



Australian Government
Australian Institute of Criminology

ANNUAL REPORT

2023–24

Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as the traditional custodians of Australia. We recognise and celebrate their culture and connection to land, water and community, and pay our respects to Elders past and present.

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Alternative versions

An electronic version of this report, along with further information about the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) and our work, is available on our website: aic.gov.au.

The Australian Government Transparency portal (transparency.gov.au) contains online versions of Australian Government corporate plans and annual reports.

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LinkedIn: linkedin.com/company/australian-institute-of-criminology

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Letter of transmittal

30 September 2024

The Hon Mark Dreyfus KC MP
Attorney-General
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600

Dear Attorney-General

I am pleased to present the annual report of the Australian Institute of Criminology for the year ended 30 June 2024, prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* and the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014*.

The report outlines the AIC's performance for 2023–24 and includes audited financial statements.

Subsection 46(1) of the Act requires me to provide you with a report for presentation to the Parliament.

In addition, I certify that I am satisfied the AIC has undertaken all appropriate fraud control measures as set out in Part 2-2 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014*.

Yours sincerely



Heather Cook
Director
Australian Institute of Criminology

Guide to the report

The annual report of the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) is produced to meet parliamentary reporting requirements and to provide information to stakeholders and the community about the Institute's work.

The information contained in this report is provided to inform the Australian Government, members of parliament, state and territory agencies, grant recipients, award winners, consultants, students of crime and criminal justice, potential employees and the public.

The report is designed as follows.

Director's review

In this section, the Director (Chief Executive) reviews the year's significant issues and achievements.

Overview

This section describes the purpose and role of the AIC and its organisational structure. It also includes the AIC's functions and outcome.

Our performance

This section summarises the AIC's performance in relation to the criteria set out in its corporate plan.

Delivery

This section describes the Institute's performance in the areas of research, research funding and dissemination.

Management and accountability

This section reviews the AIC's governance arrangements and external scrutiny, including the operation of the Criminology Research Advisory Council, which advises the Director on a range of matters. It also outlines the AIC's corporate services, procurement and consultancy arrangements.

Our people

This section details workforce matters such as staffing numbers and classifications, remuneration, employment arrangements and work health and safety.

Financial performance

This section presents the AIC's financial statements and describes the Institute's resources and expenditure.

Appendices

The appendices contain mandatory material not included elsewhere.

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Acronyms

ACIC	Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission
AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
AUSTRAC	Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre
CRG	Criminology Research Grant
CSAM	child sexual abuse material
FOI Act	<i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i>
HREC	Human Research Ethics Committee
NHMP	National Homicide Monitoring Program
OMCG	outlaw motorcycle gang
PGPA Act	<i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i>
PoCA	<i>Proceeds of Crime Act 2002</i>

2023–24 at a glance

Publications

51

Research products

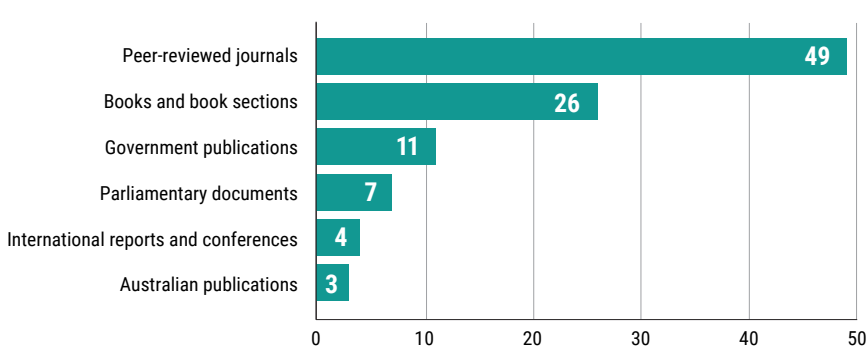


25

Peer-reviewed publications



Citations (%)



Events and social media



23,372

Facebook followers



10,405

X (Twitter) followers



6,406

LinkedIn followers



4,547

Email subscribers



2,329

Criminology TV (YouTube) subscribers



12

Events

Director's review



I am pleased to present the 2023–24 annual report of the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC), outlining the Institute's achievements and outcomes for the year. The year 2023 marked a significant milestone for the AIC, which celebrated its 50th year as Australia's national research and knowledge centre on crime and justice. During the year, the AIC recognised this milestone through its social media, reflecting on past achievements, and through a conference held 50 years to the day since the opening ceremony at the National Library of Australia. This provided an opportunity to celebrate the past, to showcase the present research program and to reflect on future crime and justice challenges.

I was appointed to the Director position in January 2024 as part of my role as the Chief Executive Officer of the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission. I would like to thank Mr Matthew Rippon, who was Acting Director for the first seven months of the year. During that time, Mr Rippon reviewed the AIC's research priorities, in consultation with the Criminology Research Advisory Council. This was undertaken to ensure the AIC remains policy-relevant by focusing on key issues of concern to the Australian Government.

A number of changes were made to the priorities to reflect the changing crime and justice environment. Two priorities were combined, with sexual violence being added to family and domestic violence in recognition of the intersection between these three issues. Human trafficking and modern slavery was added as a priority, given the increased demand for research on this topic.

The seven agreed priorities for the AIC were:

- Indigenous over-representation in the criminal justice system;
- transnational serious and organised crime;
- cybercrime;
- economic crime;
- family, domestic and sexual violence;
- online sexual exploitation of children; and
- human trafficking and modern slavery.

These priorities set the direction for the AIC's research program, with most of the Institute's work being focused on these issues, while we remain responsive to new and emerging research issues in support of policy developments. During the year, AIC staff worked closely with policymakers and practitioners from the Attorney-General's Department, the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission, the Australian Federal Police, the Australian Law Reform Commission, the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC), the Department of Home Affairs, the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, the Department of Social Services, the eSafety Commissioner, and the National Indigenous Australians Agency.

Internationally, the AIC continued to support the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime through the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network and undertook a project with the Regional Support Office of the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime. We also delivered a joint seminar series on human trafficking with the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control and participated in conferences organised by the Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice and the UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific.

Research

The AIC's program of applied research delivered a number of important outcomes during the year. Several studies produced groundbreaking findings on the online sexual exploitation of children. These revealed that one percent of adults had intentionally viewed child sexual abuse material in the past year, that three percent of adults had been asked to facilitate child sexual abuse in the past year, and that childhood maltreatment was associated with increased likelihood of arrest and imprisonment later in life. The AIC's continued work on violence associated with dating apps revealed that almost nine percent of adults responding to an online survey reported using a dating app as a child. The research also showed that respondents who were victimised on dating platforms while under 18 were more likely to be revictimised as an adult through online and offline sexual violence. This, and the AIC's earlier research on dating app-related sexual violence, contributed to the recent government announcement of an industry code for the online dating industry.

The AIC has also been at the forefront of research to support policy on ending gender-based violence. A key initiative was the development of an online dashboard on female victims of intimate partner violence, which was launched on the AIC website in June 2024, supporting the government's target of reducing female victims of intimate partner homicide by 25 percent per year. Other research in this area examined a range of issues, including the risk of misidentifying offenders in domestic violence matters when police body-worn cameras are used as evidence, the potential of alternative options for reporting sexual assault and the development of innovative interventions for perpetrators of domestic and family violence.

Indigenous over-representation in the criminal justice system was addressed through the AIC's Indigenous Justice Research Program, which funds a series of research projects led by Australian universities. During the year, the first reports from the program were published, which examined the factors associated with arrest of First Nations people.

We also published a number of studies on aspects of transnational serious and organised crime. These included the development of a machine learning model using national data to predict future high-harm offending by outlaw motorcycle gangs (OMCGs) and a qualitative study examining people's motivations for joining OMCGs. These added to the AIC's extensive catalogue of research undertaken in recent years examining OMCG-related organised crime offending.

Working with state and territory partners through the Criminology Research Grants program, the AIC continues to support a range of university-led research projects delivering policy-relevant findings. At the end of 2023–24, the Institute was funding 25 projects valued at over \$1.6 million, covering a wide range of topics of value to both the Commonwealth and states and territories.

This wide range of research activity is helping the AIC to fulfil its mandate of informing crime and justice policy in Australia and ultimately helping to reduce crime and promote justice.

Dissemination

Disseminating crime and justice research remains a core function of the AIC, ensuring that the latest empirical evidence is available to policymakers. The AIC's website continues to be a key way in which crime and justice information is disseminated, with over 1,950 AIC publications freely available to download, attracting more than one million visits to the site during the year. This continues to be supported by our use of social media (Facebook, X, LinkedIn and YouTube), which allows us to promote new publications and engage with audiences for our research. There are now more than 40,000 subscribers following the AIC across these four platforms.

The AIC's JV Barry Library continues to play a key role in disseminating research material to policymakers and practitioners. It has been responsive to the needs of stakeholders through its 'front desk' service, as well as by disseminating emerging evidence produced by the AIC and other crime and justice researchers. This is in addition to the library's key task of supporting AIC researchers with systematic literature searches.

During the year, we delivered a range of events to disseminate research findings to policymakers and practitioners. Topics covered included child sexual abuse, domestic and family violence, law enforcement information sharing, evidence-based policing, exploitation of migrant workers, online radicalisation, the link between pornography and sexual violence, and sexual exploitation via online platforms. These were delivered by a mix of AIC staff and guest speakers. The AIC 2023 Conference in October 2023 was a highlight of the year. It provided an opportunity to reflect on the history of the AIC and to share the current research program. It also explored some important topical issues including the future of policing, the impacts of climate change on criminal justice and important developments in correctional services practice.

The range of research and dissemination activities outlined in this annual report demonstrate that, after 50 years of service, the AIC continues to fulfil its mandate as Australia's national research and knowledge centre on crime and justice.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'H. Cook', written in a cursive style.

Heather Cook
Director
Australian Institute of Criminology

1 OVERVIEW

11	MINISTER, PORTFOLIO AND DIRECTOR
11	PURPOSE AND ROLE
12	FUNCTIONS
12	OUTCOMES
13	ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

The AIC has served successive Australian governments and the criminal justice system for 50 years as the nation's research and knowledge centre on crime and justice—undertaking and disseminating research, compiling trend data and providing policy advice.

The Institute was established in 1973 by the Commonwealth *Criminology Research Act 1971*, to centrally collect and analyse national criminological data and provide evidence-based research to government and policing agencies. In late 2010 the Australian Government passed the *Financial Framework Legislation Amendment Act 2010*, amending the *Criminology Research Act 1971*.

Following a machinery-of-government change in October 2015, staff from the AIC were transferred to the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC), with the ACIC Chief Executive Officer becoming Director of the AIC.

Throughout the year, the Institute maintained strong links and partnerships with Commonwealth, state and territory government agencies, police agencies, universities and other research organisations by providing research, analysis and advice. The AIC also frequently undertook research projects in partnership or under contract to meet its partner agencies' needs.

Minister, portfolio and director

The AIC is part of the Attorney-General's portfolio. The Attorney-General, the Hon Mark Dreyfus KC MP, has ministerial responsibility for the AIC. The Director of the AIC is Ms Heather Cook, who was appointed on 15 January 2024. Prior to this, Mr Matthew Rippon was Acting Director of the AIC.

Purpose and role

The AIC is Australia's national research and knowledge centre on crime and justice. The purpose of the AIC is to inform crime and justice policy and practice in Australia by undertaking, funding and disseminating policy-relevant research of national significance.

Functions

The AIC undertakes its functions as set out in the *Criminology Research Act 1971*, which are:

- (a) to promote justice and reduce crime by:
 - (i) conducting criminological research; and
 - (ii) communicating the results of that research to the Commonwealth, the States, the Australian Capital Territory, the Northern Territory and the community;
- (b) to assist the Director in performing the Director's functions;
- (c) to administer programs for awarding grants, and engaging specialists, for:
 - (i) criminological research that is relevant to the public policy of the States, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory; and
 - (ii) activities related to that research (including the publication of that research, for example).

The functions of the Director include:

- conducting criminological research, including the collection of information and statistics on crime and justice matters;
- communicating the results of that research, including through the publication of research material and seminars and courses of training or instruction;
- providing information and advice on the administration of criminal justice to the Australian Government and state and territory governments; and
- collaborating both within and outside Australia with governments, institutions and authorities, and with bodies and persons, on research and training in connection with the administration of criminal justice.

Outcomes

The AIC's outcome, as stated in the Portfolio Budget Statement, is to inform crime and justice policy and practice in Australia by undertaking, funding and disseminating policy-relevant research of national significance.

This outcome is achieved by:

- undertaking impartial and policy-relevant research of the highest standard on crime and criminal justice;
- working cooperatively with the Attorney-General's portfolio, the Department of Home Affairs, other federal agencies and state and territory government agencies in the AIC's role as the Australian Government's national research centre on crime and justice;
- administering an effective and efficient annual Criminology Research Grants program that results in policy-relevant research; and
- actively disseminating research findings to policymakers, practitioners and the general public, across Australia and internationally, in a timely manner.

Organisational structure

Figure 1 illustrates the AIC’s structure during 2023–24. The AIC’s research and information services reported through the Deputy Director to the AIC Director, who is also the Chief Executive Officer of the ACIC.

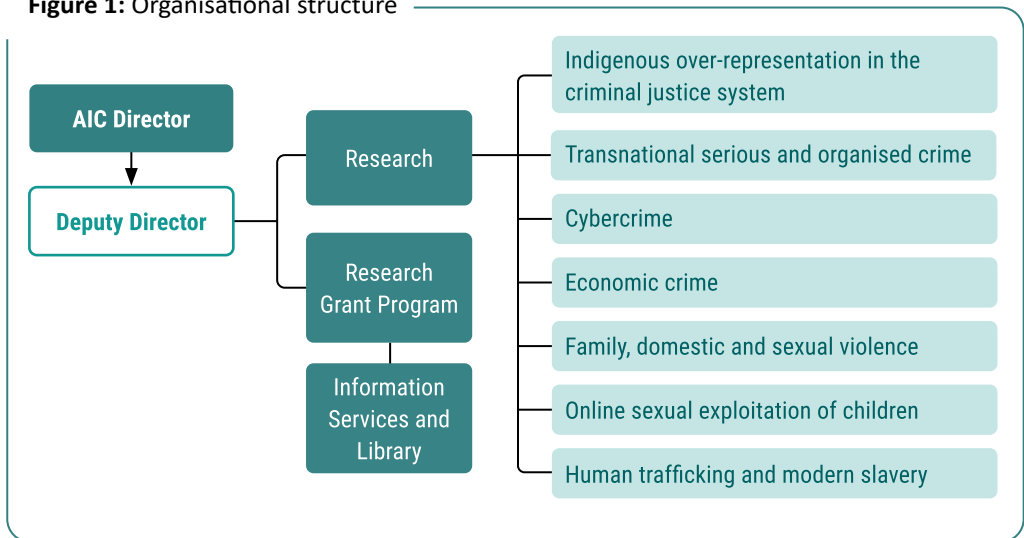
In 2023–24, the AIC’s research teams were aligned with the Institute’s priority themes:

- Indigenous over-representation in the criminal justice system;
- transnational serious and organised crime;
- cybercrime;
- economic crime;
- family, domestic and sexual violence;
- online sexual exploitation of children; and
- human trafficking and modern slavery.

Another team focused on crime and justice statistical monitoring.

In addition, the AIC’s small grants management team administered the Criminology Research Grants (CRG) and the Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards.

Figure 1: Organisational structure



2/ OUR PERFORMANCE

15 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE STATEMENTS

16 PERFORMANCE AGAINST CRITERIA

Annual performance statements

As the accountable authority of the Australian Institute of Criminology, I present the Institute's 2023–24 annual performance statements, as required under paragraph 39(1)(a) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act).

In my opinion, these annual performance statements accurately present the AIC's performance during 2023–24 and comply with subsection 39(2) of the PGPA Act.



Heather Cook
Director
Australian Institute of Criminology

30 September 2024

Performance against criteria

Summary

Page 8 of the AIC’s *Corporate plan 2023–24* and pages 190–191 of the Portfolio Budget Statement for 2023–24 include the criteria used to measure the Institute’s performance. A summary of our performance against each criterion is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of performance against criteria, 2023–24

Performance criterion	Result
1 <i>Trends & issues</i> (T&I) and Research Reports are peer reviewed to ensure the quality of the AIC’s research outputs	Achieved
2 Reports produced for each of the monitoring programs are issued according to schedule, annually or biennially	Not achieved
3 25 peer-reviewed T&I and Research Report papers are prepared for publication	Achieved
4 25 other publications—including Statistical Reports, Statistical Bulletins, briefs, journal articles, consultancy reports et cetera—to be published each year	Achieved
5 Evidence that AIC research has contributed to Australian Government policymaking	Not achieved
6 At least 10 roundtables, workshops, seminars and other forums to be held annually	Achieved
7 90% satisfaction with events attended by more than 100 people	Achieved

Criterion 1: Peer review

Table 2: Performance against criterion 1, 2023–24

Criterion	Target	Actual	Result
<i>Trends & issues</i> (T&I) and Research Reports are peer reviewed to ensure the quality of the AIC’s research outputs	100%	100%	Achieved

In 2023–24, all papers in the *Trends & issues* and Research Report series were subjected to double-blind peer review. This ensures the Institute’s research stands up to external scrutiny. Each paper is de-identified and independently reviewed by two experts, who assess the appropriateness of the research method used, the rigour of the analysis and the study’s relevance to criminal justice agencies. The reviews are similarly de-identified before being sent to the author, meaning reviewers can offer feedback anonymously.

Criterion 2: Monitoring reports

Table 3: Performance against criterion 2, 2023–24

Criterion	Target	Actual	Result
Reports produced for each of the monitoring programs are issued according to schedule, annually or biennially	5	2	Not achieved

The AIC’s monitoring programs include the National Deaths in Custody Program, the Fraud Against the Commonwealth census, the National Homicide Monitoring Program, the Australian Cybercrime Survey and the Australian Sexual Offence Statistical collection. In addition, the Institute has recently piloted a new statistical monitoring program: the Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery National Minimum Dataset.

The statistical publications scheduled to be released in 2023–24 were:

- *Deaths in custody in Australia 2022–23*;
- *Homicide in Australia 2021–22*;
- *Fraud against the Commonwealth 2022–23*;
- *Sexual offending in Australia 2021–22*; and
- *Human trafficking and modern slavery 2022*.

The reports *Deaths in custody in Australia 2022–23* and *Homicide in Australia 2022–23* were released during the financial year, as planned. The statistical monitoring papers *Fraud against the Commonwealth 2022–23* and *Sexual offences in Australia 2021–22* were prepared for publication but not published until July 2024 due to delays in the publication process. The other publication scheduled for release in 2023–24, the initial report of the Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery National Minimum Dataset, was delayed until mid-2024–25 due to delays in the provision of data from data custodians and subsequent analysis and report production.

Due to efficiencies created in the National Homicide Monitoring Program, it was possible to release *Homicide in Australia 2022–23* ahead of schedule. This report was not originally scheduled for release in 2023–24. Overall, three statistical monitoring papers were published during 2023–24, against a target of five, but only two of these were scheduled for release.

The monitoring reports scheduled for release in 2024–25 are:

- *Fraud against the Commonwealth 2023–24*;
- *Deaths in custody in Australia 2023–24*;
- *Homicide in Australia 2023–24*;
- *Sexual offending in Australia 2022–23*;
- *Cybercrime in Australia 2024*; and
- *Human trafficking and modern slavery 2023*.

Criterion 3: Peer-reviewed publications

Table 4: Performance against criterion 3, 2023–24

Criterion	Target	Actual	Result
Peer-reviewed T&I and Research Report papers are prepared for publication	25	25	Achieved

In 2023–24, the AIC published 21 *Trends & issues* papers and four Research Reports, resulting in a total of 25. These papers are listed in Table 5.

Table 5: *Trends & issues* papers and Research Reports published, 2023–24

Count	Series no.	Title and authors
Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice		
1	676	<i>Trialling a nature-based intervention with men who perpetrate domestic and family violence</i> A Young, J Boddy, P O’Leary & P Mazerolle
2	677	<i>Corrections agencies’ use of digital service delivery applications during COVID-19</i> S Ross, M Wood, R Baird & K Lundberg
3	678	<i>Alternative reporting options for sexual assault: Perspectives of victim-survivors</i> G Heydon, N Henry, R Loney-Howes & S Hindes
4	679	<i>Police and Children’s Court outcomes for children aged 10 to 13</i> S Baidawi, R Ball, R Sheehan & N Papalia
5	680	<i>Examining emerging fraud facilitated by the internet through crime scripts</i> B Leclerc & E Morgenthaler
6	681	<i>Child maltreatment and criminal justice system involvement in Australia: Findings from a national survey</i> B Mathews, N Papalia, S Napier, E Malacova, D Lawrence, D Higgins, H Thomas, H Erskine, F Meinck, D Haslam, J Scott, D Finkelhor & R Pacella
7	682	<i>Prevalence of viewing online child sexual abuse material among Australian adults</i> R Brown
8	683	<i>Video visitation in Australian prisons: Perspectives on father–child contact</i> N Hanley, E Duursma, A Conley Wright, H Simpson & L Metcalfe

Count	Series no.	Title and authors
Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice <i>continued</i>		
9	684	<i>How police body-worn cameras can facilitate misidentification in domestic and family violence responses</i> M Iliadis, B Harris, Z Vakhitova, D Woodlock, A Flynn & D Tyson
10	685	<i>Motives and pathways for joining outlaw motorcycle gangs</i> I Voce, D Boland, A Morgan, C Dowling, Y Chiu, R Lowe & J Webster
11	686	<i>Risk factors for receiving requests to facilitate child sexual exploitation and abuse on dating apps and websites</i> C Teunissen, D Thomsen, S Napier & H Boxall
12	687	<i>Community perceptions of corruption by public officials</i> A Voce, A Morgan & T Cubitt
13	688	<i>User experiences of reporting dating app facilitated sexual violence to dating platforms</i> S Lawler & H Boxall
14	689	<i>Police training in responding to family, domestic and sexual violence</i> C Dowling
15	690	<i>Testing the application of violent extremism risk assessment to individuals who have radicalised in Australia: The case of the VERA-2R</i> E Belton & A Cherney
16	691	<i>A whole-of-university response to youth justice: Reflections on a university–youth justice partnership</i> G Clancey, C Drumore & L Metcalfe
17	692	<i>Prevalence and predictors of requests for facilitated child sexual exploitation on online platforms</i> S Minihan, M Burton, M Nicholas, K Trengove, S Napier & R Brown
18	693	<i>Grievances and conspiracy theories as motivators of anti-authority protests</i> T Cubitt, A Morgan & I Voce
19	694	<i>Towards an understanding of Indigenous arrest</i> D Weatherburn, M Doyle, T Weatherall & J Wang
20	695	<i>Online dating app facilitated sexual violence victimisation among people with disability</i> H Wolbers & H Boxall
21	696	<i>Guiding principles for developing initiatives to prevent child sexual abuse material offending</i> A Gannoni, A Voce, S Napier & H Boxall

Table 5: Trends & issues papers and Research Reports published, 2023–24 continued

Count	Series no.	Title and authors
Research Reports		
22	29	<i>Sexual exploitation in Australia: Victim-survivor support needs and barriers to support provision</i> H Boxall, S Lyneham, C Black & A Gannoni
23	30	<i>Predicting high-harm offending using national police information systems: An application to outlaw motorcycle gangs</i> T Cubitt & A Morgan
24	31	Participation in anti-authority protests and vulnerability to radicalisation A Morgan, T Cubitt & I Voce
25	32	<i>Towards a theory of Indigenous contact with the criminal justice system</i> D Weatherburn, M Doyle, T Weatherall & J Wang

Criterion 4: Other publications

Table 6: Performance against criterion 4, 2023–24

Criterion	Target	Actual	Result
Other publications—including Statistical Reports, Statistical Bulletins, briefs, journal articles, consultancy reports et cetera—to be published each year	25	26	Achieved

In addition to the peer-reviewed papers listed above, the AIC published 26 other publications, exceeding the number required. These are listed in Table 7.

Table 7: Other publications published, 2023–24

Count	Series no.	Title and authors
Statistical Reports		
1	44	<i>Deaths in custody in Australia 2022–23</i> M McAlister, H Miles & S Bricknell
2	45	<i>Homicide in Australia 2021–22</i> H Miles, E Faulconbridge & S Bricknell
3	46	<i>Homicide in Australia 2022–23</i> H Miles & S Bricknell
Statistical Bulletins		
4	43	<i>Recorded sexual offences among juveniles in Australia</i> M Cahill, S Napier, D Thomsen, M McCaig & H Wolbers

Count	Series no.	Title and authors
Reports to the Criminology Research Advisory Council		
5	25/19–20	<i>Alternative reporting options for sexual assault: Investigating their use, purpose and potential</i> G Heydon, N Henry, R Loney-Howes & S Hindes
6	41/20–21	<i>Children aged 10 to 13 in the justice system: Characteristics, alleged offending and legal outcomes</i> S Baidawi, R Ball, R Sheehan & N Papalia
7	08/20–21	<i>Digital service delivery applications in corrections: A scoping review</i> S Ross, M Wood, R Baird & K Lundberg
8	29/20–21	<i>Maintaining father–child relationships using video visitation in Australian prisons</i> N Hanley, E Duursma, A Conley Wright, H Simpson & L Metcalfe
9	36/18–19	<i>Men’s behaviour change programs: A pilot program incorporating nature-based intervention</i> J Boddy, A Young, P O’Leary & P Mazerolle
10	35/20–21	<i>Police body-worn camera technologies in responses to domestic and family violence: A national study of victim-survivor perspectives and experiences</i> M Iliadis, B Harris, Z Vakhitova, D Woodlock, A Flynn & D Tyson
11	40/21–22	<i>Testing the reliability and validity of the VERA-2R on individuals who have radicalised in Australia</i> A Cherney & E Belton
Consultancy reports		
12		<i>Impact of money laundering on the Australian real estate market: A feasibility assessment</i> (Report prepared for the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre) A Morgan
Journal articles		
13		Australia launches the National Anti-Corruption Commission <i>PNI Newsletter</i> R Brown & A Morgan
14		Effect of a selective personality-targeted prevention program on 7-year illicit substance related outcomes: A secondary analysis of a cluster randomised controlled trial <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> KE Champion, J Debenham, M Teesson, L Stapinski, E Devine, EL Barrett, T Slade, E Kelly, C Chapman, A Smout, S Lawler, N Castellanos-Ryan, P Conrod P & N Newton

Table 7: Other publications published, 2023–24 *continued*

Count	Series no.	Title and authors
Journal articles <i>continued</i>		
15		Investigating the dynamics of outlaw motorcycle gang co-offending networks: The utility of relational hyper event models <i>Journal of Quantitative Criminology</i> D Bright, G Radhitio Putra Sadewo, J Lerner, T Cubitt, C Dowling & A Morgan
16		The long-term effectiveness of a personality-targeted substance use prevention program on aggression from adolescence to early adulthood <i>Psychological Medicine</i> S Lawler, E Barrett, M Teesson, E Kelly, K Champion, J Debenham, A Smout, C Chapman, T Slade, P Conrod, N Newton & L Stapinski
17		Self-compassion and avoidant coping as mediators of the relationship between childhood maltreatment and mental health and alcohol use in young adulthood <i>Child Abuse & Neglect</i> L Grummitt, E Kelly, N Newton, L Stapinski, S Lawler, K Prior & E Barrett
Book chapters		
18		Measuring intimate partner violence using different data sources: Reflections on a global shadow pandemic In L Huey & D Buil-Gil (eds), <i>The crime data handbook</i> . Bristol, UK: Bristol University Press A Morgan & H Boxall
19		Using financial transaction data to analyze, detect and disrupt technologically facilitated crime In L Huey & D Buil-Gil (eds), <i>The crime data handbook</i> . Bristol, UK: Bristol University Press T Cubitt
20		Conducting research with, and on perpetrators of domestic and family violence: Insights from Australian research In <i>Fieldwork experiences in criminology and security: Methods, ethics, and emotions</i> H Boxall, S Meyer, L Bartels & K Fitz-Gibbon

Count	Series no.	Title and authors
Other publications		
21		<i>Australian Institute of Criminology annual report 2022–23</i>
22		<i>Crime & justice research 2023</i> R Brown (ed)
23		<i>Inquiry into the capability of law enforcement to respond to cybercrime</i> (Submission to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Law Enforcement)
24		<i>Inquiry into missing and murdered First Nations women and children: Follow up questions on notice: June 2024 update</i> (Submission to the Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs References Committee)
25		<i>National review of child sexual abuse and sexual assault legislation in Australia interim report: Comparative legislative analysis</i> (Information provided to the Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs Committee)
26		<i>Submission to the Select Committee on Artificial Intelligence by the Australian Institute of Criminology</i> Submission to the Parliament of South Australia’s inquiry into artificial intelligence

Criterion 5: Contribution to policymaking

Table 8: Performance against criterion 5, 2023–24

Criterion	Target	Actual	Result
Evidence that AIC research has contributed to Australian Government policymaking	Case studies	2 case studies	Not achieved

At the start of 2023–24, the AIC identified two case studies as a basis for assessing the contribution of its research to policymaking. These were associated with research on homicide and on sexual offence legislation. While the homicide research was published and contributed to policymaking during the year, the work on sexual offences had not been published by the end of the year (due to an extended period of consultation and review) and was therefore deemed not to have contributed to policymaking.

Case study 1: Homicide in Australia

We published the Homicide in Australia reports for 2021–22 and 2022–23 in April 2024. These generated significant interest as they demonstrated an upturn in intimate partner homicide. Publication of these reports coincided with national protests about the murder of women and a meeting of the National Cabinet on 1 May 2024, which focused on improving responses to gender-based violence.

Media analysis for the day the homicide reports were released showed there were 1,091 media mentions of the reports, reaching an estimated audience of over 9.2 million. This helped to inform the debate on gender-based violence with accurate and timely information on the nature and extent of the problem.

In June 2024, the AIC released a new online dashboard to monitor female victims of intimate partner homicide. Data were released for January to March 2024, with quarterly updates to be released in future. This dashboard provides timely evidence to support the monitoring of the government target to reduce female victims of intimate partner homicide by 25 percent per year.

Case study 2: Sexual offence legislative review

The sexual offence legislative review included an analysis of all Australian state, territory and Commonwealth legislation devoted to sexual offending and stakeholder consultation on the legislation. The report was requested by the Attorney-General's Department. This analysis, which extended to 375 pages, was completed in mid-2023 and was subject to extensive consultation with states and territories. As a result of the extended consultation, the report was not published before the end of the financial year and is therefore considered here to have missed the target. However, the final report was shared with the Attorney-General's Department for internal use. It was also supplied to the Australian Law Reform Commission's inquiry into Justice Responses to Sexual Violence and meetings were held regarding the report with representatives from the commission.

Criterion 6: Events

Table 9: Performance against criterion 6, 2023–24

Criterion	Target	Actual	Result
Roundtables, workshops, seminars and other forums to be held annually	At least 10	12	Achieved

The AIC hosted 12 events during 2023–24, including conferences, seminars and workshops. Some events were held in person, while others were broadcast via the Institute’s YouTube channel, CriminologyTV, or run online using Microsoft Teams. The events are listed in Table 10.

Table 10: Events held, 2023–24

Count	Event
1	Occasional seminar: Preventing child sexual abuse material offending 13 September 2023, online Alexandra Gannoni, Australian Institute of Criminology
2	Occasional seminar: Reimagining desistance from male-perpetrated intimate partner violence 18 September 2023, Canberra Dr Hayley Boxall, Australian Institute of Criminology
3	Occasional seminar: Domestic and family violence risk assessment tools and frameworks: Lessons learned and opportunities for the future 10 October 2023, online Dr Christopher Dowling, Australian Institute of Criminology Dr April Joliffe Simpson, University of Waikato Professor Silke Meyer, Griffith University Min-Taec Kim, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research Samantha Venner, Swinburne University
4	Conference: AIC 2023 16 October 2023, Canberra
5	Awards ceremony: Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards 16 October 2023, Canberra
6	Occasional seminar: Empowering recovery from sexual exploitation: Understanding victim-survivor needs and barriers to providing support in Australia 14 November 2023, online Samantha Lyneham, Australian Institute of Criminology

Table 10: Events held, 2023–24 *continued*

Count	Event
7	<p>Occasional seminar: Why 21st century mobility is forcing a radical rethink about the way law enforcement agencies share information</p> <p>4 December 2023, Canberra</p> <p>Dr Stuart Kirby, University of Central Lancashire</p> <p>Dr Becky Phythian, Edge Hill University</p>
8	<p>Occasional seminar: The evolution of police operations and the growth of evidence-based policing</p> <p>19 February 2024, Canberra</p> <p>Dr Jerry Ratcliffe, Temple University</p>
9	<p>Occasional seminar: Responsible recruitment: How to prevent the exploitation of migrant workers at recruitment and placement</p> <p>23 April 2024, online</p> <p>Saara Haapasaari, European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (HEUNI)</p> <p>Santeri Ojala, Business Finland</p> <p>Mark Zirnsak, Uniting Church Synod of Victoria and Tasmania</p>
10	<p>Occasional seminar: Exposure to fringe and radical content among online Australians</p> <p>3 May 2024, Canberra</p> <p>Anthony Morgan, Australian Institute of Criminology</p>
11	<p>Occasional seminar: Exploring the link between viewing pornography and perpetrating sexual violence in men</p> <p>4 June 2024, Canberra</p> <p>Dr Christopher Dowling, Australian Institute of Criminology</p>
12	<p>Occasional seminar: Exploitation via online platforms: The role of technology in the facilitation of child sexual exploitation</p> <p>18 June 2024, Online</p> <p>Samantha Lyneham, Australian Institute of Criminology</p> <p>Michael John Cahill, Australian Institute of Criminology</p> <p>Dr Timothy Cubitt, Australian Institute of Criminology</p>

Criterion 7: Satisfaction with events

Table 11: Performance against criterion 7, 2023–24

Criterion	Target	Actual	Result
Satisfaction with events attended by more than 100 people	90%	95%	Achieved

In 2023–24, the AIC held two events attended by more than 100 people: the AIC 2023 Conference and the occasional seminar on domestic and family violence risk assessment tools and frameworks. Satisfaction of attendees with these events, as measured using online surveys, was an average of 95 percent (one event received 93% satisfaction and the other 96%).

3/ DELIVERY

29	RESEARCH
35	FUNDING
36	DISSEMINATION
40	LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

Research

The AIC’s primary function is undertaking, funding and disseminating policy-relevant research. We publish new knowledge developed by both AIC researchers and external authors. The AIC’s publications are the foundation of this. A summary of reports published by the AIC in 2023–24 is presented in Table 12.

Table 12: AIC publications by series, 2023–24

Publication type	<i>n</i>
Research Reports	4
<i>Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice</i>	21
Statistical Reports	3
Statistical Bulletins	1
Reports to the Criminology Research Advisory Council	7
Other	7
Total	43

The priority research topics are chosen annually by the Director, in consultation with the Criminology Research Advisory Council. The research priorities for 2023–24 were:

- Indigenous over-representation in the criminal justice system;
- transnational serious and organised crime;
- cybercrime;
- economic crime;
- family, domestic and sexual violence;
- online sexual exploitation of children; and
- human trafficking and modern slavery.

Indigenous over-representation in the criminal justice system

The Indigenous Justice Research Program, which commenced in 2022, is a joint initiative of the AIC and the National Indigenous Australians Agency. The program was established to fund academic research relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander criminal justice.

The program comprises eight projects from seven institutions which will be undertaken over the 2022–25 period. The funded projects examine:

- the role of alcohol and other drugs in Indigenous over-representation in prison;
- substance use disorder and mental health among Indigenous persons released from prison;
- barriers to mental health diversion;
- development of a throughcare model to reduce the over-representation of Indigenous youth living in remote and rural Northern Australia;
- validation of a violence risk scale suitable for Indigenous populations;
- availability of Indigenous language interpreters in courts;
- impacts of *Bugmy Bar Book* resources for legal practitioners; and
- Indigenous women’s experiences of the criminal justice system.

The project undertaken by the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre was completed in 2023–24 with the release of two publications on factors associated with criminal justice system contact among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons.

Transnational serious and organised crime

Two reports on outlaw motorcycle gangs (OMCGs) were published in 2023–24. The first was based on interviews with former gang members, exploring how and why they joined OMCGs. That research highlighted a number of important implications for efforts to reduce recruitment into OMCGs, including the need to intervene early in the recruitment process, to target high-risk settings for recruitment and to reduce the attraction and visibility of OMCGs. The second paper replicated an earlier study in New South Wales, which used machine learning to predict high-harm offending among OMCG members. This replication focused on the whole of Australia, using data from national police information systems on the criminal histories of OMCG members. This showed that, even with a more limited dataset, high-harm offending can be predicted with a relatively high degree of accuracy, but results varied from state to state. A new project commenced this financial year to build a risk assessment model focused on one jurisdiction and explore how to integrate it into operational tasking of officers.

The other major focus area was research on online radicalisation. As part of this program, research was conducted on behalf of the Five Eyes Law Enforcement Group examining vulnerability to radicalisation among anti-authority protesters. This found that anti-authority protesters had more risk factors and fewer protective factors for cognitive and behavioural radicalisation than other protesters and people who did not protest. It also highlighted the role of grievances and conspiracy theories in motivating people to participate in anti-authority protests.

That work was followed by a series of studies on exposure to fringe and radical content among online Australians, culminating in a seminar in May 2024 that shared findings on the links between intentional exposure to violent content and support for violence to achieve political, ideological, religious, social or economic goals.

Cybercrime

In 2023–24 the AIC completed a number of studies using data from the inaugural Australian Cybercrime Survey, conducted in mid-2023. This included working with eSafety and the Australian Federal Police Joint Policing Cybercrime Coordination Centre to develop and test the effectiveness of targeted prevention messages to influence cybercrime victimisation, repeat victimisation and victim responses. During the year, the AIC developed the 2024 Australian Cybercrime Survey, to be conducted in early 2024–25.

Economic crime

Using data collected prior to the establishment of the new National Anti-Corruption Commission, the AIC published research that measured public perceptions of corruption and the perceived legitimacy of public officials. The study revealed high levels of perceived corruption, especially among certain segments of the community. It also showed that perceived corruption was linked to poorer perceptions of the legitimacy of public officials, highlighting the importance of strong and visible anti-corruption measures in government.

Family, domestic and sexual violence

Several publications on family and domestic were prepared in 2023–24. These included a review of research on police training in responding to this violence, and a report proposing a fixated threat-based response to those at risk of escalating to intimate partner homicide.

We also released several reports on sexual violence. Research drawing on the AIC's survey of online and mobile dating app users continued, with publications examining reporting of dating app facilitated sexual violence, and experiences of sexual violence among dating app users with disability. Additionally, the Institute released the first report drawing on the AIC's survey of Australians regarding their pornography use and experiences of sexual violence. This report examined rates of self-reported sexual violence perpetration.

The AIC has also continued to fund research on family, domestic and sexual violence through the Criminology Research Grants program. Funded research released in 2023–24 examined alternative reporting options for sexual assault, the use of body-worn cameras in police responses to family and domestic violence matters, and the trialling of a nature-based intervention for male perpetrators of family and domestic violence.

Online sexual exploitation of children

In 2023–24 the AIC's Online Sexual Exploitation of Children Research Program completed and published six studies designed to measure and assist with the disruption and prevention of child abuse. The first of these analysed data from a survey of over 13,000 Australians to measure the prevalence of viewing online child sexual abuse material. This research found that 0.8 percent of respondents had intentionally viewed child sexual abuse material in the year prior to the survey.

The AIC analysed the risk factors for receiving requests to facilitate child sexual exploitation and abuse on dating platforms, among almost 10,000 respondents. This research found that dating platform users who were younger, lived with children, were Indigenous or had a health condition were more likely than other users to be asked to facilitate child sexual exploitation and abuse. Separately, the AIC collaborated with the eSafety Commissioner to consider the prevalence and predictors of requests to facilitate child sexual exploitation on online platforms more broadly. This research found that around 2.8 percent of respondents had been asked to facilitate child exploitation, and that sharing information about or images of children online was an important risk factor.

Using data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, the AIC also examined trends in recorded sexual offences among juveniles in Australia from 2008–09 to 2020–21. This study found that, over the 13-year period, the rate of recorded sexual offences by juveniles was consistently higher than the rate for adults. Analysis also found that, while assaultive sexual offences decreased, recorded non-assaultive sexual offences increased. The AIC also undertook a review of research on the implementation and effectiveness of initiatives designed to prevent CSAM offending, identifying seven principles to guide the development and implementation of these initiatives.

Finally, in collaboration with members of the Australian Child Maltreatment Study, the AIC published a paper focusing on the association between child maltreatment and criminal justice system involvement. These findings showed an association between child maltreatment and arrests and convictions, and between maltreatment and imprisonment among men. Stronger associations were found for those who had experienced three or more types of maltreatment.

Human trafficking and modern slavery

In 2023–24, the AIC continued its work on several significant projects examining human trafficking and modern slavery. This includes, most notably, the AIC's ongoing evaluation of the *National Action Plan to Combat Modern Slavery 2020–25*.

Further, the AIC continued to develop the Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery National Minimum Dataset. An important component of the AIC's evaluation of the National Action Plan, it involves data linkage between Commonwealth agencies on suspected cases of human trafficking and modern slavery in Australia. The first report with these data is being finalised—see below for further information.

The AIC also published research carried out in partnership with the Australian Red Cross and Project Respect. This explored the support needed by sexual exploitation victim-survivors and the barriers they face when trying to access this support. The release of the report was accompanied by a public webinar discussing the results.

Statistical monitoring

In addition to undertaking projects on each of the research priorities, the AIC informs crime and justice policy by administering statistical collections on deaths in custody, fraud against the Australian Government, homicide, cybercrime, sexual offences, and human trafficking and modern slavery.

National Deaths in Custody Program

Established following a recommendation of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, the National Deaths in Custody Program has monitored the extent and nature of deaths in prison, police custody and youth detention since 1980.

In 2023–24, the AIC released the Statistical Report *Deaths in custody in Australia 2022–23*, which described the 31 Indigenous and 79 non-Indigenous deaths in prison custody, police custody and custody-related operations between 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2023. The AIC also continued to administer the real-time and quarterly deaths in custody online dashboards to provide timely data on Indigenous and non-Indigenous custody deaths.

Fraud Against the Commonwealth

Over 150 Commonwealth entities participated in the 17th Fraud Against the Commonwealth census, which collected information on fraud control arrangements and internal and external allegations and investigations commenced or finalised between 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2023. The census found that the number of external fraud investigations commenced increased during this 12-month period but the numbers of internal and external fraud allegations substantiated decreased. Internal fraud losses reported by Commonwealth entities were greater than the year before, while external fraud losses were lower.

National Homicide Monitoring Program

The National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP) is Australia's only national collection on homicide incidents, victims and offenders. The NHMP has been administered by the AIC since 1990 following a recommendation of the National Council on Violence for a comprehensive data collection on homicide in Australia.

During the reporting period, the AIC released two Statistical Reports from the NHMP: *Homicide in Australia 2021–22* and *Homicide in Australia 2022–23*. The 2022–23 report received significant stakeholder and media attention due to a recorded 28 percent increase in female victimisation from intimate partner homicide between 2021–22 and 2022–23. These reports were accompanied by the release of the intimate partner homicide dashboard, announced by the Attorney-General, the Minister for Social Services and the Minister for Women. The online dashboard publishes cumulative quarterly updates on female victimisation from intimate partner homicide and comparisons with the previous year.

Australian Sexual Offence Statistical collection

In 2023–24 the AIC finalised the Statistical Report *Sexual offending in Australia 2021–22* using data from the pilot Australian Sexual Offences Statistical collection. The report drew together data from six state and territory police services on offenders proceeded against for one or more sexual offences between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022. The report found there were 8,326 alleged offenders proceeded against, with an offending rate of 40.11 per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over. Most offenders were proceeded against for non-penetrative offences (60%), with 32 percent proceeded against for penetrative offences, 14 percent for handling of unlawful sexual materials and eight percent for enabling unlawful sexual conduct offences.

Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery National Minimum Dataset

The Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery National Minimum Dataset was established to inform the AIC’s evaluation of the *National Action Plan to Combat Modern Slavery 2020–25*. The national minimum dataset was piloted in 2023–24, collecting data from the Australian Federal Police, Department of Social Services, Department of Home Affairs and Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions. A report describing modern slavery reports, investigations and prosecutions and alleged victim-survivors and perpetrators has been finalised.

Other research

Not all of the research undertaken in 2023–24 focused on one of the priority themes. Some publications relate to priorities from previous years while others arose from projects funded under the Criminology Research Grants program. Topics covered by this research included:

- a collaboration between the University of Sydney and Youth Justice New South Wales;
- video visitation in Australian prisons and father–child relationships;
- police and court outcomes for children aged 10 to 13 years;
- fraud facilitated by the internet; and
- use of digital technologies by corrections agencies during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Funding

The Criminology Research Grants (CRG) program provides funding for criminological research relevant to crime and justice policy at both the national and state and territory levels. The program also promotes the value and usefulness of such research by publishing and disseminating the findings of the funded work.

While the CRG program is described as a grants program, funded projects involve contracts procured through a competitive approach to market via AusTender. The term ‘grant’ is maintained in the program’s title for historical reasons and can be traced back to the *Criminology Research Act 1971*.

2023–24 expenditure

The CRG program is administered by the AIC and funded by the Commonwealth and state and territory governments. State and territory governments collectively contributed \$232,405 (2022–23: \$227,848) to the AIC to fund projects. Table 13 summarises CRG program income and expenditure for 2023–24.

Table 13: Criminology Research Grants program financial data, 2023–24

Total income for CRG program	\$
Commonwealth funding	227,848
State and territory funding	234,943 ^a
Total income for purpose of making grants	462,791
Expenditure for CRG program	\$
Funded projects	389,834
Direct administration expenditure	72,957
Total expenditure	462,791

a: The total 2023–24 state/territory contribution is \$232,405. The additional portion is a refund of unused funds due to the last milestone of one research project being cancelled

Dissemination

One of the AIC’s critical functions is disseminating new research findings, recognising that applied criminological research should inform policy, practice and the wider community debate on issues of concern. The dissemination function ensures the AIC’s research is publicly available and easily understood, so that it informs policy and practice. We promote our research findings in various ways, including on our website, via media and social media channels, and by hosting events.

Website

An important method of disseminating research is via our website, which currently contains 1,957 AIC publications. Table 14 shows the number of people accessing the AIC’s website in 2023–24.

Table 14: Web sessions and page views, 2023–24

	Sessions	Users	Page views
2023–24	699,494	475,507	1,072,411

Source: Google analytics

Media

Our media engagement is both proactive (disseminating publications and research findings, and promoting events, grants and awards programs) and reactive—responding to journalists’ enquiries or requests for interviews on criminal justice topics. During 2023–24, there were 158 media enquiries and 37 interviews.

Social media

The AIC uses various social media platforms to promote crime and justice research. At 30 June 2024, we had an online subscriber network of 47,059 people:

- 23,372 Facebook followers;
- 10,405 X (Twitter) followers;
- 6,406 LinkedIn followers;
- 4,547 email alert subscribers; and
- 2,329 YouTube subscribers.

Our YouTube channel, CriminologyTV, makes 446 AIC videos publicly available to both subscribers and non-subscribers worldwide, substantially expanding access to AIC products. These videos include lectures, keynote conference presentations, seminars and award ceremonies.

Events

The AIC also disseminates and promotes crime and justice research by holding online and in-person events. In 2023–24, the AIC held 12 such events, including conferences, seminars, workshops and others. For details of these events, see Table 10 on page 25.

Distribution, reach and influence of AIC publications

The AIC has a significant influence on criminological research and policy development across multiple jurisdictions, nationally and internationally. Crime and justice researchers and practitioners, international organisations and parliaments continue to use AIC publications—both the most recent papers and those produced in the 1980s. In addition to the numerous journal articles which cite AIC publications, citation analysis shows AIC material being used by all levels of government. Government organisations that cited the Institute’s publications in 2023–24 include:

- Parliament of Australia;
- parliaments of the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria;
- Attorney-General’s Department (Commonwealth);
- Australian Institute of Family Studies;
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare;
- Commissioner for Children and Young People, Western Australia;
- Corrective Services New South Wales;
- Department of Home Affairs;
- Department of Social Services;
- eSafety Commissioner;
- Law Enforcement Conduct Commission New South Wales;
- New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research;
- New South Wales Sentencing Council;
- Northern Territory Law Reform Committee;
- Ombudsman Northern Territory;
- Productivity Commission;
- Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability;
- Queensland Crime and Corruption Commission;
- Queensland Government Statistician’s Office;
- Queensland Law Reform Commission;
- Queensland Sentencing Advisory Council;

- Victorian Law Reform Commission;
- Victoria’s Sentencing Advisory Council;
- Western Australian Department of Justice; and
- Western Australian Law Reform Commission.

Citations in peer-reviewed literature are concentrated in crime and criminal justice topics in Australian publications and studies. However, a significant number of these journal articles were on related subjects in social sciences and health. Research has also been cited in studies from over 60 countries (see Figure 3).

Figure 2: Types of publications citing AIC material (%)

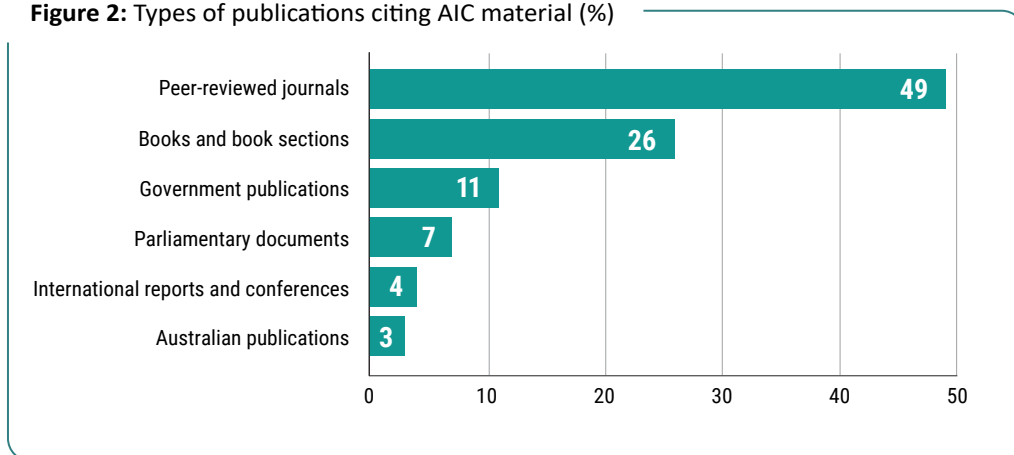


Figure 3: Where AIC material is cited

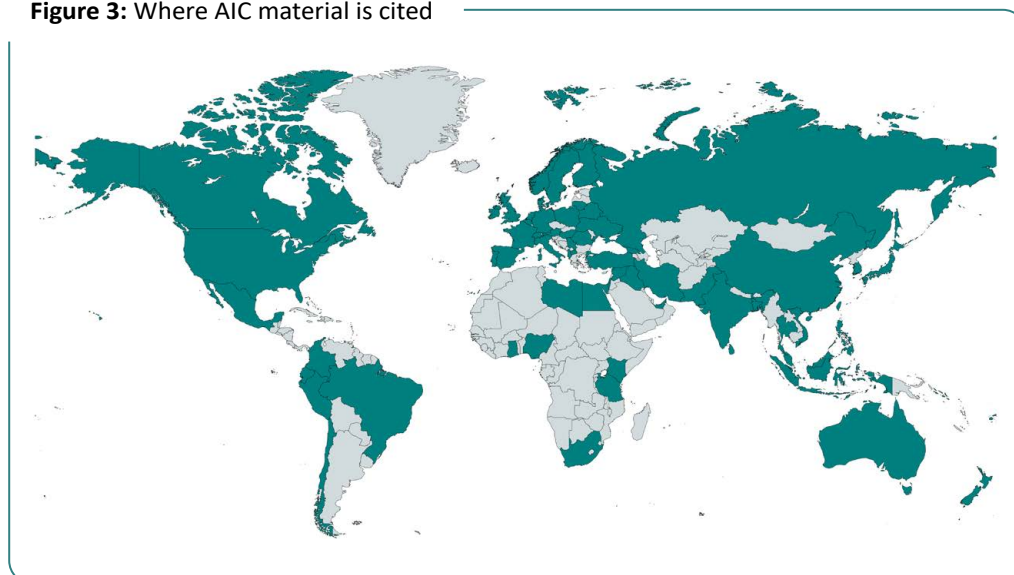
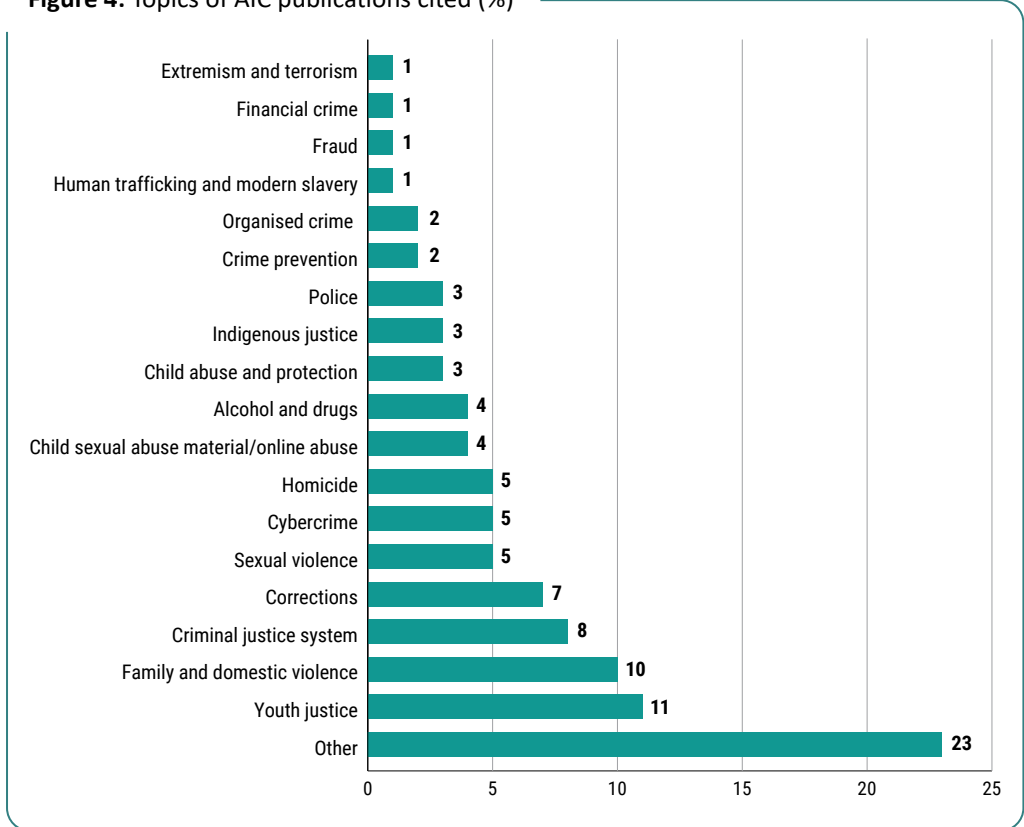


Figure 4 shows the broad topic areas of the AIC publications cited.

Figure 4: Topics of AIC publications cited (%)



Trends & issues series ranked as a top tier journal

The SCImago World Journal Rankings for 2023 listed the AIC's *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* series as a top tier journal internationally. This is only the second time that *Trends & issues* has appeared in the top quartile of law journals (the category that includes criminology), with 2022 being the first. In fact, the series ranked in the top 11 percent globally. This external measure of quality demonstrates that AIC research is being used extensively by the academic community. This is an even greater achievement considering the applied nature of the Institute's research.

Library and information services

The Institute's information services, centred around the JV Barry Library, are essential to our role as Australia's national knowledge centre on crime and justice. The library provides information to practitioners, policymakers, academics, students and the general public. The Information Services team also offers fundamental support to AIC researchers, particularly by anticipating their research requirements and proactively sourcing new and authoritative material.

Library collection

The JV Barry library collection continues to grow, with a focus on online material to better suit the 'anywhere, anytime' needs of researchers. A review of the print collection commenced in early 2024 to ensure material meets the needs of stakeholders and to update the collection as required.

Library services

The Library continues to maintain CINCH, the Australian criminology database. Records are added each month with a focus on government reports and research.

Providing in-depth research support to the AIC is a core function of the Library team. Staff undertook 462 hours of detailed research support for AIC and ACIC in 2023–24.

The Library also provides document supply and inter-library loan services, both lending materials and borrowing from library collections around the country to support researchers. There were 252 document supply requests from AIC staff and 111 materials supplied to other organisations during 2023–24.

Stakeholder and public enquiries

The Library and Information Services team provides support for all enquiries from the public, as well as stakeholder requests for information assistance. The AIC received 921 queries across the year, most of which received an initial response within one business day.

4/ MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

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Corporate governance

Director

Ms Heather Cook, CEO of the ACIC, is also the Director of the AIC. She was appointed to both roles on 15 January 2024. Before that, Mr Matthew Rippon was the Acting Director of the AIC. He was appointed on 14 November 2022.

Audit Committee

In accordance with responsibilities under section 45 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*, the Director has established and maintains an independent Audit Committee. The Audit Committee's authority is established under its Charter, which sets out the committee's functions and responsibilities. This charter is available on the ACIC website: [acic.gov.au/about-us/governance](https://www.acic.gov.au/about-us/governance).

The Audit Committee functions as a joint audit committee for the AIC and the ACIC and endorses the Internal Audit Charter, approves the annual audit plan, reviews progress against the plan and considers all audit reports. It also monitors implementation of all internal and external audit recommendations and takes a keen interest in the implementation of recommendations arising from other reviews, including those of the Australian National Audit Office and Commonwealth Ombudsman.

The Audit Committee provides advice on matters of concern raised by internal auditors or the Auditor-General and advises the Director on the preparation and review of the AIC's financial statements and certificate of compliance. In addition, the committee monitors risk, internal controls, fraud and corruption prevention activities, and performance reporting.

The committee meets quarterly to review internal and external audit reports, consider findings and recommendations, and oversee the internal audit program. The committee also holds an additional meeting once a year to review the financial statements.

Membership

During the financial year ended 30 June 2024, the Audit Committee comprised three independent members, with observers from the Australian National Audit Office invited to attend. Details of Audit Committee membership are presented in Table 15.

Table 15: Audit Committee membership, 2023–24

Name	Qualifications, knowledge, skills and experience	Meetings attended and remuneration ^a
Geoff Knuckey (Chair)	<p>Bachelor of Economics (ANU), FCA, GAICD, RCA</p> <p>An experienced audit committee member and chair, Geoff currently serves on audit committees for numerous government entities. He also has extensive experience as a director and serves on the boards and audit committees of several private sector entities. He has been a full-time company director and audit committee member since 2009, following a 32-year career with Ernst & Young specialising in audit and assurance services in the public and private sectors across a range of industries.</p>	6/6 \$23,100
Elizabeth Montano	<p>Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws (UNSW), FAICD</p> <p>Elizabeth has more than 20 years of experience as a chair, deputy chair and member of boards and audit committees across a range of government and not-for-profit entities. She has broad-ranging experience in governance and the machinery of government, including in financial and performance reporting, risk, assurance, and program and project management and oversight. She is a former CEO of the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC) and senior financial services lawyer with King & Wood Mallesons.</p>	6/6 \$23,100
Peter Woods	<p>Bachelor of Arts (Australian National University)</p> <p>Peter is a consultant in ICT and corporate management. He has extensive experience in the executive management of major ICT business solutions and procurement projects and has served on multiple boards. He has worked in a range of senior executive roles in government agencies, including as Chief Information Officer at the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission and Chief Information Officer and head of the Corporate Services Division at the Department of the Environment. Peter’s understanding of ICT is complemented by his wide experience in public policy and program management in a range of subject areas, non-ICT business improvement processes and the management of the full range of corporate services.</p>	6/6 \$23,100

a: Total remuneration including GST. Independent members received \$3,850 (including GST) for each meeting, including meeting preparations. Associated travel costs are also reimbursed

Management Committees

Research Managers Committee

The AIC's Research Managers Committee meets every two weeks to consider both strategic and operational aspects of the AIC's research program and provides advice to the Executive Committee on research priorities and risks. Its members at 30 June 2024 were:

- Dr Rick Brown, Deputy Director (Chair);
- Dr Samantha Bricknell, Research Manager;
- Dr Timothy Cubitt, Acting Research Manager;
- Dr Christopher Dowling, Research Manager;
- Ms Samantha Jackson, Library Manager; and
- Mr Anthony Morgan, Research Manager.

Human Research Ethics Committee

The AIC's Human Research Ethics Committee (HREC) has been operating since 1992. It is registered with the National Health and Medical Research Council and is governed in accordance with the *National Statement on Ethical Conduct in Human Research 2023*.

The HREC's role is to advise the Director (or Deputy Director) whether approval to proceed should be granted for proposed research involving human subjects. The HREC regularly reviews proposed projects to ensure that appropriate safeguards exist to ensure the conduct of the research is consistent with ethical standards.

During 2023–24, the HREC reviewed and approved five new proposals. The HREC met once, on 26 March 2024. Applications were also reviewed out of session.

The committee chair in 2023–24 was Professor Nicolas Peterson PhD, Fellow of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia. The committee's other members at 30 June 2024 were:

- Mr Derek Jory (layman);
- Ms Christine Freudenstein (laywoman);
- Professor Debra Rickwood PhD, MAPS (person with knowledge of, and current experience in, the care, counselling or treatment of people);
- Ms Dolores Schneider LLB (lawyer);
- Associate Professor Tony Krone PhD (person with knowledge of, and current experience in, research regularly considered by the HREC);
- Ms Laura Doherty MCCJ (secretariat; person with knowledge of, and current experience in, research regularly considered by the HREC); and
- Ms Merran McAlister MCJR (secretariat; person with knowledge of, and current experience in, research regularly considered by the HREC).

At 30 June 2024, the HREC was in the process of appointing a member who performs a pastoral care role in the community.

Risk management

Fraud and corruption control

As required by the Commonwealth Fraud Control Framework, the Director certifies she is confident that:

- a fraud and corruption risk assessment and fraud and corruption control plan has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Commonwealth Fraud Control Framework;
- appropriate fraud prevention, detection, investigation and reporting procedures and processes are in place; and
- annual fraud data that comply with the Commonwealth Fraud Control Framework have been collected and reported.

Fraud and corruption risks were assessed as part of the ACIC's fraud and corruption risk assessment process. The inclusion of corruption control in the fraud control plan recognises the ACIC's organisational environment as a target for infiltration and corruption. No fraud or corruption relating to the AIC was reported or identified in 2023–24.

Protective security

As an Australian Government agency, the AIC is required to follow the Commonwealth Government Protective Security Policy Framework and the Commonwealth Government Information Security Manual. The AIC's protective security requirements are managed by the ACIC.

The AIC implements risk-based protective security controls to ensure physical and personnel security arrangements and ICT networks are managed in accordance with Commonwealth Government Protective Security Policy Framework and Information Security Manual requirements. The AIC continues to review and enhance physical and personnel security and ICT controls to appropriately manage risk and improve compliance.

Backup and disaster recovery systems have been upgraded and improved to strengthen the protection of AIC systems and data.

External scrutiny

In 2023–24, no judicial decisions or decisions of administrative tribunals affected the Institute, nor were there any relevant parliamentary committee reports or Ombudsman reports.

The AIC undertakes a risk assessment annually and reviews risks on a regular basis. The Institute is subject to an annual statutory audit performed by the Australian National Audit Office. In addition, regular internal audit reviews are undertaken by an independent consultant. The outcomes of all audits are presented to the AIC’s Audit Committee.

Criminology Research Advisory Council

The Criminology Research Advisory Council was established under 2011 amendments to the *Criminology Research Act 1971*. This council and its members have no legal, management or financial responsibility for the AIC. The role of the council and its members is to advise the Director in relation to:

- strategic priorities for criminological research;
- priorities for communicating the results of that research; and
- applications for research projects made under the CRG program.

The Criminology Research Advisory Council consists of nine members representing the Australian Government and state and territory governments. This composition ensures that areas targeted for research funding reflect national, state and territory priorities.

In 2023–24 the council met via teleconference on the following occasions:

- 27 July 2023;
- 20 November 2023; and
- 19 March 2024.

Council members at 30 June 2024

Commonwealth

Ms Susan McKeag, Assistant Secretary, Attorney-General’s Department

New South Wales

Mr Paul McKnight, Acting Deputy Secretary, Law Reform and Legal Services, NSW Department of Justice

Victoria

Ms Fiona Dowsley, Executive Director, Evidence and Insights, Chief Statistician, Victorian Crime Statistics Agency (Chair)

Queensland

Ms Kate Connors, Deputy Director-General, Justice Services, Queensland Department of Justice and Attorney-General

Western Australia

Ms Kylie Maj, Acting Director General, WA Department of Justice

South Australia

Mr Adam Kilvert, Chief Executive, Policy and Community, SA Attorney-General's Department (Deputy Chair)

Tasmania

Ms Ginna Webster, Secretary, Tasmanian Department of Justice

Australian Capital Territory

Mr Richard Glenn, Director-General, ACT Justice and Community Safety Directorate

Northern Territory

Ms Gemma Lake, Acting Chief Executive Officer, NT Department of the Attorney-General and Justice

Procurement

The AIC's approach to procuring property and services, including consultancies, is consistent with the Australian Government's procurement policy and legislation. The Commonwealth Procurement Rules are applied to activities through the Accountable Authority Instructions and supporting operational policies and procedures, which are reviewed for consistency with the Commonwealth Procurement Framework. The procurement framework reflects the core principle governing Australian Government procurement—value for money. The Institute's policies and procedures also focus on:

- encouraging competitive, non-discriminatory procurement processes;
- efficient, effective, economical and ethical use of resources; and
- accountability and transparency.

During 2023–24 the AIC continued to participate in whole-of-government, coordinated procurement initiatives and sought opportunities to lower tendering costs and provide savings through economies of scale.

Property and corporate services

All support services required by the AIC are provided by the ACIC. This includes functions relating to finance, human resources, ICT and property. The AIC currently occupies space leased by the ACIC. The details of the support services are outlined in a memorandum of understanding.

Legal services

The AIC engages legal services in accordance with the Whole of Government Legal Services Panel and the Legal Services Directions 2017. Legal services include both contract and consultancy services relating to legislation, governance, contracting and human resource matters.

During 2023–24, the AIC spent \$4,293.50 on legal services.

Contracts

Consultancy contracts

Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable consultancy contracts is available on the AusTender website.

Consultants are engaged where particular specialist expertise is necessary, sufficiently skilled expertise is not immediately available in-house, or independent advice on a matter is required. We make decisions to engage consultants in accordance with the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* and related regulations including the Commonwealth Procurement Rules and relevant internal policies.

During 2023–24, one new reportable consultancy contract was entered into, involving total actual expenditure of \$0. No ongoing consultancy contracts were active during the period. Nor were any consultancy contracts entered into during the previous reporting period.

Non-consultancy contracts

Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable non-consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable non-consultancy contracts is available on the AusTender website.

During 2023–24, 14 new non-consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of \$0.375 million, including GST. In addition, 30 ongoing non-consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving total actual expenditure of \$0.760 million. Details are provided in Tables 16 and 17.

Table 16: Expenditure on non-consultancy contracts, 2023–24

	Number	Expenditure
New contracts entered into	14	\$374,960
Ongoing contracts entered into during a previous reporting period	30	\$760,356
Total	44	\$1,135,316

Table 17: Organisations receiving a share of reportable non-consultancy contract expenditure, 2023–24

Organisation	Expenditure
Roy Morgan Research	\$223,019
University of Adelaide	\$81,462
Ebsco Australia Subscription Services	\$80,760
Deakin University	\$72,221
Total	\$457,463

Supporting small business

The AIC supports small business participation in the Commonwealth Government procurement market. Small and medium enterprise and small enterprise participation statistics are available on the Department of Finance’s website.

The AIC recognises the importance of ensuring that small businesses are paid on time. The results of the Survey of Australian Government Payments to Small Business are available on the Treasury’s website.

Australian National Audit Office access

The AIC’s contract templates contain standard clauses to provide for the Auditor-General to have access to the contractor’s premises. All contracts entered into during the reporting period contained these standard clauses.

Exempt contracts

The AIC has not entered into any contracts or standing offers that have been exempted from publication on AusTender.



AUSTRALIAN CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION AWARDS 2023

The annual Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards recognise and reward programs that reduce crime and violence in Australia. The awards encourage public initiatives and help governments identify practical projects that reduce violence and other types of crime in the community.

The AIC manages the awards, with the Director of the AIC chairing the selection board. On 16 October 2023, nine projects were recognised for their contribution to preventing crime and violence in Australian communities. Four of these projects were run by community groups and five were led by police agencies. Dr Tracey Green, Chief Executive Officer of the Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency, presented the awards at a ceremony in Canberra.

Community winners

GOLD AWARD WINNERS

Maranguka Youth Support Model

Maranguka, in partnership with Just Reinvest New South Wales and guided by the Bourke Tribal Council, was Australia's first operational justice reinvestment program. It models First Nations led self-determination, cultural governance and cross-sector commitment to reducing crime and violence and improving outcomes for the community of Bourke, New South Wales. Maranguka's Youth Support Model is a successful community and cross-sector collaboration, taking a holistic, strengths-based approach to keeping young people safe, out of trouble and on positive pathways, while maintaining a connection to community and culture.

SILVER AWARD WINNERS

Transitional Alcohol and Other Drugs Project

The Community Restorative Centre's Transitional Alcohol and Other Drugs Project is a holistic counselling service for people who are leaving prison or who have previously been incarcerated, providing pre-release and outreach support across Greater Sydney. The project empowers individuals to break entrenched cycles of substance use and incarceration using a culturally competent, trauma-informed and non-judgemental framework. Many of the project's clients have spent most of their adult lives in prison, some with complex mental health issues and cognitive disabilities, and this is often the first therapeutic service that they have had access to.

Creating Futures Justice Program

Creating Futures, an initiative of Weave Youth and Community Services, was established to address the over-representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the criminal justice system. The program supports and empowers people, especially Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, who have recently been released from prison. The program offers flexible, tailored support to participants for at least 12 months and assists with bail and pre- and post-release support. Participants also receive holistic case management for a range of issues including accommodation, income support, health services, counselling, crisis support, prosocial activities, cultural engagement opportunities, and access to the wider suite of Weave programs. The program has had great success in reducing recidivism rates and helps people to live fulfilling lives.

BRONZE AWARD WINNERS

South Australian Home Detention Program

As part of the '10by20 Strategy' to reduce recidivism, South Australia's Department for Correctional Services introduced legislative reforms to enable court ordered home detention and expand its existing Home Detention Program. Supporting these legislative changes, the Home Detention Integrated Support Service Program has been found to contribute to lower breach rates by supporting reintegration in the community. An independent evaluation of the Home Detention Program by the University of New South Wales indicated that it diverted individuals from custody and reduced recidivism. It also demonstrates cost offsets for government and positive outcomes for individuals, families and communities.

Police winners

GOLD AWARD WINNERS

Operation Capesso

Operation Capesso has developed a focused deterrence program and identified 1,000 violent offenders with a high risk of future offending. Detectives and youth specialist officers conduct unannounced home visits and speak with these individuals and, when possible, their families. During the home visits, the engagement team offers the individuals a candid assessment of their risk of future offending and likelihood of apprehension. Officers also provide a letter offering referral services. The letters and visits were designed to encourage the individuals to adopt a law-abiding pathway using supportive and non-confrontational language.

Embedded Youth Outreach Program

Led by Victoria Police and delivered with the Youth Support and Advocacy Service, the Embedded Youth Outreach Program is an evidence-based frontline partnership where police members and youth workers collaborate to deliver after-hours services when young people are most likely to be at risk of offending or victimisation. By engaging with a young person, assessing their needs and referring them to youth-specific supports, the program has reduced the risk of long-term involvement in the criminal justice system. An independent evaluation demonstrated that young people in crisis are connected to services immediately, and youth offending and victimisation are reduced. The benefits of the program outweigh the costs, providing significant long-term government savings.

SILVER AWARD WINNERS

Blue Rose Project

The Blue Rose Project, based in Gawler, South Australia, works to ensure police are innovative in preventing and responding to crime, antisocial behaviour and missing person occurrences among young people in care. An officer interacts with young people and support agencies daily, building stronger relationships, better intelligence, enhanced accountability, improved prevention and more timely intervention strategies. By using existing police approaches such as intelligence-led policing and developing close relationships with the at-risk group, the project affects youth behaviour and reduces involvement in the criminal justice system.

First Nations 'In-Community' Protective Services Officer Program

In 2019, the Queensland Police Service commenced an innovative pilot project to recruit, train and engage select Palm Island residents as protective services officers, safeguarding state government infrastructure. The training is focused on personal, interpersonal and professional skills as well as health and wellbeing, and financial literacy. Since its establishment, 14 residents have served as protective services officers on Palm Island and two residents have served the community of Yarrabah. The project will be expanded to additional remote communities across Queensland over coming years, creating employment opportunities for members of those communities.

BRONZE AWARD WINNERS

ThinkUKnow Australia

As the only nationally delivered, law enforcement-led online safety program, ThinkUKnow Australia aims to increase education and awareness of online child sexual exploitation among the most influential figures in a young person's life. Launched in 2009, the program includes school presentations and resources for parents, carers and teachers including toolkits, home learning activities, fact sheets and guides. The program's regular updates reflect contemporary trends and issues identified by the Australian Federal Police-led Australian Centre to Counter Child Exploitation, communicated through real case studies and examples. ThinkUKnow Australia is pro-technology and addresses topics including self-generated child abuse material, online grooming and sextortion, while also encouraging help-seeking behaviour.

Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards 2023 winners





**Australian Crime and Violence
Prevention Awards**

Gold Award Winner

**Maranguka Integrated
Coordinated Case
Support Model**

2023

5/ OUR PEOPLE

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Staffing profile

As at 30 June 2024, the AIC had 24 employees. Most of the staff are located at the AIC's head office in Canberra. Three employees are located elsewhere: one each in New South Wales, South Australia and Queensland.

The following tables present staffing numbers for 2022–23 and 2023–24 broken down by gender, location, full-time/part-time status, ongoing/non-ongoing status and classification.

Table 18: Ongoing employees by location, current reporting period (2023–24)

	Man/Male		Woman/Female		Non-binary		Prefers not to answer		Uses a different term		Total	
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time		
NSW	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Qld	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
ACT	4	0	10	4	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Total	4	1	11	4	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	20

Table 19: Non-ongoing employees by location, current reporting period (2023–24)

	Man/Male		Woman/Female		Non-binary		Prefers not to answer		Uses a different term		Total	
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time		
NSW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qld	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACT	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	1	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

Table 20: Ongoing employees by location, previous reporting period (2022–23)

	Man/Male		Woman/Female		Non-binary		Prefers not to answer		Uses a different term		Total	
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time		
NSW	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SA	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
ACT	4	0	9	4	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Total	4	1	10	4	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	19

Table 21: Non-ongoing employees by location, previous reporting period (2022–23)

	Man/Male		Woman/Female		Non-binary		Prefers not to answer		Uses a different term		Total
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	
NSW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACT	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6

Table 22: Ongoing employees by classification, current reporting period (2023–24)

	Man/Male		Woman/Female		Non-binary		Prefers not to answer		Uses a different term		Total
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	
SES 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SES 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SES 1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
EL 2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
EL 1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
APS 6	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
APS 5	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
APS 4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
APS 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	1	5	4	11	4	15	0	0	0	20

Table 23: Non-ongoing employees by classification, current reporting period (2023–24)

	Man/Male			Woman/Female			Non-binary			Prefers not to answer			Uses a different term			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
SES 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SES 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SES 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EL 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EL 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 6	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
APS 5	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
APS 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

Table 24: Ongoing employees by classification, previous reporting period (2022–23)

	Man/Male			Woman/Female			Non-binary			Prefers not to answer			Uses a different term			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
SES 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SES 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SES 1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
EL 2	2	0	2	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
EL 1	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
APS 6	0	0	0	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
APS 5	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
APS 4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
APS 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	1	5	10	4	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19

Table 25: Non-ongoing employees by classification, previous reporting period (2022–23)

	Man/Male			Woman/Female			Non-binary			Prefers not to answer			Uses a different term			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
SES 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SES 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SES 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EL 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EL 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 6	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
APS 5	1	0	1	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
APS 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	1	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6

Table 26: Employees by full-time/part-time status, current reporting period (2023–24)

	Ongoing			Non-ongoing			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
SES 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SES 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SES 1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
EL 2	4	0	4	0	0	0	4
EL 1	2	2	4	0	0	0	4
APS 6	4	2	6	1	0	1	7
APS 5	2	1	3	3	0	3	6
APS 4	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
APS 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	15	5	20	4	0	4	24

Table 27: Employees by full-time/part-time status, previous reporting period (2022–23)

	Ongoing			Non-ongoing			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
SES 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SES 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SES 1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
EL 2	4	1	5	0	0	0	5
EL 1	2	2	4	0	0	0	4
APS 6	3	2	5	1	0	1	6
APS 5	3	0	3	5	0	5	8
APS 4	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
APS 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14	5	19	6	0	6	25

Table 28: Employment type by location, current reporting period (2023–24)

	Ongoing	Non-ongoing	Total
NSW	1	0	1
Qld	0	1	1
SA	1	0	1
ACT	18	3	21
Total	20	4	24

Table 29: Employment type by location, previous reporting period (2022–23)

	Ongoing	Non-ongoing	Total
NSW	1	0	1
SA	1	0	1
ACT	17	6	23
Total	19	6	25

Diversity

The AIC is committed to creating an environment that respects and values the expertise, experiences and abilities of all employees. In doing so, we are able to build an inclusive and diverse workforce that allows us to better serve the community by delivering on our key purpose of being Australia’s national research and knowledge centre on crime and justice.

The AIC shares the ACIC’s commitment to developing and implementing inclusion policies. We have two current diversity action plans, on people with disability and LGBTQ+ people. Another three diversity action plans—on culturally and linguistically diversity, gender equity and reconciliation—have been drafted.

Indigenous employment

In 2023–24, no AIC staff members identified as Indigenous. Nor did we have any Indigenous staff during the previous financial year.

Remuneration

Salary

The salary ranges for APS 1–6 and Executive Level staff are set out in the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission Enterprise Agreement 2024–27, which came into effect on 21 March 2024. The salary ranges for 2023–24 are presented in Table 30.

Table 30: Salary ranges by classification level, current reporting period (2023–24)

	Minimum salary	Maximum salary
SES 3	\$340,642	\$404,914
SES 2	\$274,532	\$319,197
SES 1	\$197,729	\$257,645
EL 2	\$141,624	\$159,567
EL 1	\$113,355	\$136,660
APS 6	\$90,199	\$101,745
APS 5	\$82,403	\$87,572
APS 4	\$74,422	\$80,807
APS 3	\$67,707	\$73,077
APS 2	\$58,524	\$64,895
APS 1	\$52,000	\$56,306
Other	–	–

Executive remuneration

The nature and amount of remuneration for SES officers is determined through the ACIC Senior Executive Service Remuneration and Benefits Policy. SES salary increases take into account the complexity of the role, current and previous performance, contribution to corporate goals and values, the financial position of the ACIC, comparisons with other SES officers and the quantum of remuneration relative to other ACIC staff. The ACIC uses common-law contracts for all SES employees to govern remuneration and entitlements.

Table 31: Remuneration of key management personnel, 2023–24

Name and Position	Short-term benefits	Post-employment benefits	Other long-term benefits	Total remuneration
Dr Rick Brown Deputy Director	Base salary \$260,820 Other benefits and allowances \$1,746	Superannuation contributions \$38,026	Long service leave \$6,441	\$307,033

Performance pay

The agency does not have a system of performance payments. Rather, incremental advancement is available to eligible staff as part of our performance development system.

Non-salary benefits

Non-salary benefits include flexible working arrangements for APS 1–6 officers, time-off-in-lieu arrangements for Executive Level staff, tertiary studies assistance and a comprehensive performance development system. Staff are also offered free influenza vaccinations, and an employee assistance program is available to provide counselling and support to staff members and their families.

Employment arrangements

The Institute’s employment arrangements are as follows.

Table 32: Employment arrangements, current reporting period (2023–24)

	SES	Non-SES	Total
Enterprise agreement	–	23	23
Common-law contract	1	–	1
Total	1	23	24

Learning and development

The AIC fosters an environment of continuous learning and improvement for all staff, to support their personal and professional development. We provide opportunities for staff to develop skills aligned to their classification and role, positioning them and the agency for the future. Our learning and development model both recognises the importance of formal training and acknowledges the value of informal learning opportunities and collaboration across teams.

In 2023–24, learning and development focused on building skills in clear written communication in the field of analytical research.

Workforce management

AIC staff are specialists in research, library services and grant management. This expertise ensures the AIC can achieve its objectives. Researchers are generally recruited into early career positions and then given in-house training to develop their skills.

Staff retention at the AIC is relatively high, with nearly half of employees having worked for the Institute for five years or more. This retention is supported by flexible working conditions and ongoing staff development.

Work health and safety

The AIC is committed to ensuring the health, safety and wellbeing of all staff. The Institute takes a proactive approach to health, safety and wellbeing focusing on prevention, early intervention and support for injuries, illness and exposure to hazards in the workplace. The AIC aims to take all reasonably practicable steps to protect staff and achieve positive and sustainable health, safety and wellbeing outcomes for staff, their families and the Institute. For example, the Institute proactively supports wellbeing by offering and encouraging staff to take part in confidential counselling sessions with a psychologist.

The National Work Health and Safety Committee of the AIC and ACIC meets quarterly and is the conduit for consultation with staff on all work health and safety issues. The National Work Health and Safety Committee supports the AIC Executive to identify and implement measures to protect and actively manage the health and safety of staff, promotes safe work practices, facilitates consultation with staff regarding health and wellbeing, and undertakes functions prescribed in the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* and related regulations.

Workers compensation

An agency's workers compensation premium is driven by its performance in managing workers compensation claims and supporting injured and ill employees to return to work. During 2023–24, no workers compensation claims were submitted by AIC staff.

Incidents and investigations

No incidents were reported during 2023–24.

Under section 38 of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*, entities are required to notify Comcare immediately after becoming aware of any death, serious personal injury/illness or dangerous incident. There were no notifiable incidents in 2023–24 and the AIC was not subject to any external work health and safety investigations.

6/ FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

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Financial overview

The AIC's operating result for the year ended 30 June 2024 was a surplus of \$0.465 million. Excluding depreciation expenses, the operating surplus was \$0.509 million for the 2023–24 financial year.

The surplus primarily stems from decreased expenditures, as several research project milestones originally scheduled for 2023–24 were postponed to 2024–25. Additionally, the surplus was bolstered by increased revenue from new research contracts.

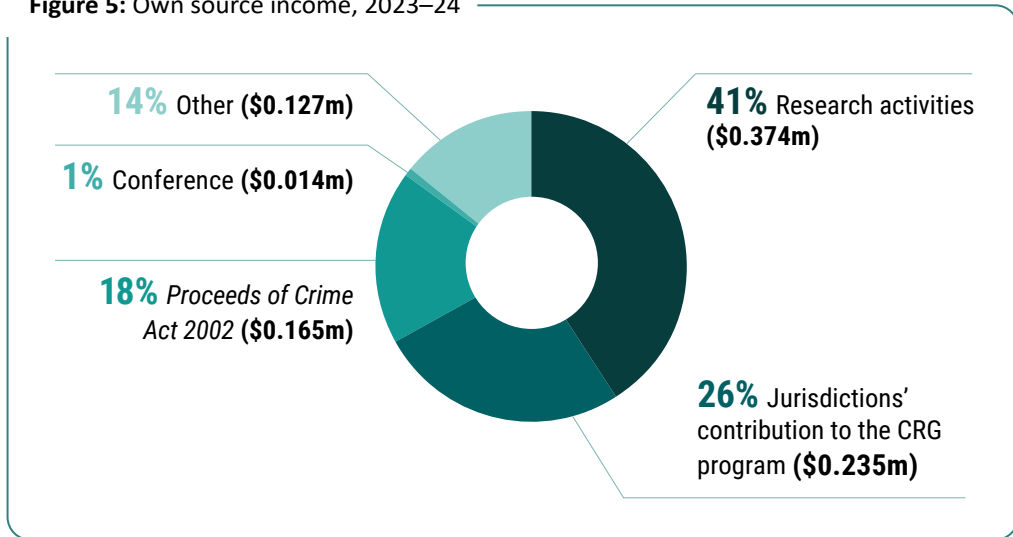
The AIC received an unmodified audit opinion from the Australian National Audit Office.

During 2023–24 there were no instances of significant non-compliance with the finance law.

The AIC's revenue totalled \$6.577 million in 2023–24 (2022–23: \$7.464 million). Revenue included \$5.662 million appropriation for operating budget and \$0.915 million own-source income. Own-source income includes:

- \$0.165 million from the *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002* to fund research activities;
- \$0.374 million from research activities;
- \$0.014 million from conference revenue;
- \$0.127 million from other minor sources including the Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards, royalties and audit services received free of charge; and
- \$0.235 million from jurisdictions' contribution to the Criminology Research Grants program.

Figure 5: Own source income, 2023–24



The AIC’s operating expenses totalled \$6.115 million in 2023–24 (2022–23: \$7.568 million).

The AIC’s net asset position increased to \$3.250 million (2022–23: \$2.880 million).

This increase is mainly due to the operating surplus.

The closing balance of the Criminology Research Special Account as at 30 June 2024 was \$4.675 million (2022–23: \$4.152 million).

The following tables report actual appropriation, payments, budgets and actual expenses against the outcome.

Table 33: Agency resource statement, 2023–24

Actual available appropriations for 2023–24		Payments made 2023–24	Balance remaining
\$'000		\$'000	\$'000
Ordinary annual services			
Departmental appropriations ^a	5,703	5,679	24
Total	5,703	5,679	24
Criminology Research Special Account			
Opening balance	4,152		
Receipts to special accounts	1,621		

Actual available appropriations for 2023–24		Payments made 2023–24	Balance remaining
\$'000		\$'000	\$'000
Payments made		1,097	
Closing balance			4,675
Total	5,772	1,097	4,675
Total resourcing and payments	11,475	6,776	4,699

a: Includes capital budget of \$0.023 million for 2023–24 and \$0.022 million for 2022–23. For accounting purposes, this amount has been designated as ‘contributions by owners’

Table 34: Expenditure and staffing by outcome

Outcome 1: Informed crime and justice policy and practice in Australia by undertaking, funding and disseminating policy-relevant research of national significance			
	Budget 2023–24	Actual expenses 2023–24	Variation
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Outcome 1: Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriations	5,662	5,662	
Special accounts	830	368	462
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year	92	84	8
Total for Outcome 1	6,584	6,115	469
Total expenses for Outcome 1	6,584	6,115	469
	Budget 2023–24	Actual 2023–24	
Average staffing level (number)	40	21	

Independent auditor's report



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Attorney-General

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Australian Institute of Criminology (the Entity) for the year ended 30 June 2024:

- (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015*; and
- (b) present fairly the financial position of the Entity as at 30 June 2024 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

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

- Statement by the Accountable Authority and Chief Financial Officer;
- Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- Statement of Financial Position;
- Statement of Changes in Equity;
- Cash Flow Statement; and
- Notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy and other explanatory information.

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 the Entity in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements for financial statement audits conducted by the Auditor-General and his 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.

Accountable Authority's responsibility for the financial statements

As the Accountable Authority of the Entity, the Director is responsible under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (the Act) for the preparation and fair presentation of annual financial statements that comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the rules made under the Act. The Director is also responsible for such internal control as the Director determines 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 Director is responsible for assessing the ability of the Entity to continue as a going concern, taking into account whether the Entity's operations will cease as a result of an administrative restructure or for any other reason. The Director is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the assessment indicates that it is not appropriate.

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 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 Accountable Authority;
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Accountable Authority'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 the Accountable Authority 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



Clea Lewis

Signing Officer

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

11 September 2024



Australian Government
Australian Institute of Criminology

STATEMENT BY THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024 comply with subsection 42(2) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act), and are based on properly maintained financial records as per subsection 41(2) of the PGPA Act.

In our opinion, at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Australian Institute of Criminology will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Handwritten signature of Heather Cook in black ink.

Heather Cook
Director
Australian Institute of Criminology

9 September 2024

Handwritten signature of Eneas Sokolowski in black ink.

Eneas Sokolowski
Chief Financial Officer
Australian Institute of Criminology

9 September 2024

Audited financial statements

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the period ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	2024 \$	2023 \$	Budget 2024 \$
NET COST OF SERVICES				
Expenses				
Employee benefits	1.1A	3,088,924	3,016,068	4,254,000
Suppliers	1.1B	2,941,192	4,467,919	2,277,000
Resources received free of charge	1.1C	40,000	39,000	-
Depreciation and amortisation	2.2A	44,458	44,886	53,000
Total expenses		6,114,574	7,567,873	6,584,000
Own-source revenue				
Contracts with customers	1.2A	837,713	2,008,506	780,000
Royalties		37,056	74,426	50,000
Resources received free of charge	1.2B	40,000	39,000	39,000
Total own-source revenue		914,769	2,121,932	869,000
Gains				
Other gains		2,653	-	-
Total gains		2,653	-	-
Total own-source income		917,422	2,121,932	869,000
Net cost of services		(5,197,152)	(5,445,941)	(5,715,000)
Revenue from Government	1.2C	5,662,000	5,342,000	5,662,000
Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to the Australian Government		464,848	(103,941)	(53,000)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Items not subject to subsequent reclassification to net cost of services				
Changes in asset revaluation reserve		(117,794)	-	-
Total comprehensive income		(117,794)	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to the Australian Government		347,054	(103,941)	(53,000)

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

For budget to actual variance commentary see note 7 for major variance explanations.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 30 June 2024

	Notes	2024 \$	2023 \$	Budget 2024 \$
ASSETS				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	2.1A, 2.4	4,675,177	4,151,539	2,924,000
Trade and other receivables	2.1B	328,312	54,038	126,000
Total financial assets		5,003,489	4,205,577	3,050,000
Non-financial assets				
Furniture and office equipment	2.2A	8,417	27,851	25,000
Library collection	2.2A	580,001	697,191	692,000
Intangibles	2.2A	16,140	25,363	17,000
Prepayments		43,691	52,659	68,000
Total non-financial assets		648,249	803,064	802,000
Total assets		5,651,738	5,008,641	3,852,000
LIABILITIES				
Payables				
Suppliers	2.3A	266,789	426,486	721,000
Other payables	2.3B	2,134,767	1,702,027	492,000
Total payables		2,401,556	2,128,513	1,213,000
Total liabilities		2,401,556	2,128,513	1,213,000
Net assets		3,250,182	2,880,128	2,639,000
EQUITY				
Contributed equity		1,336,294	1,313,294	1,336,000
Reserves		712,624	830,418	831,000
Retained surplus		1,201,264	736,416	472,000
Total equity		3,250,182	2,880,128	2,639,000

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

For budget to actual variance commentary see note 7 for major variance explanations.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the period ended 30 June 2024

	Retained earnings		Asset revaluation surplus		Contributed equity/capital		Total equity	
	2023	Budget 2024	2023	Budget 2024	2023	Budget 2024	2023	Budget 2024
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2024	840,357	525,000	830,418	831,000	1,291,294	1,313,000	2,962,069	2,669,000
Opening balance as at 1 July	736,416	830,418	830,418	831,000	1,313,294	1,313,000	2,880,128	2,669,000
Comprehensive income								
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period	464,848	(103,941)	-	-	-	-	464,848	(103,941)
Other comprehensive income	-	(117,794)	-	-	-	-	(117,794)	-
Total comprehensive income	464,848	(103,941)	(117,794)	(117,794)	-	-	347,054	(103,941)
Transactions with owners								
Contributions by owners								
Departmental capital budget ¹	-	-	-	-	23,000	23,000	22,000	23,000
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	23,000	23,000	22,000	23,000
Closing balance as at 30 June	1,201,264	736,416	712,624	831,000	1,336,294	1,336,000	3,250,182	2,639,000

1. Amounts appropriated which are designated as 'Departmental capital budgets' are recognised directly in transactions with owners in that year.

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

For budget to actual variance commentary see note 7 for major variance explanations.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the period ended 30 June 2024

		2024	2023	Budget 2024
	Notes	\$	\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received				
Appropriations	3.1	5,662,000	5,342,000	5,662,000
Revenue from contracts with customers		989,668	1,830,050	551,000
Net GST received		206,074	190,525	193,000
Royalties		37,056	74,426	50,000
Total cash received		6,894,798	7,437,001	6,456,000
Cash used				
Employees		3,088,924	3,016,068	4,254,000
Suppliers		3,282,237	4,990,129	2,238,000
Net GST paid		-	-	193,000
Total cash used		6,371,161	8,006,197	6,685,000
Net cash from / (used by) operating activities		523,637	(569,196)	(229,000)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Cash used				
Purchases of property, plant and equipment and intangibles	2.2A	16,405	4,443	23,000
Total cash used		16,405	4,443	23,000
Net cash (used by) investing activities		(16,405)	(4,443)	(23,000)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received				
Contributed equity	3.1	16,405	9,407	23,000
Total cash received		16,405	9,407	23,000
Net cash from financing activities		16,405	9,407	23,000
Net Increase/(decrease) in cash held		523,637	(564,232)	(229,000)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		4,151,539	4,715,771	3,153,000
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		4,675,176	4,151,539	2,924,000

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

For budget to actual variance commentary see note 7 for major variance explanations.

Overview

The Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) is a Commonwealth entity within the Attorney-General's portfolio. The objectives of the AIC is to inform crime and justice policy and practice in Australia by undertaking, funding and disseminating policy relevant research of national significance; and through the generation of a crime and justice evidence base and national knowledge centre.

The continued existence of the AIC in its present form is dependent on Government policy and on continuing funding by Parliament. The AIC's activities contributing toward this outcome are classified as departmental. Departmental activities involve the use of assets and income controlled, or liabilities and expenses incurred by the AIC in its own right.

Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements and are required by section 42 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act).

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- a) *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015* (FRR); and
- b) Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, including simplified disclosure for Tier 2 Entities under AASB 1060 issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities which are carried at fair value. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars.

New Accounting Standards

All new, revised or amending standards and interpretations that were issued prior to the sign-off date in the current reporting period have been considered and did not have an impact on the AIC's financial statements.

Accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the AIC's financial statements required management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on experience and expert advice, including expectations of future events based on historical information, which management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Estimation of useful lives and fair value of assets

The AIC determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its furniture and office equipment, library collection and intangible assets. The useful lives could change materially as a result of technical innovations or other events. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or specialised assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

The fair value of AIC's property, plant and equipment and library collection has been taken to be the market value or depreciated replacement costs as determined by an independent valuer.

No other accounting assumptions or estimates have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

Taxation

The AIC is exempt from all forms of taxation except fringe benefits tax (FBT) and the goods and services tax (GST). Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of GST except:

- a) where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office; and
- b) for receivables and payables.

Contingent assets and liabilities

The AIC did not have any quantifiable or unquantifiable contingencies to report for the financial year ended 30 June 2024 (2022–23: Nil).

Events after the reporting period

No events have occurred after the reporting date that should be brought to account or noted in the 2023–24 financial statements.

Note 1.1: Expenses

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 1.1A: Employee benefits		
Wages and salaries	2,298,534	2,217,316
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	301,838	323,627
Defined benefit plans	82,514	80,450
Leave and other entitlements	406,038	394,675
Total employee benefits	3,088,924	3,016,068

AIC staff were primarily employed by ACIC for the duration of the year and seconded to the AIC to resource AIC's ongoing operations. The ACIC initially met all the employee expenses, and claimed reimbursement from the AIC on a monthly basis. Therefore, whilst the employee benefits costs are reflected in the AIC statement of comprehensive income, the AIC does not hold any liabilities or provision in respect to employees in the statement of financial position.

Accounting Policy

Superannuation

The ACIC staff seconded to AIC were members of the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS), the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS) or the PSS accumulation plan (PSSap) or other superannuation funds held outside the Australian Government.

The PSSap is a defined contribution scheme. The CSS and PSS are defined benefit schemes for the Australian Government. The liability for defined benefit schemes is recognised in the financial statements of the Australian Government and is settled by the Australian Government in due course. This liability is reported by the Department of Finance as an administered item.

The ACIC makes employer contributions to the employees' defined benefit superannuation schemes in respect to the staff seconded to AIC at rates determined by an actuary to be sufficient to meet the current cost to the Government. AIC accounts for the contributions as if they were contributions to defined contribution plans.

Note 1.1B: Suppliers

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Goods and services		
Outsourced corporate expenses ¹	1,605,684	1,578,742
Contractors	368,509	1,551,671
Research services	487,337	610,977
Communication and technology	91,527	149,158
Office expenses	157,908	153,449
Conferences and meetings	79,242	227,360
Travel	84,828	135,602
Other	66,157	60,959
Total goods and services	2,941,192	4,467,918

1. Outsourced corporate expenses represents costs of services provided by the ACIC to the AIC.

Note 1.1C: Resources received free of charge

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Audit fees – Australian National Audit Office	40,000	39,000
Total resources received free of charge	40,000	39,000

Note 1.2: Own-source revenue

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 1.2A: Revenue from contracts with customers		
Proceeds of crime and memoranda of understanding	165,317	529,926
Research income	657,175	1,334,993
Conference and library income	13,856	135,512
Other income	1,365	8,075
Total revenue from contracts with customers	837,713	2,008,506

Accounting Policy*Revenue from contracts with customers*

Revenue is recognised when the customer obtains control of the services provided. AIC generates revenue from *Proceeds of Crime Act*, Commonwealth, State and Territory government and non-government sectors under memorandum of understanding (MoU) arrangement, Research funding, Conference & Royalties and other revenues from minor sources. The revenue recognition processes are discussed below.

- a) For goods or services provided under *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002* funding by the AIC, the performance obligation is satisfied over time. The AIC recognises revenue from this source is dependent upon the satisfactory submission of regular project progress reports.
- b) For goods or services provided under Research funding contracts or MoU with Commonwealth, State & Territory and non-government sectors by the AIC, the performance obligation is satisfied over time. The AIC recognises revenue from this source is dependent upon the satisfactory completion of agreed milestone reports.
- c) For Royalties & Conference services provided by the AIC, the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time. The AIC recognises revenue when it satisfies the performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services.
- d) For other revenues from minor sources, the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time. The AIC recognises revenue when it satisfies the performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services.

Receivables for goods and services, which have 30 day terms, are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any impairment allowance account. Collectability of debts is reviewed at end of the reporting period. Allowances are made when collectability of the debt is no longer probable.

Note 1.2B: Resources received free of charge

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Resources received free of charge – Australian National Audit Office	40,000	39,000
Total resources received free of charge	40,000	39,000

Accounting Policy*Resources received free of charge*

Resources received free of charge are recognised as revenue at fair value when it can be reliably measured and the services or transferred assets would have been purchased if they had not been provided free of charge. Use of those resources is recognised as an expense or as an asset when received.

Note 1.2C: Revenue from Government

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Appropriations		
Departmental appropriations	5,662,000	5,342,000
Total revenue from Government	5,662,000	5,342,000

Accounting Policy

Revenue from Government

Amounts appropriated for departmental appropriations for the year (adjusted for any formal additions and reductions) are recognised as revenue from Government when the AIC gains control of the appropriation, except for certain amounts that relate to activities that are reciprocal in nature, in which case revenue is recognised only when it has been earned.

Appropriations receivable are recognised at their nominal amounts.

Note 2.1: Financial assets

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 2.1A: Cash and cash equivalents		
Special account cash held in Official Public Account	3,175,668	3,734,965
Cash at bank and on hand	1,499,509	416,574
Total cash and cash equivalents	4,675,177	4,151,539
Note 2.1B: Trade and other receivables		
Debtors	295,286	2,208
Appropriation receivable	24,269	17,673
GST receivable	8,757	34,157
Total trade and other receivables	328,312	54,038

Accounting Policy

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are held for the purpose of collecting the contractual cash flows and are measured at amortised cost.

Note 2.2: Non-financial assets

Note 2.2A: Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of non-financial assets

	Furniture and office equipment	Library collection	Intangibles	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
As at 1 July 2023				
Gross book value	67,801	727,724	46,115	841,640
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(39,950)	(30,533)	(20,752)	(91,235)
Total as at 1 July 2023	27,851	697,191	25,363	750,405
Additions				
Purchase	-	16,405	-	16,405
Revaluation recognised in other comprehensive income	277	(118,071)	-	(117,794)
Depreciation/amortisation	(19,711)	(15,524)	(9,223)	(44,458)
Total as at 30 June 2024	8,417	580,001	16,140	604,558
Total as at 30 June 2024 represented by				
Gross book value	8,417	580,001	46,115	634,533
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	-	-	(29,975)	(29,975)
Total as at 30 June 2024 represented by	8,417	580,001	16,140	604,558

Revaluations of non-financial assets

The AIC uses market approach and current replacement costs fair value measurement techniques to measure the fair value of property, plant and equipment.

In 2023–24, ACIC procured valuation services from an independent valuation expert to conduct the revaluation of office equipment and library collections and reported at revalued amounts, in accordance with the revaluation policy stated in Note 2.2A.

Accounting Policy

Asset recognition

Furniture and office equipment costing greater than \$5,000, intangible assets purchased externally costing greater than \$5,000 and intangible assets purchased and modified or developed internally costing greater than \$20,000 are capitalised. All Library items are accumulated as a single asset on a financial year basis and recognised irrespective of the value. Items costing less than these thresholds are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Revaluations

Following initial recognition at cost, furniture and office equipment and library collections are carried at fair value. Carrying values of the assets are reviewed every year for market changes and a full independent valuation is performed every third year. Revaluation adjustments are made on a class basis. Any revaluation increment is credited to equity under the heading of asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that it reversed a previous revaluation decrement of the same asset class that is previously recognised in the surplus/deficit. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly in the surplus/deficit except to the extent that they reverse a previous revaluation increment for that class. Upon revaluation, any accumulated depreciation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset.

Depreciation

Depreciable furniture and office equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful life using the straight-line method of depreciation. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the life of the lease term. Depreciation rates (useful lives), residual values and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

Depreciation rates applying to each class of depreciable asset are based on the following expected useful lives, unless an individual asset is assessed as having a different useful life.

	2024	2023
Furniture and office equipment	3–10 years	3–10 years
Intangibles – software purchased	3–5 years	3–5 years
Library	50 years	50 years

Intangibles

Intangibles assets comprise externally purchased software. These assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Software licences with the renewable term ending beyond 30 June 2024 are treated as prepayments at the time of purchase and expensed over the term of the prepayment.

Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2024. Where indications of impairment exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment adjustment made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

Derecognition

An item of furniture and office equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Note 2.3: Payables

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 2.3A: Suppliers		
Trade creditors	199,065	94,480
Accrued expenditure	67,724	332,006
Total supplier payables	266,789	426,486
Note 2.3B: Other payables		
Unearned income ¹	2,039,068	1,702,027
GST payable	95,699	-
Total other payables	2,134,767	1,702,027

1. Unearned income related to funds held for future research projects.

Accounting Policy*Financial liabilities*

Supplier and other payables are classified as 'financial liabilities' and are recognised at amortised cost. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced). Supplier and other payables are derecognised on payment.

Note 2.4: Special accounts

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 2.4: Criminology Research Special Account		
Balance brought forward from previous period	4,151,539	4,715,771
Total increases	1,620,773	1,823,597
Available for payments	5,772,312	6,539,368
Total decreases	(1,097,135)	(2,387,829)
Total balance carried to the next period	4,675,177	4,151,539
Balance represented by:		
Cash held in entity bank accounts	1,499,509	416,574
Cash held in the Official Public Account	3,175,668	3,734,965
Total balance carried to the next period	4,675,177	4,151,539

Increases and decreases exclude the impacts of GST.

Appropriation: *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* section 80.

The Criminology Research Special Account is established under Section 46 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971* as amended through the *Financial Framework Legislative Amendment Act 2010* with effect from 1 July 2011.

Purpose: Conduct criminology research to promote justice, crime reduction and communicating results to Commonwealth, State and Territory, including administering programs to award grants, engage specialists for research and publication of that research.

Note 3.1: Appropriations

Note 3.1A: Annual appropriations (recoverable GST exclusive)

Annual appropriations for 2024

	Annual appropriation	Adjustments to appropriation	Total appropriation	Appropriation applied in 2024 (current and prior years)	Variance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Departmental					
Ordinary annual services	5,662,000	-	5,662,000	(5,662,000)	-
Capital budget ^{1,4}	23,000	-	23,000	(16,405)	6,595
Total departmental	5,685,000	-	5,685,000	(5,678,405)	6,595

Annual appropriations for 2023

	Annual appropriation	Adjustments to appropriation	Total appropriation	Appropriation applied in 2023 (current and prior years)	Variance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Departmental					
Ordinary annual services ²	5,472,000	-	5,472,000	(5,342,000)	130,000
Capital budget ^{3,4}	22,000	-	22,000	(9,407)	12,593
Total departmental	5,494,000	-	5,494,000	(5,351,407)	142,593

1. Variance in capital budget of \$6,595 is held for forward year spending.

2. Annual Appropriation included \$130,000 withheld under section 51 of the *Public Governance Performance and Accountability Act 2013* legally available to the AIC as at 30 June 2023.

Variance in ordinary annual services of \$130,000 withheld and quarantined for saving measures.

3. The undrawn balance from 2022–23 was not fully drawn down in 2023–24. As at 30 Jun 2024, the undrawn balance is \$1,269.

4. Departmental capital budgets are appropriated through Appropriation Acts (No. 1,3,5). They form part of ordinary annual services and are not separately identified in the Appropriation Acts.

Note 3.1B: Unspent annual appropriations (recoverable GST exclusive)

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Appropriation Act (No.1) 2023–24 ¹	23,000	-
Appropriation Act (No.1) 2022–23 ¹	1,269	17,673
Total departmental	24,269	17,673

1. The Appropriation Act (No.1) balances for 2022–23 and 2023–24 represents unspent appropriation.

Note 3.1C: Unspent annual appropriation withheld under S51 of the PGPA Act or administrative quarantine

Appropriation Act (No.1) 2022–23 ¹	130,000
Total departmental	130,000

1. Impact of savings measures.

Note 4.1: Key management personnel remuneration

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly. The AIC has determined the key management personnel positions to be the Director and the Deputy Director¹. However the Director is also the full-time CEO of the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC) and their remuneration is reported against the ACIC, hence only one KMP position, the Deputy Director, is reported in the remuneration table below:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 4.1: Key management personnel remuneration		
Short-term employee benefits	262,566	226,623
Post-employment benefits	38,026	35,511
Other long-term employee benefits	6,441	5,958
Total key management personnel remuneration expenses	307,033	268,092
Total number of key management personnel¹	1	1

Note 4.2: Related party disclosure

Related party relationships:

The AIC is an Australian Government controlled entity. Related parties of the AIC comprise the Ministers responsible for the AIC, other Cabinet Ministers, other Australian Government entities, the key management personnel of the AIC, and parties related to the AIC's key management personnel.

Transactions with related parties:

Given the breadth of Government activities, related parties may transact with the government sector in the same capacity as ordinary citizens. Such transactions include the payment or refund of taxes. These transactions have not been separately disclosed in this note.

Giving consideration to relationships with related entities, and transactions entered into during the reporting period by the entity, it has been determined that there are no related party transactions requiring disclosure.

Note 5.1: Financial instruments

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 5.1A: Categories of financial instruments		
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,675,177	4,151,539
Trade and other receivables	295,286	2,208
Total financial assets at amortised cost	4,970,463	4,153,747
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Trade creditors and accruals	266,789	426,486
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	266,789	426,486

Accounting policy for financial assets see Note 2.1

Accounting policy for financial liabilities see Note 2.3

Note 6.1: Current/non-current distinction for assets and liabilities

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 6.1: Details of current/non-current distinction for assets and liabilities		
Assets expected to be recovered in:		
No more than 12 months		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,675,177	4,151,539
Trade and other receivables	328,312	54,038
Prepayments	43,691	52,659
Total no more than 12 months	5,047,180	4,258,236
More than 12 months		
Furniture and office equipment	8,417	27,851
Library collection	580,001	697,191
Intangibles	16,140	25,363
Total more than 12 months	604,558	750,405
Total assets	5,651,738	5,008,641
Liabilities expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months		
Suppliers	266,789	426,486
Other payables	2,134,767	1,702,027
Total no more than 12 months	2,401,556	2,128,513
Total liabilities	2,401,556	2,128,513

Note 7: Explanations of major variances between budget and actual

The following are explanations of events that have impacted on the AIC's operations and activities for the year. Budget numbers are sourced from the AIC's Portfolio Budget Statements for 2023–24 and are provided in the primary statements. Budgeted numbers are not audited.

Major variances comprise those that exceed ten percent of the relevant categories of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, and those below the ten percent threshold that are deemed by management as significant by nature.

Explanation for major variances	Affected line items (and statement)
The AIC operating surplus is primarily due to a decrease in expenditure as several research projects originally scheduled for completion in 2023–24 now extended to 2024–25.	<i>Expenses: Employee benefits, Suppliers (Statement of Comprehensive Income)</i>
The AIC has agreed additional research funding agreements and MoUs with Commonwealth, State and Territory sectors in the period since the 2023–24 Budget. Funding has been received in advance for research projects continuing into 2024–25 and 2025–26, resulting in increased cash at bank, offset by unearned revenue reported under other payables.	<i>Financial Assets: Cash and cash equivalents (Statement of Financial Position)</i> <i>Financial Liabilities: Unearned revenue (Statement of Financial Position)</i>

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APPENDICES

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Appendix 1: Statutory reporting

Advertising and market research

Section 311A of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* requires us to provide details of amounts paid for advertising and market research in our annual report. In 2023–24, the AIC did not conduct any advertising campaigns or make any payments for polling, direct mail or campaign advertising. Nor did the AIC make any payments related to non-campaign advertising that were higher than the reporting threshold of \$16,300.

Freedom of information

The AIC is subject to the Commonwealth *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act). As such, we are required to publish information to the public as part of the Information Publication Scheme. This requirement is in Part II of the FOI Act and has replaced the former requirement to publish a section 8 statement in an annual report. Each agency must display on its website a plan showing what information it publishes in accordance with the Information Publication Scheme requirements. The Institute's plan is available at aic.gov.au/about-us/freedom-information/information-publication-scheme.

Environmental performance

This report on ecologically sustainable development and environmental matters is provided in accordance with section 516(a) of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. The Institute's executive and staff are committed to the principles of ecologically sustainable development.

Initiatives to reduce the Institute's environmental impacts include the following:

- staff are encouraged to use web-based and teleconference facilities where possible rather than undertaking air travel, which has adverse effects;
- selected seminars are made available electronically so people do not have to travel to the Institute to hear them;
- all AIC publications are available online, reducing the need for printing and paper use; and
- waste generation (resource waste and greenhouse gas emissions) is reduced by recycling paper, cardboard, glass, plastics and metals.

The AIC continues to look for ways to reduce its impact on the environment when undertaking new procurements.

Greenhouse gas emissions

The Australian Government's APS Net Zero 2030 policy requires agencies to report on greenhouse gas emissions from their operations. Because the AIC's property and corporate services are provided by the ACIC, it is not possible to separate the AIC's emissions from those of the ACIC. Information on combined greenhouse gas emissions is contained in the ACIC annual report (acic.gov.au/publications/annual-reports).

Disability reporting mechanism

Australia's Disability Strategy 2021–2031 is the overarching framework for inclusive policies, programs and infrastructure that will support people with disability to participate in all areas of Australian life. This strategy sets out where practical changes will be made to improve the lives of people with disability in Australia. It acts to ensure the principles underpinning the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities are incorporated into Australia's policies and programs that affect people with disability, their families and carers. All levels of government have committed to delivering more comprehensive and visible reporting under the strategy. A range of reports on progress of the strategy's actions and outcome areas will be published at disabilitygateway.gov.au/ads.

Disability reporting is included the Australian Public Service Commission's *State of the Service* reports and in the Australian Public Service Statistical Bulletin. These reports are available at apsc.gov.au.

Appendix 2: List of requirements

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	References
17AD(g)	Letter of transmittal		
17AI	A copy of the letter of transmittal signed and dated by accountable authority on date final text approved, with statement that the report has been prepared in accordance with section 46 of the Act and any enabling legislation that specifies additional requirements in relation to the annual report.	Mandatory	Page 1
17AD(h)	Aids to access		
17AJ(a)	Table of contents	Mandatory	Page 3
17AJ(b)	Alphabetical index	Mandatory	Page 99
17AJ(c)	Glossary of abbreviations and acronyms	Mandatory	Page 4
17AJ(d)	List of requirements	Mandatory	Page 91
17AJ(e)	Details of contact officer	Mandatory	Inside front cover
17AJ(f)	Entity's website address	Mandatory	Inside front cover
17AJ(g)	Electronic address of report	Mandatory	Inside front cover
17AD(a)	Review by accountable authority		
17AD(a)	A review by the accountable authority of the entity	Mandatory	Pages 6–9
17AD(b)	Overview of the entity		
17AE(1)(a)(i)	A description of the role and functions of the entity	Mandatory	Pages 11–12
17AE(1)(a)(ii)	A description of the organisational structure of the entity	Mandatory	Page 13
17AE(1)(a)(iii)	A description of the outcomes and programmes administered by the entity	Mandatory	Page 12
17AE(1)(a)(iv)	A description of the purposes of the entity as included in corporate plan	Mandatory	Page 12
17AE(1)(aa)(i)	Name of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority	Mandatory	Page 43
17AE(1)(aa)(ii)	Position title of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority	Mandatory	Page 43

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	References
17AE(1)(aa)(iii)	Period as the accountable authority or member of the accountable authority within the reporting period	Mandatory	Page 43
17AE(1)(b)	An outline of the structure of the portfolio of the entity	Portfolio departments—mandatory	Page 11
17AE(2)	Where the outcomes and programs administered by the entity differ from any Portfolio Budget Statement, Portfolio Additional Estimates Statement or other portfolio estimates statement that was prepared for the entity for the period, include details of variation and reasons for change.	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
17AD(c)	Report on the performance of the entity		
	Annual performance statements		
17AD(c)(i); 16F	Annual performance statement in accordance with paragraph 39(1)(b) of the Act and section 16F of the Rule	Mandatory	Page 16
17AD(c)(ii)	Report on financial performance		
17AF(1)(a)	A discussion and analysis of the entity's financial performance	Mandatory	Page 69
17AF(1)(b)	A table summarising the total resources and total payments of the entity	Mandatory	Pages 70–71
17AF(2)	If there may be significant changes in the financial results during or after the previous or current reporting period, information on those changes, including: the cause of any operating loss of the entity; how the entity has responded to the loss and the actions that have been taken in relation to the loss; and any matter or circumstances that it can reasonably be anticipated will have a significant impact on the entity's future operation or financial results	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
17AD(d)	Management and accountability		
	Corporate governance		
17AG(2)(a)	Information on compliance with section 10 (fraud systems)	Mandatory	Page 46
17AG(2)(b)(i)	A certification by accountable authority that fraud risk assessments and fraud control plans have been prepared	Mandatory	Page 46

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	References
17AG(2)(b)(ii)	A certification by accountable authority that appropriate mechanisms for preventing, detecting incidents of, investigating or otherwise dealing with, and recording or reporting fraud that meet the specific needs of the entity are in place	Mandatory	Page 46
17AG(2)(b)(iii)	A certification by accountable authority that all reasonable measures have been taken to deal appropriately with fraud relating to the entity	Mandatory	Page 46
17AG(2)(c)	An outline of structures and processes in place for the entity to implement principles and objectives of corporate governance	Mandatory	Pages 43–45
17AG(2)(d) – (e)	A statement of significant issues reported to Minister under paragraph 19(1)(e) of the Act that relates to noncompliance with Finance law and action taken to remedy noncompliance	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
Audit Committee			
17AG(2A)(a)	A direct electronic address of the charter determining the functions of the entity's audit committee	Mandatory	Page 43
17AG(2A)(b)	The name of each member of the entity's audit committee	Mandatory	Page 44
17AG(2A)(c)	The qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience of each member of the entity's audit committee	Mandatory	Page 44
17AG(2A)(d)	Information about the attendance of each member of the entity's audit committee at committee meetings	Mandatory	Page 44
17AG(2A)(e)	The remuneration of each member of the entity's audit committee	Mandatory	Page 44
External scrutiny			
17AG(3)	Information on the most significant developments in external scrutiny and the entity's response to the scrutiny	Mandatory	Page 47
17AG(3)(a)	Information on judicial decisions and decisions of administrative tribunals and by the Australian Information Commissioner that may have a significant effect on the operations of the entity	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	References
17AG(3)(b)	Information on any reports on operations of the entity by the Auditor General (other than report under section 43 of the Act), a Parliamentary Committee, or the Commonwealth Ombudsman	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
17AG(3)(c)	Information on any capability reviews on the entity that were released during the period	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
Management of human resources			
17AG(4)(a)	An assessment of the entity's effectiveness in managing and developing employees to achieve entity objectives	Mandatory	Pages 66–67
17AG(4)(aa)	Statistics on the entity's employees on an ongoing and nonongoing basis, including the following: (a) statistics on fulltime employees; (b) statistics on parttime employees; (c) statistics on gender (d) statistics on staff location	Mandatory	Pages 58–64
17AG(4)(b)	Statistics on the entity's APS employees on an ongoing and nonongoing basis; including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics on staffing by classification level; • Statistics on fulltime employees; • Statistics on parttime employees; • Statistics on gender; • Statistics on staff location; • Statistics on employees who identify as Indigenous. 	Mandatory	Pages 58–64
17AG(4)(c)	Information on any enterprise agreements, individual flexibility arrangements, Australian workplace agreements, common law contracts and determinations under subsection 24(1) of the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> .	Mandatory	Page 66
17AG(4)(c)(i)	Information on the number of SES and nonSES employees covered by agreements etc identified in paragraph 17AG(4)(c).	Mandatory	Page 66
17AG(4)(c)(ii)	The salary ranges available for APS employees by classification level.	Mandatory	Page 65
17AG(4)(c)(iii)	A description of nonsalary benefits provided to employees.	Mandatory	Page 66

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	References
17AG(4)(d)(i)	Information on the number of employees at each classification level who received performance pay.	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
17AG(4)(d)(ii)	Information on aggregate amounts of performance pay at each classification level.	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
17AG(4)(d)(iii)	Information on the average amount of performance payment, and range of such payments, at each classification level.	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
17AG(4)(d)(iv)	Information on aggregate amount of performance payments.	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
Assets management			
17AG(5)	An assessment of effectiveness of assets management where asset management is a significant part of the entity's activities	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
Purchasing			
17AG(6)	An assessment of entity performance against the <i>Commonwealth Procurement Rules</i> .	Mandatory	Page 48
Reportable consultancy contracts			
17AG(7)(a)	A summary statement detailing the number of new reportable consultancy contracts entered into during the period; the total actual expenditure on all such contracts (inclusive of GST); the number of ongoing reportable consultancy contracts that were entered into during a previous reporting period; and the total actual expenditure in the reporting period on those ongoing contracts (inclusive of GST).	Mandatory	Page 49
17AG(7)(b)	A statement that <i>"During [reporting period], [specified number] new reportable consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of \$[specified million]. In addition, [specified number] ongoing reportable consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving total actual expenditure of \$[specified million]"</i> .	Mandatory	Page 49
17AG(7)(c)	A summary of the policies and procedures for selecting and engaging consultants and the main categories of purposes for which consultants were selected and engaged.	Mandatory	Page 49

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	References
17AG(7)(d)	A statement that <i>“Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable consultancy contracts is available on the AusTender website.”</i>	Mandatory	Page 49
Reportable non-consultancy contracts			
17AG(7A)(a)	A summary statement detailing the number of new reportable non-consultancy contracts entered into during the period; the total actual expenditure on such contracts (inclusive of GST); the number of ongoing reportable non-consultancy contracts that were entered into during a previous reporting period; and the total actual expenditure in the reporting period on those ongoing contracts (inclusive of GST).	Mandatory	Page 49
17AG(7A)(b)	A statement that <i>“Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable non-consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable non-consultancy contracts is available on the AusTender website.”</i>	Mandatory	Page 49
17AD(daa)	Additional information about organisations receiving amounts under reportable consultancy contracts or reportable non-consultancy contracts		
17AGA	Additional information, in accordance with section 17AGA, about organisations receiving amounts under reportable consultancy contracts or reportable non-consultancy contracts.	Mandatory	Page 50
Australian National Audit Office Access clauses			
17AG(8)	If an entity entered into a contract with a value of more than \$100 000 (inclusive of GST) and the contract did not provide the AuditorGeneral with access to the contractor’s premises, the report must include the name of the contractor, purpose and value of the contract, and the reason why a clause allowing access was not included in the contract.	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	References
Exempt contracts			
17AG(9)	If an entity entered into a contract or there is a standing offer with a value greater than \$10 000 (inclusive of GST) which has been exempted from being published in AusTender because it would disclose exempt matters under the FOI Act, the annual report must include a statement that the contract or standing offer has been exempted, and the value of the contract or standing offer, to the extent that doing so does not disclose the exempt matters.	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
Small business			
17AG(10)(a)	A statement that “[Name of entity] supports small business participation in the Commonwealth Government procurement market. Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and Small Enterprise participation statistics are available on the Department of Finance’s website.”	Mandatory	Page 50
17AG(10)(b)	An outline of the ways in which the procurement practices of the entity support small and medium enterprises.	Mandatory	Page 50
17AG(10)(c)	If the entity is considered by the Department administered by the Finance Minister as material in nature—a statement that “[Name of entity] recognises the importance of ensuring that small businesses are paid on time. The results of the Survey of Australian Government Payments to Small Business are available on the Treasury’s website.”	If applicable, mandatory	Page 50
Financial statements			
17AD(e)	Inclusion of the annual financial statements in accordance with subsection 43(4) of the Act.	Mandatory	Pages 75–87
Executive remuneration			
17AD(da)	Information about executive remuneration in accordance with Subdivision C of Division 3A of Part 23 of the Rule.	Mandatory	Pages 65–66

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	References
17AD(f)	Other mandatory information		
17AH(1)(a)(i)	If the entity conducted advertising campaigns, a statement that <i>“During [reporting period], the [name of entity] conducted the following advertising campaigns: [name of advertising campaigns undertaken]. Further information on those advertising campaigns is available at [address of entity’s website] and in the reports on Australian Government advertising prepared by the Department of Finance. Those reports are available on the Department of Finance’s website.”</i>	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
17AH(1)(a)(ii)	If the entity did not conduct advertising campaigns, a statement to that effect.	If applicable, mandatory	Page 89
17AH(1)(b)	A statement that <i>“Information on grants awarded by [name of entity] during [reporting period] is available at [address of entity’s website].”</i>	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
17AH(1)(c)	Outline of mechanisms of disability reporting, including reference to website for further information.	Mandatory	Page 90
17AH(1)(d)	Website reference to where the entity’s Information Publication Scheme statement pursuant to Part II of FOI Act can be found.	Mandatory	Page 89
17AH(1)(e)	Correction of material errors in previous annual report	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
17AH(2)	Information required by other legislation	Mandatory	Not applicable

Appendix 3: Alphabetical index

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The background is a solid teal color with faint, large-scale fingerprint patterns. Overlaid on this are several overlapping, semi-transparent geometric shapes in various shades of teal, creating a layered effect. The shapes include a large curved shape at the top, a diagonal shape in the middle, and another curved shape at the bottom right.

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