

SUBJECT Election Integrity and MP Protective Security

- The protection of the Parliament, its people and democratic processes are a priority for the Government.
- The ability of Members of Parliament to discharge their duties without fear of harm underpins Australian democratic principles.
- We are committed to ensuring the safety and security of our democracy from those who seek to do it harm.
- Harassment, violence, criminal activity or interference will not be tolerated.
- The AFP continually reviews protective security practices and arrangements for parliamentarians and protected establishments, to ensure they are fit for purpose and threat, risk and vulnerability based.

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Contact Katherine Van Gorp National Manager Strategy and Performance	Phone s 22(1)(a)(ii)	Date Created 24 June 2022	Date Updated/Reviewed 3 April 2023
Contact Jason Kennedy Acting Assistant Commissioner Specialist Protective Command	Phone s 22(1)(a)(ii)	Date Created 24 June 2022	Date Updated/Reviewed 3 April 2023

Protection of high office holders

- The AFP works with state and territory law enforcement, intelligence agencies and other Commonwealth stakeholders to deliver a scalable and tiered protective security model.
- Protection arrangements are based on assessments of threat, risk and vulnerability.
- AFP has assigned a Protective Security Adviser to every National Security Committee member to assist in managing protective security arrangements.

If asked about arrangements for particular Ministers

- I cannot comment on specific protection arrangements as doing so could jeopardise the safety and security of those High Office Holders being protected.

2022 Federal Election

- In the lead up to, and throughout the election period, the AFP operated a dedicated incident coordination centre (Operation PHONIX), with a mission to ensure a safe and secure 2022 Federal Election for all Parliamentarians and candidates.
- The AFP also established a dedicated Taskforce to coordinate the investigation of election related crime reported to the AFP (Operation WILMOT).

- The Australian Electoral Commission led Electoral Integrity Assurance Taskforce (the Taskforce) agencies (which included the AFP) did not identify any foreign interference, or any other interference, that compromised the delivery of the 2022 federal election.
- A range of agencies are members of the taskforce and its board, including; the Attorney-General's Department, Australian Federal Police, Australian Electoral Commission, Department of Finance, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications, Department of Home Affairs, Australian Signals Directorate, and Office of National Intelligence.
- The Taskforce is also supported by members of the National Intelligence Community, as required.

If asked about election related crime

- Under Operation Wilmot, the AFP assessed **82** complaints and accepted **39** matters for criminal investigation.
 - Most reports related to menacing or harassing telephone calls and social media posts.
 - **25** matters were finalised and **14** remain ongoing, including **two** where criminal charges have been laid.

- Of the **43** matters not accepted for criminal investigation by the AFP, the reasons included:
 - Not a criminal offence.
 - Not a Commonwealth offence (no AFP jurisdiction) and referred to relevant agency, including State/Territory Police.
 - Referred to Fixated Persons Operations and / or Mental Health Services.

Protest Activity in the Parliamentary Triangle

- The Government respects the right to lawful and peaceful protests.
- Violent or destructive protest activity of any kind is unacceptable and those seeking to engage in such behaviour will face the full force of the law.
- The AFP regularly works with protest organisers to ensure the safety of protestors and the community at large.
- As at **1 October 2022**, **79** arrests have been made in relation to the entirety of protest activity within the ACT.

If asked about AFP's use of Long Range Acoustic Devices

- Long range acoustic devices (LRADs) are high efficiency loud speakers, designed for emergency management, crowd control and protest response.
- Several LRADs were deployed to the Canberra protest on the weekend of 12-13 February 2022.
 - The LRADs were only used as a loud speaker to communicate with the crowds.
 - These devices were used to quickly and effectively convey voice messages to the crowd.
- The use of LRADs during this protest activity was compliant with AFP policies.

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If asked about protestors inside Parliament House at the opening of the 47th Parliament:

- The AFP escorted a number of protestors from Parliament House on 26 July 2022.
- I understand no arrests were made as a result of this incident.

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SUBJECT AFP Key Statistics and Facts

- The AFP is an independent statutory body under law. I do not, and cannot, direct the AFP in relation to operational decisions such as the conduct of investigations or decisions as to whether a person will or will not be charged.
- As at 30 September **2022**, the AFP has 7,498 staff (**40.2** percent female), consisting of **3,377** Police Officers, **873** Protective Service Officers (PSO) and **3,248** Unsworn staff.
 - As at **30 September 2022**, **23.7 percent** of Sworn officers (Police and PSO) were female.
 - **Female Police** represent **25.7%**
 - **Female PSO** represent **15.9%**
- In the 2021-22 financial year (*based on AFP Annual Report Data*):
 - the AFP charged a total of **744** offenders with **2,488** offences; and recorded 312 disruptions.

Counter Terrorism

- Since 2020, there have been **four** attacks and **four** major counter terrorism disruptions.

Contact Katherine Van Gulp National Manager Strategy and Performance	Phone s 22(1)(a)(ii)	Date Created 24 June 2022	Date Updated/Reviewed 3 April 2023
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- Since 2020, **52** people have been charged as a result of **34** operations. Of these, 15 individuals across 11 operations were ideologically motivated violent extremism.
- Within the next five years (2023-2027), **21** High Risk Terrorist Offenders (HRTOs) are scheduled for release from custodial sentences.. One HRTO is currently subject to a Continuing Detention Order and two are currently subject to Interim Supervision Orders. This cohort presents a serious risk to the safety of Australians and will continue to require significant AFP resources to monitor and manage.

Child Exploitation

- From 01 July 2022 – 30 September 2022, the AFP commenced criminal proceedings against **81** offenders, charged with **310** child exploitation offences as a result of joint AFP, State and Territory investigations..
- In the same period, **9** children were removed from harm domestically and internationally as a result of the AFP's work and that of partner agencies.
- In the 2020-21 financial year, face-to-face presentations for the AFP's ThinkUKnow educational and awareness program were suspended due to COVID-19 restrictions. The program focussed

on producing online resources and delivered **25** presentations to an estimated **1,460** parents, carers and teachers across Australia.

- The AFP and State and Territory police delivered **2,226** presentations to an estimated **198,680** students across Australia.

Operation IRONSIDE

- The information and insights revealed under Operation IRONSIDE continue to result in new arrests and operational outcomes.
- As at 16 October 2022, as a result of Operation IRONSIDE in Australia there have been:
 - **779** search warrants executed
 - **389** offenders charged
 - **2350** charges laid
 - **29** threats to kill identified
 - **6** clandestine labs shut down
 - **149** weapons/firearms seized
 - **\$55.6 million** seized
 - **6731kg** of drugs seized by Australian agencies

Transnational Serious and Organised Crime

- In the 2021-22 financial year, the AFP was involved in **266** international disruptions.
- In the 2021-22 financial year, the AFP-led National Anti-Gangs Squad:
 - laid **124** charges against **66** offenders;
 - seized over **\$2.35 million** in cash;
 - seized **96** illegal firearms parts; and
 - seized approximately **38kg** of methamphetamine, **37kg** of cocaine, **6kg** of cannabis and **6kg** of heroin.

Total drug Seizures

- In the 2021-22 financial year, the AFP seized **21.6 tonnes** of illicit drugs or precursors and charged **202** offenders with **309** drug offences.

Cyber Crime

- In the 2021-22 financial year, the AFP Cyber Command:
 - Laid **11** charges against **6** offenders
 - Prevented **\$5,975,799** loss to the community
 - Undertook **35** disruptions

- The AFP-led Joint Policing Cybercrime Coordination Centre ('JPC3') delivers a coordinated policing response to combat the escalating threat and significant cost of cybercrime.
 - Stakeholder engagement is currently being undertaken to formalise partnerships and a Memoranda of Understanding with relevant agencies and industries
- Since July 2021, Operation ORCUS:
 - Captured and analysed **431** ransomware incidents,
 - Prepared and distributed **20** intelligence products, and
 - Conducted **115** proactive preventative engagements within Australian organisations.
- Since January 2020, Operation DOLOS prevented more than **\$35,192,856** from being lost from the Australian community.

Criminal Assets Confiscation Taskforce (CACT)

- Since its formation in 2012, the AFP-led CACT has restrained in excess of **\$1 billion** (gross) in criminal assets, while more than **\$500 million** (net) of property has been forfeited to the Commonwealth.
- In the 2021-22 financial year, CACT restrained in excess of **\$138 million** (gross) in criminal assets. As at 30 September 2022,

CACT has restrained in excess of **\$600 million** (gross) exceeding the 5 year, **\$600 million** (gross) restraint KPI set by the Commissioner for the period 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2024.

If asked about media reporting on the AFP's Cryptocurrency Team

- The AFP Cryptocurrency Capabilities Team was established in August 2020, comprising subject matter experts, and with the objective to uplift and increase the AFP's capability with respect to cryptocurrencies.
- Responsibilities of the Cryptocurrency Capabilities Team include:
 - Providing subject matter expert advice in both criminal and proceeds of crime investigations, including blockchain analytics;
 - Increasing investigator awareness of unlawful use of cryptocurrencies;
 - Relationship management with partner agencies and industry; and
 - Developing governance frameworks and providing recommendations for legislative reform.
- Reflective of the evolving environment and the complexity of cryptocurrencies, the AFP has recently invested in the expansion

of the Cryptocurrency Capabilities Team which will provide further capability uplift for the AFP.

Fraud and Anti-Corruption

- The Serious Financial Crime Taskforce (SFCT) protects Australia's public finances by combatting serious financial crime. As at 30 September 2022, the AFP is leading **22** SFCT investigations.

International

If asked about the AFP's engagement with Myanmar

- Since 1 February 2021, the AFP has not provided to the Myanmar Police Force any training, capacity building, provision (purchasing or gifting) of any equipment or technology, or advisory activities.
- The AFP does not engage with the regime nor anyone from the military.

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Attachments

1.	<i>AFP forms crypto unit to take on criminals – 5 September 2022</i>
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DREYFUS QTB

Category: **Category**
PDR: **QB22-000119**

SUBJECT AFP Funding

- The AFP’s total resourcing for 2022-23 is **\$1,842.7m**. This is \$100.6m higher than 2021-22 actual resources.
- **New Measures October Budget 2022-23**
 - **Solomon Islands’ Assistance Force \$45.7m/2 years**
 - For the AFP to maintain its existing contingent (25 ASL) to January 2024.
 - **Fraud Fusion Taskforce \$4.96m/4 years**
 - For the AFP to provide support to the NDIA-led Fraud Fusion Taskforce to better combat Fraud in the NDIS.
 - **2023 Quad Leaders Summit** funding held in Contingency Reserve for cost recovery post event
 - For the AFP to provide security and policing support for the 2023 Quad Leaders Summit to be held in Australia.
 - **Whole of Government Saving Election Commitment -\$18.46m**
 - The whole of government savings have been allocated to offset the cost of election commitments, under the

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Contact Katherine Van Gorp National Manager Strategy and Performance	Phone s 22(1)(a)(ii)	Date Created 24 June 2022	Date Updated/Reviewed 3 April 2023
Contact Paul Wood Chief Financial Officer	Phone s 22(1)(a)(ii)	Date Created 24 June 2022	Date Updated/Reviewed 3 April 2023

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PDR: QB22-000119

Government's *Plan for a Better Future*. Forward year impacts to be determined in the 2023-24 Budget.

- AFP's ASL for 2022-23 is 7,472, an increase of 406 on 2021-22, as a result of new measures received at March and October Budget 2022-23 and MYEFO 2021-22 and movements in existing measures.

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The March Budget 2022-23 included:

- Commonwealth's Countering Violent Extremism Initiatives: National Convicted Terrorist Offender Register \$19.8m/4 years [\$7.8m in 2022-23]
 - The register will facilitate long-term monitoring of terrorist offenders once released into the community.
- Transnational Serious and Organised Crime Package \$142.2m/4 years [\$45.9m in 2022-23]
 - This will expand the AFP's specialist operational and criminal assets confiscation capabilities.

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SUBJECT AFP in the Pacific

- The Government is committed to building stronger connections with Pacific countries.
- The AFP has capability development missions in the South West Pacific (Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Samoa, Tonga) and Nauru.
 - These capability programs enable the AFP to continue to provide regional police development assistance with Pacific nations as part of its commitment to promoting the safety and security of the region.
 - The programs are multi-faceted and focused on combatting transnational organised crime, security cooperation, gender-based violence and providing generalist policing skills development.
 - There are 94 personnel located across 7 overseas missions (as at 30 September 2022).

Contact Katherine Van Gorp National Manager Strategy and Performance	Phone s 22(1)(a)(ii)	Date Created 24 June 2022	Date Updated/Reviewed 3 April 2023
Contact Mike Pannett Assistant Commissioner International Command	Phone s 22(1)(a)(ii)	Date Created 24 June 2022	Date Updated/Reviewed 3 April 2023

- The AFP also has 6 people deployed to the Pacific region as part of its International Network (as at 30 September 2022), facilitating the sharing of information and progressing joint work with local law enforcement to combat transnational organised crime targeting Australia.
- The AFP has invested in partnerships in the Pacific over many years and is committed to comprehensive policing assistance and partnerships.

Solomon Islands

- AFP and the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force have a strong and enduring partnership.
- In response to civil unrest in Honiara in November 2021, the Solomons' International Assistance Force (SIAF) was established as a police-led response, supported by military components.
- Following a request in March 2022 from the Solomon Islands Prime Minister, Australia has extended our Bilateral Security Treaty assistance to support the Solomon Islands prepare for and host the 2023 Pacific Games [December 2023].
- As at 30 September 2022, the AFP's personnel commitment to supporting the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force consisted of 57 members.

- The AFP remains committed to supporting the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force and stands ready to deploy additional resources if and when required.

If asked about China's MoU with the Solomon Islands

- That is a matter for the Solomon Islands Government.
- I am confident the relationship between the AFP and the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force remains strong.

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Papua New Guinea

- The AFP and the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary have a longstanding and close relationship, both on law enforcement cooperation, as well as through an extensive capacity development program (Papua New Guinea – Australia Policing Partnership).
- Promoting security and stability in Papua New Guinea (PNG) is a key foreign policy and development objective for Australia. The relationship between the AFP and Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary is a critical component of our security cooperation and support to the law and justice sector.
- Through the policing partnership, the AFP delivered critical support to the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary in support of the 2022 PNG National Election. This support included:
 - Embedding of policing advisors with Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary planning teams;
 - Financial, logistics and advisory support, including the establishment of satellite communications at 28 sites across PNG;
 - Training delivery;
 - 100 body worn camera units and training;

- 3,000 ballistics vests and helmets; and
- The deployment of AFP advisors to serve as support staff to key Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary Executive (including the Commissioner).

If asked about violence during the 2022 PNG National Elections

- I am aware of media reporting around instances of violence during the PNG National Elections. Questions regarding the PNG National Elections are a matter for the Government of PNG.

As a number of the matters referred to are subject to investigation by the PNG authorities, it would not be appropriate for me to comment on individual matters.

Background:

- The Samoa-Australia Police Partnership operates within the framework of the Samoa-Australia Partnership for Development and is founded on an institutional relationship between the Samoa Police Service and the Australian Federal Police.
- The Vanuatu Australia Policing and Justice Program is a joint project with the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade implemented by the AFP and the Vanuatu Police Force.

- The AFP-led Tonga-Australia Policing Partnership is a multi-faceted capability building program targeting institutional resilience and governance, security cooperation, transnational organised crime, gender based violence and generalist policing skills development.

If asked about the 'Justice for Myanmar' FOI or AFP MoU with Myanmar Police Force:

- The Australian Government has a longstanding policy of recognising states, not governments.
 - Australia engages with regimes to the extent required by the circumstances of each case.
- The AFP has advised me it does not engage with the Myanmar military and has limited engagement with the Myanmar Police Force (MPF).
- AFP operational engagement with the MPF only occurs on a case by case basis, in line with Australia's national interests and the security and protection of Australian citizens.

SUBJECT Mark BUDDLE

- The arrest of Mark BUDDLE marks a significant operational milestone for the AFP in their work to disrupt transnational organised crime and bring the leaders of such networks to account.
- BUDDLE, who has been based off-shore, was identified over a year ago by the AFP using information from AFP’s Operation IRONSIDE.
- His charges relate to the importation of cocaine into Australia, with a street value of 40 million dollars.
- The AFP’s international network works closely with law enforcement counterparts around the world to disrupt serious crime that would otherwise impact Australians.
- The Prime Minister and I have been briefed on the status of the matter by the AFP.

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Contact Katherine Van Gorp National Manager Strategy and Performance	Phone s 22(1)(a)(ii)	Date Created 15 July 2022	Date Updated/Reviewed 3 April 2023
Contact Nigel Ryan Assistant Commissioner Crime Command	Phone s 22(1)(a)(ii)	Date Created 15 July 2022	Date Updated/Reviewed 3 April 2023

If asked about Buddle's arrest

- Mark BUDDLE was arrested at Darwin Airport on 3 August 2022 for allegedly importing more than 160kg of cocaine into Melbourne in May 2021.
- On 5 August 2022 he was extradited to Melbourne and appeared at the Melbourne Magistrates Court where the charges were filed. He was remanded in custody at that time and did not apply for bail.
- An electronic brief service order was made for 14 September 2022 and the first Committal mention was set for 25 November 2022.
- As this matter is before court it is not appropriate to comment further.

If asked about the cocaine importations allegations

- The AFP will allege that Operation Ironside South-Britannic linked the man to a transnational criminal syndicate operating out of Asia and Europe, which used dedicated encrypted communications to coordinate the shipment of the cocaine from Hong Kong to Melbourne via Sydney.
- The AFP alleges that in mid-2021, it identified the Australian man, who was living offshore, as the sender of encrypted communications about the alleged cocaine import.
- It would not be appropriate to provide further details.

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If asked about media reporting on the detention and possible deportation of Mr Buddle's ex-partner

- I am aware of media reporting that the individual's former partner has been detained in Turkey.
- Any decision by a country to deport a person is solely a matter for that country in accordance with its laws and procedures.
- It would not be appropriate to further comment at this time.

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SUBJECT Canberra Airport Incident

- I was briefed by the AFP on the shooting incident at Canberra Airport on 14 August 2022.
- I applaud the AFP and ACT Police officers who promptly resolved the incident and secured Canberra Airport.
- The alleged offender was arrested and remains on remand. He is due to face court again on 24 October 2022.
- As this matter is before court, it would not be appropriate to provide further details at this time.

If asked about inter-agency information sharing arrangements

- Government Departments and agencies work closely together to ensure timely access to critical information to support operational responses to incidents.
- The AFP was in close contact with my Department and the Department of Home Affairs in responding to this incident.

Contact Officer Katherine Van Gorp, National Manager Strategy and Performance Assistant Commissioner Scott Lee, Counter Terrorism and Investigations	Phone s 22(1)(a)(ii)	Date Created 24 August 2022	Date Updated/Reviewed 26 August 2022
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***If asked about protective security arrangements for
Parliamentarians transiting through Canberra Airport***

- The AFP conducts assessments to inform the security overlay provided for Parliamentarians, utilising information from a variety of sources to deliver a scaleable and tiered protective security model.
- The AFP has a dedicated station at Canberra Airport, comprising police and protective service officers.
- The officers perform the Counter Terrorism First Response role at the airport, as outlined in the Aviation Transport Security Regulations 2005.

If asked about the AFP's footprint at airports

- The AFP maintains a dedicated Counter Terrorist First Response capability at all nine designated airports, using police and protective service officers.
- The AFP continues to monitor security incidents and threats to all parliamentarians, and makes strategic and tactical risk assessments to inform the need for any changes to security overlays.

Background

- About 1.30pm on Sunday 14 August 2022, police were called to the Canberra Airport following reports of gunshots in the main terminal building.
- It is alleged that at approximately 1.25pm Sunday 14 August 2022, a 63-year-old man from NSW arrived at Canberra Airport and positioned himself in the seating area near the southern check-in desks on the first floor.
- At about 1.30pm, the man drew a firearm and deployed a number of shots into windows of the building.
- Canberra Airport was evacuated and members of ACT Policing and AFP Airport Uniform Police worked in partnership to secure the area and respond to the incident.
- The man was apprehended and no persons were injured during the incident.
- During the evacuation there were aircraft with passengers that remained on the airfield.
- Canberra Airport returned to normal operations at about 5.00pm, with flights resuming shortly afterwards.

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Elly Warren

- I am aware of the death of Ms Warren in Mozambique in 2016, as well as the recent media, and her father's concerns about the progress of the investigation.
- Ms Warren's death was tragic, and I sympathise with Mr Warren's desire to find more information.
- The AFP and DFAT are assisting Mozambique authorities with their inquiries and have shared all evidentiary material collected in Australia.
- However, Mozambique authorities have jurisdiction for the investigation into the death. Their investigation is ongoing.
- The matter is also currently subject to an inquest by the Victorian State Coroner.
- The AFP submitted a Coronial Inquest Brief in 2017, and continues to assist the Coroner with regards to the death of Ms Warren.

AFP Engagement with Mozambique authorities.

- Since 2016, AFP and/or DFAT officers have travelled to Mozambique on a number of occasions in relation to Ms WARREN's death, including November 2016, August 2017 and February, April and July 2019.

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If asked, why hasn't the AFP submitted a Mututal Assistance Request?

- Issuing a Mututal Assistance Request is not an option in this matter, as there is no criminal investigation taking place in Australia.

Has the Attorney-General responded to s 47F(1) correspondence?

- s 47F(1)
- I requested advice from the AFP in relation to their engagement with Mozambique authorities and the Coronial inquiry, and responded to s 47F(1) on XXX.

Attachments

1.	<i>dad's agonising search for truth of daughter's death, Herald Sun Media Article – 5 September 2022</i>
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DREYFUS QTB

Category: Category
PDR: Use AGD PDR Number

SUBJECT Australian Federal Police complaint handling -
Ombudsman reporting

- I am aware Commonwealth Ombudsman Annual Report on the AFP’s handling of professional standards issues and complaints was tabled on 1 September 2022.
- The AFP has advised me that it is committed to a transparent and effective integrity framework and that it will be reviewing the recommendations and suggestions made by the Ombudsman closely to ensure they are addressed.

If asked why complaints aren’t handled within the timeframes

- A number of factors have impact on complaint timeframes during the last financial year, including COVID restrictions.
- In some cases, the AFP’s internal complaints process is put on hold while a criminal investigation and prosecution progresses.
- The AFP’s Professional Standards unit has undertaken significant work over the past 12-months to actively work on reducing all factors that impact on timeliness of investigations.

a/Commander s 22(1)(a)(ii) s 22(1)(a)(ii) Professional Standards	Phone s 22(1)(a)(ii)	Date Created 6 September 2022	Date 6 September 2022
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Background

Ombudsman Report

- The Ombudsman report reviewed complaints the AFP finalised between 1 March 2020 and 28 February 2021.
- The Ombudsman made 7 recommendations, 13 suggestions and 3 better practice suggestions for improvement.

Complaint process

Complaints can be made internally by AFP employees or externally by members of the public. Once a complaint has been received, it may follow one of four resolution processes:

- resolve prior to formal recording (Category 1)
- Commissioner's discretion to take no further action
- Category 1 and Category 2 matters resolved within the workplace and oversighted by the relevant Complaint Management Team
- Category 3 matters formally investigated by Professional Standards
- All Category 4 corruption matters involving the AFP must be referred by the AFP Commissioner to Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity (ACLEI). Once notified, ACLEI may elect to:
 - conduct the investigation
 - refer the matter back to the AFP Professional Standards for investigation
 - conduct a joint investigation with Professional Standards

Investigation timeframe benchmarks:

The below table outlines the current investigation timeframe benchmarks. There is no specific benchmark for complaints containing corruption issues given such complaints are referred to, and may be investigated by ACLEI.

Overall complaint Category	Benchmark (days)
1	42
2	66
3	256

Breakdown of categories:

Part V of the AFP Act divides conduct issues into 4 categories, based on seriousness:

- Categories 1 and 2 reflect less serious conduct such as discourtesy, customer service issues and other matters that may be considered minor misconduct.
- Category 3 includes issues that represent more serious misconduct such as an AFP appointee being arrested, summonsed or charged in relation to an alleged criminal offence.
- The highest, and most serious, is conduct giving rise to a corruption issue that relates to the engagement or potential engagement of a member of a law enforcement agency in corrupt conduct in the past, present or future (categorised in the AFP's complaint management system as a 'Category 4' issue).

Attachments

1.	<i>A report on the Commonwealth Ombudsman's activities under Part V of the Australian Federal Police Act 1979– 1 September 2022</i>
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