



**ACT  
Policing**

# Annual Report

2023–24

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For general information about the Australian Federal Police (AFP), of which ACT Policing is the community policing arm, visit [afp.gov.au](https://afp.gov.au).

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## ACT Policing

Wednesday, 25 September 2024

Minister for Police and Crime Prevention  
ACT Legislative Assembly  
London Circuit  
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Minister,

I am pleased to submit ACT Policing's Annual Report for the financial year 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024.

The report has been prepared in accordance with:

- Section 10 of the *Policing Arrangement between the Commonwealth and the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) Government for the provision of police services in the ACT*
- Section 16 of the *Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police and Crime Prevention, Australian Federal Police Commissioner and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT for the provision of policing services to the ACT 2022-26*
- *The Australian Federal Police Act 1979 (Cth) and the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (Cth).*

In accordance with section 10 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014 (Cth)*, I hereby certify that ACT Policing, operating under the Australian Federal Police, has prepared fraud risk assessments and fraud control plans and has in place appropriate fraud prevention, detection investigation and reporting mechanism. As an arm of the Australian Federal Police, ACT Policing is encompassed in all reasonable measures made by the Australian Federal Police to minimise the incidence of fraud in the agency and to investigate and recover proceeds of fraud against the agency.

I certify that the report is an honest and accurate account and that all material information in relation to section 16 of the Purchase Agreement for ACT Policing during the period 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 has been included.

In line with section 6 of the *Annual Reports (Government Agencies) Act 2004 (ACT)*, and with specific provisions concerning tabling and presenting annual reports in an election year, I understand that the 2023-24 financial year report is to be tabled in the ACT Legislative Assembly on the second sitting day after the election is held.

Yours sincerely,

Deputy Commissioner Scott Lee APM  
Chief Police Officer for the ACT

Chief Police Officer for the ACT  
/ GPO Box 401 Canberra ACT 2601  
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POLICING FOR A SAFER AUSTRALIA

ABN 17 864 931 143

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Pictured above: ACT Policing First Nations Liaison Officers with Deputy Chief Police Officer Doug Boudry (second from right) celebrating NAIDOC Week 2023 at Wreck Bay NSW.

## Acknowledgement of country

The Australian Federal Police acknowledges the traditional owners and custodians of country throughout Australia and acknowledges their continuing connection to land, sea and community.

We pay our respects to the people, the cultures and the Elders past, present and emerging.



# 01

## Chief Police Officer's Foreword

- » New Domestic and Family Violence Investigations Unit
- » Operation Dongara
- » Cultural literacy training
- » High-visibility policing
- » Operation TORIC (Targeting of Recidivists in Canberra)
- » Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Report

It is a privilege to present the ACT Policing Annual Report for 2023–24 as the Chief Police Officer for the ACT (CPO). We strive to deliver a professional and effective service to the people of Canberra and to enhance the safety of the community and I have every confidence that we are doing that right across ACT Policing.

We continue to strive to be a police force that is innovative, intelligence led and community centric and I am proud to inform the community of the following achievements and developments that emphasise our progress in these areas.

### **New Domestic and Family Violence Investigations Unit**

I was proud to be joined by Minister Gentleman in June 2024 to announce the creation of a new Domestic and Family Violence Investigations Unit, a first for the ACT.

This will see our existing Family Violence Unit expanded, with 23 ACT Policing officers solely dedicated to investigating the highest risk domestic and family violence offenders.

In 2024 alone we have already responded to almost 2,000 domestic and family violence incidents, and the creation of this team is intended to alleviate some of the pressure on our General Duties members and provide greater support to victims in our community.

Every Canberran should feel safe in their own home. Unfortunately, instances of domestic and family violence continue to occur and reporting of these matters increases as the public's understanding of this issue grows.

What we have seen recently in the ACT is domestic and family violence offences including homicides, violent threats, assaults, stalking and intimate image abuse.

Given the scale of the issue around domestic and family violence both in the ACT and also nationally we saw this initiative as crucial to maintain community safety.

This unit will also include an intelligence capability to better inform ACT Policing around domestic and family violence risks within the ACT.

We hope that these new teams will not only improve outcomes for victim-survivors but also assist General Duties officers who are our first responders to these incidents.

I want the community to feel reassured that my police officers work incredibly hard to support victims and ensure offenders are put before court.

### **Operation Dongara**

I would like to recognise the work of everyone involved in facilitating the recent Guest of Government visits, particularly the June 2024 visit from the Chinese Premier of the State Council of The People's Republic of China.

Their diligent planning, response activity and professionalism ensured this was a successful visit with minimal disruption to the Canberra community.

The success of Operation Dongara came down to the extensive planning and attention to detail shown by not only members in the Emergency Management and Planning Team but also members from across ACT Policing and the Australian Federal Police who were able to contribute their unique skillsets.

Thanks to each member that supported this Guest of Government visit. It went smoothly with minimal disruption and only one arrest being made. The professionalism with which our members conducted themselves and the planning and resourcing we were able to bring to this task were essential to this success.

## Cultural literacy training

A key priority for ACT Policing is community partnerships, with a particular focus on First Nations and Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) communities.

At the time of publication more than 750 police officers and professional staff from ACT Policing have completed the First Nations Cultural Literacy Training Program (FNCLTP).

Effective policing cannot be achieved without the confidence and trust of the community and this training equips our officers with a broad understanding of the First Nations community's experience with police and encourages officers to challenge their own cultural assumptions and biases.

## High-visibility policing

Although we are a very safe city, I appreciate that events in other parts of the country do influence our community and the community's sense of wellbeing.

In April 2024 I, and I imagine all Australians, was horrified to hear of the critical incident that unfolded at Bondi Junction Westfield where six people lost their lives. These kinds of incidents hit hard and can shake community confidence.

To reassure the Canberra public that we are committed to their everyday safety, we increased prevention-focussed high-visibility patrols of General Duties officers at several of the major shopping centres across Canberra. The response from the community was overwhelmingly supportive of these additional patrols and I thank the public for their continued confidence in and support of ACT Policing.

## Operation TORIC (Targeting of Recidivists in Canberra)

Operation TORIC was established in August 2022 in response to anti-social behaviour on our roads and focuses on the identification and apprehension of high-risk-high-harm and recidivist offenders, who place the community and ACT Policing members in danger.

I am proud to say that in August 2024, Operation TORIC recorded its 500th apprehension. Since its inception, Operation TORIC has laid more than 1,470 charges targeting recidivist offenders involved in motor vehicle thefts, burglaries, robberies, associated dangerous driving and other crimes in the ACT.

Of those charged, 200 were on bail at the time of their arrest while 118 were subject to conditions such as Good Behaviour Orders, Intensive Corrections Orders, or on Parole.

Operation TORIC's continued focuses on strategies to break the cycle of recidivist behaviour and reoffending has had significant impact in protecting innocent members of the community at risk by those who are engaged in dangerous, criminal behaviour.

## Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Report

In June this year, the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Steering Committee's report into sexual violence was released which detailed the work that all relevant agencies in the ACT can do to improve the experience for victim-survivors of sexual assault.

The report's case studies highlighted the need for continual training programs that include the full spectrum of sexual violence and expectations of police by victim-survivors.



ACT Policing continues to review these issues to improve service delivery and support for people who report a sexual assault.

The long-term focus for ACT Policing is to support victim-survivors at the center of the process so their voices are heard in relation to how their matter proceeds.

An Oversight Committee was established in response to Recommendation 15, supported by a working group consisting of the ACT Policing review team, ACT Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) and Victim Support ACT (VSACT). The working group is chaired by the Office of the Coordinator-General for Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence.

A dataset of sexual offences over an 18-month period of the review was agreed by the working group. All sexual assault matters (684) that were reported to ACT Policing between 1 July 2020 and 31 December 2021 and not progressed to charge have been reviewed.

Several matters were identified as potentially requiring further action, with referral to VSACT for victim-survivor re-engagement to be conducted prior to any re-investigation. The number of matters for potential re-investigation is currently at 169.

On 30 April 2024 the Sexual Assault (Police) Review (the Co-Chairs Report) was publicly released.

From this report there are 28 recommendations that will now be considered with the ACT Government and partners, to continue to refine ACT Policing processes and systems to ensure that our response to these serious crimes is victim-survivor centred and meets community expectations.

Before the report was released ACT Policing began improvements, including:

- Strengthening ACT Criminal Investigations by adding an additional Detective Inspector with specific oversight of the Sexual Offences Child Abuse (SOCA) area.
- Embedding a specialist prosecutor within the ACT Policing Sexual Assault and Child Abuse Team (SACAT).
- The ACT Policing review team and the Crime Manager for SOCA have been in consultation with ACT Policing Victim's Rights Policy to address recommendations from the early stages of the Sexual Assault (Police) Review.
- The SOCA investigative function was internally reviewed in 2021 and ACT Policing is working through implementing those recommendations. This was conducted prior to the Sexual Assault (Police) Review being released.
- Creation of an additional Sergeant role to provide increased specialist support to the SOCA and Criminal Investigations teams with a specific focus on training, reviewing briefs of evidence, stakeholder engagement and coordination.
- Introduction of direct reporting for victim support agencies to assist victim-survivors in coming forward to report to police.

Sexual assaults are an inherently challenging crime to investigate and to see through to successful prosecution. ACT Policing is dedicated to continually reviewing the manner in which we investigate crime with a focus on the best outcome for victim-survivors. ACT Policing had already implemented a number of reforms which have resulted in an increase in charging with 625 sexual offence charges laid in the 2022–23 financial year, and 534 laid in the 2023–24 financial year.

The ACT is an evolving and significantly expanding community and as the population grows so too

will the demand for our services.

What is evident is that we have a workforce of dedicated and committed members who are doing the very best they can to support the Canberra community, as well as each other, and I commend them for all of the work they do.

I also want to recognise and show my appreciation for our corporate staff whose hard work behind the scenes cannot be overrated.

Looking forward, ACT Policing will continue to look at new ways to address issues our community is facing and I am eager to embrace both the challenges and successes that are ahead.



**Deputy Commissioner Scott Lee APM**

Chief Police Officer for the ACT

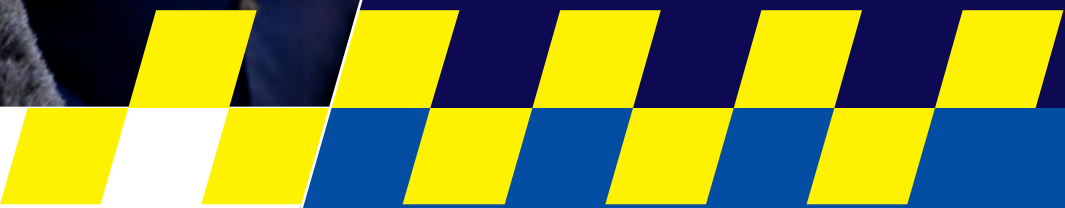






# 02

## Ministerial Direction



This Ministerial Direction is issued under section 7 of the Policing Arrangement between the Ministers of the Commonwealth and Australian Capital Territory (ACT) Governments and outlines the ACT Government's priorities and expectations for the Australian Federal Police (AFP) and more specifically the Chief Police Officer for the ACT (CPO). This Direction is to be read in conjunction with the 2022–2026 Purchase Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services, the AFP Commissioner and the CPO. This Direction supersedes and revokes the Direction issued on 28 October 2019.

The ACT Government is committed to the community's wellbeing including ensuring Canberrans are, and feel, safe and secure around their homes, community and on-line. ACT Policing plays a key role in supporting the ACT Government's commitment to Safety domain in the Wellbeing Framework. My expectation is that ACT Policing delivers all functions under the Policing Arrangement 2017 and 2022–2026 Purchase Agreement and will focus its activities to keep the peace and preserve public safety within the ACT.

In the current environment, the expected focus areas for ACT Policing are:

### **Transition to the Police Service Model**

- Continue transitioning to a more prevention and community-focused Police Services Model (PSM) that better supports ACT Government and community priorities. The PSM will be intelligence led, evidence based, agile and mobile, and systemic.
- Enhance digital engagement to ensure ACT Policing continues to evolve in line with community expectations.

### **Reducing the overrepresentation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people**

- As part of the ACT Government's justice reinvestment strategy and the focus on pillar one of the Reducing Recidivism in the ACT by 25% by 2025 (RR25by25) Plan, in recognition of the disadvantages and challenges facing the ACT's First Nations community and national work to close the gap on this disadvantage, work with the ACT Government to support the community to help reduce overrepresentation in the criminal justice system.
- Design and implement an ACT Policing engagement framework in consultation with the ACT's First Nations community. This includes implementing agreed recommendations from the Ombudsman report on *ACT Policing's administrative framework for engagement with the ACT Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community* that relate to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

### **Implement effective sexual assault prevention and responses**

- Focus on the priority of effectively responding to sexual violence against children and adults as a strategic crime type. Work together with the Coordinator-General for Family Safety to implement the ACT Government's response to the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Steering Committee's recommendations in the Listen, Take Action to Prevent, Believe and Heal report.
- Continue to review and improve ACT Policing operations' response to sexual violence where care of the victim survivor is the core consideration.

### **Raising the age of minimum criminal responsibility**

- Support the ACT Government's priority reform to raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility in the territory. Continue engagement with key ACT Government directorates to identify areas of consideration in supporting the transition to these arrangements.



## Combat dangerous driving

- Work with key areas of ACT Government to combat dangerous driving in both prevention and post-incident response.
- Take action to improve road safety, with emphasis on reducing road trauma experienced by vulnerable road users and combating anti-social and dangerous behaviours including speeding and driving while impaired or distracted.

## Countering terrorism and violent extremism

- Continue to counter the threat of terrorism and violent extremism by strengthening the safety of the ACT's public places in line with national strategies and best practice; and developing a fixated threat capability to meet the Government's obligations under the October 2017 Council of Australian Governments agreement.

In addition to a focus on these specific priority areas, it is my expectation that ACT Policing will continue to provide a professional, effective and efficient policing service to the ACT community. This should be achieved through evidence-based and innovative policing strategies to meet the outcomes of the 2022–2026 Purchase Agreement to reduce crime, increase public safety and engage with community and partners locally and nationally.

In achieving this, I expect ACT Policing to:

- **Remain adaptive to the changing environment**
  - Continue to work with ACT Government and the community to build understanding of the resource pressures and impacts on community policing in responding to and building permanent capabilities to address, significant natural disasters, pandemics and resultant social political and protest activity.
- **Collaborate effectively with ACT Government, its agencies and stakeholders**
  - Be transparent and responsive, and actively engage with partner agencies on holistic approaches to complex social issues in support of the ACT Government's policy agenda.
- **Maintain an efficient, effective workforce**
  - Maintain a diverse and inclusive workforce that is committed to the wellbeing and health of its people so that it can continue to deliver a professional, innovative and effective policing service in a dynamic environment for the ACT community.

I note that Clauses 3 and 6 of the 2022–2026 Purchase Agreement introduce a new requirement for ACT Policing to publish an annual CPO Statement of Intent (SOI). I look forward to receiving the strategies and plans that ACT Policing will put in place to address the ACT Government's key priorities and this Ministerial Direction, and ACT Policing's report on progress and outcomes against the SOI in the ACT Policing Annual Report.

Yours sincerely



**Mick Gentleman MLA**

Minister for Police and Emergency Services  
28 September 2022





# 03

## ACT Policing at a Glance

- » Our Role
- » Our Mission
- » Our Intent
- » Our Values
- » Our Governance
- » Our Budget
- » Our Approach
- » Our Performance
- » Our Challenges
- » Our People
- » Our Future
- » Our Community



## Our Role

Through the 2022–26 Purchase Agreement with the Australian Federal Police (AFP), ACT Policing is responsible for providing quality and effective policing services to the people of the ACT. We do this in partnership with the community and the ACT Government.

## Our Mission

Our mission is to keep the peace and preserve public safety within the ACT.

## Our Intent

We strive to deliver a professional, innovative and effective policing service in an ever-changing environment for the ACT community.

## Our Values

We pride ourselves on being a values-driven organisation. Our core values of integrity, commitment, excellence, accountability, fairness, respect and trust represent our principles and standards – the values we uphold in performing our professional duties.



## Our Governance

The key documents which govern the delivery of policing services to the ACT are the Policing Arrangement, the 2022–26 Purchase Agreement and the Ministerial Direction.

### Policing Arrangement

The AFP is a statutory authority established by the Federal Parliament under the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979* (the AFP Act). The AFP delivers policing services to the ACT as a separate outcome under a contractual arrangement between the Commonwealth Government and the ACT Government.

### 2022–26 Purchase Agreement

The Policing Arrangement provides for the negotiation of a 2022–26 Purchase Agreement between the AFP and the ACT Government. The agreement details the outcomes, outputs, performance measures, targets and facilities to be provided, and the powers and obligations of the Minister for Police and Crime Prevention and the Chief Police Officer (CPO), as well as associated administrative arrangements.

The main shared ACT Government Outcomes are:

- **Prevent Crime** – Prevent crime and violence.
- **Reduce Recidivism** – Reduce repeat offending.
- **Prevent Road Deaths and Trauma** – Collaborate with partner agencies to improve and promote road safety through education, innovation and targeted enforcement.

The main ACT Policing Operational Outcomes are:

- **Divert** – Increase support for early intervention and diversion.
- **Disrupt** – Proactive operations to prevent and disrupt crime.
- **Respond** – Responsiveness to calls and incidents taking into consideration public and police safety.
  - Respond to emergencies and disasters.
- **Enforce** – Increase police proceedings through both court and non-court outcomes.
- **Community Confidence** – Increase community confidence in police.
  - Enhance and strengthen resilience of communities.
  - Increase support for early intervention and diversion.

### Alignment with ACT Government Priorities

The Policing Arrangement allows the Minister for Police and Crime Prevention to provide general directions to ACT Policing (in writing) through a Ministerial Direction. The Ministerial Direction gives guidance on specific areas of focus relating to policy, priorities and goals for the provision of police services, without issuing directions on operational matters (see Chapter 2: Ministerial Direction).

### Chief Police Officer’s Statement of Intent

ACT Policing publishes an annual CPO’s Statement of Intent (SOI), which sets out strategies and plans that ACT Policing will implement to address the ACT Government’s key priorities and the Ministerial Direction. Achievements against the SOI will be recorded in ACT Policing Annual Reports.

Further details of the Policing Arrangement, the 2022–26 Purchase Agreement, the Ministerial Direction and the CPO’s SOI are available on ACT Policing’s website at: [www.police.act.gov.au/about-us/government-directions](http://www.police.act.gov.au/about-us/government-directions).



## Our Budget

Under the 2022–26 Purchase Agreement the funding provided by the ACT Government to the AFP for delivery of policing services in 2023–24 was \$215.537 million.

The total price includes enabling costs and direct funding from the Justice and Community Safety Directorate (JaCS) for crime prevention initiatives (see Chapter 8: Financials).

## Our Approach

Our approach is underpinned by a series of strategies and initiatives that support the outcomes set out in the Performance Measure Framework:

### Prevent Crime

Continuing support of the ACT Property Crime Prevention Strategy, by promoting innovative and enduring crime prevention strategies and reducing the opportunities for crime to occur or reoccur.

Enhancing our response to and the investigation of offences by forging strong relationships with stakeholders to facilitate whole-of-government and cross-jurisdictional information sharing and collaboration.

Applying technology and forensic science capabilities, and effectively harnessing intelligence from a wide range of sources.

Providing effective and efficient support to the judicial process by maintaining a robust partnership with the ACT DPP and delivering high-standard briefs in a timely manner.

Facilitating a more efficient criminal justice system with an emphasis on timely preventative justice measures and judicial processes.

### Reduce Recidivism

ACT Policing Intelligence continues to work with ACT Policing Proactive Intervention and Diversion Team in producing measurement and analytical tools for the purpose of understanding and treating recidivism and reducing impacts on the ACT community.

### Prevent Road Deaths and Trauma

The ACT Government works closely with ACT Policing to develop and implement strategies to improve road safety and reduce anti-social and dangerous driving behaviours. These include joint education campaigns in line with the Road Safety Calendar, focused on improving road culture and driving behaviour. Additional initiatives include Operation TORIC and periodic high-visibility traffic enforcement operations on the ACT's roads.

ACT Policing will continue to enforce the ACT's laws and interact with those drivers that choose to do the wrong thing on the ACT's roads.

Police continue to witness and prosecute dangerous driving incidents that include parts of the 'fatal 5' – impaired driving (alcohol and drug), failing to stop at intersections, excessive speeding, not wearing a seatbelt and driving while distracted – as well as driving on the wrong side of the road and failing to stop for police.

## Our Performance

ACT Policing's performance is measured by the Performance Measure Framework, which incorporates two major sets of outcomes and a series of strategies, initiatives and targets, as articulated in the 2022–26 Purchase Agreement.

The overarching budgetary goal of the 2022–26 Purchase Agreement is to work in partnership with the community, to create a safer and more secure ACT through the provision of quality policing services. The Performance Measure Framework aims to enhance accountability for the delivery of services, and provide clear links between ACT Policing's outcomes, outputs, strategies and individual measures.

ACT Policing's two sets of Outcomes (Shared ACT Government Outcomes and ACT Policing Operational Outcomes) are supported by 21 Performance Measures.

Performance Measures are described in detail in *Chapter 4: Performance Analysis*.



## Our Challenges

Major challenges and demands presented to ACT Policing during 2023–24 included:

- **Officer safety:** Officer safety is of the utmost importance. The ACT is continuing to see police officers and the community put at risk by recidivist dangerous drivers, including fail-to-stop offenders.
- **Dangerous driving and fatalities:** 2023–24 saw eight fatalities on our roads. Dangerous driving is a concern and there were many incidents where offenders repeatedly ignored court conditions and reoffended while on bail.
- **Resourcing:** Meeting the complexity and high demand of incidents reported to police is an ongoing challenge. However, ACT Policing continues to be flexible and respond to emerging priorities in the ACT.
- **Increased demand for priority response:** Over the last five years the number of Triple Zero (000) calls to the Police Operations Centre have increased. The centre now receives over 3,000 per month.
- **Drugs of dependence legislation:** In response to the announcement of new drug decriminalisation legislation in October 2022, ACT Policing has continued its work with ACT Health partners to support harm minimisation and health protection initiatives for the safety and wellbeing of all ACT residents.
- **Preparing ACT Policing for the future:** To meet the current and long-term needs of a diverse and growing ACT community, in addition to policing in an increasingly demanding and complex environment, ACT Policing is transitioning to a more community-focused model of police service.
- **Raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility:** ACT Policing is continuing to engage with key ACT Government directorates on the transition to these arrangements and proactive collaboration to ensure decision makers are fully informed about known and yet to be considered outcomes of the policy.
- **Crime and recidivism:** ACT Policing is targeting recidivism through early intervention and community engagement, in an overall approach to reduce crime in the ACT.
- **Domestic and family violence:** The Domestic and Family Violence Investigations Unit will continue to develop the secondary response model to provide a tailored and coordinated approach for both victim-survivors and perpetrators of domestic and family violence.
- **Sexual assault prevention and response:** ACT Policing will maintain its focus on providing and improving a victim-centric police response to sexual violence in our community, and continuing to work closely with victim support groups to deliver a high level of support and care to victim-survivors.
- **Serious and organised crime:** ACT Policing engages in prevention and disruption of serious and organised crime through targeting, disrupting and apprehending members of criminal gangs and seizing associated wealth derived from criminal activity.
- **Reducing the over-representation of First Nations peoples in the justice system:** ACT Policing conducts ongoing engagement with the local First Nations community to further develop solid, trusting relationships through open dialogue, enhancing our understanding of the challenges faced by First Nations peoples.





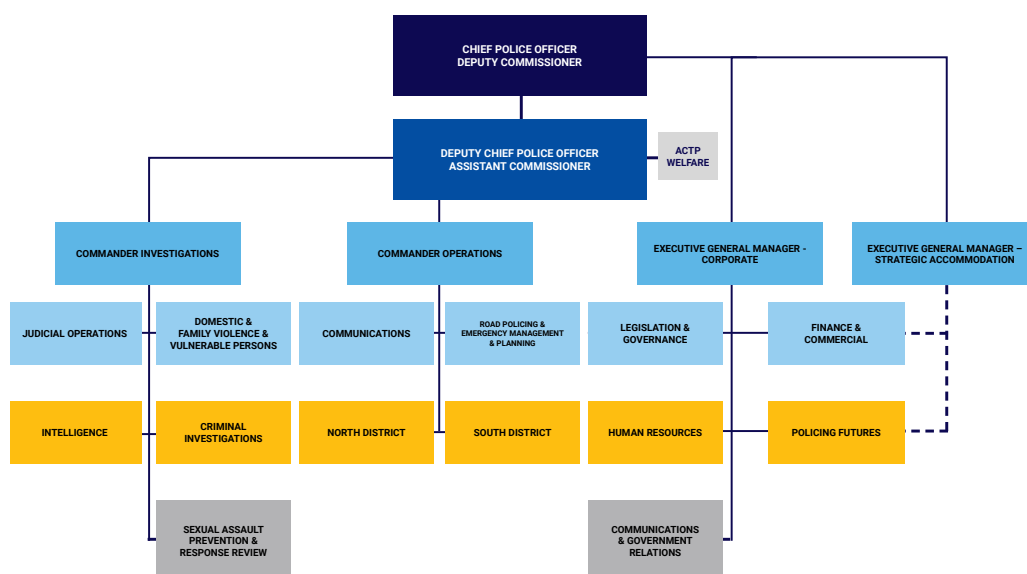
## Our People

The CPO is accountable to the ACT Minister for Police and Crime Prevention for the achievements and outcomes set out in the 2022–26 Purchase Agreement and Ministerial Direction.

The CPO is also responsible for the management of personnel and resources used to deliver police services to the ACT community. The CPO is supported by four functional streams: Deputy Chief Police Officer, Operations, Investigations and Corporate.

Information about ACT Policing personnel can be found at *Chapter 7: Staffing Profile*

**Figure 3.1.** ACT Policing organisational structure as at 30 June 2024







## Our Future

**At ACT Policing, we are working to evolve in line with new policing challenges and with our increasingly diverse and growing community to create an even safer Canberra.**

The ACT Policing Futures capability is continuing to ensure that ACT Policing delivers a sustainable, efficient and effective policing service to meet the current and long-term needs of the ACT community.

Through maintaining a focus on the foundational elements embedded through the ACT Government funded Police Services Model, ACT Policing can target resources where they are most effective, conduct focused crime prevention activities and focus on addressing the root causes of crime.

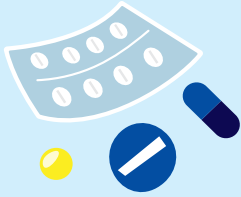
Areas of focus during 2023–24:

- Technology projects including the expansion of the Online Reporting Portal to include the ability for the community to report Dangerous Driving online, providing more choice and convenience for the community and enhancing ACT Policing's intelligence picture of driver behaviour; and the automation of the recording of Random Breath Testing statistics providing increased accuracy and an enhanced intelligence capability.
- Embedding the Research and Evaluation Capability, specifically:
  - The implementation of a Research and Evaluation framework ensuring fundamental principles are applied via a consistent and coordinated approach to research and evaluation projects with outcomes informing policing practices and methodologies
  - Building upon and creating new networks across academia and law enforcement to collaboratively inform contemporary policing challenges.
- Embedding the Continuous Improvement Capability resulting in the successful delivery of strategic aligned projects leading to new and enhanced processes and capabilities with improved data quality, driving internal efficiencies allowing a more effective direction of police resources.



## Our Community

ACT Policing is working to address ACT Government key priority policy objectives



**225**  
referrals  
to the Early  
Intervention and Drug  
Diversion Program



**500**  
arrests  
under Operation TORIC  
with a total of  
**1,470**  
charges  
since its inception in  
August 2022

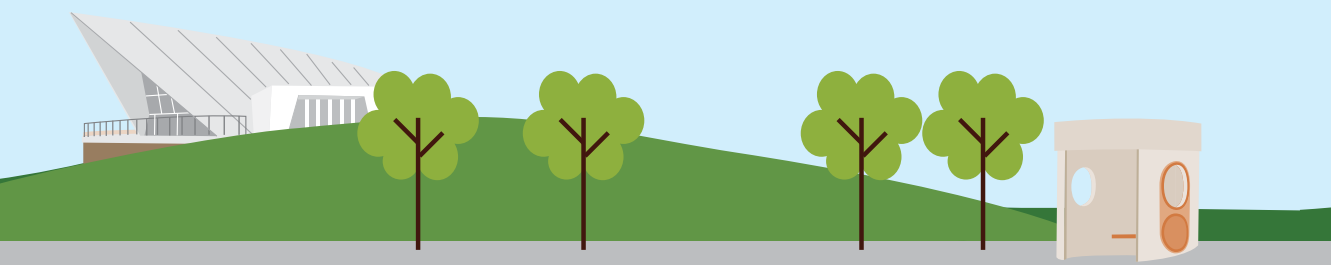
**6,295**  
referrals  
to SupportLink  
Services



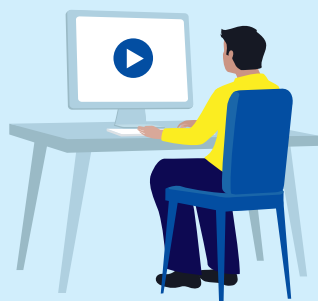
**11,522**  
Victim Liaison Officer  
contacts



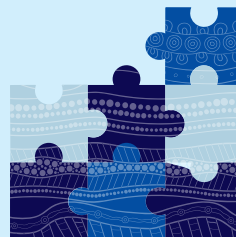
ThinkUKnow  
Program delivered to  
**11,319**  
students



More than  
**750**  
**members**  
have undertaken First Nations  
Cultural Literacy Training



**Advancing** the First  
Nations Liaison Officer  
Community of Practice  
Project



**Member** of the ACT  
Disability Justice  
Strategy Reference  
Group

Co-delivery of the  
**Living Safe Together**  
Intervention Program



**Establishment**  
of the Domestic  
and Family Violence  
Investigations Unit



## New program continues to enhance engagement with First Nations peoples and communities



More than 750 police officers and professional staff from ACT Policing have completed a *First Nations Cultural Literacy Training Program* since its commencement in October 2023.

This two-day program is based on the recognition of the diversity, richness and resilience of First Nations cultures, histories and experiences, as well as the ongoing impacts of colonisation, discrimination and trauma, including the role of police in that story.

It is intended that at the completion of the training members are able to effectively:

- identify their own and others' cultural filters
- interact effectively with people of different cultural perspectives
- demonstrate an understanding of social constraints in terms of power relationships
- put diversity issues in their historic context, demonstrating how social issues evolve over time.

This mandatory training course was developed after ACT Policing entered into a contractual arrangement, securing the services of the First Nations independently owned and operated company, ETM Perspectives Pty Ltd (ETMP). This company is partnering with the ACT Policing First Nations Working Group to deliver the Ombudsman's Own Motion Investigation recommendations; this includes leading engagement and consultation activities with First Nations peoples and community representatives.

The *First Nations Cultural Literacy Training Program* exposes the workforce to First Nations stories and perspectives, and highlights the realities of community experiences with police with an emphasis on demonstrating the value of building trusted relationships.

Course participants are encouraged to reflect, analyse and grow their emotional intelligence, in order to apply these new skills to work more effectively with First Nations peoples and communities.

Participants are given space to challenge their own cultural assumptions and biases, and question how these might affect interactions with First Nations communities in both professional and personal settings.

## Emergency Alert System proves its worth



In late 2023 ACT Policing extended the use of the Emergency Alert system, the national telephone warning system used by emergency services to send text and voice messages about potential emergencies to mobiles and landline phones.

Traditionally this system was only used for terrorism type incidents. ACT Policing collaborated with the ACT Emergency Services Agency (ESA) to update the overarching governance for the system, allowing its use to extend to a range of emergencies including high-risk missing persons, active shooter incidents or Amber Alerts.

ESA successfully uses the Emergency Alert System for incidents including fire, floods and significant storms.

The advantage of this warning system is that it can deliver messages to a specific geo-spatial area defined by the emergency service organisation issuing the message.

Within weeks of its inception by ACT Policing the system had its first success, being used to locate a missing 77-year-old woman.

The Pearce woman was reported missing by family on the afternoon of 17 October 2023 and a subsequent search of the surrounding area failed to locate her.

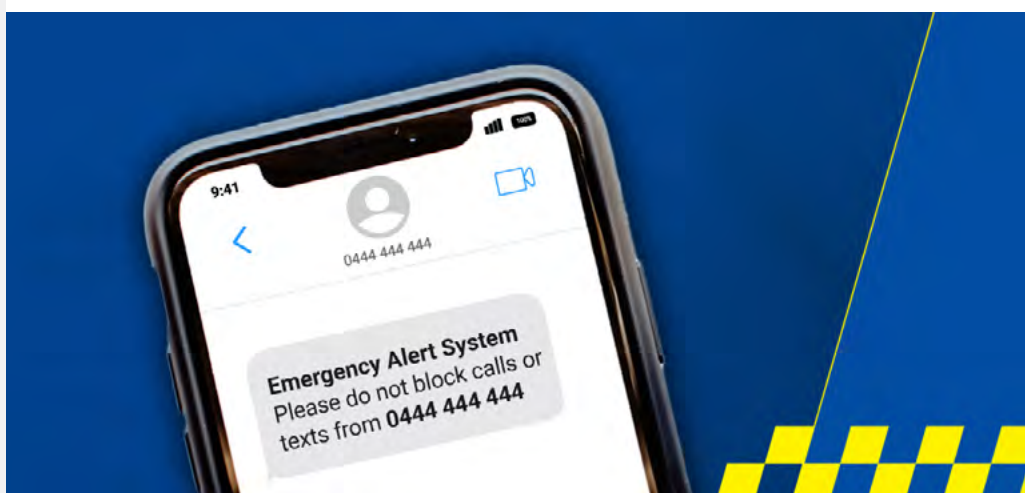
A media release and social media post were issued but the woman was still not able to be found.

With concerns for her welfare growing, about 10.15pm that evening a geo-located SMS Emergency Alert was issued, which went to more than 60,000 mobile phones in the Woden area.

The missing woman was located shortly before 11.00pm in bushland in the Mount Taylor Nature Reserve near Chifley.

A member of the public had seen her in the area earlier in the evening and called police after receiving the Emergency Alert SMS. An ACT State Emergency Service search crew (one of three SES teams that were assisting in the search operation) was directed to the area and they located the missing woman.

An Emergency Alert will be sent by the number '0444 444 444' – this is how members of the community can know a message is a genuine Emergency Alert.





## Operation Dongara: A successful visit by the Chinese Premier



In mid-June 2024 the ACT Policing Emergency Management and Planning Team successfully coordinated 'Operation Dongara' during the visit of Li Qiang, Premier of the State Council of The People's Republic of China to Canberra.

Between Sunday 16 and Monday 17 June Mr Li Qiang, an internationally protected person, visited Canberra as an invited guest of the Australian Government.

He was the first Chinese Premier to visit Australia since 2017 and it was his first visit since his appointment in March 2023. It was expected that the visit would attract significant attention and protesters from pro and anti-Chinese groups throughout Canberra for the duration of the visit.

The large-scale operation was months in the making with many members participating in critical training six weeks prior.

The Guest of Government police response included over 400 Australian Federal Police members from Australian Federal Police National and ACT Policing and Specialist Protection Command including a significant deployment of some of the organisation's newest members from Learning Command.

This coordinated effort from across the Australian Federal Police resulted in capabilities being stood up across ACT Policing including the Police Operations Centre, ACT Policing Media, Motorcade and Traffic Management, and Public Order Management, as well as significant numbers of members assigned to Venue and Route Security.

Additionally, members from Specialist Protective Command, Security Diplomatic Protection Liaison, Close Personal Protection, Tactical Response, Bomb Response Team, Search and Rescue, Police Negotiation Team, Canine, Air Support Team, Discreet Operations, Maritime and Forensic Logistics also provided vital resources to the operation.

The Commonwealth Government and ACT Government made significant additional contributions with ACT Ambulance, ACT Fire and Rescue, and Transport Canberra assisting, as well as Defence and Attorney-General's representatives providing support to ACT Policing and the Australian Federal Police for the visit.

The success of Operation Dongara came down to the extensive planning and attention to detail shown by not only members in the Emergency Management and Planning Team but also members from across ACT Policing and the Australian Federal Police who were able to contribute their unique skillsets.



## Bike donations set to make a wheel impact



ACT Policing and Yerrabi Yurwang Child and Family Aboriginal Corporation have a long-standing relationship, working closely together to promote and maintain strong relationships with the local First Nations communities.

A key aim of Yerrabi Yurwang is to assist First Nations community members to lead healthier lifestyles through enhanced physical activity. After hearing from Yerrabi Yurwang that they had some children and families affiliated with their organisation who would greatly benefit from a new bike, ACT Policing – with the generous support of Kids in Care – were able to make that wish a reality.

Kids in Care provide ongoing support to children in need within the ACT community. The organisation provided funding for ten bikes with local business 99 Bikes showing their community spirit by offering the bikes at a discounted price.

On 8 May 2024 Deputy Chief Police Officer Doug Boudry attended 99 Bikes in Phillip to present Yerrabi Yurwang with their new sets of wheels.

Children from Yerrabi Yurwang were there on the day, with helmets tightly fastened, ready to jump onto their new bikes and immediately put them to good use.

ACT Policing was thrilled to be able to bring some fun and enjoyment to local youth, and looks forward to continuing these valuable relationships in the future.

Officers from the Community Engagement Team are familiar faces to the Yerrabi Yurwang community, taking part in a range of activities throughout the year including Yuma Day. Yuma (a Ngunnawal word for hello) is a Yerrabi Yurwang initiative, bringing the community together to celebrate as one to share culture, stories, food and music.

ACT Policing has also had the pleasure of celebrating stories and languages with Yerrabi Yurwang and Canberra's young First Nations community members by taking part in celebrations for Indigenous Literacy week. This event was a particular favourite of ACT Policing's First Nations Liaison Officers as it allowed them the opportunity to share songs in First Nations languages. The hope is that this and other events will encourage members of the ACT First Nations community to connect to culture and learn and share their language.









# 04

## Performance Analysis

- » Performance Measures
- » Outcome: Prevent Crime
- » Outcome: Reduce Recidivism
- » Outcome: Prevent Road Deaths and Trauma
- » Outcome: Divert
- » Outcome: Disrupt
- » Outcome: Respond
- » Outcome: Enforce
- » Outcome: Community Confidence
- » Other Reporting

# 2023–24 Snapshot

## Community Policing

<b>3,893</b> arrests made	<b>50,098</b> incidents attended	<b>1,023</b> summons issued
<b>681</b> intoxicated persons lodged in protective custody	<b>4,030</b> mental health related incidents attended	<b>3,352</b> domestic and family violence incidents attended

## Media

<b>448</b> media releases issued
<b>1,216</b> media enquiry responses provided

## Orders and Briefs

<b>1,795</b> Family Violence Orders	<b>1,000</b> Personal Protection Orders
<b>536</b> hearing briefs delivered to Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP)	

## Community Engagement

<b>139</b> community requests facilitated	<b>26</b> community events attended
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## ACT Policing Website

More than <b>1.3 million</b> page views for <a href="http://policenews.act.gov.au">policenews.act.gov.au</a>	<b>6,238</b> media subscribers	More than <b>492,000</b> unique page views for <a href="http://police.act.gov.au">police.act.gov.au</a>
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## Intervention

**6,296**referrals to  
community support  
agencies**55**diversionary  
conferences**839**

drug seizures

**225**people diverted into  
Early Intervention  
and Drug Diversion  
Program

## Social Media

**45,715**followers on our X  
channels (ACT Policing  
and Traffic)**1,760,904**impressions on our  
X channels**25,799**Instagram  
followers**3,042,859**Instagram  
impressions**153,365**Facebook  
followers**35,183,918**impressions  
on Facebook

## Online Reporting

**153**reports of historic  
sexual assault**228**reports of petrol  
drive offs*\*this data is from Jan 2023  
to 30 June 2024***106**reports of  
dangerous driving*\*\*this data is from 8 May  
2024 to 30 June 2024***1,075**reports for property  
damage and  
vandalism

## Constable Kenny Koala Program

**32,272**

students visited

**17,207**unique page views  
for Constable Kenny  
website**1,490**classroom  
presentations**22**community  
events attended

## Performance Measures

ACT Policing, in partnership with the community, is creating a safer and more secure ACT through the provision of quality police services.

On 25 November 2022 the ACT Minister for Police and Crime Prevention, the AFP Commissioner and the CPO announced the start of the new four-year ACT Policing 2022–26 Purchase Agreement.

The agreement details the policing services purchased by the ACT Government from the AFP. The new agreement remains a high-level principles-based document that seeks to provide guidance on how ACT Policing and the ACT Government work together to provide a community policing capability consistent with the ACT community's expectations.

Key changes under the 2022–26 Purchase Agreement include:

- Earlier emphasis on the AFP's obligation to align policing services with ACT Government priorities in recognition of the overarching policy environment within which ACT Policing operates.
- Enhancing the governance for enabling services through service level agreements in place between ACT Policing and the AFP.
- The introduction of an annual CPO's SOI, which will set out strategies and plans ACT Policing will implement to address the ACT Government's key priorities and the Ministerial Direction.
- The Performance Measure Framework (Schedule 1 of the Agreement) now appropriately differentiates Shared ACT Government Outcomes from Key Performance Indicators, with the latter focused on operational outcomes within the control of ACT Policing. This recognises ACT Policing as part of a multi-agency response supporting the ACT Government in navigating complex social issues. Additionally, the new targets are designed to be more consistent and fluid and therefore more contemporaneous, allowing ACT Policing to analyse any potentially underlying issues in data and/or policies.

The 2022–26 Purchase Agreement outlines 21 Performance Measures under two sets of outcomes, against which ACT Policing's performance is measured.

Shared ACT Government Outcomes	
Outcome	Outputs
<b>Prevent Crime</b>	Prevent crime and violence.
<b>Reduce Recidivism</b>	Reduce repeat offending.
<b>Prevent Road Deaths and Trauma</b>	Collaborate with partner agencies to improve and promote road safety through education, innovation and targeted enforcement.

ACT Policing Operational Outcomes	
Outcome	Outputs
<b>Divert</b>	Increase support for early intervention and diversion.
<b>Disrupt</b>	Proactive operations to prevent and disrupt crime.
<b>Respond</b>	Responsiveness to calls and incidents taking into consideration public and police safety.
	Respond to emergencies and disasters.
<b>Enforce</b>	Increase police proceedings through both court and non-court outcomes.
<b>Community Confidence</b>	Increase community confidence in police.
	Enhance and strengthen resilience of communities.
	Increase support for early intervention and diversion.

*A full summary of all offences reported and cleared by ACT Policing, in addition to the number of proceedings against offenders, can be found in Appendices 3–6.*

The 2022–26 Purchase Agreement includes three Performance Measures (16, 19 and 20) based on the results of the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing. The National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing is a telephone survey (landline and mobile telephone numbers) which measures community perceptions on a range of policing-related issues. These issues include satisfaction with policing services, feelings of safety, concern about potential victimisation and beliefs about police behaviour. During 2023–24, 1,889 ACT residents participated in the survey, with 19,387 people participating nationally.

The following data in this chapter provides an overview of each Performance Measure against the 2023–24 target, the achieved result and the reason for variation, if any.

Data for the selected Performance Measures and comparison tables was extracted from ACT Policing's case management system Police Real-time Online Management Information System (PROMIS) on 2 July 2024. It is important to note that ACT Policing's database is live and crime data is continually revised, therefore crime statistics may differ depending on the date of extraction.

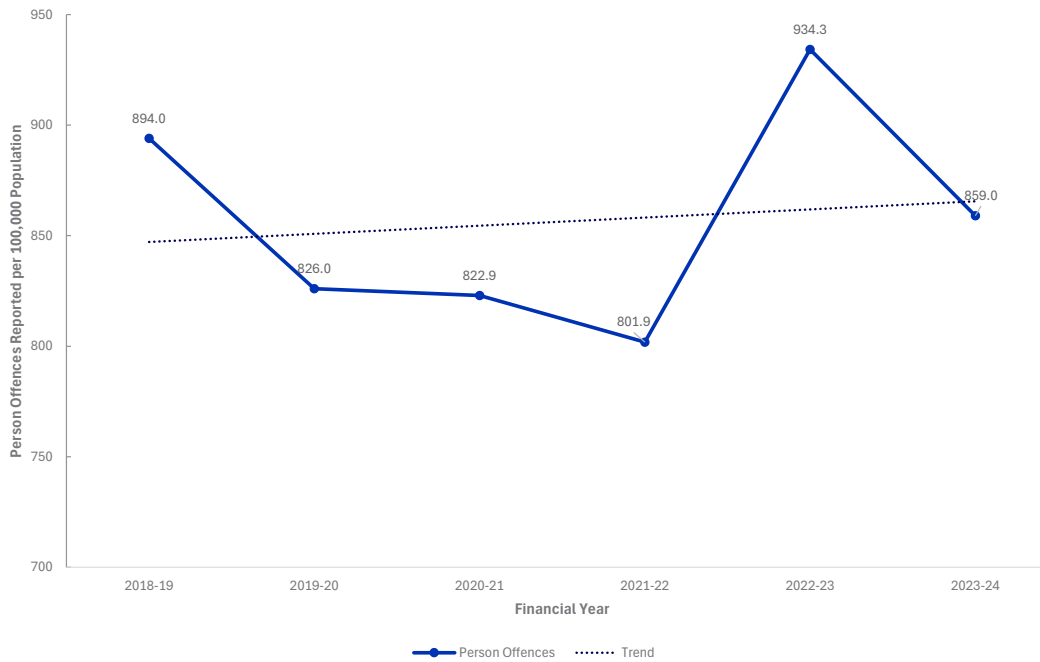
# Shared ACT Government Outcomes

## Outcome: Prevent Crime

Performance Measure 1 – Number of offences against the person reported or becoming known per 100,000 population

Date range	Target	Result
1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024	Monitor 5-year trend	859.0

**Figure 4.1.** Offences against the person reported or becoming known per 100,000 population – 5-year trend



Source: PROMIS, 2 July 2024

There were 859 offences against the person reported or becoming known per 100,000 population in 2023–24.



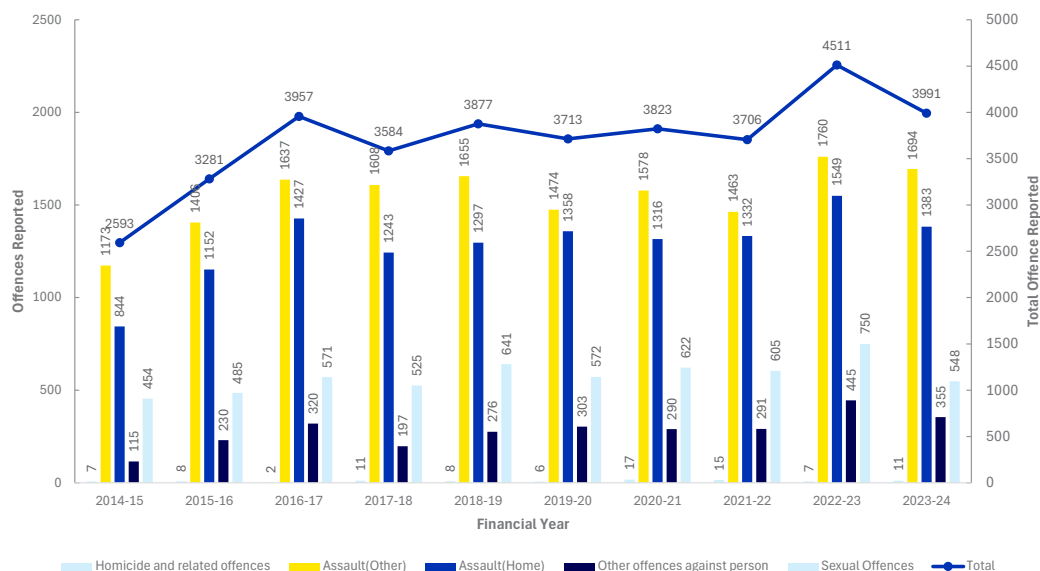
**Table 4.1. Total offences against the person by offence type – financial year comparison**

Offence type	2022–23	2023–24	Change
Homicide and related offences	7	11	57.1%
Sexual offences	750	548	-26.9%
Assault	3,309	3,077	-7.0%
Assault (home)	1,549	1,383	-10.7%
Assault (other)	1,760	1,694	-3.8%
Other offences against person*	445	355	-20.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,511</b>	<b>3,991</b>	<b>-11.5%</b>

Source: PROMIS, 2 July 2024

\*Other offences against the person include kidnapping and abduction, threatening behaviour and other dangerous and negligent acts.

**Figure 4.2. Total offences against the person reported or becoming known 2014–15 to 2023–24**



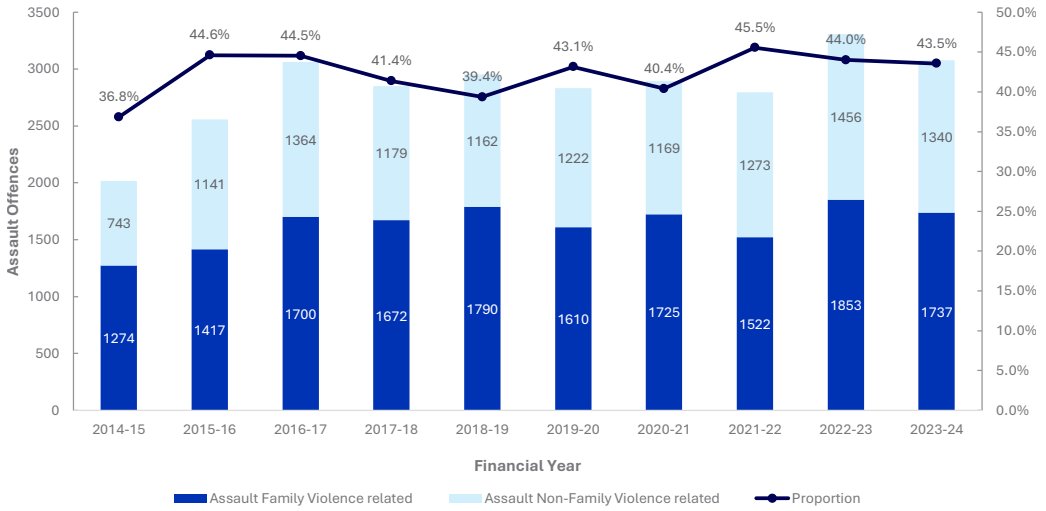
Source: PROMIS, 2 July 2024

There was a total of 3,991 offences against the person reported to ACT Policing in 2023–24. This was a decrease of 11.5 per cent (or 520 offences) compared to 2022–23.

Overall assault offences in 2023–24 decreased by 7.0 per cent compared to 2022–23.

Of those assault offences reported to ACT Policing, 43.5 per cent were domestic and family violence related, as shown in figure 4.3.

**Figure 4.3.** Proportion of domestic and family violence related assaults 2014–15 to 2023–24



Source: PROMIS, 2 July 2024



## Murder at the Australian National Zoo and Aquarium



On 19 December 2023 ACT Policing homicide detectives charged a 29-year-old man with one count of murder during a bedside hearing following an incident at the National Zoo & Aquarium the previous day.

ACT Policing General Duties, Homicide Squad, Major Crime Squad, Australian Federal Police Forensic as well as Search and Rescue and Tactical Response all played a critical role in the response to this tragic incident.

Around 12.50pm on 18 December 2023 ACT Policing and emergency services responded to reports of a disturbance after witnesses heard screaming at the National Zoo & Aquarium. Police attended the location and located a 29-year-old woman deceased in a storeroom in a kitchen area. She had suffered stab wounds.

The man charged with murder was a co-worker of the woman. The man was taken into custody and was transported to hospital under police guard with allegedly self-inflicted injuries. The knife suspected of being used in the stabbing was also seized at the scene, as was blood-soaked clothing.

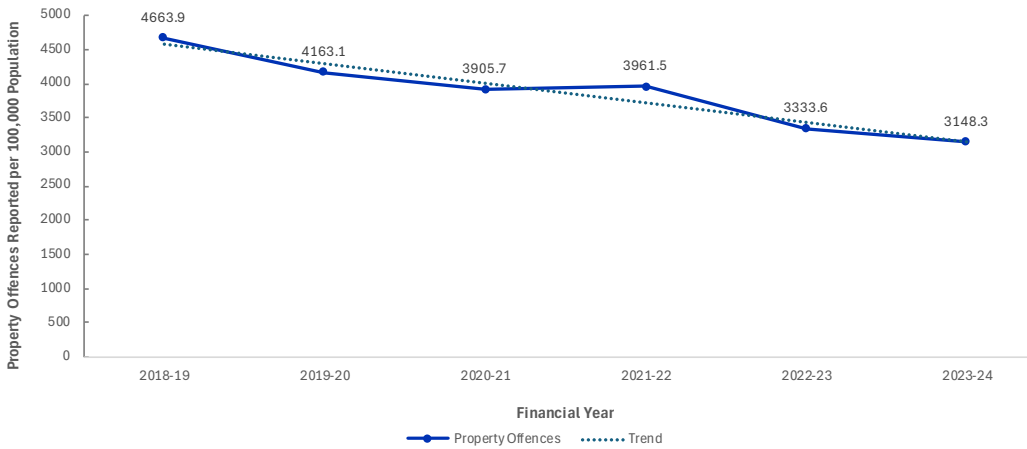
The man has been committed to stand trial in the ACT Supreme Court.



## Performance Measure 2 – Number of offences against property reported or becoming known per 100,000 population

Date range	Target	Result
1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024	Monitor 5-year trend	3,148.3

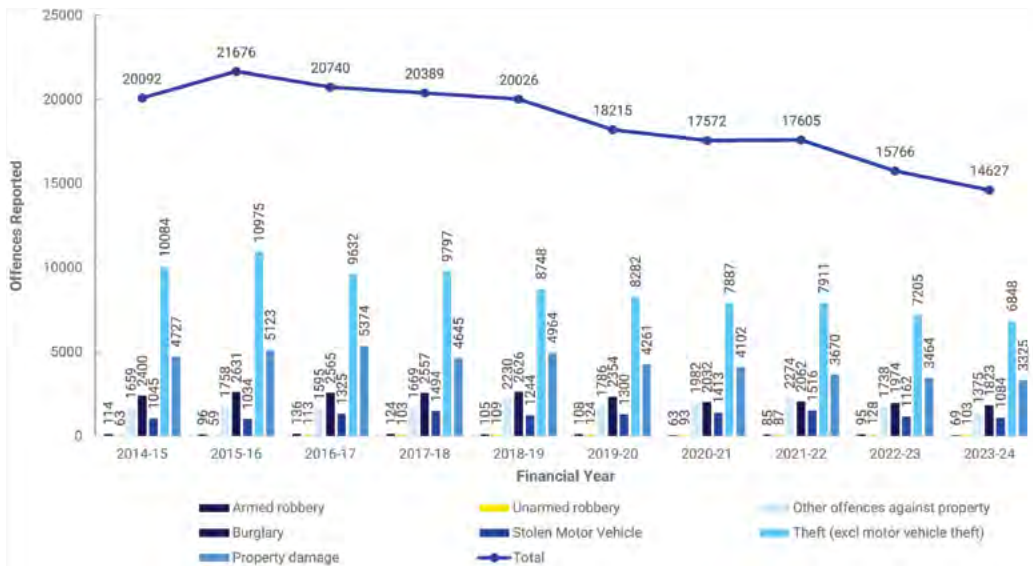
**Figure 4.4.** Offences against property reported or becoming known per 100,000 population – 5-year trend



Source: PROMIS, 2 July 2024

There were 3,148.3 property offences reported or becoming known per 100,000 population in 2023–24. Figure 4.4 shows a long-term downward trend for reported property offences per 100,000 population.

**Figure 4.5.** Total offences reported against property 2014–15 to 2023–24



Source: PROMIS, 2 July 2024

There was a total of 14,627 offences against property reported to ACT Policing in 2023–24. This was a decrease of 7.2 per cent (or 1,139 offences) compared to 2022–23.

**Table 4.2. Offences against property by offence type – financial year comparison**

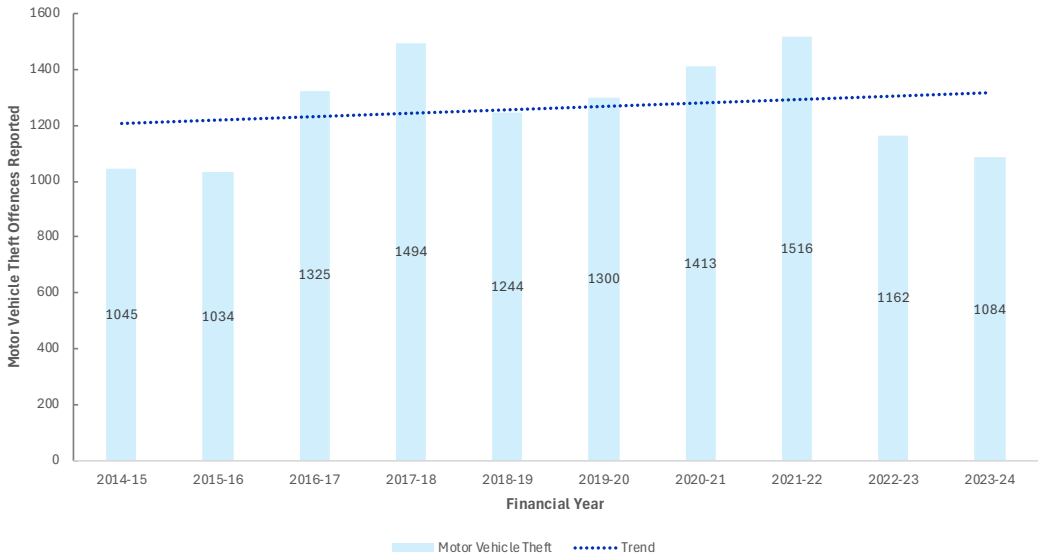
Offence type	2022–23	2023–24	Change
Robbery	223	172	-22.9%
Armed robbery	95	69	-27.4%
Unarmed robbery	128	103	-19.5%
Burglary	1,974	1,823	-7.7%
Burglary dwellings	1,035	925	-10.6%
Burglary shops	453	328	-27.6%
Burglary other	486	570	17.3%
Motor vehicle theft	1,162	1,084	-6.7%
Other theft	7,205	6,848	-5.0%
Property damage	3,464	3,325	-4.0%
Other offences against property*	1,738	1,375	-20.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,766</b>	<b>14,627</b>	<b>-7.2%</b>

Source: PROMIS, 2 July 2024

\*Other offences against property include fraud and misappropriation, handling of stolen goods, environmental offences, blackmail and extortion, and other property offences not elsewhere classified.



**Figure 4.6.** Total motor vehicle theft offences reported 2014–15 to 2023–24



Source: PROMIS, 2 July 2024



## Virtual kidnapping under the spotlight



In August 2023, an international student residing in the ACT was targeted by scammers, resulting in the victim losing around \$490,000.

The woman had fallen victim to 'Virtual Kidnapping' - a complex scam, often targeting international students, where scammers contact the victim by phone and typically impersonate a person of authority from their home country.

Scammers usually tell the victim they are linked to a crime and use information about the victim, either from social media or other sources, and fake documents to legitimise the scam. As the scam escalates, scammers will tell the victim to leave their home, university, friends and life.

The end goal of the scam is to obtain funds from the victim, which usually involves having the victim stage their own (fake) kidnapping and demanding money from their family.

In March 2024 ACT Policing sought to identify a man believed to be able to provide assistance in relation to the case. Less than two months later the man was extradited from Queensland to face the ACT Magistrates Court after being arrested on 6 May by Queensland Police after officers from our Major Crime Team sought interstate assistance.

The scam began when the victim was contacted by someone claiming to be her phone service provider. She was allegedly told there had been suspected scam activity from her number. She was then 'transferred' to speak to a person who claimed to be from the Shanghai Police. The man claimed to be investigating her for money laundering.

The victim was pressured to not tell anyone about their communication and was eventually convinced to check into a hotel room where the man attended and placed her under 'arrest'.

He demanded 'bail' payments from the victim which she paid on the day and made further payments over the next few weeks.

The victim was further convinced to hand over her phone and social media accounts and book another hotel.

The victim's family overseas were then contacted and were told the victim had been kidnapped and a ransom was demanded.

The victim's family and friends reported her missing to police and she was later located at a Belconnen hotel.

The man appeared in court and faced charges of forcible confinement, representing himself as a police officer, kidnapping and obtaining a financial advantage by deception.

The man is scheduled to appear in court in September 2024.

## Detainees charged with domestic and family violence offences whilst on remand



ACT Policing is committed to hold perpetrators of domestic and family violence accountable for their conduct and work tirelessly with our partner agencies to ensure that domestic and family violence victims are protected. A series of cases in the second half of 2023 demonstrates that this protection extends to actions of offenders whilst remanded.

In July 2023, a 30-year-old Chifley man faced the ACT Magistrates Court charged over domestic and family violence offences committed while on remand.

The previous month the man was remanded in the Alexander Maconochie Centre (AMC) and was subsequently listed as the respondent of a Family Violence Order (FVO).

A condition of this order stated the man was prohibited from "causing someone else to contact the protected person(s)".

Just over one week after being remanded the man called a family member using the AMC's telephone service. Police allege that during this call the man instructed the family member to contact the protected person.

Police further allege the man made three similar calls, instructing the family member to contact the protected person. The FVO was discharged and the man was subsequently released from AMC.

However, following a review of AMC phone records, the man was arrested and charged with contravening an FVO and breaching a Good Behaviour Order.

In November 2023 there were four additional instances which required police to lay charges in a domestic and family violence matter where the alleged offender has been on remand at the time of the offending.

During the month, four detainees at the AMC were charged with a combined total of 14 contraventions of served and enforceable, nationally recognised FVOs.

Police allege the detainees contacted protected persons from within the AMC in contravention of their FVOs by providing false information to ACT Corrective Services, using other detainees' telephone accounts, or passing messages through third parties.

ACT Policing's Domestic and Family Violence Unit also charged an associate of one of the detainees, who is not a detainee at the AMC, with aiding and abetting the contravention of an FVO.

Contravening, and aiding and abetting the contravention of an FVO are both serious offences carrying a maximum penalty of up to five years imprisonment.

ACT Policing is committed to reducing all forms of domestic and family violence in the community and will continue to work with partner agencies, including the AMC to investigate this type of offending to prioritise victim safety and ensure offenders are held accountable.

## Operation HEINKEL: Cash seized as organised retail crime targeted



In January 2022 ACT Policing commenced an investigation focusing on the large-scale theft of baby formula from supermarkets across the ACT. It is estimated these supermarkets suffered a combined loss of up to \$13,000. Initial enquiries indicated those involved were likely participants of an organised retail crime group seeking to target the ACT.

On 20 and 21 September 2023 members of the Territory Targeting Team conducted search warrants at residences in Taylor, Lyneham, Throsby and Bruce. These search warrants were supported by members from the ACT Policing Criminal Investigations Fraud Team, ACT Policing Intelligence, AFP Canine and AFP Forensic Services.

These search warrants resulted in the combined seizure of approximately \$165,000 in cash, high-end retail products as well as the identification of receipts for the purchase of a further estimated \$300,000 in high-end retail products.

The Taylor search warrant resulted in the arrest of two persons, a 46-year-old male and a 42-year-old female. Both were subject to good behaviour bonds at the time of offending. Both were charged with a combined 16 counts of joint commission theft offences and a single count of joint commission money laundering. Both faced the ACT Magistrates Court on 22 September 2023.

A third offender, a 31-year-old male, was arrested as a result of the search warrant in Lyneham. The search warrant also identified a storage location off site containing further quantities of baby formula, identified as being obtained from third parties who had allegedly stolen them on behalf of the crime syndicate.

The male appeared in the ACT Magistrates Court in July 2024, charged with participating in a criminal group, joint commission money laundering and receiving stolen property. The first two of these charges were later dropped.

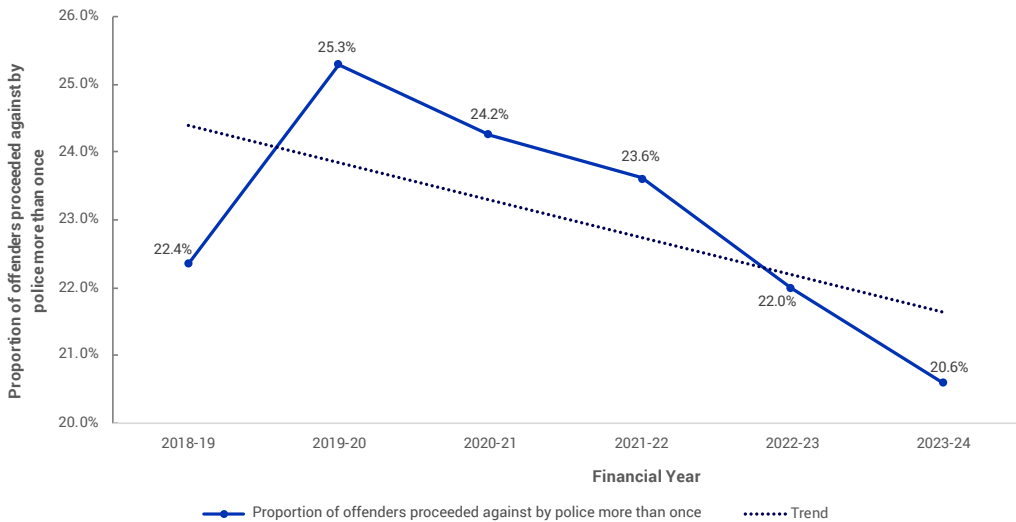


# Outcome: Reduce Recidivism

## Performance Measure 3 – Proportion of offenders proceeded against by police more than once within the previous 12 months

Date range	Target	Result
1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024	Monitor 5-year trend	20.6%

**Figure 4.7.** Proportion of offenders proceeded against by police more than once in 2023–24



Source: PROMIS, 2 July 2024

The proportion of offenders proceeded against by police more than once in 2023–24 was 20.6 per cent. This continues the downward trend since 2019–20 and is the lowest proportion of offenders proceeded against more than once in the last five years.

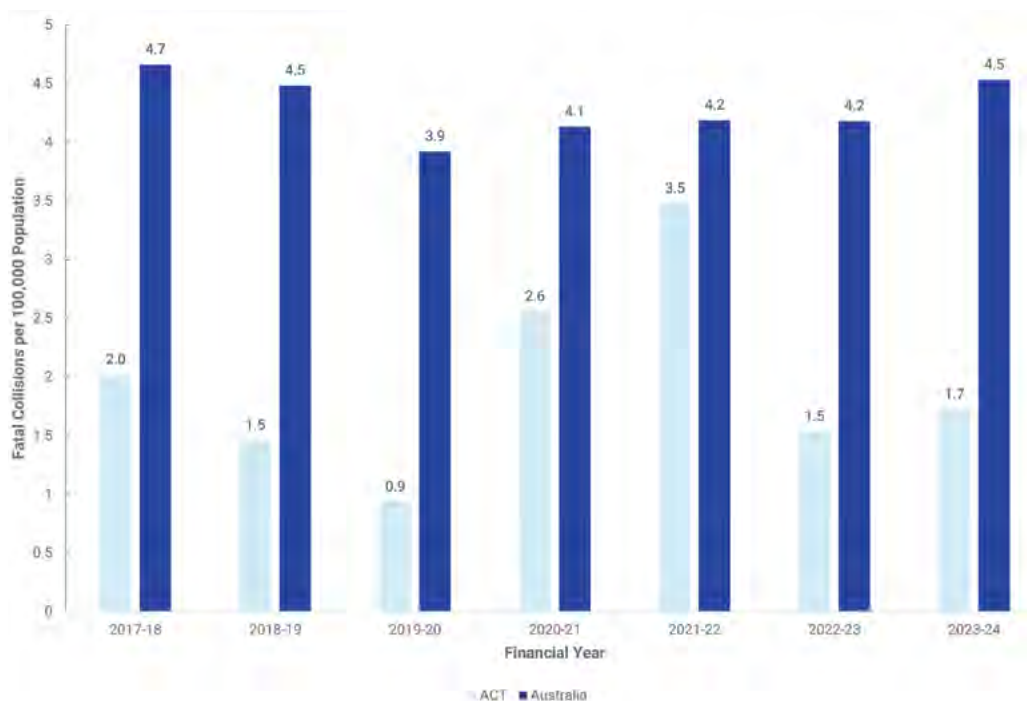


## Outcome: Prevent Road Deaths and Trauma

### Performance Measure 4 – Number of road crashes resulting in death per 100,000

Date range	Target	Result
1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024	Monitor 5-year trend	1.7 deaths per 100,000 people

Figure 4.8. Road fatalities per 100,000 population



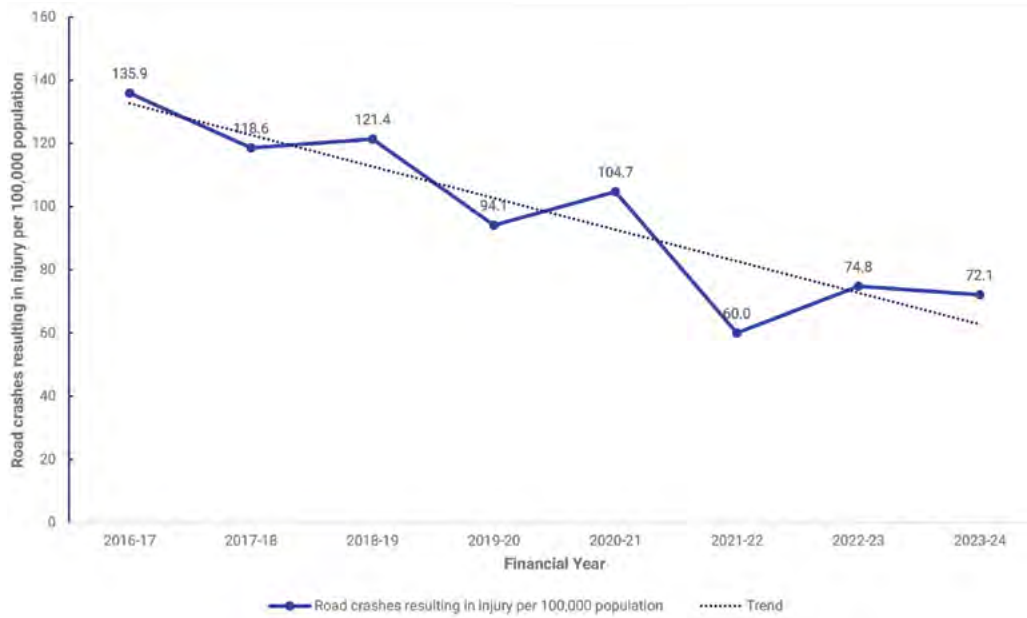
Source: PROMIS, 2 July 2024 and Australian Road Deaths Database, 30 June 2024

The number of road crashes resulting in death per 100,000 in 2023–24 was 1.7.

### Performance Measure 5 – Number of road crashes resulting in injury per 100,000

Date range	Target	Result
1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024	Monitor 5-year trend	72.1 injuries per 100,000 people

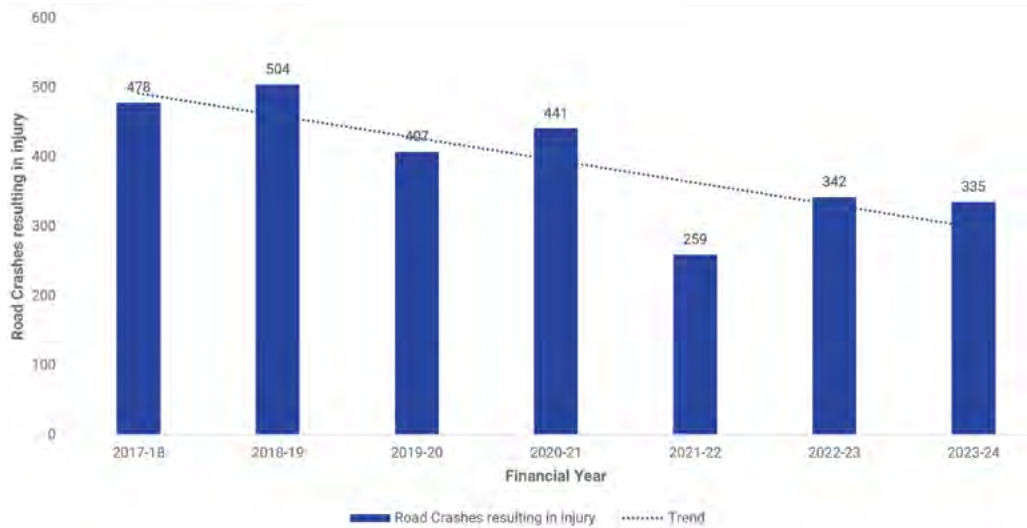
**Figure 4.9.** Road crashes resulting in injury per 100,000 population



Source: PROMIS, 2 July 2024

The number of road crashes resulting in injury per 100,000 in 2023–24 was 72.1.

**Figure 4.10.** Total road crashes resulting in injury



Source: PROMIS, 2 July 2024

The total number of road crashes resulting in injury in 2023–24 was 335.

# ACT Policing Operational Outcomes

## Outcome: Divert

### Performance Measure 6 – Percentage of eligible young people referred to Restorative Justice

#### Performance Measure 6.1 Young First Nations peoples

Date range	Target	Result	% variation from target	On target
1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024	100%	50%	-50%	N

Of the six young First Nations peoples eligible for Restorative Justice in 2023–24, three were not referred therefore ACT Policing did not meet the 100 per cent referral target for 2023–24.

#### Performance Measure 6.2 Young Non-First Nations peoples

Date range	Target	Result	% variation from target	On target
1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024	100%	94.3%	-5.7%	N

Of the 35 young non-First Nations peoples eligible for Restorative Justice in 2023–24, two were not referred, therefore ACT Policing did not meet the 100 per cent referral target for 2023–24.

### Performance Measure 7 – Percentage of offenders proceeded against by non-court actions (diversions and cautions)

#### Performance Measure 7.1 First Nations peoples

Date range	Target measure	Actual target	Result	% variation from target	On target
1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024	5-year average or more	6.5%	5.4%	-1.1%	N

The percentage of First Nations offenders proceeded against by non-court actions (diversionary conferences, alcohol and drug diversions and cautions) in 2023–24 was 5.4 per cent. This was 1.1 per cent below the target of 6.5 per cent (average over the past five years).

**Performance Measure 7.2 Non-First Nations peoples**

Date range	Target measure	Actual target	Result	% variation from target	On target
1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024	5-year average or more	12.4%	15.0%	2.6%	Y

The percentage of non-First Nations offenders proceeded against by non-court actions (diversionary conferences, alcohol and drug diversions and cautions) in 2023–24 was 15.0 per cent. The result was 2.6 per cent above the target of 12.4 per cent (average over the past five years).

**Performance Measure 8 – Number of persons referred to community support agencies (SupportLink)**

Date range	Target measure	Actual target	Result	% variation from target	On target
1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024	5-year average or more	5,888	6,296	6.9%	Y

There were 6,296 referrals to SupportLink in 2023–24, which was 6.9 per cent above the five-year average of 5,888.

SupportLink provides a national referral and diversion gateway for police and other emergency services to participate in early intervention. The role of SupportLink is to reduce crime, suicide, violence, substance abuse, family breakdown and juvenile offending, and to improve support for victims of crime.

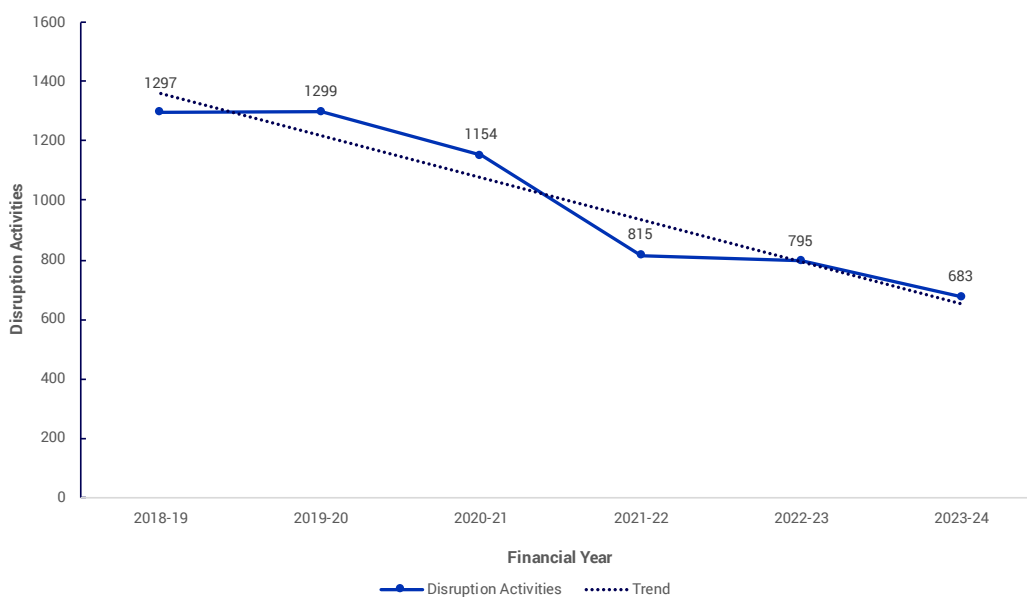
The annual target for this measure is based on the average number of persons referred to community support agencies over the previous five years. For the periods covering the COVID-19 pandemic the numbers of referrals declined but have increased since then.

## Outcome: Disrupt

**Performance Measure 9 – Number of disruption activities (drug related, general person offences, general property offences or organised motorcycle gang related)**

Date range	Target	Result
1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024	Monitor 5-year trend	683

**Figure 4.11.** Number of disruption activities



Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2024

The number of disruption activities for 2023–24 was 683. Overall, a downward trend in disruption activity since 2018–19 has been observed.



## Performance Measure 10 – Disruption Case Study

### Operation ATHOS: Joint investigation with Victoria Police results in seizures of unprecedented quantities of controlled drugs



In 2023 the combined efforts of multiple law enforcement agencies led to the dismantling of the largest illegal controlled and prescription drug distribution network ever identified in the ACT and Victoria.

In August 2023 a joint investigation with Victoria Police began to identify and disrupt a criminal group allegedly distributing significant quantities of controlled and prescription drugs across Australia. The drugs included Xanax, Valium, anabolic steroids, human growth hormone, clenbuterol, THC gummies and psilocybin chocolates.

Police alleged that three men were sourcing significant commercial quantities of these drugs and then operating a sophisticated marketing, sale and distribution network for individual buyers. The buyers were located across Australia and the group – operating online under the ‘OzPharmLabs’ name – allegedly distributed their products via the postal system.

On Friday 8 December 2023 simultaneous search warrants were executed in the ACT region and in Melbourne.

A 38-year-old man was arrested at a residence in O’Connor and a 27-year-old man was arrested at a home in Gordon. Both faced more than 20 charges including traffic in a commercial quantity of a controlled drug, supplying anabolic steroids and traffic in a controlled drug other than cannabis. The 38-year-old was also charged with weapon possession and contravening a 3LA order.

A 39-year-old Googong man was arrested by NSW Police and was extradited to the ACT to face 40 charges including participating in a criminal group, trafficking in a commercial quantity of a controlled drug, dealing in the proceeds of crime to a value greater than \$1,000,000, obtaining financial advantage by deception, dealing in identification information for the purpose of committing an indictable Commonwealth offence, supplying anabolic steroids, trafficking in a controlled drug other than cannabis, contravening a section 3LA order and supplying declared substances

As part of the warrant activity police seized unprecedented quantities of controlled drugs as well as approximately \$200,000 in cash, a house, five vehicles, three motorcycles and designer goods. Multiple bank accounts were also restrained.

It is believed the group is responsible for a significant portion of the illegal prescription drug market in Australia. Further investigations identified the alleged involvement of another man, a 31-year-old from Greenleigh NSW.

On 18 April 2024 ACT Policing executed a crime scene warrant jointly with NSW Police Force at the Greenleigh residence, where the 31-year-old man was arrested. Meanwhile, ACT Policing members also conducted further warrant activity at a linked residence in Conder, ACT.

The 31-year-old man was conveyed to Queanbeyan Police Station where he was charged by NSW Police Force Regional Enforcement Squad with drug offences and faced the Queanbeyan Magistrates Court the following day.

As a result of the Greenleigh warrant police located and seized:

- approximately 450 grams of cocaine
- approximately 160 grams of methamphetamine
- approximately 145 grams of MDMA
- approximately 200ml suspected to be GHB
- approximately 20 vials of steroids
- a small amount of Xanax
- a large quantity of commercial fireworks
- approximately \$8,150 in cash
- mobile phones and laptop computers.



## Operation VITREUS: cash, drugs and weapons seized during week of action



During seven days in mid-September 2023, approximately \$120,000 worth of illicit drugs were seized, as well as weapons and cash, reinforcing ACT Policing's commitment to target organised crime and criminal gangs.

The activity was part of Operation VITREUS, a national week of action by all state and territory police forces overtly targeting the sale and distribution of illicit drugs in highly visible activities across Australia.

Nationally almost 1,000 people were arrested and drugs worth an estimated \$475 million seized during this operation.

From 11 to 15 September ACT Policing executed 13 search warrants, utilising teams from General Duties, Criminal Investigations, Proactive Intervention and Diversion Team, Territory Targeting Team, National Canine, Forensics, Surveillance, Specialist Operations and Intelligence.

As a result of these activities approximately \$120,000 worth of illicit drugs were seized, including methylamphetamine, cocaine, ecstasy, heroin and GBL. Police also seized prohibited firearms, prohibited weapons, cash, large quantities of steroids, stolen property, a ballistics vest and two pill presses.

Police made two arrests, with a 28-year-old man and a 35-year-old man – who are both suspected of being involved with the Finks Outlaw Motorcycle Gang – arrested on 11 September at a residence in Gungahlin.

Intelligence was also gathered in relation to multiple drug trafficking networks, progressing several ongoing investigations.

ACT Policing will continue to collaborate with local and national law enforcement partners to target the manufacture, trafficking and supply of illicit drugs, and target those who seek to profit from inflicting these dangerous substances on the community, such as organised crime groups and criminal gangs.



## ACT Policing and Australian Border Force seize more than 100kg of methamphetamine in the ACT's largest meth bust



A joint operation between ACT Policing and the Australian Border Force saw a massive 106kg of methamphetamine discovered in late 2023 in a shipment of car radiators.

The sheer amount seized had the potential to be more than 1 million individual 'hits' of methamphetamine.

The drugs were detected by Australian Border Force officers in November 2023 after the shipment arrived in NSW from the USA.

Following a deconstruction of the consignment – described as 56 radiators addressed to a business premises in Fyshwick – officers allegedly located 106kg of methamphetamine. The items were seized and ACT Policing's Drug and Organised Crime Team took over the investigation.

In January 2024 officers executed four search warrants in Sydney, with assistance from Australian Federal Police Eastern Command and the NSW Police Force's Drug and Firearms Squad.

This successful bust serves as an example of ACT Policing and its partners' commitment to keeping illicit drugs off Australian streets.

The investigation into this significant importation is ongoing.



### Performance Measure 11 – Number of targeted traffic operations (in line with the 2023–24 Road Safety Calendar)

Date range	Target	Result
1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024	Monitor 5-year trend	18

There were 18 targeted traffic operations by ACT Road Policing in 2023–24. This takes into account one operation per month in line with the Road Safety Calendar and additional operations including, but not limited to, major events like Summernats and seasonal awareness campaigns including Kings Highway Summer Safe and Monaro Highway Snow Safe campaigns.

## Outcome: Respond

### Performance Measure 12 – Average length of time to respond to Priority One incidents

Date range	Target measure	Actual target	Result	% variation from target	On target
1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024	5-year average or less	8.2 minutes or less	7.5 minutes	-8.7%	Y

The average length of time to respond to Priority One incidents was 7.5 minutes in 2023–24. This was 8.7 per cent below the maximum target of 8.2 minutes, which was the average response time for Priority One incidents over the past five years.

### Performance Measure 13 – Average length of time to respond to Priority Two incidents

Date range	Target measure	Actual target	Result	% variation from target	On target
1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024	5-year average or less	17.4 minutes or less	18.0 minutes	3.3%	N

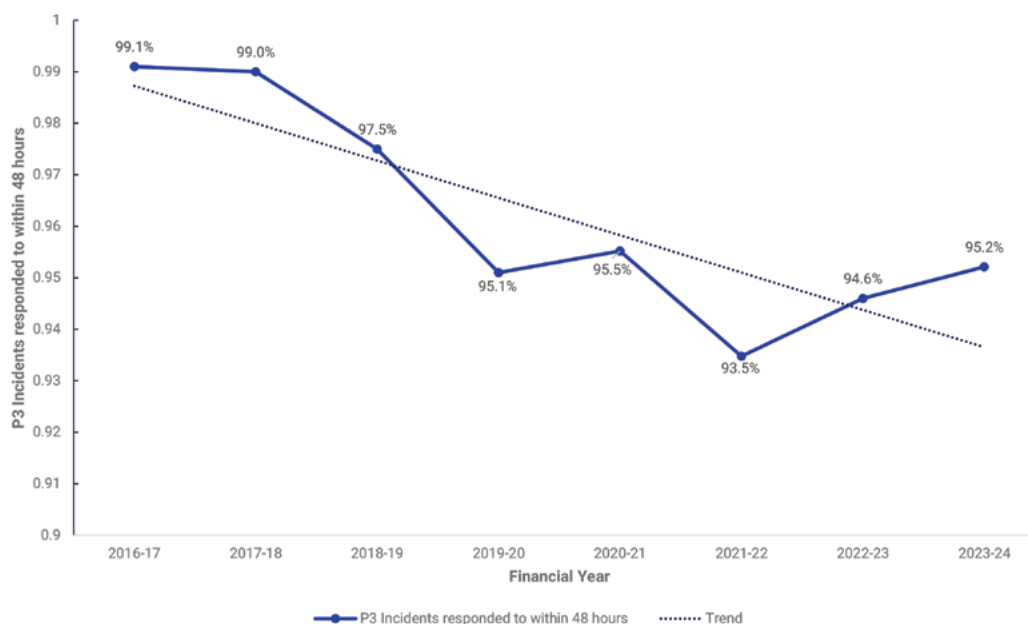
The average length of time to respond to Priority Two incidents was 18.0 minutes in 2023–24. This was 3.3 per cent over the target of 17.4 minutes, which was the average response time for Priority Two incidents over the past five years.

The high volume of Priority Two incidents reported to ACT Policing has presented challenges for ACT Policing in meeting Performance Measures relating to response times since 2015–16. The increase in Priority Two matters in the last five years has been a key driver of the result for this KPI. While the number of Priority Two incidents decreased by 3.7 per cent in the last 12 months, there was an increase of 8.0 per cent in the last five years and 26.5 per cent over the last ten years.

### Performance Measure 14 – Percentage of Priority Three incidents responded to within 48 hours

Date range	Target	Result
1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024	Monitor 5-year trend	95.2%



**Figure 4.12.** Percentage of Priority Three incidents responded to within 48 hours

Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2024

In 2023–24, 95.2 per cent of Priority Three incidents were responded to within 48 hours. This was an improvement of 0.6 per cent compared to 2022–23.

## Performance Measure 15 – Percentage of Triple Zero (000) calls answered

### Performance Measure 15.1 – Percentage of Triple Zero (000) calls answered on first presentation

Date range	Target measure	Actual target	Result	% variation from target	On target
1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024	5-year average or more	89.4% or more	92.9%	3.4%	Y

The percentage of Triple Zero (000) calls answered on first presentation was 92.9 per cent in 2023–24. This result was 3.4 per cent above the target of 89.4 per cent, which was the average percentage of calls answered on first presentation over the past five years.

ACT Policing applies the highest priority to answering Triple Zero (000) calls and aims to answer them within 10 seconds. Non-emergency calls to Triple Zero (000) reduce ACT Policing’s capacity to respond to genuine emergency incidents in a timely manner. ACT Policing Media continually remind the ACT community not to call Triple Zero (000) unless it is an emergency. Nuisance or hoax phone calls, even though they are low in volume, do exist and pose capacity issues. ACT Policing has also observed an escalation of calls to 131 444 which has, in turn, led to higher call wait times leading to some callers contacting Triple Zero (000) instead.



**Performance Measure 15.2 – Percentage of Triple Zero (000) calls answered on second presentation**

Date range	Target measure	Actual target	Result	% variation from target	On target
1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024	5-year average or more	96.2% or more	98.2%	2.0%	Y

The percentage of Triple Zero (000) calls answered on second presentation was 98.2 per cent in 2023–24. This result was 2.0 per cent above the target of 96.2 per cent, which was the average percentage of calls answered on second presentation over the past five years.

**Performance Measure 16 – Percentage of the community satisfied in general with the job police are doing in responding to emergencies and disasters**

Date range	Target measure	Actual target	Result	% variation from target	On target
1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024	National average or more	68.7%	69.6%	0.9%	Y

The percentage of the community satisfied in general with the job police are doing in responding to emergencies and disasters was 69.6 per cent in 2023–24, which was 0.9 per cent above the target. The target for this measure is the national average or less, as determined by the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing.

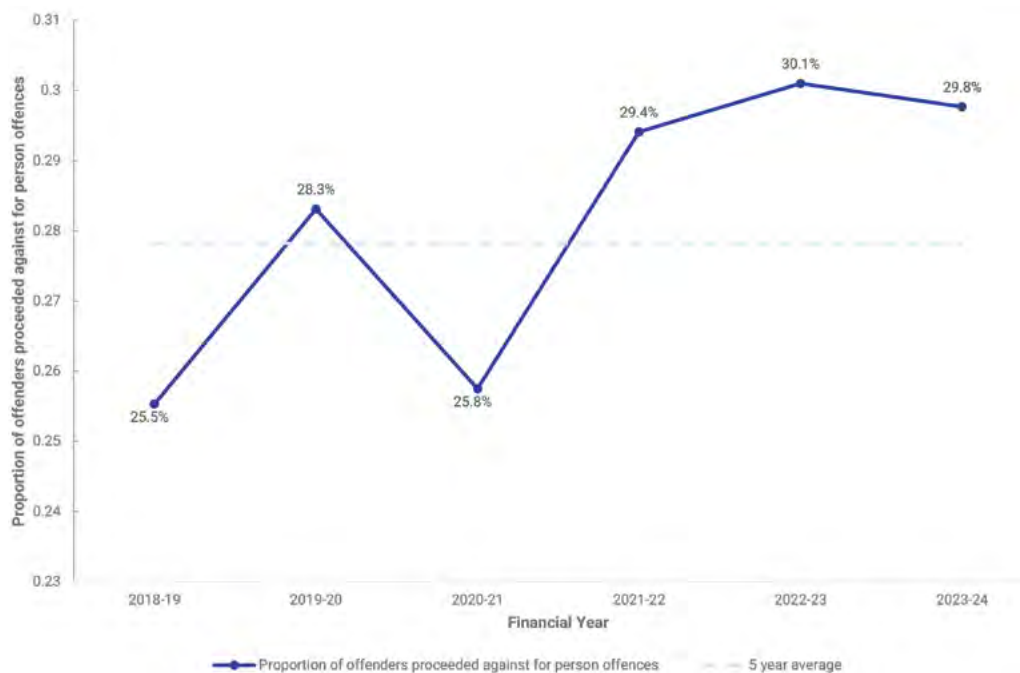
## Outcome: Enforce

### Performance Measure 17 – Proportion of offenders proceeded against for person offences

Date range	Target measure	Actual target	Result	% variation from target	On target
1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024	5-year average or more	27.8% or more	29.8%	1.9%	Y

The proportion of offenders proceeded against for person offences was 29.8 per cent in 2023–24. This was 1.9 per cent over the target of 27.8 per cent, which was the average over the past five years.

**Figure 4.13.** Proportion of offenders proceeded against for person offences



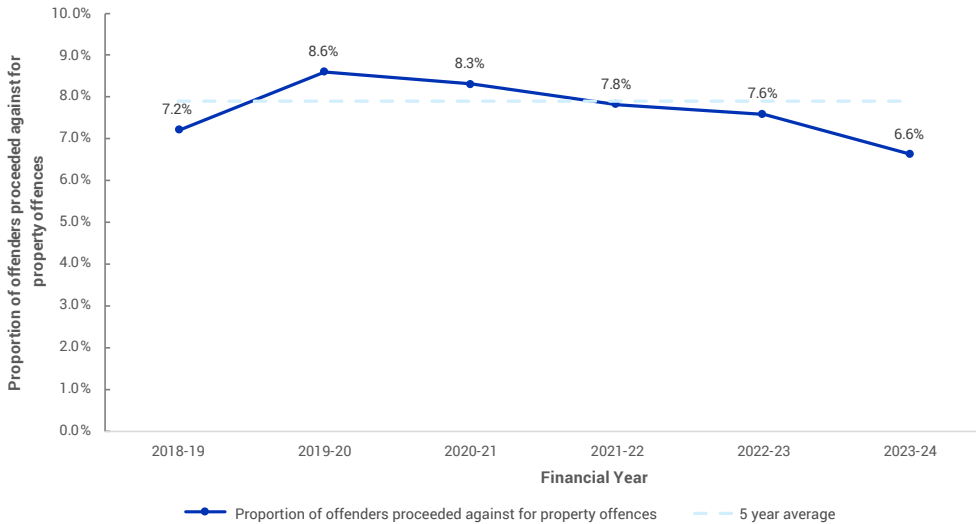
Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2024

## Performance Measure 18 – Proportion of offenders proceeded against for property offences

Date range	Target measure	Actual target	Result	% variation from target	On target
1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024	5-year average or more	7.9%	6.6%	-1.3%	N

The proportion of offenders proceeded against for property offences was 6.6 per cent. This was 1.3 per cent less than the target of 7.9 per cent, which was the average over the past five years.

**Figure 4.14.** Proportion of offenders proceeded against for property offences



Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2024

Offenders proceeded against for property offences measures the number of offences where there was an outcome during the reporting period. These outcomes include but are not limited to the apprehension of an offender through an arrest or some other form of proceeding such as a summons or a formal caution, withdrawal of the complaint or the determination that the offence was unsubstantiated. It is important to note that proceedings for an offence may not necessarily occur in the same period in which it was reported.

ACT Policing continues to work with the ACT Government to develop and implement strategies to improve the criminal justice system. This includes the establishment of the Community Policing Proactive Intervention and Disruption Team to focus on reducing recidivism and calls for service.

## Outcome: Community Confidence

### Performance Measure 19 – Percentage of the community satisfied in general with services provided by police

Date range	Target measure	Actual target	Result	% variation from target	On target
1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024	National average or more	58.3% or more	65.6%	7.3%	Y

The target for this measure is the national average or more as determined by the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing.

The percentage of the community satisfied in general with services provided by police in 2023–24 was 65.6 per cent, which was 7.3 per cent above the target.

### Performance Measure 20 – Percentage of the community who have confidence in police

Date range	Target measure	Actual target	Result	% variation from target	On target
1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024	National average or more	64.7% or more	74.1%	9.4%	Y

The target for this measure is the national average or more as determined by the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing.

The percentage of the community who have confidence in police in 2023–24 was 74.1 per cent, which was 9.4 per cent above the target.

### Performance Measure 21 – Number of complaints against police

Date range	Target	Result
1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024	Monitor 5-year trend	93

The number of complaints against police in 2023–24 was 93.

## Other Reporting

### Work undertaken to address key requirements under the new *Multiculturalism Act 2023*

ACT Policing continues to promote and support multiculturalism in the ACT. The 2023–24 financial year saw a range of activities undertaken in this area and extensive engagement from ACT Policing Multicultural Liaison Officers and Community Engagement Team (CET) members including:

- ACT Policing Multicultural Liaison Officer (MLO) attendance at Canberra Multicultural Community Forum (CMCF) Symposium on Racism in Australia from CALD Perspectives – this engagement has led to ongoing involvement with CMCF Anti-racism Action Group.
- Regular engagements with different multicultural community groups to provide direct contact and familiarity with police and support organisations, such as the ACT Human Rights Commission.
- The provision of scam awareness and safety presentations including the promotion of ACT Neighbourhood Watch to multicultural community groups, including requesting supporting resources (such as ‘Little Black Book of Scams’) in languages other than English.
- The organisation of meetings with vulnerable multicultural community members (via referral or enquiry) to discuss incidents/issues of concern/police processes in neutral environments, utilising interpreters when appropriate.
- Engaging in conversations with AFP leadership regarding recruitment practices, and promoting ACT Policing recruitment among communities to encourage CALD/Culturally and Racially Marginalised (CARM) community members to consider careers in policing.
- Proactively seeking out educational opportunities for MLO and CET members to increase their knowledge of different cultures, to improve their overall cultural literacy.
- Attendance at the National Multicultural Festival, celebrating the multiculturalism of the ACT community.

### Translator and interpreter services

The AFP is obligated under the 2022–26 Purchase Agreement to report ACT Policing’s use of translators and interpreters in its Annual Report. In the 2023–24 financial year there were 116 instances where interpreter and translator services were used.

## Outcomes achieved aligning with the Ministerial Direction and Statement of Intent

### Police Services Model

One of the strategies for ACT Policing to adapt its operating model and investigative processes to engage and support the community while responding to the complexities of modern-day crimes is by transitioning to the Police Services Model (PSM).

With ACT Government’s ongoing support, ACT Policing is directing resources where they are most effective, conducting focused crime prevention activities and working across the broader justice system with partners to ensure it is addressing the root causes of crime and repeat offending.

The ACT Government unveiled an unprecedented commitment to enhance community safety by investing over \$107 million in the recruitment of an additional 126 ACT Policing personnel over the next five years. This represents the largest investment ever made in ACT Policing.

The substantial financial commitment will enable the commencement of one additional annual recruit course for the next five years, further fortifying the ranks of ACT Policing.

The new officers will be deployed across a range of priority areas consistent with the PSM pillars, the Chief Police Officer's Statement of Intent and the Ministerial Direction.

Alongside this recruitment drive, the funding is being used to expand crucial supporting resources, including the provision of vehicles, body-worn cameras and operational equipment. These enhancements will significantly bolster the capabilities of our dedicated officers in their efforts to ensure the safety and security of the community.

### **Proactive Intervention and Diversion Teams**

The initial development and subsequent expansion of the Proactive Intervention and Diversion policing capability saw two Proactive Intervention and Diversion Teams (PIDTs) established.

The Operation TORIC model has matured and is now aligned into PIDT, as the goals are complementary. Operation TORIC is immediate and problem solving while PIDT is the longer-term recidivist intervention and strategy. This alignment will allow ACT Policing to meet the expectations of the Canberra community.

As at 30 June 2024, ACT Policing had made 500 apprehensions since Operation TORIC's inception, leading to 1,470 charges. Of those charged, 200 were on bail at the time of their arrest while 118 were subject to conditions such as Good Behaviour Orders, Intensive Corrections Orders, or on Parole.

In 2023 the PIDT focused on offender management after release from prison. The establishment of a multi-agency community of practice will consider facilitators and influencers of crime and offending.

During 2023–24 ACT Policing's PIDT focused on offender management. A Recidivist Offender Multi-Agency Round Table (ROMART) comprising representatives from relevant ACT Government agencies and organisations was established in August 2023. The primary purpose of ROMART was to reduce recidivist offending in the ACT of both adults and young people. ROMART is a case management body that meets weekly to identify intervention opportunities and manage high-risk-high-harm offenders.

This forum considers an individual's facilitators and influencers of crime and offending. This will assist in delivering projects and evidence-based strategies to support and take the pressure off the front line by focusing on underlying causation particularly around recidivism.

Operation TORIC and PIDT create a visible and proactive presence in the community and focus operational actions to reduce crime that places the community at risk, including the targeting of recidivist offending. In doing so, repeat calls for service are reduced by intervening, disrupting and preventing crime through focusing on problematic people, places and issues.

### **Reducing the over-representation of First Nations peoples**

ACT Policing acknowledges the significant challenge of over-representation for First Nations peoples in the criminal justice system. ACT Policing works in partnership with the ACT Government, First Nations peoples, non-government organisations and the community to develop and deliver programs which better support people who come to the attention of police. ACT Policing provides culturally appropriate support during engagement with police and the justice process through dedicated First Nations Liaison Officers.

The ACT Policing First Nations Liaison Officers and the First Nations Senior Liaison Officer are involved through the Galambany and Warrambul Circle Sentencing when and as requested. In line with the National Agreement on Closing the Gap and the ACT Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Agreement 2019–28, ACT Policing will continue to focus on equitable access and culturally safe restorative justice, including prevention and diversion programs for First Nations peoples and communities.





The ACT Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elected Body and the broader First Nations community have informed the development and delivery of ACT Policing's *First Nations Cultural Literacy Training Program* that is tailored and relevant to the region for its members. This program fulfils a recommendation of the ACT Ombudsman's Own Motion Investigation (OMI) concerning ACT Policing's administrative framework for engagement with First Nations communities.

ETMP is a 100 per cent First Nations owned company and was contracted by ACT Policing through a tender process to assist in the implementation of the OMI recommendations, including the *First Nations Cultural Literacy Training Program* and the development of the ACT Policing Strategy for Engagement with First Nations peoples and communities.

Both of these initiatives were substantially informed by:

- the community including First Nations key representative groups and identities, non-government organisations and service providers from the ACT and Wreck Bay Aboriginal Community
- representatives from ACT Government Directorates and the justice sector
- the ACT Policing workforce.

The *First Nations Cultural Literacy Training Program* is a two-day face-to-face program that is chaperoned by ACT Policing First Nations Liaison Officers to provide broader workforce exposure and familiarity to both the First Nations Liaison Officer personnel and the capability. The program was piloted with the ACT Policing Executive and the ACT Policing First Nations Working Group in October 2023. The program was delivered in three rounds and is mandatory for both the sworn workforce and for professional staff filling public-facing roles. The first round of the program was delivered between November and December 2023 to more than 200 members. Round 2 was delivered in April 2024 and the final round delivered in July 2024 with more than 750 members participating in the program.

The curriculum of the *First Nations Cultural Literacy Training Program* includes:

- History of First Nations peoples – culture (lore), kin and country – at a national and local level (ACT and Wreck Bay).
- The cause and effect of displacement, disadvantage and intergenerational trauma including the historical role of police in the same.
- Identifying and understanding the effect of personal and systemic bias (unconscious or otherwise) through to racism.
- Cultural safety and trauma informed practices for engagement with First Nations peoples.
- First Nations related targets to address disadvantage and over-representation in the criminal justice system, including the role of and opportunities for police to mitigate these outcomes through diversionary considerations seeking bespoke First Nations community support programs and service providers.

The ACT Policing Strategy for Engagement with First Nations peoples and communities has been completed, and ACT Policing is now considering next steps for its socialisation with both the workforce and the community ahead of implementation by late 2024. Through the strategy ACT Policing recognises that mutual respect, trust and partnership between police and First Nations peoples and communities is at the core of achieving the goals and outcomes of the strategy. In that regard ACT Policing acknowledges that while the strategy lays out its intentions it needs to take the first steps in this journey. ACT Policing is committed to its actions speaking louder than words by more effectively supporting the needs of and promoting better outcomes for First Nations peoples and communities.

ACT Policing acknowledges there is more to do to improve outcomes for First Nations communities and has committed to ongoing engagement to enhance its understanding of and responses to the challenges faced by First Nations peoples. The reinvigoration of the Chief Police Officer's First Nations Advisory Board and seeking to work more closely with the ACT Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elected Body are examples of this outlook. Engagement with these bodies has not only informed the *First Nations Cultural Literacy Training Program*

and the ACT Policing Strategy for Engagement with First Nations Peoples and Communities, but also influenced the refinement of existing ACT Policing guidelines and practices to better accommodate and support the needs of First Nations peoples and communities.

ACT Policing is extremely grateful to First Nations peoples who shared and entrusted us with their stories, experiences and insights and for allowing us to draw upon their wisdom in order to establish the First Nations Cultural Literacy Training Program and the ACT Policing Strategy for Engagement with First Nations Peoples and Communities.

### Implementing effective sexual assault prevention and responses

It is a priority for ACT Policing to implement effective sexual assault prevention and responses. ACT Policing has specialist investigators in the Sexual Assault and Child Abuse Team (SACAT) who investigate matters and guide victim-survivors through each step of the process. SACAT's primary focus is providing a victim-centric, trauma-informed police response to sexual violence in our community.

ACT Policing works closely with victim support groups such as the Canberra Rape Crisis Centre, the ACT Intermediary Program within the ACT Human Rights Commission and Victim Support ACT to deliver a high level of support and care to victim-survivors.

In 2022 the *Crimes (Consent) Amendment Act 2022* (ACT) was amended to shift the principle that consent is not presumed and there must be an ongoing and mutual conversation between participants. The Act also outlines that people have a right to choose not to participate in sexual activities. The communicative model of consent is underpinned by principles of agency, autonomy and responsibility, and is based on a culture of health and respectful relationships.

In December 2023 ACT Policing launched a new campaign with support of the Canberra Rape Crisis Centre and the dating application Tinder (Match Group) to promote positive consent when engaging in intimate acts.

ACT-based users of Tinder began to receive in-platform advertising which reminded them of ACT's positive consent laws. The campaign generated excellent results in males responding to the advertisement and consequently being made aware of the positive consent laws.

ACT Policing acknowledges the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Steering Committee's Report into sexual violence and the work that all relevant agencies in the ACT can do to improve the experience for victim-survivors of sexual assault.

ACT Policing continues to review these issues and seeks ways to improve service delivery and support for people who report sexual assault offences. The long-term focus for ACT Policing is to put decision making into the hands of the victim-survivor at the centre of the process so their voice is heard in relation to how their matter proceeds.

An Oversight Committee has been established in response to Recommendation 15, supported by a working group consisting of the ACT Policing review team, ACT DPP and Victim Support ACT. The working group is chaired by the Office of the Coordinator-General for Family Safety.

Operation Foster was established in February 2023 to reinvestigate matters recommended from the working group. This team conducts investigations with victim-survivors who have agreed to re-engage with police.

An independent researcher from Swinburne University has been engaged to further inform this important work.

ACT Policing has reformed its decision-making model to include additional oversight of a Criminal Investigations Management Committee in certain circumstances when investigations are being considered for finalisation. This committee also considers legal advice where appropriate.

ACT Policing is trialing a statistical reporting tool to assist in providing more detailed data in relation to sexual offence investigations conducted in the ACT.

ACT Policing is reviewing training across all levels to upskill the workforce, mitigate identified issues and improve the outcomes for victim-survivors. Training will target police officers working in General Duties in conjunction with specialist members in Sexual Offences and Child Abuse and within ACT Criminal Investigations more broadly.

In February 2024 an ACT DPP prosecutor commenced working with SACAT in the SACAT office to provide dedicated advice and prosecutorial recommendations for sexual assault matters.

### **Raising the Minimum Age of Criminal Responsibility (MACR)**

The Legislative Assembly passed a Bill on 1 November 2023, titled *Justice (Age of Criminal Responsibility) Legislation Amendment Bill 2023* to raise the Minimum Age of Criminal Responsibility (MACR) in a staged approach, with the following steps:

- The MACR was initially raised to 12 years old on 22 November 2023
- The MACR will be further raised to 14 years old on 1 July 2025.

ACT Policing is engaged with the ACT Government on considerations for the MACR and continues to provide input into elements of the reforms that are yet to be fully established. ACT Policing advocates for the timely delivery of and multidisciplinary involvement in the Therapeutic Support Panel and the Safety Youth Response Service Pilot, including interim arrangements.

The ACT Government established a Therapeutic Support Panel, which evaluates the therapeutic needs of the child offender and advises on appropriate treatment and support. The panel includes a representative from ACT Policing. To support the MACR reforms, the ACT Government established the following referral pathways for children under the MACR:

- Therapeutic Support Panel – evaluates the therapeutic needs of the child or young person and advises on appropriate treatment and support. The panel includes a representative from ACT Policing.
- Safer Youth Response Service Pilot – provides children and young people who are engaging in harmful behaviour with crisis/expedient access to youth workers, emergency accommodation and follow-up case management.

ACT Policing remains firm on its commitment to continue to respond to any calls for assistance where there is a risk of harm to any member of the community, regardless of changes to the MACR. Police will always act to preserve life and property in protection of the community and will seek to engage support services and diversionary programs relevant to the person's age.

ACT Policing continues to monitor and evaluate the outcomes of the Act and will adjust its response as outstanding elements of the reforms are implemented.

- ACT Policing continues to receive high volumes of complaints about youth crime in Canberra and the impact this is having on victims and the broader community.
- The MACR reforms' implementation has been complicated by the staggered roll-out of support services, meaning that police are still often engaged in the management and support of persons under the MACR.

ACT Policing will continue to work with ACT Government stakeholders on issues raised in implementing the MACR reforms, including ensuring the MACR referral pathways are providing appropriate and timely support.

### **Combat dangerous driving**

ACT Policing is committed to initiatives that support and increase the safety of all road users on ACT roads. These include joint education campaigns in line with the Road Safety Calendar, focused on improving road culture and driving behaviour. Additional initiatives include Operation TORIC and periodic high-visibility traffic enforcement operations on Canberra's roads.

In November 2023 ACT Policing participated in the ACT Government's Round Table focused on combatting dangerous driving. Addressing the Attorney-General, Minister for Transport and other road safety stakeholders, ACT Policing presented its perspective on the topic of dangerous driving.

Police continue to witness and prosecute dangerous driving incidents that include components of the 'fatal 5' – impaired driving (alcohol and drug), failing to stop at intersections, excessive speeding, not wearing a seatbelt and driving while distracted – in addition to deliberately driving on the wrong side of the road and failing to stop for police.

As at 30 June 2024 more than 572 Immediate Suspensions Notices (ISN) have been issued since the *Road Safety Legislation Amendment Act 2023* came into effect on 22 June 2023. It should be noted that this figure includes ISNs issued for all driving offences, not just those related to the new legislation.

Between 22 June 2023 and 30 June 2024, ACT Policing seized a total of 508 vehicles (including motorcycles) for offences including improper use of a motor vehicle, fail to stop for police, burnout, crime scenes, proceeds of crime and warrants. Of the 508 vehicles 18 were seized under the new *Road Safety Legislation Amendment Act 2023* laws.

ACT Policing will continue to increase its presence with a high-visibility approach across the ACT to deter antisocial and dangerous driving, and influence safe driving practices. ACT Road Policing continues to promote all aspects of road safety through targeted campaigns in line with the ACT Road Safety Calendar.

On Wednesday 8 May 2024 ACT Policing expanded the capabilities of its online reporting portal to include evidence upload of dangerous driving. Members of the public who capture dash-cam or mobile phone footage of driving offences, including dangerous driving, road rage, careless driving, mobile phone, red light and seatbelt offences can now upload that footage directly to the ACT Policing online reporting portal.

Dangerous driving is the latest crime type to feature on the online reporting portal, with historical sexual assaults, petrol drive offs and property damage/vandalism incidents already featured. Importantly, online reporting of dangerous driving is an additional method of reporting, which will complement existing ACT Policing channels. People can still report these matters to Crime Stoppers, the police assistance line (131 444) or by attending a police station.

### **Countering terrorism and violent extremism**

ACT Policing works with partners across national, state and territory law enforcement agencies to respond to the threat of terrorism and violent extremism.

ACT Policing currently has a dedicated Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Case Manager role within the Education and Diversion Team of the Vulnerable Persons portfolio.

ACT Policing partners with the ACT JaCS to deliver the Commonwealth-funded Living Safe Together Intervention Program (LSTIP), working with individuals and communities vulnerable to radicalisation.

The LSTIP provides support to individuals deemed vulnerable to violent extremism within the ACT community and ensure the ACT Government has the appropriate capability, awareness and training in place to support them. Referrals to the LSTIP emanate from a range of partners and see the ACT LSTIP Intervention Panel engage with ACT Policing and directorates to assess cases.

Participation in LSTIP is voluntary, requiring agreement on the part of the participant and their parent or guardian in the case of young people. Individuals who are assessed as not meeting LSTIP requirements may be referred elsewhere for more general community support.

In mid-2020 ACT Policing and Canberra Health Services established ACT FLAG (Fixated and Lone-Actor Grievance-Fuelled Violence), which is the dedicated assessment capability within the ACT. ACT FLAG continues to evolve with the development of joint FLAG operating procedures.



The core function of ACT FLAG is to assess and mitigate the threat of harm posed by persons with demonstrated fixated behaviours and persons vulnerable to engaging in lone-actor grievance-fuelled violence, where there is suspected or known mental illness or mental disorder influencing behaviours and a pathological grievance, evidence of radicalisation or interest in extremism.

The capability has played a vital role in assessing and providing early intervention to members of the community at risk of fixated behaviour towards Members of the Legislative Assembly and ACT Government officials or lone-actor grievance-fuelled violence towards the broader ACT community.

Continuing priorities for FLAG include continuing education sessions such as those provided to the Legislative Assembly and the ACT Department of Education, ongoing outreach and education to referral services and to continue to increase community visibility of ACT FLAG.

### **Domestic and family violence**

On 28 June 2024 the creation of a Domestic and Family Violence Investigations Unit was announced. This is an expansion of ACT Policing's Family Violence Unit and will allow investigators to focus on Canberra's most high-risk domestic and family violence matters. The investigation teams will be supported by a coordination team. This coordination team will be responsible for ongoing collaboration with the broader domestic and family violence sector, and for ensuring the training and equipment provided to all ACT Policing members is contemporary and best practice. ACT Policing will have 23 members solely dedicated to domestic and family violence incidents in the ACT.

Domestic and family violence related assaults have decreased by 8 per cent in the 2023–24 financial year when compared to the 2022–23 financial year.

In the 2023–24 financial year:

- an average of 11 domestic and family violence incidents were reported per day
- 43.5 per cent of assaults reported to police were domestic and family violence related
- 32 per cent of domestic and family violence related offences reported to police were cleared by arrest.

ACT Policing is committed to protecting the safety of the community and works with relevant government agencies and non-government partners to ensure a collaborative approach to supporting victim-survivors of domestic and family violence.

ACT Policing undertakes education and prevention strategies, and works with community organisations to educate the community on personal safety, which includes measures to mitigate the risk of becoming a victim of crime.

ACT Policing has productive collaborate relationships with key sector stakeholders including the Domestic Violence Crisis Service, Canberra Rape Crisis Centre, Young Women's Christian Association, Victim Support ACT and Children Youth and Families to ensure victim-survivors are supported. The network between these partner agencies is crucial in maintaining a level of service and support from point of reported crisis through to the stage where a domestic and family violence survivor may be in the difficult position of deciding to leave a violent relationship, through to and during the arrest and the finalisation of a judicial process.

The information shared through these collaborative partnerships helps to inform a comprehensive assessment undertaken by police, which is used as a predictive tool to identify high-risk victims and offenders and implement and mitigate future high-risk behaviour. ACT Policing also shares its extensive intelligence resources with community and government agencies in a collaborative effort to reduce harm. This work is most often undertaken by ACT Policing's DFVIU in multi-agency

forums such as Case Tracking and Family Violence Safety Action Program.

The DFVIU is a specialist team who provide support and education to frontline police. This first occurs during their studies in the AFP College as recruits and continues throughout their careers as legislation, information, technology and innovation develops. ACT Policing is committed to ensuring that front-line members have the contemporary knowledge to ensure the safety of victims and hold offenders accountable for their actions.

Additionally, the DFVIU undertakes complex domestic and family violence investigations involving high-risk victims and offenders. The DFVIU regularly attends court to assist with bail oppositions, Special Interim court-initiated Family Violence Orders, and works closely with ACT Policing's Victim Liaison Officers to support domestic and family violence survivors.

The DFVIU works collaboratively with ACT Corrective Services and Children Youth and Families with recidivist programs such as Recidivist Offender Multi Agency Round Table and Offender Management Program.

ACT Policing recognises that women and children are disproportionately affected by domestic and family violence. ACT Policing will continue to work with relevant support services to mitigate the trauma experienced by victims and to ensure that they are supported and protected.

### **Strengthening community to prevent exploitation by organised crime**

ACT Policing continues to work to prevent and disrupt serious and organised crime targeting our community. This is being achieved through a number of investigative strategies and initiatives.

ACT Policing works closely with interstate policing partners, law enforcement, intelligence agencies and other stakeholders across the country – and internationally through Australian Federal Police networks – to maximise the impact that it has on organised crime and illicit profit-making enterprises.

ACT Policing continues to work with the ACT Government to identify appropriate legislative mechanisms to target serious and organised crime groups.

## **Taskforce Invidia**



In January 2024 Taskforce Invidia was formed to detect and disrupt organised crime groups (OCGs), including outlaw motorcycle gangs (OMCGs) operating within the ACT. Taskforce Invidia will coordinate ACT Policing's response to large-scale OMCG events and will investigate criminal matters where it is suspected OCG/OMCG members are involved/responsible.

In March 2024 approximately 400 members and associates of the Rebels OMCG descended upon the ACT for an annual event. Taskforce Invidia coordinated ACT Policing's response to the event, which included increased staffing using police from across the country, the staging of a vehicle check point, the monitoring of behaviour and liaison with the gang's spokesperson.



## Tinder campaign promotes positive consent



In 2022 the *Crimes (Consent) Amendment Bill 2022* (ACT) provided updates to the *Crimes Act 1900* (ACT) to align with contemporary community understandings and expectations of consensual sexual activity, to highlight that consent in relation to sexual interactions is not presumed and there must be an ongoing and mutual engagement between participants.

The Act also outlines that people have a right to choose to not participate in sexual activities. The communicative model of consent is one which is based on responsibility and a culture of healthy, respectful relationships.

As a result of the affirmative consent legislative changes, investigators in ACT Policing’s Sexual Offence and Child Abuse space identified an opportunity for the Australian Federal Police to partner with the Canberra Rape Crisis Centre (CRCC) and the world’s most popular app for meeting new people, Tinder, to promote and reinforce the importance of consent with respect to sexual acts.

A campaign with the tagline ‘Nothing is sexier than consent’ was launched in December 2023 and saw ACT-based users of the dating platform begin to receive in-platform video advertising reminding users of the ACT’s positive consent laws.

The campaign’s reach was extensive with 92,000 ad impressions delivered during the campaign period.

There were 4,076 engagements with the ads (likes and clicks) and 3,415 people watched the videos in their entirety.

The videos provided a link to the sexual assault page on ACT Policing’s website, which provides the community with information in a number of languages on sexual assault, including definitions and reporting processes.

During the campaign period, hits to this page increased significantly with more than 2,500 views of the page. This made it the third highest viewed page on the site for that time period.

It is hoped those reached by the campaign will not only be educated on the legislative changes to consent but promote conversation and awareness, and inform people where to go to seek further information on sexual assault if needed.



## Multi-agency operation targets road safety



ACT Road Policing, safety and compliance officers from the National Heavy Vehicle Regulator and vehicle inspection officers from Access Canberra came together on 7 August 2023 to conduct a targeted operation.

With the shared agency goal of ensuring all drivers are reaching their destination safely, the operation stopped drivers on the Monaro Highway during the morning and afternoon so police and their road safety partners could identify:

- unregistered and/or uninsured vehicles
- unroadworthy vehicles
- drivers who were under the influence of alcohol or drugs
- load safety issues
- professional driver logbook issues
- heavy vehicles with excess weight or unsecured loads.

The following activities occurred on the day:

- 3,294 random breath tests were conducted
- 31 drug driving tests were conducted
- 90 defect notices were issued
- 52 infringement notices were issued for offences including unlicensed, unregistered/ uninsured vehicles and unrestrained children.

As a further result of the operations, two people were issued summons for unlicensed driving and drug driving.

Operations like these are just one way police and their partners both enforce the road rules and spread the message about road safety.

As well as these large-scale operations, police continue to conduct roadside alcohol and drug screening at any time, on any road and in marked and unmarked vehicles.



## New Domestic and Family Violence Investigation Unit



The creation of a new DFVIU will see 23 ACT Policing officers solely dedicated to domestic and family violence incidents in the ACT.

ACT Policing continues to review and adapt how it responds to serious crime and this is the first time in the history of the ACT that there is a unit solely dedicated to this crime type.

In the first six months of 2024 police across the territory responded to almost 2,000 domestic and family violence incidents. More than 500 of these instances involved assaults, which is an increase of 106 per cent over the last decade.

These instances are happening across the territory with no suburb in the ACT being immune. ACT Policing is seeing the many ways that domestic and family violence manifests itself, including homicides, violent threats, assaults, stalking and coercive control.

This new investigation unit aims to improve the way ACT Policing handles domestic and family violence matters, easing the pressure on General Duties police officers and providing the most vulnerable victims with specialised support.

The existing DFVIU will expand to include officers dedicated to investigating the highest-risk domestic and family violence offenders. It will be supported by a coordination team staffed by experienced officers responsible for liaising with victim-survivors and other government partners and developing and implementing training packages.

First response to domestic and family violence incidents in the ACT will still be provided by General Duties police officers, supported by the coordination team.



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# ACT POLICING









# 05

## Professional Standards

- » AFP Professional Standards Framework and AFP Conduct Issues
- » ACT Policing Complaint Statistics
- » Trends Analysis



The term Professional Standards relates to the Commissioner’s expectation that all AFP appointees, including those in ACT Policing, will serve with integrity.

AFP Professional Standards sits within the AFP’s Security Command and is responsible for maintaining, promoting and enhancing integrity within the AFP. It does this through:

- a proactive integrity framework incorporating the development and delivery of misconduct and corruption prevention strategies
- complaint management through investigation and resolution of misconduct, practices issues and corruption matters.

The AFP’s professional standards are underpinned by the AFP Core Values (see Chapter 3: Our Values) and the *AFP Code of Conduct*. Further information on the AFP Values and the *AFP Code of Conduct* is available on the AFP website ([www.afp.gov.au](http://www.afp.gov.au)).

## AFP Professional Standards Framework and AFP Conduct Issues

AFP Professional Standards (PRS) is responsible for the development and maintenance of a robust and transparent framework to safeguard and strengthen the integrity of the AFP. It operates under Part V of the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979* (Cth) (AFP Act) to support the agency and its appointees through the AFP’s Integrity Framework, via a range of strategies to prevent, detect, respond to and investigate corruption, conduct and practices issues.

### Integrated Complaints Management Model

In 2022–23, the AFP enhanced the complaints framework by introducing a single-entry point for reporting workplace issue and complaints. The model reduces complexity, enhances communication and timeliness and promotes transparency and consistency in decision making.

The Workplace Issues and Complaints Resolution Team (Resolution Team) launched on 1 March 2023 and consists of a network of contact officers, case managers and administrative investigators who work in partnership with PRS, the Confidant Network and Safe Reporting, SHIELD and AFP business areas, to ensure a supportive complaints resolution process for our people.

The Resolution Team supports members to navigate the grievance and complaints process, and identifies other alternative resolution processes if more appropriate. A dedicated team was established to investigate Category 1 and Category 2 complaints.

The Resolution Team manages external complaints and has extensive engagement and collaboration with external partners, including Victim Support ACT, the Australian Human Rights Commission and the Commonwealth Ombudsman.

### Categories of conduct

Part V of the AFP Act defines the categories of complaints relating to AFP appointees. Complaints are dealt with as breaches of the *AFP Code of Conduct* and fall into 4 categories:

- Category 1 – relating to minor management issues, customer service and performance matters.
- Category 2 – relating to minor misconduct and inappropriate behaviour.
- Category 3 – relating to serious misconduct.
- Category 4 – relating to corruption issues.

The Resolution Team refers serious misconduct and corruption matters (Category 3 and 4 complaints) to AFP PRS for investigation. Category 3 matters are subject to additional oversight and are reported to the Commonwealth Ombudsman.

In 2022–23, Category 4 Corruption issues (defined by the *Australian Law Enforcement Integrity Commissioner Act 2006* (Cth)) were required to be reported to the Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity (ACLEI). These matters were deemed to be either significant or non-significant corruption and the matter in which they would be investigated was determined by ACLEI:

- ACLEI
- ACLEI with the AFP jointly
- AFP with ACLEI oversight or management
- AFP without ACLEI oversight or management.

As of 1 July 2023, the AFP started reporting to the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC) which succeeded ACLEI. AFP is now required to refer corruption matters that fit within the definition of 'serious and systemic'. All other corruption matters will be investigated by AFP PRS.

## ACT Policing Complaint Statistics

### Complaint data

All data related to complaints was extracted from the AFP's SAS Visual Analytics suite, which is a live system updated on a daily basis. This report is reflective of Category 1–4 complaints that relate to members of ACT Policing. The data for this report was extracted and accurate as at 1 July 2024. This data is subject to change as complaints are upgraded, downgraded, merged, allocated and re-opened.

Following a recommendation from the Commonwealth Law Enforcement Ombudsman in a previous Part V Inspection Report, AFP PRS refined its processes. As a result of this change, there was an increase in allegations submitted that are finalised with a finding applied of 'section 40TF Discretion not to proceed'. This includes complaints where due diligence inquiries are made on receipt of the complaint and it is determined there is no basis for the complaint. Due diligence inquiries may include reviewing body-worn camera footage or CCTV, and conducting systems access audits.

In 2023–24, AFP PRS received 93 complaints relating to ACT Policing, resulting in 220 allegations<sup>1</sup> being recorded.

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<sup>1</sup> Allegations are individual issues identified within a complaint. Multiple allegations may be applied when two or more conduct issues are identified from information supplied by a complainant or when two or more members are subject to a complaint.

**Table 5.2. Alleged complaints recorded during 2023–24 by source**

Source	Total complaints	Percentage %
Member of the public	54	58%
Reporting another AFP member	38	41%
Self-reported	1	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 5.3. Alleged conduct allegations recorded during the last four years, by category<sup>2</sup>**

All ACT Policing allegations	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24
Category 1	34	44	44	71
Category 2	50	39	38	29
Category 3	47	30	32	103
Corruption issues	16	14	8	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>220</b>

Trend Analysis section highlights that a large portion of these allegations were finalised, pursuant of section 40TF of the AFP Act for not having the merit to warrant an admin investigation.

### Non-compliance with Body Worn Camera Governance

As at 1 July 2024 for the 2023–24 year, one complaint about the use of, or failure to use, a Body Worn Camera<sup>3</sup> by any ACT Policing member was received by Professional Standards. This complaint involved the non-compliance or governance breach against mandatory Body Worn Camera use, based on the requirements under the *Crime (Surveillance Devices) Act 2010* (ACT) or the *Crimes (Surveillance Devices) Act 2022* (ACT) Body-worn Cameras Guidelines Disallowable Instrument.

<sup>2</sup> Part V of the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979* defines the categories of conduct. Category 1 is the least serious category and predominantly relates to customer service breaches. Category 2 is minor misconduct and Category 3 is serious misconduct. For 2022–23 Corruption issues were referred to ACLEI.

<sup>3</sup> Based on incident description of 'Body Worn Camera - Non-compliance with governance (BWC)'.

**Table 5.4.** Finalised conduct allegations during 2023–24, by category<sup>4</sup>

All ACT Policing allegations	Established	Not established	Discretion not to proceed <sup>5</sup>
Category 1	2	1	70
Category 2	13	6	30
Category 3	10	16	48
Corruption issues	2	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>151</b>

<sup>4</sup> This table only includes matters where the case was finalised. This table includes matters reported before 1 July 2023.

<sup>5</sup> Section 40TF of the AFP Act sets out the circumstances under which the Commissioner may decide to take no further action in relation to a conduct issue (Discretion not to proceed). These circumstances include when appropriate action has already been taken or further investigation is determined to be not warranted or the alleged issue took place more than 12 months before reporting.

**Table 5.5. Finalised established conduct breaches during 2023–24**

<b>Allegations</b>	<b>Number established</b>
Information access	5
Due care/diligence failure	4
Information release	2
Fail to comply with procedure	2
Inappropriate behaviour/conduct serious	1
Property holding failure	1
Criminal misconduct	1
Drug misconduct	1
Inappropriate behaviour/conduct	1
CAFP Commissioner's Order 3 (CO3) non-serious nature	1
Conflict of Interest	1
Property misconduct	1
Pervert course of justice	1
Violence – family and domestic	1
Driving misconduct	1
Failure to act	1
Abuse of office	1
Fail to record and report	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>

## Timeliness of complaints

Timeliness benchmarks are applied to Category 1–3 complaints. The benchmarks are:

- 42 days for Category 1 matters (if not informally resolved within ten business days)
- 66 days for Category 2 matters
- 256 days for Category 3 matters
- Corruption issues fall under the *National Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2022* and are not subject to a timeliness benchmark.

**Table 5.6. Average and median<sup>6</sup> run time of investigated<sup>7</sup> complaints 2023–24<sup>8</sup>**

Investigated ACT Policing complaints	Number of complaints	Average run time (days)	Median run time (days)	% within benchmark	% exceeding benchmark
Category 1	7	47	33	57%	43%
Category 2	11	173	182	36%	64%
Category 3	17	248	169	71%	29%
Corruption issues	5	454	364	Not applicable	Not applicable
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>218<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>158<sup>10</sup></b>	-	-

<sup>6</sup> Median (50th percentile) is the middle number in a sorted ascending or descending list of numbers. Median can be more descriptive of a data set than the average. The median can be used as opposed to average, where there are outliers in the set of numbers that might skew the average of the values. For example, an extremely long investigation or an extremely short investigation can inadvertently significantly skew the average.

<sup>7</sup> Does not include complaints that did not proceed to an investigation and all findings were finalised as Discretion not to proceed, pursuant to Section 40tf of the AFP Act.

<sup>8</sup> Investigation of conduct breaches may span financial years from reporting stage to finalisation.

<sup>9</sup> Shows the average run time of all complaints, i.e. this calculation is not an average of an average.

<sup>10</sup> Shows the median run time of all complaints, i.e. this calculation is not the median of a median.



**Table 5.7.** Complaints on hand<sup>11</sup> as at 1 July 2024

All ongoing ACT Policing complaints	Ongoing complaints	Within benchmark	Exceeding benchmark	1–30 days over	31–89 days over	90 days or more over
Category 1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Category 2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Category 3	26	17	9	1	2	6
Corruption issues	12	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>18<sup>12</sup></b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>

**Table 5.8.** Number of informal complaints reported to the Resolution Team 2023–24

Resolution Team complaints	
Informal complaints reported to the Resolution Team in 2023–24	120

<sup>11</sup> This table includes all complaints recorded on the AFP's Complaint Recording and Management System where the investigation is yet to be finalised and relates to a member of ACT Policing.

<sup>12</sup> Corruption issues are not subject to a timeliness benchmark.

**Table 5.9. Number of victims' rights-related complaints reported 2023–24**

<b>Victims' rights-related complaints</b>		
Number of complaints made to the agency in 2023–24		29
Number of written complaints related to each right <sup>13</sup>	14C Respectful engagement with victims	3
	14D Respectful engagement with child victims	0
	14E Contact with victims	1
	14F Victims' privacy	0
	15(1) Referral of victims to support services	4
	15A Provision of aids or adjustments to victims	0
	15D/18C Tell victims about administration of justice processes	4
	15F Tell victims about victim impact statement	0
	18D/18E Victims may make victims' rights complaints and justice agencies must deal with them	0
	16A Update victims about status of investigations	14
Number of times the agency resolved a written complaint		27

<sup>13</sup> Some victims' rights-related complaints relate to multiple sections of the Victims' Rights Charter so the overall number of rights may be higher than the overall number of complaints.

# Trends Analysis

## Alleged complaints and allegations submitted

ACT Policing saw a 45 per cent increase in the total number of complaints submitted relating to ACT Policing members in 2023–24 compared to 2022–23, rising from 64 to 93.

Of those 93 complaints, 49 per cent (or 46 complaints) did not proceed to an investigation and were finalised as Discretion not to proceed, pursuant to section 40TF of the AFP Act.

The sources of complaints submitted in 2023–24 were largely the same as those in 2022–23. The majority of complaints were submitted by members of the public: 58 per cent (or 54 complaints) submitted in 2023–24 and 61 per cent (or 39 complaints) submitted in 2022–23.

Self-reported complaints by an ACT Policing member make up a small percentage: 1 per cent (1 complaint) in 2023–24 compared to 3 per cent (2 complaints) in 2022–23.

**Category 1** – ACT Policing received almost twice as many Category 1 allegations in 2023–24 compared to 2022–23 (71 compared to 44). Of the 71 Category 1 allegations submitted in 2023–24, 22 proceeded to an investigation. The remaining 49 allegations were finalised as Discretion not to proceed.

**Category 2** – ACT Policing saw a slight reduction in the number of Category 2 allegations submitted in 2023–24 compared to 2022–23 (29 compared to 38). This was a decrease of 24 per cent.

**Category 3** – ACT Policing saw an increase in the number of Category 3 allegations received in 2023–24 compared to 2022–23 (103 compared to 32). Of the 103 allegations submitted in 2023–24, 68 proceeded to an investigation. The remaining 35 were finalised as Discretion not to proceed. During 2023–24, multiple separate complaints that were received involved multiple allegations and/or multiple members.

**Corruption issues** – ACT Policing saw an increase in the number of Category 4 allegations received in 2023–24 compared to 2022–23 (17 compared to 8). Of those 17 allegations in 2023–24, 10 related to a single complaint.

The most commonly alleged breaches submitted against ACT Policing members in 2023–24 were:

### Category 1

- Failure to Act – 31 breaches
- Discourtesy – 22 breaches
- Inadequate Service – 11 breaches

### Category 2

- CO3 Non-Serious Nature – 12 breaches
- Fail to Comply with Procedure – 4 breaches
- Due Care/Diligence Failure – 3 breaches

### Category 3

- CO3 Serious Nature – 31 breaches
- CO3 with Injury – 23 breaches
- Due Care/Diligence Failure – 15 breaches

## Corruption Issues

- Abuse of Office – 12 breaches
- Pervert Course of Justice – 2 breaches
- Information Release – 2 breaches

## Finalised complaints and allegations

In 2023–24 PRS and the Resolution Team finalised 99 complaints consisting of 203 allegations. This was an increase of 55 per cent in complaints and an increase of 48 per cent in allegations finalised compared to 2022–23 when there were 64 complaints consisting of 137 breaches.

Of the 99 complaints finalised, 40 complaints proceeded to an investigation while the remaining 59 were not investigated and subsequently finalised as Discretion not to proceed.

Of the 40 investigations finalised in 2023–24, five were corruption issues with no investigation benchmark. 57 per cent (20 investigations) of the other 40 investigations were finalised within their investigation benchmark. This was a slight increase compared to 2022–23 when 54 per cent of investigation finalised in benchmark – or 32 out of 60 investigations.

In 2023–24 there were 203 finalised Category 1–4 conduct breaches which resulted in the following conduct breach findings:

- 13 per cent (27) Established
- 12 per cent (25) Not Established
- 74 per cent (151) Discretion not to proceed

Of the 151 allegations with a finding of Discretion not to proceed, 125 related to complaints that did not proceed to an investigation.

## Established matters

In 2023–24 there was a slight increase in the number of established allegations compared to 2022–23 (27 compared to 22). 13 of those allegations were Category 2 conduct breaches, which represented the highest proportion of all established Category 1–4 conduct breaches (48 per cent). This was consistent with Category 2 established conduct issues being the highest proportion, or equal to the highest proportion of established breach conduct categories across the last 4 financial years.

The most prevalent established conduct breach type in 2023–24 was Information Access (5 instances). In 2022–23 the most prevalent was Inappropriate Behaviour/Conduct with 3 instances.

As outlined in the Statement of Intent dated 18 December 2020<sup>14</sup> Commissioner Kershaw set a target of Category 1–4 established Professional Standards breaches to be less than 3.1 per 100 staff members. ACT Policing met this target, resulting in 2.7 established Category 1–4 allegations per 100 staff members. The breakdown of established Category 1 and 2 allegations per 100 staff was 1.5 and the breakdown of established Category 3 conduct breaches per 100 staff was 1.2.

To maintain proper oversight and ensure AFP complaint investigations maintain integrity and fairness in practice and process, the Commonwealth Law Enforcement Ombudsman undertakes an annual review of randomly selected complaint investigations. ACT Policing and the AFP work closely with the Commonwealth Law Enforcement Ombudsman to adopt the principles of best practice for complaint management.

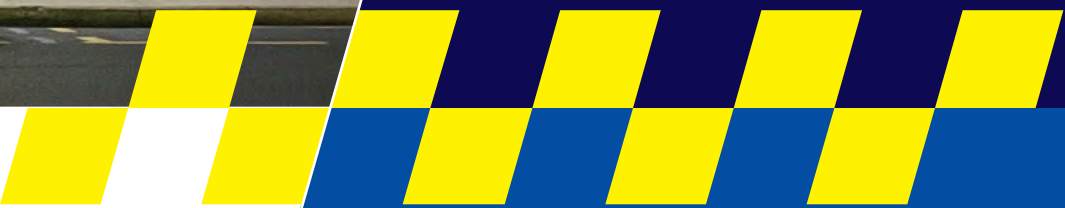
<sup>14</sup> [The AFP Commissioner's Statement of Intent, 18 December 2020.](#)





# 06

## Use of Force





All AFP members, including those in ACT Policing, are governed by AFP Commissioner's Order 3 (CO3) in the application of use of force principles. CO3 articulates mandatory compliance requirements in reporting and training.

All police members receive use of force training, during which the principles of communication and conflict de-escalation are emphasised as alternatives to the use of physical force. Police members are required to complete these use of force qualifications annually.

In all cases where members use force that is not a routine use of force the officer must, as soon as practical, submit a use of force report. 'Use' is defined with respect to the type of force used, which is as follows:

- Firearm, conducted electrical weapon or chemical agent (OC Spray) or extended range impact weapon:
  - drawing
  - aiming
  - discharging
- Baton:
  - raising with the intention to strike or gain compliance
  - striking a person
- Shield:
  - striking a person with any part of the shield
- Police dog:
  - directed intentional deployment at a person with the intention to gain compliance whether or not the police dog bites the subject
  - defence of itself, handler or any other person
- Pyrotechnic device:
  - discharging the device so that concussive force, light, sound or any combination of these is emitted against another person<sup>15</sup>
- Long-range audio device:
  - emitting sound from the device against another person to gain subject control<sup>16</sup>

Routine use of force means the following uses of force performed as part of an AFP appointee's operational duties:

- compliant escort or restraint holds (including to effect an arrest)
- compliant handcuffing
- compliant search of a person
- force to enter a building, vehicle, vessel or other secured area to search, recover, seize or arrest where there is no application of force against a person.

Routine uses of force or verbal commands which do not involve the application of use of force options are not reportable. The circumstances of each routine use of force incident event must be recorded within the relevant PROMIS case.

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<sup>15</sup> This use of force option is available to Specialist Protective Services only

<sup>16</sup> This use of force option is available to Specialist Protective Services only

All use of force reports are assessed for compliance with CO3 by the officer's supervisor. When reviewing the report the supervisor must identify, address and report to Professional Standards (PRS) any suspected misconduct issues arising from the reportable use of force incident. Also, the Commonwealth Law Enforcement Ombudsman can, and does, enquire into use of force incidents and is empowered to make recommendations for the ongoing transparency of use of force recording and reporting processes.

The principles of negotiation, communication and de-escalation are always emphasised as being primary considerations before using physical force. Governance and oversight arrangements are in place to assure the community that any use of force is applied appropriately.

**Table 6.1. Summary of the number of Use of Force reports submitted by ACT Policing**

During 2023–24, the total number of Use of Force reports submitted by ACT Policing decreased 12.8 per cent from 2022–23.

	2022–23	2023–24	Percentage Change (%)
Baton	44	27	-38.6%
Chemical Agent	146	139	-4.8%
Conducted Electrical Weapons	318	327	2.8%
Firearm	89	94	5.6%
Handcuffs	878	699	-20.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>1,286</b>	<b>-12.8%</b>





# 07

## Staffing Profile

- » Average Full-Time Equivalent and Headcount
- » ACT Policing Workforce Composition Headcount
- » Average Length of Service by Gender
- » Separations
- » Recruitment

ACT Policing is committed to providing quality and effective policing services to the ACT Community through a modern, agile and highly skilled workforce. In the 2023–24 budget, ACT Policing received \$107.26 million to increase ACT Policing staffing levels by 126 Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) over five years. In 2023–24, 28 positions were funded under this initiative, equivalent to 18.75 FTE.

ACT Policing reports on members by headcount and FTE. Headcount is the number of ACT Policing members on 30 June 2024. FTE figures are reported as an average over the full financial year and exclude members who are classified 'inoperative unpaid' (members who are on leave and not being paid by ACT Policing)<sup>17</sup>. The reporting of average FTE provides the most accurate reporting of resourcing across the year.

In line with the 2022–26 Purchase Agreement, ACT Policing's FTE is supplemented by the enabling services of the AFP. In 2023–24, 267 nominal FTE were purchased to support ACT Policing under the enabling services model. This notional FTE of sworn and professional members represents the services provided by the broader AFP in the delivery of community policing services to the ACT. Examples of such services include the Specialist Response Group, Forensics and Professional Standards. Reported FTE figures are higher than the reported headcount due to the inclusion of these enabling FTE.

The enabling FTE of 267 excludes ACT Policing members conducting Commonwealth-funded duties and SHIELD services, so this is not reflected in any of the reported headcount figures.

As at 30 June 2024 there was a total of 1,032 members within ACT Policing, of which over a third of the total workforce were female (41.47 per cent).

Females represented 31.94 per cent of the 742 sworn members in ACT Policing, an increase of 0.20 per cent from 31.74 per cent in 2022–23.

ACT Policing had 80 police recruits start in 2023–24, of which 27.5 per cent were female.

Of the 1,032 members, 4.36 per cent identify as First Nations peoples. This is an increase of 0.72 per cent since the previous financial year and is reflective of ACT Policing's continual commitment to increasing First Nations representation in accordance with the *AFP Reconciliation Action Plan 2022–24*. Despite a minor decline in representation of CALD and people with disability, ACT Policing remains committed to achieving greater workforce diversity that is reflective of the community we serve.

Employees aged between 25 and 44 account for 64.15 per cent of ACT Policing's workforce, with employees aged over 50 accounting for 18.22 per cent of the workforce.

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<sup>17</sup> Before 2018–19, ACT Policing reported FTE as an actual figure on 30 June.

## Average Full-Time Equivalent and Headcount

**Table 7.1.** Average Full Time Equivalent and Headcount in 2023–24

	Police	Protective Service Officer (PSO)	Unsworn	Other	Total
Average Full Time Equivalent (FTE) for 2023–24	709.26	13.45	257.34	267 <sup>18</sup>	<b>1,247.05<sup>19</sup></b>
Headcount at 30 June 2024	742	13	277		<b>1,032</b>

**Table 7.2.** Headcount on 30 June 2024 by gender

	Female	Non-Binary	Male	Total
Police	237	2	503	<b>742</b>
PSO	7	0	6	<b>13</b>
Unsworn	184	1	92	<b>277</b>
<b>Percentage of workforce (based on headcount)</b>	<b>41.47%</b>	<b>0.29%</b>	<b>58.24%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

<sup>18</sup> AFP Enabling capability minus Commonwealth Government-funded FTE. This nominal FTE consists of a mix of sworn and unsworn roles.

<sup>19</sup> This figure represents total ACT Government-funded FTE, inclusive of 41 FTE funded by the Commonwealth and enabling capability provided by the AFP.



# ACT Policing Workforce Composition Headcount

**Table 7.3.** ACT Policing workforce composition headcount on 30 June 2024<sup>20</sup>

Base salary group	Casual	Band 2	Band 3	Band 4	Band 5	Band 6	Band 7	Band 8 <sup>21</sup>	Executive level <sup>22</sup>	SES <sup>23</sup>	Total
<b>Sworn police officer</b>											
Female	0	49	104	34	28	3	10	6	2	1	<b>237</b>
Non-Binary	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>2</b>
Male	0	111	137	98	65	19	49	13	7	4	<b>503</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>742</b>
<b>Unsworn staff</b>											
Female	0	1	72	42	25	18	20	3	2	1	<b>184</b>
Non-Binary	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
Male	3	1	36	22	6	14	5	1	3	1	<b>92</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>277</b>
<b>PSO staff</b>											
Female	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>7</b>
Male	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>6</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,032</b>

<sup>20</sup> This table details substantive positions only.

<sup>21</sup> Inspector level.

<sup>22</sup> Superintendent or Coordinator level.

<sup>23</sup> Chief Police Officer, Deputy Chief Police Officer, Commander Operations, Commander Investigations, Executive General Manager Corporate and Executive General Manager Strategic Accommodation.

**Table 7.4.** Headcount on 30 June 2024 by employment category and gender

Employment category	Female	Non-Binary	Male	Total
Ongoing full time	381	2	588	971
Ongoing part time	45	1	5	51
Non-Ongoing full time	1	0	5	6
Non-Ongoing part time	1	0	0	1
Casual	0	0	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>1,032</b>



**Table 7.5.** Headcount on 30 June 2024 by division/branch

<b>Division/Branch</b>	<b>Headcount</b>
<b>Office of Chief Police Officer</b>	<b>3</b>
Office of Chief Police Officer	3
<b>Office of Deputy Chief Police Officer</b>	<b>4</b>
Office of Deputy Chief Police Officer	4
<b>Commander Investigations</b>	<b>344</b>
Office of Commander Investigations	3
Criminal Investigations	137
Intelligence	79
Judicial Operations	82
Family Violence & Vulnerable People	41
SAPR 15 Review Team	2
<b>Commander Operations</b>	<b>533</b>
Office of Commander Operations	3
Communications & EM&P	153
North District	185
South District	126
Road Policing & Proactive Policing	66
<b>Corporate Services</b>	<b>148</b>
Executive General Manager Corporate	4
Executive General Manager Strategic Accommodation	1
Communications & Govt Relations	23
Financial & Commercial	29
Policing Futures	11
Human Resources	21
Legislation & Governance	12
Inoperative Pool	47
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,032</b>

**Table 7.6.** Headcount on 30 June 2024 by division/branch and employment type

Division/Branch	Ongoing	Non-Ongoing <sup>24</sup>	Casual <sup>25</sup>	TOTAL
<b>Office of the Chief Police Officer</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Office of the Deputy Chief Police Officer</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
Office of Deputy Chief Police Officer	3	1	0	4
<b>Commander Investigations</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>344</b>
Office of Commander Investigations	2	1	0	3
Criminal Investigations	137	0	0	137
Family Violence & Vulnerable People	41	0	0	41
Intelligence	79	0	0	79
Judicial Operations	82	0	0	82
SAPR 15 Review Team	2	0	0	2
<b>Commander Operations</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>533</b>
Office of Commander Operations	2	1	0	3
Communications & EM&P	153	0	0	153
North District	185	0	0	185
South District	126	0	0	126
Road Policing and Proactive Policing	66	0	0	66
<b>Executive General Manager – Corporate</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>147</b>
Executive General Manager Corporate	3	1	0	4
Communications & Government Relations	20	0	3	23
Financial & Commercial	29	0	0	29
Policing Futures	11	0	0	11
Human Resources	21	0	0	21
Legislation & Governance	12	0	0	12
Inoperative Pool	46	1	0	47
<b>Executive General Manager – Strategic Accommodation</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,032</b>

<sup>24</sup> A contract of employment that is made for a specific period of time.

<sup>25</sup> Where an employee is engaged on a casual basis to do work that is intermittent or irregular in nature.

**Table 7.7.** Headcount on 30 June 2024 by age group and gender

Age group	Female	Non-Binary	Male	Total
Under 25	39	0	41	<b>80</b>
25–29	99	1	99	<b>199</b>
30–34	80	2	114	<b>196</b>
35–39	55	0	76	<b>131</b>
40–44	55	0	81	<b>136</b>
45–49	33	0	69	<b>102</b>
50–54	36	0	72	<b>108</b>
55–59	19	0	34	<b>53</b>
60+	12	0	15	<b>27</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>1,032</b>

**Table 7.8.** Headcount on 30 June 2024 by diversity<sup>26</sup>

	Headcount	Percentage of agency workforce (%)
First Nations peoples	45	4.36%
Culturally and Linguistically Diverse <sup>27</sup>	169	16.38%
People with Disability	11	1.07%

<sup>26</sup> This data was captured using an optional self-reporting mechanism. As a result, this data may not accurately reflect the actual numbers of First Nations members, Culturally and Linguistically Diverse members, and people with Disability within the organisation.

<sup>27</sup> A culturally and linguistically diverse person is a person who was born overseas, has at least one parent born overseas or speaks a language other than English at home.

## Average Length of Service by Gender

**Table 7.9.** Average length of service by gender

	Female	Non-Binary	Male	Combined average
Average years of service	8.66 years	1.33 years	9.74 years	9.27 years

## Separations

**Table 7.10.** Separations 2023–24<sup>28</sup>

	Headcount
Police	46
PSO	2
Unsworn	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>

## Recruitment

**Table 7.11.** Recruitment 2023–24<sup>29</sup>

	Headcount
Police Recruits	80
Police Other <sup>30</sup>	1
PSO	0
Unsworn	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>117</b>

<sup>28</sup> These figures represent ACT Policing separations from the organisation only and do not include mobility of employees between ACT Policing and the AFP.

<sup>29</sup> These figures represent police recruits and external recruitment into ACT Policing only and do not include mobility of employees between ACT Policing and the AFP.

<sup>30</sup> Re-engagement of a former sworn Police Officer.







# 08

## Financials

- » Financial Performance
- » Financial Analysis
- » Asset Management

Under the 2022–26 Purchase Agreement between the ACT Government, Australian Federal Police and the Chief Police Officer, ACT Policing was appropriated \$215.537 million to deliver community policing services to the ACT for 2023–24.

## Financial Performance

The following financial information is based on audited Financial Reports for 2022–23 and 2023–24.

ACT Policing fiscal decisions supported a strong financial position in 2023–24, with a small surplus of \$0.332 million (or 0.15 per cent).

## Financial Analysis

Total revenue received by the AFP for the provision of policing services to the ACT was \$228.208 million (including base appropriation, resources received free of charge and other revenue). This represented an increase of \$15.285 million compared with the previous financial year (2022–23). The increase resulted primarily from additional funding for the following measures:

- ACT Policing Enterprise Agreement – technical adjustment (\$4.393m)
- ACT Policing Organised Crime Task Force (\$0.215m)
- ACT Policing Sexual Assault and Child Abuse Team (\$0.453m)
- Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) – review (\$0.020m)
- Police, Ambulance and Clinician Early Response (PACER) – 2nd team (\$0.343m)
- Fixated and Lone-Actor Grievance-Fuelled Violence (FLAG) (\$0.25m)
- More ACT Police (MAP) (\$7.755m)
- Commonwealth Grant – Family Law information sharing (\$0.243m)
- Cost pressures (Insurance & Board of Inquiry (BOI)) (\$0.884m)
- ACT Policing indexation (\$1.129m)

An additional amount was received through the Treasurer's Advance:

- Costs awarded against police (\$1.142m)
- Relocation costs (\$0.250m)

Offset by reduction in:

- Prior year Treasurer's advance – costs against police and BOI (\$2.211m)

Total expenses amounted to \$227.876 million which was an increase of \$14.973 million compared to 2022–23. The increased expenditure relates to new and additional budget initiatives funded through the ACT Government budget process. The MAP contributed to the increase in Employee Expenses of \$3.547 million compared to 2022–23.

Annual financial statements for the reporting period, accompanied by the Auditor-General's independent audit report, can be found at Appendix 1: Financial Statements.

# Asset Management

## Assets Managed

Many of the facilities and infrastructure used by ACT Policing are owned by the ACT Government. Asset management for the facilities and infrastructure is the responsibility of the Justice and Community Safety Directorate, supported by ACT Policing.

Table 8.1 shows the assets managed by ACT Policing. As of 30 June 2024, the total value was \$14.3 million.

**Table 8.1. Assets managed by ACT Policing**

<b>Total value of assets managed on 30 June 2024</b>	<b>\$14.3 million</b>
Built property assets	ACT Policing is housed in 11 facilities, seven of which are owned by the ACT Government. Of the four remaining facilities, three are leased by the AFP and one is leased by ACT Government.
Land	N/A
Infrastructure (e.g. roads, bridges, traffic signals)	N/A
Urban parks	N/A
Other	For more information see annual reports of the Australian Federal Police and ACT Justice and Community Safety Directorate.

## Asset Maintenance and Update

Separate to facilities, ACT Policing conducted a number of capability asset upgrades and replacements throughout 2023–24. These included one additional closed circuit television trailer, ongoing ballistic spike rated vest replacements, additional Body Worn Cameras, Draeger Breath Analysis Equipment, Watch-House CCTV replacement plus upgrades and ongoing roll-out of the automatic number plate recognition units through asset replacement.

Capability replacement, upgrades, repairs and maintenance all support positive outcomes for ACT Policing and the wider community through maintaining high standards of equipment, safety and technical advancement.

## Accommodation

In accordance with the Policing Arrangement and the 2022–26 Purchase Agreement, the ACT Government is responsible for the provision of appropriate facilities and associated infrastructure for the provision of policing services by the AFP. The ACT Government provides eight of the 11 sites occupied by ACT Policing which includes five police stations. ACT Policing employs 1,032 members (headcount) occupying 35,246 square metres as detailed in Table 8.2.

**Table 8.2. Asset maintenance**

<b>Building name/type</b>	<b>Area occupied (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>
Winchester Police Centre	6,250
Belconnen Police Station	2,800
Traffic Operations Centre	1,600
Gungahlin Police Station	344
Tuggeranong Police Station	2,800
Woden Police Station	2,200
City Police Station	4,200
Specialist Response Group complex (leased)	1,800
Exhibit Management Centre (leased)	4,028
Hume Policing Centre (leased)	7,350
Maritime Operations Yarralumla (leased)	1,874

## Capital Works

Capital works projects were completed across ACT Policing sites during the reporting period. Details of the completed works are presented in the following tables.

**Table 8.3. Completed works projects 2023–24**

New Works Project 1	
Project	Woden Police Station – new carport
Description	Installation of carport at Woden Station
Business unit	Woden Police Station
Estimated completion date	May 2024
Original project value	\$391,000
Current year expenditure	\$391,000
Prior year expenditure	\$0
Total expenditure to date	\$391,000
Financially completed	Yes
Comments	Woden carport was installed to ensure the protection of, and provides wider spaces for, operational police vehicles.



### New Works Project 2

Project	Tuggeranong Police Station – new carport
Description	Installation of carport at Tuggeranong Station
Business unit	Tuggeranong Police Station
Estimated completion date	July 2024
Original project value	\$272,000
Current year expenditure	\$272,000
Prior year expenditure	\$0
Total expenditure to date	\$272,000
Financially completed	Yes
Comments	Tuggeranong carport was installed to ensure the protection of, and provides wider spaces for, operational police vehicles.

### New Works Project 3

Project	ACT Policing business continuity works (BCP)
Description	BCP Gungahlin Police Station
Business unit	Gungahlin
Estimated completion date	June 2024
Original project value	\$62,000
Current year expenditure	\$62,000
Prior year expenditure	\$0
Total expenditure to date	\$62,000
Financially completed	Yes
Comments	Gungahlin Police Station enacted their BCP due to a broader Joint Emergency Services Centre relocation for rectification works. Gungahlin relocated to the former Traffic Operations Centre premises until works were completed. This move incorporated police equipment, gun locker and clothing lockers to be temporarily relocated. Gungahlin were moved back into their station.

## New Works Project 4

Project	ACT Policing business continuity works
Description	BCP City Police Station
Business unit	City
Estimated completion date	June 2024
Original project value	\$188,000
Current year expenditure	\$166,084
Prior year expenditure	\$0
Total expenditure to date	\$166,084
Financially completed	Yes
Comments	City Police Station enacted their BCP due to water egress into the work areas. City Station General Duties relocated into the NOSSC at National Headquarters – Edmund Barton Building, while rectification works were undertaken. This move required relocation of gun lockers, taser charging stations, Body Worn Camera (BWC) docks, as well as clothing lockers. Once works were completed the members were moved back into the station.

## Government Contracting

As a Commonwealth agency, ACT Policing complies with the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (Cth)*. ACT Policing applies the Commonwealth Procurement Rules when procuring property and services, through the Commissioner's financial instructions.

## Government Procurement Policies

Under Commonwealth Procurement Rules, the AFP is required to undertake the following in relation to procurements:

- Publish all open approaches to the market on AusTender.
- Require procurements valued at \$80,000 or more to be conducted through open approaches to the market (select tendering and direct sourcing for procurements valued at \$80,000 or more are only allowed in limited circumstances).
- Report the details of all awarded procurement contracts and purchases valued at \$10,000 or more on AusTender within six weeks of the AFP entering into the arrangement.

The AusTender website can be accessed at [www.tenders.gov.au](http://www.tenders.gov.au).

### Procurement exempted from Quotation and Tender Threshold

ACT Policing operates within the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Framework. For more details please see the AFP Annual Report ([www.afp.gov.au](http://www.afp.gov.au)).

## Construction Grants and Social Procurement

ACT Policing did not issue any construction grants or engage in any social procurement activities during the 2023–24 reporting period.





# 09

## Appendices

- » Appendix 1: Financial Statements
- » Appendix 2: Statement of Performance
- » Appendix 3: Number of Offences Reported or Becoming Known in the Australian Capital Territory 2019–20 to 2023–24
- » Appendix 4: Offences Cleared by ACT Policing in the Australian Capital Territory 2019–20 to 2023–24
- » Appendix 5: Percentage of Offences Cleared by ACT Policing 2019–20 to 2023–24
- » Appendix 6: Proceedings Against Offenders by ACT Policing (Charges) 2019–20 to 2023–24
- » Appendix 7: Abbreviations

# Appendix 1: Financial Statements

## AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE

### ACT POLICING

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 30 June 2024

#### CONTENTS

Certification of the Financial Statements

Income Statement

Notes to the Income Statement

## AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE

### ACT POLICING 2023-24

#### STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF POLICE OFFICER FOR THE ACT AND THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

#### *CERTIFICATION*

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024 are based on properly maintained financial records and give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Policing Arrangement between the Minister for Justice (now Attorney-General) of the Commonwealth and the Australian Capital Territory Minister for Police and Emergency Services (now Minister for Police and Crime Prevention) for provision of Police Services to the ACT.

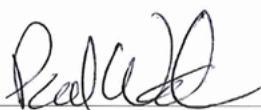
Signed



Date: 12 September 2024

**Deputy Commissioner Scott Lee APM**  
Chief Police Officer for the ACT

Signed



Date: 12 September 2024

**Paul Wood**  
Chief Financial Officer





## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### To the Chief Police Officer of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT)

#### Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Australian Federal Police (AFP) for Australian Capital Territory (ACT) Policing for the year ended 30 June 2024 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the AFP for ACT Policing as at 30 June 2024 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1.

The financial statements of AFP for ACT Policing, which I have audited, comprise the following as at 30 June 2024 and for the year then ended:

- Statement by the Chief Police Officer for the ACT and the Chief Financial Officer;
- Income Statement for the year ended 30 June 2024; and
- Notes to and forming part of the Income Statement, including a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

#### Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of ACT Policing in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements for financial statement audits conducted by the Auditor-General and their delegates. These include the relevant independence requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) to the extent that they are not in conflict with the *Auditor-General Act 1997*. I have also fulfilled my other responsibilities in accordance with the Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

#### Emphasis of Matter - basis of accounting

Without modifying my opinion, I draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements have been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the financial reporting responsibilities of Chief Police Officer for the ACT under the terms of the AFP's Policing Arrangement with the ACT Government. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose.

#### Other information

The Chief of Police is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report for the year ended 30 June 2024 but does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and accordingly I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

### **Chief Police Officer for the ACT's responsibility for the financial statements**

The Chief Police Officer of the ACT is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that comply with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1. The Chief Police Officer of the ACT is also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, The Chief Police Officer of the ACT is responsible for assessing the ability of ACT Policing to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Chief Police Officer of the ACT either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

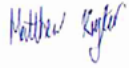
My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that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

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

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

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

Australian National Audit Office



Matthew Rigger

Signing Officer

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

13/9/2024

**ACT Policing  
Income Statement  
For the Year Ended 30 June 2024**

2022-23 Actual \$'000	Note	2023-24 Budget \$'000	2023-24 Actual \$'000
<b>REVENUE</b>			
	1d		
	Justice and Community Safety Directorate		
<b>205,458</b>		219,280	219,280
<b>6,013</b>	3	6,218	7,426
<b>1,452</b>		1,401	1,502
<b>212,923</b>		<b>226,899</b>	<b>228,208</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
<b>133,980</b>	4	142,026	140,841
<b>33,475</b>	5	36,873	36,873
<b>35,482</b>	6	38,279	38,303
<b>3,953</b>	7	3,503	4,433
<b>6,013</b>	3	6,218	7,426
<b>212,903</b>		<b>226,899</b>	<b>227,876</b>
<b>20</b>		-	<b>332</b>

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

**NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES****(a) Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements**

The Income Statement has been prepared in accordance with the format provided by ACT Justice and Community Safety Directorate. This is a special purpose statement and is prepared under the terms of the Policing Arrangement between the Minister for Justice (now Attorney-General) of the Commonwealth and the Australian Capital Territory Minister for Police and Emergency Services (now Minister for Police and Crime Prevention).

Revenue and Expenses have been extracted from the Financial Statements prepared by the Australian Federal Police (AFP) for the financial year 2023-24.

The Financial Statements of AFP have been prepared in accordance with:

- Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015; and
- Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that apply for the reporting period.

The ACT Policing Income Statement is presented in Australian dollars and values have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

**(b) Enabling Expenses**

The AFP and ACT Justice and Community Safety Directorate (JaCS) undertook a joint review of enabling services. The methodology for the price of "Enabling Expenses" in Note 5 was agreed between the AFP and JaCS during 2021-2022.

The enabling expenses shown in 2023-24 reflect the agreed rebased cost.

**(c) Cost Allocation**

The methodology utilised in preparation of notes 4 and 6 was primarily Activity Based Costing which utilised statistical analysis of individual Cost Centre activities to apportion costs across outputs. Job Costing was used where a direct relationship between an activity and output could be established.

**(d) Revenue**

Unless alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard, revenues and expenses are recognised in the Income Statement when and only when the flow, consumption or loss of economic benefits has occurred and can be reliably measured.

Gains from disposal of non-current assets are recognised when control of the asset has passed to the buyer.

Base Appropriation represents amounts paid by the ACT Government to the AFP and on certification for the provision of policing services.

Under Section 74 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* certain receipts are deemed to be appropriated in accordance with that Act and can be applied to meet the costs of the associated activity. This includes the Policing Arrangement between the Minister for Justice (now Attorney-General) of the Commonwealth and the Australian Capital Territory.

Resources received free of charge (RRFOC) are recorded as a revenue and expense in the Income Statement at fair value. The revenue and expense are separately disclosed under resources received free of charge. Goods or services that are received free of charge are only recorded in the Income Statement if they can be reliably measured and would have been purchased if not provided free of charge.

**(e) Comparative Figures**

Comparative information has been disclosed in respect of the previous period for amounts reported in the Income Statement. Where the presentation or classification of items in the Income Statement are amended, the comparative amounts have been reclassified where practical. Where a reclassification occurs the nature, amount and reason for the reclassification is provided.

**NOTE 2. REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS**

The Australian National Audit Office undertakes the audit of the ACT Policing's annual Income Statement and Statement of Performance at a fee to the AFP. These audits are undertaken as special purpose audits by arrangement. The fee for the annual Income Statement audit for 2023-24 is \$33,513 GST exclusive (2022-23: \$33,513) and the fee for the Statement of Performance for 2023-24 is \$33,513 GST exclusive (2022-23: \$33,513).

**Australian Federal Police**  
**ACT Policing**  
**Notes to and Forming Part of the Income Statement**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2024**

2022-23 Actual \$'000		2023-24 Budget \$'000	2023-24 Actual \$'000
<b>3 Resources Received Free of Charge (RRFOC)</b>			
<i>Revenue and Expense:</i>			
5,859	ACT Government provision of Police Stations	6,064	7,208
154	ACT Government Solicitor (ACTGS) legal services to ACT Policing	154	218
<u>6,013</u>		<u>6,218</u>	<u>7,426</u>
<p>The above relates to Policing facilities provided free of charge by the ACT Government as per Clause 4.5 of the Policing Arrangement between the Minister for Justice (now Attorney-General) of the Commonwealth and the Australian Capital Territory. Fair value is measured by an independently determined rental estimation.</p> <p>ACTGS provides legal services to ACT Policing as indicated under the Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services (now Minister for Police and Crime Prevention), Australian Federal Police Commissioner and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT for the provision of policing services to the Australian Capital Territory. The value of services is calculated using the ACTGS hourly rates (based on cost recovery) for the lawyers who provided these services.</p>			
<b>4 Employee Expenses</b>			
102,685	Salaries	111,617	108,312
12,244	Overtime Expenses	9,545	12,512
16,826	Superannuation	17,294	17,660
693	Superannuation Productivity	657	630
1,070	Long Service Leave	2,775	1,688
462	Other Employee Expenses	138	39
<u>133,980</u>	<b>Total Employee Expenses</b>	<u>142,026</u>	<u>140,841</u>
<b>5 Enabling Expenses</b>			
1,836	Chief of Staff	1,923	1,923
242	Crime Command	249	249
1,311	General Counsel	1,372	1,372
1,796	Finance & Commercial	1,879	1,879
7,436	Technology & Innovation	8,186	8,186
2,946	Support Capability	3,076	3,076
11,650	Specialist Operations	12,195	12,195
1,768	People, Safety & Security	1,850	1,850
3,501	Workforce & Development	5,101	5,101
989	National Projects (Mobility)	1,042	1,042
<u>33,475</u>	<b>Total Enabling Expenses</b>	<u>36,873</u>	<u>36,873</u>
<b>6 Administrative Expenses</b>			
7,313	Accommodation (excluding RRFOC)	7,733	7,036
6,621	Insurance	7,853	7,852
4,711	Vehicle Costs	4,870	5,143
203	Repairs and Maintenance	244	258
16,634	Other Administrative Expenses	17,579	18,014
<u>35,482</u>	<b>Total Administrative Expenses</b>	<u>38,279</u>	<u>38,303</u>
<b>7 Depreciation and Amortisation</b>			
3,928	Plant and Equipment	3,481	4,315
25	Other Depreciation	22	118
<u>3,953</u>	<b>Total Depreciation and Amortisation</b>	<u>3,503</u>	<u>4,433</u>



## Appendix 2: Statement of Performance

### AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE

#### ACT POLICING 2023-2024

#### STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF POLICE OFFICER FOR THE ACT

#### CERTIFICATION

I certify that the ACT Policing Statement of Performance for the period 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 is prepared in accordance with the format of the Purchase Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services (now Minister for Police and Crime Prevention) and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT for the Provision of Policing Services to the ACT and is based on the Australian Federal Police records and related sources.

Signed



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Date: 12 September 2024

**Deputy Commissioner Scott Lee APM**  
Chief Police Officer for the ACT



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### To the Chief Police Officer for the Australian Capital Territory (ACT)

#### Opinion

In my opinion, the Statement of Performance for the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) Policing for the year ended 30 June 2024 is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the ACT Policing Purchase Agreement and fairly represents the performance of ACT Policing for the year ended 30 June 2024.

I have audited the ACT Policing Statement of Performance for the year ended 30 June 2024. The Statement of Performance comprises a Certification by the Chief Police Officer for the ACT, statements of Performance Measures and Indicators of Effectiveness and Notes to the Statement of Performance. The audit did not examine the Notes to the Statement of Performance.

The Statement of Performance has been prepared under the Purchase Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services, the Australian Federal Police Commissioner and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT for the provision of policing services to the ACT (the Purchase Agreement). The agreement specifies the performance measures to be reported. No opinion has been expressed on the relevance or appropriateness of the reported measures for evaluating the effectiveness or efficiency of ACT Policing.

The Statement of Performance is prepared under the terms of the AFP's Policing Arrangement with the ACT Government. As a result, the Statement of Performance may not be suitable for another purpose.

#### Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Standard on Assurance Engagements ASAE 3000 *Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information* and accordingly included such tests and procedures as I consider necessary in the circumstances.

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

#### Responsibility of the Chief Police Officer for the ACT for the Statement of Performance

The Chief Police Officer for the ACT is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Statement of Performance and the information it contains. This responsibility includes developing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation of the Statement of Performance in accordance with the format and methodology provided in the Purchase Agreement.

#### Independence and Quality Control

I have complied with the independence requirements of the Australian National Audit Office, which incorporate the ethical requirements of the Australian accounting profession and applied Auditing Standard ASQC 1 *Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Reports and Other Financial Information, Other Assurance Engagements and Related Services Engagements* in undertaking this assurance review.

GPO Box 707, Canberra ACT 2601  
38 Sydney Avenue, Forrest ACT 2603  
Phone (02) 6203 7300

### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

My responsibility is to express a reasonable assurance opinion on the Statement of Performance as required under the Purchase Agreement for the policing services to the ACT. I have conducted an independent audit of the Statement of Performance in order to express an opinion on it to the Chief Police Officer for the ACT.

These standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the Statement of Performance is free of material misstatement in accordance with the Purchase Agreement. The audit procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting figures and other disclosures in the Statement of Performance. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion as to whether, in all material respects, the Statement of Performance has been prepared in accordance with the Purchase Agreement and fairly represents the performance in respect of ACT Policing for the year ended 30 June 2024 as measured under the Purchase Agreement.

The procedures selected depend on my professional judgement, including identifying areas where there is a risk of material misstatement.

The audit opinion on the ACT Policing Statement of Performance has been formed on the above basis.

Australian National Audit Office



Matthew Rigter

Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

13 September 2024

## STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE

For the Year Ended 30 June 2024

In partnership with the community, create a safer and more secure Australian Capital Territory (ACT) through the provision of quality police services.

### Shared ACT Government Outcomes

#### Output: Prevent Crime

- Prevent crime and violence

#### Output: Reduce Recidivism

- Reduce repeat offending

#### Output: Prevent Road Deaths and Trauma

- Collaborate with partner agencies to improve and promote road safety through education, innovation and targeted enforcement.

### ACT Policing Operational Outcomes

#### Output: Divert

- Increase support for early intervention and diversion.

#### Output: Disrupt

- Proactive operations to prevent and disrupt crime.

#### Output: Respond

- Responsiveness to calls and incidents taking into consideration public and police safety.
- Respond to emergencies and disasters.

#### Output: Enforce

- Increase police proceedings through both court and non-court outcomes

#### Output: Community Confidence

- Increase community confidence in police
- Enhance and strengthen resilience of communities
- Increase support for early intervention and diversion.



Purchase Agreement 2022-26 between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT							
2023-24 Financial Year - July 2023 to June 2024 Period							
Shared ACT Government Outcomes <sup>a</sup>							
Prevent Crime							
Victimisation rate	Target Measure	Actual Target	Financial Year Result	% Variation from Target	Previous Financial Year Result (2022-23)	% Variation from previous Financial Year	Achieved?
1. Number of offences against the person <sup>b</sup> reported or becoming known per 100,000 population <sup>a</sup>	Monitor 5 year trend	See "Trends & Graphs"	859.02	Trend based	934.26	-8.05%	Trend based
2. Number of offences against property <sup>c</sup> reported or becoming known per 100,000 population <sup>a</sup>	Monitor 5 year trend	See "Trends & Graphs"	3148.29	Trend based	3333.63	-5.56%	Trend based
Reduce Recidivism							
Repeat offender rates	Target Measure	Actual Target	Financial Year Result	% Variation from Target	Previous Financial Year Result	% Variation from previous Financial Year	Achieved?
3. Proportion of offenders proceeded against by police <sup>d</sup> more than once within the previous 12 months <sup>a</sup>	Monitor 5 year trend	See "Trends & Graphs"	20.6%	Trend based	22.0%	-1.4%	Trend based
Prevent Road Deaths and Trauma							
Road crashes resulting in death or injury	Target Measure	Actual Target	Financial Year Result	% Variation from Target	Previous Financial Year Result	% Variation from previous Financial Year	Achieved?
4. Number of road crashes resulting in death per 100,000 population	Monitor 5 year trend	See "Trends & Graphs"	1.7	Trend based	1.5	14.8%	Trend based
5. Number of road crashes resulting in injury <sup>e</sup> per 100,000 population	Monitor 5 year trend	See "Trends & Graphs"	72.1	Trend based	74.8	-3.6%	Trend based
ACT Policing Operational Outcomes - Key Performance Indicators							
Divert	Target Measure	Actual Target	Financial Year Result	% Variation from Target	Previous Financial Year Result	% Variation from previous Financial Year	Achieved?
6. Percentage of eligible <sup>f</sup> young people referred to restorative justice							
6.1 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	100%	100%	50.0%	-50.0%	88.9%	-38.9%	N
6.2 Non-Indigenous	100%	100%	94.3%	-5.7%	94.1%	0.2%	N
7. Percentage of offenders proceeded against by non-court actions <sup>g</sup> (Diversion and cautions)							
7.1 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander <sup>f</sup>	5 year average or more	6.5%	5.4%	-1.1%	4.50%	0.90%	N
7.2 Non-Indigenous <sup>f</sup>	5 year average or more	12.4%	15.0%	2.6%	13.50%	1.50%	Y
8. Number of persons referred to community support agencies (SupportLink) <sup>a</sup>	5 year average or more	5888	6296	6.92%	5918.0	6.4%	Y
Disrupt	Target Measure	Actual Target	Financial Year Result	% Variation from Target	Previous Financial Year Result	% Variation from previous Financial Year	Achieved?
9. Number of disruption <sup>h</sup> activities (Drug related, General person offences, General property offences or OMCG related) <sup>a</sup>	Monitor 5 year trend	See "Trends & Graphs"	683	Trend based	795	-14%	Trend based
10. Disruption case study (for inclusion in ACT Policing Annual report each year) <sup>i</sup>	One	One	One	n/a	n/a	n/a	Y
11. Number of Targeted Traffic Operations (in line with the Road Safety Calendar) <sup>a</sup>	Monitor 5 year trend	See "Trends & Graphs"	18	Trend based	16	13%	Trend based
Respond	Target Measure	Actual Target	Financial Year Result	% Variation from Target	Previous Financial Year Result	% Variation from previous Financial Year	Achieved?
12. Average length of time to respond to Priority One Incidents <sup>j</sup>	5 year average or less	8.2 minutes or less	7.5 minutes	-8.7%	7.4 minutes	0%	Y
13. Average length of time to respond to Priority Two Incidents <sup>j</sup>	5 year average or less	17.4 minutes or less	18.0 minutes	3.3%	18.1 minutes	0.9%	N
14. Percentage of Priority Three Incidents <sup>k</sup> responded to within 48 hours	Monitor 5 year trend	See "Trends & Graphs"	95.2%	Trend based	94.6%	0.6%	Trend based
15. Percentage of 000 calls answered on first or second presentation <sup>l</sup> :							
15.1 On first presentation	5 year average or more	89.40%	92.85%	3.4%	90.9%	-2.0%	Y
15.2 On second presentation	5 year average or more	96.23%	98.20%	2.0%	97.5%	-0.7%	Y
16. Percentage of the community satisfied with the job police are doing in responding to emergencies and disasters. <sup>m</sup>	National Average or more	68.7%	69.6%	0.9%	na	na	Y
Enforce	Target Measure	Actual Target	Financial Year Result	% Variation from Target	Previous Financial Year Result	% Variation from previous Financial Year	Achieved?
17. Proportion of offenders proceeded against for person offences <sup>a</sup>	5 year average or more	27.8%	29.8%	1.9%	30.1%	-0.3%	Y
18. Proportion of offenders proceeded against for property offences <sup>a</sup>	5 year average or more	7.9%	6.6%	-1.3%	7.6%	-1.0%	N
Community confidence	Target Measure	Actual Target	Financial Year Result	% Variation from Target	Previous Financial Year Result	% Variation from previous Financial Year	Achieved?
19. Percentage of the community satisfied in general with services provided by police. <sup>n,o</sup>	National Average or more	58.3%	65.6%	7.3%	68.7%	-3.1%	Y
20. Percentage of the community who have confidence in police. <sup>m,o</sup>	National Average or more	64.7%	74.1%	9.4%	75.0%	-0.9%	Y
21. Number of complaints against police <sup>n,p</sup>	Monitor 5 year trend	See "Trends & Graphs"	93	Trend based	64	45.3%	Trend based

**Financial year report against the Purchase Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services  
(now Minister for Police and Crime Prevention) and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT, 2023-24**

**Sources - PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

1. Source: PROMIS Case Management System as at 02 July 2024. Total person offences reported during period = 3,991.
2. Source: PROMIS Case Management System as at 02 July 2024. Total property offences reported during period = 14,627.
3. Source: PROMIS Case Management System as at 02 July 2024.
4. Source: PROMIS Incident, and/or manual count as at 02 July 2024. Crashes resulting in death during the period = 8.
5. Source: PROMIS Incident, and/or manual count as at 02 July 2024. Crashes resulting in injury during the period = 335.
6. Source: PROMIS Case Management System as at 02 July 2024.
7. Source: PROMIS Case Management System as at 02 July 2024.
8. Source: Supportlink as at 02 July 2024.
9. Source: PROMIS Case Management System as at 02 July 2024. Total 'disruption' related incidents during the period = 683.
10. Source: 2023-24 ACT Policing Annual Report
11. Source: ACT Road Policing as at 15 July 2024
12. Source: Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system as at 02 July 2024.
13. Source: Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system as at 02 July 2024.
14. Source: Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system as at 02 July 2024.
15. Source: Telstra as of 09 July 2024.
16. Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police as at 05 July 2024.
17. Source: PROMIS Case Management System as at 02 July 2024. Total person offences cleared during period = 1,188.
18. Source: PROMIS Case Management System as at 02 July 2024. Total property offences cleared during period = 971.
19. Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police as at 05 July 2024.
20. Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police as at 05 July 2024.
21. Source: AFP Professional Standards as at 08 July 2024

ACT population from Australia Bureau of Statistics (ABS) National, state and territory population March 2023 published 14 September 2023. ACT Population = 464 601

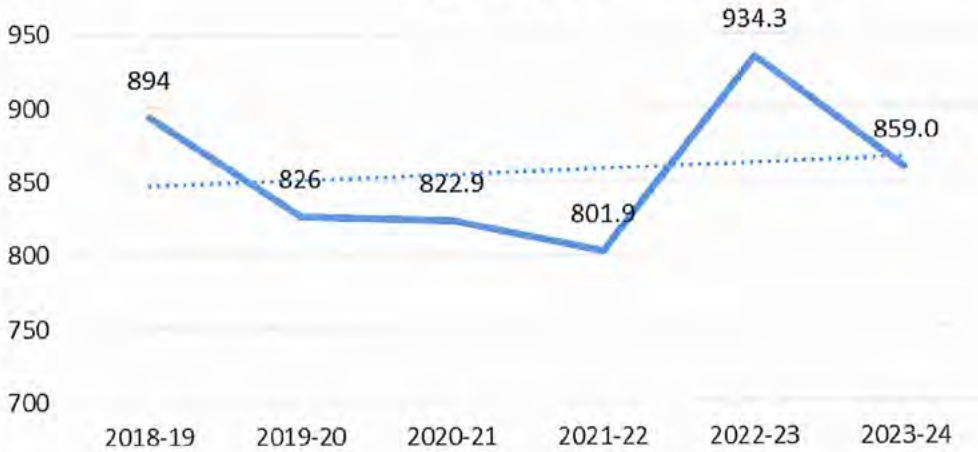


<b>Purchase Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services (now Minister for Police and Crime Prevention) and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT</b> <b>Financial Year Report - 2023-24</b>	
a.	These measures encompass the jurisdiction of a great many public and private institutions and individuals who contribute to the overall results and standings. Success in these targets is not the sole domain or responsibility of ACT Policing.
b.	Offences against the person – include homicide, assaults, sexually based offences, kidnap and related offences, other person offences.
c.	Offences against property – include robbery, blackmail, extortion, burglary, fraud, motor vehicle thefts, other theft offences, property damage and environmental offences.
d.	Offenders proceeded against – any alleged offender who was proceeded against via court or non-court means where a proceeding is defined as a legal action initiated against an alleged offender for an offence(s) including but not limited to, arrest, summons, charged before court, diversionary conference or formal caution.
e.	Injury – an injury sustained by any person as a result of a collision, which necessitates treatment by a medical practitioner.
f.	Eligible according to s19 of the Crimes (Restorative Justice) Act 2004. A proportion of the young people referred are as a diversion whilst others are referred in conjunction with criminal prosecution. This target does not include matters where police discretion has determined that no further action or a caution is the most appropriate action.
g.	Non-court actions – a type of legal action initiated by police against an offender. Non-court actions comprise legal actions such as informal or formal cautions/warnings, conferencing, counselling such as drug diversionary schemes, or the issuing of penalty or infringement notices, which do not require an appearance in court. Court actions – a type of legal action initiated by police against an offender. Court actions largely comprise the laying of charges against an alleged offender that must be answered in court. Offenders may be taken into custody, granted bail or issued with a summons for these charges pending an appearance in court.
h.	Disruption – any lawful action that interferes, delays or complicates a criminal activity, resulting in the degradation of criminal enterprise, reducing criminal capability, influence, and capacity to create harm and victimisation.
i.	Priority One Incident – life threatening or time critical situations.
j.	Priority Two Incident – situations where the information provided indicates that time is important, but not critical.
k.	Priority Three Incident – there are two possible responses to situations where there is no immediate danger to safety or property. This will be either police attention or police response. Each incident will be managed on a case by case basis in full consultation with the complainant. During that consultation, a determination will be made as to whether the complainant agrees that the matter can be handled over the telephone (police attention) or if attendance is required by Police. If the latter, then attendance must be not later than 48 hours from the initial contact by the complainant.
l.	Percentage of 000 calls answered on first and second presentation – it is the policy of Telstra to re-present 000 calls to another line after 9 rings in order to maximise the response rate. This is a national standard endorsed by Emergency Services Organisations across Australia. The measurement of response to 000 calls is based on average operating capacity and the target for this measure does not include abnormal instances created by one major event where operating capacity is overloaded due to multiple reporting of the same incident.
m.	These results against these measures are sourced from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP), a national survey conducted by the Social Research Centre. Using the results of the relevant NSCSP questions, the percentage of the community 'satisfied' in measure 19 equals those who scored 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'; the percentage of the community who have 'confidence' in measure 20 equals those who scored 'agree' or 'strongly agree'. Comparability of Survey of Community Satisfaction with policing results - Since 1 July 2010 the NSCSP is conducted by the Social Research Centre. While the content of the survey remains relatively similar over time, results should not be compared over time (year on year). Survey results are subject to standard errors as they are an estimate of the population. Survey sample sizes are generally designed around confidence intervals (e.g. 95% confidence intervals). This means that for each survey question the true result/percentage point if the entire population was surveyed lies within a range or interval. In this context the survey estimate can be considered as the midpoint with the true value, if the population was surveyed, being either above or below that result. Therefore if the differing year confidence interval ranges overlap we are not able to state with certainty that the result is higher or lower.
n.	Number of complaints received by AFP Professional Standards.
o.	Due to a national change in the data collection methodology for the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP) the 2023–24 data is not comparable to previous years results. The new methodology for collection has shifted for all jurisdictions to a mix of online and phone modes using a sample mix combination of mobile Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) and online (through a probability-based online panel). This change has significantly impacted the NSCSP results as respondents' answers differ between CATI and online. Sampling mix also differs between jurisdictions. Accordingly, the 2023-24 data is not comparable to results in previous years; is not comparable to other jurisdictions. Noting the above, the derived national average estimate is indicative only.
p.	Following a recommendation from the Commonwealth Ombudsman there has been an increase in cases complaints/cases being recorded that do not proceed to investigation. This includes complaints where due diligence inquiries are made on receipt of the complaint and it is determined there is no basis for the complaint.
q.	KPI is considered complete on publishing of the 2023-24 ACT Policing Annual Report. At the time of writing, a draft Case Study has been prepared and submitted for consideration.

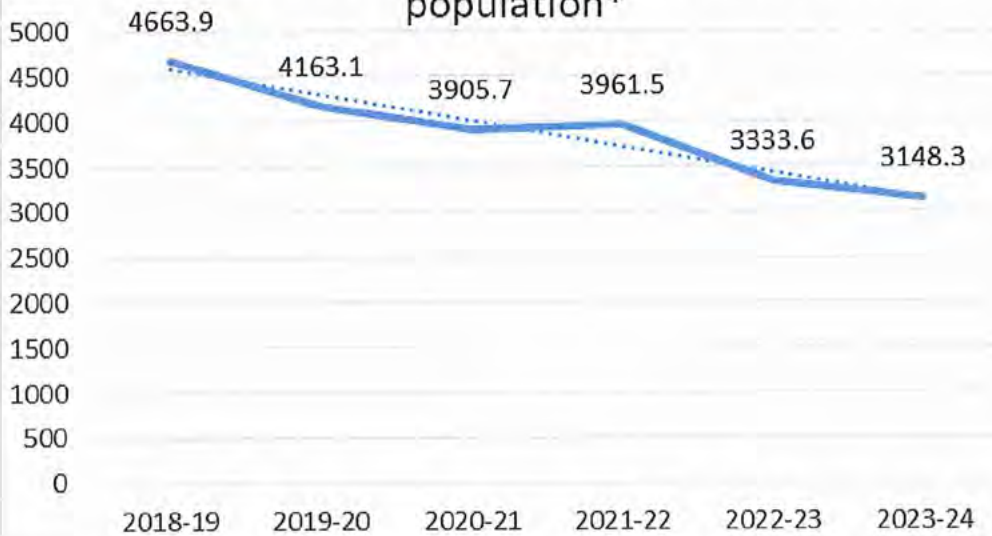
## Trends and Graphs

<b>Five Year Trends</b>	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
<b>PREVENT</b>						
1. Number of offences against the person reported or becoming known per 100,000 population*	894	826	822.9	801.9	934.3	859.0
2. Number of offences against property reported or becoming known per 100,000 population*	4663.9	4163.1	3905.7	3961.5	3333.6	3148.3
<b>REDUCE RECIDIVISM</b>	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
3. Proportion of offenders proceeded against by police more than once within the previous 12 months	22.4%	25.3%	24.2%	23.6%	22.0%	20.6%
<b>ROAD CRASHES RESULTING IN DEATH OR INJURY</b>	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
4. Number of road crashes resulting in death per 100,000 population*	1.5	1	2.6	3.5	1.5	1.7
5. Number of road crashes resulting in injury per 100,000 population*	121.4	94.1	104.7	60	74.8	72.1
<b>DISRUPT</b>	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
9. Number of disruption activities (Drug related, General person offences, General property offences or OMCG related)**	1297	1299	1154	815	795	683
11. Number of Targeted Traffic Operations (in line with the Road Safety Calendar)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	16	18
<b>RESPOND</b>	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
14. Percentage of Priority Three Incidents responded to within 48 hours	97.5%	95.1%	95.5%	93.5%	94.6%	95.2%
<b>COMMUNITY CONFIDENCE</b>	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
21. Number of complaints against police*	122	110	83	71	64	93
*Figures as per previous ACT Policing Annual Reports						
** Recording of disruption activities in PROMIS began in October 2018						

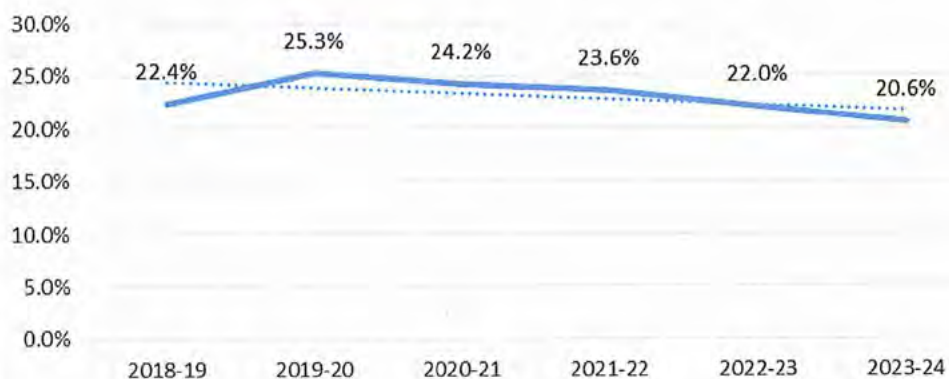
1. Number of offences against the person reported or becoming known per 100,000 population\*



2. Number of offences against property reported or becoming known per 100,000 population\*



### 3. Proportion of offenders proceeded against by police more than once within the previous 12 months



### 4. Number of road crashes resulting in death per 100,000 population\*



### 5. Number of road crashes resulting in injury per 100,000 population\*



### 9. Number of disruption activities (Drug related, General person offences, General property offences or OMCG related)\*\*





#### 14. Percentage of Priority Three Incidents responded to within 48 hours



#### 14. Percentage of Priority Three Incidents responded to within 48 hours





## Appendix 3: Number of Offences Reported or Becoming Known in the Australian Capital Territory 2019–20 to 2023–24

Offence type	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24
<b>OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON</b>					
<b>Homicide and related offences</b>					
Murder	2	5	6	4	4
Attempted murder	2	5	2	1	3
Conspiracy to murder	-	3	-	-	-
Manslaughter	1	2	4	-	1
Driving causing death	1	2	3	2	3
<b>Total homicide and related offences</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Assaults (excluding sexual)</b>					
Assault causing GBH	85	103	139	85	97
Assault causing ABH	455	559	523	687	615
Assault other	2,292	2,232	2,128	2,537	2,365
<b>Total assaults (excluding sexual)</b>	<b>2,832</b>	<b>2,894</b>	<b>2,790</b>	<b>3,309</b>	<b>3,077</b>
<b>Sexual offences</b>					
Sexual assault 1st, 2nd, 3rd degree	30	9	9	20	11
Sexual intercourse, no consent	155	176	176	234	158
Sexual intercourse, person < 16 yrs	67	101	69	77	46
Indecent act, assault	51	54	40	75	54
Indecent act, no consent	150	139	179	210	144

Offence type	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24
Indecent act, person < 16 yrs	76	93	76	98	68
Incest	11	8	19	9	21
Indecent exposure	32	42	37	27	46
<b>Total sexual assault offences</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>548</b>
<b>Other offences</b>					
Kidnap/abduction	30	22	24	26	24
Other offences against the person	273	268	272	419	331
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>355</b>
<b>Total offences against the Person</b>	<b>3,713</b>	<b>3,823</b>	<b>3,706</b>	<b>4,511</b>	<b>3,991</b>
<b>OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY</b>					
<b>Robbery</b>					
Armed robbery	108	63	85	95	69
Other robbery	124	93	87	128	103
<b>Total robbery</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>172</b>
<b>Blackmail and extortion</b>					
Blackmail and extortion	7	6	11	28	6
<b>Total blackmail and extortion</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Burglary</b>					
Burglary dwellings	1,393	1,178	1,107	1,035	925
Burglary shops	388	291	405	453	328
Burglary other	573	563	550	486	570
<b>Total burglary</b>	<b>2,354</b>	<b>2,032</b>	<b>2,062</b>	<b>1,974</b>	<b>1,823</b>

Offence type	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24
<b>Fraud and misappropriation</b>					
Fraud	1,578	1,805	2,126	1,600	1,268
Misappropriation	-	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting	19	16	5	4	4
<b>Total Fraud and misappropriation</b>	<b>1,597</b>	<b>1,821</b>	<b>2,131</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>1,272</b>
<b>Handling stolen goods</b>					
Receiving	14	14	4	2	4
Unlawful possession	150	125	107	91	69
Other handling stolen goods	11	10	15	7	8
<b>Total handling of stolen goods</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Theft or illegal use of a vehicle</b>					
Motor vehicle theft	1,300	1,413	1,516	1,162	1,084
<b>Total theft or illegal use of a vehicle</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>1,084</b>
<b>Other theft</b>					
Bicycle theft	717	595	611	585	590
Boat theft	3	-	-	-	-
Stock theft	2	-	-	-	-
Shop stealing	1,305	1,106	1,138	1,366	1,645
Theft at burglary - dwellings	706	499	417	352	200
Theft at burglary - shops	163	116	153	140	72
Theft at burglary - other	262	228	218	147	120
Other theft	5,124	5,343	5,374	4,615	4,221

Offence type	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24
<b>Total other theft</b>	<b>8,282</b>	<b>7,887</b>	<b>7,911</b>	<b>7,205</b>	<b>6,848</b>
<b>Property damage</b>					
Arson	217	163	115	107	140
Damage at burglary - dwellings	99	77	67	44	38
Damage at burglary - shops	40	22	33	24	10
Damage at burglary - other	72	46	52	39	29
Other property damage	3,833	3,794	3,403	3,250	3,108
<b>Total property damage</b>	<b>4,261</b>	<b>4,102</b>	<b>3,670</b>	<b>3,464</b>	<b>3,325</b>
<b>Environmental offences</b>					
Pollution	2	4	3	4	1
Flora and fauna	1	-	1	-	-
Other environmental offences	4	2	2	2	15
<b>Total environmental offences</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Total Offences against Property</b>	<b>18,215</b>	<b>17,572</b>	<b>17,605</b>	<b>15,766</b>	<b>14,627</b>
<b>OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER</b>					
Government security/ operations	60	75	73	60	53
Justice procedures	2,106	1,858	1,587	1,954	1,878
Firearms and weapons	415	332	272	345	287
Other offences against good order	935	789	660	840	809
<b>Total offences against good order</b>	<b>3,516</b>	<b>3,054</b>	<b>2,592</b>	<b>3,199</b>	<b>3,027</b>

Offence type	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24
<b>DRUG OFFENCES</b>					
Possess and use drugs	569	355	255	330	290
Deal and supply drugs	69	84	49	65	37
Manufacture and grow drugs	18	15	13	13	9
Other drug offences	39	32	30	14	22
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>358</b>
<b>TRAFFIC OFFENCES</b>					
Drink driving offences	833	910	725	780	625
Drug driving offences	808	714	338	278	169
Dangerous and reckless driving	148	142	103	89	112
Driving licence offences	1,044	868	704	625	462
Other motor vehicle, traffic and related offences	3,797	3,494	2,497	2,315	1,876
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>6,630</b>	<b>6,128</b>	<b>4,367</b>	<b>4,087</b>	<b>3,244</b>
<b>OTHER OFFENCES NOT ELSE WHERE CLASSIFIED</b>					
Other offences n.e.c	492	288	458	178	143
<b>All offences</b>	<b>33,261</b>	<b>31,350</b>	<b>29,070</b>	<b>28,162</b>	<b>25,381</b>

## Appendix 4: Offences Cleared by ACT Policing in the Australian Capital Territory 2019–20 to 2023–24

Offence type	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	202–24
<b>OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON</b>					
<b>Homicide and related offences</b>					
Murder	1	4	6	3	4
Attempted murder	2	5	2	1	2
Conspiracy to murder	-	2	1	-	-
Manslaughter	1	1	1	2	-
Driving causing death	-	2	2	3	2
<b>Total homicide and related offences</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Assaults (excluding sexual)</b>					
Assault causing GBH	66	77	112	66	73
Assault causing ABH	295	328	312	471	406
Assault other	1,572	1,405	1,440	1,792	1,681
<b>Total assaults (excluding sexual)</b>	<b>1,933</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>1,864</b>	<b>2,329</b>	<b>2,160</b>
<b>Sexual offences</b>					
Sexual assault 1st, 2nd, 3rd degree	10	10	6	28	7
Sexual intercourse, no consent	100	99	109	128	135
Sexual intercourse, person < 16 yrs	55	53	39	78	42
Indecent act, assault	28	27	19	41	45



Offence type	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	202–24
Indecent act, no consent	90	94	97	116	87
Indecent act, person < 16 yrs	47	44	52	71	63
Incest	8	5	9	6	14
Indecent exposure	14	20	15	11	20
<b>Total sexual assault offences</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>413</b>
<b>Other offences</b>					
Kidnap/Abduction	26	17	22	18	25
Other offences against the person	166	164	171	265	202
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>227</b>
<b>Total offences against the person</b>	<b>2,481</b>	<b>2,357</b>	<b>2,415</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>2,808</b>
<b>OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY</b>					
<b>Robbery</b>					
Armed robbery	37	22	39	42	38
Other robbery	48	42	36	61	42
<b>Total robbery</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Blackmail and extortion</b>					
Blackmail and extortion	6	4	-	10	5
<b>Total Blackmail and Extortion</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Burglary</b>					
Burglary dwellings	146	143	120	114	136
Burglary shops	19	28	31	58	79

Offence type	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	202–24
Burglary other	59	41	62	78	75
<b>Total Burglary</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>290</b>
<b>Fraud and misappropriation</b>					
Fraud	610	732	1,134	480	448
Misappropriation	-	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting	4	2	-	2	-
<b>Total fraud and misappropriation</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>448</b>
<b>Handling stolen goods</b>					
Receiving	10	14	4	3	5
Unlawful possession	123	83	87	71	53
Other handling stolen goods	9	6	5	3	13
<b>Total handling of stolen goods</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Theft or illegal use of a vehicle</b>					
Motor vehicle theft	168	188	173	161	119
<b>Total theft or illegal use of a vehicle</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>119</b>
<b>Other Theft</b>					
Bicycle theft	9	7	8	25	27
Boat theft	-	-	-	-	-
Stock theft	-	-	-	-	-
Shop stealing	324	246	261	409	459
Theft at burglary - dwellings	68	43	38	27	22
Theft at burglary - shops	7	13	11	25	25

Offence type	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	202–24
Theft at burglary - other	20	13	29	12	19
Other theft	348	392	339	505	547
<b>Total other theft</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>1,099</b>
<b>Property damage</b>					
Arson	23	8	15	22	32
Damage at burglary - dwellings	8	26	14	10	9
Damage at burglary - shops	-	2	7	5	4
Damage at burglary - other	12	6	12	9	6
Other property damage	714	657	621	767	677
<b>Total property damage</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>728</b>
<b>Environmental offences</b>					
Pollution	1	1	-	2	-
Flora and fauna	-	1	-	-	1
Other environmental offences	1	1	1	2	12
<b>Total environmental offences</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Total offences against property</b>	<b>2,774</b>	<b>2,721</b>	<b>3,047</b>	<b>2,903</b>	<b>2,853</b>
<b>OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER</b>					
Government security/ operations	46	145	76	57	55
Justice procedures	1,781	1,486	1,186	1,519	1,463
Firearms and weapons	282	279	210	279	203

Offence type	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	202–24
Other offences against good order	551	503	381	555	543
<b>Total offences against Good order</b>	<b>2,660</b>	<b>2,413</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>2,410</b>	<b>2,264</b>
<b>DRUG OFFENCES</b>					
Possess and use drugs	410	273	175	241	239
Deal and supply drugs	42	51	47	39	19
Manufacture and grow drugs	8	8	19	6	5
Other drug offences	7	2	13	7	8
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>271</b>
<b>TRAFFIC OFFENCES</b>					
Drink driving offences	758	822	644	702	580
Drug driving offences	779	730	340	264	158
Dangerous and reckless driving	105	91	78	67	66
Driving licence offences	923	797	607	523	392
Other motor vehicle, traffic and related offences	2,122	1,874	1,275	1,347	1,099
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>4,687</b>	<b>4,314</b>	<b>2,944</b>	<b>2,903</b>	<b>2,295</b>
<b>OTHER OFFENCES NOT ELSE WHERE CLASSIFIED</b>					
Other offences n.e.c	125	117	302	75	82
<b>All offences</b>	<b>13,194</b>	<b>12,256</b>	<b>10,815</b>	<b>11,684</b>	<b>10,573</b>

## Appendix 5: Percentage of Offences Cleared by ACT Policing 2019–20 to 2023–24

Offence type	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24
<b>OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON</b>					
<b>Homicide and related offences</b>					
Murder	50.0%	80.0%	100.0%	75.0%	100.0%
Attempted murder	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	66.7%
Conspiracy to murder	0.0%	66.7%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Manslaughter	100.0%	50.0%	25.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Driving causing death	0.0%	100.0%	66.7%	150.0%	66.7%
<b>Total homicide and related offences</b>	<b>66.7%</b>	<b>82.4%</b>	<b>80.0%</b>	<b>128.6%</b>	<b>72.7%</b>
<b>Assaults (excluding sexual)</b>					
Assault causing GBH	77.6%	74.8%	80.6%	77.6%	75.3%
Assault causing ABH	64.8%	58.7%	59.7%	68.6%	66.0%
Assault other	68.6%	62.9%	67.7%	70.6%	71.1%
<b>Total assaults (excluding sexual)</b>	<b>68.3%</b>	<b>62.5%</b>	<b>66.8%</b>	<b>70.4%</b>	<b>70.2%</b>
<b>Sexual offences</b>					
Sexual assault 1st, 2nd, 3rd degree	33.3%	111.1%	66.7%	140.0%	63.6%
Sexual intercourse, no consent	64.5%	56.3%	61.9%	54.7%	85.4%
Sexual intercourse, person < 16 yrs	82.1%	52.5%	56.5%	101.3%	91.3%
Indecent act, assault	54.9%	50.0%	47.5%	54.7%	83.3%
Indecent act, no consent	60.0%	67.6%	54.2%	55.2%	60.4%

Offence type	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24
Indecent act, person < 16 yrs	61.8%	47.3%	68.4%	72.4%	92.6%
Incest	72.7%	62.5%	47.4%	66.7%	66.7%
Indecent exposure	43.8%	47.6%	40.5%	40.7%	43.5%
<b>Total sexual assault offences</b>	<b>61.5%</b>	<b>56.6%</b>	<b>57.2%</b>	<b>63.9%</b>	<b>75.4%</b>
<b>Other offences</b>					
Kidnap/abduction	86.7%	77.3%	91.7%	69.2%	104.2%
Other offences against the person	60.8%	61.2%	64.0%	63.2%	61.0%
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>63.4%</b>	<b>62.4%</b>	<b>66.3%</b>	<b>63.6%</b>	<b>63.9%</b>
<b>Total offences against the person</b>	<b>66.8%</b>	<b>61.7%</b>	<b>65.3%</b>	<b>68.7%</b>	<b>70.4%</b>
<b>OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY</b>					
<b>Robbery</b>					
Armed robbery	34.3%	34.9%	45.9%	44.2%	55.1%
Other robbery	38.7%	45.2%	41.4%	47.7%	40.8%
<b>Total robbery</b>	<b>36.6%</b>	<b>41.0%</b>	<b>43.6%</b>	<b>46.2%</b>	<b>46.5%</b>
<b>Blackmail and extortion</b>					
Blackmail and extortion	85.7%	66.7%	0.0%	35.7%	83.3%
<b>Total blackmail and extortion</b>	<b>85.7%</b>	<b>66.7%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>35.7%</b>	<b>83.3%</b>
<b>Burglary</b>					
Burglary dwellings	10.5%	12.1%	10.8%	11.0%	14.7%
Burglary shops	4.9%	9.6%	7.7%	12.8%	24.1%
Burglary other	10.3%	7.3%	11.3%	16.0%	13.4%



Offence type	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24
<b>Total burglary</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>16.0%</b>
<b>Fraud and misappropriation</b>					
Fraud	38.7%	40.6%	53.3%	30.0%	35.3%
Misappropriation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Counterfeiting	21.1%	12.5%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%
<b>Total fraud and misappropriation</b>	<b>38.4%</b>	<b>40.3%</b>	<b>53.2%</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>35.2%</b>
<b>Handling stolen goods</b>					
Receiving	71.4%	100.0%	100.0%	150.0%	125.0%
Unlawful possession	82.0%	66.4%	81.3%	78.0%	76.8%
Other handling stolen goods	81.8%	60.0%	33.3%	42.9%	162.5%
<b>Total handling of stolen goods</b>	<b>81.1%</b>	<b>69.1%</b>	<b>76.2%</b>	<b>77.0%</b>	<b>87.7%</b>
<b>Theft or illegal use of a vehicle</b>					
Motor vehicle theft	12.9%	13.3%	11.4%	13.9%	11.0%
<b>Total theft or illegal use of a vehicle</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>11.0%</b>
<b>Other theft</b>					
Bicycle theft	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	4.3%	4.6%
Boat theft	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Stock theft	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Shop stealing	24.8%	22.2%	22.9%	29.9%	27.9%
Theft at burglary - dwellings	9.6%	8.6%	9.1%	7.7%	11.0%
Theft at burglary - shops	4.3%	11.2%	7.2%	17.9%	34.7%
Theft at burglary - other	7.6%	5.7%	13.3%	8.2%	15.8%

Offence type	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24
Other theft	6.8%	7.3%	6.3%	10.9%	13.0%
<b>Total other theft</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>16.0%</b>
<b>Property damage</b>					
Arson	10.6%	4.9%	13.0%	20.6%	22.9%
Damage at burglary - dwellings	8.1%	33.8%	20.9%	22.7%	23.7%
Damage at burglary - shops	0.0%	9.1%	21.2%	20.8%	40.0%
Damage at burglary - other	16.7%	13.0%	23.1%	23.1%	20.7%
Other property damage	18.6%	17.3%	18.2%	23.6%	21.8%
<b>Total property damage</b>	<b>17.8%</b>	<b>17.0%</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>21.9%</b>
<b>Environmental offences</b>					
Pollution	50.0%	25.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%
Flora and fauna	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other environmental offences	25.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	80.0%
<b>Total environmental offences</b>	<b>28.6%</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>66.7%</b>	<b>81.3%</b>
<b>Total offences against property</b>	<b>15.2%</b>	<b>15.5%</b>	<b>17.3%</b>	<b>18.4%</b>	<b>19.5%</b>
<b>OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER</b>					
Government security/ operations	76.7%	193.3%	104.1%	95.0%	103.8%
Justice procedures	84.6%	80.0%	74.7%	77.7%	77.9%
Firearms and weapons	68.0%	84.0%	77.2%	80.9%	70.7%
Other offences against good order	58.9%	63.8%	57.7%	66.1%	67.1%
<b>Total offences against good order</b>	<b>75.7%</b>	<b>79.0%</b>	<b>71.5%</b>	<b>75.3%</b>	<b>74.8%</b>

Offence type	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24
<b>DRUG OFFENCES</b>					
Possess and use drugs	72.1%	76.9%	68.6%	73.0%	82.4%
Deal and supply drugs	60.9%	60.7%	95.9%	60.0%	51.4%
Manufacture and grow drugs	44.4%	53.3%	146.2%	46.2%	55.6%
Other drug offences	17.9%	6.3%	43.3%	50.0%	36.4%
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>67.2%</b>	<b>68.7%</b>	<b>73.2%</b>	<b>69.4%</b>	<b>75.7%</b>
<b>TRAFFIC OFFENCES</b>					
Drink driving offences	91.0%	90.3%	88.8%	90.0%	92.8%
Drug driving offences	96.4%	102.2%	100.6%	95.0%	93.5%
Dangerous and reckless driving	70.9%	64.1%	75.7%	75.3%	58.9%
Driving licence offences	88.4%	91.8%	86.2%	83.7%	84.8%
Other motor vehicle, traffic and related offences	55.9%	53.6%	51.1%	58.2%	58.6%
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>70.7%</b>	<b>70.4%</b>	<b>67.4%</b>	<b>71.0%</b>	<b>70.7%</b>
<b>OTHER OFFENCES NOT ELSE WHERE CLASSIFIED</b>					
Other offences n.e.c	25.4%	40.6%	65.9%	42.1%	57.3%
<b>All offences</b>	<b>39.7%</b>	<b>39.1%</b>	<b>37.2%</b>	<b>41.5%</b>	<b>41.7%</b>

## Appendix 6: Proceedings Against Offenders by ACT Policing (Charges) 2019–20 to 2023–24

Offence type	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24
<b>OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON</b>					
<b>Homicide and related offences</b>					
Murder	1	4	4	2	7
Attempted murder	-	8	5	1	4
Conspiracy to murder	-	4	-	-	-
Manslaughter	1	2	1	2	1
Driving causing death	-	3	1	3	2
<b>Total homicide and related offences</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Assaults (excluding sexual)</b>					
Assault causing GBH	150	153	193	100	102
Assault causing ABH	331	379	426	597	582
Assault other	1,030	927	1,034	1,349	1,228
<b>Total assaults (excluding sexual)</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>1,459</b>	<b>1,653</b>	<b>2,046</b>	<b>1,912</b>
<b>Sexual offences</b>					
Sexual assault 1st, 2nd, 3rd degree	37	54	56	166	145
Sexual intercourse, no consent	24	19	81	72	79
Sexual intercourse, person < 16 yrs	75	19	47	65	37
Indecent act, assault	2	-	1	3	-
Indecent act, no consent	63	101	85	177	172

Offence type	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24
Indecent act, person < 16 yrs	34	73	96	126	60
Incest	1	48	7	19	41
Indecent exposure	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total sexual assault offences</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>534</b>
<b>Other offences</b>					
Kidnap/abduction	27	26	51	38	38
Other offences against the person	235	260	265	291	239
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>277</b>
<b>Total offences against the person</b>	<b>2,011</b>	<b>2,080</b>	<b>2,353</b>	<b>3,011</b>	<b>2,737</b>
<b>OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY</b>					
<b>Robbery</b>					
Armed robbery	55	40	74	74	59
Other robbery	73	49	46	89	68
<b>Total robbery</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>127</b>
<b>Blackmail and extortion</b>					
Blackmail and extortion	2	5	5	2	8
<b>Total blackmail and extortion</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Burglary</b>					
Burglary dwellings	154	150	137	156	169
Burglary shops	70	37	48	153	101

Offence type	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24
Burglary other	119	85	95	112	117
<b>Total burglary</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>387</b>
<b>Fraud and misappropriation</b>					
Fraud	832	923	633	867	687
Misappropriation	-	-	2	-	-
Counterfeiting	4	2	-	-	-
<b>Total fraud and Misappropriation</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>687</b>
<b>Handling stolen goods</b>					
Receiving	29	22	25	13	42
Unlawful possession	357	285	258	283	260
Other handling stolen goods	8	2	1	1	6
<b>Total handling of stolen goods</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>308</b>
<b>Theft or illegal use of a vehicle</b>					
Motor vehicle theft	292	298	310	322	318
<b>Total theft or illegal use of a vehicle</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>318</b>
<b>Other theft</b>					
Bicycle theft	23	10	12	27	12
Boat theft	-	-	-	-	-
Stock theft	-	-	-	-	-
Shop stealing	266	237	250	317	354
Theft at burglary - dwellings	160	70	84	75	67
Theft at burglary - shops	25	17	23	53	46



Offence type	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24
Theft at burglary - other	61	17	28	33	60
Other theft	466	309	379	368	324
<b>Total other theft</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>863</b>
<b>Property damage</b>					
Arson	25	15	27	30	26
Damage at burglary - dwellings	84	71	58	39	31
Damage at burglary - shops	22	5	8	20	22
Damage at burglary - other	34	13	9	38	36
Other property damage	525	528	601	591	460
<b>Total property damage</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>575</b>
<b>Environmental offences</b>					
Pollution	-	2	-	-	-
Flora and fauna	2	-	1	-	1
Other environmental offences	2	-	-	-	15
<b>Total environmental offences</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Total offences against property</b>	<b>3,690</b>	<b>3,192</b>	<b>3,114</b>	<b>3,663</b>	<b>3,289</b>
<b>OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER</b>					
Government security/ operations	258	134	113	155	134
Justice procedures	2,784	2,629	2,140	2,588	2,574
Firearms and weapons	470	421	361	489	383
Other offences against good order	655	578	554	743	661

Offence type	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24
<b>Total offences against good order</b>	<b>4,167</b>	<b>3,762</b>	<b>3,168</b>	<b>3,975</b>	<b>3,752</b>
<b>DRUG OFFENCES</b>					
Possess and use drugs	510	315	255	312	294
Deal and supply drugs	47	44	59	34	41
Manufacture and grow drugs	14	17	15	12	14
Other drug offences	-	4	2	1	-
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>349</b>
<b>TRAFFIC OFFENCES</b>					
Drink driving offences	882	955	776	868	689
Drug driving offences	879	790	399	347	233
Dangerous and reckless driving	175	166	180	213	148
Driving licence offences	1,275	1,200	967	882	665
Other motor vehicle, traffic and related offences	1,394	1,305	900	932	621
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>4,605</b>	<b>4,416</b>	<b>3,222</b>	<b>3,242</b>	<b>2,356</b>
<b>OTHER OFFENCES NOT ELSE WHERE CLASSIFIED</b>					
Other offences n.e.c	159	222	366	182	265
<b>All offences</b>	<b>15,203</b>	<b>14,052</b>	<b>12,554</b>	<b>14,432</b>	<b>12,748</b>

## Appendix 7: Abbreviations

ABH	Actual bodily harm
ACCCE	Australian Centre to Counter Child Exploitation
ACLEI	Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ACLEI	Australian Federal Police
AFP Act	Australian Federal Police Act 1979 (Cth)
CALD	Culturally and Linguistically Diverse
CARM	Culturally and Racially Marginalised
CO3	AFP Commissioner's Order 3
CPO	Chief Police Officer for the ACT
CRCC	Canberra Rape Crisis Centre
Cth	Commonwealth
CVE	Countering Violent Extremism
CYPS	Child and Youth Protection Service
CYF	Children Youth and Families
DOCT	Drugs and Organised Crime Team
DPP	Director of Public Prosecutions
DFVIU	Domestic and Family Violence Investigations Unit
DVCS	Domestic Violence Crisis Service
ETMP	ETM Perspectives PTY LTD
FLAG	Fixated and Lone-Actor Grievance-Fuelled Violence
FNLO	First Nations Liaison Officer
FTE	Full-time equivalent
FVO	Family Violence Order
GBH	Grievous bodily harm
JACET	Joint Anti Child Exploitation Team
JaCS	Justice and Community Safety Directorate
LSTIP	Living Safe Together Intervention Program
MACR	Minimum Age of Criminal Responsibility
n.e.c	Not elsewhere classified
NSW	New South Wales
OMI	Own Motion Investigation
PIDT	Proactive Intervention and Diversion Team
PSM	Police Services Model
PSO	Protective Service Officer
SACAT	Sexual Assault and Child Abuse Teams
SAPR	Sexual Assault Prevention and Response
SOI	Statement of Intent
TORIC	Targeting of Recidivists In Canberra
VSACT	Victim Support ACT

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