AFP

Australian Federal Police

Annual Report 2025–26



About this report

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of section 46 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act), the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014 (PGPA Rule) and the Department of Finance Resource Management Guide No. 135: Annual reports for non-corporate entities.

Electronic versions of this report can be found on the AFP website **afp.gov.au/annualreport** and on the Transparency Portal **transparency.gov.au**.

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Details of accountable authority during the reporting period

The accountable authority for the Australian Federal Police during the period 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026 were:

Reece P Kershaw APM

- 1 July 2025 – 3 October 2025.

Krissy Barrett APM

- 4 October 2025 – 30 June 2026.

During the reporting period, the below acted in the position of Commissioner:

Lesa Gale APM

- 22 November 2025 to 29 November 2025
- 12 June 2026 to 21 June 2026.

Ian McCartney APM

- 17 May 2026 to 20 May 2026.

Acknowledgement of Country

The Australian Federal Police acknowledges the Traditional Owners and Custodians of Country throughout Australia and acknowledges their continuing connection to land, sea and community. We pay our respects to the people, the cultures and the Elders past, present and emerging.

AFP

Letter of transmittal

17 September 2026
The Hon Tony Burke MP
Minister for Home Affairs
House of Representatives
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600

Dear Minister

I am pleased to submit the Australian Federal Police (AFP) annual report for the period 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026. This report includes:

- the annual report of the AFP prepared in accordance with section 67 of the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979* (Cth) and section 46 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (Cth)
- the annual report on the National Witness Protection Program pursuant to section 30(2) of the *Witness Protection Act 1994* (Cth)
- the annual report on unexplained wealth investigations and proceedings pursuant to section 179U(3) of the *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002* (Cth)
- the annual report on delayed notification search warrants pursuant to section 3ZZFB of the *Crimes Act 1914* (Cth)
- the annual report on account takeover warrants pursuant to section 3ZZVM of the *Crimes Act 1914* (Cth)
- the annual report on witness identity protection certificates pursuant to section 15MU(2) of the *Crimes Act 1914* (Cth).

This report has been prepared in accordance with the relevant acts and the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014. A copy of this report is to be presented to each house of the Australian Parliament on or before 31 October 2026.

In accordance with section 10 of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014, I hereby certify that the AFP has prepared fraud risk assessments and fraud control plans and has in place appropriate fraud prevention, detection, investigation and reporting mechanisms. The AFP is also taking all reasonable measures to minimise the incidence of fraud in the agency and to investigate and recover any proceeds of fraud against the agency.

Yours sincerely,

Krissy Barrett APM
Commissioner

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Chapter 1
Commissioner's review

Commissioner's review



It is with great pride that I pen the foreword for my first AFP Annual Report.

The *2025–26 Annual Report* is more than statistics, financial statements and transparency. It is about the critical work our members perform every hour of every day. It highlights, as a collective workforce, how our members show their skills and value to the community and to one another.

The AFP's operating environment has never been more complicated and unpredictable, yet 2025–26 has been another year of significant operational delivery, strategic renewal and continued service to Australians. The impact of overseas conflicts, terrorism in our own backyard, the pronounced fault lines in our communities and the exponential advances in technology are seeping through every stratum of Australian life. Cumulative global and local events are reshaping what Australians consider essential to protecting our nation's sovereignty and national security – and this has also changed their expectations of agencies like the AFP.

Crime is borderless, digitally enabled and infiltrating legitimate systems. As a national security agency, the AFP has a laser-like focus on defending and protecting Australia and Australia's future from security threats. In 2025–26, the AFP continued to operate at a high tempo, with 332,930 new cases created across all Outcomes (page 13). The AFP treats all cases with professionalism and dedication.

However, none has had a greater impact on the country or the national psyche than the inhumane and abhorrent attack at Bondi Beach on 14 December 2025. The AFP acknowledges the enormity and gravity of the deadliest mass shooting in Australia in almost 30 years. We also acknowledge the 15 innocent people lost and the loved ones who mourn their passing. During their memorials, we saw their beautiful and joyful faces – and in them, we saw our own loved ones. The AFP, with our Commonwealth, state and international partners, remains dedicated to investigating this attack and supporting the prosecution of this matter before the court.

The year in review

In March 2026, I launched the AFP Strategy to set a clear direction for how we work across the agency and how we deliver on our mission. Our 5 new priorities are focused on defending Australia's security; protecting vulnerable communities; strengthening our global operations; preparing our workforce for the future; and investing in science and technology-led capability.

The AFP Strategy determines how we prioritise effort, invest in capability and measure impact. It reinforces our focus on prevention, early intervention and collaboration, and working as one agency, and in partnership with trusted stakeholders, to deliver better outcomes for Australia.

In the past year, the AFP continued to deliver across a wide range of operations and crime types in challenging circumstances, including Operation Parkes, Operation Avalite-Almeria, Operation Miramare, Taskforce Pompilid, Operation Yeager and Operation Volante (pages 15–29). These case studies demonstrate the AFP's focus on prevention, disruption, response and enforcement across transnational organised crime, counter terrorism, cybercrime, human exploitation, fraud and corruption.

Partnerships were central to this work. We strengthened our relationships domestically and internationally, particularly in the Pacific. This year the Fiji Police Force and the AFP launched the Pacific Transnational Crime Summit in Fiji to combat the growing threat of illicit commodities trafficked to and through the Pacific. It came at a time when 17 tonnes of illicit drugs, mostly cocaine, had been seized by local and international law enforcement in the Pacific region since January 2026. These partnerships are a commitment to our Pacific family, ensuring our region can respond more effectively to threats, as shown through the Pacific Police Support Group and Pacific Police Tattoo case studies (pages 41–44).

We also continued to invest in capability. This includes the better use of data and technology, including artificial intelligence, to support investigations and disruption activities. These tools, which are supported by clear safeguards to maintain public confidence, strengthen our ability to identify and disrupt threats. The Annual Performance Statement highlights the role of specialist forensic, digital and technical capabilities in operations such as Operation Parkes, Operation Miramare, Taskforce Pompilid and Operation Yeager (pages 15–23).

Protecting vulnerable communities, which includes our youth, is a priority that goes to the heart of safeguarding our future. Our members are dedicated and determined to prevent online exploitation, support victims and disrupt offenders. The Australian public can have confidence that the AFP will work around the clock to protect the vulnerable from the most heinous of crimes. This is evident through our work with the Philippine National Bureau of Investigation (pages 17–18) that resulted in 92 children removed from harm and 13 Australian offenders charged in 2025–26. Our specialist members also worked diligently through Operation Moonbi, which led to charges against an individual for the alleged production of child abuse material through his employment at childcare and early education facilities. This dedication is also reflected in the significant work to support the *National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Child Sexual Abuse 2021–2030* (pages 24–26).

Our people are our greatest strength, and we continue to invest in them. Supporting their wellbeing, building capability and creating an inclusive culture are essential to delivering on our mission.

Across the broader performance framework, the AFP met all but one performance measure. We recorded our strongest community confidence results to date. We met our prevention, disruption and response case study measures. We delivered against our commitments to address human exploitation. We exceeded aviation response targets and recorded no avoidable incidents in protective services. We also delivered important work through ACT Policing, with Pacific partners and in support of Australia's nuclear-powered submarine capability. While we did not meet the prosecution success rate target due to 3 significant court outcomes outside the AFP's control, we improved our result compared to the previous financial year (page 27). Overall, these results reflect the professionalism of our people, the quality of our partnerships and our continued focus on outcomes that matter to the community.

The year ahead

The AFP will be bold and ambitious in how we identify and target criminals. Focusing on supercharging global operations, the AFP will leverage its 200-plus members posted permanently in more than 30 countries to disrupt and stop crime in source countries. We will further harness our partnerships and multilateral forums to better protect and defend Australia and our interests. Criminal networks, state actors and extremists will keep adapting their methods as technology becomes easier and cheaper to use. We will remain agile, intelligence-led and prepared to act before threats escalate, while continuing to work closely with partners domestically and internationally. Our focus remains clear: preventing harm, disrupting crime and keeping the community safe.

The AFP eagerly awaits the recommendations and outcomes of the Royal Commission on Antisemitism and Social Cohesion to help further strengthen how we respond to threats that undermine community cohesion. Furthermore, the AFP, through its National Security Investigation (NSI) teams, will continue to target groups and individuals causing high harm to our community cohesion. The NSI teams focus on high-harm, high-impact politically motivated violence, communal violence and hate crimes that do not meet the threshold for terrorism investigations but drive fear and division.

We will continue to invest in aviation preparedness activity, such as Operation Skyshade (pages 37–38), and the protective security overlay for the visiting nuclear-powered submarines under Operation Compass-Uraidla (pages 44–45). As a national security agency determined to protect Australia's sovereignty, safety and security, Australians can be confident in the AFP.



Krissy Barrett APM
Commissioner
17 September 2026

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Chapter 2

Annual Performance Statement

Statement of preparation

I, as the accountable authority of the Australian Federal Police (AFP), present the 2025–26 Annual Performance Statement of the AFP as required under subsection 39(1)(a) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (Cth) (PGPA Act). In my opinion, this annual performance statement is based on properly maintained records, accurately reflects the AFP's performance in 2025–26 and complies with subsection 39(2) of the PGPA Act.



Krissy Barrett APM
Commissioner
17 September 2026

Purpose of the AFP

The AFP's purpose and mission are defined in the *AFP Corporate Plan 2025–26*:

Defend and protect Australia and Australia's future from domestic and global security threats.

The AFP's core functions are set out in detail in section 8 of the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979* (Cth), in priorities established in the Ministerial Direction, and in the *AFP Corporate Plan 2025–26*. The functions are:

- policing Commonwealth law, safeguarding Commonwealth interests and investigating state offences that have a federal aspect
- undertaking domestic engagement and cooperation to disrupt crime and keep Australians safe
- assisting international policing and non-government bodies to disrupt crime and support regional security, safety and stability
- providing policing services to the ACT, Jervis Bay and Australia's external territories
- protecting Commonwealth infrastructure, places and property
- protecting designated high office holders, dignitaries and witnesses
- providing offshore peace, stability and security operations, capacity building, police partnership programs and capability development
- confiscating illegally obtained property or wealth from criminals
- providing other policing functions essential to our national security role, including protective and custodial services.

The activities specified in Tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 are derived from these core functions.

Performance

In pursuit of our purpose and mission, the AFP measures its performance using qualitative (case studies) and quantitative measures (Tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3). Several of these measures, such as community confidence and the return on investment (ROI) assets, highlight public value, whereas other measures highlight operational impact.

The AFP Strategy, as reflected in the corporate plan, guides the way the AFP assessed and reported its performance in 2025–26. The AFP Strategy places increased emphasis on prevention, early intervention and collaboration to reduce harm and prioritise effort in a complex and dynamic threat environment.

In assessing its performance, the AFP recognises that success is not always reflected in visible enforcement outcomes alone. In many instances, effective policing is demonstrated through threats disrupted before harm occurs, risks reduced over time, and joint action with partners that cannot be attributed to a single activity or capture the duration, scale and complexity of the AFP's work. The AFP therefore uses a mix of quantitative performance measures, case studies and contextual analysis to support informed judgements about impact and public value.

The case studies are grouped by crime type, with the type of operational outcome shown against each. The 4 types of operational outcomes are defined as:

- **prevention**: any lawful action that limits or removes the cause of offending and/or victimisation
- **disruption**: any lawful action that interferes with, delays or complicates a criminal activity, resulting in the degradation of criminal enterprise, reducing criminal capability, influence, and capacity to create harm and victimisation. In some cases, this may be the same type of action that would achieve prevention in other situations
- **response**: any timely and lawful action taken to address an incident or matter, which requires immediate attention either to limit the harm from a criminal act, an offence continuing, an unsafe situation or an emergency; or to support policing efforts to secure evidence or locate/detain an offender
- **enforcement**: using legislation and police powers to undertake police services and provide police support services to domestic and foreign partners to minimise harm, support prosecution of criminal acts, fulfil legislated duties, assist with intelligence exchange and support a good global order.

Table 2.1 Outcome 1 performance measures

Outcome 1 – National and International Policing

Reduce criminal and national security threats to Australia's collective economic and societal interests through cooperative policing services, primarily focused on the prevention, detection, disruption, investigation and prosecution of criminal activity.

Program 1.1 Federal Policing

Provide national and international policing services through prevention, disruption, enforcement and response strategies in collaboration with domestic and international partners.

Activity	Performance measure	Target	Result	Met
Maintain the confidence of the Australian community in the AFP	Community confidence	General public – 85%	91%	Met
		Informed public – 90%	96%	Met
Prevent, disrupt and respond to serious crimes and crimes of Commonwealth significance	Prevention case studies	Successful preventions	Prevention case studies	Met
	Disruption case studies	Successful disruptions	Disruption case studies	Met
	Response case studies	Successful response	Response case studies	Met
	Delivery of coordinated policing responses to address human exploitation	Delivery of the AFP's commitments specified under the National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Child Sexual Abuse	Strategy actions delivered	Met
Enforce Commonwealth criminal law and assist state and territory partners to enforce state offences with a federal aspect	Prosecution success rate	95%	88%	Not Met
Collaborate with international, Commonwealth, state and territory partners	Return on investment – asset confiscation	>1	3.3	Met

Table 2.2 Outcome 2 performance measures

Outcome 2 – ACT Policing

A safe and secure environment through policing activities on behalf of the Australian Capital Territory Government.

Program 2.1 ACT Community Policing

Provide community policing services in the Australian Capital Territory in partnership with government and community agencies.

Activity	Performance measure	Target	Result	Met
Build community resilience against crime, work with the community to prevent and disrupt crime, and counter victim-based crimes and road trauma	Prevention case study	Successful prevention	Successful prevention	Met
Respond to incidents or emergencies to limit harm to community safety	Response case study	Successful response	Successful response	Met
Enforce the laws of the Australian Capital Territory and Commonwealth	Enforcement case study	Successful enforcement	Successful enforcement	Met

Table 2.3 Outcome 3 performance measures

Outcome 3 – Specialist Protective Services and International Policing Partnerships

Safeguarding Australian and Australian interests through the delivery of policing services primarily focused on protectives services, aviation policing and international police partnerships.

Program 3.1 Specialist Protective Services

Provide protective services for official persons and at designated airports, Commonwealth protected locations, institutions and events.

Activity	Performance measure	Target	Result	Met
Respond to aviation incidents at Australia designated airports	Aviation response times	Priority 1: within 10 minutes – 90%	94%	Met
		Priority 2: within 20 minutes – 90%	92%	Met
		Priority 3: within 120 minutes – 95%	99%	Met
		Priority 4: within 24 hours – 95%	100%	Met
Provide protection for locations, institutions, events, and official persons	Avoidable incidents	<2	0	Met

Program 3.2 International Police Assistance and External Territories

Provide policing or policing support to Jervis Bay, Australia's external territories and international partners.

Activity	Performance measure	Target	Result	Met
Provide community policing services to Australia's external territories and Jervis Bay territory	Provision of community policing services to Norfolk, Cocos (Keeling) and Christmas Island, and the Jervis Bay territory	Successful delivery of community policing services	Successful delivery of community policing services	Met
Provide expertise, training and development to regional law enforcement partners	Contribute to regional policing, police partnership, capability-building and operational initiatives in the Pacific	Case studies meet defined success criteria	Case studies meet defined success criteria	Met

Program 3.3 AFP – Nuclear Powered Submarine Program

Build and integrate the interim AFP protective security overlay in support of the Australian nuclear submarine program under the AUKUS initiative.

Activity	Performance measure	Target	Result	Met
Design and deliver a fit for purpose protective security overlay in support of the Australian nuclear submarine program under the AUKUS initiative at specified sites	Provision of interim protective security overlay provided to support visits by SSNs	Case study meets defined success criteria	Case studies meet defined success criteria	Met

Results summary

The *AFP Corporate Plan 2025–26* specifies the AFP's performance measures for the year and highlights the domestic and international locations through which we operate: see **www.afp.gov.au/about-us/governance-and-accountability/corporate-plan**. In 2025–26 the AFP demonstrated high performance, meeting all but one of our performance measures (see Table 2.1). The results reflect AFP members' commitment to adapting to the dynamic criminal landscape; leveraging advanced policing capabilities; and collaborating with domestic and international law enforcement agencies, Commonwealth agencies, non-government organisations, academia and the community.

In February 2026 the AFP added program 3.3, AFP – Nuclear Powered Submarine Program, to the Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements 2025–26 to reflect our ongoing strategic contribution to the AUKUS initiative.

In April 2026 the AFP reissued its *Corporate Plan 2025–26*. Section 16E(6) of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014 (PGPA Rule) provides for Commonwealth entities to vary their corporate plan during a reporting period when the accountable authority determines there is significant change. The AFP Commissioner identified that the adoption of a new agency mission statement, new priorities and important revisions to our performance framework met the threshold. The 'Return on Investment – Transnational' and 'Return on Investment – International' performance measures were removed given their limited value in communicating the future performance of the AFP. A new performance measure was introduced that addresses the AFP's work in supporting the National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Child Sexual Abuse 2021–2030, highlighting the importance of this work in protecting vulnerable Australians. The performance measure pertaining to the AFP's work with partners in the Pacific region was also refined to better reflect the breadth of AFP's effort.

The AFP's success is reflected in the sustainment of high community confidence results, with both the general and informed public reporting the strongest results to date (page 14). This performance is further supported by a strong ROI for our work in asset confiscation (pages 29–30); effective progress under the National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Child Sexual Abuse (page 24); and a reduction in crime through proactive prevention, disruption and response efforts (page 9). Case studies highlight the impact of these efforts across the AFP, illustrating the scale and complexity of AFP investigations, which typically span 6 months to 3 years to complete and require a significant amount of expertise to resolve. Figure 2.1 (a comparison between active cases at the start of the year and those active at the end of the year) demonstrates the high volume of work the AFP continues to engage in.

The prosecution success rate measure was 7 percentage points below the target of 95% (pages 27–28). This measure continues to be impacted by the November 2024 High Court ruling in *YBFZ v Minister for Immigration, Citizenship and Multicultural Affairs* [2024] HCA 40. During this reporting period, 2 additional court outcomes further affected the measure: the Federal Court ruling in *DVRL v Minister for Immigration, Citizenship and Multicultural Affairs* [2025] FedCFamC2G 1540 and the High Court ruling in *EGH19 v Commonwealth of Australia* [2026] HCA 7.

These 3 decisions concern non-citizens, many of whom have serious criminal convictions, who cannot be removed from Australia because their removal is not reasonably practicable but who cannot be held in indefinite immigration detention consistently with the Constitution. In 2025–26 the decisions resulted in the discontinuance of prosecutions against 14 individuals who had been charged prior to the rulings.

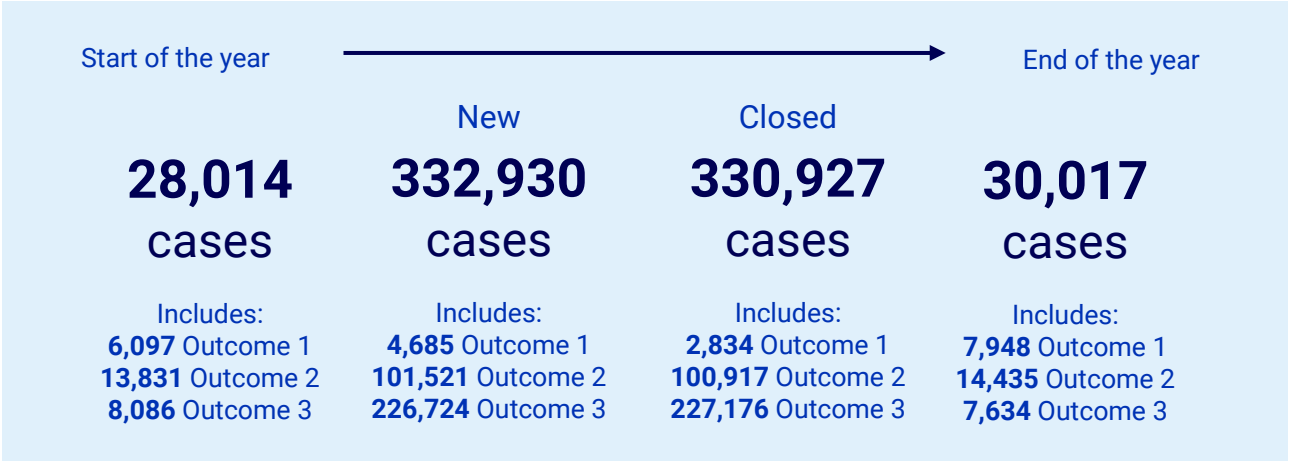
ACT Policing delivered positive results for the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) community, particularly in protecting the community from outlaw motorcycle gangs (OMCGs) (pages 33–34), working against organised crime (pages 33–34) and adopting a considered approach to reducing youth recidivism. Further information about the performance of ACT Policing is available in their separate annual report.[1]

The AFP provides protection to 10 major designated Australian airports and to Australian high office holders. All aviation response time measures were above target. The associated performance insight (pages 37–38) highlights the proactive activity the AFP undertook to ensure it responded effectively to threats.

The AFP continues to work with Pacific police partners through intelligence sharing and capability building, strengthening regional security and supporting crime prevention efforts. This is evident through the AFP's engagement in the Pacific Police Support Group (pages 41–42), the inaugural Pacific Transnational Crime Summit (page 42) and the Pacific Police Tattoo (page 43). The AFP also provides community policing services to 3 external territories and one domestic territory, focusing heavily on community engagement (page 39).

In 2025–26 the AFP successfully delivered intelligence-led protective security for Australia's Sovereign Nuclear-Powered Submarine (SSN) Capability, in collaboration with Commonwealth partners (pages 44–45). This further demonstrates the AFP's commitment to protecting Australia and our region against national security threats.

Figure 2.1 Overall throughput of AFP cases, 2025–26



Data source: PROMIS, IMS. This figure now excludes support cases (smaller cases used by AFP operations support teams within a main investigation case) because these are recorded within the main case itself in the new IMS system.

[1] ACT Policing, *Annual Reports*, ACT Policing website, n.d., **https://police.act.gov.au/about-us/annual-reports**, accessed 6 August 2026.

Outcome 1 – National and International Policing

Measure: Community confidence

Table 2.4 Result

Performance measure	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26	Target	Met
Community confidence	89%	89%	91%	General public – 85%	Met
	94%	93%	96%	Informed public – 90%	Met
Source	AFP Community Confidence Survey				
Methodology	An independently conducted survey using a random sample of the Australian population, stratified by age, gender and state/territory. 'Confidence in the AFP' is defined as 6 or higher out of 10. The 'informed public' is defined as a self-reported knowledge of the AFP of 7 or higher out of 10				

Strong relationships and mutual trust between police agencies and their communities are critical to effective policing. Communities that trust police agencies are more likely to engage and partner with police on shared safety interests and support police access to contemporary statutory powers. The level of trust that community members have in police depends on whether they believe that police actions reflect community values and police are accountable for their use of statutory powers, as well as on their perception of police intentions, effectiveness and fairness.

The AFP commissions an annual online survey to gauge the community's confidence in the AFP's contribution to law enforcement and national security. In 2025–26, 91% of the general public and 96% of the informed public surveyed stated they had confidence in the AFP. Both results are the highest recorded since the survey was first carried out in 2017–18.

The survey asked several questions about different aspects of trust in the AFP. Analysis of those results shows that several response options were most strongly correlated with the overall confidence result:

- 'the AFP makes me feel safe'
- 'the AFP acts with the right intentions when undertaking its work'
- 'the AFP performs their job professionally'
- 'the AFP meets my expectations of a federal policing organisation'.

Similarly, the survey data shows that 3 of the AFP's key areas of responsibility most strongly correlate with the overall confidence result:

- combating terrorism
- combating domestic and international organised crime
- protecting Australian Parliament House, Official Establishments, foreign embassies and defence sites.

Measure: Prevention, disruption and response case studies

Table 2.5 Results

Performance measure	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26	Target	Met
Prevention case studies	Successful preventions	Successful preventions	Successful preventions	Successful preventions	Met
Disruption case studies	Successful disruptions	Successful disruptions	Successful disruptions	Successful disruptions	Met
Response case studies	Successful response	Successful response	Successful response	Successful response	Met
Data source	PROMIS, IMS, AFP administrative data/records				
Methodology	Selected against performance measures, operational strategies, crime priorities and tangible benefits to the Australian community				

The AFP case study performance measures report against the prevention, disruption and response operational outcomes. The AFP selects a range of case studies from across our key areas of crime responsibility to showcase the diverse range of work the AFP carries out as part of these operational outcomes in different contexts.

Crime priority: Organised crime and illicit commodities

The AFP seeks to reduce criminal and national security threats posed by organised crime and illicit commodities by making Australia a less attractive target, minimising vulnerabilities across Australia and reducing the likelihood and impact of associated threats. To achieve this, the AFP focuses on identifying, deterring, disrupting and investigating criminal groups and challenging their operations and logistics, often before harms or threats reach Australia's borders. This includes infiltrating and disrupting criminal communications; targeting and removing illicit profits, particularly through combating money laundering; and working closely with partner law enforcement agencies to share intelligence to tackle organised activity.

Case study: Operation Parkes

In January 2023, through Operation Parkes, the AFP led an international investigation into a global organised crime syndicate's plot to traffic more than 6 tonnes of methamphetamine concealed in bottles of canola oil. The syndicate was exploiting commercial supply chains to import illicit drugs into Australia.

The AFP led Operation Parkes in conjunction with partners from the Victorian Joint Organised Crime Taskforce (VIC-JOCTF) – a taskforce comprising officers from the AFP, Victoria Police, Australian Border Force (ABF), Department of Home Affairs and Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC). Members collaborated effectively with domestic and international law enforcement and received critical assistance from New South Wales (NSW) Police Force, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Canada Border Services Agency, New Zealand Police and New Zealand Customs Service.

Between December 2022 and June 2023 law enforcement authorities identified attempts to import large volumes of liquid and crystal methamphetamine into Australia, concealed within commercial shipments of canola oil. Canadian authorities seized more than 6 tonnes of methamphetamine destined for Australia, hidden in 5 separate shipments. This quantity was assessed to equate to almost 19 million street deals, valued at approximately $1.7 billion. Local authorities in New Zealand seized a further 700 kilograms of methamphetamine that was linked to the same criminal network.

In January 2023 Canadian authorities located approximately 2.9 tonnes of liquid methamphetamine in another consignment of canola oil intended for Australia. The drugs were removed and substituted with an inert material before the shipment arrived in Melbourne in March 2023, enabling controlled law enforcement activity by the AFP, in conjunction with the VIC-JOCTF partners. Under the watch of authorities, 2 Victorian men moved the shipment across Melbourne and to Sydney using a local logistics business at which one of the men was a 'trusted insider'. The AFP and VIC-JOCTF partners arrested and charged both of these men in June 2023.

As part of the operation, the AFP and VIC-JOCTF identified one other Victorian man and a man of United States citizenship who were operating a clandestine laboratory in Melbourne, where a large portion of the inert substance was to be processed. The AFP and VIC-JOCTF partners also arrested and charged these 2 men. During a search warrant on the house, large quantities of cocaine, methamphetamine and cash as well as 2 imitation firearms were seized. The clandestine laboratory was believed to be processing illicit drugs for multiple organised crime syndicates. A third male from this syndicate was also arrested and charged for his involvement in attempting to possess the consignment.

The AFP and VIC-JOCTF partners later arrested an additional man for trafficking commercial quantities of illicit drugs. He was also the subject of outstanding arrest warrants in NSW for breaching parole and possessing firearms and illicit drugs. After further investigations, 2 NSW men were identified as being responsible for the collection, delivery and storage of approximately one tonne of the second consignment after it arrived in Sydney from Melbourne. In February 2024 the AFP and VIC-JOCTF investigators charged the men following a joint investigation with NSW Police Force.

In 2025–26 the 8 syndicate members were each sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 3 years and 10 months to 23 years, with non-parole periods of between 2.5 years and 15 years 9 months, reflecting their various offences. The operations dismantled a significant drug trafficking network, preventing large volumes of methamphetamine from entering the Australian market and reducing harm to the community.

Specialist forensic capabilities played a critical role in Operation Parkes. For example, they assisted in the substitution of approximately 3,000 litres of liquid methamphetamine to enable controlled deliveries and subsequent enforcement action. Forensics officers travelled to Canada with AFP and VIC-JOCTF representatives to obtain samples of the seized border-controlled drugs. Forensic teams also examined more than 50 devices, recovered concealed evidentiary items, and provided geospatial and crime scene support domestically and internationally to strengthen the investigation and support court proceedings.

The operation also presented logistical challenges – for example, officers needed to dispose of approximately 55,000 litres of canola oil. Through partnership with industry, the canola oil was converted into biofuel and the other associated materials were recycled at no cost, saving the Commonwealth an estimated $100,000 to $200,000.

Operation Parkes significantly dismantled an organised crime syndicate by targeting and disabling a sophisticated drug trafficking network, seizing and substituting more than 6 tonnes of methamphetamine and preventing approximately 19 million street-level deals from reaching the Australian community (Disruption). It also highlighted the role of partnerships with domestic and international agencies in supporting the AFP's efforts to target organised crime and to keep Australians safe (Response).



AFP members arrest syndicate member during Operation Parkes

Crime priority: Human exploitation

The AFP leads a coordinated and connected policing response to counter all forms of human exploitation, including the online exploitation of children and human trafficking. This is achieved through a focus on the early identification and protection of victims, reducing the incentives and harms associated with exploitation, and strengthening collaboration across public and private sectors to investigate allegations of exploitation. The AFP also seeks to detect and disrupt organised networks involving exploitation, especially those online networks exploiting children. The AFP also builds community confidence and resilience through support for victims and survivors, and increased awareness and education for parents, carers and educators, children and young people through initiatives like the national ThinkUKnow program.

Case study: International collaboration to disrupt online child sexual exploitation

In 2025–26 the AFP worked closely with the Philippine National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) to address online child sexual exploitation. This activity was conducted through established joint arrangements including the Philippine Internet Crimes Against Children Center (PICACC), which detects, disrupts and prevents live online child sexual abuse. AFP efforts were also supported by specialist personnel embedded in the Philippines, enabling real-time intelligence sharing, joint investigations and coordinated operational responses.

This AFP-led and supported activity resulted in 92 children being removed from harm, 18 facilitators in the Philippines being charged, and 13 Australian offenders being charged for their involvement in online child exploitation. Throughout the reporting period, referrals were exchanged between AFP and Philippine counterparts, supporting victim identification and offender targeting across jurisdictions.

An AFP–NBI joint investigation also demonstrated the operational impact of this partnership. The AFP received information from Philippine authorities about an Australian-based offender linked to the exploitation of children overseas. AFP investigators executed a search warrant in NSW and used digital forensic capabilities to identify further evidentiary material and intelligence. In late 2025 the AFP shared this information with Philippine counterparts, allowing them to identify additional facilitators and remove children from harm.

This activity reflects the integration of AFP specialist capabilities, including digital forensics, intelligence analysis and international liaison coordination, with Philippine operational responses. The presence of AFP personnel in-country enabled timely information sharing and coordinated disruptions against offenders operating across borders.

In parallel, the AFP supported preventative initiatives aimed at reducing vulnerability to online exploitation. In partnership with Philippine stakeholders, the AFP contributed to the delivery of culturally adapted online safety education to approximately 57,000 schools. This included the translation and distribution of child protection resources, such as the book *Jack changes the game*, to support awareness and early intervention in at-risk communities.

These outcomes highlight the impact of sustained international engagement in addressing transnational child exploitation by safeguarding children, prosecuting offenders and disrupting networks through coordinated efforts (Disruption, Response). The AFP will continue to strengthen global partnerships, intelligence sharing and prevention initiatives to close jurisdictional gaps and enhance collective protection of vulnerable children (Prevention).



Evidence seized as a result of a joint AFP and NBI investigation

Crime priority: Counter terrorism

The AFP works to reduce Australia's vulnerability to terrorism by working with domestic and international partners to detect, prevent, disrupt and respond to threats. It also uses community engagement and resilience building to counter violent extremism. It focuses on strengthening capabilities and partnerships across domestic and international agencies, with an emphasis on improving information sharing, managing risks posed by offenders after incarceration, and coordinating efforts to identify high-risk individuals.

Case study: Operation Avalite-Almeria

In December 2024 the AFP established Special Operation Avalite to respond to reports of antisemitic threats against and violence towards the Australian Jewish community and parliamentarians following the arson attack on the Adass Israel Synagogue in Melbourne in December 2024.

In January 2024 new legislation came into effect making it a crime to publicly display or trade a prohibited symbol or publicly give a Nazi salute. The *Counter-Terrorism Legislation Amendment (Prohibited Hate Symbols and Other Measures) Act 2023* (Cth) introduced offences for:

- the public display of prohibited Nazi symbols (contrary to section 80.2H of the *Criminal Code Act 1995* (Cth) (Criminal Code))
- giving the Nazi salute (contrary to section 80.2H of the Criminal Code).

In 2025–26, under Operation Avalite-Almeria, the AFP investigated a 25-year-old man who performed a Nazi salute in front of a Hebrew congregation on the Gold Coast (Queensland) in October 2024. This was found to be a deliberate antisemitic act targeting Jewish Australians. Analysis of the man's electronic devices revealed images of pro-Nazi and antisemitic propaganda, as well as images of white supremacy organisations such as the National Socialist Network and European Australia Movement. The man was also remanded in custody for several other offences.

This man pleaded guilty and in December 2025 was the first person in Australia to be convicted of an offence under section 80.2H of the Criminal Code. He received a $10,000 fine. This successful prosecution reinforces the AFP's role in countering extremist behaviour and hate-based offending and sends the message that the AFP does not tolerate hostility, threats or violence against any community or group, including the Australian Jewish community.

The AFP's focus on criminal threats to Australia's social cohesion is fundamentally aligned with our mandate to protect and defend Australia's national security interests and to preserve the fundamental freedoms and way of life at the heart of our liberal democracy. Between September 2025 and 30 June 2026, 9 individuals have been charged with 'public display of prohibited Nazi symbols or giving Nazi salute' contrary to section 80.2H of the Criminal Code.

On 1 September 2025 the AFP established National Security Investigation (NSI) teams to significantly enhance its ability to respond rapidly to emerging threats and proactively disrupt activities that undermine Australia's social cohesion. NSI teams are responsible for receiving reports of crime and investigating or managing:

- politically motivated violence and communal violence
- hate crimes with a Commonwealth nexus, such as threats directed at federal parliamentarians and high office holders
- prolific offenders causing significant harm to the community
- matters under Special Operation Avalite
- high-risk terrorism offenders due for prison release
- working relationships with the state and territory police security investigation units.

The AFP is committed to combating the rise of antisemitism in Australia. Operation Avalite is focused on maintaining community safety and reducing community fears through dedicated community liaison resources, support to countering violent extremism (CVE) programs, and close collaboration with state and territory partners (Prevention). The AFP supports community-based resilience, strengthens social cohesion, and enables protective actions at the earliest opportunity (Disruption). The operation continues to maintain strong collaborative partnerships with both Commonwealth and state and territory agencies to effectively respond to advocacy of violence or threats against the Jewish community (Response).

Case study: Operation Miramare

The AFP recognises that a growing number of radicalised youth have shown a willingness to commit violent acts fuelled by political, religious or ideological motivations or a mix thereof. Algorithms are affecting what people, particularly young people, see online and can lead to echo chambers and a hyper-fixation on violence and graphic extremist material. Intimidating, violent and intolerant posts on social media can also reinforce racial or extremist ideological biases and diverse worldviews, including prejudices or perceived grievances against particular social, racial, cultural, political or religious groups and public figures. Regularly consuming this content online can then contribute to the normalisation of extremist narratives and push disconnected youth towards increasingly radicalised content that may inspire violence or advocating for violence. Young people are often particularly vulnerable to extremist influence and grooming. This is due to a range of complex factors, including neurodevelopmental conditions and ongoing cognitive and psychological development and maturity.

In January 2024 Australia introduced new legislation on violent extremist material. The *Counter-Terrorism Legislation Amendment (Prohibited Hate Symbols and Other Measures) Act 2023* (Cth) came into effect, introducing new offences for:

- using a carriage service for violent extremist material (contrary to section 474.45B of the Criminal Code)
- possessing or controlling violent extremist material that was obtained or accessed using a carriage service (contrary to section 474.45C of the Criminal Code).

The offences target individuals who engage with violent extremist material, enabling earlier intervention in the radicalisation process and providing greater opportunities to disrupt violent extremist networks.

In December 2024 the ACT Joint Counter Terrorism Team (JCTT) received intelligence suggesting that a young person in the ACT was likely influenced by a religiously motivated violent extremist ideology and intended to carry out a local act of politically motivated violence. In response, ACT JCTT commenced Operation Miramare to investigate the individual, assess the credibility and extent of the threat, and identify any risks posed to the community.

Following a rapid assessment and investigation, the young person was arrested in December 2024 and charged with possession of violent extremist material contrary to section 474.45C of the Criminal Code. The subsequent investigation identified a wider network of youths who had been similarly exposed to and influenced by violent extremist content online. In September 2025 the young person was convicted and released without sentence upon entering into a recognisance release order for a period of 2 years and on the basis of continued engagement with a local CVE program.

Specialist forensic capabilities supported Operation Miramare through a multidisciplinary approach, including digital forensic analysis of a large volume of evidentiary material linked to the person of interest. Forensic teams also assessed the viability of explosive instructional material, supported identification of items and persons through technical and geospatial analysis, and strengthened the evidentiary basis for enforcement action.

Operation Miramare highlights the risks associated with early exposure of young people to violent extremist material. Strong domestic and international relationships with law enforcement and intelligence partners enable the AFP to identify, disrupt and prevent incidents of extremism and potential terror attacks.

Operation Miramare also highlights the importance of community vigilance and early reporting of concerning behaviours. The AFP continues to work with state and territory police, the Australian Government (including the eSafety Commissioner), the private sector and our international partners to develop a whole-of-society approach to address youth radicalisation through education, deterrence, prevention and disengagement.

Operation Miramare demonstrates the AFP's integrated approach to counter terrorism by ensuring a coordinated operational response to emerging threats (Response), while also combining community awareness and education (Prevention) with strong collaboration and intelligence sharing across domestic and international partners (Disruption). This approach enables the early identification of potential threats and supports timely intervention before risks escalate into harm.

Crime priority: Cybercrime

The AFP aims to prevent, detect and disrupt cybercrime by making Australia a hostile and costly environment for cybercriminals. The AFP does this by investigating major cyber threats, supporting partners with tools and training, coordinating joint taskforces, and prioritising disruption to undermine criminal confidence. AFP utilises specialised powers and techniques to identify and prosecute offenders globally, strengthening capabilities across agencies, and increasing public awareness and resilience to reduce victimisation.

Case study: Taskforce Pompilid

Taskforce Pompilid was established in October 2025, evolving from the Joint Policing Cybercrime Coordination Centre (JPC3) led Operation Pompilid. The taskforce was set up to investigate a complex decentralised online criminal network operating in Australia and internationally. This network has been responsible for cyber attacks on major communication companies, the production of violent extremist material and the violent exploitation of youth, predominantly young girls. This meant a shift to a coordinated, multidisciplinary response was required, so the taskforce brought together AFP investigators, intelligence analysts and technical specialists from Cybercrime, Counter Terrorism, Intelligence and the Australian Centre to Combat Child Exploitation (ACCCE).

Unlike traditional organised crime groups, these networks operate as loose ecosystems of interconnected subgroups across online platforms rather than as rigid hierarchies. This limits the effectiveness of enforcement activity alone and requires a whole-of-government approach spanning law enforcement, education, health, and regulatory sectors to prevent online harm, build resilience and address underlying drivers.

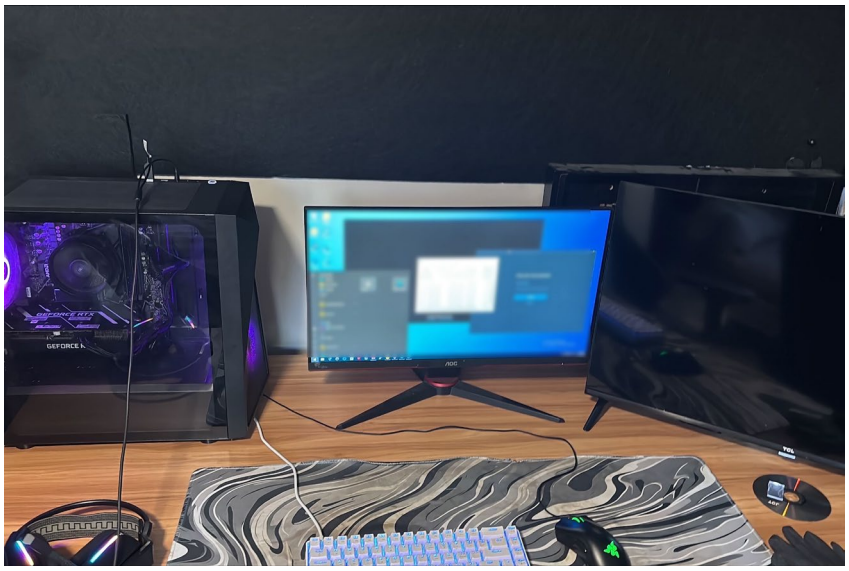
Since 2020 the network has grown in scale and sophistication, often involving young people, frequently under the age of 20, as both offenders and victims. Members use encrypted platforms alongside mainstream services to recruit participants, coordinate offending and target victims. A defining feature is the overlap between subgroups, with individuals engaging in multiple forms of offending, reinforcing the interconnected nature of the threat. Offending spans cybercrime, online exploitation and the facilitation of real-world harm. Cyber activity ranges from low-level offences to sophisticated intrusions targeting major organisations, including incidents impacting essential services and critical supply chains. Methodologies include cyber-enabled fraud, crime-as-a-service activity, social engineering, unauthorised system access and sustained online harassment.

A particularly serious element of cyber-enabled crime is sadistic online exploitation of children and young people. This is the deliberate and malicious use of the internet to harm, manipulate or exert control over others for personal pleasure, gratification, sense of power or ideological beliefs; or to corrupt victims and inflict ongoing harm. This will often incorporate alternative forms of psychological, emotional or physical abuse through digital means. Offenders employ manipulation, intimidation and coercion to control victims, who are often approached through social media, forums and gaming platforms, resulting in significant long-term harm.

Offenders typically build trust through seemingly genuine relationships before exerting influence and control, exploiting personal information and using threats to maintain compliance. They adapt quickly across platforms and may operate within communities that reinforce harmful behaviour.

While the taskforce is AFP led, it works closely with domestic and international law enforcement partners (including Five Eyes) and public sector partners. Its approach integrates intelligence-led enforcement with a strong focus on victim identification, welfare and diversion. Taskforce Pompilid has a strong emphasis on safeguarding and minimising harm to young people, including ensuring the welfare of minors remains central to operational decisions, prioritising victim protection and exploring diversion/education programs. Through the ACCCE and partner support services, a trauma-informed approach was adopted to engage with victims. This also includes community awareness activities that assist parents, carers and educators to recognise risks, understand indicators of sadistic online exploitation and access appropriate support pathways. Where relevant, individuals may be referred to diversion initiatives, including education and treatment-based programs.

Taskforce Pompilid represents an evolving model for contemporary cybercrime and cyber-enabled crime enforcement, combining strategic coordination, international collaboration and a victim-centred approach to address a complex and evolving threat. Taskforce Pompilid showcases the AFP's coordinated, multidisciplined response to combat a complex decentralised online crime network (Response) while placing an emphasis on safeguarding and minimising harm to young people (Prevention).



Computer equipment seized during Taskforce Pompilid

Crime priority: Fraud and corruption

The AFP seeks to reduce serious and complex fraud and corruption by disrupting, dismantling and prosecuting offenders, making Australia an unattractive target for financial crime. The AFP prioritises coordinated responses across jurisdictions, utilising data to improve efficiency of investigations. The AFP focuses on targeting high-value offenders and facilitators, pursuing proceeds of crime, strengthening intelligence-led operations and building capability through collaboration and training with domestic and international partners.

Case study: Operation Yeager

Operation Yeager was an AFP-coordinated joint action that targeted and disrupted fraud against government payments and programs, strengthening safeguards across the system. Fraud against government payments and programs undermines our financial and tax system and harms vulnerable communities by exploiting initiatives designed to provide them with essential support.

The operation brought together the Australian Government Fraud Fusion Taskforce (FFT), the Serious and Organised Crime Coordination Committee (SOCCC) and the Financial Crime and Money Laundering Working Group (FCML). Operation Yeager utilised resources across Commonwealth agencies and state and territory policing partners to conduct overt action against shared significant targets over a defined period to significantly disrupt the criminal syndicates exploiting government payments and programs.

Operation Yeager was the first SOCCC action to target fraud against government payments and programs and the first operation for the newly formed FCML. It was also the first FFT activity where state police used Commonwealth powers as part of a coordinated effort to disrupt organised criminal groups defrauding the Commonwealth to fund illegal activities affecting states, territories and communities.

The AFP had 25 investigators, working alongside our partners, to carry out operational activity across 6 FFT investigations between 14 October and 18 November 2025. The focus of this activity was on high-value targets that had links to organised crime groups and were of interest to Commonwealth and state and territory partners. These groups included OMCGs and transnational organised crime entities. As part of this activity, the FCML and FFT jointly executed 33 search warrants upon residences and businesses in South Australia, NSW, Western Australia and Queensland in support of criminal investigations being led by the National Disability Insurance Agency, Services Australia and Department of Education.

The operation disrupted more than $50 million in alleged fraud through coordinated multi-agency enforcement activity. A significant volume of evidentiary material was seized in the form of digital devices, digital information and documentary evidence. Specialised Digital Forensics staff triaged over 228 separate devices and cloud accounts, with 67 devices and cloud accounts seized, totalling over 43 terabytes (43,000 gigabytes) worth of data. Complementing the enforcement action, 16 regulatory activities were undertaken by the National Disability Insurance Scheme Quality and Safeguards Commission, and 2 Australian Taxation Office (ATO) debt notices were issued.

Following the success of Operation Yeager, the AFP will continue to coordinate targeted periods of action to disrupt individuals and networks seeking to defraud the Commonwealth, with a focus on removing the financial benefits of criminal activity and protecting Australian communities (Disruption). This operation highlights the strength of the AFP's collaborative partnerships across Commonwealth and state and territory agencies, as well as established inter-agency coordination bodies, enabling an effective and unified response to combat fraud against the Commonwealth (Response).



AFP members execute a search warrant during Operation Yeager

Measure: Delivery of coordinated policing responses to address human exploitation

Table 2.6 Results

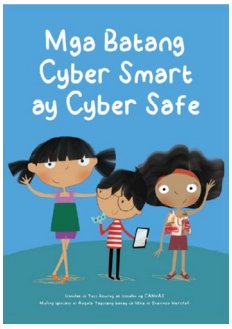
Performance measure	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26	Target	Met
Delivery of coordinated policing responses to address human exploitation	NA	NA	Strategy actions delivered	Delivery of the AFP's commitments specified under the National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Child Sexual Abuse	Met

The AFP plays a key role in the implementation of the National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Child Sexual Abuse 2021–2030 (arising out of the recommendations of the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse). The strategy's First National Action Plan (NAP) focuses on delivering relevant measures that require national leadership and effort. Commonwealth, state and territory governments will work together to deliver NAP activities. The First Commonwealth Action Plan (CAP) includes activities that focus on Australian Government priorities and responsibilities, such as online child sexual abuse.

To support the strategy, the AFP leads several NAP and CAP activities. Each year, jurisdictional partners, including the AFP, report progress against agreed activities. The AFP has already delivered several activities in previous years. In 2025–26 the AFP made significant progress on the remaining actions to respond to child exploitation. Its activities are outlined below.

Alongside delivering against the strategy, the AFP, in partnership with state and territory police and industry volunteers, delivered 257 ThinkUKnow presentations to an estimated 22,146 students and 17 presentations to approximately 740 parents, carers and teachers across Australia. The ThinkUKnow program provides resources and advice to parents, carers and educators, children and young people to prevent online sexual exploitation.

Table 2.7 Progress against activities, 2025–26

Activities	Progress against activity for 2025–26	Status as at 30 June 2026
CAP20 – Expand Australian Federal Police international operations	 The AFP continues to contribute to Philippine law enforcement efforts to combat online child sexual abuse through dedicated child protection resources. Two AFP specialists are currently embedded at the Philippine Internet Crimes Against Children Centre. Between July 2025 and June 2026, referrals flowed both ways between AFP and Philippine National Police, resulting in 45 children being rescued from harm. The cultural adaption to the online child safety book *Jack changes the game* was translated to Tagalog, with 2,000 copies printed for distribution to schools in the Philippines.	Ongoing
CAP22 – Create a network of human exploitation community officers	A network of Human Exploitation Community Officers (HECOs) was established under the National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Child Sexual Abuse to target online child sexual abuse and human trafficking in vulnerable communities. HECOs are based in capital cities in all states and territories across Australia to conduct outreach and engagement activities with communities that might be vulnerable to exploitation. HECOs continued to attend and present at a wide variety of community events. Between July 2025 and June 2026 HECOs delivered over 200 presentations Australia wide and attended over 430 stakeholder engagements, delivering presentations on HECO roles, human trafficking, forced marriage, sextortion and the ThinkUKnow initiative.	Ongoing
CAP23 – Enhance child protection investigation in the Northern Territory	The AFP continues to enhance investigative resources in the Northern Territory (NT) through the multi-agency Joint Anti Child Exploitation Team (JACET) in recognition of the increasing connections between online and in-person offending against children. The Senior Prevention Officer role continued to work in collaboration with First Nations communities to develop culturally appropriate resources. For example, additional learning activities were developed to accompany the 2 bilingual children's illustrated books that have been prepared and shared within pilot communities.	Ongoing
CAP24 – Develop a technology detection dog program	Technology detection dogs target concealed technical devices containing illicit content such as child abuse material when online child sexual abuse related search warrants are executed. Between July 2025 and June 2026 an average of 15 technology detection dogs were working, attending over 230 taskings and locating approximately 570 items during searches. These items have included SIM cards, USBs and a GPS tracker.	Ongoing

Activities	Progress against activity for 2025–26	Status as at 30 June 2026
CAP26 – Improve national ability to triage online child sexual abuse reports through the Australian Centre to Counter Child Exploitation	The AFP continues to focus on enhancing Australian Centre to Counter Child Exploitation (ACCCE) frontline capabilities in the triage and coordination of national child protection operations so it can boost Australia's response to the increasing number of online child sexual abuse reports. To manage the increase in National Center for Missing & Exploited Children referrals, including sadistic online exploitation and sextortion, an additional Child Protection Triage Unit (CPTU) team was created, bringing the total to 3 triage teams. Between July 2025 and June 2026 the CPTU initiated a total of 1,549 referrals, which were sent to investigative teams across Australia. The outgoing referral process has been redeveloped to streamline the enquiries needed to undertake referrals, removing duplication of effort.	Ongoing
CAP28 – Set up dedicated strike surge teams	The AFP has established a dedicated strike surge capability to target the parts of organised crime that profit from online child sexual abuse. These teams enhance investigation capability around Australia, including by assisting JACETs on major operations. The Operations Development and Disruption Unit (ODDU) continues to provide strike surge capacity on warrants led by JACETs and coordinates Australia's response to major international operations. The ODDU also continues to work with industry partners to target organised crime that profits from online child sexual exploitation.	Ongoing
CAP29 – Enhance the national technological capabilities concerning child sexual abuse	The AFP continues to enhance technological capability to ensure it has technology that is fit for purpose for frontline police and specialist users. New technology has improved the processing speed of systems used by child protection investigators. This ensures investigators and specialists have the necessary resources to continue to identify more offenders and remove Australian victims from harm. Technology capability uplift continues to remain a high priority to enable and support frontline operations to be at the forefront of Australian and international law enforcement practices.	Ongoing
NAP18 – Implement a National Victim Identification Framework for online child sexual abuse	The National Victim Identification Framework (NVIF) brings together state and territory law enforcement agencies into a national victim identification capability, resulting in a nationally consistent approach to identifying victims and offenders. The NVIF supports proactive and reactive identification and removal of children from situations of sexual exploitation nationally and internationally; and uplifts national capability in the specialised area of victim identification to ensure children are removed from harm. During 2025–26 foundation training on the framework continued to be provided to law enforcement agencies; and further victim identification taskforces were held, bringing together domestic and international partners working to identify victims and upload new material into shared databases for future identifications. Between 23 and 27 March 2026 the Victim Identification Taskforce held at the ACCCE resulted in 81 victims being tentatively identified.	Ongoing

Measure: Prosecution success rate

Table 2.8 Result

Performance measure	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26	Target	Met
Prosecution success rate	96%	78%	88%	95%	Not met
Data source	PROMIS, IMS				
Methodology	Total number of finalised cases (closed with conviction reason and court discharged) ÷ total number of court cases				

The AFP is the primary law enforcement agency responsible for investigating and enforcing offences against the Commonwealth, including arresting alleged offenders and preparing briefs of evidence for the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions (CDPP). The CDPP's role is to determine whether there is enough evidence to pursue the prosecutions in court.

The prosecution success rate is used to measure the percentage of AFP investigations that proceed to court and result in at least one conviction, effectively allowing the AFP to measure the quality of each investigation's enforcement activity and briefs of evidence.

In 2025–26 the AFP achieved a prosecution success rate of 88% – 7 percentage points below the target of 95%. This is calculated from 288 cases resulting in at least one conviction out of a total of 328 cases finalised after reaching court (see Figure 2.2).

Over the past 2 financial years, 3 key court decisions have impacted prosecution success rates:

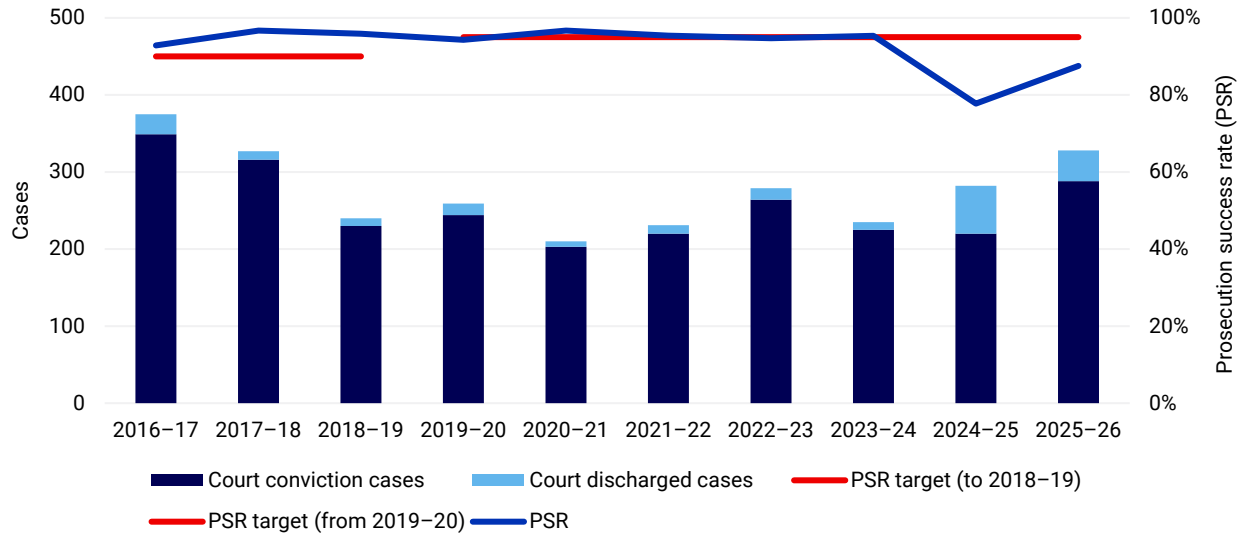
1. On 6 November 2024 the High Court delivered its judgment in *YBFZ v Minister for Immigration, Citizenship and Multicultural Affairs & Anor* [2024] HCA 40, holding that visa conditions 8620 (curfew) and 8621 (electronic monitoring) were invalid as they contravened Chapter III of the Constitution. This resulted in the discontinuance of charges relating to the breach of these visa conditions.

2. On 19 September 2025 the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia delivered its judgment in *DVRL v Minister for Immigration, Citizenship and Multicultural Affairs* [2025] FedCFamC2G 1540, finding that the delegate made a jurisdictional error in deciding to impose visa conditions 8620 (curfew) and 8621 (electronic monitoring) when granting the applicant a Class WR Bridging R (Removal Pending) visa. This led to the discontinuation of 272 charges relating to breaches of these visa conditions.

3. On 18 March 2026 the High Court delivered its judgment in *EGH19 v Commonwealth of Australia* [2026] HCA 7. The High Court held that clause 070.612A(1) of Schedule 2 to the Migration Regulations 1994 (Cth), to the extent it purported to authorise and require the Minister to impose visa conditions 8620 (curfew) and 8621 (electronic monitoring), was invalid for exceeding the regulation-making power conferred by section 504 of the *Migration Act 1958* (Cth) when that power was construed as subject to Chapter III of the Constitution. As a result, the electronic monitoring and curfew requirements ceased, leading to the discontinuation of 155 charges.

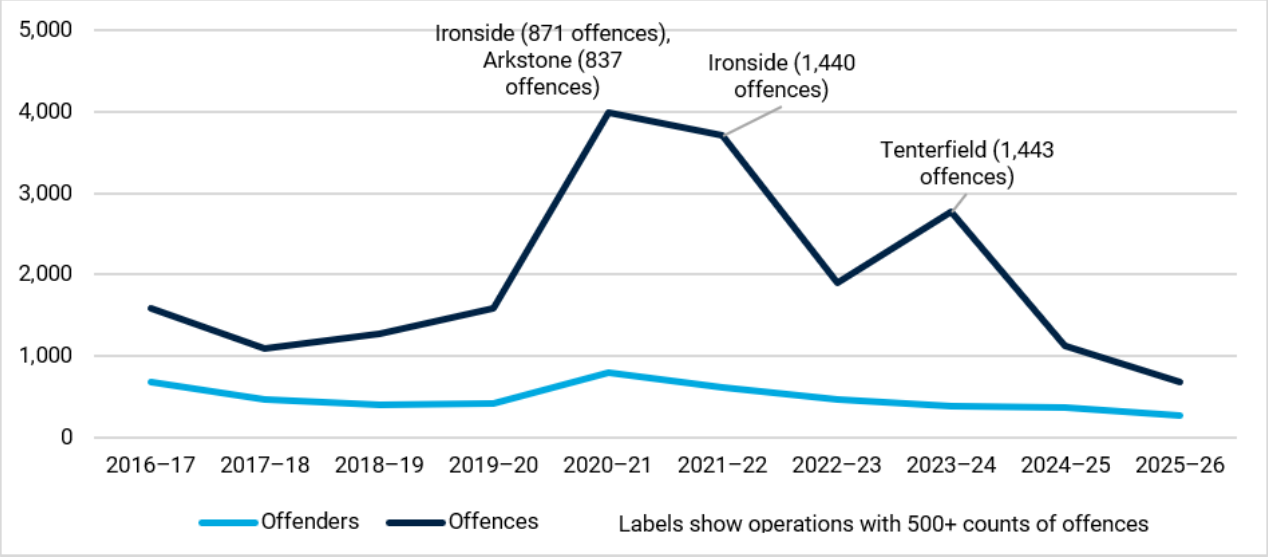
These 3 decisions concern non-citizens, many of whom have serious criminal convictions, who cannot be removed from Australia because their removal is not reasonably practicable but who cannot be held in indefinite immigration detention consistently with the Constitution. In 2025–26 the decisions resulted in the discontinuance of prosecutions against 14 individuals who had been charged prior to the rulings.

Figure 2.2 Cases finalised after reaching court versus prosecution success rate, 2016–17 to 2025–26



As highlighted in Figure 2.2, since 2020–21 the AFP has finalised cases in increasing numbers. However, as shown in Figure 2.3, the periods with fewer cases finalised coincide with charging offenders with more offences. This demonstrates how AFP enforcement activity tends to prioritise high-risk offenders, requiring careful judgement in how offences are investigated. This means that AFP cases are often complex, often involving multiple offenders or offenders charged with many offences. These cases often take several years to finalise.

Figure 2.3 Offenders charged by the AFP (Outcome 1) and count of offences, 2016–17 to 2025–26



CDPP data also helps the AFP to understand its performance in pursuing prosecutions. Of the 65 AFP briefs of evidence that the CDPP assessed in 2025–26, 75% were accepted for prosecution and, of the 680 offenders assessed by CDPP in 2025–26 either from a brief of evidence or direct from an arrest, 81% were prosecuted. This relates to individual offenders, not investigations, as AFP investigations can be very complex and involve many offenders. The high percentage of briefs accepted for prosecution shows that the AFP's work in compiling briefs of evidence for the CDPP before the matter proceeds in court is consistently of high quality.

In 2025–26, of all the brief assessments the CDPP completed, 29% were investigations of drug crimes, 18% were related to child sexual exploitation and 11% were related to civil aviation. The remaining matters were investigations of other crime types, including immigration and money laundering.

The prosecution success rate result for 2025–26 again highlights how external factors can impact this performance measure; CDPP data indicates that AFP enforcement work remains of high quality.

Performance insight: Operation Volante

In 2025–26 Operation Volante, one of the most significant international investigations in AFP history, resulted in the conviction and sentencing of senior syndicate members following the dismantlement of the Sam Gor transnational drug-trafficking network. This marked the end of an investigation spanning almost 15 years and represents one of the AFP's most complex and enduring transnational operations.

At its peak, the Sam Gor syndicate was the largest trafficker of methamphetamine from South-East Asia to Australia and other destinations. The investigation required sustained operational focus across multiple domestic and international jurisdictions and involved 15 mutual assistance requests, extraditions from 2 countries, and operational and evidentiary assistance from more than 8 international law enforcement partners.

These efforts contributed to the successful prosecution of the syndicate's former leader, who was sentenced to 16 years imprisonment in 2025; one of the syndicate's senior 'lieutenants', who was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment in 2026; and one of the syndicate's Australian-based members, who was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment.

Operation Volante demonstrates the AFP's long-term commitment to disrupting major international organised crime syndicates that are targeting the Australian community. The investigation highlighted the AFP's ability to maintain investigative continuity over extended timeframes; adapt to evolving criminal methodologies; and leverage strong international partnerships to overcome jurisdictional, legal and logistical challenges to secure the successful prosecutions. The outcome reflects a significant disruption to global drug supply chains and reinforces the AFP's capacity to deliver enduring impacts against sophisticated transnational organised crime.

Measure: Return on investment – asset confiscation

Table 2.9 Result

Performance measure	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26	Target	Met
Return on investment – asset confiscation	1.8	2.7	3.3	>1	Met
Data source	Value of assets forfeited (using data provided by Australian Financial Security Authority), AFP costs				
Methodology	Return on investment = benefit ÷ cost				

The AFP is committed to confiscating criminal assets, combating organised crime by removing profit from crime and preventing any reinvestment in future criminal enterprises. The AFP uses the *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002* (Cth) to target illicit wealth, assisted by the Criminal Assets Confiscation Taskforce (CACT). This specialised taskforce which is led by the AFP brings together the ATO, the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission, the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC) and the ABF. It brings together investigators, forensic accountants, analysts, litigation lawyers and specialist staff from partner agencies across Australia.

Since 2019 the CACT has restrained approximately $1.3 billion in assets. Where forfeiture subsequently occurs, these confiscated assets are liquidated and their proceeds are then transferred to the Confiscated Assets Account (CAA). The Australian Financial Security Authority (AFSA) manages restrained assets and confiscated assets pending liquidation and administers the CAA. With the approval of the Minister responsible for the AFP, funds from the CAA can be directed towards a range of crime prevention initiatives and law enforcement activities.

This performance measure assesses the value delivered by the CACT by comparing the value of confiscated criminal assets realised during 2025–26 with the cost of operating the taskforce during the same period. The assets included in this result may have arisen from investigations commenced in earlier years, but similarly this result excludes assets restrained in 2025–26 but not yet forfeited.

The ROI for asset confiscation in 2025–26 was 3.3, exceeding the target of 1.0. The result was achieved through confiscations totalling $99.6 million against operating costs of $29.8 million. This outcome demonstrates that the CACT continues to deliver value to the Australian community by removing the financial benefits of criminal activity.

Performance insight: Operation Smokehaze

In 2025–26 the CACT commenced Operation Smokehaze, targeting persons of interest in multiple states connected to a logistics business that had links to unexplained large cash deposits, as well as evasion of Commonwealth excise on imported tobacco.

Operation Smokehaze was conducted jointly with the ABF and AUSTRAC to leverage financial data and intelligence held by all 3 agencies to target the syndicate. The investigation culminated with the execution of a number of search warrants and the restraint of approximately $22 million of assets, consisting of residential properties, a commercial factory, bank accounts and a motor vehicle. Proceeds of crime litigation in this matter continues.

Targeting the criminal economy and confiscating criminal assets are essential to disrupting and deterring organised crime and maximising enforcement impact. The funds realised from the liquidation of confiscated assets are used to benefit the community through crime prevention, intervention or diversion programs or other law enforcement or community-related initiatives.

Outcome 2 – ACT Policing

Measure: Prevention, response and enforcement case studies

Table 2.10 Results

Performance measure	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26	Target	Met
Prevention case study	Successful prevention	Successful prevention	Successful prevention	Successful prevention	Met
Response case study	Successful response	Successful response	Successful response	Successful response	Met
Enforcement case study	Successful enforcement	Successful enforcement	Successful enforcement	Successful enforcement	Met
Data source	PROMIS, IMS, AFP administrative data/records				
Methodology	Selected against performance measures, operational strategies, crime priorities and tangible benefits to the Australian community				

ACT Policing's case study performance measures are designed to report against the operational outcomes – prevention, response and enforcement. A range of case studies have been selected from across ACT Policing's remit to showcase the diverse range of work that contributes to these operational outcomes.

ACT Policing

ACT Policing works to deliver a professional and effective service that supports a safe and just community, focusing on diversion, disruption, response, enforcement and building community confidence. ACT Policing works in partnership with the ACT Government to prevent crime, reduce reoffending and minimise road trauma. ACT Policing does this by utilising technology, collaborating with community partners, sharing intelligence and providing support for vulnerable communities.

Case study: Four French nationals charged after multimillion-dollar burglary

On 15 October 2025 ACT Policing, in close partnership with the AFP Eastern Command and NSW Police Force, disrupted an organised criminal network responsible for a burglary at a private residence in Canberra involving the theft of high-value luxury items. The burglary was immediately identified as significant due to its scale and sophistication and the estimated value of the stolen property at approximately $10 million. Items stolen included more than 70 luxury handbags, watches and pieces of jewellery, many of which are rare and highly distinctive.

A review of CCTV footage revealed 2 men forcibly entering the residence and systematically removing items. Early investigative efforts focused on identifying suspects and tracking their movements before and after the offence. ACT Policing investigators quickly confirmed a Mitsubishi Outlander was present in the vicinity of the burglary. Subsequent enquiries established that the vehicle had travelled in and out of the ACT multiple times in the days leading up to the offence.

Investigators determined the vehicle was a rental car hired by a French national who had arrived in Australia on 7 October 2025, accompanied by 3 other French nationals. This intelligence indicated a high likelihood that the offence was premeditated and potentially part of a broader organised criminal operation.

On 19 October 2025, with assistance from the NSW Police Force Robbery and Serious Crime Squad, the 4 alleged offenders were located and arrested at a fast-food restaurant in Wentworthville, NSW. The following day, ACT Policing and AFP Eastern Command executed a search warrant at a short-term rental property in Wentworthville. This search resulted in the recovery of several stolen items, including multiple Hermes handbags linked directly to the Canberra burglary.

Further investigations identified possible links to an aggravated break and enter in Vaucluse, NSW, committed on 12 October 2025. Some property believed to be associated with that offence had been intercepted by French authorities after AFP members used the AFP's international network in France to coordinate law enforcement responses there.

ACT Policing worked closely with the broader AFP and French law enforcement agencies to track stolen items that had been transported offshore. This cooperation led to the recovery of additional stolen property in France, highlighting the transnational nature of the offending.

On 21 October 2025 the 4 men were extradited to the ACT and charged with aggravated burglary with intent to commit theft, as well as joint commission theft. Investigations remain ongoing to locate outstanding stolen items, including several rare luxury watches and jewellery pieces that are difficult to on-sell due to their uniqueness.

Forensic teams supported the investigation through detailed examination of the primary scene and a subsequent search warrant, including the collection of footwear impressions and biometric identification of evidentiary material. This support strengthened the evidentiary case and assisted in identifying the alleged offenders.

This case demonstrates the effectiveness of rapid intelligence-led policing, strong inter-agency cooperation, and international law enforcement partnerships in disrupting targeted, organised criminal activity (Disruption, Enforcement). It also highlights the importance of coordinated efforts to protect the community and maintain confidence in ACT Policing's ability to respond to complex, high-value crimes. The matter remains before court.

Case study: Coordinated outlaw motorcycle gang enforcement

OMCGs pose a sustained risk to community safety due to their association with violent crime, drug trafficking, and weapons offences.

In 2025–26 all Australian state and territory police, the AFP, other Commonwealth partners and New Zealand Police were able to detect, disrupt and deter the threat of OMCGs across Australia through National Taskforce Morpheus. This collaboration allowed for enhanced information sharing across jurisdictions, including on evolving OMCG structures and interstate and international links. It also supported targeted operational action, including arrests and weapons seizures during national days of action.

National Taskforce Morpheus aimed to:

- disrupt OMCG-associated criminal activity
- remove weapons, drugs and prohibited items from the community
- hold offenders accountable through the justice system
- reinforce inter-agency collaboration at local, national and international levels.

ACT Policing worked closely with the AFP Tactical Response team, demonstrating the value of integrated law enforcement approaches to serious and organised crime.

On 5 March 2026 ACT Policing held a National Day of Action targeting the Comanchero OMCG. The operation involved a series of coordinated enforcement actions that led to the arrest of 2 men, both of whom were identified as having affiliations with the Comanchero OMCG. Also, the operation led to multiple weapons being seized and significant criminal matters being progressed through the ACT Magistrates Court.

At an Evatt residence, police seized a range of prohibited and dangerous items, including a gel blaster firearm, knuckle dusters and a machete. Officers also located clothing connected to an alleged aggravated burglary committed in June 2025. A 43-year-old man was arrested at the scene and later appeared before the ACT Magistrates Court charged with:

- aggravated burglary
- weapons possession offences
- firearms possession offences.

At a Kambah residence, police located and seized multiple knives and machetes and a substantial quantity of ammunition, further highlighting the risks posed by the unlawful possession of weapons associated with OMCG activity.

At a Turner residence, police seized a trafficable quantity of methamphetamine, along with knuckle dusters and an extendable baton. A 31-year-old man, who was already subject to good behaviour obligations, was arrested. He appeared before court on 6 March 2026 charged with:

- 2 counts of possessing a prohibited weapon
- trafficking in a controlled drug.

The National Day of Action also resulted in ongoing investigations and the potential for further charges, emphasising law enforcement's commitment to long-term disruption strategies rather than short-term enforcement outcomes. The timely execution of search warrants prevented further harm by removing weapons and drugs from the community and disrupting organised criminal networks operating within the ACT.

This operation demonstrated the effectiveness of proactive, intelligence-driven policing supported by strong cooperation between law enforcement agencies to address cross-border criminal threats. It was a practical example of how coordinated policing efforts can reduce harm, uphold the rule of law and protect public spaces and the community from the threat of organised crime.

ACT Policing continues to maintain its collaborative efforts with partner agencies to target OMCGs and other organised crime groups within in the ACT and across Australia. ACT Policing uses established networks and relationships to target criminal activity (Prevention) and ensure public safety outcomes (Response, Enforcement).



Police action during National Taskforce Morpheus

Case study: **Recidivist Offender Multi Agency Round Table – Youth Justice Exceptional Practice Award**

On 14 October 2025 the ACT Youth Justice Awards were held in alignment with Australasian Youth Justice Acknowledgement Day, celebrating excellence in youth justice practice, leadership and collaboration across the ACT. At the awards, ACT Policing's Recidivist Offender Multi Agency Round Table (ROMART) Juvenile team was awarded the 2025 ACT Youth Justice Exceptional Practice Team Award in recognition of its effectiveness in working with repeat youth offenders. ROMART (Juvenile) was recognised for its outstanding collaborative practice, highlighting the power of coordinated, evidence-based responses in reducing youth recidivism and improving outcomes for young people, their families and the broader community.

ROMART is a proactive multi-agency case management body tackling both youth and adult offending. It consists of representatives from ACT Policing, ACT Corrective Services, ACT Department of Education, the Therapeutic Support Panel, Youth Justice and Adolescent Services, and Bimberi Youth Justice Centre. Through ROMART, representatives use coordinated early intervention to address repeat youth offending. ROMART was established in August 2023.

ROMART focuses on early detection and collaborative decision-making. By identifying recidivist offending at the earliest opportunity, the team works to minimise harm to both the community and the young person or individual involved. Interventions are targeted, culturally responsive and developmentally appropriate, recognising that effective youth justice responses must account for trauma, family context, cultural identity and developmental stage. This approach balances accountability with rehabilitation, ensuring that enforcement and support mechanisms work together rather than in isolation.

ROMART meets weekly and is chaired by the Officer-in-Charge of ACT Policing's Proactive Intervention and Diversion Team.

Through consistent information sharing and shared responsibility across agencies, the team has achieved tangible improvements in service coordination, reduced duplication and more timely interventions. These outcomes extend beyond reduced reoffending to include improved engagement with families, enhanced service access, and strengthened trust between agencies and the community, reinforcing a proactive and evidence-based approach to youth justice in the ACT.

ROMART's achievements demonstrate an integrated approach to youth justice by strengthening early identification and intervention to reduce the risk of repeat offending and harm through tailored and culturally informed interventions that improve outcomes for young people and their families (Prevention).

Outcome 3 – Specialist Protective Services and International Policing Partnerships

Measure: Aviation response times

Table 2.11 results

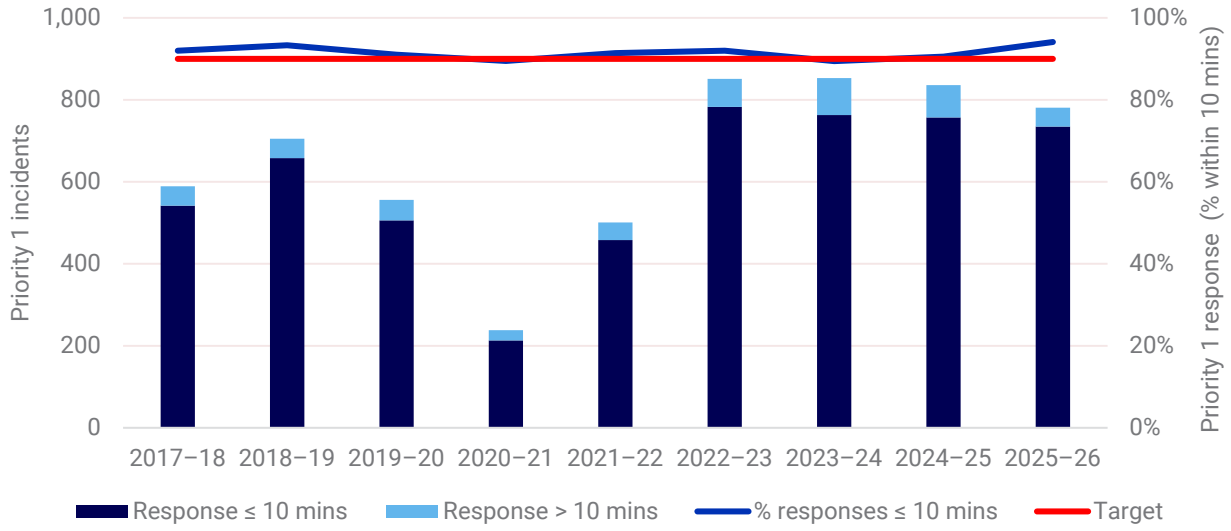
Performance measure	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26	Target	Met
Response times	89%	91%	94%	Priority 1: within 10 minutes – 90%	Met
	88%	90%	92%	Priority 2: within 20 minutes – 90%	Met
	99%	99%	99%	Priority 3: within 120 minutes – 95%	Met
	100%	100%	100%	Priority 4: within 24 hours – 95%	Met
Data source	AFP Mobile Responder System				
Methodology	Time between incident creation and arrival				

The AFP maintains a uniformed presence at 10 major Australian airports – Adelaide, Brisbane, Cairns, Canberra, Darwin, Gold Coast, Melbourne, Perth, Sydney and Western Sydney. The AFP is the primary law enforcement agency at these airports. The AFP's role is to ensure the rapid response to emergency incidents – in particular, terrorism – and it is critical that incidents of this nature are responded to quickly. In support of this objective, the AFP conducts preventative operations and maintains a visible presence throughout the airport environment to deter potential hostile actors and identify emerging threats. The new Western Sydney airport represents a significant addition to the AFP's aviation protection responsibilities. The AFP's aviation protection efforts will contribute to this performance measure after passenger flights commence in October 2026.

Airports can experience a wide range of events, classified from Priority 1 (life-threatening incident needing the fastest police response) to Priority 4 (less serious incidents with no immediate risk to people or property). Each priority level is given a target response time in line with the level of risk associated with the priority. The AFP measures performance by calculating the percentage of incidents in which officers arrive within the target response time for each priority level. The time the incident is reported is automatically recorded in a computer-aided dispatch system to manage patrol call-outs. Officers then log their arrival at an incident using a mobile device or radio. For this measure, response time is defined as the period from when the incident is first reported to when officers reach the incident location.

There are some limitations to this approach. In some cases, officers may delay logging their arrival if they are focused on ensuring public safety. Also, current systems can make it difficult to accurately measure response times where an incident occurs in-flight and is reported before an aircraft reaches the terminal. Since timing begins when the incident is reported but police cannot respond until the aircraft lands, recorded response times may appear to be outside of the target timeframe. The results presented here are the most accurate available. In 2025–26 the AFP met all airport response targets, meaning officers attended the required percentage of incidents within the required timeframes. Figure 2.4 presents these results and shows that demand for AFP response to Priority 1 incidents remains high.

Figure 2.4 Response to Priority 1 airport incidents, 2017–18 to 2025–26



Data source: AFP Mobile Responder System.

During 2025–26 the AFP responded to a wide variety of incidents, including threats to commercial aircraft, violent behaviour and attempts to open aircraft doors in-flight.

The AFP continues to maintain a strong focus on safety at airports for passengers, staff and visitors. This is reflected in the 2025–26 Community Confidence Survey, which shows that 94% of people at AFP patrolled airports reported feeling safe or very safe.

Performance insight: Operation Skyshade

In 2025–26 the AFP's Operation Skyshade strengthened its counter terrorism preparedness at all designated airports, delivering a nationally consistent, aviation-specific response capability.

Australia's designated airports are high-visibility public environments that require constant readiness to respond to serious security threats. As an example, an active armed offender incident in an airport would have severe consequences for public safety, national confidence and economic activity.

Operation Skyshade enables the AFP to deliver a standardised active armed offender framework tailored to airport environments. It integrates frontline response tactics; command, control and coordination; and interoperability with aviation and government partners. The operation ensures AFP aviation members are prepared to respond rapidly and effectively in complex, high-pressure conditions by embedding investigative wellbeing and recovery considerations to improve operational readiness.

In 2025–26 the AFP delivered annual training, desktop exercises and live field activities across Australia's 10 designated airports. For example, it conducted 37 training iterations for 406 AFP members and 32 external participants, strengthening consistency and confidence across jurisdictions. These activities reinforced shared operational understanding and ensured that tested, credible response arrangements are in place nationally.

Operation Skyshade enhanced the AFP's capability to prevent and respond to terrorism-related threats in the aviation environment. By embedding a national approach to preparedness, the AFP strengthened confidence among government, aviation stakeholders and the travelling public, while reinforcing its preventive and protective role at critical transport hubs.

Measure: Avoidable incidents

Table 2.12 Result

Performance measure	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26	Target	Met
Avoidable incidents	0	0	0	<2	Met
Data source	PROMIS, IMS				
Methodology	Number of case note entries identified as 'avoidable incidents'				

The AFP delivers specialist protective services to Australian high office holders, federal parliamentarians, dignitaries, protected persons and key sites in Australia and overseas. This includes close personal protection for the Prime Minister, Governor-General, ministers, diplomats and foreign officials. Protective Services provides protection of locations such as Australian Parliament House, Commonwealth institutions and certain embassies. This measure provides assurance that protective security planning, situational awareness and operational execution effectively manage risks to protected persons and locations.

The AFP manages its protective requirements across domestic and international travel, official events and fixed sites using integrated, intelligence-led risk assessments and prioritisation frameworks. The AFP delivers this capability in collaboration with state and territory police, Commonwealth agencies, and other security partners.

The AFP measures its performance in delivering close personal protection through the number of 'avoidable incidents' recorded during the reporting period. An avoidable incident is defined as an event resulting in death, injury, loss of dignity or embarrassment to person identified as being at risk, where the outcome could reasonably have been prevented through intelligence, physical action or intervention.

There were no avoidable incidents recorded in 2025–26, demonstrating that the AFP met its performance target for this measure. This result shows that the AFP's protective models, risk mitigation strategies and collaborative partnerships are effective in safeguarding individuals and interests.

Performance insight: Protecting high-risk individuals within the evolving threat environment

The national threat environment for Australia's protected interests continues to be complex and demanding. In 2025–26 the AFP continued to receive consistent reporting on harassing, nuisance, offensive and threatening behaviour towards Australian high office holders, federal parliamentarians, designated Internationally Protected Persons and protected establishments, driving heightened demand for protective services and advice.

The AFP continues to collaborate with state and territory law enforcement, intelligence agencies and other Commonwealth stakeholders to deliver scalable protective security measures to address identified offences and unacceptable behaviour. The AFP is informed by intelligence-led threat assessments developed in collaboration with state and territory law enforcement agencies, intelligence agencies and other Commonwealth stakeholders.

The AFP also undertakes proactive engagement with parliamentarians and their staff on protective security. This key preventative function is delivered primarily through Security Protection and Diplomatic Liaison (SPDL) teams. SPDL teams hold multi-agency briefings, delivered both in person and online, and provide AFP resources with targeted protective security advice across a range of topics. Together, these activities support harm prevention and help mitigate avoidable security incidents.

Measure: Provision of community policing services to Norfolk, Cocos (Keeling) and Christmas Islands, and the Jervis Bay territory

Table 2.13 Result

Performance measure	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26	Target	Met
Provision of community policing services to Norfolk, Cocos (Keeling) and Christmas Islands, and the Jervis Bay territory	NA	Successful delivery of community policing services	Successful delivery of community policing services	Provision of community policing services	Met
Data source	PROMIS, IMS, AFP administrative data/records				
Methodology	Delivery of policing services assessed against the terms of agreements				

Under a Commonwealth-level arrangement, the AFP delivers community policing services to 3 external territories – Christmas Island, Norfolk Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands – as well as the domestic territory of Jervis Bay. ACT Policing officers are deployed to each location, where they undertake general policing responsibilities with a strong emphasis on community engagement and education.

ACT Policing also provides a range of specialist services, including critical incident management and coordination, as well as support for border force and customs activities. Effective service delivery relies on recognising the distinct environments and specific needs of each territory's community. The policing presence in these locations plays a vital role in maintaining strong connections between police and local communities, supported by an administrative team based in the ACT.

Case study: School and community engagement in external territories

Community events are an important way for police to engage with communities and build strong, respectful relationships. For this reason, AFP members stationed in the external territories and Jervis Bay actively engage with local schools, community groups and events to strengthen trust, promote safety awareness and support early intervention.

In October 2025 Jervis Bay Police, First Nations Liaison Officers and Constable Kenny Koala, ACT Policing's child safety mascot, attended a NAIDOC Day celebration at Wreck Bay (Jervis Bay Territory). Officers had the opportunity to meet with community members of all ages through activities to support positive relationships, particularly within the local First Nations community. Local children challenged officers to a dodgem car rally, which was a central activity of the day. The competition contributed to interaction between police and children and supported understanding of police among young attendees.

This engagement approach is used across all the external territories. For example, members participated in the Cocos (Keeling) Islands Olympics, where police engagement through community events helps to build trust and strengthen relationships in a remote island setting. Police also showcased their operational capabilities, giving community members a chance to view police equipment up close. This open dialogue helped demystify policing operations and reinforced transparency and trust.

Beyond public events, officers work closely with local community groups and schools to maintain ongoing connections and collaboration. This consistent engagement is particularly important in ensuring policing approaches are inclusive, culturally informed and community led.

Case study: Operation Talisman and Exercise Diamond Trident

The AFP, through ACT Policing, undertakes duties in Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands that include coordinating and assisting military and emergency operations.

In July and October 2025 AFP members in Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands played a critical role in supporting the Australian Defence Force (ADF) as part of Exercise Diamond Trident 2025. The exercise tested the logistics of deploying Australian military personnel and vehicles to remote locations. In addition to security patrols of aircrafts and facilities, the AFP and partner agencies conducted customs and aircraft clearances.

The operation followed more than 12 months of extensive planning, with the Christmas Island Officer in Charge playing an integral role in coordinating logistical and operational requirements between local agencies and the ADF.

These military exercises demonstrated the significant value and importance of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands Police as trusted partners in national security operations. The experience strengthened interagency relationships, improved operational preparedness, and enhanced the capability of police to support complex, large-scale activities in remote locations. Most importantly, the exercises demonstrated how police can lead effective collaboration and deliver successful outcomes while maintaining community safety and confidence across the Indian Ocean Territories.

Measure: Contribute to regional policing, police partnership, capability-building and operational initiatives in the Pacific

Table 2.14 Result

Performance measure	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26	Target	Met
Contribute to regional policing, police partnership, capability-building and operational initiatives in the Pacific	NA	Successful delivery of the program	Successful case studies	Case studies meet defined success criteria	Met
Data source	PROMIS, IMS, AFP administrative data/records				
Methodology	Case studies will be assessed to identify patterns that demonstrate effective progress against intended goals, objectives and outcomes defined in the AFP Pacific Strategy, and responded to changes in the operating environment				

Case study: Pacific Police Support Group

The Pacific Police Support Group (PPSG) is a multinational capability that can deploy to planned and unplanned events in response to requests from Pacific Islands countries. The PPSG is based at the Pacific Policing Initiative's (PPI) Development and Coordination Hub at the Pinkenba Training Centre (the Pinkenba Hub) – an AFP-supported training and education facility. Its location at the Pinkenba Hub signals a dedication to enhancing law enforcement capabilities and the safety and security of communities across the Pacific region.

Since its inception, the PPSG has trained more than 70 Pacific police officers, supported by 31 Pacific police trainers, in capabilities including major events security, public order management and disaster response. Nineteen countries have participated in at least one PPSG training cohort.

In 2025–26, 4 PPSG cohorts undertook training at the Pinkenba Hub. The inaugural PPSG cohort consisted of 29 police officers from 13 Pacific nations, and half of these graduates were promptly deployed and put their training to use.

From June to July 2025 the PPSG — comprising 21 police officers from 12 Pacific countries — deployed to Palau to support security arrangements for the Palau Pacific Mini Games, following a request from the Government of Palau. The deployment increased the capacity of the Palau Bureau of Public Safety (BPS) to help deliver a safe and secure event for athletes, officials and spectators. The mini games deployment demonstrated the value of region-led cooperation and showcased the professionalism and skills developed through PPSG training.

PPSG officers worked alongside BPS to support both capability development and operational delivery. Frontline policing was the primary contribution, supported by assistance with radio communications, rostering and security planning. These tasks reflected the training delivered at the Pinkenba Hub and were aligned to agreed roles and responsibilities. PPSG command elements partnered with BPS to help coordinate operations and respond to emerging security needs during the games. BPS acknowledged the professionalism of the PPSG contingent, and the deployment strengthened enduring working relationships across the Pacific policing network.

The PPSG's contribution was recognised by Palau's President and senior government leaders, including the Minister for Justice and Attorney-General. Building on the mini games deployment, Palau has requested PPSG support for the 2026 Pacific Islands Forum Leaders' Meeting. After seeing the practical benefits of the PPSG capability firsthand, Palau has become a strong supporter of the program and has sent both participants and trainers to Pinkenba Hub. Continued investment in the PPSG, including expansion of the Pinkenba Hub, demonstrates the AFP's ongoing commitment to strengthening regional security through Pacific-led solutions that support stability across the region.

PPSG graduates are equipped to support a range of operational scenarios. Training covers disaster response and emergency management, search and rescue coordination, public order management, leadership development, and command and control. This training helps Pacific policing partners to plan for and respond to incidents in their own jurisdictions and, when requested, contribute to regional deployments.

The PPSG continues to demonstrate the shared commitment of Pacific policing partners working together to support safer communities and a more secure region.



PPSG cohorts attending training at the Pinkenba Hub

Performance Insight: Pacific Transnational Crime Summit in Fiji

In May 2025 the AFP and the Fiji Police Force (FPF) co-hosted the inaugural Pacific Transnational Crime Summit in Fiji. The summit's theme, 'Connected by Ocean, United in Fight', focused on combating the growing threat of illicit drugs trafficked to and through the Pacific. It also acknowledged the unique challenges faced by the Pacific regions in targeting the enablers of transnational organised crime, including corruption, technology and violence.

Alongside the summit, the inaugural Pacific Police Ministers Meeting took place, bringing together ministers and Pacific Chiefs to discuss the outcomes of the summit and the future evolution to a PACPOL model.

Eighteen Pacific Police Chiefs and Commissioners joined the summit, from countries including Cook Islands, Fiji, Tonga, Tuvalu, Australia, the Federated States of Micronesia, France, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Samoa, and American Samoa.

During the summit new online reporting mechanism called Pacific Watch was announced, which aims to build community awareness of organised crime indicators, increase confidence in reporting suspicious behaviour, support the flow of information to police and trusted authorities and empower communities to play an active role in preventing and disrupting organised crime.

An International Joint Investigations Team was also announced, comprising partners with Australian and New Zealand law enforcement agencies with the Colombian National Police to help stop illicit drug shipments to the region.

Case study: Pacific Police Tattoo

Police bands have a long and vibrant tradition across the world, representing discipline, professionalism and cultural identity. In 2025 the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary, supported by the AFP, delivered the inaugural Pacific Police Tattoo, bringing together more than 130 police musicians across the Pacific and Australia to strengthen regional partnerships and showcase policing excellence.

The inaugural 2025 Pacific Police Tattoo was held in Port Moresby in support of the 50th anniversary of Papua New Guinea (PNG) independence. As the first event of its kind, it provided a unique platform to celebrate Pacific culture, tradition and shared values through music and ceremony. Music is central to Pacific culture, and the use of a ceremonial tattoo provided a culturally authentic and effective means of engagement. The event showcased our regional identity and talent, while reinforcing the strength of our policing partnerships across the Pacific.

The AFP hosted the bands at the Pinkenba Hub in Brisbane – the AFP's primary facility for law enforcement cooperation with our Pacific partners, specifically the PPI – before travelling together to Port Moresby for the event. The AFP assisted in supporting the costs of transporting the police bands to both Australia and later Port Moresby for the tattoo.

The tattoo itself was held immediately following the PPI Design Steering Group of Chiefs, which focused on the operating model for the PPI and future regional requirements. The tattoo was an opportunity to bring together and strengthen our collective regional endeavours.

PNG hosts one of the 4 PPI Regional Centres of Excellence (RCoE), with a focus on recruit training and investigations. The PNG RCoE accommodates regional policing personnel and supports the PPI's 'by the Pacific for the Pacific' approach to regional police cooperation. The AFP directly supports the construction and ongoing training capabilities provided by this RCoE. The inaugural tattoo was held in PNG, one of our closest policing partners, to showcase the AFP's longstanding commitment to supporting our Pacific neighbours and ensuring greater engagement and integration.

The tattoo was attended by more than 8,000 people and livestreamed to an audience in the thousands. Attendees included Pacific Police Chiefs, the PNG Deputy Prime Minister, the AFP Deputy Commissioner, and other senior government and law enforcement leaders. These public performances and engagement activities created opportunities for communities to interact with police from across the region, fostering trust and strengthening confidence in policing services.

Media from various Pacific islands covered the event, highlighting the unity and collaboration showcased during the tattoo. The event generated significant regional and international visibility and substantial goodwill for Australia's support for the event. The visibility of the Pacific policing partnership reinforced the shared commitment of participating agencies to public safety and security.

As a direct result of the tattoo's success, the Pacific Police Bands performed at the 2025 Pacific National Rugby League Championships in Australia and PNG, to crowds exceeding 20,000. The next Pacific Police Tattoo will be held in Fiji in 2027. The continuation of the tattoo in 2027, and the positive level of engagement during the 2025 tattoo, demonstrates a high level of engagement in the AFP working with our Pacific Islands neighbours on policing and regional security.



Inaugural 2025 Pacific Police Tattoo in Port Moresby, PNG

Measure: Provision of interim protective security overlay provided to support visits by SSNs

Table 2.15 Result

Performance measure	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26	Target	Met
Provision of interim protective security overlay provided to support visits by SSNs	NA	NA	Successful case study	Case study meet defined success criteria	Met
Data source	PROMIS, IMS, AFP administrative data/records				
Methodology	Case study will be assessed against the AFP's role and responsibilities in supporting SSN visits from the United States and United Kingdom to Fleet Base West and external ports, including Submarine Tender-supported Maintenance Periods and Submarine Maintenance Periods				

Case Study: Operation Compass-Uraidla

In 2025, through Operation Compass-Uraidla, the AFP provided a protective security overlay in support of the visit from the United States Navy's nuclear-powered submarine, the USS *Vermont*, to HMAS *Stirling*. In October 2025, a Police Operations Centre was stood up to coordinate the planning, intelligence and operational activity for Operation Compass-Uraidla.

The AFP is responsible for the implementation of a fit-for-purpose protective security overlay for Australia's SSN Capability, working with the Department of Defence, the Australian Submarine Agency (ASA) and Commonwealth partners. The AFP's protective security overlay has been designed to meet trilateral partner expectations the ASA has articulated to meet the threats and risks identified for visiting SSNs at Submarine Rotational Force West (SRF-West), HMAS *Stirling*, Western Australia.

During the operation, AFP members, comprising both sworn and professional staff, were deployed to deliver maritime and land-based command and support functions. The AFP worked closely with the Department of Defence, the ASA, port authorities and international partners to deliver a layered protective security posture aligned to assessed threats, with espionage identified as the primary security risk. The visit also attracted low-level protest interest which was assessed as likely to remain peaceful.

A range of specialist capabilities were utilised to support the visit, particularly the deployment of remotely piloted aircraft systems (RPAS) to monitor the submarine. The RPAS assisted by providing enhanced situational awareness and successfully demonstrated the capability in a maritime setting. Security incidents were reported during the visit and were assessed and managed without escalation, demonstrating the effectiveness of the layered security posture and multi-agency coordination arrangements. Anticipated protest activity did not eventuate; however, the specialist resources that were deployed enabled the AFP to validate operational readiness, including on-water arrest procedures and maritime public order capabilities.

Overall, the operation demonstrated the AFP's ability to integrate specialist capabilities, coordinate effectively with domestic and international partners and deliver a fit-for-purpose protective security overlay in support of Australia's SSN Capability. Operation Compass-Uraidla concluded with the safe and secure escort of the USS *Vermont* from HMAS *Stirling* in November 2025.

Operations like Compass-Uraidla are critical to Australia's national security, ensuring the AFP can deliver trusted, intelligence-led protective security for high-risk defence activities in support of Australia's sovereign capabilities.

Financial performance

The AFP's financial statements are presented in Chapter 4 of this report. The Australian National Audit Office issued an unmodified audit opinion on 17 September 2026. A summary of the AFP's financial performance for departmental and administered activities is provided below.

Departmental activities

The AFP delivers investigative policing capabilities to address a broad spectrum of crime and national security threats, policing services, protective services and international liaison and capacity development.

In 2025–26 the AFP received $1,612 million in appropriation funding and $473 million in other revenue, largely relating to policing and protection services. The AFP also received $73 million in Australian Government appropriations for departmental capital expenditure and $121 million in equity injections for specific initiatives.

The net cash operating result for 2025–26 was a $4 million surplus. This result was achieved through the prioritisation of constrained resources to meet a high level of demand in an increasingly complex criminal threat environment.

At 30 June 2026 the AFP held net assets of $552 million.

Administered activities on behalf of the Australian Government

In 2025–26 the AFP administered $103 million in expenses for activities on behalf of the Australian Government, primarily delivering capacity development to international police partners.

Chapter 3
Management and Accountability

Corporate governance

Strategic Board Framework

The AFP's Strategic Board Framework supports strategic decision-making and governance in line with the Commissioner's Statement of Intent, which is available at **afp.gov.au/intent**. The framework incorporates 6 enterprise-level strategic boards that are informed by governance bodies established at the business level. The governance bodies, which have advisory, decision-making or discussion and coordination functions, all contribute to the effective governance and operation of the AFP.

In addition to our Strategic Board Framework, several Senior Executive level advisory bodies with a consultative function have been established to collaborate, innovate and shape the strategic direction of the agency and our leadership culture.

Table 3.1 Strategic boards and their purpose

Board	Purpose
Strategy, Assurance and Performance Board	The Strategy, Assurance and Performance Board is the AFP's principal strategic governance forum, responsible for whole-of-enterprise direction, priorities, policy setting and monitoring, and assessing performance and legislative compliance, across all 3 AFP Outcomes and in accordance with the AFP's mission and values. This board supports the Commissioner as the AFP's accountable authority.
Enterprise Operations Board	The Enterprise Operations Board is the AFP's strategic governance forum, responsible for oversight and whole-of-enterprise consideration of AFP corporate and enabling programs, in accordance with the AFP mission and values. This board provides advice and assurance to the Commissioner, the Strategy, Assurance and Performance Board and other governance bodies regarding management of AFP resources through oversight of corporate performance, organisational management and whole-of-enterprise matters.
Investigations and Operations Board	The Investigations and Operations Board is responsible for oversight and whole-of-enterprise consideration of AFP investigations and operations strategy, in accordance with the Commissioner's strategic priorities and Ministerial Direction. This board sets the strategic direction for the AFP to align priorities and resources for its investigations and operations to maximise impact on the criminal environment. It provides advice and assurance to the Strategy, Assurance and Performance Board on AFP investigations and operations priorities, strategies, compliance and performance.
Capability and Investment Board	The Capability and Investment Board is the AFP's strategic governance forum responsible for oversight and whole-of-enterprise consideration of AFP capability planning, prioritisation, investment and assurance. This board provides advice and assurance to the Strategy, Assurance and Performance Board on strategic capability requirements, priorities and opportunities to ensure the AFP is an effective and innovative capability-led organisation.

Board	Purpose
Strategic Oversight Steering Committee	The Strategic Oversight Steering Committee is responsible for oversight of the AFP's enterprise risk settings, control effectiveness, treatment delivery, internal audit recommendations and consideration of emerging risks. It provides oversight, assurance and monitoring of advice to the Strategy, Assurance and Performance Board on AFP risks and risk appetite; and monitors the operation of organisational risk controls and treatments/mitigations, including parliamentary, judicial, internal and external audit and external review findings and recommendations. The committee also leads oversight on the AFP's internal audit performance, including proactively leading closure of recommendations stemming from all audits and reviews and reporting to the Audit and Risk Committee on overdue or high-risk recommendations.
Audit and Risk Committee	The Audit and Risk Committee is established under section 45 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (Cth) and Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014. The committee's objective is to provide independent advice to the Commissioner on the appropriateness of the AFP's financial and performance reporting, systems of risk oversight and management, and systems of internal control.

Figure 3.1 The AFP's Strategic Board Framework



Corporate planning and reporting

The *AFP Corporate Plan 2025–26* sets out the AFP's purpose, operating environment, activities, performance measurement and our collective approach to risk engagement. The corporate plan guides our agency to achieve its performance targets. It is updated every year, ensuring it aligns with the legislative requirements of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (Cth) (PGPA Act), Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014 (PGPA Rule), the AFP Ministerial Direction and Commissioner's Statement of Intent. Together with the AFP Portfolio Budget Statement and Annual Performance Statement, the corporate plan is an integral part of our performance management and reporting cycle.

In April 2026 the AFP reissued its *Corporate Plan 2025–26*. Progress and performance against our performance measures as detailed in the reissued *AFP Corporate Plan 2025–26* are available in the Annual Performance Statement (page 12).

Internal audit

The AFP delivers an annual internal audit work program that provides the Commissioner with independent and objective assurance and advice on the AFP's operations. The internal audit work program takes into consideration agency-wide and business unit risks, as well as insights from parliamentary committees and statutory oversight agencies such as the Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) and Commonwealth Ombudsman. It also considers previous internal audit coverage and new initiatives. The program is approved by the Commissioner, overseen by the Audit and Risk Committee (ARC) (as constituted under provisions in the PGPA Act) and delivered by an in-house internal audit function which draws upon external service providers as required.

In line with section 17(2) of the PGPA Rule, the ARC reviews and provides independent written advice to the Commissioner regarding the appropriateness of the AFP's financial reporting, performance reporting, system of risk oversight and management, and system of internal control. The ARC oversees the progress of internal audit and ANAO review recommendations. The ARC Charter determines the ARC's functions. A copy of the charter is available at **www.afp.gov.au/sites/default/files/AuditCommitteeCharter.pdf**.

The ARC met 6 times during 2025–26 and considered 18 internal audit reports and 1 assurance review which made a combined 48 recommendations on potential improvements to the governance, risk management, and controls review. The ARC also endorsed the closure (marking complete, successful implementation) of 38 internal and ANAO audit recommendations, demonstrating the ARC's oversight of continuous improvement to the AFP's risk and control environment.

Table 3.2 Audit and Risk Committee membership and attendance, 2025–26

Member name	Qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience	Meetings attended/ meetings held	Total annual remuneration (GST inc.)	Additional information
Geoff Knuckey	Geoff Knuckey had a 32-year career with Ernst & Young, specialising in audit and assurance services in the public and private sectors across a range of industries. He has been a full-time company director and audit committee member since 2009. Geoff has extensive experience as an audit committee member and chair and currently serves on audit committees for numerous government entities as well as boards for private sector entities.	6	$35,000	ARC Chair throughout 2025–26
Wendy Southern PSM	Dr Wendy Southern PSM is a former Commonwealth public servant who held senior roles across national security, immigration, health and central government entities. These roles included strategic policy development, program management, organisational governance, transformation and corporate management. She currently chairs the Parliamentary Budget Office Audit and Risk Committee and is a member of the National Suicide Prevention Office Advisory Board.	6	$35,000	ARC member throughout 2025–26

Member name	Qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience	Meetings attended/ meetings held	Total annual remuneration (GST inc.)	Additional information
Nick Baker FCPA MACS	Nick Baker is a fellow of CPA Australia and a Member of the Australian Computer Society. He was a senior partner at KPMG Australia for 20 years before his retirement. He has audit and risk committee experience in the public sector with a number of agencies. Nick holds tertiary qualifications in professional accounting and computing and a Certificate IV in Commonwealth Fraud Control (Investigations).	6	$35,000	ARC member throughout 2025–26

Risk management

The AFP's Risk Management Framework assists the agency in meeting the requirements of section 16(a) of the PGPA Act and the Commonwealth Risk Management Policy issued by the Department of Finance. The framework is based on the International Organisation for Standardisation ISO 31000:2018 (Risk Management Guidelines). The objective of the framework is to support effective risk management across the AFP. The framework was reviewed and updated in February 2026.

The AFP's risk profile is reviewed and regularly updated to ensure the ongoing effectiveness of its risk management.

At the agency level, the AFP manages 8 enterprise risks that directly support the AFP's ability to achieve objectives:

- health, safety and wellbeing of appointees
- culture, standards and integrity
- achievement of operational outcomes
- partnerships and stakeholder engagement
- ongoing effectiveness of AFP capabilities
- attracting, retaining, maintaining and effectively utilising a skilled workforce
- effectively managing the AFP's resources, including finances
- effectively accessing/collecting, using, managing or protecting information.

The AFP's Chief Risk Officer is responsible for the management and progress of the 8 enterprise risks across the agency, oversighted by the Strategic Oversight Steering Committee. The AFP continually looks for opportunities to enhance operational outcomes, protect our people and the community and contribute to policing for a safer Australia.

Performance insight: Comcover Risk Management Benchmarking Survey

The Commonwealth Benchmarking Survey is delivered by Department of Finance through Comcover every 2 years across all government agencies. Comcover plays a key role in helping advance the objectives of the PGPA Act by promoting better risk management across the Commonwealth.

The AFP has maintained the Advanced rating against comparable entities and Comcover more broadly for 2025. The AFP rated at Advanced across all 5 areas of focus, with a notable increase compared to 2023 from Embedded to Advanced in the area of Risk Management Framework and Practices.

The key areas of focus that align with the Department of Finance Commonwealth Risk Management Policy 2023 are:

- risk governance
- risk culture
- risk capability
- risk management framework and practices
- organisational resilience and agility.

The Commonwealth Benchmarking Survey is an assurance element of the AFP Risk Management Framework. It is used to identify how robust the AFP's framework is and areas of improvement to be focused on over the next 2 years.

Fraud and corruption control

The AFP does not tolerate fraudulent or corrupt behaviour within the agency. The AFP maintains a robust internal integrity framework that includes measures designed to prevent, detect and respond to fraud and corruption. As a Commonwealth entity, the AFP is required to have a fraud control plan and conduct fraud risk assessments to comply with section 10 of the PGPA Rule.

The AFP operates under the Commonwealth Fraud and Corruption Control Framework, which supports Australian Government entities to effectively manage the risks of fraud and corruption. Our Fraud Control and Anti-Corruption Plan applies the framework to our agency's setting. The plan is set to be reviewed at a minimum every 2 years, or earlier if required, to address existing or upcoming threats. It was updated in 2024 and is currently undergoing the biennial review.

Under the plan, all AFP appointees and service providers must:

- manage and report all conflicts of interest
- manage and report all events and situations which could impact their integrity or that of the AFP
- conduct risk assessments as required
- submit change of circumstances forms where required
- report security incidents as required.

The plan also sets out the AFP's strategy for the management of fraud and corruption risks within and against the AFP. This includes effectively managing conflicts of interest, information security and integrity reporting, ensuring AFP frameworks are robust and accountable.

As part of its oversight and assurance role, the AFP's ARC continues to monitor the progress and effectiveness of the implementation of the plan.

Governance Instrument Framework

The AFP Governance Instrument Framework is a collection of formal documents that guide AFP appointees in the course of their duties. The framework includes Commissioner's Orders, national guidelines, functional governance instruments, external agreements (for example, memoranda of understanding), and delegations and authorisations. Governance instruments are available to AFP appointees through the AFP intranet.

The framework contributes to:

- achieving the AFP's operational and administrative outcomes, consistent with AFP values, and efficiently and ethically using Commonwealth funds and property
- enhancing the security of AFP appointees and the AFP environment
- upholding the AFP's professional standards and procedures established under Part V of the AFP Act for addressing conduct issues
- ensuring that appointees comply with the law when discharging their duties, including meeting their responsibilities under the PGPA Act, *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (Cth) (WHS Act), *Crimes Act 1900* (ACT), *Crimes Act 1914* (Cth) and *Privacy Act 1988* (Cth)
- managing risk
- effectively delegating statutory authority and powers.

Freedom of information: Information Publication Scheme

The Information Publication Scheme (IPS), created by Part II of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (Cth) (FOI Act), requires Australian Government agencies subject to the FOI Act to publish a broad range of information on their public website. The IPS underpins a pro-disclosure culture across government and transforms the freedom of information framework from one that is reactive to individual requests for documents to one that is agency driven. More information is available on the AFP IPS webpage at **afp.gov.au/ips**.

Business continuity management

The AFP has a robust, contemporary business continuity management framework. This framework assists in preventing, preparing for, responding to, managing and recovering from disruptions to critical business activities. It includes policies, systems, procedural guidance and tools to ensure a consistent approach to handling unplanned disruptive events or incidents. The AFP's top priority is the safety, security and welfare of our members and the public.

The AFP uses a tailored software solution, accessible across the agency, to record critical business activities. This system details options for restoring core functions, resource requirements, alternative work locations and key contacts in the event of a disruption. Critical business activities are reviewed and tested annually.

The AFP remains focused on enhancing business continuity management capabilities and improving overall continuity maturity. This preparation enables the agency to maintain critical functions despite challenges and disruptions arising from changes in our operating environment.

AFP Innovation Fund

The AFP Innovation Fund promotes pioneering thinking and gives any member the opportunity to test and deliver their ideas for new capabilities and efficiencies within the AFP. It promotes paradigm shifts in policing, focusing on smaller, staged projects or proofs of concept as part of our broader strategy to support innovation at all levels of the AFP.

In 2025–26, 6 projects across 6 commands were allocated close to $285,000.

The projects included:

- an emerging technology literacy program to uplift workforce understanding of emerging and disruptive technologies and their likely impact on law enforcement
- trialling of a mixed-reality training system for training conducted on the protection of critical infrastructure locations, allowing virtual exercising to complement traditional in-person training scenarios
- a CyberSmart Digital Detective virtual-reality game that offers school students enhanced cyber safety awareness through scenarios they may face in their daily lives
- an academic partnership to investigate poly-criminality and threats associated with emerging crime types and criminalities.

Our people

Organisational structure

Figure 3.2 AFP organisational structure as at 30 June 2026

AFP Commissioner Krissy Barrett APM					
	Chief Operating Officer Katherine Van Gurp PSM	**Deputy Commissioner Capability** Ian McCartney APM	**Deputy Commissioner National Security Investigations** Hilda Sirec APM	**Deputy Commissioner Global Operations & Regional Security** Lesa Gale APM	**Deputy Commissioner Community Policing & Protection** Scott Lee APM
Chief Of Staff Gail McClure*	**National Manager People** Brooke Everett	**National Manager Intelligence & Forensics** Jorge Robinson	**Assistant Commissioner Counter Terrorism** Peter Crozier	**Assistant Commissioner Global Strategy** David McLean APM	**Deputy Chief Police Officer** Richard Chin
National Manager Ministerial & Media Renee Viellaris*	**Chief Financial Officer** Paul Wood	**Assistant Commissioner Eastern Command** Kirsty Schofield APM	**Assistant Commissioner Crime** Raegan Stewart*	**Assistant Commissioner Northern Command** Justine Gough APM	**Assistant Commissioner Canberra, Specialist & Dignitary Projection Command** Nigel Ryan APM
	National Manager Strategy & Performance Office Dr Simon Walsh PSM	**National Manager Security, Capability & Resilience** Stefan Jerga	**Assistant Commissioner Southern Command** Hans Koenderink	**Assistant Commissioner Global Operations** Stephen Nutt APM	
	Chief Counsel Samantha Nichol	**National Manager Technology Operations & Chief Information Officer** Nathan Heeney	**Assistant Commissioner Cyber & Special Investigations** Sandra Booth	**Assistant Commissioner Western Command** Pryce Scanlan APM	
	Assistant Commissioner Learning & Development Christopher Goldsmid*			**Assistant Commissioner Central Command** Peter Harvey APM	
	Assistant Commissioner Operation Hampton Caroline Taylor APM*			**Assistant Commissioner Defence & Aviation** Helen Schneider*	
	Executive Director Australian Institute of Police Management Grant Nicholls			**Executive Secretary Asia Pacific Group** Dr Chris Black	

* Indicates acting as at 30 June 2026.

Workforce overview

The AFP had 8,807 staff as at 30 June 2026. This figure comprises:

- 3,688 police officers
- 992 protective service officers
- 4,127 unsworn staff.

In 2025–26, 46.6% of employees were located outside the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), including 205 staff overseas and 28 serving in Commonwealth external territories.

In 2025–26 the total AFP voluntary attrition rate decreased to 4.6% compared with 5.7% in 2024–25.

The overall proportion of female staff slightly decreased in 2025–26, with women comprising 41.3% of the workforce compared with 41.6% in 2024–25. The proportion of women in Senior Executive Service (SES) roles increased in 2025–26, with women comprising 44.8% compared with 43.2% in 2024–25. Further AFP staffing statistics are provided in Appendix B.

Recruitment

In 2025–26 sworn officers were a key recruitment focus. The AFP successfully completed 17 recruit programs totalling 453 graduates – 252 as police officers and 201 as protective service officers. The new police and protective service officers were deployed to the ACT and nationally.

During 2025–26 the AFP also:

- delivered improvements to candidate experience, including digital tools, streamlined assessment processes and enhanced communication throughout recruitment processes
- progressed enterprise workforce planning and recruitment alignment to improve workforce planning processes and mobility
- expanded attraction and pathway programs, including continued delivery of Graduate and First Nations Pathway Programs, to support future workforce capability
- leveraged digital technologies and workforce data insights to support proactive recruitment and evidence-based demand forecasting.

Employment arrangements and remuneration

Enterprise agreement

The AFP Enterprise Agreement 2024–2027 came into effect on 9 December 2024. This agreement provides the employment entitlements for AFP Band 1 to 8 and Executive Level employees.

Senior Executive Service remuneration

The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners are statutory appointments made by the Governor-General under section 17 of the AFP Act.

The Commissioner's remuneration is determined by the Remuneration Tribunal, and the Deputy Commissioners' remuneration is set out in an AFP determination under sections 17(4A) and 20(2A) of the AFP Act. All other SES employees are engaged under section 24 of the AFP Act and declared under section 25 of the AFP Act as Senior Executive AFP employees.

The terms and conditions of employment for SES employees are set out in individual SES employment contracts. SES salaries are reviewed annually by the Commissioner following performance assessments. Further information on SES remuneration is provided in Appendix B.

Performance pay

The AFP does not offer performance pay.

Non-salary benefits

In 2025–26 the AFP provided a range of non-salary benefits, including:

- access to a range of training and professional development opportunities, including access to study assistance through the AFP Tertiary Study Assistance Scheme (page 63)
- recognition through the AFP internal awards and Australian Honours frameworks
- access to gym facilities and health professionals
- access to flexible working arrangements and annual influenza immunisation
- access to the employee assistance program.

Performance management

In 2025–26 the AFP supported a high-performing, safe and healthy workplace culture by increasing our investment in performance management education, with a strong focus on supporting emerging and substantive leaders. We continued to build workforce capability through targeted education on our performance management frameworks, processes and best-practice principles, equipping leaders with the skills to effectively engage in constructive performance conversations.

As part of this commitment, we delivered 14 education sessions to AFP supervisors, focused on practical application and building confidence, capability and leadership accountability in managing performance. These sessions supported leaders to proactively manage performance and behaviour and create environments where employees are supported to succeed.

Our people reported potential issues to the Performance Management team earlier, making positive, timely and proactive resolution of problems more achievable. During 2025–26, 83% of the matters referred to the Performance Management team were for early intervention strategies. This demonstrates an increase in early reach-in and engagement to proactively manage performance and behaviour.

Work health, safety and rehabilitation

Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (Cth)

In 2025–26 the AFP conducted 81 workplace inspections across several AFP locations to support our compliance with the WHS Act and associated regulations.

The AFP reported 80 notifiable incidents to Comcare pursuant to section 38 of the WHS Act. Comcare issued a total 17 notices pursuant to section 155 of the WHS Act. We responded to the requests and provided information as required until closure.

Nil provisional improvement notices were issued in 2025–26.

Enabling support services

The AFP Strategy places the health, safety and wellbeing of its people at the centre of operational capability and organisational performance. Guided by a strong focus on prevention, early intervention and risk reduction, the AFP invests in systems and support that enable our workforce to perform safely and sustainably in complex, high-risk environments.

SHIELD is the AFP's primary health and wellbeing capability. It delivers coordinated, specialist support through skilled health professionals across physical, psychological and occupational health. In 2025–26 the AFP progressed targeted initiatives to strengthen enterprise oversight, improve early identification of risk and embed health considerations into everyday operational and business decision-making. For example, the AFP:

- completed a gap analysis of the work health and safety management system to identify continuous improvement opportunities that support a strengthened safety culture and promote safe, prevention-focused work practices
- commenced delivery of the AFP organisational health solution system, which will strengthen information management of health and safety records; improve case management functionality; and support better data quality, reporting and evidence-based decision-making
- established a national contract and refreshed governance arrangements for gym equipment across all domestic AFP locations. This reduces the work health and safety risk associated with unmaintained equipment and supports workforce physical fitness, wellbeing and operational readiness
- contributed to national cross-jurisdictional guidance on essential requirements and common entry standards through collaboration with Australia and New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency (ANZPAA), supporting evidence-based approaches to workforce entry across policing
- contributed to the Australian Government led review of the *Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988* (Cth), emphasising the strong support for modernisation of the framework to ensure that it promotes a people-centred approach, reduces harm and improves support and outcomes for injured workers.

Rehabilitation

Since the commencement of SHIELD in 2020–21, the number of new injuries or illnesses supported through Early Access Program services has fluctuated annually but trended upward overall, increasing from 317 in 2020–21 to 448 in 2025–26.

During the same period, the number of Comcare claims determined with liability accepted also fluctuated year to year but remained broadly stable overall, with 184 claims accepted in 2025–26 compared with 188 in 2020–21. This data was extracted and accurate as at 1 July 2026.

These trends reflect continued utilisation of both early intervention and rehabilitation supports alongside workers' compensation arrangements, highlighting the AFP's focus on providing timely and tailored support to members experiencing injury or illness.

Diversity, equity and inclusion

In 2025–26 the AFP continued to prioritise the building of inclusion, diversity and equity to enhance our operational readiness and support a psychologically and culturally safe workplace. Our people-centred approach leverages individual lived experience in support of operational and strategic outcomes.

To support our enterprise-wide inclusion and diversity, the AFP:

- launched the refreshed LGBTIQA+ Liaison Officer (LLO) Program in June 2025, strengthening our commitment to LGBTIQA+ inclusion. LLOs support AFP members, frontline policing and community engagement, helping to prevent unintended harm and build trust with LGBTIQA+ communities. Pilot training was also delivered in August 2025
- completed an advanced submission to the Australian Workplace Equality Index (AWEI) benchmarking process, progressed initiatives to support advancement from Bronze to Silver Tier employer status and participated in the AWEI employee survey, reinforcing the AFP's commitment to an inclusive workplace for LGBTIQA+ members and the community we serve
- renewed our partnership with the Australian Human Rights Commission to support diversity and inclusion through research, analysis and the application of evidence-based best practice
- delivered a program of Diversity Days of Significance, including in-house panel discussions and external speakers, to strengthen awareness of diversity, equity and inclusion; amplify members' lived experiences; and promote engagement with the AFP's 5 diversity networks.

Gender equality

In 2025–26 our workforce and leadership gender balance remained an area of focus. At the end of 2025–26, 45% of Senior Executive roles were held by women.

The AFP has taken a research and data driven approach to help embed sustainable gender equity reforms. In 2025–26 the AFP:

- continued implementation of action items under the Gender Equity Action Plan 2024–2027, uplifting opportunities for all genders across the employee life cycle
- reported our gender pay gap data to the Workplace Gender Equality Agency. The report showed a slight increase in the gender pay gap due to general fluctuations influenced by labour market availability, broadbanding arrangements, internal promotions and attrition
- chaired the steering committee, and continued secretariat duties and coordination of the Women in Law Enforcement Strategy Mentoring Program to enhance our role in capability building and uplift initiatives for women in law enforcement
- progressed the AFP's implementation of Respect@Work through a continuation of education resources; mandatory training on bullying, discrimination and harassment; leadership uplift; and policy enhancement to meet our positive duty obligations to eliminate unlawful behaviours such as sexual harassment, sex-based harassment and sex discrimination
- released a Statement of Support to SES ahead of frontline leader promotion processes, encouraging diverse pools of applicants and supporting women who are seeking promotion opportunities.

Appendix F provides information on AFP initiatives to advance gender equality in the Australian community.

First Nations agenda

In 2025–26 the AFP progressed from expansion to refinement of our First Nations agenda, strengthening the internal focus on First Nations workforce experiences; sharpening our community policing practices; and embedding clearer, more coordinated contributions with partner agencies to support the National Agreement on Closing the Gap.

In accordance with our Diversity and Inclusion Strategy 2023–2026 objectives, the AFP:

- progressed the development of the First Nations Employment Framework to enhance member retention and experience, strengthen recruitment practices and provide appointees with a tailored approach to skills growth and career opportunities
- increased its support of the Indigenous Police Recruitment Our Way Delivery – a NSW TAFE program that assists First Nations people to join law enforcement
- collaborated with ANZPAA and relevant policing agencies in the refinement of the ANZPAA Anti-Racism and Cultural Diversity Principles and Education and Training Guidelines
- launched a Circle of Support to improve outcomes for appointees seeking assistance through the AFP's SHIELD services
- drafted our Stretch Reconciliation Action Plan in alignment with whole-of-government objectives, including the National Agreement on Closing the Gap, the Commonwealth Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Workforce Strategy 2020–2024 and the ANZPAA Anti-Racism and Cultural Diversity Principles.

Disability reporting

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. It sets out practical changes that will be made to improve the lives of people living with disability in Australia. It also 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 the progress of the actions and outcome areas will be published and available at **disabilitygateway.gov.au/ads**.

In accordance with our Diversity and Inclusion Strategy 2023–2026 objectives, in 2025–26 the AFP:

- continued implementation of action items under the AFP Disability Action Plan 2024–2026, which helps create an inclusive environment for people with disability, neurodivergence, mental health conditions and/or disability-related caring responsibilities
- participated in the Australian Disability Network Access and Inclusion Index, establishing a baseline to inform and measure our ongoing efforts toward disability inclusion
- developed an Inclusion Learning Continuum to build cultural capability, supporting workforce knowledge and promoting accountability for inclusion outcomes
- developed a Neuroinclusion Roadmap which aims to embed accessibility, inclusion and strengths-based practice across leadership, systems, culture and capability
- continued consultation with key stakeholders to inform implementation of recommendations from the Australian Disability Network (ADN) Dignified Access Review audits conducted in 2024 and 2025 in the 3 largest AFP domestic workplaces

- participated in 2 programs of the Career Mentoring Program, with AFP mentors supporting people with disability in the community to further their employment aspirations and strengthen inclusive employment pathways.

Appendix B provides statistics on appointees who identify as having a disability.

Learning capability and development

The AFP encourages members and staff to take internal and external opportunities to engage in career-long learning and development – for example, by undertaking training and professional development opportunities offered through readily available online resources, self-reflective practices, short eLearning courses, and facilitated virtual or face-to-face development programs.

Our capability and development framework also includes the AFP College (Barton, ACT) and Pinkenba (Queensland), Australian Institute of Police Management (AIPM), Leadership Centre and Learning Development Services, AFP Tertiary Study Assistance Scheme and Investigator's Development Continuum.

AFP College

The AFP College is an Enterprise Registered Training Organisation regulated by the Australian Skills Quality Authority. It delivers nationally recognised qualifications to appointees across the organisation.

In 2025–26 the AFP College awarded 398 qualifications in the disciplines of policing, protective services, investigations, intelligence, and close personal protection.

In 2025–26 the AFP Library responded to 2,381 requests for information from across the agency. The requests for information directly contribute to defending and protecting national security activities, as well as support professional development.

Pinkenba Training Centre

The AFP delivered its first alternative location Protective Service Officer Programs (PSOP) for recruits at the Pinkenba Training Centre in 2025–26. The use of the Pinkenba centre for PSOP was facilitated by adapting our traditional capabilities and processes for recruit training through the AFP College in Canberra to the Pinkenba centre in Brisbane and allowed the AFP to deliver a record number of police and protective service officer recruit programs.

The Pinkenba Training Centre is aligned with capabilities across all training facilities nationally and is also utilised by the AFP and our Pacific and national police partners through its state-of-the-art training, syndicate and specialist training and scenarios facilities.

Australian Institute of Police Management

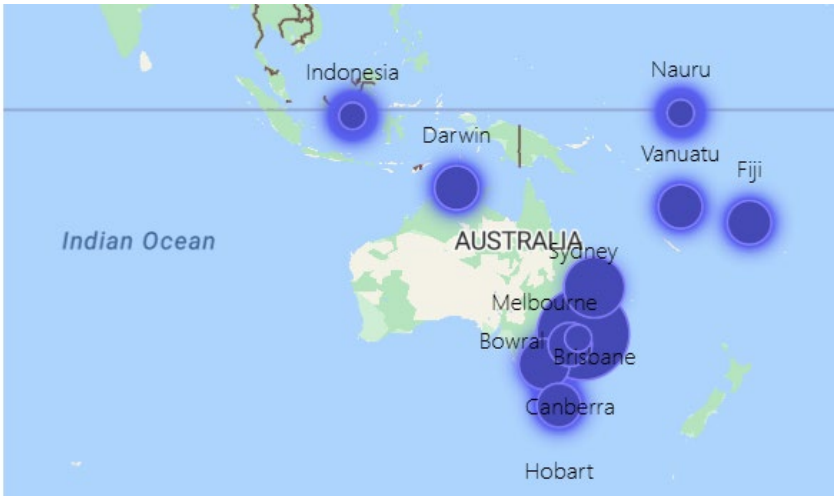
The AIPM delivers graduate and professional development programs to support leadership uplift across Australian policing agencies and regional police partners in the Pacific.

In 2025–26 the AIPM supported the leadership development of 340 participants across 14 core programs. It also supported 26 Pacific nations' police organisations through the Pacific Faculty of Policing. The faculty delivered 20 program activities, providing learning and leadership development support to 446 participants, both onsite and across the Pacific region.

Regional and partnership program delivery supported the leadership development of 521 participants over 26 programs delivered within Australia and internationally.

In addition, the AIPM hosted 45 conference and high-profile international visit activities, delivering mission-critical training and achieving international engagement objectives.

Figure 3.3 AIPM program delivery by location



AFP Tertiary Study Assistance Scheme

In 2025–26 the AFP Tertiary Study Assistance Scheme supported 95 appointees to study and gain qualifications relevant to their current role or career development. The most common areas of study related to law, cybersecurity, accounting, criminology, intelligence and counter terrorism. Support included financial aid to assist with the cost of course fees, as well as allocated study leave.

Leadership development and learning

In 2025–26 the AFP strengthened leadership development and learning through delivery of the Core Leadership Continuum and contemporary digital and experiential learning pathways. This included 1,016 self-paced online modules and 37 virtual facilitator-led workshops delivered to 416 participants. More than 1,750 leadership development opportunities were offered through internally delivered programs, flexible online and virtual learning avenues and in collaboration with external partnerships across government, law enforcement, academia and industry.

Internally delivered programs included the Team Leader and Sergeant Development Program (172 participants), ACT Policing Leadership uplift (28 participants) and the newly promoted Sergeant Onboarding Workshop (78 participants). With the support of the AIPM, a Senior Team Leader and Inspector Leadership Program (88 participants) was also designed and delivered. A total of 59 new digital learning packages were created, 75 learning products were quality assured and 116 immersive learning exercises were completed.

Investigator's Development Continuum

The AFP Investigator's Development Continuum provides whole-of-career guidance along the pathway from new police officer to management of serious crime. The program is aligned to higher education qualifications and provides participants with an opportunity to develop and demonstrate a high level of investigative skills, practices, decision-making abilities and knowledge.

In 2025–26 the AFP delivered investigative programs for detectives and senior investigating officers along with specialised training in areas such as sexual assault and child abuse, child exploitation, economic crime and interviewing vulnerable people.

External scrutiny

Judicial decisions and decisions of administrative tribunals

In 2025–26 there were no tribunal decisions that had a significant effect on the operations of the AFP.

Australian Information Commissioner decisions

In 2025–26 the Australian Information Commissioner made 7 decisions concerning AFP freedom of information requests.

Of the 7 decisions:

- 3 AFP decisions were partially set aside, providing the applicant with access to some additional information contained in the documents and otherwise affirming the AFP's decision
- 4 AFP decisions were set aside, and the AFP was required to reconsider the requests for access to the documents.

Auditor-General reports

In 2025–26 the AFP was subject to 1 audit by the Auditor-General; a performance audit on the effectiveness of the Fraud Fusion Taskforce (FFT). All FFT member entities are subject to this audit, which was still in progress at the time this report was written.

Commonwealth Ombudsman reports

The Commonwealth Ombudsman conducts a number of inspections at the AFP to ensure the agency is using its powers as the Australian and ACT parliaments intended. In 2025–26 the AFP worked closely with the Ombudsman's office to identify areas of improvement and implement recommendations in the following areas.

Covert compliance and assurance

The Commonwealth Ombudsman oversees the AFP's compliance with the *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979* (Cth), the *Telecommunications Act 1997* (Cth), the *Surveillance Devices Act 2004* (Cth) and the *Crimes Act 1914* (Cth). During 2025–26, the AFP supported 4 inspections conducted by the Commonwealth Ombudsman as part of its external oversight arrangements.

Throughout 2025–26, the Commonwealth Ombudsman continued to apply its record-based multi-regime inspection methodology, which examines compliance across the relevant legislative frameworks. The Commonwealth Ombudsman's intention is to conduct these inspections biannually.

A multi-regime inspection undertaken in August 2025 reviewed the AFP's use of powers under the relevant legislation for the period 1 January 2025 to 30 June 2025. The inspection also examined instances of non-compliance reported by the AFP and the associated remediation activities. The inspection resulted in 1 recommendation and 3 suggestions. While areas for improvement were noted, the Commonwealth Ombudsman acknowledged the AFP's proactive approach to self-reporting compliance issues and its ongoing commitment to implementing systemic enhancements.

The multi-regime inspection, held in March 2026, covered records from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025. As at 30 June 2026, the Commonwealth Ombudsman's report on this inspection to the AFP remains pending. In addition to the multi-regime inspections, the Commonwealth Ombudsman conducted an inspection of the AFP's use of International Production Orders (IPO) under Schedule 1 of the *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979* (Cth) in November 2025, covering records from 25 January to 30 September 2025. The principal finding related to insufficient information in some applications to demonstrate how access to telecommunications data would assist in the investigation of a serious offence. The Commonwealth Ombudsman acknowledged the AFP's ongoing efforts to strengthen its IPO framework, including improvements to templates, quality assurance processes and transparency in disclosing compliance matters.

An annual inspection of ACT Policing's use of controlled operations under the *Crimes (Controlled Operations) Act 2008* (ACT) and surveillance devices under the *Crimes (Surveillance Devices) Act 2010* (ACT) was held in September 2025, covering records from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025. Findings related to record-keeping practices, adherence to legislative and policy requirements and the timely revocation and reporting of surveillance device use. The Ombudsman noted that governance and guidance material supporting the use of these powers was comprehensive and observed that remedial action from the previous inspection had been fully implemented.

Professional standards and practice

Section 40XA of the AFP Act requires the Commonwealth Ombudsman to conduct at least one annual review of the AFP's administration of Part V of the AFP Act and report the results to the Australian Parliament.

Two records-based reviews, of cases finalised between 1 March 2024 and 28 February 2025, were conducted in 2025. The first review in March 2025 primarily examined the AFP's handling of complaints relating to minor misconduct. The second review, conducted in May 2025, examined the AFP's administration of more serious misconduct, including corruption. The reviews also examined progress made to address previous recommendations and suggestions. The initial report relating to these reviews was received by the AFP in May 2026 and contained 11 recommendations.

In May and June 2026 the Commonwealth Ombudsman examined the AFP's administration of all complaint categories. The Ombudsman is yet to release these reports.

The AFP continues to work closely with the Commonwealth Ombudsman to identify areas of improvement and implement recommendations, and to strive to achieve best-practice complaints management in the AFP.

Counter terrorism

Parts IAAA and IAAB of the *Crimes Act 1914* (Cth) enable the AFP to apply for and execute delayed notification search warrants (DNSW) and Part 5.3 monitoring warrants that monitor compliance with supervisory orders respectively. Division 7 of Part IAAA and Division 11 of Part IAAB of the *Crimes Act 1914* empower the Commonwealth Ombudsman to inspect AFP records to determine if the AFP has complied with its legislative obligations when applying for and executing Part IAAA or Part IAAB warrants. The Ombudsman inspects and reports on the AFP's use of DNSW powers once every 6 months and the AFP's use of Part 5.3 monitoring powers once every 12 months.

In August 2024 the Commonwealth Ombudsman conducted an inspection of the AFP's use of DNSW powers for the period 1 January 2024 to 30 June 2024 and use of Part 5.3 monitoring powers for the period 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024. The outcomes report on DNSWs was tabled in Parliament on 26 March 2025, noting two suggestions for administrative improvements. The outcomes report on the use of Part 5.3 monitoring powers was not tabled in Parliament.

In March 2025 the Commonwealth Ombudsman conducted an inspection of the AFP's use of DNSW powers for the period 1 July 2024 to 31 December 2024, alongside the progress made in implementing previous recommendations and suggestions relating to Part 5.3 monitoring powers for the period 1 July 2023 to 31 December 2024. The outcomes report on the use of DNSWs was tabled in Parliament on 3 September 2025 (June 2025 report). The report highlights that the AFP has strengthened its internal DNSW procedures through improved date-tracking tools and enhanced guidance materials, reflecting a strong and proactive commitment to a culture of compliance. The outcomes report on the use of Part 5.3 monitoring powers was pending as at 30 June 2026.

ACT Policing

Use of force by ACT Policing: more to do to lessen harm report

On 10 June 2025 the ACT and Commonwealth Ombudsman publicly released the *Use of force by ACT Policing: more to do to lessen harm* report along with ACT Policing's formal response. This marked the conclusion of the Ombudsman's Own Motion Investigation into ACT Policing's use of force.

The recommendations covered themes of capability uplift, availability of guidance and support, reliability and consistency of data and record-keeping, and the establishment of effective oversight mechanisms.

For the 10 recommendations partially or fully accepted, ACT Policing is implementing the actions proposed in the response to the report. ACT Policing considers 6 recommendations and their actions to be completed and 4 recommendations partially completed. ACT Policing continues to progress action against the outstanding recommendations.

Visits to ACT Policing facilities under the National Preventative Mechanism (May–June 2025)

On 2 April 2025 the ACT and Commonwealth Ombudsman provided written notification to ACT Policing and the AFP of a program of visits to examine the treatment of people detained in ACT Policing facilities.

Supported by members of ACT Policing, the ACT and Commonwealth Ombudsman used powers under section 8J(2) of the *Monitoring of Places of Detention (Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture) Act 2018* (ACT) (MPD Act) and section 8(1) of the *Ombudsman Act 1976* (Cth) to conduct visits at the ACT Watch House, Belconnen Police Station, Gungahlin Police Station, Woden Police Station, Tuggeranong Police Station and Jervis Bay Police Station. This included an additional unannounced visit to the ACT Watch House.

In March 2026 the ACT National Preventative Mechanism (NPM) and Commonwealth NPM publicly released a Post Visit Report following a joint program of visits to the ACT Watch House, Belconnen Police Station, Gungahlin Police Station, Tuggeranong Police Station, Woden Police Station and Jervis Bay Police Station between 23 May and 23 June 2025.

In line with the NPM's mandate, the purpose of the visits was to examine the treatment of people detained in ACT Policing facilities, with the Commonwealth and ACT Ombudsman using powers from section 8J(2) of the MPD Act and section 8(1) of the Ombudsman Act to visit and inspect the treatment of persons in custody. The Post Visit Report included 30 recommendations covering a range of topics, with the visiting team observing several positive initiatives and substantial efforts to address past suggestions.

A separate report, *Assessment of implementation of past suggestions: ACT Watch House and police stations*, was also published. This report provided a progress update from the view of the NPM on recommendations from the 2023–24 Post Visit Reports. ACT Policing responded to the NPM report by accepting 29 of the 30 recommendations, with 1 recommendation not accepted. ACT Policing did not accept recommendation 10, which related to the installation of privacy screens and implementation of privacy squares on the CCTV system at the ACT Watch House to protect a person's privacy when using a toilet.

While ACT Policing acknowledged the intent of this recommendation to improve the privacy and dignity for persons in custody, ACT Policing noted the significant risks associated with this recommendation in relation to the potential for self-harm and prior concealment of items. ACT Policing has chosen to prioritise safety in the custody environment of the ACT Watch House. Overall, ACT Policing has acknowledged the findings and is committed to ongoing improvement and has outlined actions, timeframes and governance measures to address the recommendations. Many of these actions are underway and ACT Policing acknowledges the opportunities for improvement that have been identified through the visits.

Inspection of ACT Policing's compliance with Chapter 4 of the *Crimes (Child Sex Offenders) Act 2005 (ACT)*

Between 3 and 5 September 2024 the ACT Ombudsman inspected the ACT Child Sex Offenders Register (CSOR) to assess the extent of ACT Policing's compliance with Chapter 4 of the *Crimes (Child Sex Offenders) Act 2005* (ACT) for the period from 12 September 2023 to 24 September 2024.

The ACT and Commonwealth Ombudsman published the final report in September 2025. The Ombudsman made 3 recommendations and 8 suggestions aimed at strengthening information-sharing, risk management, record-keeping and governance arrangements for the CSOR. Overall, while ACT Policing did not agree with the assessment of risk in relation to several recommendations and suggestions, ACT Policing noted it shares the objective of ensuring the safety of children in the ACT. ACT Policing accepted all recommendations and suggestions, with 2 recommendations accepted in principle.

The Commonwealth Ombudsman conducted an inspection of the CSOR from 2 to 5 December 2025. A draft report is anticipated in the second half of 2026. While work is underway to address previous report findings, ACT Policing notes the short period between reports and that inspections may inhibit its ability to meaningfully address the recommendations and suggestions from previous reports.

Parliamentary committees

In 2025–26 the AFP made submissions to, or appeared before, the following parliamentary committee inquiries in relation to our operations:

- Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security: Review of AFP functions under Part 5.3 of the Criminal Code and Division 3A of Part IAA of the *Crimes Act 1914*
- Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security: Private hearing on Schedule 5 of the Telecommunications and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2025
- Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security: Review of the Strengthening Oversight of the National Intelligence Community Bill 2025
- Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security: Review of the Criminal Code Amendment (State Sponsors of Terrorism) Bill 2025
- Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security: Review of the exposure draft legislation – Combatting Antisemitism, Hate and Extremism Bills 2026
- Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security: Review of the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission reform package 2026
- Senate Standing Committee on Community Affairs: Review of the National Disability Insurance Scheme Amendment (Securing the NDIS for Future Generations) Bill 2026
- Senate Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs: Inquiry into the Secrecy Provisions Amendment (Repealing Offences Bill) 2026
- Senate Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs: Inquiry into the Crimes and Other Legislation Amendment (Omnibus No. 1) Bill 2026

- Parliamentary Joint Standing Committee on the National Disability Insurance Scheme: Inquiry into the integrity of the NDIS
- Parliamentary Joint Standing Committee on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs: Inquiry into racism, hate and violence directed at Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people
- Parliamentary Joint Committee on Law Enforcement: Inquiry into combatting crime as a service
- Parliamentary Joint Committee on Law Enforcement: Inquiry into the capability of law enforcement to respond to money laundering and financial crime
- Parliamentary Joint Committee on Law Enforcement: Examination of the Australian Federal Police Annual Report 2024–25
- Parliamentary Joint Committee on Law Enforcement: Inquiry into the capability of law enforcement to respond to cybercrime
- Parliamentary Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade: Inquiry into gender equality as a national security and economic security imperative
- Parliamentary Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade: Inquiry into the role of Australia's international development program in preventing conflict
- Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works: Inquiry into proposed works of the AFP
- Parliamentary Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters: Inquiry into the 2025 federal election
- Senate Standing Committee on Education and Employment: Inquiry into Australia's early childhood education and care system
- Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade References Committee: Inquiry into the effectiveness of sanctions against the Russian Federation
- Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs References Committee: Inquiry into Australia's youth justice and incarceration system
- Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs References Committee: Inquiry into the illegal tobacco crisis in Australia
- Senate Standing Committee of Privileges: Inquiry into Department of Parliamentary Services handling of documents and communications
- House Standing Committee on Health, Aged Care and Disability: Inquiry into the health impacts of alcohol and other drugs.

Other significant developments in external scrutiny

In 2025–26 there were no other significant developments in external scrutiny.

Financial management

Budget management

The AFP continues to operate in a tight fiscal environment and must look to do things in the most cost-effective and efficient way. In 2026 the AFP examined its financial performance and budget management practices and has since undertaken a range of activities intended to ensure the AFP is meeting the Australian Government's priorities in accordance with its Ministerial Direction and mission: to defend and protect Australia and Australia's future from domestic and global security threats.

The AFP continues to contribute to the whole-of-Australian-Government effort to reduce the use of external contractors and travel and ensure that usage is limited to instances where use of contractors is the most efficient and effective method of delivering outcomes. As part of these initiatives, the AFP continued its focus on building internal capabilities across various disciplines aimed at delivering increased efficiencies and innovation through reform and red tape reduction.

Procurement

The AFP applies the Commonwealth Procurement Rules (CPRs) through its policies and practices. The Commissioner's Financial Instructions (CFIs) and supporting guidelines, in conjunction with a centralised procurement and contracts team (CPS), ensure accountability and transparency across all procurements, focusing on achieving value for money and the efficient, effective, economical and ethical use of government resources.

CPS is responsible for maintaining the AFP's procurement-related guidelines, templates and training. It also provides advice and guidance for individual procurement and contract management activities. CPS undertakes quality assurance of all procurements over $80,000 and reviews all procurements over $10,000. The AFP utilises its financial management information system to enhance administrative workflows and procurement compliance.

In 2025–26 the AFP entered into 42 contracts of $100,000 or more which did not provide for the Auditor-General to have access to the contractor's premises. These contracts are detailed in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 Contracts without Auditor-General access, 2025–26

Name of vendor	Purpose of contract	Value of contract $ (GST inc.)	Reason
Centaur Products Australia Pty Ltd	Supply of vehicle custodial pods	100,000	The AFP accepted the vendor terms
Lal Coachwork	Supply of vehicle canopies	110,000	
Laboratory Systems Group Pty Ltd	Supply of laboratory fixtures	110,809	
Zodiac Milpro Australia Pty Ltd	Supply of vessel parts	113,625	
The Trustee for The Canberra Containers Unit Trust	Supply of mobile canine kennels	115,104	
D - Fend Solutions Ad Ltd	Provision of aircraft support services	115,400	

Name of vendor	Purpose of contract	Value of contract $ (GST inc.)	Reason
Te Png	Supply of video conference equipment	120,686	The AFP accepted the vendor terms
L.T.T Electrical & Air	Supply of generators	121,000	
Armor Australia Pty Limited	Supply of building products	121,780	
Armament Systems & Procedures (Aust) Pty Ltd	Supply of law enforcement equipment	123,365	
Perfect Suppliers Limited	Supply of computer equipment	124,960	
Double Tree Resort By Hilton Fiji	Provision of conference and accommodation services	129,350	
Lexis Nexis	Supply of software licenses	130,631	
Millennium Hilton New York One UN Plaza	Supply of accommodation	155,980	
Australian Security Industries Pty Ltd	Supply of locks	161,006	
Warsash Scientific Pty Ltd	Supply of fuming cabinets	161,490	
Vanuatu Agricultural Supplies Ltd	Supply of tractor	165,132	
Ela Motors	Supply of vehicles	166,312	
Ecalibre Pty Ltd	Supply of audio-visual equipment	172,343	
King Holdings Limited	Supply of vehicles	225,000	
Australia Pacific Airports (Melbourne) Pty Ltd	Provision of parking services	229,538	
Asco Motors – Toyota Tsusho (Tonga) Ltd	Supply of vehicles	229,680	
Fulcrum Management Pty. Limited	Supply of forensic equipment	241,655	
Axon Public Safety Pty Ltd	Supply of surveillance equipment	258,601	
Brian Bell & Co Limited	Supply of communication equipment	280,000	
Palasia Hotel Palau	Supply of accommodation	300,000	
Wagga Motor Cycles Pty Ltd	Supply of all-terrain vehicles	302,304	
Bridge Nt Pty Ltd	Supply of vehicles	307,675	
Entrega Ba Lda	Provision of advisory services	318,282	
Carpenters Motors Fiji	Supply of vehicles	320,000	
Kingdom Sports Apparel	Supply of ceremonial uniforms	323,561	
Trakka Tech Apac Pty Ltd	Supply of X-ray equipment	327,800	
Carpenter Motors Vanuatu	Supply of vehicles	348,700	
Boroko Motors Limited	Supply of vehicles	350,000	

Name of vendor	Purpose of contract	Value of contract $ (GST inc.)	Reason
Asco Motors – Toyota Tsusho (Vanuatu) Ltd	Supply of vehicles	382,800	The AFP accepted the vendor terms
Fiji Marriott Resort Momi Bay	Provision of conference and accommodation services	491,700	
Diogo Moto Forte Lda	Supply of motorcycles	500,000	
Digicel Business (Digicel Group)	Provision of communication services	500,000	
Vaitohi Enterprises	Supply of vehicles	513,486	
Rmit International University	Provision of training services	735,296	
Kokomo Holdings Limited	Supply of boots	832,683	
Red Hat Asia-Pacific Pty Ltd	Supply of software licenses	3,422,576	

Exempt contracts

In 2025–26 the AFP did not publish on AusTender the details of 104 contracts, with a total value of $122,391,164, as the details would disclose exempt matters under the FOI Act.

Reportable consultancy contracts

During 2025–26, 16 new consultancy contracts were entered into, involving total actual expenditure of $2,362,315. In addition, 28 ongoing consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving total actual expenditure of $2,829,059.

Decisions to engage consultants are made in accordance with the PGPA Act, CPRs and relevant internal policies where there is an identified need for specialist skills, knowledge or independent expertise in areas outside of the agency's core business functions. The AFP takes into consideration the skills and resources required for the task, the skills available internally and the cost-effectiveness of engaging external expertise.

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.

Table 3.4 Expenditure on reportable consultancy contracts, 2025–26

	Number	Expenditure $ (GST inc.)
New contracts entered during 2025–26	16	2,362,315
Ongoing contracts entered during a previous reporting period	28	2,829,059
Total	**44**	**5,191,374**

Table 3.5 Organisations receiving a share of reportable consultancy contract expenditure, 2025–26

Organisation	Organisation ABN	Expenditure $ (GST inc.)
Callida Pty Ltd	40154007664	828,700
Epi-Use Australia Pty Limited	74126123108	624,118
Sparke Helmore Lawyers	78848387938	496,597
Australian Strategic Property Advisers Pty Ltd	86651237722	410,477
ABT Associates Pty Ltd	76091591294	335,193

Reportable non-consultancy contracts

During 2025–26, 1,216 new reportable non-consultancy contracts were entered into, involving total actual expenditure of $179,865,759 (GST inclusive). In addition, 1,608 ongoing reportable non-consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving total actual expenditure of $232,544,239 (GST inclusive).

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.

Table 3.6 Expenditure on reportable non-consultancy contracts, 2025–26

	Number	Expenditure $ (GST inc.)
New contracts entered into during 2025–26	1,216	179,865,759
Ongoing contracts entered into during a previous reporting period	1,608	232,544,239
Total	**2,824**	**412,409,998**

Table 3.7 Organisations receiving a share of reportable non-consultancy contract expenditure, 2025–26

Organisation	Organisation ABN	Expenditure $ (GST inc.)
Data#3 Limited	31010545267	29,528,105
Bayernfonds Opalus GmbH	136907689 (ARBN)	26,496,461
Motorola Solutions Australia Pty Ltd	16004742312	18,185,677
The Trustee for 150 Lonsdale Street Trust	89931801734	17,977,588
Kinder Investments Proprietary Limited	82004331597	16,781,362

Procurement initiatives to support small business

The AFP supports small business participation in the Commonwealth government procurement market. Small and medium enterprises and small enterprise participation statistics are available on the Department of Finance's website.

The AFP's procurement practices support small business enterprises by promoting, where possible, use of the Commonwealth Contracting Suite for low-risk procurements valued under $200,000, encouraging the use of credit card payments for procurements valued under $10,000.

The AFP 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.

Discretionary grants

Information on grants awarded by the AFP during 2025–26 is available at **grants.gov.au**.

Advertising and market research

The AFP undertook government advertising campaigns and complex recruitment advertising in 2025–26. AFP advertising over $250,000 was categorised as complex recruitment advertising, rather than advertising campaigns. It does not meet the threshold for inclusion in the Department of Finance's Campaign Advertising by Australian Government Departments and Entities Report.

Table 3.8 lists payments of $17,300 or more (GST inclusive) to advertising agencies and market research, polling, direct mail and media advertising organisations, as required under section 311A of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (Cth).

Table 3.8 Advertising and market research expenditure, 2025–26

Vendor	Service provided	Expenditure $ (GST inc.)
Market research		
Verian Group Australia Pty Ltd	2025–26 online community confidence survey	92,990
Media advertising		
Mediabrands Australia Pty Ltd	Campaign and complex recruitment media expenditure	7,117,414
Advertising agencies		
ThinkHQ Pty Ltd	Creative and digital marketing services for attraction marketing and campaign delivery including the creative strategy for the enhanced career event recruitment stall	106,243
Laundry Lane Productions Pty Ltd	Digital services for attraction marketing goals	18,000
Harry the Hirer Pty Ltd	Supply of custom career event stall build for Adelaide, Western Sydney and Canberra career events	67,237
Paper Moose Pty Ltd	Creative services for crime prevention campaign	44,090
Perth Expo Holding Pty Ltd	Supply of custom stall build for Perth career events	40,547

Chapter 4
Financial Statements

Australian National Audit Office

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Home Affairs

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Australian Federal Police (the Entity) for the year ended 30 June 2026:

(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 2026 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 2026 and for the year then ended:

- Statement by the Commissioner and Chief Financial Officer;
- Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- Statement of Financial Position;
- Statement of Changes in Equity;
- Cash Flow Statement;
- Administered Schedule of Comprehensive Income;
- Administered Schedule of Assets and Liabilities;
- Administered Reconciliation Schedule;
- Administered Cash Flow Statement; and
- Notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information 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 Australian Federal Police in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements for financial statement audits conducted by the Auditor-General and their delegates. These include the relevant independence requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) to the extent that they are not in conflict with the *Auditor-General Act 1997*. I have also fulfilled my other responsibilities in accordance with the Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Accountable Authority's responsibility for the financial statements

As the Accountable Authority of the Entity, the Commissioner 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 Commissioner is also responsible for such internal control as the Commissioner determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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In preparing the financial statements, the Commissioner 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 Commissioner 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.

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



Matthew Rigter

Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

17/09/2026

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Statement by the Commissioner and the Chief Financial Officer

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 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 Federal Police (AFP) will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.



Krissy Barrett APM
Commissioner

17 September 2026



Paul Wood
Chief Financial Officer

17 September 2026

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 30 June 2026

	Notes	Actual 2026 $'000	Actual 2025 $'000	Original budget[1] $'000	Variance $'000
NET COST OF SERVICES					
Expenses					
Employee benefits	1.1A	**1,323,296**	1,260,482	1,187,580	135,716
Suppliers	1.1B	**621,298**	591,256	672,296	(50,998)
Depreciation and amortisation	2.2A	**283,700**	290,268	265,763	17,937
Finance costs	1.1C	**44,546**	35,568	17,285	27,261
Write-down and impairment of other assets	1.1D	**2,490**	4,368	-	2,490
Grants		**6,104**	7,030	-	6,104
Other expenses		**3,181**	1,878	-	3,181
Total expenses		**2,284,615**	**2,190,850**	2,142,924	141,691
Own-source income					
Own-source revenue					
Revenue from contracts with customers		**469,133**	437,522	415,095	54,038
Other revenue		**3,533**	4,354	3,831	(298)
Total own-source revenue	1.2A	**472,666**	**441,876**	418,926	53,740
Gains					
Resources received free of charge		**36,969**	30,600	-	36,969
Gains from sale of assets		**160**	461	-	160
Other gains		**556**	622	13,608	(13,052)
Total gains	1.2B	**37,685**	**31,683**	13,608	24,077
Total own-source income		**510,351**	**473,559**	432,534	77,817
Net cost of services		**(1,774,264)**	**(1,717,291)**	(1,710,390)	(63,874)
Revenue from Australian Government	4.1A	**1,611,680**	1,551,158	1,552,291	59,389
Deficit attributable to the Australian Government		**(162,584)**	**(166,133)**	(158,099)	(4,485)
Other comprehensive loss					
Items not subject to subsequent reclassification to net cost of services					
Changes in asset revaluation reserve		**80,142**	(359)	-	80,142
Total other comprehensive income/(loss)		**80,142**	(359)	-	80,142
Total comprehensive loss		**(82,442)**	**(166,492)**	(158,099)	75,657

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

[1] The original budget is from the 2025–26 Portfolio Budget Statement (PBS) (unaudited).

Statement of comprehensive income (cont.)

for the year ended 30 June 2026

The following provides an explanation of the variance between the original budget figures as presented in the PBS 2025–26 and the 2025–26 actual result. The budget is not audited.

Explanations are provided for major budget variances only. The variances in the cash flow statement are interrelated with figures in the statement of comprehensive income and statement of financial position and consequently, are not separately explained.

The original budget as published in the PBS was amended by the Government as part of the Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements (PAES).

Departmental expenses

Portfolio Additional Estimates (PAES) provided additional funding ($81m) including measures for the Nuclear-Powered Submarine program, Government Response to the Antisemitic Bondi Terrorist Attack offset by additional budget saving measures ($21m). Own-source revenue has increased due to higher demand in criminal record checks, as well as increased policing services to the ACT and the Department of Defence. Resources received free of charge increased due to recording for the use of the Pinkenba Training facility.

Employee benefits expenses exceeded the original budget, largely due to increased staffing associated with additional funding for government initiatives received through PAES, as well as salary increases arising from the enterprise bargaining agreement.

Net cash operating result

The net cash operating result at Note 4.2 shows a surplus of $3.6m, which excludes depreciation of fixed assets and adjusts for the impacts of lease accounting.

Statement of financial position

as at 30 June 2026

	Notes	Actual 2026	Actual 2025	Original budget[1]	Variance
ASSETS		**$'000**	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	2.1A	**27,524**	27,345	35,642	(8,118)
Trade and other receivables	2.1B	**235,553**	206,423	174,233	61,320
Total financial assets		**263,077**	233,768	209,875	53,202
Non-financial assets					
Land and buildings	2.2A	**1,811,167**	1,611,242	1,616,183	194,984
Property, plant and equipment	2.2A	**274,210**	221,618	235,862	38,348
Intangibles	2.2A	**203,729**	179,149	178,048	25,681
Inventories		**13,588**	12,568	13,491	97
Prepayments		**64,334**	53,615	41,778	22,556
Total non-financial assets		**2,367,028**	2,078,192	2,085,362	281,666
Total assets		**2,630,105**	2,311,960	2,295,237	334,868
LIABILITIES					
Payables					
Suppliers		**98,907**	75,602	80,781	18,126
Other payables	2.3	**80,444**	62,058	55,505	24,939
Total payables		**179,351**	137,660	136,286	43,065
Interest-bearing liabilities					
Leases	2.4	**1,464,012**	1,315,248	1,335,038	128,974
Total interest-bearing liabilities		**1,464,012**	1,315,248	1,335,038	128,974
Provisions					
Employee provisions	3.1	**387,174**	376,860	335,287	51,887
Other provisions	2.5	**47,205**	41,732	36,517	10,688
Total provisions		**434,379**	418,592	371,804	62,575
Total liabilities		**2,077,742**	1,871,500	1,843,128	234,614
Net assets		**552,363**	440,460	452,109	100,254
EQUITY					
Contributed equity		**2,280,692**	2,086,350	2,232,633	48,059
Reserves		**285,520**	205,378	205,737	79,783
Accumulated deficit		**(2,013,849)**	(1,851,268)	(1,986,261)	(27,588)
Total equity		**552,363**	440,460	452,109	100,254

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

[1] The original budget is from the 2025–26 PBS (unaudited).

Statement of financial position (cont.)

as at 30 June 2026

The following provides an explanation of the variance between the original budget figures as presented in the PBS 2025–26 and the 2025–26 actual result. The budget is not audited.

Explanations are provided for major budget variances only. The variances in the cash flow statement are interrelated with figures disclosed in the statement of comprehensive income and statement of financial position and consequently are not separately explained.

The original budget as published in the PBS was amended by the Government as part of the Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements (PAES).

Departmental assets

Adjustments to the capital program budget were reflected in PAES through reduced additions to non-financial assets and corrections to the balance between tangible and intangible assets. The 2026 asset revaluation increased asset values by $82m, while new leases increased assets by $134m.

Departmental liabilities

Total liabilities largely increased due to new leases. Employee leave entitlements were impacted by increases in the enterprise agreement, and revised estimates including movements in the bond rate, the discount rate and revised oncost estimates

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 30 June 2026

	Actual 2026 $'000	Actual 2025 $'000	Original budget[1] $'000	Variance[2] $'000
CONTRIBUTED EQUITY				
Opening balance as at 1 July	**2,086,350**	1,966,905	2,097,269	(10,919)
Transactions with owners				
Contributions by owners				
Equity injection–appropriations	**121,262**	37,071	34,284	86,978
Departmental capital budget	**73,080**	82,374	101,080	(28,000)
Total transactions with owners	**194,342**	119,445	135,364	58,978
Closing balance as at 30 June	**2,280,692**	2,086,350	2,232,633	48,059
RETAINED EARNINGS				
Opening balance				
Opening balance carried forward from previous period	**(1,851,268)**	(1,685,132)	(1,828,162)	(23,106)
Adjustment for errors	**3**	(3)	-	3
Adjusted opening balance	**(1,851,265)**	(1,685,135)	(1,828,162)	(23,103)
Comprehensive income				
(Deficit) for the period	**(162,584)**	(166,133)	(158,099)	(4,485)
Total comprehensive loss	**(162,584)**	(166,133)	(158,099)	(4,485)
Closing balance as at 30 June	**(2,013,849)**	(1,851,268)	(1,986,261)	(27,588)
ASSET REVALUATION RESERVE				
Opening balance carried forward from previous period	**205,378**	205,737	205,737	(359)
Comprehensive loss				
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	**80,142**	(359)	-	80,142
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	**80,142**	(359)	-	80,142
Closing balance as at 30 June	**285,520**	205,378	205,737	79,783
TOTAL EQUITY	**552,363**	440,460	452,109	100,254

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

[1] The original budget is from the PBS 2025–26 (unaudited).

[2] The variance between the actual and original budgeted amount for 2025–26. Explanation of major variances in equity are consistent with those explained in relation to income, expenses, assets and liabilities.

Accounting policy

Equity injections

Amounts appropriated that are designated as 'equity injections' for a year (less any formal reductions) and Departmental Capital Budgets (DCBs) are recognised directly in contributed equity in that year.

Cash flow statement

for the year ended 30 June 2026

	Notes	Actual 2026	Actual 2025	Original budget[1]	Variance
Operating activities		**$'000**	$'000	$'000	$'000
Cash received					
Appropriations		**2,175,053**	2,042,692	1,962,029	213,024
Sales of goods and rendering of services		**492,016**	433,821	418,371	73,645
GST received		**70,611**	62,650	49,314	21,297
Other		**14,441**	16,969	555	13,886
Total cash received		**2,752,121**	2,556,132	2,430,269	321,852
Cash used					
Employees		**1,327,099**	1,236,763	1,187,580	139,519
Suppliers		**664,644**	633,479	708,002	(43,358)
Section 74 receipts transferred to the Official Public Account (OPA)		**577,096**	511,982	409,120	167,976
Interest payments on lease liabilities		**43,117**	34,170	17,285	25,832
Grant payments		**6,104**	7,030	-	6,104
Total cash used		**2,618,060**	2,423,424	2,321,987	296,073
Net cash received from operating activities		**134,061**	132,708	108,282	25,779
Investing activities					
Cash received					
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		**160**	461	-	160
Total cash received		**160**	461	-	160
Cash used					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		**113,284**	37,317	144,786	(31,502)
Purchase of land and buildings		**29,283**	37,856	-	29,283
Purchase of intangibles		**61,427**	56,218	-	61,427
Total cash used		**203,994**	131,391	144,786	59,208
Net cash used by investing activities		**(203,834)**	(130,930)	(144,786)	(59,048)
Financing activities					
Cash received					
Contributed equity		**104,756**	33,579	135,364	(30,608)
Departmental capital budget funding		**77,896**	70,747	-	77,896
Total cash received		**182,652**	104,326	135,364	47,288
Cash used					
Principal payments of lease liabilities		**112,700**	113,582	98,040	14,660
Total cash used		**112,700**	113,582	98,040	14,660
Net cash received from financing activities		**69,952**	(9,256)	37,324	32,628
Net increase in cash held		**179**	(7,478)	820	(641)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		**27,345**	34,823	34,822	(7,477)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	2.1A	**27,524**	27,345	35,642	(8,118)

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

[1] The original budget is from the PBS 2025–26 (unaudited).

Administered schedule of comprehensive income

for the year ended 30 June 2026	**Actual 2026 $'000**	Actual **2025** $'000	Original budget[1] $'000	Variance $'000
NET COST OF SERVICES				
Expenses				
Consultants and contractors	**1,004**	150	-	-
General and office	**16,242**	2,997	-	-
Grants	**3,989**	1,000	-	-
Infrastructure for other jurisdictions	**9,463**	-	-	-
Operational expenses	**3,533**	449	-	-
Police equipment for other jurisdictions[2]	**57,196**	32,037	-	-
Training	**1,956**	668	-	-
Travel	**9,785**	3,746	-	-
Total expenses	**103,168**	**41,047**	103,395	(227)
Income				
Non-taxation revenue				
Court fees, fines and penalties	**153**	2,176	-	-
Exhibits and seizures	**76**	259	-	-
Other income	**46**	10	-	-
Total non-taxation revenue	**275**	2,445	-	275
Net cost of services	**102,893**	38,602	103,395	(502)
Total comprehensive surplus/(deficit)	**(102,893)**	(38,602)	(103,395)	502

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

[1] The original budget is from the PBS 2025–26 (unaudited). A detailed breakdown by expense class is not included in the PBS.

[2] Police equipment for other jurisdictions is for items gifted to international police jurisdictions, which are not cost recovered.

Administered schedule of assets and liabilities

as at 30 June 2026	Actual 2026 $'000	Actual 2025 $'000	Original budget[1] $'000	Variance $'000
Assets				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	**-**	-	-	-
Receivable–GST from Australian Taxation Office	**368**	125	-	368
Receivable–Other	**-**	-	227	(227)
Total financial assets	**368**	125	227	141
Non-financial assets				
Prepayments	**-**	4,100	-	-
Total non-financial assets	**-**	4,100	-	-
Total assets administered on behalf of government	**368**	**4,225**	227	141
Liabilities				
Payables				
Suppliers[2]	**2,921**	4,042	-	2,921
Other payables	**8,666**	8,755	-	8,666
Total liabilities administered on behalf of government	**11,587**	**12,797**	-	11,587
Net liabilities	**(11,219)**	**(8,572)**	227	(11,446)

The above schedule should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes. All assets and liabilities are related to Outcome 1.

[1] The original budget is from the PBS 2025–26 (unaudited).

[2] Settlement is usually made within 7 days.

Administered reconciliation schedule

for the year ended 30 June 2026	Actual 2026 $'000	Actual 2025 $'000
Opening net liabilities as at 1 July	**(8,572)**	(121)
Net cost of services		
Income	**275**	2,445
Expenses	**(103,168)**	(41,047)
Total net cost of services	**(102,893)**	(38,602)
Transfers (to)/from Australian Government		
Appropriation transfers through the OPA		
Annual appropriations	**100,406**	32,606
Transfers to OPA	**(160)**	(2,455)
Total transfers from Australian Government	**100,246**	**30,151**
Closing net liabilities as at 30 June	**(11,219)**	**(8,572)**

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

Administered cash flow statement

for the year ended 30 June 2026	**Actual 2026**	Actual 2025	Original budget[1]	Variance
Operating activities	**$'000**	$'000	$'000	$'000
Cash received				
Court fees, fines and penalties	**153**	2,176	-	153
Exhibits and seizures	**76**	259	-	76
Other – income	**46**	10	-	46
Net GST received	**704**	263	-	704
Total cash received	**979**	2,708	7	972
Cash used				
Suppliers	**100,278**	32,606	103,395	(3,117)
GST paid	**947**	253	7	940
Total cash used	**101,225**	32,859	103,402	(2,177)
Net cash used by operating activities	**(100,246)**	(30,151)	(103,395)	3,149
Net (decrease) in cash held by the Commonwealth	**(100,246)**	(30,151)	(103,395)	3,149
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period	**-**	-	-	-
Cash from the OPA				
Appropriations	**100,406**	32,606	103,395	(2,989)
Cash to the OPA				
Appropriations	**(275)**	(2,445)	-	(275)
GST	**115**	(10)	-	115
Cash at the end of the reporting period	**-**	-	-	-

The above schedule should be read in conjunction with accompanying notes.

[1] The original budget is from the PBS 2025–26 (unaudited).

Overview

The AFP is an Australian Government controlled not-for-profit entity. As Australia's national policing agency, the AFP is a key member of the Australian law enforcement and national security community, leading policing efforts to keep Australians and Australian interests safe, both at home and overseas. This is delivered through the following outcomes:

Outcome 1: Reduce criminal and national security threats to Australia's collective economic and societal interests through cooperative national and international policing services, primarily focused on prevention, detection, disruption, investigation and prosecution of criminal activity.
Outcome 2: A safe and secure environment through policing activities on behalf of the Australian Capital Territory Government.
Outcome 3: Safeguarding Australians and Australian interests through the delivery of policing services primarily focused on protective services, aviation policing and international partnerships.

The continued existence of the AFP in its present form and with its present programs is dependent on government policy and on continuing funding by Parliament for the entity's administration and programs.

The AFP's activities contributing towards these outcomes are classified as either departmental or administered. Departmental activities involve the use of assets, liabilities, income and expenses controlled or incurred by the entity in its own right.

Administered activities involve the management or oversight by the entity, on behalf of the government, of items controlled or incurred by the government. The AFP conducts administered activities on behalf of the government supporting the objectives of Outcome 1, which is predominantly international development assistance.

Basis of preparation

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

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the:

a) *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015*
b) Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations – including simplified disclosures 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 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 and values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars unless otherwise specified.

New Australian Accounting Standards

Adoption of new Australian Accounting Standards requirements

New, revised and amending standards or interpretations that were issued prior to the sign-off date and are applicable to future reporting periods are not expected to have a future material impact on the AFP's financial statements.

Overview (cont.)

Significant accounting judgements and estimates

In applying the AFP's accounting policies, management has made a number of accounting judgements and applied estimates and assumptions to future events. Judgements and estimates that are significant to the financial statements are found within:

- Note 2.1 – Financial assets
- Note 2.2 – Non-financial assets
- Note 2.4 – Interest-bearing liabilities
- Note 2.5 – Other provisions
- Note 3.1 – Employee provisions

Taxation

The AFP is exempt from all forms of taxation except fringe benefits tax (FBT) and the goods and services tax (GST).

Reporting of administered activities

Administered revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and cash flows are disclosed in the administered schedules and related notes.

Except where otherwise stated below, administered items are accounted for on the same basis and using the same policies as for departmental items, including the application of Australian Accounting Standards. Administered items are presented on shaded blue background.

Administered cash transfers to and from the OPA
Revenue collected by the AFP for use by the government rather than the AFP is administered revenue. Collections are transferred to the OPA, which is by maintained the Department of Finance. Conversely, cash is drawn from the OPA to make payments under parliamentary appropriation on behalf of the government. These transfers to and from the OPA are adjustments to the administered cash held by the AFP on behalf of the government and reported as such in the administered cash flow statement and in the administered reconciliation schedule.

Events after the reporting period

Departmental

No significant events have occurred since the reporting date requiring disclosure in the financial statements.

Administered

No significant events have occurred since the reporting date requiring disclosure in the financial statements.

Note 1.1: Expenses

Note 1.1A: Employee benefits expense

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Wages and salaries	**931,033**	858,405
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	**120,378**	109,395
Defined benefit plans	**54,246**	55,081
Leave and other entitlements	**202,318**	222,906
Separation and redundancies	**311**	604
Other employee expenses	**15,010**	14,091
Total employee benefits expense	**1,323,296**	**1,260,482**

Note 1.1A: Accounting policy

AFP's employees are members of the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS), the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS), the PSS accumulation plan (PSSap) or a nominated superannuation fund. The CSS and PSS are defined benefit plans for the Australian Government. All other superannuation funds are accumulation plans (defined contribution plans).

The liability for defined benefits is recognised in the financial statements of the Australian Government and is settled by the Australian Government in due course. This liability is reported in the Department of Finance's administered schedules and notes. The AFP makes employer contributions to the employees' superannuation scheme at rates determined by an actuary to be sufficient to meet the current cost to the government. The AFP accounts for the contributions as if they were contributions to defined contribution plans. To be read in conjunction with Note 3.1 Employee provisions.

Note 1.1B: Supplier expenses

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Supplier expenses – goods and services		
Operational	**81,220**	75,067
Consultant and contractor services	**26,789**	35,671
Staff and recruitment	**40,944**	40,301
Communications and IT	**146,477**	126,521
Building and accommodation[1]	**94,906**	87,525
Travel	**51,267**	58,744
General and office[2]	**47,490**	43,031
Training	**18,658**	16,636
Vehicle expenses	**11,385**	10,647
Postage and freight	**3,726**	3,231
Total supplier expenses – goods and services	**522,862**	**497,374**
Supplier expenses – other		
Short-term and low-value leases	**9,697**	14,755
Workers compensation expenses	**88,691**	79,067
Other supplier expenses	**48**	60
Total supplier expenses – other	**98,436**	93,882
Total supplier expenses	**621,298**	591,256

[1] AFP recognised $23.458m resources received free of charge year to date 2025–26 for use of the Pinkenba Training facility (2025: $22.775m). Includes a Comcover premium offset of $5.806m ($5.583m was not recognised in 2025 and is not included in the comparatives).
[2] The value of audit services for the audit of the AFP financial statements amounted to $0.265m (2025: $0.265m). Other audit service fees, for the review of special purpose financial statements, amounted to $0.099m (2025: $0.096m).

Note 1.1: Expenses (cont.)

Note 1.1B: Accounting policy

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The AFP has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets (less than $10,000). The AFP recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Note 1.1C: Finance costs

	2026	2025
	$'000	$'000
Interest on lease liabilities	**43,117**	34,170
Unwinding of discount	**1,429**	1,398
Total finance costs	**44,546**	35,568

Finance costs are recognised as incurred.

Note 1.1D: Write-down and impairment of assets

	2026	2025
	$'000	$'000
Impairment on trade and other receivables	**1,377**	304
Impairment of buildings	**888**	2,614
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	**150**	175
Impairment of intangibles	**75**	1,275
Total write-down and impairment of assets	**2,490**	**4,368**

Note 1.2: Own-source revenue and gains

Note 1.2A: Revenue

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of goods	**182**	149
Rendering of services:		
Police services	**355,955**	332,446
Criminal record checks	**65,916**	56,681
Other services	**47,080**	48,246
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**469,133**	437,522
Other revenue	**3,533**	4,354
Total revenue	**472,666**	441,876

Note 1.2A: Accounting policy

The AFP primarily generates revenue from providing policing services to the ACT Government and other Commonwealth agencies. The AFP also generates revenue from performing criminal record checks, and training related to police services.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when the performance obligation has been met, either:

- at a point in time where the ownership or control of the goods or services is passed to the customer at a specific time (police services); or
- over time where the services are provided and consumed simultaneously (all other services).

The stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date is determined by reference to the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of the transaction which is only relevant to contracts with revenue recognised over time.

Note 1.2B: Gains

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Resources received free of charge		
Pinkenba Training Facility	**23,459**	22,775
Australian National Audit Office audit fee	**265**	265
ACT Policing legal services from ACT Government	**7,439**	7,560
ComCover premium offset[1]	**5,806**	-
Proceeds from sale of assets	**160**	461
Other gains	**556**	622
Total gains	**37,685**	**31,683**

[1] A Comcover premium offset of $5.583m was not recognised in 2025 and is not adjusted in the comparatives.

Note 1.2B: Gains accounting policy

Resources received free of charge

Resources received free of charge are recognised as gains when, and only when, a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. Use of those resources is recognised as an expense.

Sale of assets

Contributions of assets at no cost of acquisition, or for nominal consideration, are recognised as gains at their fair value when the asset qualifies for recognition, unless received from another government entity as a consequence of a restructuring of administrative arrangements.

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

Note 2.1: Financial assets

Note 2.1A: Cash and cash equivalents

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Cash in special accounts[1]	**13,071**	9,776
Cash on hand	**45**	47
Cash at bank	**5,758**	8,872
Cash – held by the OPA	**8,650**	8,650
Total cash and cash equivalents	**27,524**	27,345

[1]The closing balance of cash in special accounts does not include amounts held in trust: $62.537m in 2026 and $56.266m in 2025. See Note 4.3 Special accounts for more information.

Note 2.1A: Accounting policy

Cash is recognised at its nominal amount. Cash and cash equivalents includes:

a) cash on hand;
b) demand deposits in bank accounts with an original maturity of 3 months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value; and
c) cash in special accounts.

Note 2.1B: Trade and other receivables

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Goods and services receivable		
Goods and services receivable	**11,052**	16,763
Accrued revenue	**5,470**	10,586
Total goods and services receivables	**16,522**	27,349
Appropriations receivable		
- for ordinary services	**113,307**	99,584
- for equity projects	**74,783**	63,092
Total appropriations receivables	**188,090**	162,676
Other receivables		
GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	**9,656**	6,292
Comcare	**9,786**	2,814
Other	**12,699**	8,497
Total other receivables	**32,141**	17,603
Total trade and other receivables (gross)	**236,753**	207,628
Less: expected credit loss allowance	**(1,200)**	(1,205)
Total trade and other receivables (net)	**235,553**	206,423

Note 2.1B: Accounting policy

All trade receivables are expected to be recovered in less than 12 months. Credit terms for goods and services are 30 days (2025: 30 days). Receivables are held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows and measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method adjusted for any loss allowance.

Goods and services receivables are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period based on expected credit losses, using the general approach, which measures the loss allowance based on an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Note 2.2: Non-financial assets

Note 2.2A: Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment, and intangibles

	Land	Buildings	Leasehold improve-ments	Total land and buildings	Other property, plant and equipment	Intangible assets – computer software	Total non-financial assets
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
As at 1 July 2025							
Gross book value	4,250	1,874,607	396,063	2,274,920	394,507	397,213	3,066,640
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation	-	(565,467)	(98,211)	(663,678)	(172,889)	(218,064)	(1,054,631)
Total as at 1 July 2025	**4,250**	**1,309,140**	**297,852**	**1,611,242**	**221,618**	**179,149**	**2,012,009**
Additions							
Purchased or internally developed	40	11,095	43,900	55,035	90,592	66,285	211,912
Right-of-use assets	-	247,462	-	247,462	9,727	-	257,189
Assets not previously recognised	-	-	-	-	505	-	505
Revaluations recognised in other comprehensive income	15	19,746	37,406	57,167	25,235	-	82,402
Impairment recognised in net cost of services	-	(365)	(523)	(888)	(150)	(75)	(1,113)
Depreciation/amortisation	-	(7,962)	(44,553)	(52,515)	(56,226)	(41,738)	(150,479)
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	-	(119,189)	-	(119,189)	(14,032)	-	(133,221)
Other movements of right-of-use assets[1]	-	10,214	-	10,214	(312)	-	9,902
Reclassifications	(40)	(3,539)	6,218	2,639	(2,747)	108	-
Disposals:							-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total as at 30 June 2026	**4,265**	**1,466,602**	**340,300**	**1,811,167**	**274,210**	**203,729**	**2,289,106**
Total as at 30 June 2026 represented by							
Gross book value	4,265	1,999,242	340,300	2,343,807	309,308	461,186	3,114,301
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation	-	(532,640)	-	(532,640)	(35,098)	(257,457)	(825,195)
Total as at 30 June 2026	**4,265**	**1,466,602**	**340,300**	**1,811,167**	**274,210**	**203,729**	**2,289,106**
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets	**-**	**1,303,174**	**-**	**1,303,174**	**21,519**	**-**	**1,324,693**

[1]Other movements of right-of-use assets arise from lease modifications entered into during the financial year.

Capital commitments

As at 30 June 2026, the future minimum payments under non-cancellable contracts for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets amounted to $107.401m (2025: $47.538m).

Note 2.2: Non-financial assets (cont.)

Note 2.2B: Accounting policy

Assets are recorded at cost on acquisition except as stated below. The cost of acquisition includes the fair value of assets transferred in exchange and liabilities undertaken. Financial assets are initially measured at their fair value plus transaction costs where appropriate. Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised as assets and income at their fair value at the date of acquisition.

Asset recognition thresholds

Purchases of property, plant and equipment and intangibles are recognised initially at cost in the statement of financial position, except for purchases costing less than the following:

Asset class	Threshold
Land and buildings	$5,000
Property, plant and equipment	$5,000
Intangibles - purchased	$10,000
Intangibles - internally developed	$25,000

All asset purchases below these thresholds are expensed in the year of acquisition. Where assets cost less than the threshold and form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total, they are recognised as assets.

The initial cost of an asset includes an estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. This is particularly relevant to make good provisions in property leases taken up by the AFP where there exists an obligation to restore the property to its original condition. These costs are included in the value of the AFP's leasehold improvements with a corresponding provision for the make good recognised.

Assets under construction (AUC)

AUC are included in all asset classes in Note 2.2A except for land. AUC are initially recorded at acquisition cost. They include expenditure to date on various capital projects carried as AUC. AUC projects are reviewed annually for indicators of impairment and prior to rollout into service, the accumulated AUC balance is reviewed to ensure accurate capitalisation of built and purchased assets.

Leased right-of-use (ROU) assets

Leased ROU assets are capitalised at the commencement date of the lease and comprise of the initial lease liability amount, initial direct costs incurred when entering into the lease less any lease incentives received. These assets are accounted for as separate asset classes to corresponding assets owned outright, but included in the same column as the corresponding underlying assets would be presented if they were owned. Following initial application, an impairment review is undertaken for any right-of-use lease assets that show indicators of impairment and an impairment loss is recognised against any right-of-use lease asset that is impaired. Leased ROU assets continue to be measured at cost after initial recognition.

Note 2.2: Non-financial assets (cont.)

Note 2.2B: Accounting policy (cont.)

Key judgement

Reasonable certainty of option exercise in relation to ROU assets

The AFP enters into property lease arrangements for domestic and international offices, and residential premises. A significant number of these leases have options for the AFP to extend its ROU beyond the initial term. These option periods have been included in the measurement of the ROU asset and lease liability when management make the judgement that the option is reasonably certain to be exercised-based on historical experience and the importance of the underlying asset to AFP's operations, the availability of alternative assets, security considerations and other relevant requirements for each particular location.

Revaluations

Following initial recognition at cost, property, plant and equipment (excluding ROU assets) are carried at fair value less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Valuations are conducted with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amounts of assets do not differ materially from the assets' fair values as at the reporting date. The AFP has adopted a 3 - year revaluation cycle with a fair value assessment completed by a valuer (desktop review) at least once every 12 months to ensure there are no material differences.

A full valuation was completed by Acumentis in June 2026. Revaluations were conducted on all tangible assets, excluding those under construction.

Revaluation adjustments are made on a class basis. Any revaluation increment is credited to equity under the heading of asset revaluation surplus except to the extent that it reverses a previous revaluation decrement of the same asset class that was 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.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the asset restated to the revalued amount.

Key judgement

The valuation basis for each class of assets is as follows:

- land – fair value based on market value of similar properties
- buildings and leasehold improvements – depreciated replacement cost due where there is no active market for custom-built assets
- other property, plant and equipment – measured at market selling price for assets, unless a market does not exist. In these circumstances, depreciated replacement cost is applied.

Where possible, a market approach was used through examination of similar assets. Revaluations were conducted on the following basis.

Asset class	Valuation technique
Land	Market valuation
Buildings	Depreciation replacement cost and market valuation
Leasehold improvements	Depreciation replacement cost
Property, plant and equipment	Depreciation replacement cost and market valuation

Note 2.2: Non-financial assets (cont.)

Note 2.2B: Accounting policy (cont.)

Impairment and derecognition

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2026. 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. Where assets were no longer used by the AFP, these have been written down during the financial year.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Where the future economic benefit of an asset is not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate future cash flows, and the asset would be replaced if the AFP were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use.

The AFP's intangibles comprise of internally developed and externally acquired software for internal use. These assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation and amortisation expense

Depreciable property, plant and equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to the AFP, using the straight-line method of depreciation. Depreciation and amortisation rates have been applied to each class of asset based on the following useful lives.

Asset class	Useful lives
Buildings on freehold land	10 to 40 years
Buildings on leasehold land	4 to 60 years
Leasehold improvements	15 years or lease term
Other property, plant and equipment	1 to 30 years
Software assets	2 to 20 years

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.

Software is amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life.

The depreciation rates for ROU assets are based on the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the ROU asset or the end of the lease term.

Inventories

Inventory held by the AFP includes uniforms and other goods held for distribution.

During 2026, $4.691m of inventory was recognised as an expense (2025: $4.964m).

During 2026, no write-off and impairment losses of inventories were recognised in profit or loss (2025: nil).

Inventories held for distribution are valued at cost, adjusted for any loss of service potential.

Inventories acquired at no cost or nominal consideration are initially measured at current replacement cost at the date of acquisition. Items of inventory are annually evaluated. Items identified as damaged or obsolete are assumed to have no service potential and are recorded as a reduction to inventory and written off.

Note 2.3: Other payables

	2026	2025
	$'000	$'000
Wages and salaries	**44,106**	36,347
Superannuation	**6,152**	5,028
Unearned income	**30,000**	18,911
Other payables	**186**	1,772
Total other payables	**80,444**	**62,058**

Note 2.3: Accounting policy

Recognition and measurement of supplier and other payables: payables are carried at the amount owing to parties for goods and services provided, which is usually the invoice amount. Settlement is usually made within 7 days (2025: 7 days).

Note 2.4: Interest-bearing liabilities

	2026	2025
	$'000	$'000
Leases		
Lease liabilities: buildings	**1,442,159**	1,288,802
Lease liabilities: property, plant and equipment	**21,853**	26,446
Total interest-bearing liabilities	**1,464,012**	**1,315,248**

Total cash outflow for leases YTD 30 June 2026 was $155.821m, comprising $112.700m in principal repayments and $43.117m in interest payments (2025: $147.752m, comprising $113.582m in principal repayments and $34.170m in interest payments). Lease disclosures should be read in conjunction with accompanying Note 2.2 Non-financial assets.

Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Within 1 year	**155,950**	147,674
Between 1 and 5 years	**470,022**	487,468
More than 5 years	**1,602,979**	1,280,578
Total leases	**2,228,951**	**1,915,720**

The AFP in its capacity as lessee, leases office space, vehicles and other equipment. Variable lease payments, including market or index-related increases, are recognised in the measurement of lease liabilities when the change in future payments is known. Extension options that are assessed as reasonably certain are included in the measurement of lease liabilities.

Note 2.4: Accounting policy

For all new contracts entered into, the AFP considers whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'.

Once it has been determined that a contract is, or contains a lease, the lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determinable, or the department's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification to the lease. When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset or profit and loss, depending on the nature of the reassessment or modification.

Note 2.5: Other provisions

	Provision for restoration obligations $'000	Other provisions	Total other provisions
As at 1 July 2025	**36,632**	**5,100**	**41,732**
Additional provisions made	**2,923**	**-**	**2,923**
Amounts used	**(420)**	**-**	**(420)**
Adjustments	**-**	**(668)**	**(668)**
Amounts reversed	**(51)**	-	**(51)**
Revaluation	**2,260**	**-**	**2,260**
Unwinding of discount or change in discount rate	**1,429**	**-**	**1,429**
Total as at 30 June 2026	**42,773**	**4,432**	**47,205**

Note 2.5A: Accounting policy

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the AFP has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision, due to the unwinding of the discount or change in the discount rates, is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Provision for restoration obligations

The provision for restoration obligations relates to leased accommodation where the AFP is required to restore the premises upon termination of the lease. The original estimates for future costs associated with restoration obligations are determined by independent valuation and discounted to their present value. The original provisions are adjusted for changes in expected future cost and the discount rate.

The AFP has 49 (2025: 47) agreements for leases of premises that have provisions requiring the AFP to restore the premises to their original condition at the conclusion of the lease. The AFP has made a provision to reflect the present value of this obligation.

Note 3.1: Employee provisions

	2026	2025
	$'000	$'000
Leave	**383,116**	369,736
Underpayment of superannuation	**4,012**	7,078
Other	**46**	46
Total employee provisions	**387,174**	**376,860**

Note 3.1: Accounting policy

Recognition and measurement of employee benefits

Employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if there is a present legal obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Leave

The leave liabilities are annual and long service leave. The estimate of the present value of the liability takes into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation. The liabilities are calculated on the basis of employees' remuneration at the estimated salary rates that will be applied at the time the leave is taken, including the AFP's employer superannuation contribution rates, to the extent that the leave is likely to be taken during service rather than paid out on termination.
An actuarial review is performed every 3 years. A formal actuarial review was conducted in 2025.

Employee provisions

Employee provisions, due within 12 months of the end of the reporting period, are measured at their nominal amounts. The nominal amount is calculated with regard to the rates expected to be paid on settlement of the liability.

Employee provisions that are expected to be settled wholly beyond 12 months are long term (commonly long service leave), and are discounted to present value using market yields on the 10-year government bond rate.

Superannuation

The AFP's employees are members of the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS), the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS), the PSS accumulation plan (PSSap) or a nominated superannuation fund. The CSS and PSS are defined benefit plans for the Australian Government. All other superannuation funds are accumulation plans.

The liability for defined benefits is recognised in the financial statements of the Australian Government and is settled by the Australian Government in due course. This liability is reported in the Department of Finance's administered schedules and notes. The AFP makes employer contributions to the employees' superannuation scheme at rates determined by an actuary to be sufficient to meet the current cost to the government. The AFP accounts for the contributions as if they were contributions to defined contribution plans.

Underpayment of superannuation relates to unpaid employee entitlements for superannuation. An estimate of the associated cost was recognised in the opening balances for 2018–19, to the extent applicable to earlier years. Following clarification on inclusion of entitlements to superannuation, the provision is based on management's assessment of the range of potential outcomes taking into account independent advice. The estimate, as at 30 June 2026, reflects the updated assessment of the eligibility criteria when unpaid entitlements are calculated for each affected employee. The estimate of $4m as at 30 June 2026, reflects the last matters pending resolution from the original $86m provision.

Key estimate

Employee provisions that are expected to be settled beyond 12 months required management judgement and independent actuarial assessment of key assumptions, including, but not limited to:

- future salaries and wages increases;
- future on-cost rates;
- period of service and attrition; and
- discounted to present value using market yields on 10-year government bonds.

Note 3.2: Key management personnel remuneration

Key management personnel (KMP) are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the AFP. The AFP has determined the KMP to be the members of the Executive Leadership Committee, including any member who has acted for 30 days or more continuously. KMP remuneration is reported in the table below. Included are those who have acted in any of the above mentioned roles deemed as KMP or who have departed prior to the reporting date.

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Short-term employee benefits	2,960	2,747
Post-employment benefits	433	457
Other long-term employee benefits	63	66
Total key management personnel remuneration expenses[1]	**3,456**	3,270

[1] Employee benefits include vehicle costs, representation costs and financial advice allowance.

The total number of KMP included in the table above was 8 in 2026, including the outgoing Commissioner and 1 person acting in a management position (2025: 8, including 2 people acting in management positions). The number of key management personnel roles at 30 June 2026 was 6 (2025: 6 roles).

The above key management personnel remuneration excludes the remuneration and other benefits of the Portfolio Minister. The Portfolio Minister's remuneration and other benefits are set by the Remuneration Tribunal and are not paid by the entity.

Note 3.3: Related-party disclosures

The AFP is an Australian Government controlled entity. Related parties to this entity are KMP, including the Portfolio Minister and Executive, and other Australian Government entities.

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

Giving consideration to the above and to relationships with related entities, and transactions entered into during the reporting period by the AFP, it has been determined that there are no related-party transactions to be separately disclosed.

Note 4.1: Appropriations

Note 4.1A: Revenue from government

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Departmental appropriations	**1,611,680**	1,551,158
Total revenue from government	**1,611,680**	1,551,158

Note 4.1A: 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 AFP 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 4.1B: Annual and unspent appropriations

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Annual appropriations		
Opening unspent appropriation balance	**209,722**	149,419
Annual appropriation – operating[1]	**1,611,941**	1,556,230
Annual appropriation – capital budget[2]	**101,080**	108,239
Annual appropriation – equity injection	**121,262**	47,990
PGPA Act section 74 receipts	**577,096**	511,982
Total appropriation available	**2,621,101**	2,373,860
Appropriation applied (current and prior years)	**2,360,821**	2,164,138
Closing unspent appropriation balance	**260,280**	**209,722**
Balance comprises appropriations as follows:		
Appropriation Act (No. 2) – Equity Injection 2023–24	**9,865**	9,865
Appropriation Act (No. 3) – Operating 2023–24	**4,124**	4,124
Appropriation Act (No. 1) – Operating 2024–25	**-**	26,000
Appropriation Act (No. 1) – Capital Budget (DCB) – Non Operating – 2024–25	**25,865**	43,014
Appropriation Act (No. 3) – Operating 2024–25	**-**	71,859
Appropriation Act (No. 2) – Equity Injections 2024–25	**-**	42,503
Appropriation Act (No. 4) – Equity Injections 2024–25	**-**	3,440
Appropriation Supply Act (No. 1) – Operating 2025–26	**22,000**	-
Appropriation Supply Act (No. 1) – Capital Budget (DCB)– Non Operating – 2025–26	**12,333**	-
Appropriation Supply Act (No. 2) – Equity Injections 2025–26	**6,520**	-
Appropriation Act (No. 1) – Capital Budget (DCB) – Non Operating – 2025–26	**28,000**	-
Appropriation Act (No. 2) – Equity Injections 2025–26	**7,114**	-
Appropriation Act (No. 3) – Operating 2025–26	**89,843**	-
Appropriation Act (No. 4) – Equity Injections 2025–26	**48,815**	-
Appropriation - Cash on hand/at bank	**5,801**	8,917
Total unspent appropriation	**260,280**	209,722

[1] The following amounts are included in unspent appropriations as the amounts have not been formally reduced (by law). They have been reduced by permanent quarantine under section 51 of the PGPA Act, which constitutes a permanent loss of control. They are included in this note, but do not form part of the appropriation receivable balance at Note 2.1B:

- $4.124m – Appropriation Act (No. 3) – Operating 2023–24 (lapsing 1 July 2027)
- $9.865m – Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2023–24 (lapsing 1 July 2027)
- $25.865m – Appropriation Act (No. 1) – Departmental Capital Budget (DCB) 2024–25 (lapsing 1 July 2028)
- $28.000m – Appropriation Act (No. 1) – Departmental Capital Budget (DCB) 2025–26 (lapsing 1 July 2029)

[2] DCB is 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 4.1: Appropriations (cont.)

As at 30 June 2026, the AFP recognised a receivable at Note 2.1B of $1.464m to be received in 2026–27 for no-win no-loss supplementation for additional FBT expense related to living away from home allowance. In 2024–25 a receivable of $1.725m was recognised for FBT. The net impact of these movements is a decrease in revenue from government of $0.261m recognised in 2024–25 compared to the Appropriation Acts (No. 1,3,5).

Note 4.1C: Annual and unspent administered appropriations

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Opening unspent appropriation balance	**30,743**	4,791
Annual appropriation – operating[1]	**125,068**	58,568
Total available appropriation	**155,811**	63,359
Appropriation applied (current and prior years)	**100,406**	32,616
Closing unspent appropriation balance	**55,405**	**30,743**
Balance comprises appropriations as follows:		
Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2024–25	**16,314**	22,374
Appropriation Act (No. 3) 2024–25	**5,409**	8,369
Appropriation Supply Act (No. 1) 2025–26	**30,892**	-
Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2025–26	**743**	-
Appropriation Act (No. 3) 2025–26	**2,047**	-
Total unspent appropriation – ordinary annual services	**55,405**	**30,743**

All amounts are GST exclusive.

[1] The following amounts are included in unspent appropriations as the amounts have not been formally reduced (by law). They have been reduced by permanent quarantine under section 51 of the PGPA Act, which constitutes a permanent loss of control.

- $16.314m – Appropriation Act (No. 1) – Operating 2024–25 (lapsing 1 July 2028)
- $5.409m – Appropriation Act (No. 3) – Operating 2024–25 (lapsing 1 July 2028)

Note 4.2: Net cash appropriation arrangements

From 2010–11, the government introduced net cash appropriation arrangements whereby revenue appropriations for depreciation/amortisation expenses ceased. Entities now receive a separate capital budget provided through equity appropriations. Capital budgets are appropriated in the period when cash payment for capital expenditure is required.

The inclusion of depreciation/amortisation expenses related to ROU leased assets and the lease liability principal repayment amount reflects the cash impact on implementation of *AASB 16 Leases, and* it does not directly reflect a change in appropriation arrangements.

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Total comprehensive income/(loss) – as per the statement of comprehensive income	**(82,442)**	(166,492)
Plus: Depreciation/amortisation expenses not funded through appropriation (Departmental capital budget (DCB) or equity injection)[1]	**145,626**	154,334
Plus: Depreciation of right-of-use assets	**133,221**	131,681
Less: Principal repayments – leased assets	**(112,700)**	(113,592)
Movement in revaluation reserve	**(80,142)**	359
Net cash operating surplus/(deficit)	**3,563**	**6,290**

The net cash operating result for 2025–26 was a $3.6m surplus.

[1] The depreciation/amortisation expense per the statement of comprehensive income is $283.700m, including depreciation on right-of-use assets (2025: $290.268m). The amount presented above for this item has been reduced by $4.853m (2025: $4.253m), representing the depreciation/amortisation expense funded by the ACT Government for Outcome 2.

Note 4.3: Special accounts

The AFP has one special account that contains the receipt of monies temporarily held in trust or otherwise for the benefit of a person other than the Commonwealth, for the payment of monies in connection with services performed on behalf of other governments and non-agency bodies and for expenditure related to providing secretariat support in relation to the detection and prevention of money laundering in the Asia–Pacific region and carrying out activities that are incidental to this purpose.

Services for other entities and trust moneys account[1]	**2026**	2025
	$'000	$'000
Balance brought forward from previous year	**74,694**	78,534
Increases		
Appropriation credited to special account	**7,015**	4,826
Departmental receipts (AIPM[2] and APG[3])	**15,146**	12,034
Other receipts	**45,344**	41,417
Total increases	**67,505**	58,276
Available for payments	**142,199**	**136,810**
Decreases		
Departmental payments (AIPM and APG)	**(18,865)**	(17,787)
Other payments	**(39,074)**	(44,330)
Total decreases	**(57,939)**	(62,116)
Balance carried to next year and represented by:	**84,260**	74,694
Cash - held by the agency	**13,073**	9,778
Cash - held by the agency on trust	**62,537**	56,266
Cash - held in the OPA	**8,650**	8,650
Total balance carried to the next year	**84,260**	74,694

All amounts are GST exclusive.

[1] *Appropriation: Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013, section 78.*

Establishing Instrument: *PGPA Act Determination (Australian Federal Police SOETM Special Account 2021)* . Established 1 July 2021.

[2] *Accounting for the Australian Institute of Police Management*

The purpose of the Australian Institute of Police Management (AIPM) is to provide executive development and education services to Australian and Pacific police forces. The AIPM is hosted by the AFP. It also reports on its performance to a Board of Control that is comprised of police commissioners from Australia and New Zealand.

[3] *Accounting for the Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering*

The purpose of the Asia-Pacific Group (APG) on Money Laundering is to facilitate the adoption, implementation and enforcement of internationally accepted anti-money-laundering and anti-terrorist financing standards. The APG is hosted by the AFP. It also reports on its performance to the members of the APG.

The AIPM and APG operate within the corporate governance framework of the AFP, and the AFP's policies apply in all aspects of the AIPM's and APG's functions. All staff members are staff members of the AFP. The AIPM is partly funded from the AFP annual departmental appropriations. The AFP has effective control of the AIPM and APG and therefore, AIPM and APG transactions are consolidated into the financial statements of the AFP.

AIPM and APG transactions are contained within the special account, 'Services for other entities and trust moneys account', and within the AFP financial statements. As a special account, AIPM and APG funds can only be used for the purpose specified.

Note 4.4: Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognised in the statement of financial position but are reported in the notes. They may arise from uncertainty as to the existence of a liability or asset, or represent an asset or liability in respect of which the amount cannot be reliably measured. Contingent assets are disclosed when settlement is probable but not virtually certain and contingent liabilities are disclosed when settlement is greater than remote.

The AFP had no departmental contingent liabilities or contingent assets at 30 June 2026 (2025: nil).

The AFP had no administered contingent liabilities or contingent assets at 30 June 2026 (2025: nil).

Unquantifiable contingencies

The AFP has unquantifiable contingencies in relation to a potential underpayment of employee costs, resulting from interpretations of enterprise agreements and other employee arrangements. The quantum is indeterminate as the obligation is not considered probable.

If a matter prosecuted by the AFP is defended successfully, the court may order that the AFP meet certain costs incurred by the defence.

Any contingencies that may arise relating to compensation matters are covered by AFP's insurance providers, Comcare and Comcover.

If a matter is being litigated by the AFP and assets are restrained under the *Proceeds of Crime Act 1987* or the *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002,* the AFP gives an undertaking against potential damages caused to the person(s) whose assets have been restrained. If a proceeds of crime action is unsuccessful, damages may be awarded against the AFP, and cost orders may also be made against the AFP if a proceeds of crime action is unsuccessful. Costs awarded are met from the AFP or client organisations' annual appropriations. Damages may be covered by Comcover where Comcover assesses that the liability is covered by the AFP's insurance policy.

Although costs and damages may be awarded against the AFP from time to time, the AFP is unable to declare an estimate of liabilities not recognised or undertakings due to the uncertainty of the outcome of matters and particularly, due to the sensitivity of the information related to matters still before the courts.

Note 4.5: Current/non-current distinction for assets and liabilities

Note 4.5A: Departmental current/non-current distinction for assets and liabilities

	2026	2025
	$'000	$'000
Asset expected to be recovered in:		
No more than 12 months		
Cash and cash equivalents	**27,524**	27,345
Trade and other receivables	**235,553**	206,423
Inventories	**13,588**	12,568
Prepayments	**56,561**	45,406
Total no more than 12 months	**333,226**	291,742
More than 12 months		
Land and buildings	**1,811,167**	1,611,242
Property, plant and equipment	**274,210**	221,618
Intangibles	**203,729**	179,149
Prepayments	**7,773**	8,209
Total more than 12 months	**2,296,879**	2,020,218
Total assets	**2,630,105**	2,311,960
Liabilities expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months:		
Suppliers	**98,907**	75,602
Other payables	**80,444**	62,058
Leases	**117,116**	111,825
Employee provisions	**129,896**	120,737
Other provisions	**16,558**	6,559
Total no more than 12 months	**442,921**	376,781
More than 12 months		
Leases	**1,346,896**	1,203,423
Employee provisions	**257,278**	256,123
Other provisions	**30,647**	35,173
Total more than 12 months	**1,634,821**	1,494,719
Total liabilities	**2,077,742**	1,871,500

All administered assets and liabilities are expected to be settled in no more than 12 months.

Appendices

Appendix A: Professional standards and Australian Federal Police conduct issues

AFP Professional Standards is responsible for the development and maintenance of a robust and transparent framework to safeguard and strengthen the integrity of the AFP. It operates under Part V of the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979* (Cth) (AFP Act) to support the agency and its appointees through the AFP's integrity framework. The integrity framework is based on 5 key principles: prevention, detection, response, investigation and continuous improvement.

Complaints management

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

- Category 1 (minor management issues, customer service and performance issues)
- Category 2 (minor misconduct and inappropriate behaviour)
- Category 3 (serious misconduct)
- Category 4 (corruption).

If conduct would otherwise belong to more than one category, it is taken to belong to the higher or highest of those categories.

All complaints are triaged by the Workplace Issues and Complaints Resolution team (WICR), which also manages Category 1 and 2 complaints. WICR refers more serious matters, such as Category 3 and/or corruption allegations, to AFP Professional Standards for investigation.

All Category 3 matters are reported to the Commonwealth Ombudsman.

The AFP is required to refer Category 4 corruption matters that are categorised as serious and systemic to the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC).

The NACC has oversight over these matters and can choose to have them investigated by the:

- NACC
- NACC and the AFP jointly
- AFP, with NACC oversight or management
- AFP, without NACC oversight or management.

This report reflects Category 1 to Category 4 complaints that relate to appointees. The data for this report was extracted and accurate as at 1 July 2026. This data is subject to change as complaints are upgraded, downgraded, merged, allocated or reopened. The time series reflects data reported in previous annual reports and has not been updated to reflect current data.

Complaints may be withdrawn at the complainant's discretion at any time. In 2025–26, 15 complaints were withdrawn by complainants. Withdrawn complaints and their subsequent allegations are not categorised. If a complainant withdraws a single allegation within a complaint that was finalised with multiple allegations, the complaint and allegations are still categorised.

In 2025–26, 219 complaints, consisting of 456 allegations, were submitted. Compared to 2024–25 this is a 40% decrease in complaints, down from 362, and a 40% decrease in allegations, down from 763. Data does not include complaints or allegations submitted in 2025–26 that are undergoing initial assessment and triage.

In 2025–26, 297 complaints, consisting of 630 allegations, were finalised. Of the 630 allegations, 202 (32%) were established. This represents a 63% increase in the number of allegations found to be 'established' compared to 2024–25, when 124 of 639 finalised allegations (19%) were established.

Table A1 Category 3 and 4 case examples

Category 3	**Serious breach of the AFP Categories of Conduct – Provided false information/failure to report** A complaint was received by the AFP alleging an AFP appointee knowingly provided false and misleading information regarding their knowledge and associations with criminal entities and illicit drug use. The investigation established the appointee's conduct constituted a serious breach of section 3.4 of the AFP Categories of Conduct, which states an AFP appointee must behave in a way that upholds the AFP Core Values, and the integrity and good reputation of the AFP. The investigation also established the appointee's conduct constituted a serious breach of section 3.6 of the Categories of Conduct, which states an AFP appointee must disclose, and take reasonable steps to avoid, any conflict of interest (actual, perceived, or potential) connected to their AFP duties or employment. The AFP appointee's employment was terminated.
Category 4 (corruption)	A complaint was received alleging an AFP appointee had utilised their position to obtain discounts and free food items from various businesses. The conduct constitutes corrupt conduct as defined in section 8 of the *National Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2022* (Cth), being a staff member of a law enforcement agency engages in corrupt conduct if the staff member, while a staff member of the agency, engages in any conduct of a public official that constitutes, involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of abuse of the person's office as a public official. The appointee received a formal warning notice, was formally counselled by an Assistant Commissioner and was required to complete a one-page minute demonstrating the lessons learned.

Table A2 Allegations of conduct issues[1] recorded by category, 2022–23 to 2025–26[2]

	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26[3]
Category 1	74	127	100	33
Category 2	156	128	136	106
Category 3	136	291	473	268
Category 4 (corruption)	45	42	54	49
Total	**411**	**588**	**763**	**456**

1 Conduct allegations are individual issues identified within a complaint. Multiple allegations may be applied when 2 or more conduct issues are identified from information supplied by a complainant or when 2 or more members are subject to a complaint.
2 The time series reflects data reported in previous annual reports and has not been updated to reflect current data.
3 Data does not include complaints or allegations submitted in 2025–26 that are undergoing initial assessment and triage.

Table A3 Alleged complaints recorded by source, 2025–26

Source	Number of alleged complaints	Percentage
Member of the public	57	26.0%
Another AFP member	154	70.3%
Self-reported	8	3.7%
Total	**219**	

Table A4[1] Finalised conduct breaches by category and finding, 2025–26[2]

	Established	Not established	Conciliated informally[3]	Discretion not to proceed[4]	Total finalised
Category 1	6	7	4	41	58
Category 2	75	43		45	163
Category 3	114	155		98	367
Category 4 (corruption)	7	25		10	42
Total AFP	**202**	**230**	**4**	**194**	**630**
Percentage	32.1%	36.5%	0.6%	30.8%	

1 Includes finalised matters that were submitted prior to 2025–26.
2 Does not include complaints where all breaches were withdrawn.
3 Category 1 allegations may be finalised through informal resolution, pursuant to section 40SC of the AFP Act. One formal complaint, involving 4 Category 1 allegations, was resolved informally.
4 Section 40TF of the AFP Act sets out the circumstances under which the AFP Commissioner or delegate may decide to take no further action in relation to a conduct issue (discretion not to proceed). These circumstances include when appropriate action has already been taken, further investigation is determined to be not warranted or the alleged issue took place more than 12 months before reporting.

Table A5 Prohibited drug tests conducted, 2025–26

Category	Number
AFP drug testing program	1,946
Mandatory certain incident* testing	54
Total	**2,000**

* The term *certain incident* relates to an incident where a person is killed or seriously injured in an incident involving a motor vehicle or while in police custody, or a person is killed or seriously injured by a firearm discharging or physical force.

Table A6 Serious misconduct (Category 3/4) complaint outcomes, 2025–26

Sanction	Total applied
Formal warning	42
Formal counselling	54
Pay point reduction	1
Remedial action (includes training, lessons learnt, mentoring, not to undertake higher duties etc)	64
Resignation after service of Notice to Show Cause	14
Termination of employment	7

Note: In accordance with the AFP Act, more than one sanction can be applied to a subject appointee.

Table A7 Minor misconduct (Category 1/2) complaint outcomes, 2025–26

Sanction	Total applied
Formal warning	1
Counselling	4
Remedial action (includes training, lessons learnt, mentoring, not to undertake higher duties etc)	23

Note: In accordance with the AFP Act, more than one sanction can be applied to a subject appointee.

Appendix B: Staffing statistics and executive remuneration

Table B1 Employment arrangements for SES and non-SES employees, 2025–26

	SES	Non-SES	Total
Enterprise agreement	0	8,711	8,711
Individual SES contracts	95	0	95
Commonwealth Remuneration Tribunal	1	0	1

Note: The Executive Level enterprise agreement ceased operation from 8 December 2024, and the Australian Federal Police Enterprise Agreement 2024–2025 commenced on 9 December 2024.

Table B2 Salary ranges by employment classification*, 2025–26

Classification	Minimum ($)	Maximum ($)
SES	239,520	479,041
Executive Level	175,089	231,035
Technical specialist level 4	204,150	222,930
Technical specialist level 3	179,919	198,686
Technical specialist level 2	153,264	171,317
Technical specialist level 1	132,668	151,205
Band 8	132,185	143,883
Band 7	123,420	132,185
Band 6	111,861	123,420
Band 5	103,256	111,861
Band 4	87,836	103,256
Band 3	75,233	87,836
Band 2	64,754	75,233
Band 1	58,299	64,754

* The AFP Commissioner is remunerated consistent with the Remuneration Tribunal determination. For further details, see Table B14.

Table B3 Employees by sworn status, band level and gender, as at 30 June 2026

Base salary group														
Sworn status	Casual	Band 1	Band 2	Band 3	Band 4	Band 5	Band 6	Band 7	Band 8	Technical specialist	Executive Level	SES	Statutory office holder	Total
Police officer														
Female	2	0	118	254	83	242	73	129	24	0	30	20	3	978
Male	2	0	300	424	169	1,049	144	406	89	0	92	31	2	2,708
Non-binary	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Subtotal	**4**	**0**	**420**	**678**	**252**	**1,291**	**217**	**535**	**113**	**0**	**122**	**51**	**5**	**3,688**
Protective service officer														
Female	0	0	68	29	24	4	9	4	1	0	1	0	0	140
Male	0	0	396	109	209	49	23	44	14	0	5	0	0	848
Non-binary	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Subtotal	**0**	**0**	**467**	**138**	**233**	**53**	**32**	**48**	**15**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**992**
Unsworn staff														
Female	122	0	36	261	494	408	459	445	176	13	83	20	0	2,517
Male	196	0	23	155	244	189	285	236	125	71	58	20	0	1,603
Non-binary	1	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Subtotal	**319**	**0**	**59**	**419**	**741**	**598**	**744**	**681**	**301**	**84**	**141**	**40**	**0**	**4,127**
Total	**323**	**0**	**946**	**1,235**	**1,226**	**1,942**	**993**	**1,264**	**429**	**84**	**269**	**91**	**5**	**8,807**

Table B4 Ongoing employees by band level, 2025–26

	Male			Female			Non-binary			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total male	Full time	Part time	Total female	Full time	Part time	Total non-binary	
Statutory office holder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Executive Level	152	1	153	105	6	111	0	0	0	264
Technical specialist	70	0	70	11	2	13	0	0	0	83
Band 8	221	3	224	173	26	199	0	0	0	423
Band 7	677	8	685	483	91	574	0	0	0	1,259
Band 6	444	7	451	445	94	539	0	0	0	990
Band 5	1,267	15	1,282	558	92	650	1	0	1	1,933
Band 4	607	11	618	503	88	591	3	0	3	1,212
Band 3	678	10	688	497	44	541	2	1	3	1,232
Band 2	719	0	719	215	2	217	5	0	5	941
Band 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Casual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**4,835**	**55**	**4,890**	**2,990**	**445**	**3,435**	**11**	**1**	**12**	**8,337**

Table B5 Non-ongoing employees by band level, 2025–26

	Male			Female			Non-binary			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total male	Full time	Part time	Total female	Full time	Part time	Total non-binary	
Statutory office holder	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	5
SES	51	0	51	39	1	40	0	0	0	91
Executive Level	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	5
Technical specialist	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Band 8	4	0	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	6
Band 7	0	1	1	3	1	4	0	0	0	5
Band 6	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	3
Band 5	4	1	5	4	0	4	0	0	0	9
Band 4	4	0	4	10	0	10	0	0	0	14
Band 3	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
Band 2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	5
Band 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Casual	0	198	198	0	124	124	0	1	1	323
Total	**69**	**200**	**269**	**74**	**126**	**200**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**470**

Table B6 Ongoing employees by band level, 2024–25

	Male			Female			Non-binary			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total male	Full time	Part time	Total female	Full time	Part time	Total non-binary	
Statutory office holder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Executive Level	140	1	141	104	7	111	0	0	0	252
Technical specialist	54	1	55	8	2	10	0	0	0	65
Band 8	229	2	231	162	23	185	0	0	0	416
Band 7	590	9	599	429	86	515	0	0	0	1,114
Band 6	430	6	436	393	68	461	0	0	0	897
Band 5	1,036	13	1,049	535	94	629	2	0	2	1,680
Band 4	727	11	738	532	101	633	3	0	3	1,374
Band 3	777	9	786	493	33	526	3	0	3	1,315
Band 2	569		569	215	3	218	2	0	2	789
Band 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Casual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**4,552**	**52**	**4,604**	**2,871**	**417**	**3,288**	**10**	**0**	**10**	**7,902**

Table B7 Non-ongoing employees by band level, 2024–25

	Male			Female			Non-binary			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total male	Full time	Part time	Total female	Full time	Part time	Total non-binary	
Statutory office holder	3	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	1	5
SES	51	0	51	36	3	39	0	0	0	90
Executive Level	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	3
Technical specialist	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Band 8	5	0	5	4	0	4	0	0	0	9
Band 7	3	1	4	3	1	4	0	0	0	8
Band 6	2	0	2	3	1	4	0	0	0	6
Band 5	3	3	6	8	0	8	0	0	0	14
Band 4	4	1	5	9	0	9	0	0	0	14
Band 3	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
Band 2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	4
Band 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Casual	0	167	167	0	99	99	0	1	0	267
Total	**77**	**172**	**249**	**72**	**104**	**176**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**426**

Table B8 Ongoing employees by location, 2025–26

	Male			Female			Non-binary			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total male	Full time	Part time	Total female	Full time	Part time	Total non-binary	
NSW	807	12	819	328	43	371	3	0	3	1,193
Qld	481	2	483	260	43	303	0	0	0	786
SA	147	2	149	62	15	77	0	0	0	226
Tas	12	0	12	5	1	6	0	0	0	18
Vic	564	2	566	263	50	313	1	0	1	880
WA	339	2	341	124	12	136	1	0	1	478
ACT	2,261	35	2,296	1,853	278	2,131	6	1	7	4,434
NT	70	0	70	25	2	27	0	0	0	97
Commonwealth territories	20	0	20	7	1	8	0	0	0	28
Overseas	134	0	134	63	0	63	0	0	0	197
Total	**4,835**	**55**	**4,890**	**2,990**	**445**	**3,435**	**11**	**1**	**12**	**8,337**

Table B9 Non-ongoing employees by location, 2025–26

	Male			Female			Non-binary			Total
	Full time	Part time*	Total male	Full time	Part time*	Total female	Full time	Part time*	Total non-binary	
NSW	11	23	34	18	21	39	0	1	1	74
Qld	3	32	35	4	16	20	0	0	0	55
SA	2	5	7	2	3	5	0	0	0	12
Tas	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vic	4	9	13	5	7	12	0	0	0	25
WA	3	12	15	5	7	12	0	0	0	27
ACT	38	118	156	40	72	112	0	0	0	268
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commonwealth territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Total	**69**	**200**	**269**	**74**	**126**	**200**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**470**

* Casual employees are included in these figures.

Table B10 Ongoing employees by location, 2024–25

	Male			Female			Non-binary			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total male	Full time	Part time	Total female	Full time	Part time	Total non-binary	
NSW	736	11	747	327	32	359	3	0	3	1,109
Qld	409	2	411	227	34	261	0	0	0	672
SA	125	1	126	57	11	68	0	0	0	194
Tas	10	0	10	4	1	5	0	0	0	15
Vic	528	3	531	233	50	283	1	0	1	815
WA	278	0	278	92	8	100	0	0	0	378
ACT	2,254	35	2,289	1,840	279	2,119	6	0	6	4,414
NT	67	0	67	20	1	21	0	0	0	88
Commonwealth territories	20	0	20	9	1	10	0	0	0	30
Overseas	125	0	125	62	0	62	0	0	0	187
Total	**4,552**	**52**	**4,604**	**2,871**	**417**	**3,288**	**10**	**0**	**10**	**7,902**

Table B11 Non-ongoing employees by location, 2024–25

	Male			Female			Non-binary			Total
	Full time	Part time*	Total male	Full time	Part time*	Total female	Full time	Part time*	Total non-binary	
NSW	17	14	31	17	14	31	0	1	1	63
Qld	4	22	26	5	11	16	0	0	0	42
SA	1	3	4	2	4	6	0	0	0	10
Tas	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vic	5	9	14	6	7	13	0	0	0	27
WA	6	5	11	4	5	9	0	0	0	20
ACT	39	117	156	37	63	100	0	0	0	256
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commonwealth territories	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Overseas	5	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	6
Total	**77**	**172**	**249**	**71**	**104**	**175**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**426**

* Casual employees are included in these figures.

Table B12 First Nations employees, as at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2026

	2024–25	2025–26
Ongoing	206	233
Non-ongoing[1]	3	4
Total[2]	**209**	**237**

1 Non-ongoing includes casuals.
2 The number of First Nations employees are captured through a self-reporting mechanism in the AFP's human resources system.

Table B13 Employees with disability, as at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2026

	2024–25	2025–26
Ongoing	150	161
Non-ongoing[1]	5	7
Total[2]	**155**	**168**

1 Non-ongoing includes casuals.
2 The number of employees with disability are captured through a self-reporting mechanism in the AFP's human resources system.

Table B14 Remuneration for key management personnel, 2025–26

		Short-term benefits			Post-employment benefits	Other long-term benefits			
Name	Position title[1]	Base salary[2]	Bonuses	Other benefits and allowances[3]	Superannuation contributions[4]	Long service leave[5]	Other long-term benefits	Termination benefits[6]	Total remuneration[7]
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Reece P Kershaw[8]	Commissioner	169,278	–	–	25,007	4,140	–	–	198,425
Krissy Barrett[9]	Commissioner/ Deputy Commissioner National Security	743,437	–	3,115	71,008	16,182	–	–	833,742
Katherine Van Gurp	Chief Operating Officer	408,825	–	2,514	73,038	9,118	–	–	493,494
Scott Lee	Chief Police Officer for the ACT	360,508	–	19,094	71,665	8,719	–	–	459,986
Ian McCartney	Deputy Commissioner Capability	430,769	–	3,843	74,019	9,118	–	–	517,749
Hilda Sirec[10]	Deputy Commissioner National Security	198,449	–	16,651	26,501	4,228	–	–	245,829
Nigel Ryan[11]	Deputy Commissioner National Security	126,784	–	800	19,732	2,445	–	–	149,762
Lesa Gale	Deputy Commissioner Global Operations and Regional Security	455,749	–	20,788	72,041	9,118	–	–	557,696

1 The AFP has determined the key management personnel (KMP) to be the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners, Chief Police Officer, and Chief Operating Officer, and any other members of the AFP Executive Board. One individual acted in a KMP role for a period of 30 consecutive days or more.
2 Base salary includes salary paid and accrued, annual leave accrued and higher duties allowances.
3 Other benefits and allowances includes non-monetary benefits included in the Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) Return for the year ended 31 March 2026, such as the provision of motor vehicle benefits. It also includes a health and fitness allowance, and associated FBT.
4 For individuals in a defined contribution scheme (for example, Public Sector Superannuation Accumulation Plan (PSSap) and SuperChoice), superannuation includes superannuation contribution amounts. For individuals in a defined benefit scheme (for example, Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS) and Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS)), superannuation includes the relevant Notional Employer Contribution Rate and the Employer Productivity Superannuation Contribution.
5 Long service leave comprises the amount of leave accrued during the period.
6 Termination benefits are payments that may be made in relation to the cessation of a KMP position from the AFP.
7 Total remuneration is calculated on an accrual basis in accordance with AASB 119 *Employee Benefits* with the exception of superannuation and non-monetary benefits. This means that there are differences between remuneration determined by the Remuneration Tribunal and the remuneration disclosed in the table.
8 Ceased in the Commissioner role on 3 October 2025.
9 Commenced in the Commissioner role on 4 October 2025.
10 Includes remuneration while acting in, and subsequently appointed to, KMP role, for the period 5 January 2026 to 30 June 2026.
11 Includes remuneration while acting in KMP role for the period 15 September 2025 to 16 January 2026.

Table B15 Remuneration for senior executives, 2025–26

		Short-term benefits			Post-employment benefits	Other long-term benefits		Termination benefits	Total remuneration
Total remuneration bands	Number of senior executives[1]	Average base salary[2]	Average bonuses	Average other benefits and allowances[3]	Average superannuation contributions[4]	Average long service leave[5]	Average other long-term benefits	Average termination benefits[6]	Average total remuneration[7]
$0–$220,000	54	67,274	–	500	12,009	1,259	–	–	81,042
$220,001–$245,000	3	192,523	–	1,143	31,240	4,002	–	–	228,908
$245,001–$270,000	6	221,399	–	1,057	36,896	5,228	–	–	264,581
$270,001–$295,000	19	237,149	–	1,746	41,599	5,272	–	–	285,767
$295,001–$320,000	28	254,065	–	1,865	44,695	5,618	–	–	306,243
$320,001–$345,000	10	276,862	–	2,096	49,323	6,109	–	–	334,390
$345,001–$370,000	14	298,241	–	2,096	50,699	6,529	–	–	357,564
$370,001–$395,000	6	311,855	–	3,427	55,584	7,060	–	–	377,927
$395,001–$420,000	4	334,136	–	2,588	54,487	7,418	–	–	398,629
$420,001–$445,000	1	357,414	–	2,115	65,653	8,018	–	–	433,200

1 Senior executives comprise AFP employees declared Band 1, 2 or 3 senior executive in accordance with section 25 of the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979* (Cth) (AFP Act) who are not substantive KMP. Included are individuals who have acted in a Senior Executive Service (SES) role for a continuous period of 30 days or more. Details of SES employment arrangements can be found in Chapter 3.
2 Base salary includes salary paid and accrued, annual leave accrued and higher duties allowances.
3 Other benefits and allowances includes overseas living allowances, non-monetary benefits included in the FBT Return for the year ended 31 March 2026 such as the provision of motor vehicle benefits, accommodation and utilities whilst posted overseas, and associated FBT. Employees posted overseas reside in Commonwealth leased or owned residences at the expense of the AFP and the benefit value is not received by the individual as direct remuneration.
4 For individuals in a defined contribution scheme (for example, PSSap and SuperChoice), superannuation includes superannuation contribution amounts. For individuals in a defined benefit scheme (for example, PSS and CSS), superannuation includes the relevant Notional Employer Contribution Rate and the Employer Productivity Superannuation Contribution.
5 Long service leave comprises the amount of leave accrued.
6 Termination benefits are payments that may be made in relation to cessation of a position from the AFP.
7 Total remuneration is calculated on an accrual basis in accordance with AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*, with the exception of superannuation and non-monetary benefits.

Table B16 Remuneration for other highly paid staff, 2025–26

		Short-term benefits			Post-employment benefits	Other long-term benefits		Termination benefits	Total remuneration
Total remuneration bands	Number of other highly paid staff[1]	Average base salary[2]	Average bonuses	Average other benefits and allowance[3]	Average superannuation contribution[4]	Average long service leave[5]	Average other long-term benefits	Average termination benefits[6]	Average total remuneration[7]
$265,000–$270,000	24	227,008	–	622	36,495	4,017	–	–	268,142
$270,001–$295,000	56	237,430	–	724	36,829	4,102	–	–	279,085
$295,001–$320,000	10	260,077	–	211	40,726	3,494	–	–	304,509
$320,001–$345,000	5	223,720	–	–	98,824	2,890	–	–	325,434
$345,001–$370,000	1	274,809	–	40,096	36,820	5,259	–	–	356,985
$370,001–$395,000	1	320,681	–	2,115	49,117	5,055	–	–	376,969

1 Other highly paid staff include staff who are neither KMP nor substantive senior executives and whose total remuneration for the reporting period exceeds $265,000. Details of SES employment arrangements can be found in Chapter 3.
2 Base salary includes salary paid and accrued, annual leave accrued and higher duties allowances.
3 Other benefits and allowances includes overseas living allowances, non-monetary benefits included in the FBT Return for the year ended 31 March 2026, such as the provision of motor vehicle benefits, accommodation and utilities whilst posted overseas. It also includes associated FBT. Employees posted overseas reside in Commonwealth leased or owned residences at the expense of the AFP and the benefit value is not received by the individual as direct remuneration.
4 For individuals in a defined contribution scheme (for example, PSSap and SuperChoice), superannuation includes superannuation contribution amounts. For individuals in a defined benefit scheme (for example, PSS and CSS), superannuation includes the relevant Notional Employer Contribution Rate and the Employer Productivity Superannuation Contribution.
5 Long service leave comprises the amount of leave accrued.
6 Termination benefits are payments that may be made in relation to cessation of a position from the AFP.
7 Total remuneration is calculated on an accrual basis in accordance with AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*, with the exception of superannuation and non-monetary benefits.

Appendix C: Agency resource statement and resources for outcomes

Table C1 Agency resource statement, 2025–26

	Available appropriation[1]	Payments made[2]	Balance remaining
	$'000	$'000	$'000
	(a)	(b)	(a)–(b)
Departmental			
Annual appropriations – ordinary annual services[3]	2,387,507	(2,256,066)	131,441
Annual appropriations – other services – non-operating	167,205	(104,755)	62,450
Total departmental annual appropriations (c)	**2,554,712**	**(2,360,821)**	**193,891**
Total departmental special appropriations (d)	–	–	–
Opening balance – special accounts	18,428		
Special account receipts	22,161		
Payments made		(18,866)	
Total special accounts (e)	40,589	(18,866)	21,723
Less departmental appropriations drawn from annual/ special appropriations and credited to special accounts (f)	(22,161)	22,161	–
Total departmental resourcing (c+d+e-f)	**2,573,140**	**(2,357,526)**	**215,614**
Administered			
Annual appropriations – ordinary annual services	150,547	(116,865)	33,682
Total administered annual appropriations (g)	**150,547**	**(116,865)**	**33,682**
Total administered special appropriations (h)	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total administered resourcing (g+h)	**150,547**	**(116,865)**	**33,682**
Total resourcing and payments for AFP	**2,723,687**	**(2,474,391)**	**249,296**

1 Available appropriation includes section 74 relevant agency receipts, amounts accrued under funding arrangements and excludes amounts permanently quarantined under section 51 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (Cth) (PGPA Act).
2 Payments made includes lapsed appropriations.
3 Ordinary annual services includes appropriated amounts for the departmental capital budget. For accounting purposes this amount has been designated as 'contributions by owners'.

Table C2 Expenses for Outcome 1, 2025–26

Outcome 1: Reduce criminal and national security threats to Australia's collective economic and societal interests through cooperative national and international policing services, primarily focused on the prevention, detection, disruption, investigation and prosecution of criminal activity.	Budget[1] 2025–26 $'000 (a)	Actual expenses 2025–26 $'000 (b)	Variation 2025–26 $'000 (a)–(b)
Program 1.1: Federal Policing - Investigations			
Administered expenses			
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	4,642	2,063	2,579
Special appropriations			
PGPA Act (section 77)	50	–	50
Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriation[2]	923,117	973,776	(50,660)
Special accounts	17,345	22,161	(4,816)
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[3]	190,321	154,035	36,286
Total expenses for Outcome 1	**1,135,475**	**1,152,035**	**(16,560)**

1 Full-year budget, including any subsequent adjustment made to the 2025–26 Budget.
2 Departmental appropriation combines 'Ordinary annual services' and 'Revenue from independent sources (section 74)'.
3 Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year is made up of depreciation and amortisation expenses, excluding right-of-use assets, and resources received free of charge.

Table C3 Expenses for Outcome 2, 2025–26

Outcome 2: A safe and secure environment through policing activities on behalf of the Australian Capital Territory Government	Budget[1] 2025–26 $'000 (a)	Actual expenses 2025–26 $'000 (b)	Variation 2025–26 $'000 (a)–(b)
Program 2.1: ACT Community Policing			
Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriation[2]	224,091	258,561	(34,470)
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[3]	13,012	7,439	5,573
Total expenses for Outcome 2	**237,103**	**266,000**	**(28,897)**

1 Full-year budget, including any subsequent adjustment made to the 2025–26 Budget.
2 Departmental appropriation combines 'Ordinary annual services' and 'Revenue from independent sources (section 74)'.
3 Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year is made up of depreciation and amortisation expenses, excluding right-of-use assets, and resources received free of charge.

Table C4 Expenses for Outcome 3, 2025–26

Outcome 3: Safeguarding Australians and Australian interests through the delivery of policing services primarily focused on protective services, aviation policing and international missions	Budget[1] 2025–26 $'000 (a)	Actual expenses 2025–26 $'000 (b)	Variation 2025–26 $'000 (a)–(b)
Program 3.1: Specialist Protective Services			
Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriation[2]	552,923	559,109	(6,186)
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[3]	3,314	873	2,441
Total for Program 3.1	**556,237**	**559,982**	**(3,745)**
Program 3.2: International Police Assistance and External Territories			
Administered expenses			
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	120,426	101,105	19,321
Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriation[2]	260,862	234,634	26,228
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[3]	5,850	24,706	(18,856)
Total for Program 3.2	**387,138**	**360,445**	**26,693**
Program 3.3: AFP-Nuclear Powered Submarine Program			
Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriation[2]	54,649	48,934	5,715
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[3]	85	387	(302)
Total for Program 3.3	**54,734**	**49,321**	**5,413**
Outcome 3 totals by appropriation type			
Administered expenses			
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	120,426	101,105	19,321
Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriation[2]	868,434	842,677	25,757
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[3]	9,249	25,966	(16,717)
Total expenses for Outcome 3	**998,109**	**969,748**	**28,361**

1 Full-year budget, including any subsequent adjustment made to the 2025–26 Budget.
2 Departmental appropriation combines 'Ordinary annual services' and 'Revenue from independent sources (section 74)'.
3 Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year is made up of depreciation and amortisation expenses, excluding right-of-use assets, and resources received free of charge.

Appendix D: Corrections to previous annual reports

AFP Annual Report 2024–25 Appendix E: Climate statement

Page 144: These tables reflect any amendments, corrections, reconciliations or additional activity data submitted through the Emissions Reporting amendments process.

Table E2 Greenhouse gas emissions inventory – location-based method, 2024–25

Emission source	Scope 1 t CO_2-e	Scope 2 t CO_2-e	Scope 3 t CO_2-e	Total t CO_2-e
Electricity (location-based approach)	NA	19,170.42	1,597.60	20,768.02
Natural gas	1,405.59	NA	348.03	1,753.62
Solid waste	0	NA	1,009.96	1,009.96
Refrigerants[1]	0	NA	NA	–
Fleet and other vehicles	4,651.14	NA	1,159.38	5,810.52
Domestic commercial flights	0	NA	4,584.12	4,584.12
Domestic hire car	NA	NA	249.33	249.33
Domestic travel accommodation	NA	NA	2,254.47	2,254.47
Other energy	2,057.55	NA	683.06	2,740.61
Total t CO_2-e	**8,114.28**	**19,170.42**	**11,885.95**	**39,170.65**

Note: The table above presents emissions related to electricity usage using the location-based accounting method. CO_2-e = carbon dioxide equivalent.

1 Indicates optional emission source for 2024–25 emissions reporting.

Table E3 Electricity greenhouse gas emissions, 2024–25

Emission source	Scope 2 t CO_2-e	Scope 3 t CO_2-e	Total t CO_2-e	Electricity kWh
Electricity (location-based approach)	19,170.42	1,597.60	20,768.02	29,376,310.35
Market-based electricity emissions	8,379.64	1,137.98	9,517.62	10,345,226.17
Total renewable electricity consumed	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**19,031,084.19**
Renewable power percentage[1]	NA	NA	NA	5,345,019.67
Emission source	**Scope 2 t CO_2-e**	**Scope 3 t CO_2-e**	**Total t CO_2-e**	**Electricity kWh**
Jurisdictional renewable power percentage[2, 3]	NA	NA	NA	13,686,064.52
Green power[2]	NA	NA	NA	–
Large-scale generation certificates [2]	NA	NA	NA	–
Behind the meter solar[4]	NA	NA	NA	–

Note: The table above presents emissions related to electricity usage using both the location-based and the market-based accounting methods. CO_2-e = carbon dioxide equivalent. Electricity usage is measured in kilowatt hours (kWh).

1 Listed as Mandatory renewables in 2024–25 Annual Reports. The renewable power percentage (RPP) accounts for the portion of electricity used, from the grid, that falls within the Renewable Energy Target (RET).
2 Listed as Voluntary renewables in 2024–25 Annual Reports.
3 The Australian Capital Territory is currently the only state with a jurisdictional renewable power percentage (JRPP).
4 Reporting behind the meter solar consumption and/or production is optional. The quality of data is expected to improve over time as emissions reporting matures.

Appendix E: Commonwealth Climate Disclosure

AFP Climate Disclosure Report

Commonwealth Climate Disclosure is the Government's policy for Commonwealth entities to publicly disclose their exposure to climate risks and opportunities, as well as their action to manage them, delivering transparent and consistent climate disclosures to the Australian public.

Under the policy, non-corporate Commonwealth entities are required to complete climate disclosures. As a Tranche 2 entity, the AFP is required to include climate-related disclosures in our annual reporting suite from 2025–26. The AFP Climate Disclosure Report has been prepared in accordance with the Year 2 Reporting Provisions and is available on the AFP website **afp.gov.au** and on the Transparency Portal **transparency.gov.au**.

Appendix F: Initiatives in support of Working for Women: A Strategy for Gender Equality

In 2025–26 Australian Government departments are required to report on efforts to advance gender equality in the Australian community through their annual reports, in line with the **Working for Women: A Strategy for Gender Equality**. The strategy sets out 5 priority areas for action: gender-based violence; unpaid and paid care; economic equality and security; health; and leadership, representation and decision-making.

Although agencies such as the AFP are not required to report against the strategy the AFP has elected to report on its efforts in support of the Australian Government's gender equality objectives. The AFP's efforts contribute to priority 1, gender-based violence, reflecting the AFP's operational role in the ACT to prevent, disrupt and respond to violence against women and children. This work is undertaken in partnership with Commonwealth, state and territory agencies, industry and community stakeholders.

ACT Policing reports on gender-based violence through the domestic and family violence (DFV) lens. This is done through arrests, prosecution results, bail decisions, significant arrests and cases. This provides awareness to the ACT community of police stance and action in relation to gender-based violence, as well as the reporting options and avenues within the ACT.

The following case studies highlight ACT Policing initiatives that strengthened organisational capability to identify and respond to family violence and gender-based violence during 2025–26.

Case study: Enhanced Domestic and Family Violence Program

ACT Policing received $100,000 from the ACT Government in 2025–26 and partnered with Swinburne University to develop training on gender-based violence, family violence dynamics, victim centric and trauma informed responses, and coercive control. The training was designed to be practical, credible, and relevant to community policing in the ACT.

The Enhanced Domestic and Family Violence Program (EDFVP) Tier 1B has been delivered by experienced police officers with contemporary experience and knowledge investigating high-risk and complex DFV matters, supported by academic expertise. The program will be delivered to all current sworn members in ACT Policing. As at 3 July 2026, the program had been delivered to over 600 sworn ACT Policing members, as well as 30 officers from Canberra Airport and the AFP Learning and Development Command.

The EDFVP Tier 1B was also offered to relevant unsworn staff where DFV knowledge is relevant to their role, including victim liaison officers, intelligence officers and liaison staff from the ACT Policing Vulnerable Persons portfolio. As at 3 July 2026, more than 40 unsworn/professional staff have completed the program.

In 2026–27 the training modules will be part of baseline DFV training for ACT Policing recruits and an advanced program will be designed for specialist investigators.

Case study: HEAR Virtual Reality Training Program

In early 2026 ACT Policing participated in the HEAR (Honour, Enhance, Acknowledge, Recognise) Virtual Reality (VR) Training Program as part of a national roll-out to Australian policing jurisdictions. This commitment pre-dated the ACT Government's allocation of $100,000 for coercive control training and was offered at no cost to the ACT.

The training strengthens the skill set of ACT Policing sworn and relevant unsworn/professional staff in identifying and responding to gender-based violence in policing.

The Commonwealth, through the Attorney-General's Department (AGD) and Australian and New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency (ANZPAA), funded and developed nationally consistent DFV training for police, alongside jurisdiction-specific capability development. The HEAR Virtual Reality Training Program uplifts frontline police capability in responding to DFV and coercive control.

HEAR stands for:

- Honour victim-survivor's experiences
- Enhance police responses
- Acknowledge the impact of violence
- Recognise patterns of abuse.

The program provided short-form, immersive scenario-based learning through virtual reality. The learning outcomes for the program included:

- identifying and appropriately responding to coercive control as a pattern of behaviour, escalating violence, and technology-facilitated abuse
- applying a victim-centred and coercive control-informed, violence-informed lens to family, domestic and sexual violence policing practice
- recognising and correcting primary aggressor misidentification/collusive behaviours, including in non-physical DFV presentations
- engaging safely and respectfully with First Nations peoples' families and communities.

Case study: Establishment of a fourth Sexual Assault and Child Abuse Team

By increasing specialist investigative capacity for sexual violence and child abuse matters, this initiative strengthens access to victim-centred, trauma-informed and consistent police responses for victim-survivors, including women and children. It advances gender equality by improving the justice system's ability to respond to gender-based violence, support victim-survivors through the reporting and investigation process and hold perpetrators to account.

This business initiative supports ACT Policing's implementation of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response reforms and broader consolidation of domestic, family and sexual violence functions within Criminal Investigations. ACT Policing's committed to reprioritise 2025–26 funding to created 10 FTE positions, including 1 Sergeant and 9 Constables.

Case study: Development of the Sexual Offences and Child Abuse Program

The Sexual Offences and Child Abuse Program (SOCAP) was designed in 2025–26 to strengthen ACT Policing's specialist capability to investigate sexual offences and child abuse matters, with delivery planned for 2026–27. The program advances gender equality by supporting more victim-centred, trauma-informed and evidence-based police responses to gender-based violence, improving the justice system's ability to support victim-survivors and hold perpetrators to account.

The 10-day program covers police powers, evidence requirements, management of sexual offences and child abuse investigations, support services, decision-making and review of investigative practice.

The program is designed for delivery to specialist investigators of ACT Policing's Criminal Investigations' Sexual Offences and Child Abuse Teams. It supports the ACT Policing's work under the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response framework and related training uplift, and ongoing capability development in the response to sexual violence and child abuse.

Annexes

Annex A: National Witness Protection Program Annual Report 2025–26

Minister's introduction

I am pleased to submit the 2025–26 Annual Report on the operation of the National Witness Protection Program under the provisions of the *Witness Protection Act 1994* (Cth).

The report sets out the provisions of the legislation and relevant activity for the reporting period. The costs of the program are shown in the Appendix to this report.

This report has been prepared to provide as much detail as possible without prejudicing the effectiveness of the security of the National Witness Protection Program.

The Hon Tony Burke MP
Minister for Home Affairs

Introduction

The *Witness Protection Act 1994* (Cth) (the Act) provides the statutory basis for the National Witness Protection Program (NWPP). It commenced operation on 18 April 1995. The Act enables protection and assistance to be provided to witnesses who are assessed as being under significant threat.

General operations of the NWPP

The NWPP provides an environment in which participants can provide evidence in criminal trials that involve a significant degree of criminality at both the Commonwealth and state levels without fear of retribution. The majority of participants in the NWPP have been accepted into the program because of their involvement as witnesses in prosecutions relating to serious criminal matters.

As of 30 June 2026, the NWPP managed 21 witness protection operations, providing protection and assistance to 35 people.

One assessment continued from the previous year, 2 new assessments were conducted, 0 witness protection operations concluded, and 3 people voluntarily withdrew from the NWPP.

The Commissioner made no disclosures under section 27 of the Act during the reporting period.

Integrity and accountability of the NWPP

Safeguards in the Act help to ensure the integrity and accountability of the NWPP is maintained. Australian Federal Police (AFP) employees deployed to witness protection either hold, or occupy, designated positions that require national security clearance of Negative Vetting level 2.

NWPP employees are subject to AFP anti-corruption strategies, which include drug testing in accordance with section 40M of the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979* (Cth) (AFP Act).

The NWPP is subject to the AFP governance instrument framework, which includes auditing of financial and performance management processes and compliance with the Act.

Complaints and reviews of decisions

The protection of information relating to participants in the NWPP is of paramount concern. Therefore, decisions made under the Act are not subject to the *Administrative Decisions (Judicial Review) Act 1977* (Cth).

AFP employees who administer the NWPP are subject to the same obligations as other members of the AFP. If a complaint is received, it will be dealt with in accordance with the AFP Act. Complaints against officers may also be the subject of investigation by the Commonwealth Ombudsman under the *Ombudsman Act 1976* (Cth). In 2025–26 there were no Commonwealth Ombudsman investigations relating to the NWPP.

In 2025–26 the AFP Commissioner was not required to review any decisions, pursuant to section 18 of the Act, made by a Deputy Commissioner to remove a person from the program involuntarily.

Performance and effectiveness of the NWPP

Section 28 of the Act protects participants' identities during court proceedings. The court can hold parts of the proceedings in private or it can make suppression orders on the publication of the evidence. No suppression orders were required during the reporting period. The Commissioner was not required to enact further protections under section 27 or 27A of the Act.

Amendment to the Act and related matters

There were no legislative amendments to the Act during the reporting period.

Complementary witness protection legislation

The purpose of section 24 of the Act is to protect the integrity of key Commonwealth documents required to establish new identities for witnesses. All jurisdictions have enacted complementary legislation,[2] which has been declared 'complementary witness protection law' under section 3 of the Act. Signed section 24 arrangements are in place in all jurisdictions except Tasmania and the Northern Territory.

Financial arrangements

The NWPP is administered and operated by the AFP. Basic administration costs and the base salaries of AFP employees involved in witness protection activities are met from within the AFP budget.

By arrangement with the AFP, other agencies that have witnesses in the NWPP are responsible for costs, including those related to the security and subsistence needs of their witness and any operational expenses that the NWPP incurs. The AFP is responsible for costs of AFP-sponsored witnesses in the NWPP.

A table of costs for the NWPP for the previous 10 financial years is detailed in the Appendix to this report. The figures do not include salaries and overhead costs of administering the NWPP. Figures provided are correct as at 30 June 2026.

[2] New South Wales – *Witness Protection Act 1995*; Queensland – *Witness Protection Act 2000*; South Australia – *Witness Protection Act 1996*; Tasmania – *Witness Protection Act 2000*; Victoria – *Witness Protection Act 1991*; WA – *Witness Protection (Western Australia) Act 1996*; Australian Capital Territory – *Witness Protection Act 1996*; and Northern Territory – *Witness Protection (Northern Territory) Act 2002*.

Appendix: Expenditure

Table AA1 National Witness Protection Program expenditure, 2025–26

AFP expenditure on NWPP	$960,420.22
Less amounts recovered	$500,000.00
Total AFP expenditure on NWPP	**$460,420.22**

Table AA2 Total expenditure (before costs were recovered) in previous years

1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025	$804,408.16
1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024	$1,095,370.94
1 July 2022 – 30 June 2023	$1,387,904.12
1 July 2021 – 30 June 2022	$971,372.81
1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021	$1,331,931.45
1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020	$1,213,085.19
1 July 2018 – 30 June 2019	$1,093,071.32
1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018	$911,186.92
1 July 2016 – 30 June 2017	$1,000,069.17
1 July 2015 – 30 June 2016	$883,025.10

Annex B: Unexplained Wealth Investigations and Proceedings Annual Report 2025–26

Section 179U of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Cth)

Pursuant to section 179U of the *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002* (Cth) (POCA), the Australian Federal Police (AFP) provides the following information about unexplained wealth investigations and proceedings for the year ending 30 June 2026:

a. The AFP is not currently investigating any matters of which a likely outcome may, or will, be the initiation of proceedings under Part 2–6 of the POCA.

   The final decision regarding under which part of the POCA proceedings are commenced is made after an assessment of the investigation, completion of financial analysis, related legal considerations, and advice in accordance with paragraphs 4.2 and 4.7 of the *Legal Services Directions 2017* (Cth).

b. No new applications were made for:

   i. restraining orders under section 20A of the POCA

   ii. unexplained wealth orders.

   The AFP has no current proceedings before court seeking an unexplained wealth order under the POCA. The County Court of Victoria made an unexplained wealth order in the AFP's most recent proceeding under the unexplained wealth provisions, pursuant to section 179E of the POCA, on 27 May 2026. The relevant application for the unexplained wealth order was made before this reporting period.

c. There is no other information relating to the administration of these regulations.

Annex C: Delayed Notification Search Warrants Annual Report 2025–26

Section 3ZZFB of the Crimes Act 1914 (Cth)

Pursuant to section 3ZZFB of the *Crimes Act 1914* (Cth), the Australian Federal Police (AFP) provides the following information for the year ending 30 June 2026:

a. Nil applications for delayed notification search warrants were made in person by eligible officers of the agency.

b. Nil applications for delayed notification search warrants were made under section 3ZZBF by eligible officers of the agency.

c. Nil delayed notification search warrants were issued as a result of the application referred to in paragraph (a) relating to 'Other acts done in preparation for, or planning, terrorist acts' under section 101.6 the C*riminal Code Act 1995* (Cth).

d. Nil delayed notification search warrants were executed by an eligible officer of the agency.

e. Nil delayed notification search warrants were executed by an eligible officer of the agency under which:

    i. nil things were seized from the warrant premises

    ii. nil things were placed in substitution at the warrant premises for a seized thing

    iii. nil things were returned to, or retrieved from, the warrant premises, or

    iv. nil things were copied, photographed, recorded, marked, tagged, operated, printed, tested or sampled at the warrant premises.

There is no other information relating to delayed notification search warrants and the administration of Part IAAA of the *Crimes Act 1914* (Cth).

Annex D: Account Takeover Warrants Annual Report 2025–26

Section 3ZZVM of the Crimes Act 1914 (Cth)

Pursuant to section 3ZZVM of the *Crimes Act 1914* (Cth), the Australian Federal Police (AFP) provides the following information for the year ending 30 June 2026.

Subsection	Required details	Response
3ZZVM(1)(a)	Number of account takeover warrants (ATW) applications made by AFP law enforcement officers	4
3ZZVM(1)(b)	Number of ATW issued	6
3ZZVM(1)(c)	Number of ATW applications refused	Nil
3ZZVM(1)(d)	Number of ATW urgent applications made by AFP law enforcement officers	Nil
3ZZVM(1)(e)	Number of urgent applications that resulted in ATW being issued	Nil
3ZZVM(1)(f)	Number of urgent applications for ATW that were refused	Nil
3ZZVM(1)(g)	Number of ATW variations that were granted	Nil
3ZZVM(1)(h)	Number of ATW applications for variations that were refused	Nil
3ZZVM(1)(i)	Number of applications for emergency authorisations made by AFP law enforcement officers	Nil
3ZZVM(1)(j)	Number of emergency authorisations given	Nil
3ZZVM(1)(k)	Number of applications for emergency authorisations that were refused	Nil
3ZZVM(1)(l)	Number of applications for approval of the giving of emergency authorisations made by or on behalf of appropriate authorising officers of the AFP	Nil
3ZZVM(1)(m)	Number of applications for approval of the giving of emergency authorisations that were approved	Nil
3ZZVM(1)(n)	Number of applications for approval of the giving of emergency authorisations that were refused	Nil
3ZZVM(1)(o)	Types of relevant offences in respect of which ATW or emergency authorisations were sought by law enforcement officers of the AFP	80.2C(1), 474.22(1), 474.45B, 474.45C of the *Criminal Code Act 1995* (Cth)
3ZZVM(1)(p)	Number of arrests made on the basis (wholly or partly) of information obtained under ATW issued or emergency authorisations given	Nil

Subsection	Required details	Response
3ZZVM(1)(q)	Number of prosecutions for relevant offences that were commenced during the financial year in which information obtained under ATW or emergency authorisations was given in evidence	Nil
As above	Number of those prosecutions in which a person was found guilty	Nil

Annex E: Witness Identity Protection Certificates Annual Report 2025–26

Section 15MU(2) of the Crimes Act 1914 (Cth)

Pursuant to section 15MU(2) of the *Crimes Act 1914* (Cth), the Australian Federal Police (AFP) provides the following information for the year ending 30 June 2026:

a. The delegates of the Chief Officer of the AFP issued 237 Witness Identity Protection Certificates (WIPC).

b. The basis for each certificate issuance was:

   i. 18 were issued to protect the safety of an operative or other person

   ii. 219 were issued to prevent the prejudice of any current or future investigation

   iii. no WIPCs were issued to prevent any current or future activity relating to security.

c. Across the reporting period no operatives were required to provide their true identities to the presiding officer pursuant to section 15ML.

d. There were no proceedings in which leave or an order was made pursuant to section 15MM given for a party to lead or ask questions which may have disclosed an operative's true identity or where the operative lives.

e. No leave or order was given for joinder of a person as a respondent to proceedings pursuant to section 15MN.

f. There were no matters in which leave was given for an adjournment pursuant to section 15MP.

g. There was one WIPC cancelled pursuant to section 15MQ.

h. There were no proceedings in which the chief officer permitted a person to give information that disclosed or may have led to the disclosure of an operative's true identity or where they live pursuant to section 1.

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Reference Material

Annual report requirements

PGPA Rule reference	Description	Requirement	Page
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	iv
17AD(h)	**Aids to access**		
17AJ(a)	Table of contents	Mandatory	v
17AJ(b)	Alphabetical index	Mandatory	156
17AJ(c)	Glossary of abbreviations and acronyms	Mandatory	152
17AJ(d)	List of requirements	Mandatory	144
17AJ(e)	Details of contact officer	Mandatory	iii
17AJ(f)	Entity's website address	Mandatory	iii
17AJ(g)	Electronic address of report	Mandatory	iii
17AD(a)	**Review by accountable authority**		
17AD(a)	A review by the accountable authority of the entity	Mandatory	2
17AD(b)	**Overview of the entity**		
17AE(1)(a)(i)	A description of the role and functions of the entity	Mandatory	7
17AE(1)(a)(ii)	A description of the organisational structure of the entity	Mandatory	55
17AE(1)(a)(iii)	A description of the outcomes and programmes administered by the entity	Mandatory	9
17AE(1)(a)(iv)	A description of the purposes of the entity as included in corporate plan	Mandatory	7
17AE(1)(aa)(i)	Name of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority	Mandatory	iii

PGPA Rule reference	Description	Requirement	Page
17AE(1)(aa)(ii)	Position title of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority	Mandatory	iii
17AE(1)(aa)(iii)	Period as the accountable authority or member of the accountable authority within the reporting period	Mandatory	iii
17AE(1)(b)	An outline of the structure of the portfolio of the entity	Portfolio departments – mandatory	NA
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	NA
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	6
17AD(c)(ii)	**Report on financial performance**		
17AF(1)(a)	A discussion and analysis of the entity's financial performance	Mandatory	46
17AF(1)(b)	A table summarising the total resources and total payments of the entity	Mandatory	126
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	NA

PGPA Rule reference	Description	Requirement	Page
17AD(d)	**Management and accountability**		
	Corporate governance		
17AG(2)(a)	Information on compliance with section 10 (fraud and corruption systems)	Mandatory	iv
17AG(2)(b)(i)	A certification by accountable authority that fraud and corruption risk assessments have been conducted and fraud and corruption control plans have been prepared	Mandatory	iv
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 and corruption that meet the specific needs of the entity are in place	Mandatory	iv
17AG(2)(b)(iii)	A certification by accountable authority that all reasonable measures have been taken to deal appropriately with fraud and corruption relating to the entity	Mandatory	iv
17AG(2)(c)	An outline of structures and processes in place for the entity to implement principles and objectives of corporate governance	Mandatory	48
17AG(2)(d) – (e)	A statement of significant issues reported to Minister under paragraph 19(1)(e) of the Act that relates to non-compliance with Finance law and action taken to remedy non-compliance	If applicable, mandatory	NA
	Audit committee		
17AG(2A)(a)	A direct electronic address of the charter determining the functions of the entity's audit committee	Mandatory	50
17AG(2A)(b)	The name of each member of the entity's audit committee	Mandatory	50
17AG(2A)(c)	The qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience of each member of the entity's audit committee	Mandatory	50
17AG(2A)(d)	Information about the attendance of each member of the entity's audit committee at committee meetings	Mandatory	50
17AG(2A)(e)	The remuneration of each member of the entity's audit committee	Mandatory	50

PGPA Rule reference	Description	Requirement	Page
	External scrutiny		
17AG(3)	Information on the most significant developments in external scrutiny and the entity's response to the scrutiny	Mandatory	63
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	63
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	63
17AG(3)(c)	Information on any capability reviews on the entity that were released during the period	If applicable, mandatory	NA
	Management of human resources		
17AG(4)(a)	An assessment of the entity's effectiveness in managing and developing employees to achieve entity objectives	Mandatory	55
17AG(4)(aa)	Statistics on the entity's employees on an ongoing and non-ongoing basis, including the following: a) statistics on full time employees b) statistics on part time employees c) statistics on gender d) statistics on staff location	Mandatory	112
17AG(4)(b)	Statistics on the entity's APS employees on an ongoing and non-ongoing basis; including the following: • Statistics on staffing classification level • Statistics on full time employees • Statistics on part time employees • Statistics on gender • Statistics on staff location • Statistics on employees who identify as Indigenous	Mandatory	112

PGPA Rule reference	Description	Requirement	Page
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 *Public Service Act 1999*	Mandatory	56, 112
17AG(4)(c)(i)	Information on the number of SES and non-SES employees covered by agreements etc identified in paragraph 17AG(4)(c)	Mandatory	112
17AG(4)(c)(ii)	The salary ranges available for APS employees by classification level	Mandatory	112
17AG(4)(c)(iii)	A description of non-salary benefits provided to employees	Mandatory	57
17AG(4)(d)(i)	Information on the number of employees at each classification level who received performance pay	If applicable, mandatory	NA
17AG(4)(d)(ii)	Information on aggregate amounts of performance pay at each classification level	If applicable, mandatory	NA
17AG(4)(d)(iii)	Information on the average amount of performance payment, and range of such payments, at each classification level	If applicable, mandatory	NA
17AG(4)(d)(iv)	Information on aggregate amount of performance payments	If applicable, mandatory	NA
	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	NA
	Purchasing		
17AG(6)	An assessment of entity performance against the *Commonwealth Procurement Rules*	Mandatory	68

PGPA Rule reference	Description	Requirement	Page
	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	70
17AG(7)(b)	A statement that *"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]."*	Mandatory	70
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	70
17AG(7)(d)	A statement that *"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."*	Mandatory	70
	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	71
17AG(7A)(b)	A statement that "*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."*	Mandatory	71

PGPA Rule reference	Description	Requirement	Page
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	71
	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 Auditor-General 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	68
	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	70
	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	71
17AG(10)(b)	An outline of the ways in which the procurement practices of the entity support small and medium enterprises	Mandatory	71

PGPA Rule reference	Description	Requirement	Page
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	72
	Financial statements		
17AD(e)	Inclusion of the annual financial statements in accordance with subsection 43(4) of the Act	Mandatory	74
	Executive remuneration		
17AD(da)	Information about executive remuneration in accordance with Subdivision C of Division 3A of Part 2–3 of the Rule	Mandatory	122
17AD(f)	**Other mandatory information**		
17AH(1)(a)(i)	If the entity conducted advertising campaigns, a statement that *"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."*	If applicable, mandatory	NA
17AH(1)(a)(ii)	If the entity did not conduct advertising campaigns, a statement to that effect	If applicable, mandatory	66
17AH(1)(b)	A statement that *"Information on grants awarded by [name of entity] during [reporting period] is available at [address of entity's website]."*	If applicable, mandatory	72
17AH(1)(c)	Outline of mechanisms of disability reporting, including reference to website for further information	Mandatory	60
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	53
17AH(1)(e)	Correction of material errors in previous annual report	If applicable, mandatory	129
17AH(2)	Information required by other legislation	Mandatory	134

Abbreviations and acronyms

ABF	Australian Border Force
ACC	AFP Consultative Committee
ACCCE	Australian Centre to Counter Child Exploitation
ACIC	Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AFP	Australian Federal Police
AFP Act	*Australian Federal Police Act 1979* (Cth)
AHRC	Australian Human Rights Commission
AIPM	Australian Institute of Police Management
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
APM	Australian Police Medal
ARC	Audit and Risk Committee
ASD	Australian Signals Directorate
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASIO	Australian Security Intelligence Organisation
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
AUSTRAC	Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre
CAA	Confiscated Assets Account
CACT	Criminal Assets Confiscation Taskforce
CCD	Commonwealth Climate Disclosure
CDPP	Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions
CFI	Commissioner's Financial Instructions
CFIT	Counter Foreign Interference Taskforce
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CHOGM	Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting
CLC	Core Leadership Continuum

Abbreviations and acronyms (cont)

CPRs	Commonwealth Procurement Rules
CROMP	Climate Risk and Opportunity Management Plan
CSS	Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme
Cth	Commonwealth
DECD	Dedicated encrypted communication device
DHI	Drug Harm Index
DNSW	Delayed notification search warrant
EA	Enterprise Agreement 2024–2027
EFR	Estimated Financial Return
ESP	Environmentally Sustainable Procurement
FBT	Fringe Benefits Tax
FFOV	Families Free of Violence
FOI Act	*Freedom of Information Act 1982* (Cth)
FPF	Fiji Police Force
GST	Goods and services tax
HSI	United States Homeland Security Investigations
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning
IMS	Investigations Management Solution
Inc.	Inclusive
IPS	Information Publication Scheme
JPC3	Joint Policing Cybercrime Coordination Centre
KMP	Key Management Personnel
MP	Member of Parliament
NA	Not applicable
NABERS	National Australian Built Environment Rating System
NACC	National Anti-Corruption Commission
NAPP	Nauru–Australia Policing Partnership

Abbreviations and acronyms (cont)

NASC	National Anti-Scam Centre
NBI	Philippines National Bureau of Investigation
NMPCC	National Missing Persons Coordination Centre
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
NWPP	National Witness Protection Program
OMCG	Outlaw motorcycle gang
PBS	Portfolio Budget Statement
PGPA Act	*Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (Cth)
PGPA Rule	Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014
PICP	Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police
PIDT	Proactive Intervention and Diversion Teams
PNTL	Policia Nacional de Timor-Leste
POCA	*Proceeds of Crime Act 2002* (Cth)
PPSG	Pacific Police Support Group
PROMIS	Police Real-time Online Management Information System
PSM	Public Service Medal
PSS	Public Sector Superannuation
PSSap	Public Sector Superannuation Accumulation Plan
PTCN	Pacific Transnational Crime Network
Qld	Queensland
QPS	Queensland Police Service
RAPPP	Royal Solomon Islands Police Force and AFP Policing Partnership Program
RET	Renewable Energy Target
ROI	Return on investment
RPNGC	Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary
RPP	Renewable power percentage

Abbreviations and acronyms (cont)

RSIPF	Royal Solomon Islands Police Force
SA	South Australia
SAPP	Samoa–Australia Police Partnership
SES	Senior Executive Service
SIAF	Solomon Islands Assistance Force
SPPCS	Samoa Police, Prisons and Corrections Services
TAPP	Tonga–Australia Policing Partnership
Tas	Tasmania
TSOC	Transnational serious and organised crime
US	United States
VAPJP	Vanuatu Australia Police and Justice Program
Vic	Victoria
VPF	Vanuatu Police Force
WA	Western Australia
WAPF	Western Australia Police Force
WHS Act	*Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (Cth)
WIPC	Witness identity protection certificate

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