	2009/10	(1,700)				
Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism	2009/10	791	1,131	1,182	1,233	-
2009 wage round	2009/10	6,390	6,390	6,390	6,390	6,390
Savings through Line by Line review	2009/10	(3,949)	(1,529)	(1,529)	(1,529)	(1,529)
Taser Implementation	2009/10	1,490	343	343	522	522
Reduce the waiting time in Auckland criminal courts	2009/10	1,350	1,190	1,230	1,274	1,274
Contribution to Identity Verification Service	2009/10	(159)	-	-	-	-
Previous Government:						
2008 wage round	2008/09	13,158	13,158	13,158	13,158	13,158
Road Safety Budget bids 2007	2008/09	782	1,397	1,397	1,397	1,397
Information Technology: Enhanced Security	2008/09	400	641	884	884	884
CYPF Act 1989, Amendment Bill (No.6) Information Technology	2008/09	19	19	19	19	19
Replacement of the Police Land Mobile Radio Network	2007/08	1,423	2,230	2,366	2,366	2,366
Total		14,288	26,043	27,913	27,402	25,380

Police Primary Response Management (M51)

Scope of Appropriation

Communication Centres providing advice and information to callers, dispatching response vehicles to calls for assistance and the initial attendance at incidents and emergencies.

Expenses and Revenue

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	423,801	423,801	441,361
Revenue from Crown	420,127	420,127	437,687
Revenue from Other	3,674	3,674	3,674

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The increase provides for:

- increase in staff
- 2009/10 funding was transferred to meet the costs of other priorities in the Justice Sector
- Domestic Violence (Enhancing Safety) Bill \$741,000
- Road Safety bids 2007: Digital Radio and
- replacement of the Mobile Radio network
- the above are partly offset by reduction in funding for Taser implementation.

Output Performance Measures and Standards

Performance Measures	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Number of 111 calls presented	750,000 to 800,000	675,708	700,000 to 800,000
Number of non-emergency calls presented at Communications Centres	1,060,000 to 1,160,000	1,093,523	1,060,000 to 1,160,000
Percentage of randomly surveyed callers who expressed satisfaction with Communications Centre's response to calls	Result equal to or better than 2008/09	81%	Result equal to or better than 2009/10
Percentage of 111 calls answered within 10 seconds of being presented to the Communications Centres	90%	95%	90%
Percentage of non-emergency calls answered within 30 seconds of being presented to the Communications Centres	80%	88%	80%
Number of *555 calls presented	280,000 to 300,000	291,849	270,000 to 290,000
Number of unique Priority One (P1) events created	100,000 to 150,000	127,544	150,000 to 170,000
Percentage of Priority One (P1) events created that are attended within 10 minutes of being reported if in an urban area	90%	63%	90%
Percentage of Priority One (P1) events created that are attended within 30 minutes of being reported if in a rural area	90%	81%	90%
Time taken for Police to arrive at 90% of Priority One (P1) emergency events in urban policing areas	25 minutes	26 min 44 secs	25 minutes
Time taken for Police to arrive at 90% of Priority One (P1) emergency events in rural policing areas	40 minutes	45 min 39 secs	40 minutes

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Current Government:						
Funding transferred to meet the costs of other priorities in the Justice Sector	2009/10	(5,986)	-	-	-	-
Domestic Violence Bill	2009/10	(239)	858	844	844	844
2009 wage round	2009/10	6,945	6,945	6,945	6,945	6,945
Savings through Line by Line review	2009/10	(4,251)	(1,646)	(1,646)	(1,646)	(1,646)
Taser Implementation	2009/10	1,603	369	369	561	561
Reduce the waiting time in Auckland criminal courts	2009/10	1,454	1,281	1,324	1,371	1,371
Contribution to Identity Verification Service	2009/10	(177)	-	-	-	-
Previous Government:						
2008 wage round	2008/09	14,306	14,306	14,306	14,306	14,306
Road Safety Budget bids 2007	2008/09	862	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537
Information Technology: Enhanced Security Infrastructure	2008/09	513	824	1,133	1,133	1,133
CYPF Act 1989, Amendment Bill (No.6)	2008/09	21	21	21	21	21
Replacement of the Police Land Mobile Radio Network	2007/08	1,566	2,457	2,605	2,605	2,605
National Assistance Centre	2007/08	3,691	3,691	3,691	3,691	3,691
Total		20,308	30,643	31,129	31,368	31,368

Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing (M51)

Scope of Appropriation

Ministerial services, drafting replies to ministerial questions, and policy advice on policing issues.

Expenses and Revenue

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	3,126	3,126	3,179
Revenue from Crown	3,111	3,111	3,164
Revenue from Other	15	15	15

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The change provides for:

- 2009/10 funding was transferred to meet the costs of other priorities in the Justice Sector.

Output Performance Measures and Standards

	2009/10		2010/11
Performance Measures	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Police Advice is provided in accordance with the work programme agreed with the Minister	Yes	Yes	Yes
Percentage of Policy papers that the Minister is satisfied with in regard to the following characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purpose Logic Accuracy Options Consultation Practicality Presentation 	100%	100%	100%
The Commissioner is satisfied with policy advice in that it conforms to the following characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the policy draws on operational experience the policy reflects a well consulted process the policy properly translates into operational instructions 	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of items of Ministerial correspondence referred to the Police for draft reply	550 to 850	617	550 to 850
Number of Parliamentary Questions referred to the Police for draft response	660 to 1,200	413	660 to 1,200
Percentage of draft responses to Parliamentary Questions that are provided within the timeframes specified	100%	99%	100%

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Current Government:						
Funding transferred to meet the costs of other priorities in the Justice Sector	2009/10	(44)	-	-	-	-
2009 wage round	2009/10	51	51	51	51	51
Reduce the waiting time in Auckland criminal courts	2009/10	14	12	12	13	13
Contribution to Identity Verification Service	2009/10	(1)	-	-	-	-
Previous Government:						
2008 wage round	2008/09	107	107	107	107	107
Road Safety Budget bids 2007	2008/09	4	8	8	8	8
Information Technology: Enhanced Security Infrastructure	2008/09	5	8	10	10	10
Replacement of the Police Land Mobile Radio Network	2007/08	8	12	13	13	13
Increase in staff	2006/07	320	324	459	445	445
Total		464	522	660	647	647

Road Safety Programme (M51)

Scope of Appropriation

This output class covers the delivery of services outlined in the New Zealand Road Safety Programme directed towards the achievement of the road safety outcomes.

Expenses and Revenue

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	290,671	290,671	296,525
Revenue from Crown	287,911	287,911	294,015
Revenue from Other	2,760	2,760	2,510

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The increase provides for:

- 2009/10 funding was transferred to meet the costs of other priorities in the Justice Sector
- increase in staff
- replacement of the Police Land Mobile Network
- reduction of waiting time in Auckland district courts
- the above are partly offset by reduction in funding for Taser implementation.

Output Performance Measures and Standards

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Performance Measures			
Number of Compulsory Breath Tests conducted	More than 1,900,000	2,161,889	2,000,000
Number of Mobile Breath Tests conducted	More than 700,000	1,001,033	700,000
Number of commercial vehicles stopped by mobile patrols and weighbridges	86,000	86,752	86,000
All strategic road policing delivered in accordance with Risk Targeted Patrol Plans (RTPP) with regard to the Fatal 5 factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speed control • Drinking or drugged driver control • Restraint device control • Careless / dangerous driving • High risk drivers 	100%	Yes	Yes
Percentage of all commercial vehicles stopped for which vehicle inspection reports are completed	100%	100%	100%

	2009/10		2010/11
Performance Measures	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Percentage of all schools contacted by Police Education Officers and/or in receipt of school road safety education sessions	100%	76%	100%
Number of crashes attended and reported to New Zealand Transport Agency: Fatal crashes	370 to 400	331	330 to 360
Number of crashes attended and reported to New Zealand Transport Agency: Serious injury crashes	2,000 to 2,200	2,098	2,000 to 2,200
Number of crashes attended and reported to New Zealand Transport Agency: Minor injury crashes	9,000 to 10,000	9,218	9,000 to 10,000
Number of crashes attended and reported to New Zealand Transport Agency: Non-injury crashes	29,000 to 32,000	27,527	26,000 to 29,000
Number of traffic incidents, blockages and breakdowns recorded	80,000 to 90,000	86,216	80,000 to 90,000
Number of complaints upheld against the Police relating to attendance at traffic emergencies and disasters	fewer than 5	Nil	fewer than 5
Number of unique Priority One (P1) traffic events created	30,000 to 40,000	32,454	30,000 to 40,000
Percentage of Priority One (P1) traffic events created that are attended within 10 minutes of being reported if in an urban area	90%	62%	90%
Percentage of Priority One (P1) traffic events created that are attended within 30 minutes of being reported if in a rural area	90%	87%	90%
Time taken for Police to arrive at 90% of Priority One (P1) traffic emergency events in urban policing areas	25 minutes	24 min 40 secs	25 minutes
Time taken for police to arrive at 90% of Priority One (P1) traffic emergency events in rural policing areas	40 minutes	34 min 43 secs	40 minutes
Number of traffic prosecutions	80,000 to 90,000	87,704	80,000 to 90,000
Number of complaints upheld relating to the execution of road policing court documents	Nil	Nil	Nil

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Current Government:						
Funding transferred to meet the costs of other priorities in the Justice Sector	2009/10	(4,106)	-	-	-	-
2009 wage round	2009/10	6,156	5,644	5,644	5,644	5,644
Savings through Line by Line review	2009/10	(2,917)	(1,130)	(1,130)	(1,130)	(1,130)
Taser Implementation	2009/10	1,101	254	254	386	386
Reduce the waiting time in Auckland criminal courts	2009/10	998	879	909	941	941
Contribution to Identity Verification Service	2009/10	(123)	-	-	-	-

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Previous Government:						
2008 wage round	2008/09	9,828	9,828	9,828	9,828	9,828
Lower Breath/Blood Alcohol Limit	2008/09	686	686	686	686	686
Driver Drug Blood testing	2008/09	650	650	650	650	650
Speed Camera Expansion	2008/09	1,586	1,627	1,670	1,670	1,670
Operator Rating System	2008/09	303	303	303	303	303
Road Policing Intel Analysis	2008/09	641	664	688	688	688
Community Initiatives	2008/09	800	800	800	800	800
Road Safety 2007 Budget bids	2007/08	1,880	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020
Increase in staff	2007/08	8,534	9,276	9,419	9,419	9,419
Replacement of the Police Land Mobile Network	2007/08	1,092	1,712	1,816	1,816	1,816
Car as a Police Station	2006/07	1,882	1,882	1,882	1,882	1,882
Commercial Vehicle Investigation Unit	2006/07	2,064	2,064	2,064	2,064	2,064
Crash Attendance and Investigation	2006/07	4,869	4,869	4,869	4,869	4,869
Police Infringement Bureau System upgrade	2006/07	952	952	952	952	952
Rural patrols	2006/07	2,055	2,055	2,055	2,055	2,055
Urban Arterial	2006/07	375	375	375	375	375
Digital Camera Replacement	2006/07	884	884	884	884	884
Electronic Ticketing	2006/07	698	698	698	698	698
Total		40,888	46,992	47,336	47,500	47,500

Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order (M51)

Scope of Appropriation

Delivery of specific crime prevention activities undertaken by Police that target risk areas, including: strategies which focus on reducing repeat victimisation for violence, burglary and vehicle offences; maintaining order at demonstrations and public events; providing security to court staff, witnesses and accused persons; providing security services at domestic airports and for international flights; deploying staff overseas; providing secretarial support to the Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police; and proactive patrolling.

Expenses and Revenue

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	99,812	99,812	93,669
Revenue from Crown	83,233	83,233	85,741
Revenue from Other	16,579	16,579	7,928

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The decrease provides for:

- funding in 2009/10 for deployments to Timor-Leste, Papua New Guinea Phase 4, Tonga Police Development project, support to Cook Islands National Police and the Solomon Islands ceases and are subject to Cabinet decision for continuation in 2010/11
- the above is partly offset by additional funding for increase in staff, and
- 2009/10 funding that was transferred to meet the costs of other priorities in the Justice sector.

Output Performance Measures and Standards

Performance Measures	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Number of bail curfew checks recorded	160,000 to 180,000	221,344	250,000 to 280,000
Number of bail/ parole breaches of curfew detected	16,000 to 18,000	23,537	25,000 to 30,000
Number of Public Demonstration operations where an operation order has been prepared	70 to 110	84	70 to 110
Number of Public event operations where an operation order has been prepared	480 to 520	539	480 to 520
Number of personal (VIP) security operations where an operation order has been prepared	100 to 140	124	100 to 140
Number of complaints upheld under this output	fewer than 5	Nil	fewer than 5
Number of persons deployed annually	85	89	85
Number of capacity building programmes and projects planned annually	10	20	20

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Current Government:						
Funding transferred to meet the costs of other priorities in the Justice Sector	2009/10	(1,392)	-	-	-	-
Philippines: Clandestine Laboratory Investigation training	2009/10	82	-	-	-	-
2009 wage round	2009/10	1,548	1,548	1,548	1,548	1,548
United Nations Mission in Timor-Leste	2009/10	2,650	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea - Phase 4	2009/10	988	-	-	-	-
Tonga Police Development project	2009/10	1,206	-	-	-	-
Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police	2009/10	189	-	-	-	-
Savings through Line by Line review	2009/10	(1,037)	(402)	(402)	(402)	(402)
Taser Implementation	2009/10	392	90	90	137	137
Reduce the waiting time in Auckland criminal courts	2009/10	354	312	323	334	334
Contribution to identity Verification Service	2009/10	(48)	-	-	-	-
Previous Government:						
Pitcairn Island Community Policing	2008/09	100	-	-	-	-
2008 wage round	2008/09	2,882	2,882	2,882	2,882	2,882
Support to Cook Islands National Police	2008/09	668	-	-	-	-
CYPF Act 1989, Amendment Bill (No.6) Information Technology	2008/09	6	6	6	6	6
Information Technology: Enhanced Security Infrastructure	2008/09	101	162	223	223	223
Special training to Indonesian Police and Community Policing of Papua province	2008/09	65	-	-	-	-
Deployment to Solomon Islands	2007/08	5,429	1,358	-	-	-
United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste	2007/08	994	-	-	-	-
Replacement of the Police Land Mobile Radio Network	2007/08	455	713	757	757	757
Afghanistan Policing Assistance	2006/07	770	770	770	770	770
Total		16,402	7,439	6,197	6,255	6,255

Part 5 - Details and Expected Results for Other Expenses

Part 5.1 - Departmental Other Expenses

Compensation for Confiscated Firearms (M51)

Scope of Appropriation

Compensation paid to owners of firearms confiscated under the provisions of section 28(4) of the Arms Act 1983.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	10	10	10

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Compensation paid to owners of firearms confiscated under the provisions of section 28(4) of the Arms Act 1983	1985	10	10	10	10	10

Part 5.2 - Non-Departmental Other Expenses

Telecommunications Interception Capability (M51)

Scope of Appropriation

Provision of interception capability on telecommunications networks, pursuant to section 7(1) and section 16(1)(a) of the Telecommunications (Interception Capability) Act 2004.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	4,000	4,000	1,757

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Telecommunications (Interception Capability) Act obligations	2007/08	4,000	1,757	-	-	-

United Nations Drug Control Programme (M51)*Scope of Appropriation*

United Nations Drug Control Programme contribution.

Expenses

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	100	100	100

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Contribution to United Nations Drug Control Programme	2005/06	100	100	100	100	100

Part 6 - Details and Expected Results for Capital Expenditure

Part 6.1 - Departmental Capital Expenditure

New Zealand Police - Capital Expenditure PLA (M51)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to the purchase or development of assets by and for the use of the New Zealand Police, as authorised by section 24(1) of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Capital Expenditure

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Forests/Agricultural	-	-	-
Land	-	-	-
Property, Plant and Equipment	71,000	71,000	90,300
Intangibles	3,797	3,797	2,000
Other	22,300	22,300	21,500
Total Appropriation	97,097	97,097	113,800

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

The reduction is provided for:

- rephasing of property expenditure \$15 million, and
- re-classification of vehicle capital expenditure from 'plant' to 'other'.

Performance Information for Appropriations

Vote Serious Fraud

MINISTER(S) RESPONSIBLE FOR APPROPRIATIONS: Minister of Police (M51)

ADMINISTERING DEPARTMENT: Serious Fraud Office

MINISTER RESPONSIBLE FOR SERIOUS FRAUD OFFICE: Minister of Police

Part 1 - Summary of the Vote

Part 1.1 - Overview of the Vote

The Minister of Police is responsible for appropriations in Vote Serious Fraud for the 2010/11 financial year covering the following:

- a total of over \$7 million for the detection, investigation and prosecution of cases of suspected serious or complex fraud offending brought to the attention of, or detected by, the Serious Fraud Office
- a total of \$530,000 on the purchase or development of assets by and for the use of the Serious Fraud Office.

Details of these appropriations are set out in Parts 2-6 below.

Part 1.2 - High-Level Objectives of the Vote

Government Priorities and Outcomes - Links to Appropriations

Government Priorities	Government Outcomes	Appropriations
Grow the New Zealand economy in order to deliver greater prosperity, security and opportunities for all New Zealanders.	Greater public confidence in New Zealand capital markets domestically and internationally.	Investigation and Prosecution of Complex or Serious Fraud
Build safer communities where individuals feel secure and that they live in a society where civil and democratic rights and obligations are upheld.	Reduced occurrence, impact and harm of serious fraud and increase of perpetrators being held to account, whereby the interests of consumers and investors are protected.	Investigation and Prosecution of Complex or Serious Fraud

Objectives of the Vote

The work under Vote Serious Fraud directly contributes to the Government's economic and justice priorities through its activities to reduce the occurrence, impact and harm of serious fraud and to ensure that perpetrators are being held to account and creating greater public confidence in New Zealand capital markets domestically and internationally.

Vote Serious Fraud ensures that there are systems and capability in place to detect, investigate and prosecute complex or serious fraud within New Zealand.

Part 1.3 - Trends in the Vote

Summary of Financial Activity

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10		2010/11			2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	Actual \$000	Actual \$000	Actual \$000	Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Departmental Transactions Budget \$000	Non- Departmental Transactions Budget \$000	Total Budget \$000	Estimated \$000	Estimated \$000	Estimated \$000
Appropriations												
Output Expenses	4,795	4,880	5,057	5,651	7,470	7,470	7,470	-	7,470	7,470	7,470	7,470
Benefits and Other Unrequited Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Expenditure	36	177	42	745	233	50	530	-	530	142	80	80
Intelligence and Security Department Expenses and Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriations	4,831	5,057	5,099	6,396	7,703	7,520	8,000	-	8,000	7,612	7,550	7,550
Crown Revenue and Capital Receipts												
Tax Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Tax Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
Total Crown Revenue and Capital Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-

New Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Appropriation	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Transfer of functions to Police.	Civil Forfeiture of Criminal Assets	788	0	0	0	0
Increase capability for investigation and prosecution of complex or serious fraud.	Investigation and prosecution of Complex or Serious Fraud	6,682	7,470	7,470	7,470	7,470

Analysis of Significant Trends

Following Cabinet decision made in December 2009, the departmental output expense Investigation and Prosecution of Complex or Serious Fraud was increased in 2009/10 to fund additional capability (\$1.102 million in 2009/10 and \$1.890 million in outyears). This increase was funded by a transfer from departmental output expense Civil Forfeiture of Criminal Assets. The Civil Forfeiture of Criminal Assets departmental output expense ceases from 2010/11 and outyears. The functions of this output expense were transferred to the Police. Following the Cabinet decision, an organisational review of the Serious Fraud Office was completed in April 2010.

A capital injection of \$690,000 was provided in 2008/09, but due to pending Cabinet decisions was not spent in 2009/10. A capital investment of \$530,000 is planned for 2010/11 to support the new organisational structure and processes resulting from the organisational review. This investment will enable the Serious Fraud Office to upgrade its Information Technology Systems in terms of hardware and case management software to enable more effective and efficient workflow and collaboration processes and to reconfigure office accommodation and equipment to better utilise space.

Part 2 - Details and Expected Performance for Output Expenses

Part 2.1 - Departmental Output Expenses

Intended Impacts, Outcomes and Objectives

Intended Impacts, Outcomes or Objectives of Appropriations	Appropriations
Outcome: Reduced occurrence, impact and harm of serious fraud and increases of perpetrators being held to account, whereby the interests of consumers and investors are protected. Impacts: Increased instances of "white collar" fraud crime offenders being held to account. Increased collaboration of Justice sector agencies with regard to investigation of complex or serious fraud cases.	Investigation and Prosecution of Complex or Serious Fraud
Outcome: Greater public confidence in New Zealand capital markets domestically and internationally. Impacts: Increased levels of domestic and foreign investment and improved quality of the regulatory environment.	Investigation and Prosecution of Complex or Serious Fraud

For further information on the intended impacts, outcomes and objectives of the departmental output expense appropriations, please see the Statement of Intent for the Serious Fraud Office.

Investigation and Prosecution of Complex or Serious Fraud (M51)

Scope of Appropriation

The detection, investigation and prosecution of cases of suspected serious fraud offending brought to the attention of, or detected by, the Serious Fraud Office.

Expenses and Revenue

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Total Appropriation	6,682	6,682	7,470
Revenue from Crown	6,572	6,572	7,360
Revenue from Other	110	110	110

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

Additional funding provided in 2009/10, through a transfer from Civil Forfeiture of Criminal Assets departmental output expense appropriation, to increase the capability of the Serious Fraud Office to deliver services, following an organisational review.

Output Performance Measures and Standards

	2009/10		2010/11
Performance Measures	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Timeliness: Time taken to establish an investigation strategy once an investigation is formally commenced (see Notes 1 and 3).	New standard	New standard	Category A – 7 days; 90% Category B – 14 days; 90%
Timeliness: Time taken to progress an inquiry to Part I investigation status within targeted working days (see Notes 1, 2 and 3).	New standard	New standard	Category A – 14 days; 90% Category B – 28 days; 90%
Timeliness: Time taken to progress a Part I investigation to Part II investigation within targeted working days (see Notes 1, 2 and 3).	New standard	New standard	Category A – 3 months; 75% Category B – 3 months; 75%
Timeliness: Time taken to conclude an investigation from formal commencement within targeted working days (see Notes 1 and 3).	New standard	New standard	Category A – 12 months; 75% Category B – 9 months; 75%
Timeliness: Frequency of communication to complainants, witnesses, victims and the public with regard to a specific investigation (see Notes 1 and 4).	New standard	New standard	Category A - monthly; 90% Category B - quarterly; 90%
Quality: Frequency of quality assurance review on an active investigation file (see Notes 1 and 5).	New standard	New standard	Category A - quarterly; 80% Category B - quarterly; 50%
Quality: Frequency of post investigation review of a file (see Notes 1 and 5).	New standard	New standard	Category A - 90% Category B - 50%
Quality: Frequency of Counsel agreement with charges proposed by Serious Fraud Office (see Notes 1 and 5).	New standard	New standard	Category A - 90% Category B - 90%
Quality: Frequency of a custodial sentence being ordered where a conviction was obtained (see Notes 1 and 5).	New standard	New standard	Category A - 90% Category B - 60%
Quantity: Number of complaints received (see Note 6).	New standard	200	200
Quantity: Number of complaints reviewed (see Note 6).	New standard	80	100
Quantity: Number of OFCANZ and proceeds of crime cases assisted with (see Note 6).	New standard	5	10
Quantity: Number of new cases where investigation commenced (see Note 6).	15-25	25	20
Quantity: Number cases brought to prosecution (see Note 6).	15-20	12	15

Note 1 - Category A cases are those that either:

- investigation into a fraud alleging \$10 million losses or greater, or
- investigation into a fraud alleging 100 or more investors/victims, or
- involve bribery or corruption of a public official.

Category B cases are all other investigations.

Note 2 - "Part I investigation" is a preliminary investigation conducted for the purpose of detecting complex or serious fraud. "Part II investigation" is a full investigation into a suspected case of complex or serious fraud.

Note 3 - Measure to recognise that an investigation is a long process made up of several key phases. To ensure that each phase of an investigation is monitored for efficiency and effectiveness. Targets are new and some levels benchmarked against the United Kingdom Serious Fraud Office.

Note 4 - Measure to ensure a process is in place which will keep the public better informed, in order to create confidence in capital markets and deter future instances of serious fraud. To provide information to the business sector, so they can learn from instances of serious and complex fraud and put mechanisms in place to prevent or minimise them in the future. Target is new and level benchmarked against United Kingdom Serious Fraud Office.

Note 5 - Measure to ensure that the processes during an investigation are effective and cost efficient given the level of serious fraud and other economic and justice impacts. To ensure that the quality of information and evidence gathered is kept at a level where Counsel can move the case forward to prosecution if it is so deemed, and that sentencing reflects the nature of the charges brought. Targets for quality assurance are refined (and some new) and some levels benchmarked against United Kingdom Serious Fraud Office.

Note 6 - Measure to reflect the level and type of work that the Serious Fraud Office manages as part of its investigations and prosecutions work and non-statutory powers, and demonstrates increased active collaboration with Police on specific inquiries and cases.

Current and Past Policy Initiatives

Policy Initiative	Year of First Impact	2009/10 Budgeted \$000	2010/11 Budget \$000	2011/12 Estimated \$000	2012/13 Estimated \$000	2013/14 Estimated \$000
Transfer funding to Investigation and Prosecution of Complex or Serious Fraud to maintain and increase capability.	2007/08	6,682	7,470	7,470	7,470	7,470

Part 6 - Details and Expected Results for Capital Expenditure

Part 6.1 - Departmental Capital Expenditure

Intended Impacts, Outcomes and Objectives

Intended Impacts, Outcomes or Objectives of Appropriations	Appropriations
<p>Objective: To implement a case management system which will increase effectiveness and efficiency in investigation workflows and provide the ability to cost and monitor time spent for different phases of an investigation. This will include software to improve forensic accounting capabilities, time cost and the ability to share information and experiences with other agencies/organisations involved with complex or serious fraud.</p> <p>Objective: To complete an office reconfiguration which will enable improved workflow for the needs of multi-disciplinary investigation teams through a better utilisation of space.</p>	Serious Fraud Office-Capital expenditure

Serious Fraud Office - Capital Expenditure PLA (M51)

Scope of Appropriation

This appropriation is limited to the purchase or development of assets by and for the use of the Serious Fraud Office, as authorised by section 24(1) of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Capital Expenditure

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000
Forests/Agricultural	-	-	-
Land	-	-	-
Property, Plant and Equipment	228	45	290
Intangibles	5	5	240
Other	-	-	-
Total Appropriation	233	50	530

Reasons for Change in Appropriation

A capital injection of \$690,000 was provided in 2008/09 to enable the Serious Fraud Office to upgrade office accommodation and Information Technology Assets. Due to pending Cabinet decisions this capital investment was not spent in 2009/10 and \$530,000 is planned to be spent in 2010/11.

Expected Results

	2009/10		2010/11
	Budgeted Standard	Estimated Actual Standard	Budget Standard
Project plan for office reconfiguration completed.	New standard	New standard	31 August 2010
Information technology review completed and recommendations for infrastructure and case management software implemented.	New standard	New standard	30 June 2011

Statements of Forecast Service Performance of Departments

Statements of Forecast Service Performance

The Statements of Forecast Service Performance of departments included in the Justice Sector comprise the service performance information for all departmental output expense appropriations that are proposed to be used by those departments. In this context, service performance information comprises the scope, expenses and revenue, and output performance measures and standards for each class of outputs within those departmental appropriations, as set out in Part 2.1 of the Performance Information for appropriations in each Vote.

The following table identifies the classes of outputs incorporated in the Statement of Forecast Service Performance for each department in the Justice Sector. In one instance, this includes reference to classes of outputs within appropriations presented in a Vote in another sector.

Department	Composition of Statement of Forecast Service Performance
Department of Corrections	The service performance information in Part 2.1 for the classes of outputs within all the departmental output expense appropriations in Vote Corrections.
Crown Law Office	The service performance information in Part 2.1 for the classes of outputs within all the departmental output expense appropriations in Vote Attorney-General.
Ministry of Justice	<p>The service performance information in Part 2.1 for the classes of outputs within all the departmental output expense appropriations in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vote Courts • Vote Justice • Vote Treaty Negotiations, which is in the Māori, Other Populations and Cultural Sector.
Parliamentary Counsel Office	The service performance information in Part 2.1 for the classes of outputs within all the departmental output expense appropriations in Vote Parliamentary Counsel.
New Zealand Police	The service performance information in Part 2.1 for the classes of outputs within all the departmental output expense appropriations in Vote Police.
Serious Fraud Office	The service performance information in Part 2.1 for the classes of outputs within all the departmental output expense appropriations in Vote Serious Fraud.

Forecast Financial Statements of Departments

Statement of Common Accounting Policies

These accounting policies have been applied in the forecast financial statements of all departments and Offices of Parliament except as outlined in the statement of entity-specific accounting policies for individual departments or Offices of Parliament.

These forecast financial statements are prepared in accordance with section 41(1)(a)-(f) of the Public Finance Act 1989. The purpose of the forecast financial statements is to facilitate Parliament's consideration of appropriations for, and planned performance of, departments and offices of Parliament. Use of this information for other purposes may not be appropriate. It is not intended that these forecast financial statements be updated subsequent to publication.

Statement of Compliance

These forecast financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2010 comply with FRS-42 *Prospective Financial Statements*.

Specific Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these statements. These statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis. The measurement base applied is historical cost modified by the revaluation of certain assets and liabilities as identified in this statement of accounting policies.

The accrual basis of accounting has been used unless otherwise stated. These financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars, which is the entity's functional currency. All financial information presented has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Judgements and Estimations

The preparation of forecast financial statements in conformity with FRS-42 requires judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates and these variations may be material.

Revenue

Revenue is derived through the provision of outputs to the Crown and from services to third parties. Revenue is recognised in the forecast statement of financial performance when earned.

Leases

Operating Leases

Where substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor, leases are classified as operating leases.

Lease payments under operating leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Finance Leases

Leases which effectively transfer to the department substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased items are classified as finance leases. These are capitalised at the lower of the fair value of the asset or the present value of the minimum lease payments. The leased assets and the corresponding lease liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position. The leased assets are depreciated over the period the department is expected to benefit from their use. The interest expense component of finance lease payments is recognised in the statement of financial performance.

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment, other than land and buildings, is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land and buildings are stated at fair value as determined by an independent registered valuer. Fair value is determined using market-based evidence. Land and buildings are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure that carrying value is not materially different from fair value at the end of the reporting period. Additions between revaluations are recorded at cost. Any capitalisation thresholds applied are set out in the statement of entity-specific accounting policies.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis so as to allocate the cost (or valuation) of an item of property, plant and equipment, less any estimated residual value, over its estimated useful life.

The estimated useful lives are set out in the statement of entity-specific accounting policies.

Leasehold improvements are capitalised and the cost is amortised over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the improvements, whichever is shorter.

Items under construction are not depreciated. The total cost of a capital project is transferred to the appropriate asset class on its completion and then depreciated.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives (such as computer software) are recorded at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any capitalisation thresholds applied are set out in the statement of entity-specific accounting policies.

Amortisation is charged to the statement of financial performance on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset.

The estimated useful lives are set out in the statement of entity-specific accounting policies.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested at least annually for impairment. Where there is an active market for an intangible asset, the asset is recorded at a revalued amount, being fair value less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand and funds on deposit with banks with an original maturity of 3 months or less.

Debtors and Other Receivables

Debtors and other receivables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate, less impairment charges. Allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired.

Inventories

Inventories held for sale or use in the production of goods and services on a commercial basis are recorded at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of purchased inventory is determined using the weighted average cost method.

Inventories held for distribution for public benefit purposes are recorded at cost (calculated using the weighted average cost method) adjusted when applicable for any loss of service potential. Where inventories are acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, the cost is the current replacement cost at the date of acquisition.

Employee Entitlements

Pension Liabilities

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution retirement plans are recognised in the statement of financial performance as they fall due.

Other Employee Entitlements

Employee entitlements to salaries and wages, annual leave, sick leave, long service leave, retiring leave and other similar benefits are recognised in the statement of financial performance when they accrue to employees. Employee entitlements to be settled within 12 months are reported at the amount expected to be paid. Long-term employee entitlements are reported at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are recognised in the statement of financial performance only when there is a demonstrable commitment to either terminate employment prior to normal retirement date or to provide such benefits as a result of an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits to be settled within 12 months are reported at the amount expected to be paid. Other termination benefits are reported at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows.

Onerous Contracts

Where the benefits to be derived from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligation under the contract, a provision is recognised. The provision is stated at the present value of the future net cash outflows expected to be incurred in respect of the contract.

Foreign Currency

Foreign currency transactions are reported at the New Zealand dollar exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Statement of Cash Flows

The following are definitions of the terms used in the statement of cash flows:

- cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in transit, bank accounts and deposits with an original maturity of no more than three months
- investing activities are those activities relating to the acquisition and disposal of non-current assets
- financing activities comprise capital injections by, or repayment of capital to, the Crown, and
- operating activities include all transactions and other events that are not investing or financing activities.

Taxation

Departments and Offices of Parliament are exempt from income tax as public authorities. Accordingly no charge for income tax has been provided for.

Goods and Services Tax

These forecast financial statements are GST exclusive, except for receivables and payables in the statement of financial position, which are stated on a GST inclusive basis. Where GST is not recoverable as input tax, then it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

The net amount of GST owing to or from the Inland Revenue Department at balance date is included as part of receivables or payables (as appropriate) in the statement of financial position.

Commitments

Future expenses and liabilities to be incurred on contracts that have been entered into at balance date are disclosed as commitments to the extent that there are equally unperformed obligations.

Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent liabilities are disclosed if the possibility that they will crystallise is not remote. Contingent assets are disclosed if it is probable that the benefits will be realised.

Changes in Accounting Policies

Any changes in accounting policies since the date of the last audited financial statements prepared under New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice are described in the statement of entity-specific accounting policies. The last audited financial statements (30 June 2009) were prepared in accordance with NZ IFRS (New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards) as appropriate for public benefit entities.

Forecast Financial Statements

Department of Corrections

Statement of Forecast Comprehensive Income for the year ending 30 June 2011

		2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Note	Actual \$'000	In 2009 Budget \$'000	Estimated Actual \$'000	Budgeted \$'000
Income					
Crown		933,613	1,031,949	1,037,526	1,123,338
Department(s)		8,998	7,529	10,381	9,563
Other revenue		32,978	25,998	35,998	25,998
Gains		-	-	-	-
Interest		-	-	-	-
Total Income		975,589	1,065,476	1,083,905	1,158,899
Expenses					
Personnel		460,892	516,651	490,096	550,177
Operating	1	244,171	296,843	297,817	321,875
Depreciation and amortisation		124,799	108,718	129,704	124,796
Capital charge		131,871	143,264	146,855	162,051
Finance costs		-	-	-	-
Other		458	-	65	-
Total Expenses		962,191	1,065,476	1,064,537	1,158,899
Net Surplus/(Deficit)		13,398	-	19,368	-
Other comprehensive income		247,853	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income		261,251	-	19,368	-

Statement of Forecast Changes in Taxpayers' Funds for the year ending 30 June 2011

		2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Note	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Balance at 1 July					
General funds		1,519,977	1,501,883	1,501,883	1,613,094
Revaluation reserve		277,495	277,495	525,348	525,348
Other reserves		2,267	2,267	2,267	2,267
Taxpayers' Funds Opening Balance		1,799,739	1,781,645	2,029,498	2,140,709
Changes in Taxpayers' Funds					
Comprehensive income for the period		261,251	-	19,368	-
Repayment of surplus		(13,398)	-	(19,368)	-
Capital contribution		65,747	323,348	281,082	100,876
Capital withdrawal		(83,841)	(66,471)	(169,871)	(22,840)
Other		-	-	-	-
Total Changes in Taxpayers' Funds		229,759	256,877	111,211	78,036
Balance at 30 June					
General funds		1,501,883	1,758,760	1,613,094	1,691,130
Revaluation reserve		525,348	277,495	525,348	525,348
Other reserves		2,267	2,267	2,267	2,267
Taxpayers' Funds Closing Balance		2,029,498	2,038,522	2,140,709	2,218,745

Forecast Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2011

		2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Note	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Assets					
Current Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents		146,685	95,514	136,390	71,975
Debtors and other receivables		11,279	5,729	6,976	6,976
Prepayments		3,019	2,125	3,025	3,025
Inventories		6,444	5,658	6,289	6,231
Other current assets		-	-	-	-
Total Current Assets		167,427	109,026	152,680	88,207
Non-current Assets					
Property, plant and equipment		1,941,272	1,988,258	2,073,816	2,190,399
Intangible assets		44,188	46,637	44,403	50,961
Other non-current assets		43,430	45,230	43,298	43,298
Total Non-current Assets		2,028,890	2,080,125	2,161,517	2,284,658
Total Assets		2,196,317	2,189,151	2,314,197	2,372,865
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities					
Creditors and other payables		76,195	77,779	75,779	75,779
Repayment of surplus		13,398	-	19,368	-
Employee entitlements		64,608	62,450	65,723	65,723
Other current liabilities		-	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities		154,201	140,229	160,870	141,502
Non-current Liabilities					
Provisions		-	-	-	-
Employee entitlements		12,618	10,400	12,618	12,618
Other non-current liabilities		-	-	-	-
Total Non-current Liabilities		12,618	10,400	12,618	12,618
Total Liabilities		166,819	150,629	173,488	154,120
Taxpayers' Funds					
General funds		1,501,883	1,758,760	1,613,094	1,691,130
Revaluation reserve		525,348	277,495	525,348	525,348
Other reserves		2,267	2,267	2,267	2,267
Total Taxpayers' Funds		2,029,498	2,038,522	2,140,709	2,218,745
Total Liabilities and Taxpayers' Funds		2,196,317	2,189,151	2,314,197	2,372,865

Statement of Forecast Cash Flows for the year ending 30 June 2011

		2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Note	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities					
Receipts from:					
Crown		929,885	1,031,949	1,041,254	1,123,338
Department(s)		7,582	7,529	10,527	9,563
Other		32,559	25,998	36,427	25,998
Interest		-	-	-	-
Payments to:					
Suppliers		(257,631)	(301,001)	(303,789)	(328,917)
Employees		(452,194)	(511,051)	(485,132)	(546,077)
Capital charge		(131,871)	(143,264)	(146,855)	(162,051)
Goods and services tax (net)		(3,858)	-	280	-
Other operating activities		-	-	-	-
Net Cash from Operating Activities	2	124,472	110,160	152,712	121,854
Cash Flow from Investing Activities					
Receipts from:					
Sale of property, plant and equipment		816	-	2,309	1,000
Sale of intangible assets		-	-	-	-
Sale of other non-current assets		1,510	-	-	-
Purchase of:					
Property, plant and equipment		(108,812)	(389,799)	(252,551)	(228,637)
Intangible assets		(14,740)	(12,672)	(10,578)	(17,300)
Other non-current assets		-	-	-	-
Net Cash from Investing Activities		(121,226)	(402,471)	(260,820)	(244,937)
Cash Flow from Financing Activities					
Capital contribution		65,747	323,348	281,082	100,876
Other financing cash inflows		-	-	-	-
Repayment of surplus		(3,228)	(6,400)	(13,398)	(19,368)
Capital withdrawal		(83,841)	(66,471)	(169,871)	(22,840)
Other financing cash outflows		-	-	-	-
Net Cash from Financing Activities		(21,322)	250,477	97,813	58,668
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash		(18,076)	(41,834)	(10,295)	(64,415)
Cash at the beginning of the year		164,761	137,348	146,685	136,390
Cash at the end of the year		146,685	95,514	136,390	71,975

Statement of Significant Assumptions

These forecast financial statements have been compiled on the basis of government policies and the Department of Corrections' outcome agreements with the Minister of Corrections at the time the statements were finalised.

The 2009/10 budgeted figures are based on management's judgements, estimates and assumptions of the final 2009/10 outcome and is used as the opening position for 2010/11 forecasts. Estimated year end information for 2009/10 is used as the opening position for the 2010/11 forecasts. Actual results may differ from these estimates and these variations may be material.

The capital charge rate for the year ending 30 June 2011 is assumed to be 7.5% per annum.

Statement of Entity-Specific Accounting Policies

The Department of Corrections has applied the accounting policies set out in the Statement of Accounting Policies Standard included in this document, except as stated below.

Reporting Entity

These are the prospective financial statements of the Department of Corrections, prepared in accordance with section 38 of the Public Finance Act 1989.

The Department of Corrections is a Government Department as defined by section 2 of the Public Finance Act 1989. For the purposes of financial reporting the Department of Corrections is a public benefit entity.

Specific Accounting Policies

Property, Plant and Equipment

The capitalisation thresholds applied are set out below:

Asset Category	Capitalisation Threshold
IT Equipment / Hardware	\$3,000 other than personal computers, printers and laptops which are capitalised at cost.
All other property, plant and equipment	\$3,000

Depreciation

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are set out below:

Asset Category	Useful Lives
Buildings	3 to 50 years
Leasehold improvement	10 years
IT Equipment / Hardware	3 to 10 years
Motor vehicles	5 to 8 years
Furniture and fitting	3 to 5 years
Plant and equipment	5 to 35 years

Intangible Assets

The capitalisation thresholds applied are set out below:

Asset Category	Capitalisation Threshold
Purchase software	\$3,000
Internally developed software	\$3,000

Amortisation

The estimated useful lives of intangible assets are set out below:

Asset Category	Useful Lives
Purchased software	3 to 10 years
Internally developed software	3 to 10 years

Cost Allocation

Direct costs are charged to outputs based on actual consumption or activity analysis. Pre-established ratios have been used in some instances.

Indirect costs are allocated to outputs based on appropriate resource consumption and/or activity analysis.

Non-current Assets Held for Sale

Non-current assets held for sale are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction, not through continuing use. Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Any impairment losses for write-downs of non-current assets held for sale are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Any increases in fair value (less costs to sell) are recognised up to the level of any impairment losses that have been previously recognised.

Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale continue to be recognised.

Biological Assets

The Department recognises biological assets or agriculture produce when, and only when:

- the Department controls the assets as a result of past events
- it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Department, and
- the fair value or costs of the asset can be measured reliably.

Biological Assets managed for harvesting into agricultural produce are recorded at fair value less point of sale costs, with any realised gains or losses reported in the Statement of Financial Performance.

The Department's valuations incorporate any material point of sale costs in the valuation.

The Department's biological assets are forests and livestock.

Forests

Forestry assets are independently revalued annually at fair value less estimated point of sale costs. Fair value is determined based on the present value of expected net cash flows discounted at a current market determined pre-tax rate.

Gains or losses arising on initial recognition of biological assets at fair value less estimated point of sale costs and from a change in fair value less estimated point of sale costs are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

The costs to maintain the forestry assets are included in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Livestock

Livestock assets are recorded at fair value less point of sale costs.

Gains and losses due to changes in the per head value of the livestock at balance date are taken to the Statement of Financial Performance.

Gains and losses due to changes in livestock numbers are taken directly to the Statement of Financial Performance.

Any material differences in fair value are taken to the Statement of Financial Performance.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 1 - Operating Expenses

	2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Operating Leases	15,319	17,600	16,300	17,575
Audit fees for audit of the financial statements	297	318	328	328
Fees for auditors for other services provided	70	-	-	-
Facilities maintenance	63,045	54,462	59,186	63,186
Offender management costs	43,147	72,963	71,157	73,157
Computer costs	11,121	10,379	11,559	13,559
Contract management	22,282	22,152	26,444	31,444
Administration	32,048	38,247	39,424	38,332
Bad debts	106	(13)	64	-
Other operating costs	53,986	80,735	73,355	84,294
Biological assets revaluation	1,013	-	-	-
Investment revaluation	1,231	-	-	-
(Gain)/Loss on sale of fixed assets	506	-	-	-
Total	244,171	296,843	297,817	321,875

Note 2 - Reconciliation of Net Surplus to Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities for the year ending 30 June 2011

	2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Net surplus/(deficit)	13,398	-	19,368	-
Depreciation and amortisation	124,799	108,718	129,704	124,796
Increase/(decrease) in non-current employee entitlements	(3,189)	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in non-cash items	58	-	-	-
Total non-cash items	121,668	108,718	129,704	124,796
Increase/(decrease) in receivables	(5,645)	-	3,874	-
Increase/(decrease) in inventory	(533)	(58)	155	58
Increase/(decrease) in prepayment	(1,031)	-	3,912	-
Increase/(decrease) in creditors and payables	(15,313)	1,500	(3,502)	(3,000)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	833	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in current employee entitlements	8,345	-	(799)	-
Working capital movements - net	(13,344)	1,442	3,640	(2,942)
Biological assets revaluation loss	1,013	-	-	-
Investments revaluation loss	1,231	-	-	-
Net loss/(gain) on sale or disposal of physical assets	662	-	-	-
Net loss/(gain) on sale or disposal of investments	(156)	-	-	-
Total investing activities	2,750	-	-	-
Net cash flow from operating activities	124,472	110,160	152,712	121,854

Forecast Financial Statements

Crown Law Office

Statement of Forecast Comprehensive Income for the year ending 30 June 2011

		2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Note	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Income					
Crown		42,864	41,799	46,099	42,999
Department(s)		21,368	22,900	22,169	21,994
Other revenue		54	50	15	10
Gains		-	-	-	-
Interest		-	-	-	-
Total Income		64,286	64,749	68,283	65,003
Expenses					
Personnel		18,672	19,000	19,270	19,637
Operating	1	43,473	44,306	48,529	44,724
Depreciation and amortisation		1,009	1,288	1,187	1,335
Capital charge		186	155	197	223
Finance costs		-	-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	-
Total Expenses		63,340	64,749	69,183	65,919
Net Surplus / (Deficit)		946	-	(900)	(916)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income		946	-	(900)	(916)

Statement of Forecast Changes in Taxpayers' Funds for the year ending 30 June 2011

		2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Note	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Balance at 1 July					
General funds		1,767	2,637	2,637	2,683
Revaluation reserve		296	296	296	296
Other reserves		-	-	-	-
Taxpayers' Funds Opening Balance		2,063	2,933	2,933	2,979
Changes in Taxpayers' Funds					
Comprehensive income for the period		946	-	(900)	(916)
Repayment of surplus		(946)	-	-	-
Capital contribution		-	-	-	-
Capital withdrawal		-	-	-	-
Other		870	(870)	946	-
Total Changes in Taxpayers' Funds		870	(870)	46	(916)
Balance at 30 June					
General funds		2,637	1,767	2,683	1,767
Revaluation reserve		296	296	296	296
Other reserves		-	-	-	-
Taxpayers' Funds Closing Balance		2,933	2,063	2,979	2,063

Forecast Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2011

		2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Note	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Assets					
Current Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents		6,476	2,999	5,156	3,975
Debtors and other receivables		4,286	3,800	3,600	3,800
Prepayments		275	200	216	200
Inventories		-	-	-	-
Other current assets		-	-	-	-
Total Current Assets		11,037	6,999	8,972	7,975
Non-current Assets					
Property, plant and equipment		2,281	2,150	1,984	1,860
Intangible assets		919	1,594	1,341	1,021
Other non-current assets		-	-	-	-
Total Non-current Assets		3,200	3,744	3,325	2,881
Total Assets		14,237	10,743	12,297	10,856
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities					
Creditors and other payables		5,619	3,658	7,631	7,333
Repayment of surplus		946	-	-	-
Employee entitlements		1,344	980	1,200	1,080
Other current liabilities		3,211	3,675	-	-
Total Current Liabilities		11,120	8,313	8,831	8,413
Non-current Liabilities					
Provisions		-	-	-	-
Employee entitlements		184	367	487	380
Other non-current liabilities		-	-	-	-
Total Non-current Liabilities		184	367	487	380
Total Liabilities		11,304	8,680	9,318	8,793
Taxpayers' Funds					
General funds		2,637	1,767	2,683	1,767
Revaluation reserve		296	296	296	296
Other reserves		-	-	-	-
Total Taxpayers' Funds		2,933	2,063	2,979	2,063
Total Liabilities and Taxpayers' Funds		14,237	10,743	12,297	10,856

Statement of Forecast Cash Flows for the year ending 30 June 2011

		2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Note	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities					
Receipts from:					
Crown		42,864	41,799	46,099	42,999
Department(s)		21,432	22,900	22,855	21,794
Other		54	50	15	10
Interest		-	-	-	-
Payments to:					
Suppliers		(43,098)	(46,150)	(49,557)	(45,286)
Employees		(18,236)	(18,560)	(19,220)	(19,584)
Capital charge		(186)	(155)	(197)	(223)
Goods and services tax (net)		(201)	-	(3)	-
Other operating activities		-	-	-	-
Net Cash from Operating Activities	2	2,629	(116)	(8)	(290)
Cash Flow from Investing Activities					
Receipts from:					
Sale of property, plant and equipment		-	-	-	-
Sale of intangible assets		-	-	-	-
Sale of other non-current assets		-	-	-	-
Purchase of:					
Property, plant and equipment		(535)	(429)	(472)	(631)
Intangible assets		(972)	(514)	(840)	(260)
Other non-current assets		-	-	-	-
Net Cash from Investing Activities		(1,507)	(943)	(1,312)	(891)
Cash Flow from Financing Activities					
Capital contribution		-	-	-	-
Other financing cash inflows		-	-	-	-
Repayment of surplus		(1,906)	-	-	-
Capital withdrawal		-	-	-	-
Other financing cash outflows		-	-	-	-
Net Cash from Financing Activities		(1,906)	-	-	-
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash		(784)	(1,059)	(1,320)	(1,181)
Cash at the beginning of the year		7,260	4,058	6,476	5,156
Cash at the end of the year		6,476	2,999	5,156	3,975

Statement of Significant Assumptions

These Forecast financial statements have been compiled on the basis of existing government policies and Ministerial expectations at the time the statements were finalised.

The main assumptions are as follows:

- The activities of the Crown Law will remain substantially the same as for the previous year.
- Personnel costs are based on the approved establishment of 206 full-time equivalents.
- Operating costs are based on historical experience. The general historical pattern is expected to continue.
- Estimated year end information for 2009/10 is used as the opening position for the 2010/11 forecasts.

These assumptions are adopted as at 15 April 2010.

Factors that could lead to material differences between the forecast financial statements and the 2010/11 actual financial statements include:

- changes to the baseline budget through new initiatives, or technical adjustments, and
- changes in service demand, as the services provided by Crown Law are demand driven.

Statement of Entity-Specific Accounting Policies

Crown Law has applied the accounting policies set out in Statement of Accounting Policies Standard included in this document, except as stated below.

Reporting Entity

These are the prospective financial statements of Crown Law, prepared in accordance with section 38 of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Crown Law is a Government Department as defined by section 2 of the Public Finance Act 1989. For the purposes of financial reporting Crown Law is a public benefit entity.

Authorisation Statement

These forecast financial statements were authorised for issue by the Chief Executive of Crown Law on 15 April 2010. The Chief Executive of Crown Law is responsible for the forecast financial statements presented, including the appropriateness of the assumptions underlying the forecast financial statements and all other required disclosure.

Specific Accounting Policies

Property, Plant and Equipment

The capitalisation threshold for property, plant and equipment is \$1,000.

Depreciation

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are set out below.

- computer equipment / Hardware - 3 years
- office equipment - 5 years
- furniture and fittings - 5 years

- leasehold improvements - up to nine years, and
- library - 10 years

Intangible Assets

The capitalisation threshold for computer software is \$1,000.

Amortisation

The estimated useful life for computer software is 3 years.

Cost Allocation

Crown Law has determined the cost of outputs using the cost allocation system outlined below.

Direct costs are those costs directly attributed to an output. Indirect costs are those costs that cannot be identified in an economically feasible manner, with a specific output.

Direct costs are charged directly to outputs. Indirect costs are charged to outputs based on cost drivers and related activity/usage information. Depreciation and capital charge are charged on the basis of asset utilisation. Personnel costs are charged on the basis of actual time incurred. Other indirect costs are assigned to outputs based on the proportion of direct staff costs for each output.

There have been no changes in cost accounting policies since the date of the last audited financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 1 - Operating Expenses

	2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Operating expenses include:				
Crown Solicitors' fees	35,510	34,060	37,566	34,766
Consultants' fees	426	500	500	500
Overseas Travel	157	100	100	100
Domestic Travel	753	550	550	550
Other	6,676	9,096	9,813	8,808
Total	43,522	44,306	48,529	44,724

Note 2 - Reconciliation of Net Surplus to Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities for the year ending 30 June 2011

	2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Net surplus/(deficit)	946	-	(900)	(916)
Add/(less) non-cash items				
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1,009	1,288	1,187	1,335
Other	-	(870)	-	-
Total non-cash items	1,009	1,288	1,187	1,335
Add/(less) items classified as investing or financing activities				
(Gains)/losses on disposal property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Total items classified as investing or financing activities	-	-	-	-
Add/(less) movements in working capital items				
(Increase)/decrease in debtors and other receivables	64	-	686	(200)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	(70)	16	59	16
Increase/(decrease) in creditors and other payables	705	(481)	(1,196)	(298)
Increase/(decrease) in current provisions	-	(177)	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements	254	(6)	(144)	(120)
Net movements in working capital items	953	(648)	(595)	(602)

	2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Add/(less) movements in non-current liabilities				
Increase/(decrease) in non-current employee entitlements	(78)	114	303	(107)
<i>Net movements in non-current liabilities</i>	(78)	114	303	(107)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	2,830	(116)	(5)	(290)

Forecast Financial Statements

Ministry of Justice

Statement of Forecast Comprehensive Income for the year ending 30 June 2011

		2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Note	Actual \$'000	In 2009 Budget \$'000	Estimated Actual \$'000	Budgeted \$'000
Income					
Crown		451,138	449,489	444,571	467,096
Department(s)		7,197	5,796	5,815	9,700
Other revenue	1	35,825	34,561	34,691	34,641
Gains		-	-	-	-
Interest		-	-	-	-
Total Income		494,160	489,846	485,077	511,437
Expenses					
Personnel	2	210,498	202,750	202,623	199,695
Operating	3	160,806	170,248	171,151	190,786
Depreciation and amortisation		54,933	61,822	54,984	63,334
Capital charge	4	50,810	55,026	54,950	57,622
Finance costs		-	-	-	-
Other		253	-	-	-
Total Expenses		477,300	489,846	483,708	511,437
Net Surplus / (Deficit)		16,860	-	1,369	-
Other comprehensive income		900	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income		17,760	-	1,369	-

Statement of Forecast Changes in Taxpayers' Funds for the year ending 30 June 2011

		2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Note	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Balance at 1 July					
General funds		611,077	666,529	667,429	700,998
Revaluation reserve		66,389	66,389	67,289	67,289
Other reserves		-	-	-	-
Taxpayers' Funds Opening Balance		677,466	732,918	734,718	768,287
Changes in Taxpayers' Funds					
Comprehensive income for the period		17,760	-	1,369	-
Repayment of surplus		(14,810)	-	(1,097)	-
Capital contribution		54,302	25,602	33,297	4,267
Capital withdrawal		-	-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	-
Total Changes in Taxpayers' Funds		57,252	25,602	33,569	4,267
Balance at 30 June					
General funds		667,429	692,131	700,998	705,265
Revaluation reserve		67,289	66,389	67,289	67,289
Other reserves		-	-	-	-
Taxpayers' Funds Closing Balance		734,718	758,520	768,287	772,554

Forecast Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2011

		2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Note	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Assets					
Current Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents		118,427	68,051	53,779	45,451
Debtors and other receivables	5	43,507	43,100	63,543	43,543
Prepayments		2,949	2,697	2,949	2,949
Inventories		-	-	-	-
Other current assets		-	-	-	-
Total Current Assets		164,883	113,848	120,271	91,943
Non-current Assets					
Property, plant and equipment	6	579,503	609,925	641,692	657,635
Intangible assets		62,117	89,860	63,758	78,684
Other non-current assets		-	-	-	-
Total Non-current Assets		641,620	699,785	705,450	736,319
Total Assets		806,503	813,633	825,721	828,262
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities					
Creditors and other payables		15,140	17,489	14,437	13,808
Repayment of surplus		14,810	-	1,097	-
Employee entitlements		10,629	9,023	10,629	10,629
Other current liabilities		22,737	22,195	22,802	22,802
Total Current Liabilities		63,316	48,707	48,965	47,239
Non-current Liabilities					
Provisions		-	-	-	-
Employee entitlements		7,546	6,406	7,546	7,546
Other non-current liabilities		923	-	923	923
Total Non-current Liabilities		8,469	6,406	8,469	8,469
Total Liabilities		71,785	55,113	57,434	55,708
Taxpayers' Funds					
General funds		667,429	692,131	700,998	705,265
Revaluation reserve		67,289	66,389	67,289	67,289
Other reserves		-	-	-	-
Total Taxpayers' Funds		734,718	758,520	768,287	772,554
Total Liabilities and Taxpayers' Funds		806,503	813,633	825,721	828,262

Statement of Forecast Cash Flows for the year ending 30 June 2011

		2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Note	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities					
Receipts from:					
Crown		461,137	449,489	424,571	487,096
Department(s)		7,179	5,796	5,770	9,668
Other		35,387	34,561	34,680	34,673
Interest		57	-	11	-
Payments to:					
Suppliers		(144,986)	(150,410)	(151,785)	(172,925)
Employees		(207,718)	(202,750)	(202,605)	(199,718)
Capital charge		(50,810)	(55,026)	(54,950)	(57,622)
Goods and services tax (net)		833	204	-	(629)
Other operating activities		(19,344)	(19,838)	(19,827)	(17,838)
Net Cash from Operating Activities	7	81,735	62,026	35,865	82,705
Cash Flow from Investing Activities					
Receipts from:					
Sale of property, plant and equipment		220	405	390	417
Sale of intangible assets		-	-	-	-
Sale of other non-current assets		-	-	-	-
Purchase of:					
Property, plant and equipment		(110,397)	(94,606)	(101,934)	(63,508)
Intangible assets		(13,717)	(26,389)	(17,301)	(31,112)
Other non-current assets		-	-	-	-
Net Cash from Investing Activities		(123,894)	(120,590)	(118,845)	(94,203)
Cash Flow from Financing Activities					
Capital contribution		54,302	25,602	33,729	4,267
Other financing cash inflows		-	-	-	-
Repayment of surplus		(2,480)	-	(14,810)	(1,097)
Capital withdrawal		-	-	(587)	-
Other financing cash outflows		-	-	-	-
Net Cash from Financing Activities		51,822	25,602	18,332	3,170
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash		9,663	(32,962)	(64,648)	(8,328)
Cash at the beginning of the year		108,764	101,013	118,427	53,779
Cash at the end of the year		118,427	68,051	53,779	45,451

Statement of Significant Assumptions

These forecast financial statements have been compiled on the basis of existing government policies and Ministerial Expectations at the time the statements were finalised.

Statement of Entity-Specific Accounting Policies

The Ministry of Justice has applied the accounting policies set out in Statement of Accounting Policies Standard included in this document, except as stated below.

Reporting Entity

These are the prospective financial statements of Ministry of Justice, prepared in accordance with section 38 of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Ministry of Justice is a Government Department as defined by section 2 of the Public Finance Act 1989. For the purposes of financial reporting Ministry of Justice is a public benefit entity.

Authorisation Statement

These forecast financial statements were authorised for issue by the Secretary of Justice on 19 April 2010. The Secretary of Justice is responsible for the forecast financial statements presented, including the appropriateness of the assumptions underlying the forecast financial statements and all other required disclosure.

Specific Accounting Policies

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received. Revenue Crown is recognised on the basis of the supply of outputs to the Crown.

Department and Other Revenue is from the supply of goods and services to other government departments and third parties.

Revenue from filing and similar fees is recognised when the obligation to pay the fee is incurred.

Rental income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognised evenly over the term of the lease as a reduction in total rental income.

Interest income is accrued using the effective interest rate method.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Asset capitalisation

Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost of purchase. These are capitalised:

- if purchased individually and the cost price is greater than \$3,000
- if purchased as a group and the combined value is greater than \$5,000.

Capital work in progress is recognised as costs are incurred. Depreciation is not recorded until the asset is fully acceptance tested, operational and therefore capitalised.

The carrying amounts of plant, property and equipment are reviewed at least annually to determine if there is any indication of impairment. Where an asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, it will be reported at its recoverable amount and an impairment loss will be recognised. Losses resulting from impairment are reported in the Statement of Financial performance, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case any impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Asset revaluation

Land and buildings are stated at fair value as determined by an independent registered valuer as at 30 June. Fair value is determined using market-based evidence. Revaluations are performed on a yearly basis although land and buildings are only physically inspected every three years. The last physical inspection was completed on 30 June 2009.

Any surplus on revaluation of a class of land or buildings is transferred directly to the applicable property, plant and equipment revaluation reserve within taxpayers' funds unless it offsets a previous decrease in value recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance, in which case, it is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

A decrease in value relating to a class of land or buildings is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance where it exceeds the surplus previously transferred to revaluation reserves.

Accumulated depreciation at revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount so that the carrying amount after revaluation equals the revalued amount.

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of these assets after allowing for residual values (where appropriate by asset category). The estimated useful life of major asset categories is as follows:

- Buildings: up to 65 years with a residual value of nil
- Fit-out/Leasehold improvements: up to 15 years with a residual value of nil
- Computer equipment: 4 - 7 years with a residual value of nil
- Furniture and fittings, office equipment: 5 years with a residual value of nil
- Motor vehicles: 5 years with a residual cost of 30% of cost or fair value.

Land and work in progress are not depreciated. The total cost of work in progress is transferred to the appropriate asset class on its completion and depreciated accordingly.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the remaining life of the lease or the estimated remaining lives of the improvements, whichever is shorter.

Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment

Where property, plant or equipment is disposed of, the gain or loss recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance is calculated as the difference between the sale price and the carrying amount. If an asset is sold that has contributed to the revaluation reserve, the related portion of the reserve is transferred to the general fund within taxpayers' funds.

Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets held for sale are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Any impairment losses for write-downs of non-current assets held for sale are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Any increases in fair value (less costs to sell) are recognised up to the level of any impairment losses that have been previously recognised.

Non-current assets held for sale are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost. The cost of an internally generated intangible asset represents expenditure incurred in the development phase of the asset only.

Intangible assets with finite lives are subsequently recorded at cost less any amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation is charged to the Statement of Financial Performance on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset. Estimated useful lives are:

- Acquired software: 4 - 7 years
- Internally generated software: 4 - 7 years

Realised gains and losses arising from the disposal of intangible assets are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the period in which the transaction occurs. Unrealised gains and losses from changes in the value of intangible assets are recognised as at balance date. To the extent that a gain reverses a loss previously charged to the Statement of Financial Performance, the gain is credited to the Statement of Financial Performance. Otherwise, gains are credited to an asset revaluation reserve for that asset. To the extent that there is a balance in the asset revaluation reserve for the intangible asset a revaluation loss is debited to the reserve. Otherwise losses are reported in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Employee Entitlements

Provision is made in respect of the Ministry's liability for annual, long service, sick and retirement leave. Annual leave has been calculated on an actual entitlement basis at current rates of pay. Sick leave is recognised to the extent that absences in the coming year are expected to be greater than the entitlements earned in the coming year. Long service and retiring leave provisions have been calculated on an actuarial basis, based on the present value of expected future entitlements.

Superannuation

Obligations for contributions to the State Sector Retirement Scheme, KiwiSaver and the Government Superannuation Fund are accounted for as defined contribution schemes and are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance as incurred.

Cost Allocation

The Ministry derives the costs of outputs using a cost allocation system outlined below.

Cost allocation policy

Direct costs are charged to output classes as and when they occur. Indirect costs are accumulated and allocated to output classes based on cost drivers such as assessment of personnel time, building area occupied, or asset utilisation, which reflect an appropriate measure of resource consumption usage.

Costs identified to overhead areas are accumulated and allocated to output classes based on resource consumption usage where possible (such as full time equivalent staff numbers) or in proportion to the direct and indirect charges made to the output class.

Criteria for direct and indirect costs

Direct costs are those costs that can be directly attributable to an output.

Indirect costs are those that cannot be identified in an economically feasible manner to a specific output.

Commitments

Commitments are future payments and expenditure to be incurred on capital and operating contracts that have been entered into at balance date and are valued at known cost.

Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are recorded at the point at which the contingency is evident. Contingent liabilities are disclosed if the possibility that they will crystallise is not remote.

Income Tax

Government departments are exempt from income tax as public authorities. Accordingly, no charge for income tax has been provided for.

Tax (GST)

The Statement of Financial Position is exclusive of GST, except for accounts payable and accounts receivable, which are GST inclusive. All other statements are GST exclusive.

The amount of GST owed to or from the Inland Revenue Department at balance date, being the difference between Output GST and Input GST, is shown as a current asset or current liability as appropriate in the Statement of Financial Position.

Financial Instruments

The Ministry is party to financial instruments as part of its normal operations. These include bank accounts, debtors, creditors and foreign currency forward contracts. Apart from foreign currency forward contracts, all financial instruments are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position and all revenues and expenses in relation to financial instruments are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Financial Assets

Debtors and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Loans and receivables issued with duration less than 12 months are recognised at their nominal value, unless the effect of discounting is material. Allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. Interest, impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in transit, bank accounts and deposits with a maturity of no more than three months from date of acquisition.

Financial Liabilities

Other financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value less transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (refer interest expense policy).

Financial liabilities entered into with duration less than 12 months are recognised at their nominal value.

Amortisation and, in the case of monetary items, foreign exchange gains and losses, are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance as is any gain or loss when the liability is derecognised.

Derivatives

Derivative financial instruments are recognised both initially and subsequently at fair value. They are reported as either assets or liabilities depending on whether the derivative is in a net gain or net loss position respectively. The Ministry has not adopted hedge accounting.

Movements in the fair value of derivative financial instruments are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Leases

Finance leases

Finance leases are leases, which effectively transfer to the Ministry substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item. These leases are capitalised at the lower of the fair value of the asset or the present value of the minimum lease payments. The leased asset and corresponding lease liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position. The leased assets are depreciated over the period the Ministry is expected to benefit from their use.

Operating leases

Operating lease payments, where the lessors effectively retain substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased items, are classified as operating leases. Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the term of the lease. Leasehold improvements are capitalised, and the cost is amortised over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the improvements, whichever is shorter. Lease incentives received are recognised evenly over the term of the lease as a reduction in rental expense.

Taxpayers' Funds

Taxpayers' funds represent the Crown's net investment in the Ministry. Taxpayers' funds is disaggregated and classified as general funds and property, plant and equipment revaluation reserves.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 1 - Revenue Other

	2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Filing fees	30,388	29,005	29,231	23,414
Other	848	1,085	1,003	6,770
State sector retirement saving scheme recovery	2,978	4,013	3,952	3,952
Rent received	467	262	264	264
Interest	1,144	196	241	241
Total	35,825	34,561	34,691	34,641

Note 2 - Personnel Costs

	2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Wage and salary	186,329	187,659	191,472	191,730
Employer contributions to defined contribution plans	3,739	4,449	4,374	4,467
Other	20,430	10,642	6,777	3,498
Total	210,498	202,750	202,623	199,695

Note 3 - Operating Expenses

	2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Audit fees	342	379	350	350
Consultant expenses/Professional services	34,492	36,864	37,974	25,758
Rental and leasing costs	18,047	17,909	17,763	20,841
Other operating costs	107,925	115,096	115,064	143,837
Total	160,806	170,248	171,151	190,786

Note 4 - Capital Charge

The Ministry pays a Capital Charge to the Crown on its taxpayers' funds as at 30 June and 31 December each year. The capital charge rate for the year ended 30 June 2011 is 7.5% (2010 7.5%).

Note 5 - Debtors and Receivables

	2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Sundry debtors	3,507	3,100	3,543	3,543
Debtor Crown	40,000	40,000	60,000	40,000
Total	43,507	43,100	63,543	43,543

Note 6 - Property, Plant and Equipment

	2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Land (at valuation)	154,050	161,701	159,750	164,455
Buildings (at valuation)	263,070	382,354	291,119	313,656
Plant and equipment	29,385	37,672	49,679	68,868
Other	132,998	28,198	141,144	110,656
Total	579,503	609,925	641,692	657,635

Note 7 - Reconciliation of Net Surplus to Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities

	2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Net surplus/(deficit)	16,860	-	1,369	-
Add/(less) non-cash items				
Depreciation and amortisation expense	54,932	61,822	54,984	63,334
Total non-cash items	54,932	61,822	54,984	63,334
Add/(less) movements in working capital items				
Decrease in debtors and other receivables	9,736	-	(19,500)	20,000
Increase in creditors and payables	207	204	(988)	(629)
Net movements in working capital items	9,943	204	(20,488)	19,371
Net cash from operating activities	81,735	62,026	35,865	82,705

Forecast Financial Statements

Parliamentary Counsel Office

Statement of Forecast Comprehensive Income for the year ending 30 June 2011

		2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Note	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Income					
Crown		18,807	20,429	19,063	20,852
Department(s)		158	181	202	245
Other revenue		36	56	35	35
Gains		-	-	-	-
Interest		-	-	-	-
Total Income		19,001	20,666	19,300	21,132
Expenses					
Personnel		8,252	9,431	8,788	9,444
Operating	1	6,167	7,417	6,286	6,616
Depreciation and amortisation		2,830	2,786	3,166	3,940
Capital charge		1,032	1,032	1,060	1,132
Finance costs		-	-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	-
Total Expenses		18,281	20,666	19,300	21,132
Net Surplus / (Deficit)	2	720	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income		720	-	-	-

Statement of Forecast Changes in Taxpayers' Funds for the year ending 30 June 2011

		2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Note	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Balance at 1 July					
General funds		13,764	14,138	14,138	15,091
Revaluation reserve		-	-	-	-
Other reserves		-	-	-	-
Taxpayers' Funds Opening Balance		13,764	14,138	14,138	15,091
Changes in Taxpayers' Funds					
Comprehensive income for the period		720	-	-	-
Repayment of surplus		(720)	-	-	-
Capital contribution		374	979	953	241
Capital withdrawal		-	-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	-
Total Changes in Taxpayers' Funds		374	979	953	241
Balance at 30 June					
General funds		14,138	15,117	15,091	15,332
Revaluation reserve		-	-	-	-
Other reserves		-	-	-	-
Taxpayers' Funds Closing Balance		14,138	15,117	15,091	15,332

Forecast Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2011

		2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Note	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Assets					
Current Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents		4,917	2,028	2,961	2,365
Debtors and other receivables		119	-	-	-
Prepayments		125	19	19	19
Inventories		-	-	-	-
Other current assets		-	-	-	-
Total Current Assets		5,161	2,047	2,980	2,384
Non-current Assets					
Property, plant and equipment		624	822	801	804
Intangible assets		11,273	13,689	12,673	13,675
Other non-current assets		-	-	-	-
Total Non-current Assets		11,897	14,511	13,474	14,479
Total Assets		17,058	16,558	16,454	16,863
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities					
Creditors and other payables		1,323	418	418	418
Repayment of surplus		720	-	-	-
Employee entitlements		410	610	478	646
Other current liabilities		-	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities		2,453	1,028	896	1,064
Non-current Liabilities					
Provisions		-	-	-	-
Employee entitlements		467	413	467	467
Other non-current liabilities		-	-	-	-
Total Non-current Liabilities		467	413	467	467
Total Liabilities		2,920	1,441	1,363	1,531
Taxpayers' Funds					
General funds		14,138	15,117	15,091	15,332
Revaluation reserve		-	-	-	-
Other reserves		-	-	-	-
Total Taxpayers' Funds		14,138	15,117	15,091	15,332
Total Liabilities and Taxpayers' Funds		17,058	16,558	16,454	16,863

Statement of Forecast Cash Flows for the year ending 30 June 2011

		2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Note	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities					
Receipts from:					
Crown		18,807	20,429	19,063	20,852
Department(s)		837	181	256	245
Other		(30)	56	100	35
Interest		-	-	-	-
Payments to:					
Suppliers		(5,749)	(7,825)	(7,053)	(6,506)
Employees		(8,142)	(8,877)	(8,741)	(9,386)
Capital charge		(1,032)	(1,032)	(1,060)	(1,132)
Goods and services tax (net)		-	-	-	-
Other operating activities		-	-	-	-
Net Cash from Operating Activities	2	4,691	2,932	2,565	4,108
Cash Flow from Investing Activities					
Receipts from:					
Sale of property, plant and equipment		-	-	-	-
Sale of intangible assets		-	-	-	-
Sale of other non-current assets		-	-	-	-
Purchase of:					
Property, plant and equipment		(3,056)	(4,083)	(712)	(420)
Intangible assets		-	-	(4,042)	(4,525)
Other non-current assets		-	-	-	-
Net Cash from Investing Activities		(3,056)	(4,083)	(4,754)	(4,945)
Cash Flow from Financing Activities					
Capital contribution		374	979	953	241
Other financing cash inflows		-	-	-	-
Repayment of surplus		(2,517)	-	(720)	-
Capital withdrawal		-	-	-	-
Other financing cash outflows		-	-	-	-
Net Cash from Financing Activities		(2,143)	979	233	241
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash		(508)	(172)	(1,956)	(596)
Cash at the beginning of the year		5,425	2,200	4,917	2,961
Cash at the end of the year		4,917	2,028	2,961	2,365

Statement of Significant Assumptions

These forecast financial statements have been compiled on the basis of existing government policies and Ministerial expectations at the time the statements were finalised.

The main assumptions are as follows:

- Parliamentary Counsel Office activities will remain substantially the same as for the previous year. Our primary objective is the drafting of Government Bills and publishing legislation.
- Personnel costs are based on 86 staff positions (81.9 full time equivalents).
- Operating costs are based on historical experience. The general historical pattern is expected to continue.
- Estimated year end information for 2009/10 is used as the opening position for the 2010/11 forecasts.

Statement of Entity-Specific Accounting Policies

The Parliamentary Counsel Office has applied the accounting policies set out in the Statement of Accounting Policies Standard included in this document, except as stated below.

Reporting Entity

These are the prospective financial statements of the Parliamentary Counsel Office, prepared in accordance with section 38 of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Parliamentary Counsel Office is a Government Department as defined by section 2 of the Public Finance Act 1989. For the purposes of financial reporting the Parliamentary Counsel Office is a public benefit entity.

Authorisation Statement

These forecast financial statements were authorised by the Chief Parliamentary Counsel on 31 March 2010. The Chief Parliamentary Counsel is responsible for the forecast financial statements presented, including the appropriateness of the assumptions underlying the forecast financial statements and other required disclosure.

Specific Accounting Policies

Property, Plant and Equipment

Capitalisation thresholds applied for all assets are \$1,000.

Depreciation

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are set out below:

- Leasehold improvements - 6 years.
- IT Equipment / Hardware - 3 years.
- Motor vehicles - 3 years.
- Furniture and office equipment - 5 years.

Intangible Assets

New Zealand Legislation System software is stated at fair value as determined by an independent registered valuer. This software is revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure that carrying value is not materially different from fair value at the end of the reporting period. Additions between revaluations are recorded at cost.

Capitalisation thresholds applied for all software are \$1,000.

The estimated useful lives of intangible assets are set out below:

- New Zealand Legislation System software - 5 to 10 years.

Cost Allocation

The Counsel has derived the costs of outputs using a cost allocation system outlined below.

Cost allocation policy

Direct costs are charged directly to significant activities. Indirect costs are charged to significant activities based on cost drivers and related activities/usage information.

Criteria for direct and indirect costs

"Direct Costs" are those costs directly attributed to an output.

"Indirect Costs" are those costs that cannot be identified, in an economically feasible manner, with a specific output.

Direct costs assigned to outputs

Direct costs are charged directly to outputs. Depreciation and capital charge are charged on the basis of asset utilisation. Personnel costs are charged by actual time incurred. Property and other premises expenses, such as maintenance, are allocated on the basis of floor area occupied for the production of each output.

Basis for assigning indirect and corporate costs to outputs

Indirect costs are assigned to outputs based on a proportion of direct staff costs used for each output.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 1 - Operating Expenses

	2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Operating Expenses include:				
Consultants fees	220	370	159	200
Overseas travel	75	30	29	60
Domestic travel	13	15	14	15
Other	5,859	7,002	6,084	6,341
Total	6,167	7,417	6,286	6,616

Note 2 - Reconciliation of Net Surplus to Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities for the year ending 30 June 2011

	2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Net surplus / (deficit)	720	-	-	-
Add/(less) non-cash items				
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2,830	2,786	3,166	3,940
Increase in non-current employee entitlements	54			
Total non-cash items	2,884	2,786	3,166	3,940
Add/(less) working capital movements				
Inc/(dec) in debtors and prepayments	652	-	225	-
Inc/(dec) in creditors and payables	379	-	(905)	-
Inc/(dec) in current employee entitlements	56	146	68	168
Net working capital movements	1,087	146	(612)	168
Add/(less) investing activity items				
Gain on sale of property, plant & equipment	-	-	11	-
Total investing activity items	-	-	11	-
Net cashflow from operating activities	4,691	2,932	2,565	4,108

Forecast Financial Statements

New Zealand Police

Statement of Forecast Comprehensive Income for the year ending 30 June 2011

		2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Note	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Income					
Crown		1,341,091	1,362,099	1,386,309	1,442,798
Department(s)		20,723	16,512	21,510	13,009
Other revenue		10,793	8,918	9,391	9,141
Gains		-	-	-	-
Interest		6	-	-	-
Total Income		1,372,613	1,387,529	1,417,210	1,464,948
Expenses					
Personnel		1,010,406	984,029	1,016,426	1,064,084
Operating	1	259,878	298,209	261,219	261,615
Depreciation and amortisation		62,573	64,751	71,655	75,299
Capital charge		35,963	40,540	60,109	64,660
Finance costs		-	-	-	-
Other		621	10	(1,408)	(700)
Total Expenses		1,369,441	1,387,539	1,408,001	1,464,958
Net Surplus/(Deficit)		3,172	(10)	9,209	(10)
Other comprehensive income		257,133	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income		260,305	(10)	9,209	(10)

Statement of Forecast Changes in Taxpayers' Funds for the year ending 30 June 2011

		2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Note	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Balance at 1 July					
General funds		361,511	418,931	418,941	482,969
Revaluation reserve		121,604	121,604	378,737	378,737
Other reserves		-	-	-	-
Taxpayers' Funds Opening Balance		483,115	540,535	797,678	861,706
Changes in Taxpayers' Funds					
Comprehensive income for the period		260,305	(10)	9,209	(10)
Repayment of surplus		(3,172)	-	(9,209)	-
Capital contribution		57,430	63,068	64,028	30,812
Capital withdrawal		-	-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	-
Total Changes in Taxpayers' Funds		314,563	63,058	64,028	30,802
Balance at 30 June					
General funds		418,941	481,989	482,969	513,771
Revaluation reserve		378,737	121,604	378,737	378,737
Other reserves		-	-	-	-
Taxpayers' Funds Closing Balance		797,678	603,593	861,706	892,508

Forecast Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2011

		2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Note	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Assets					
Current Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents		42,909	30,000	30,000	30,000
Debtors and other receivables		162,153	128,377	195,875	185,287
Prepayments		4,528	6,228	4,610	4,610
Inventories		1,326	40	1,326	1,326
Other current assets		-	-	-	-
Total Current Assets		210,916	164,645	231,811	221,223
Non-current Assets					
Property, plant and equipment	2	915,669	722,504	941,447	982,081
Intangible assets		31,322	22,245	29,986	26,853
Other non-current assets	3	-	1,717	-	-
Total Non-current Assets		946,991	746,466	971,433	1,008,934
Total Assets		1,157,907	911,111	1,203,244	1,230,157
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities					
Creditors and other payables		78,455	80,381	72,579	73,898
Repayment of surplus		17,822	-	9,209	-
Employee entitlements		144,390	107,137	139,750	143,751
Other current liabilities		-	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities		240,667	187,518	221,538	217,649
Non-current Liabilities					
Provisions		-	-	-	-
Employee entitlements		119,562	120,000	120,000	120,000
Other non-current liabilities		-	-	-	-
Total Non-current Liabilities		119,562	120,000	120,000	120,000
Total Liabilities		360,229	307,518	341,538	337,649
Taxpayers' Funds					
General funds		418,941	481,989	482,969	513,771
Revaluation reserve		378,737	121,604	378,737	378,737
Other reserves		-	-	-	-
Total Taxpayers' Funds		797,678	603,593	861,706	892,508
Total Liabilities and Taxpayers' Funds		1,157,907	911,111	1,203,244	1,230,157

Statement of Forecast Cash Flows for the year ending 30 June 2011

		2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Note	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities					
Receipts from:					
Crown		1,300,576	1,342,796	1,350,284	1,453,467
Department(s)		18,907	16,512	21,456	13,009
Other		11,013	9,108	11,748	9,060
Interest		6	-	-	-
Payments to:					
Suppliers		(266,347)	(300,566)	(262,626)	(260,971)
Employees		(966,236)	(980,027)	(1,020,630)	(1,060,083)
Capital charge		(35,963)	(40,540)	(60,109)	(64,660)
Goods and services tax (net)		4,216	249	(4,614)	665
Other operating activities		-	-	-	-
Net Cash from Operating Activities	4	66,172	47,532	35,509	90,487
Cash Flow from Investing Activities					
Receipts from:					
Sale of property, plant and equipment		3,455	1,000	2,418	1,710
Sale of intangible assets		-	-	-	-
Sale of other non-current assets		-	-	-	-
Purchase of:					
Property, plant and equipment		(116,143)	(109,600)	(93,246)	(111,800)
Intangible assets		-	(2,000)	(3,797)	(2,000)
Other non-current assets		-	-	-	-
Net Cash from Investing Activities		(112,688)	(110,600)	(94,625)	(112,090)
Cash Flow from Financing Activities					
Capital contribution		57,430	63,068	64,028	30,812
Other financing cash inflows		-	-	-	-
Repayment of surplus		-	-	(17,821)	(9,209)
Capital withdrawal		-	-	-	-
Other financing cash outflows		-	-	-	-
Net Cash from Financing Activities		57,430	63,068	46,207	21,603
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash		10,914	-	(12,909)	-
Cash at the beginning of the year		31,995	30,000	42,909	30,000
Cash at the end of the year		42,909	30,000	30,000	30,000

Statement of Significant Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with NZ IFRS requires judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are:

- **Long service leave and sick leave:** An independent actuarial valuation is undertaken by Aon Consulting New Zealand Ltd to estimate the value of long service leave at the year end. The value of long service leave obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. Two key assumptions used in calculating these liabilities are the discount rate and the salary inflation factor. Any changes in these assumptions will impact on the carrying amount of the liability. The interest rates on NZ Government bonds with terms of maturity that match closely to the estimated future cash outflows are considered in determining the discount rate. Historical salary patterns are considered in determining the salary inflation factor after obtaining advice from an independent actuary.
- **Property, Plant and Equipment:** Critical judgements in determining the remaining life of buildings and plant are made by Police and certified by Beca Valuation Ltd as part of the property revaluation.

Statement of Entity-Specific Accounting Policies

The New Zealand Police has applied the accounting policies set out in Statement of Accounting Policies Standard included in this document, except as stated below.

Reporting Entity

These are the prospective financial statements of New Zealand Police, prepared in accordance with section 38 of the Public Finance Act 1989.

New Zealand Police is a Government Department as defined by section 2 of the Public Finance Act 1989. For the purposes of financial reporting New Zealand Police is a public benefit entity.

Authorisation Statement

These forecast financial statements were authorised for issue by Howard Broad, Commissioner of Police on 22 April 2010. New Zealand Police is responsible for the forecast financial statements presented, including the appropriateness of the assumptions underlying the forecast financial statements and all other required disclosure.

Specific Accounting Policies

Land and buildings are recorded at fair value. Fair value is determined by Police and certified by an independent valuer using market-based evidence, unless insufficient market-based evidence exists, in which case they are valued at optimised depreciated replacement cost.

Land and buildings are revalued at least every five years. Additions between revaluations are recorded at cost.

Land and buildings were revalued as at 30 June 2009.

Any revaluation surplus arising on the revaluation of a class of asset is transferred directly to the asset revaluation reserve. A revaluation deficit in excess of the asset revaluation reserve balance for the class of fixed asset is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the period in which it arises.

Capital work in progress is valued at historical cost and on completion will be transferred to the appropriate asset category.

Other property, plant and equipment is initially recorded at cost.

Individual items of equipment costing less than \$5,000 are expensed in the year that they are purchased, with the exception of desktop computer equipment. All desktop computer equipment is capitalised.

Provision is made for any permanent impairment in the value of non-current assets.

Artefacts and relics held in the Police Museum are recorded at nil value.

Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis at the following rates:

Class of Asset	Depreciation rate
Freehold land	Not depreciated
Buildings	2.5-10%
Plant and equipment	15-50%
Vessels	4.5-25%
Furniture/fitings	10%
Motor vehicles	17%
Communication and computer assets	20-25%

Depreciation commences in the month of acquisition and is not charged in the month of sale.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated remaining useful lives, whichever is the shorter.

Monetary assets and liabilities held or owing in foreign currency are translated to New Zealand dollars at the closing exchange rate. The resulting unrealised exchange gains or losses are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Police derives revenue through the provision of outputs to the Crown, and for services to third parties. Such revenue is recognised when earned and is reported in the financial period to which it relates.

Cash is defined as including petty cash holdings and bank accounts.

Foreign currency transactions are converted to New Zealand dollars using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Where a forward exchange contract has been used to establish the price of a transaction, the forward exchange rate specified in that foreign exchange contract is used to convert that transaction to New Zealand dollars. Consequently, no exchange gain or loss resulting from the difference between the forward exchange contract rate and the spot exchange rate on the date of settlement is recognised.

Monetary assets and liabilities held or owing in foreign currency are translated to New Zealand dollars at the closing exchange rate. The resulting unrealised exchange gains or losses are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Police is party to financial instruments as part of its normal operations. Financial instruments used by Police consist of bank accounts, Crown receivables, accounts receivable, accounts payable and foreign currency forward contracts. Police enters into the foreign currency forward contracts to hedge currency transactions. Apart from foreign currency forward contracts, all financial instruments are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position. Revenue and expenses in relation to all financial instruments are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Costs are allocated to output expenses based upon activity profiles assigned to staff positions. For support services which do not directly deliver outputs, the allocation of cost is based on an assessed consumption of that service. Actual salary rates are used for costing.

Provision is made in respect of Police's liability for annual leave, shift workers' leave, long service leave, retirement leave and time off in lieu. Provisions for annual leave, shift workers' leave and time off in lieu have been measured on nominal values on an actual entitlement basis using current rates of pay.

Provisions for long service leave and retirement leave have been measured on an actuarial basis based on the present value of expected future entitlements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 1 - Operating Expenses

	2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Operating expenses include:				
Consultants' fees	3,304	3,500	3,640	3,713
Overseas travel	17,762	18,000	12,667	12,920
Domestic travel	6,301	6,500	5,702	5,816
Other	232,511	270,209	239,220	274,780
Total	259,878	298,209	261,229	296,406

Note 2 - Property, Plant and Equipment

2010/11	Land \$000	Buildings \$000	Plant and Equipment \$000	Vehicles \$000	Furniture & Fittings \$000	Total \$000
Cost or revaluation						
Balance at the beginning of the year	168,834	645,105	332,610	131,901	19,923	1,298,373
Additions	-	, 47,000	43,300	18,500	3,000	111,800
Disposals	-	-	-	(20,000)	-	(20,000)
Balance as at 30 June 2011	168,834	692,105	375,910	130,401	22,923	1,390,173
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses						
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	59,469	219,877	63,184	14,396	356,926
Depreciation expense	-	19,064	33,184	17,468	450	70,166
Depreciation on disposals	-	-	-	(19,000)	-	(19,000)
Balance as at 30 June 2011	-	78,533	253,061	61,652	14,846	408,092
Carrying amount as at 30 June 2011	168,834	613,572	122,849	68,749	8,077	982,081

	Land \$000	Buildings \$000	Plant and Equipment \$000	Vehicles \$000	Furniture & Fittings \$000	Total \$000
2009/10						
Cost or revaluation						
Balance at the beginning of the year	168,834	625,205	281,510	132,601	16,923	1,225,073
Additions	-	19,900	51,100	19,300	3,000	93,300
Disposals	-	-	-	(20,000)	-	(20,000)
Balance as at 30 June 2010	168,834	645,105	332,610	131,901	19,923	1,298,373
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses						
Balance as at 1 July 2009	-	40,864	189,152	65,460	13,928	309,404
Depreciation expense	-	18,605	30,725	16,724	468	66,522
Eliminate on disposal	-	-	-	(19,000)	-	(19,000)
Balance as at 30 June 2010	-	59,469	219,877	63,184	14,396	356,926
Carrying amount as at 30 June 2010	168,834	585,636	112,733	68,717	5,527	941,447

Note 3 - Other Non-Current Assets

	2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Buildings	-	367	-	-
Land	-	1,350	-	-
Total	-	1,717	-	-

The property at 351-361 Church Street, Palmerston North was held for sale on 30 June 2008 is no longer classified as held for sale. The offer for sale has been withdrawn during the year as there is likely to be restrictive covenants placed on the property by the Historic Places Trust. Until this is confirmed the property is not being marketed for sale.

Note 4 - Net Surplus Reconciliation of Net Surplus to Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities

	2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Net surplus	3,172	(10)	9,209	(10)
Add (less) non-cash items:				
Depreciation and amortisation expense	62,573	64,751	71,655	75,299
Total non-cash items	62,573	64,751	71,655	75,299
Add (less) items classified as investing or financial activities:				
Gain (loss) on disposal of property	571	-	(1,418)	(710)
Add (less) movements in working capital items:				
Inc/(Dec) in accounts payable	(4,687)	317	447	824
Inc/(Dec) in accounts receivable	(1,597)	190	2,303	(81)
Inc/(Dec) in employee entitlements	44,173	4,000	(4,204)	4,000
Inc/(Dec) in debtors Crown	(40,515)	(21,716)	(36,025)	10,697
Inc/(Dec) in inventories	(1,288)	-	-	-
Inc/(Dec) in prepayments	1,694	-	(82)	0
Inc/(Dec) in accrued expenses	2,076	-	(1,762)	165
Net working capital movements	(144)	(17,209)	(39,323)	15,605
Net cash flows from operating activities	66,172	47,532	40,123	90,184

Forecast Financial Statements

Serious Fraud Office

Statement of Forecast Comprehensive Income for the year ending 30 June 2011

		2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Note	Actual \$'000	In 2009 Budget \$'000	Estimated Actual \$'000	Budgeted \$'000
Income					
Crown		5,562	7,250	7,360	7,360
Department(s)		101	110	101	101
Other revenue		-	9	9	9
Gains		6	-	-	-
Interest		-	-	-	-
Total Income		5,669	7,369	7,470	7,470
Expenses					
Personnel		3,732	4,131	3,770	4,382
Operating	1	1,723	2,916	2,682	2,607
Depreciation and amortisation		167	241	149	356
Capital charge		29	81	81	125
Finance costs		-	-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	-
Total Expenses		5,651	7,369	6,682	7,470
Net Surplus / (Deficit)		18	-	788	-
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income		18	-	788	-

Statement of Forecast Changes in Taxpayers' Funds for the year ending 30 June 2011

		2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Note	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Balance at 1 July					
General funds		387	1,077	1,077	1,077
Revaluation reserve		-	-	-	-
Other reserves		-	-	-	-
Taxpayers' Funds Opening Balance		387	1,077	1,077	1,077
Changes in Taxpayers' Funds					
Comprehensive income for the period		18	-	788	-
Repayment of surplus		(18)	-	(788)	-
Capital contribution		690	-	-	-
Capital withdrawal		-	-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	-
Total Changes in Taxpayers' Funds		690	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June					
General funds		1,077	1,077	1,077	1,077
Revaluation reserve		-	-	-	-
Other reserves		-	-	-	-
Taxpayers' Funds Closing Balance		1,077	1,077	1,077	1,077

Forecast Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2011

		2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Note	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Assets					
Current Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents		855	418	1,889	513
Debtors and other receivables		58	25	28	25
Prepayments		48	18	20	25
Inventories		-	-	-	-
Other current assets		-	-	-	-
Total Current Assets		961	461	1,937	563
Non-current Assets					
Property, plant and equipment		792	1,013	692	698
Intangible assets		2	7	9	242
Other non-current assets		-	-	-	-
Total Non-current Assets		794	1,020	701	940
Total Assets		1,755	1,481	2,638	1,503
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities					
Creditors and other payables		408	233	484	262
Repayment of surplus		18	-	788	-
Employee entitlements		248	171	285	160
Other current liabilities		-	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities		674	404	1,557	422
Non-current Liabilities					
Provisions		-	-	-	-
Employee entitlements		4	-	4	4
Other non-current liabilities		-	-	-	-
Total Non-current Liabilities		4	-	4	4
Total Liabilities		678	404	1,561	426
Taxpayers' Funds					
General funds		1,077	1,077	1,077	1,077
Revaluation reserve		-	-	-	-
Other reserves		-	-	-	-
Total Taxpayers' Funds		1,077	1,077	1,077	1,077
Total Liabilities and Taxpayers' Funds		1,755	1,481	2,638	1,503

Statement of Forecast Cash Flows for the year ending 30 June 2011

		2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Note	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities					
Receipts from:					
Crown		5,563	7,250	7,360	7,360
Department(s)		74	110	101	101
Other		(3)	9	-	-
Interest		-	-	-	-
Payments to:					
Suppliers		(1,694)	(2,956)	(2,607)	(2,974)
Employees		(3,554)	(4,088)	(3,680)	(4,429)
Capital charge		(29)	(81)	(81)	(125)
Goods and services tax (net)		(22)	-	-	-
Other operating activities		-	-	-	-
Net Cash from Operating Activities	2	335	244	1,093	(67)
Cash Flow from Investing Activities					
Receipts from:					
Sale of property, plant and equipment		31	-	9	9
Sale of intangible assets		-	-	-	-
Sale of other non-current assets		-	-	-	-
Purchase of:					
Property, plant and equipment		(678)	(510)	(45)	(290)
Intangible assets		-	(10)	(5)	(240)
Other non-current assets		-	-	-	-
Net Cash from Investing Activities		(647)	(520)	(41)	(521)
Cash Flow from Financing Activities					
Capital contribution		690	-	-	-
Other financing cash inflows		-	-	-	-
Repayment of surplus		(204)	(6)	(18)	(788)
Capital withdrawal		-	-	-	-
Other financing cash outflows		-	-	-	-
Net Cash from Financing Activities		486	(6)	(18)	(788)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash		174	(282)	1,034	(1,376)
Cash at the beginning of the year		681	700	855	1,889
Cash at the end of the year		855	418	1,889	513

Statement of Significant Assumptions

These forecast financial statements have been compiled on the basis of existing government policies and Ministerial expectations at the time the statements were finalised.

The main assumption is that the Serious Fraud Office's activities will remain substantially the same, but the capability will be increased following December 2009 Cabinet decision and an organisation review, which was completed in April 2010.

Statement of Entity-Specific Accounting Policies

The Serious Fraud Office has applied the accounting policies set out in Statement of Accounting Policies Standard included in this document, except as stated below.

Reporting Entity

These are the prospective financial statements of Serious Fraud Office, prepared in accordance with section 38 of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Serious Fraud Office is a Government Department as defined by section 2 of the Public Finance Act 1989. For the purposes of financial reporting Serious Fraud Office is a public benefit entity.

Authorisation Statement

These forecast financial statements were authorised for issue by Serious Fraud Office on 14 April 2010. The Serious Fraud Office is responsible for the forecast financial statements presented, including the appropriateness of the assumptions underlying the forecast financial statements and all other required disclosure.

Specific Accounting Policies

The Serious Fraud Office has applied the accounting policies set out in Statement of Accounting Policies Standard included in this document.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 1 - Operating Expenses

	2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Operating expenses include:				
Consultants' fees	35	25	144	150
Overseas travel	39	37	45	50
Domestic travel	255	184	186	200
Rental and leasing cost	495	486	545	538
Other	899	2,184	1,762	1,669
Total operating expenses	1,723	2,916	2,682	2,607

Note 2 - Reconciliation of Net Surplus to Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities for the year ending 30 June 2011

	2008/09	2009/10		2010/11
	Actual \$000	In 2009 Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budgeted \$000
Net surplus / (deficit)	18	-	788	-
Add/ (less) non-cash items				
Depreciation and amortisation expense	167	241	149	356
<i>Total non-cash items</i>	167	241	149	356
Add/ (less) items classified as investing or financing activities				
(Gains)/ losses on disposal property, plant and equipment	(6)	-	-	-
<i>Total items classified as investing or financing activities</i>	(6)	-	-	-
Add/ (less) movements in working capital items				
(Inc)/ Dec in debtors and other receivables	(24)	33	30	3
(Inc)/ Dec in prepayments	(35)	30	28	(5)
Inc/ (Dec) in creditors and other payables	108	21	61	(296)
Inc/ (Dec) in employee entitlements	107	(77)	37	(125)
Net movements in working capital items	156	7	156	(423)
Add/ (less) movements in non-current liabilities				
Inc/ (Dec) in non-current provisions	-	(4)	-	-
Inc/ (Dec) in employee entitlements	-	-	-	-
Net cash from operating activities	335	244	1,093	(67)