



AUSTRALIAN
**CRIMINAL
INTELLIGENCE
COMMISSION**

ANNUAL REPORT 2025-26

The Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission acknowledges the traditional owners and custodians of country throughout Australia and acknowledges their connection to land, sea and community. We pay our respects to the people, the cultures and the elders past, present and emerging.

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ACIC ANNUAL REPORT

2025–26

Letter of transmittal



AUSTRALIAN
**CRIMINAL
INTELLIGENCE
COMMISSION**

2 October 2026

The Hon Tony Burke MP
Minister for Home Affairs
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600

Dear Minister

I am pleased to present the annual report of the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC) for the year ending 30 June 2026.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with section 46 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act), which requires that you table the report in parliament.

The report outlines the ACIC's performance for 2025–26 and includes audited financial statements as required under section 43(4) of the PGPA Act.

The document also contains annual reports required under the *Crimes Act 1914*, covering:

- assumed identities, pursuant to section 15LD(1)
- witness identity protection certificates, pursuant to section 15MU(2).

I certify that I am satisfied that the ACIC has undertaken all appropriate fraud and corruption control measures as set out in section 10 of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014.

Yours sincerely

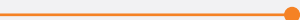
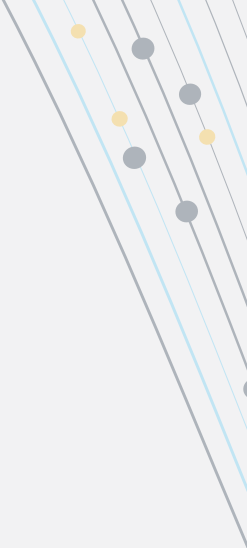
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'H Cook', is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Heather Cook
Chief Executive Officer
Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission

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SECTION 1:

AGENCY OVERVIEW

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Chief Executive Officer's review

I am pleased to present the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC) annual report for 2025–26.

Transforming Australia's criminal intelligence capability

During 2025–26, the agency completed implementation of its new intelligence operating model, prepared for enhanced oversight arrangements by the Inspector General of Intelligence and Security and the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security, and supported the development of a new legislative framework to strengthen Australia's criminal intelligence capability.

Australia's serious and organised crime environment has fundamentally changed since the ACIC's legislative framework was first established. Contemporary serious and organised crime threats are no longer confined to discrete crime types or identifiable criminal groups: they are diversified, converged and embedded across the fabric of Australian society. Responding effectively to these threats requires intelligence capabilities that can identify emerging risks earlier, provide greater insight into criminal activity, and enable coordinated response to the threat.

To support this, the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission Bill 2026 and the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (National Policing Information Charges) Bill 2026 were introduced into parliament in March. The proposed reforms seek to provide legislation, powers, authorising frameworks and oversight arrangements that better support the ACIC's role as a contemporary criminal intelligence agency.

This represents a significant milestone in the agency's history and its evolution as Australia's national criminal intelligence agency. The work undertaken over the past several years has strengthened the ACIC's foundations and better prepared the agency to meet the challenges of an increasingly complex criminal environment.

Strengthening the collective response to the serious and organised crime threat

Effectively countering serious and organised crime requires a coordinated national effort. During 2025–26, the ACIC strengthened partnerships across government, law enforcement, industry and the community to improve understanding of the threats facing Australia and support a more united response.

In November 2025, we published *Opening the Books*, which provided a public assessment of the scale, complexity and effects of serious and organised crime in Australia. The report was produced to increase public awareness of the threat and to share insights that can inform government, industry and community efforts to prevent and disrupt criminal activity.

The ACIC continued to work closely with domestic and international partners to support intelligence sharing, threat assessment and coordinated responses to emerging criminal risks. These partnerships remain critical to addressing criminal networks that operate across jurisdictions, exploit technology and target legitimate systems for criminal gain.

By improving public understanding of the threat environment and strengthening collaboration across sectors, the agency is helping to build a more informed, resilient and coordinated national response to serious and organised crime.

Enhancing community safety through national policing information systems and services

The ACIC enhanced community safety through its delivery of national policing information systems and services that enable criminal intelligence and policing information to be shared across jurisdictions, including the provision of nationally coordinated criminal history checks.

We continued to develop the National Criminal Intelligence System, working with partner agencies to facilitate their adoption of the technology that provides critical support to frontline police officers and other authorised users. The system was used by more than 55,000 users to conduct over 60 million searches during the year. It is trusted by law enforcement partners to provide a national view of criminal intelligence and information, enhancing officer and community safety.

Following the tragic events of 14 December 2025 at Bondi Beach, the ACIC has accelerated delivery of the Commonwealth components of the planned National Firearms Register, to ensure that jurisdictions will be able to integrate their registers as they become ready. As part of this accelerated program, we upgraded the National Firearms Identification Database to provide improved, nationally consistent firearms identification tools for police, firearm dealers and firearm owners, supporting safer communities and stronger law enforcement cooperation across jurisdictions.

The National Police Checking Service delivered more than 8 million checks in 2025–26, to inform administrative decisions for employment, Australian citizenship, appointment to positions of trust and a variety of licensing and registration schemes. The ACIC also delivered a pilot national continuous checking capability to further enhance community safety by delivering ongoing, near real-time monitoring of changes to the criminal history information of holders of Working With Children Checks and National Disability Insurance Scheme checks.

Looking ahead

In 2026–27, the ACIC will work with government as our legislative reform package progresses through parliamentary processes. We look forward to new legislation for the agency that modernises our powers, authorising frameworks and oversight arrangements. Subject to the bills' passage into law, implementation of the reforms will be a key focus for the agency. We will work with government, stakeholders and operational partners to ensure a smooth transition.

We will also hit a key milestone in supporting community and frontline police officer safety, with the Commonwealth components of the National Firearms Register to be delivered by the end of 2026, enabling states and territories to integrate their systems as they are ready.

As we head into the ACIC's 10th year as an agency, our mission is stronger than ever. The threat continues to evolve, and so do we, as we work with partners to contribute to the collective response to serious and organised crime.



Heather Cook
Chief Executive Officer
Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission

About us

The ACIC is Australia's national criminal intelligence agency. Our purpose is to protect Australia from serious crime threats by collecting, assessing and disseminating intelligence and policing information.

Roles and functions

The ACIC has 2 distinct roles:

- to collect, analyse and communicate intelligence relating to serious and organised crime impacting Australia, including where it has a transnational dimension
- to ensure that there are systems and services that enable criminal intelligence and policing information to be shared across jurisdictions, including the provision of nationally coordinated criminal history checks.

Legislative framework

Our legislative framework is established by the *Australian Crime Commission Act 2002* (ACC Act). Section 7 of the ACC Act defines our core functions, which are underpinned by supporting legislation in each state and territory.

The ACC Act provides us with intelligence-gathering and investigative powers and enables our use of specialised tools. It also assigns us our key roles in delivering and enhancing criminal intelligence, national policing information services, and nationally coordinated criminal history checks.

Portfolio

From 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026, the ACIC was part of the Home Affairs portfolio and reported to the Minister for Home Affairs.

The ACIC administered one portfolio outcome and one program in 2025–26, as set out in the *Attorney-General's Portfolio Budget Statements 2025–26*:

Outcome 1

To protect Australia from criminal threats through coordinating a strategic response and the collection, assessment and dissemination of intelligence and policing information.

Program 1.1 – Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission

The ACIC supports the protection of Australia from criminal threats through developing and coordinating innovative disruption strategies that disable or dismantle criminal groups. The ACIC, through Board-approved special investigations and special operations, collects, assesses and disseminates criminal intelligence to improve the national ability to respond to crime affecting Australia. The ACIC provides high-quality national policing information systems and services to Commonwealth and law enforcement partners and keeps the community safe through delivery of background checking services to support employment or entitlement decisions.

Accountability

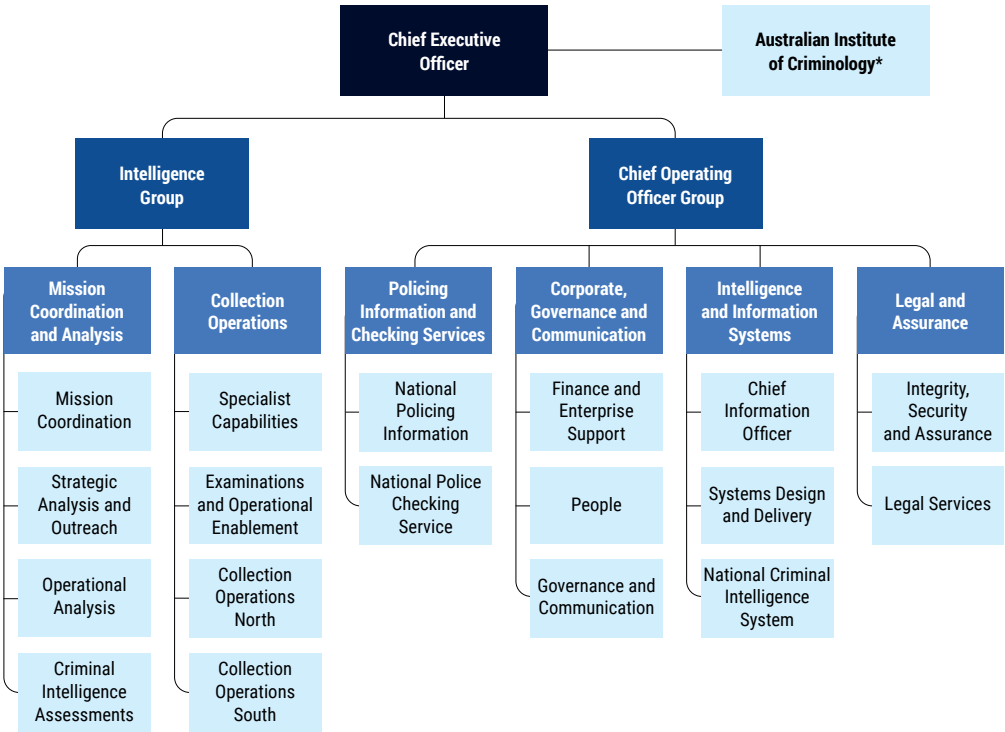
The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is the accountable authority of the ACIC under section 12 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act). Heather Cook was our CEO throughout 2025–26.

The ACC Act directs aspects of our accountability arrangements, including establishing and outlining the role of the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission Board. Further information on the board is available under 'External scrutiny' in section 3 of the report.

Structure

Figure 1.1 provides an outline of the structure of the ACIC at 30 June 2026.

Figure 1.1: Organisational structure at 30 June 2026



* The ACIC Chief Executive Officer is also Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology.

Relationships

The ACIC builds strong relationships to ensure that intelligence underpins Australia's fight against serious and organised crime.

Australian Institute of Criminology

The ACIC supports and works closely with the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC), to ensure that criminological research and evidence remain central to law enforcement's collective response to crime.

Our CEO is Director of the AIC, and the 2 agencies are co-located. While the AIC operates independently, its high-quality research is integral to our work.

Examiners

ACIC examiners are independent statutory officers appointed by the Governor-General to exercise the coercive powers set out in the ACC Act for the purpose of board-approved special ACIC operations and special ACIC investigations.

Four full-time examiners were active in 2025–26, based in Brisbane, Melbourne, Perth and Sydney.

Stakeholders

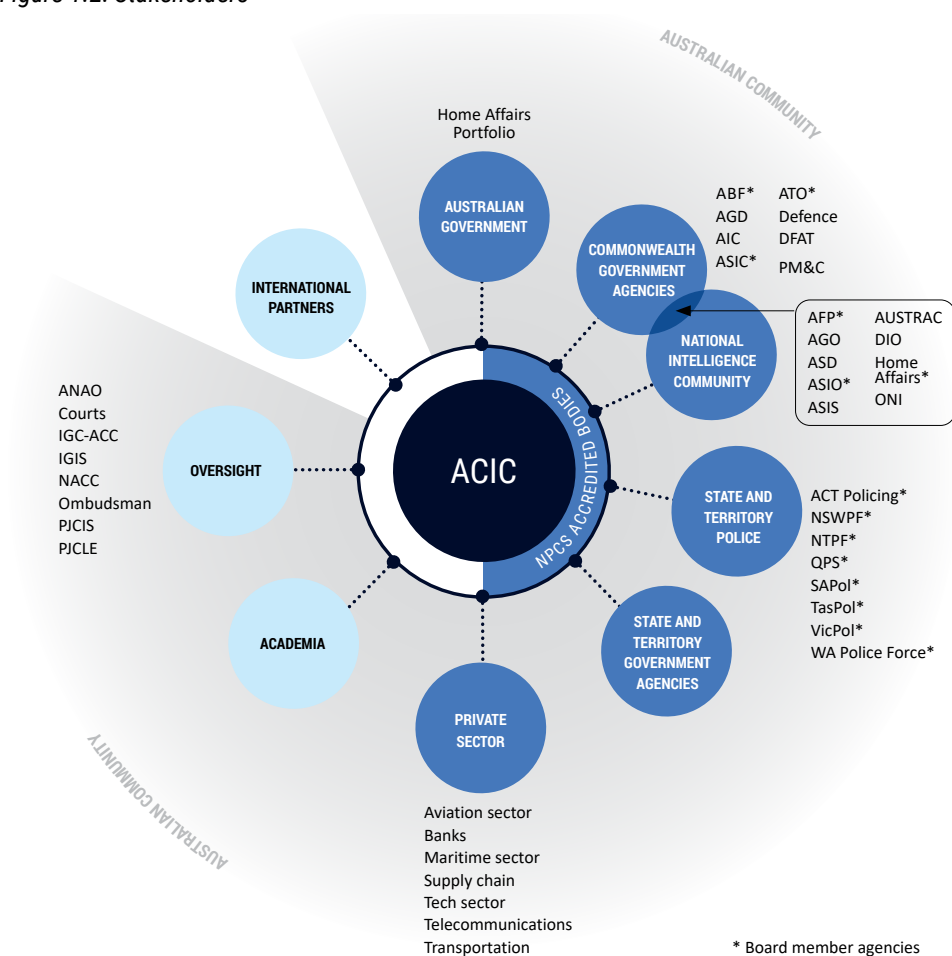
Reducing the impact of serious and organised crime involves cooperation across many government departments; intelligence, law enforcement and regulatory agencies; and other entities, in Australia and overseas. Effective engagement is critical.

We engage in a variety of forums, taskforces and multi-agency teams, and chair a variety of standing working groups and committees to build stronger national networks for cooperation and information exchange.

Outside of the apparatus of government, we also engage with the community, academia and the private sector to foster strong working relationships to combat serious and organised crime and minimise harm to the community.

Figure 1.2 illustrates the connections between our key stakeholder groups.

Figure 1.2: Stakeholders



ABF	Australian Border Force
ACT Policing	Australian Capital Territory Policing
AFP	Australian Federal Police
AGD	Attorney-General's Department
AGO	Australian Geospatial-Intelligence Organisation
AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
ASD	Australian Signals Directorate
ASIC	Australian Securities and Investments Commission
ASIO	Australian Security Intelligence Organisation
ASIS	Australian Secret Intelligence Service

ATO	Australian Taxation Office
AUSTRAC	Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre
Defence	Department of Defence
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DIO	Defence Intelligence Organisation
Home Affairs	Department of Home Affairs
IGC-ACC	Inter-Governmental Committee on the Australian Crime Commission
IGIS	Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security
NACC	National Anti-Corruption Commission

NPCS	National Police Checking Service
NSWPF	New South Wales Police Force
NTPF	Northern Territory Police Force
ONI	Office of National Intelligence
PJCIS	Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security
PJCLE	Parliamentary Joint Committee on Law Enforcement
PM&C	Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
QPS	Queensland Police Service
SAPol	South Australia Police
TasPol	Tasmania Police
VicPol	Victoria Police
WA Police Force	Western Australia Police Force

Australia's criminal environment

Serious and organised crime costs the Australian economy over \$82 billion per year, diverting funds and resources that could otherwise be used to support important government services and initiatives. It encompasses a proliferation of illicit activities that target and harm Australians and undermine Australian interests, such as our border integrity, economic prosperity, social cohesion, government revenue and services, public safety, domestic security, geopolitical interests and health.

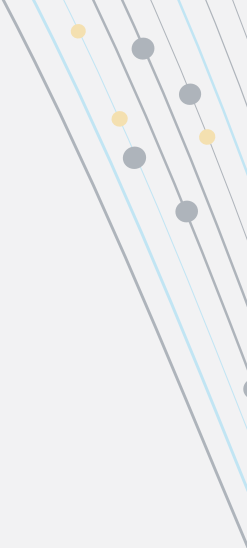
Developments in the serious and organised crime environment directly shape our intelligence collection priorities, strategies and challenges. Serious and organised crime actors are profit driven and increasingly globalised, collaborative and technically enabled. They are well funded and resourced, harnessing legitimate specialists and facilitators to help drive their operations and obfuscate their illegal activities. They are agile and seek opportunities to monitor and exploit technical developments to amplify their criminal capabilities and counter law enforcement agencies' efforts to disrupt their criminal activities.

Understanding criminal networks and how they operate, and identifying emerging threats, allows us to inform and support prevention and disruption actions. This intelligence-led approach creates a significantly more hostile operating environment for serious and organised crime actors.

- **Serious and organised crime threatens Australia's security and prosperity.** Criminal networks are global, technology-enabled and resilient. Serious and organised crime actors exploit growing uncertainty and instability in the realms of the economy, geopolitics, social cohesion and global conflict, focusing firmly on opportunities to derive profit at the expense of the security and wellbeing of the Australian community.
- **Serious criminal threats impact everyone.** Serious and organised crime actors are highly adept at using everyday systems and services to enable destructive, pervasive and complex illicit ventures. They make our communities less safe, create unfair competition for legitimate businesses and industries, exploit our most vulnerable people, and increase pressure on the economy and vital health and welfare services.
- **Criminals prioritise personal gain above all else.** The heads of criminal networks lead global organisations with all elements of their illicit business focused on maximising profits. These high-level criminals will go to great lengths to achieve their goals, regardless of traditional allegiances, geographic boundaries, or the harm they cause.
- **Serious and organised criminal enterprises are globalised and collaborative.** Even the highest-threat criminal enterprises have limitations to their reach and rely on the services, access and expertise of other criminals to succeed in their illicit ventures. More than ever, serious and organised crime groups are prioritising collaboration over competition.

- **Technology is expanding opportunities for criminals across every category of crime.** Criminals quickly adopt emerging and advanced technologies to enable and expand their business models. As Australians rely more heavily on online services and platforms, global opportunities for cybercrime, serious financial crime and victim-based crime expand. Our increasingly digital world gives criminals easier access to illicit commodities, digital currencies, specialist tools and expertise. Tools and methodologies are also commoditised by criminals across online forums and marketplaces.
- **Serious and organised criminals are operating and targeting Australia from offshore and online.** Many of Australia's highest-threat criminal actors reside offshore, coordinating their activities remotely and at a distance from the hands of Australian law enforcement. Operating online makes them even harder to detect and disrupt.
- **Criminal groups are enabled by insiders and professional facilitators.** Serious and organised crime networks rely on a range of skills to help conceal their activity and manage the profits of crime. Criminals exploit insiders in Australian supply chains, leveraging their access and knowledge to evade detection by law enforcement and border security. Professionals such as lawyers, accountants and real estate agents are also engaged (both wittingly and unwittingly) for their skills in masking and facilitating complex criminal activities.





• SECTION 2:

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE

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Annual performance statements

Statement by the accountable authority

As the accountable authority of the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC), I present the 2025–26 annual performance statements of the ACIC, as required under paragraph 39(1)(a) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act). The annual performance statements are based on properly maintained records, accurately reflect the performance of the ACIC, and comply with subsection 39(2) of the PGPA Act.

In accordance with subsection 16F of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014, these statements report on our performance for the 2025–26 financial year, assessed against the purpose, key activities and performance measures relevant to the ACIC published in the *Attorney-General's Portfolio Budget Statements 2025–26* and the *ACIC Corporate Plan 2025–26*.



Heather Cook

Chief Executive Officer

Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission

2 October 2026

Purpose and key activities

Our purpose is to protect Australia from serious criminal threats by collecting, assessing and disseminating intelligence and policing information. We do this through 2 key activities, as described in our Portfolio Budget Statements and Corporate Plan:

- **Key activity 1:** To collect, analyse and communicate intelligence relating to serious and organised crime impacting Australia, including where it has a transnational dimension
- **Key activity 2:** To ensure that there are systems and services that enable criminal intelligence and police information to be shared across jurisdictions, including the provision of nationally coordinated criminal history checks.

Performance measurement

In 2025–26, our performance framework is based on 2 key activities, 3 intended results and 6 performance measures. The full suite of measures is presented in the *ACIC Corporate Plan 2025–26* (pages 14 to 19).

Performance measure 5 aligns with portfolio performance measure 3.1, ‘Percentages of ACIC components for urgent checks and non-urgent checks that are delivered on time’, as presented in the *Attorney-General’s Portfolio Budget Statements 2025–26* (page 73).

We refined our performance framework in 2025–26, including by replacing performance criteria with key activities and intended results. The number of measures was reduced from 11 to 6, driven by ongoing internal changes influenced by the *Independent Review of the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission and associated Commonwealth law enforcement arrangements*.

The performance framework includes a combination of measures and associated targets in accordance with the ‘Measures of outputs, efficiency and effectiveness’ section of Australian Government Resource Management Guide 131 – *Developing performance measures*.

Overview of performance

In 2025–26, we achieved 3 of our 6 performance measures, and substantially achieved the other 3 measures, as shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Summary of 2025–26 performance results

KEY ACTIVITY 1 – INTELLIGENCE To collect, analyse and communicate intelligence relating to serious and organised crime impacting Australia, including where it has a transnational dimension.		
Intended result 1.1 The ACIC coordinates, collects, analyses and shares valuable criminal intelligence on transnational serious and organised crime threats to inform ACIC and partner operational and strategic policy responses, and regulatory and legislative reforms.		
Measure	Target	Result ^a
1. Percentage of stakeholders that requested an additional intelligence product disclosure	Percentage of stakeholders that requested an additional intelligence product disclosure is equal to or greater than 60%	Substantially achieved
2. ACIC intelligence insights and advice are impactful, informed and influential on partner operational or policy activities	Percentage of stakeholder survey respondents that deliver ‘agree’ or ‘strongly agree’ ratings is equal to or greater than 80%	Substantially achieved
KEY ACTIVITY 2 – NATIONAL POLICING INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND NATIONAL POLICE CHECKING SERVICE To ensure that there are systems and services that enable criminal intelligence and police information to be shared across jurisdictions, including the provision of nationally coordinated criminal history checks.		
Measure	Target	Result
Intended result 2.1 To ensure there are systems and services that enable criminal and policing information to be shared across jurisdictions.		
3. National system availability	Collective attainment of board benchmarks across all systems with a rating equal to or greater than ‘substantially met’	Achieved
4. Stakeholders agree or strongly agree that ACIC national policing information systems are of value to their work	Percentage of stakeholder survey respondents that deliver ‘agree’ or ‘strongly agree’ ratings is equal to or greater than 80%	Substantially achieved
Intended result 2.2 The ACIC coordinates the delivery of a risk-based, reliable and timely National Police Checking Service that adheres to regulatory requirements.		
5. Percentages of ACIC components for urgent checks and standard checks that are delivered on time	Equal to or greater than 95% of urgent checks are completed in 5 business days Equal to or greater than 95% of standard checks are completed in 10 business days	Achieved
6. The ACIC undertakes audits of accredited bodies and ensures their compliance with established timeframes	Equal to or greater than 10% of accredited bodies per financial year are subject to an audit or compliance check	Achieved

a For consistency across measures in the annual performance statements, all results are rated on a scale from ‘Not achieved’ to ‘Achieved’. For some measures, ‘achieved’ replaces ‘met’ as used in the terminology of the *ACIC Corporate Plan 2025–26*.

Key activity 1 – Intelligence

As Australia's national criminal intelligence agency, we collect, assess and disseminate criminal intelligence and policing information. Our unique, actionable and insightful intelligence on serious and organised crime threats impacting Australia plays a critical role in bringing together law enforcement, intelligence, regulatory and policy partners to build coordinated strategies to counter those threats.

We use a range of specialist capabilities to collect and analyse information to discover new criminal threats and to develop new insights about the criminal environment. Our criminal intelligence insights build awareness and influence strategies to harden the environment and create new opportunities to combat serious and organised crime.

Key activity 1 focuses on how we contribute to protecting Australia from serious and organised crime threats by collecting, analysing and communicating intelligence to inform partners' operational and strategic policy responses, and regulatory and legislative reforms.

In 2025–26, this activity had 2 performance measures, as shown in Table 2.1. Of those measures:

- Measure 1 was substantially achieved, as the percentage of stakeholders that requested additional intelligence product disclosures was 55.1%, against a target of 60%.

The outcome for measure 1 is underpinned by the ACIC's response to partner agency feedback to focus our reporting around a more defined set of intelligence priorities and an improvement in our tradecraft practices to better understand our partner agency intelligence needs and disseminate information accurately the first time.

- Measure 2 was substantially achieved, as 73% of stakeholders selected an 'agree' or 'strongly agree' rating in survey questions on the ACIC's intelligence insights and advice being impactful, informed and influential, against a target of 80%.

Survey responses for measure 2 demonstrate there is strong recognition that our intelligence is accurately targeted to current serious and organised crime priorities and provides insights into the threat environment. Some responses showed less agreement with the statements that ACIC intelligence impacts tangible outcomes and decisions in partner operational activities and policy, identifying areas for the ACIC to continue working with partners to achieve improvements. It was also recognised this measure was an area where the ACIC could improve its targeting of stakeholder questions.

Key activity 2 – National policing information systems and National Police Checking Service

National policing information systems allow authorised users to search holdings on diverse topics such as general policing information, vehicles of interest, DNA profiles and unidentified human remains. They provide relevant and timely information to support frontline 24/7 policing responses as well as specialist investigations. The information can help keep police officers and the community safe, and progress investigations supporting criminal justice outcomes.

The ACIC works with Australian police agencies and accredited bodies to deliver the National Police Checking Service. The National Police Checking Service allows people to apply for a nationally coordinated criminal history check, or 'police check', which is a point-in-time check often required when applying for employment, Australian citizenship, appointment to positions of trust, or a variety of licensing and registration schemes.

National policing information systems must be available and reliable, and meet the specific needs of users. For the National Police Checking Service to be effective, police checks must be delivered on time, and accredited bodies must comply with the agreement that controls their access to the National Police Checking Service Support System.

Key activity 2 focuses on ensuring that our systems and services remain available and reliable while meeting the specific needs of users. In 2025–26, this activity had 4 performance measures, as shown in Table 2.1, with the following outcomes:

- Measure 3 was achieved as all systems met their ACIC Board benchmarks for availability.
- The 80% target for measure 4 was substantially achieved, as 67% of stakeholders selected an ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ rating in survey questions on the ACIC’s national policing information systems being of value to their work.
- The 95% target for measure 5 was achieved, as 99.48% of urgent checks were completed in 5 business days and 98.39% of standard checks were completed in 10 business days.
- The 10% target for measure 6 was achieved, as 27.8% of accredited bodies were subject to an audit or compliance check during the financial year.

In summary, these results demonstrate that ACIC systems are functioning with minimal outages, delivering reliable access for our partners to information that is of value to their work, when they need it. We continue to complete police checks in a timely manner, even with an increase in requests year on year, and exceed our contractual obligations to ensure that our accredited bodies maintain National Police Checking Service compliance.

Performance in detail

Performance measure 1 – Percentage of stakeholders that requested an additional intelligence product disclosure

Assessment

Target	Percentage of stakeholders that requested an additional intelligence product disclosure is equal to or greater than 60%	
Result	55.1% of stakeholders – Substantially achieved	
Justification of result	This result can be attributed to improved tradecraft practices and a stronger understanding of partner agency intelligence needs.	
Methodology ^a	For the purposes of this measure, a ‘stakeholder’ is a partner agency that received initial and/or additional disseminations of ACIC products during the reporting period. An initial dissemination is the first time a finalised product is disseminated to partner agencies. Each partner agency is counted once in the total number of stakeholders, though an agency may receive many products during the reporting period. To calculate the percentage, the number of stakeholders that received additional disseminations in the financial year is divided by the total number of stakeholders.	
Data sources	Agency reporting database	
Measure type	Quantitative – Output	
Source	ACIC Corporate Plan 2025–26, page 15	
Assessment criteria	60% or more of stakeholders requested an additional intelligence product disclosure	Achieved
	30% to 59% of stakeholders requested an additional intelligence product disclosure	Substantially achieved
	15% to 29% of stakeholders requested an additional intelligence product disclosure	Partially achieved
	14% or less of stakeholders requested an additional intelligence product disclosure	Not achieved
Performance result over time	The previous version of this measure, expressed in terms of the number of additional disseminations, was substantially met in 2024–25, fully met in 2023–24 and not met in 2022–23. The measure is now expressed as the percentage of partners requesting an additional dissemination and was substantially achieved in 2025–26.	

^a The methodology has been revised since the 2025–26 Corporate Plan, to better align with the target. The terminology has been revised to clarify the meaning of ‘stakeholder’.

Analysis

We provided additional disseminations of our products to 55.1% of our partner agencies in 2025–26, justifying the result of ‘substantially achieved’. This was based on 239 partner agencies receiving an additional dissemination of an existing product, out of a total of 433 partner agencies that received new and existing products from the ACIC during 2025–26.

Disseminations are generated by ACIC staff who share intelligence products with relevant and interested agencies whose own work can benefit from the product insights. Additional disseminations occur when an ACIC product is shared with partner agencies that were not party to the original dissemination, and are a subset of the total disseminations figure.

In previous years, a higher volume of requests for additional disseminations was considered a demonstration of broader interest in ACIC intelligence products and a higher level of engagement with our partner agencies. We have since improved ACIC tradecraft practices to ensure that analysts have a better understanding of partner agencies with an interest in the subject matter we are reporting on, and subsequently we are more accurately sharing disseminations with partner agencies the first time.

Performance measure 2 – ACIC intelligence insights and advice are impactful, informed and influential on partner operational or policy activities

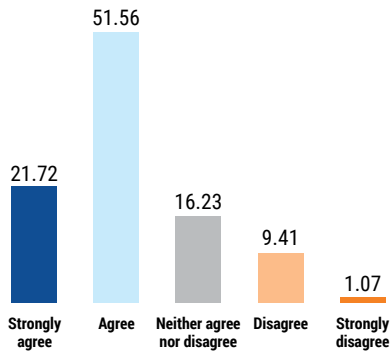
Assessment

Target	Percentage of stakeholder survey respondents that deliver ‘agree’ or ‘strongly agree’ ratings is equal to or greater than 80%	
Result	73% of respondents – Substantially achieved	
Justification of result	Strong positive results were most evident due to ACIC intelligence being disseminated accurately, targeting current serious and organised crime priorities and providing insights into the current, emerging and future criminal threat environment. Areas for improvement include ensuring that partners can use ACIC intelligence to reach tangible operational outcomes and policy or legislative development and/or reform.	
Methodology	An anonymous survey was undertaken by an external consultant to ensure that responses are representative and results are objective, independent and unbiased. The survey sought responses from 140 individuals from national and international stakeholders who had substantial interactions with the ACIC and its products. The stakeholder list and weightings were provided by operational areas and cleared to CEO level. The survey was used to seek stakeholders’ views about the impact and value of ACIC products, analysis and advice in informing operational activity and policy. Positive responses are ‘agree’ or ‘strongly agree’, within the survey’s 5-point rating scale. The result was calculated using the average percentage of survey respondents who provide ratings of ‘agree’ or ‘strongly agree’ across 12 statements in question 7 of the survey. The survey question received valid responses from 39 stakeholders, giving a response rate of 28%.	
Data sources	Survey application	
Measure type	Quantitative – Effectiveness	
Source	ACIC Corporate Plan 2025–26, page 16	
Assessment criteria	80% to 100% of respondents agree or strongly agree	Achieved
	66% to 79% of respondents agree or strongly agree	Substantially achieved
	25% to 65% of respondents agree or strongly agree	Partially achieved
	Equal to or less than 24% of respondents agree or strongly agree	Not achieved
Performance result over time	Measures 1.4 and 1.5 from 2024–25 have been combined into the new measure 2, which emphasises our products’ quality and ability to inform partners’ work. Over several years, we have used surveys to seek stakeholders’ opinions on the quality of the intelligence that the ACIC provides. However, due to changes in survey methodology, the results are not directly comparable between years. A robust framework for the stakeholder survey was established during 2025–26, and the results from this year’s survey will provide the baseline for consistent comparison in future years.	

Analysis

The target for this measure was substantially achieved, with an average of 73% of survey respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing to the suite of statements on ACIC insights and advice being impactful, informed and influential on partner operational or policy activities (see Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1: Responses to measure 2 survey question, by proportion of stakeholder survey respondents, 2025–26 (%)



Note: Question 7 of the stakeholder survey asked ‘Thinking about ACIC intelligence that you have used in 2025–26, please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements’. These are results across 12 statements, representing 39 respondents.

Due to the rounding down of decimal figures, the above data does not equal 100%.

Table 2.2 provides details of the stakeholder responses to each statement, and demonstrates that respondents reported strong agreement that:

- intelligence was supported by relevant information and data (86%)
- the ACIC considered the views of relevant stakeholders and experts (80%)
- intelligence was disseminated to the right people or areas within their organisation (91%), was targeted to their current serious and organised crime priorities (96%), and provided insights into the current, emerging and future criminal threat environment (89%).

Stakeholders showed positive agreement above 70% for 9 of the 12 statements.

Table 2.2: Detailed responses to question 7 of stakeholder survey, 2025–26 (%)

Question component	Statement on ACIC intelligence	Strongly agree and agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Strongly disagree or disagree
7a	Was supported by relevant information and data	86	10	4
7b	Was enhanced by the ACIC's unique capabilities	79	12	9
7c	Where applicable, considered the views of relevant stakeholders and experts	80	7	13
7d	Was disseminated to the right people or areas within your organisation	91	9	0
7e	Was targeted to your current serious and organised crime priorities	96	4	0
7f	Provided insights into the current, emerging and future criminal threat environment	89	3	8
7g	Was timely	79	4	18
7h	Was actionable	74	11	15
7i	Resulted in decisions by your organisation that were informed by ACIC intelligence	60	24	16
7j	Supported the achievement of objectives for the government and/or your organisation	73	23	4
7k	Led to tangible outcomes in policy or legislative development and/or reform	24	54	22
7l	Led to tangible operational outcomes	47	35	18

Notes: Question 7 of the stakeholder survey asked 'Thinking about ACIC intelligence that you have used in 2025–26, please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements'. The combined responses were used to calculate the result for performance measure 2.

Some totals differ slightly from 100% as percentages have been rounded and 'don't know/not applicable' responses have been excluded.

Some additional insights into the level of agreement that ‘ACIC intelligence insights and advice are impactful, informed and influential on partner operational or policy activities’ were obtained through responses from in-depth interviews and optional free text questions.

Stakeholders from organisations that collect their own intelligence noted that insights and advice received from the ACIC did not always provide unique or contemporary value, while stakeholders from non-intelligence organisations identified more value in the information received.

Lower positive responses in Table 2.2 may reflect this feedback; for example, 47% responded positively that ACIC intelligence led to tangible operational outcomes. The lowest positive response came from the statement that ACIC intelligence led to tangible outcomes in policy or legislative development and/or reform (24%). However, it is noteworthy that a large portion of respondents held neutral views on these statements (35% and 54% respectively) and some individual stakeholders held positive views well above the averaged outcome, showing pockets of high satisfaction. Respondents who gave strong positive responses to these 2 statements had typically dealt with the ACIC for more than 5 years. A large portion of those who responded negatively included stakeholders from international organisations, who may be less likely to use Australian intelligence products to inform policy or legislative development or reform.

Performance measure 3 – National system availability

Assessment

Target	Collective attainment of board benchmarks across all systems with a rating equal to or greater than ‘substantially met’	
Result	100% of systems met benchmarks – Achieved	
Justification of result	Minimal systems outages were underpinned by strong IT system monitoring, timely investigations and prompt resolution of system issues.	
Methodology ^a	This measure uses an internal dashboard which reports on the availability of each system, predominantly based on information from IT outage incident management processes. Unscheduled outages are identified through system monitoring and may also be reported to the ACIC by users. The dashboard automatically calculates national availability, defined as the percentage of time when the system is operating in all jurisdictions. Availability benchmarks for each individual system are set by the ACIC Board and updated every 3 years. The next updates are scheduled for 2026–27. Each system’s individual result is calculated against its benchmark. The sum of the individual results is then calculated and assessed against the collective target of ‘substantially achieved’.	
Data sources	Agency reporting dashboard	
Measure type	Quantitative – Effectiveness	
Source	ACIC Corporate Plan 2025–26, page 17	
Assessment criteria	13 out of 13 systems were assessed as ‘achieved’. A system is assessed as ‘achieved’ when its result achieves or exceeds its specific benchmark.	Achieved
	7 to 12 out of 13 systems were assessed as either ‘achieved’ or ‘substantially achieved’. A system is assessed as ‘substantially achieved’ when its result is 50% to 99% of its specific benchmark.	Substantially achieved
	4 to 6 out of 13 systems were assessed as either ‘achieved’ or ‘substantially achieved’, or most (7 to 12 out of 13) systems were assessed as ‘partially achieved’. A system is assessed as ‘partially achieved’ when its result is 25% to 49% of its specific benchmark.	Partially achieved
	1 to 3 out of 13 systems were assessed as either ‘achieved’ or ‘substantially achieved’, or most (7 to 12 out of 13) systems were assessed as ‘not achieved’. A system is assessed as ‘not achieved’ when its result is less than 25% of its specific benchmark.	Not achieved
Performance result over time	Measure 3 aligns with 2024–25 measure 2.1. The target was achieved in 2025–26, fully met in 2024–25, substantially met in 2023–24 and fully met in 2022–23.	

^a This measure covers 13 systems: the 12 national policing information systems that were covered in measure 2.1 of the 2024–25 Annual Report, and the National Police Checking Service Support System, which was covered in measure 3.1 of that report. The reference to 17 systems in the rationale for this measure in the 2025–26 Corporate Plan includes some complementary systems working in conjunction with larger systems.

Analysis

This measure was achieved: 13 out of 13 systems met or exceeded their individual benchmarks for system availability, as shown in Table 2.3. Several factors underpinned the overall strong results.

Table 2.3: National information systems availability

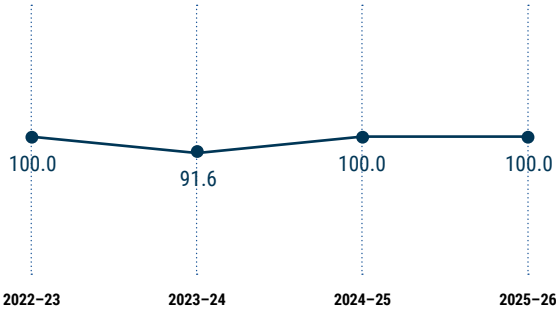
System	2025–26 (%)	Board-agreed benchmark (%)	Benchmark met
Australian Ballistic Information Network	100.00	95.00	✓
Australian Firearms Information Network	99.87	98.50	✓
Australian Law Enforcement Intelligence Network/Australian Criminal Intelligence Database: Desk	100.00	98.50	✓
National Automated Fingerprint Identification System	99.97	99.50	✓
National Child Offender System	99.98	99.50	✓
National Criminal Intelligence System	99.99	99.90	✓
National Criminal Investigation DNA Database	100.00	99.00	✓
National Firearms Identification Database	99.87	96.00	✓
National Missing Persons and Victim System	99.98	96.00	✓
National Police Checking Service Support System	99.96	99.00	✓
National Police Reference System	99.98	99.50	✓
National Vehicles of Interest System	99.98	99.00	✓
Working with Children Checks National Reference System	100.00	98.70	✓

The national policing information systems availability benchmarks were achieved through a combination of proactive monitoring, responsive support and disciplined maintenance practices. The ACIC maintained continuous oversight of the performance of these critical systems, enabling any defects or faults to be identified and resolved before they could impact on the operations of the agency or law enforcement partners. When unplanned incidents occurred, we responded rapidly to restore services and implement corrective actions to prevent a recurrence.

Wherever possible, routine maintenance and performance optimisation measures were undertaken while the systems remained operational, minimising impact on critical services. New capability releases and deployment activities were carefully planned and scheduled outside of business hours or during approved outage windows, further reducing operational impacts. These practices ensured that the reliability, availability and performance of the national policing information systems were maintained in accordance with the prescribed ACIC Board benchmarks throughout the year.

The National Criminal Intelligence System showed improvements from last year’s performance, with less frequent and shorter outages. Figure 2.2 represents historical data for availability of national information systems against the benchmark.

Figure 2.2: Trend in proportion of national information systems that met availability benchmarks (%)



Performance measure 4 – Stakeholders agree or strongly agree that ACIC national policing information systems are of value to their work

Assessment

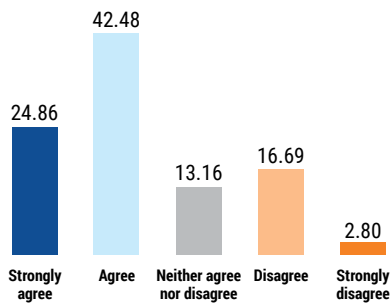
Target	Percentage of stakeholder survey respondents that deliver ‘agree’ or ‘strongly agree’ ratings is equal to or greater than 80%	
Result	67% of respondents – Substantially achieved	
Justification of result	Stakeholder satisfaction varies between the ACIC national policing information systems. Overall sentiment was that the ACIC provides systems and information that are not otherwise available, save partners time and resources, and are of value to their work. The result has been impacted by the variance in stakeholders’ perceptions of the effectiveness of user advisory groups, particularly in the quality of communication and enhancement implementation.	
Methodology ^a	An anonymous survey was undertaken by an external consultant to strengthen our survey robustness and improve response accuracy and reliability. The survey sought responses from 148 individuals from national and international stakeholders who had substantial interactions with ACIC systems. The stakeholder list was provided by areas managing the systems and cleared to CEO level. The survey was used to seek stakeholders’ views on the value of ACIC national policing information systems to their work. Positive responses are ‘agree’ or ‘strongly agree’ within the survey’s 5-point rating scale. The results were calculated using the average percentage of survey respondents who provided ratings of ‘agree’ or ‘strongly agree’ across 12 national policing information systems. The availability measure includes the Australian Law Enforcement Intelligence Network/Australian Criminal Intelligence Database. However, as that capability does not involve national policing information it has not been included in the stakeholder survey question to national policing information consumers. A total of 39 stakeholders contributed to this question, giving a response rate of 26%.	
Data sources	Survey application	
Measure type	Quantitative – Effectiveness	
Source	ACIC Corporate Plan 2025–26, page 17	
Assessment criteria	80% to 100% of respondents agree or strongly agree	Achieved
	66% to 79% of respondents agree or strongly agree	Substantially achieved
	25% to 65% of respondents agree or strongly agree	Partially achieved
	Equal to or less than 24% of respondents agree or strongly agree	Not achieved
Performance result over time	This measure was substantially achieved in 2025–26, fully met in 2024–25, substantially met in 2023–24 and fully met in 2022–23.	

a This measure covers the 12 national policing information systems that were covered in measure 2.1 of the 2024–25 Annual Report.

Analysis

The target for this measure was substantially achieved, with an average of 67% of survey respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing that ACIC national policing information systems were of value to their work (see Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3: Responses to measure 4 survey question, by proportion of stakeholder survey respondents, 2025–26 (%)



Note: Question 3 of the stakeholder survey asked ‘To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following ACIC national policing information systems meets your business needs?’ These are results across 12 systems, representing 39 respondents.

Due to the rounding down of decimal figures, the above data does not equal 100%.

Table 2.4 provides detail on the percentage of positive agreement specific to these systems being of value to their work. The National Automated Fingerprint Identification System, National Criminal Investigation DNA Database and National Police Reference System received the strongest positive feedback.

The National Child Offender System received a strong negative response to the value of the system. However, only 4 responses were received for this particular system, which may not be representative of the total population of users. The ACIC is committed to working with our stakeholders to ensure that system requirements are understood and inform future system enhancements.

Table 2.4: Detailed responses to question 13 of stakeholder survey, 2025–26 (%)

Question component	National policing information system	Strongly agree or agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Strongly disagree or disagree
13a	Australian Ballistic Information Network ^a	N/A	N/A	N/A
13b	Australian Firearms Information Network	55	9	36
13c	National Firearms Identification Database	42	25	33
13d	National Automated Fingerprint Identification System	100	0	0
13e	National Child Offender System	0	0	100
13f	National Criminal Intelligence System	57	29	14
13g	National Criminal Investigation DNA Database	71	29	0
13h	National Missing Persons and Victim System	50	0	50
13i	National Police Checking Service Support System ^a	N/A	N/A	N/A
13j	National Police Reference System	83	17	0
13k	National Vehicles of Interest System	50	50	0
13l	Working With Children Checks National Reference System ^a	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A = not available

Note: Question 13 of the stakeholder survey asked 'To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following ACIC national policing information systems meets your business needs?' The combined responses were used to calculate the result for performance measure 4.

a The individual results for systems with low levels of responses (less than 3) are not shown in this table as they are not considered representative of all users. However, these systems have been included in the system average calculation for the measure outcome.

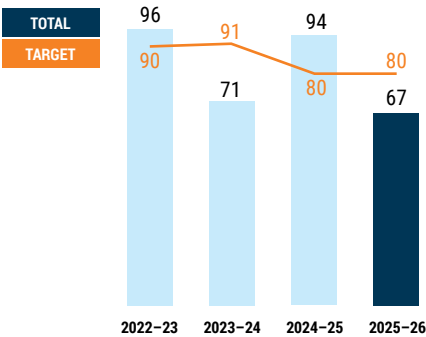
Further insights into the satisfaction ratings were obtained from the in-depth interviews and optional free text questions. Overall, stakeholders reported a positive sentiment to the value of nationally accessible information the ACIC provides through its national policing systems, noting that communication between the ACIC and stakeholders was very good. Many stakeholders reported that they could not achieve these results within their own organisation due to constraints such as resourcing, legislation and remit, and ACIC systems saved significant time and effort.

The stakeholders’ experiences when participating in the user advisory groups impacted responses. Stakeholders reported a stronger positive sentiment towards the value of a system if they felt changes were communicated well and their voices were heard when participating in the user advisory group. User advisory group members were less positive when these factors were not in place, and we will focus on working through our advisory groups to understand system requirements better and uplift performance. Respondents noted other reasons for negative experiences, including user experience of interfaces, uncertainty around the future of systems and updates, and perceived limits to flexibility in partner agency contracts.

Historical results have been included in Figure 2.4, as an indicator of stakeholder sentiment. Due to methodological changes, direct comparison between surveys cannot be made. However, some differences across the survey results can be observed and may be related to the use of external consultants for the 2023–24 and 2025–26 surveys. This supported the inclusion of greater detail and complexity in the survey questionnaire and increased the opportunity for nuanced responses and feedback to inform the results.

As work to strengthen and mature the agency’s stakeholder survey continues, the 2025–26 survey results will provide a baseline against which future surveys will be measured.

Figure 2.4: Positive responses to survey questions on national policing information systems value, 2022–23 to 2025–26 (%)



Note: Due to methodological changes, direct comparison between surveys cannot be made.

Performance measure 5 – Percentages of ACIC components for urgent checks and standard checks that are delivered on time

Assessment

Target	Equal to or greater than 95% of urgent checks are completed in 5 business days Equal to or greater than 95% of standard checks are completed in 10 business days	
Result	99.48% of urgent checks completed on time and 98.39% of standard checks completed on time – Achieved	
Justification of result	The timely completion of checks on time is a result of a combination of the ACIC's efforts to reduce poor-quality referrals to police partners and the contributions of those partners to processing checks.	
Methodology	The ACIC Board has set time targets for the completion of urgent and standard checks. The categorisation of a request as either 'urgent' or 'standard' is applied by the organisation requesting the check, upon submitting the request to the ACIC. The measure calculates the percentage of urgent checks completed in 5 business days and the percentage of standard checks completed in 10 business days during the financial year. The results are compared against the target of 95% to assess performance.	
Data sources	Agency records management system	
Measure type	Quantitative – Efficiency	
Source	ACIC Corporate Plan 2025–26, page 18; Attorney-General's Portfolio Budget Statements 2025–26, page 73	
Assessment criteria	95% or more of all checks (urgent and standard) completed on time	Achieved
	Less than 95% of checks completed on time	Not achieved
Performance result over time	Measure 5 aligns with measure 3.2 in 2024–25. This measure was achieved in 2025–26, fully met in 2024–25 and 2023–24, and not met in 2022–23.	

Analysis

The timeliness benchmarks for the National Police Checking Service were achieved for urgent checks and for standard checks in 2025–26, as shown in Figure 2.5.

This strong result was achieved despite an increase in the number of requests for checks, as shown in Figure 2.6. In 2025–26, the number of requests exceeded 8.0 million, equivalent to an average of more than 660,000 checks processed per month. In March 2026, the National Police Checking Service received over 780,000 checks for the month. These numbers are the highest since the National Police Checking Service was established and the total is 10% higher than last year's result.

Figure 2.5: Trend in proportion of police checks completed on time (%)

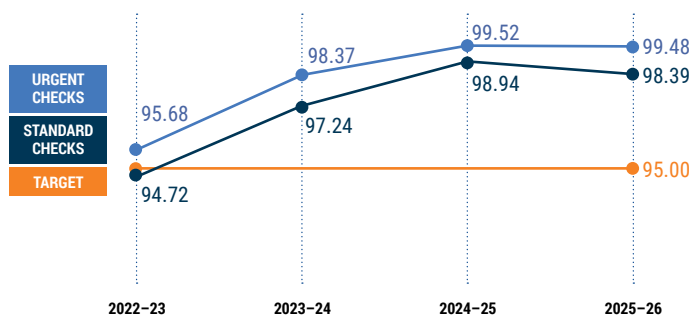
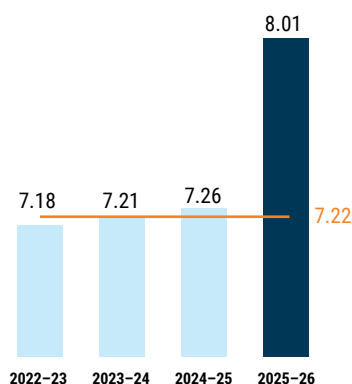


Figure 2.6: National Police Checking Service checks processed, 2022-23 to 2025-26 (million)



Note: The trendline represents the 3-year historical average.

In 2025-26, approximately 74% of checks submitted were cleared without manual intervention, and a further 8% were cleared by the ACIC through our secondary clearing function. The remaining approximately 18% of checks required manual assessment by police partners.

The timeliness of results for 2025-26 is assisted by our secondary clearing capability, which continues to deliver wholesale efficiency gains in the timely processing of checks. The secondary clearing capability reduces the number of poor-quality referrals being sent to police partners for processing.

Our timeliness results depend on the performance of the ACIC and Commonwealth, state and territory police partners which provide manual matching and vetting. On occasion, checks referred to police partners may be complex, or may require further investigation prior to completion. In these instances, delays may occur beyond the agreed timeframes.

Performance measure 6 – The ACIC undertakes audits of accredited bodies and ensures their compliance with established timeframes

Assessment

Target	Equal to or greater than 10% of accredited bodies per financial year are subject to an audit or compliance check	
Result	27.8% of accredited bodies – Achieved	
Justification of result	Commitment to contractual agreements with accredited bodies and the integrity of the National Police Checking Service are the key drivers behind this result, the strongest since the measure’s inception.	
Methodology	Data on the numbers of total accredited bodies and ACIC compliance audits is held in the agency records management system. It is used to calculate the percentage of bodies subject to checks. This is compared against the target of 10% or more accredited bodies being subject to audits or compliance checks. Accredited bodies consist of Commonwealth, state and local government agencies; health and aged care organisations; bodies in the not-for-profit sector and the private sector; and commercial brokers. Their accreditation with the ACIC is governed by the <i>Agreement for controlled access by duly Accredited Bodies to Nationally Coordinated Criminal History Checks</i> and the National Police Checking Service Assurance Program.	
Data sources	Agency records management system	
Measure type	Quantitative – Effectiveness	
Source	ACIC Corporate Plan 2025–26, page 19	
Assessment criteria	10% or above of accredited bodies audited in the reporting period	Achieved
	Less than 10% of accredited bodies audited in the reporting period	Not achieved
Performance result over time	Measure 6 aligns with measure 3.3 from 2024–25. This measure was introduced in 2023–24. It was fully met in 2025–26, 2024–25 and 2023–24.	

Analysis

The ACIC achieved this performance measure by completing 290 audit activities on 46 of the 165 accredited bodies. As a result, 27.8% of accredited bodies were audited as part of scheduled audit and compliance activities or ad-hoc referred investigations.

This result is attributable to our focus on maintaining integrity of the National Police Checking Service through strengthened requirements under the new agreement, dedicated governance arrangements, and our commitment to ensuring appropriate access to, and use of, nationally coordinated criminal history checks.

Table 2.5 shows the types of scheduled audit activities conducted in the past 4 financial years. The audit scope for the 2025–26 financial year prioritised commercial for-profit accredited bodies, as they provide nationally coordinated criminal history checks for general use in the community.

Table 2.5: National Police Checking Service audits of compliance

Audit activity	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25 ^a	2025–26
Issue-based audit: identity verification	15	18	1	13
Issue-based audit: collection of application data	15	18	1	13
Issue-based audit: submission of correct purpose description	15	18	1	13
Special provisions audit	1	1	0	0
Volunteer check type submission	10	4	0	0
Provision of correctly presented Nationally Coordinated Criminal History Check results	93	27	34	193
Environmental scan (website review) ^b	N/A	N/A	N/A	41
Referral of alleged non-compliance	24	17	35	17
Total	173	103	72	290

N/A = not available

a For the 2024–25 financial year, scheduled audit activities were placed on hold during the prescribed transition period under the new agreement which came into effect for all accredited bodies on 1 January 2025. Ad-hoc referred investigations and accreditation activities were prioritised during this time.

b Previously, environmental scans of accredited body websites were reported as referred investigations. For the 2025–26 financial year, environmental scans have been reported as a separate audit type due to the introduction of media guidelines under the new agreement.

A total of 193 branded certificate templates were assessed to ensure that all data provisioned by the ACIC is being accurately captured on certificates generated by accredited bodies for use in the community.

Environmental scans (website reviews) were undertaken on 41 commercial accredited body websites to evaluate their alignment with the National Police Checking Service media guidelines.

Issue-based audits included the top 4 highest-submitting commercial accredited bodies. Collectively, these bodies submitted approximately 22% of the total nationally coordinated criminal history checks in 2025–26.

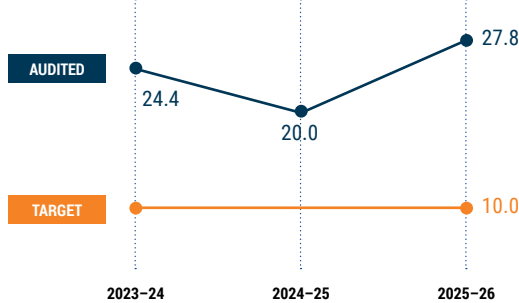
The ACIC also conducts assessments following referrals of alleged non-compliance. Referrals may be received from a number of sources, including the accredited body itself (in the case of data or security breaches); the National Police Checking Service Branch and ACIC internal business areas; partner agencies; external public organisations; and individual members of the public.

Accredited bodies are given an opportunity to rectify identified compliance issues within set time periods. If they are unable to rectify an issue to the satisfaction of the ACIC, the ACIC may exercise options under the agreement, which include limitation or suspension of service or, in extreme cases, termination of accreditation.

The ACIC assessed 17 referrals of alleged non-compliance: 3 were self-reported by the accredited body; 11 were identified through routine compliance activities; and 3 were referred by other accredited bodies. All instances of non-compliance were satisfactorily addressed by the accredited bodies.

Figure 2.7 demonstrates the 3-year trend for compliance audits, with 2025–26 showing the strongest positive result.

Figure 2.7: Trend in proportion of accredited bodies audited per year (%)



Notes: A result for 2022–23 is not included as the performance measure in that financial year is not comparable to the current measure.

For 2024–25, scheduled audit activities were placed on hold during the prescribed transition period (6 months) under the new access agreement, which came into effect for all accredited bodies on 1 January 2025. Ad-hoc referred investigations and accreditation activities were prioritised during that time.

Report on financial performance

The 2025–26 operating result was an operating surplus of \$14.2 million, comprising \$12.0 million deficit attributed to activities funded by appropriation, and a \$26.2 million surplus related to functions funded by the National Policing Information Systems and Services Special Account (NPISS Special Account). Section 59E of the ACC Act restricts the use of the Special Account to activities and expenditures that support National Policing Information functions. Accordingly, expenditure from the Special Account must be directly aligned with, and demonstrably support, those legislated functions.

Primary variances to budget include:

- Services revenue exceeded budget by \$16.2 million, primarily due to higher than anticipated demand for police checks. Nationally coordinated criminal history checks increased by 10% compared to 2024–25.
- Fees paid to police partner agencies were lower than anticipated by \$10.6 million, mainly driven by lower resourcing efforts relating to integration with the NCIS platform.
- Spending on contracted services to support program delivery was lower than budget by \$4.7 million, due to a combination of delays in onboarding, changes in resourcing requirements, and contractor hours being lower than anticipated.
- Travel expenses were \$2.3 million below budget, due to planned travel activities, including some operational travel, not proceeding as anticipated.

Those variances were offset by:

- a decrease of \$3.0 million in funding, as a result of a whole-of-government savings measure announced as part of the 2025 election commitments
- an increase in staffing costs, resulting in employee expenses exceeding budget by \$2.7 million
- an increase of \$3.4 million in computer expenses, driven by rising costs of software and hardware licensing, support and maintenance required to ensure that systems remain fit for purpose. Additional expenditure was also incurred for critical investments to enhance the agency's information and telecommunications capability to maintain operational effectiveness.

During 2025–26, there were no instances of significant non-compliance with the finance law. The ACIC received an unmodified audit opinion from the Australian National Audit Office.

Revenue and expenditure

Figures 2.8 and 2.9 summarise sources of revenue and expenditure during 2025–26. Revenue comprised \$197.5 million from contracts with customers, \$166.2 million, in revenue from government, \$2.6 million in resources received free of charge, and \$0.3 million in other gains.

Operating expenditure incurred during the year included \$146.0 million for employee costs, \$159.2 million for payments to suppliers, \$44.6 million for depreciation, write-down and impairment costs, and \$2.6 million relating to resources received free of charge.

More detail about resources and expenses is provided in tables 2.6 to 2.8.

Figure 2.8: Revenue, 2025–26

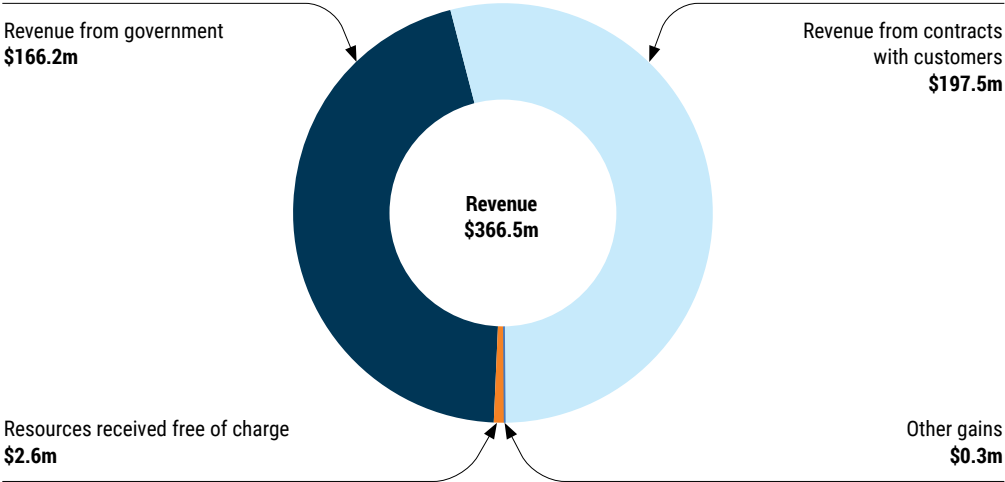
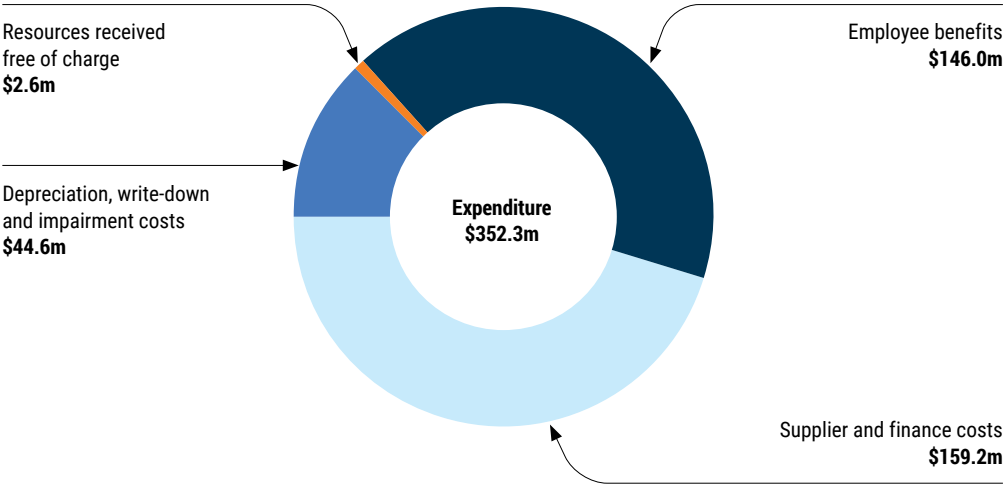


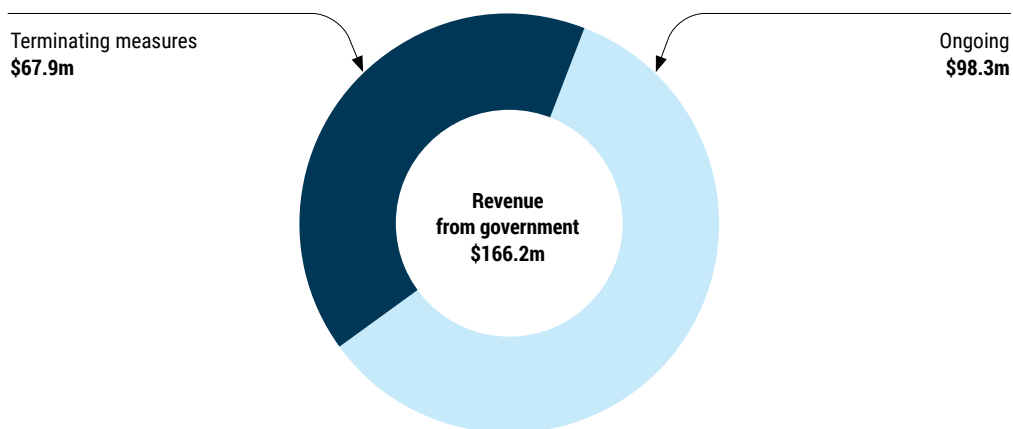
Figure 2.9: Expenditure, 2025–26



Revenue from government

Revenue from government of \$166.2 million comprises ongoing appropriation of \$98.3 million and \$67.9 million in terminating measure funding, as shown in Figure 2.10.

Figure 2.10: Revenue from government, 2025–26



Terminating measure funding received in 2025–26 included:

- \$43.3 million to sustain operational activities and core capabilities to disrupt transnational serious and organised crime
- \$15.6 million to support remediation and expansion of the National Criminal Intelligence System for a broader range of services
- \$2.6 million to strengthen compliance and enforcement action in relation to the trade of illicit tobacco and nicotine products
- \$1.3 million to address fraud and serious non-compliance in the National Disability Insurance Scheme through the multi-agency Fraud Fusion Taskforce
- \$0.3 million to contribute to the implementation and sustainment of the cross-border serious crime data-sharing agreement
- \$0.3 million to progress foundations for national worker screening arrangements for the care and support sector
- \$0.3 million for Pacific wastewater testing
- -\$3.0 million government savings to further reduce spending on consultants, contractors and labour hire, and non-wage expenses.

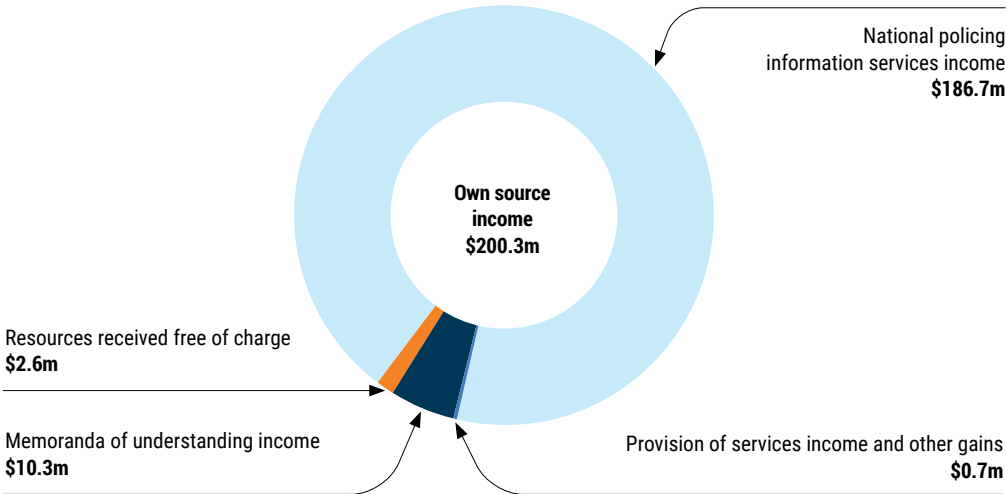
The ACIC also received appropriations for measures with funding amounts that were not for publication so are not itemised here.

Own source income

ACIC own source income is detailed in Figure 2.11.

Own source income totals \$200.3 million, consisting of \$186.7 million from the provision of national policing information services, \$10.3 million received through memoranda of understanding, \$2.6 million in resources received free of charge, and \$0.7 million from provision of services.

Figure 2.11: Own source income, 2025–26



Internal controls

The ACIC employs various internal controls to ensure compliance with our financial management responsibilities, including:

- senior management involvement in budget development, allocation and monitoring
- internal and external reporting, including providing financial information to the ACIC Board on the National Policing Information Systems and Services Special Account and reporting monthly to the Department of Finance and the ACIC executive
- full engagement with the Audit and Risk Committee
- periodic review of the Accountable Authority Instructions, policies and procedures to ensure compliance with the PGPA Act
- audit by the Australian National Audit Office and the ACIC's internal audit team
- engagement with the ACIC executive to identify breaches of financial management practices under the PGPA Act and to provide assurance to the accountable authority and the Chief Financial Officer
- centralised administration of procurement, property leases, assets, travel, credit cards, fleet vehicles, mobile phones and laptops
- extensive policies and procedures
- controls in the financial management information system and human resources management system.

Table 2.6: Entity resource statement

	Actual available appropriations for 2025–26 \$'000 (a)	Payments made 2025–26 \$'000 (b)	Balance remaining \$'000 (a) – (b)
Departmental annual appropriations – ordinary annual services			
Prior year appropriation available	74,917	74,917	0
Departmental appropriation (including departmental capital budget)	170,368	108,649	61,719
Section 74 relevant agency receipts ^a	35,886	35,886	0
Total ordinary annual services	281,171	219,452	61,719
Annual appropriation – other services non-operating			
Prior year appropriation available	121	121	0
Equity injections	24,267	9,438	14,829
Total other services	24,388	9,559	14,829
Total annual appropriations	305,559	229,011	76,548
National Policing Information Systems and Services Special Account			
Opening balance	129,139		
Appropriation receipts	29,951		
Non-appropriation receipts	186,109		
Payments made		187,168	
Total special account	345,199	187,168	158,031
Less: departmental appropriations drawn from annual appropriations and credited to special accounts	(29,951)		(29,951)
Total resourcing and payments	620,807	416,179	204,628

a Section 74 agency receipts and payments exclude any GST component.

Table 2.7: Expenditure by outcome

Outcome 1: To protect Australia from criminal threats through coordinating a strategic response and the collection, assessment and dissemination of intelligence and policing information			
Departmental expenses	Budget 2025–26 \$'000	Actual expenses 2025–26 \$'000	Variation \$'000
Departmental appropriation and section 74 agency receipts	167,833	159,427	8,406
National Policing Information Systems and Services Special Account	169,167	181,728	(12,561)
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year	4,929	11,184	(6,255)
Total departmental expenses	341,929	352,339	(10,410)
Total expenses for Outcome 1	341,929	352,339	(10,410)

Table 2.8: Average staffing level

	Budget 2025–26	Actual 2025–26
Average staffing level (number)	879	898

Note: This figure excludes Australian Institute of Criminology employees.



SECTION 3:

MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

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Corporate governance

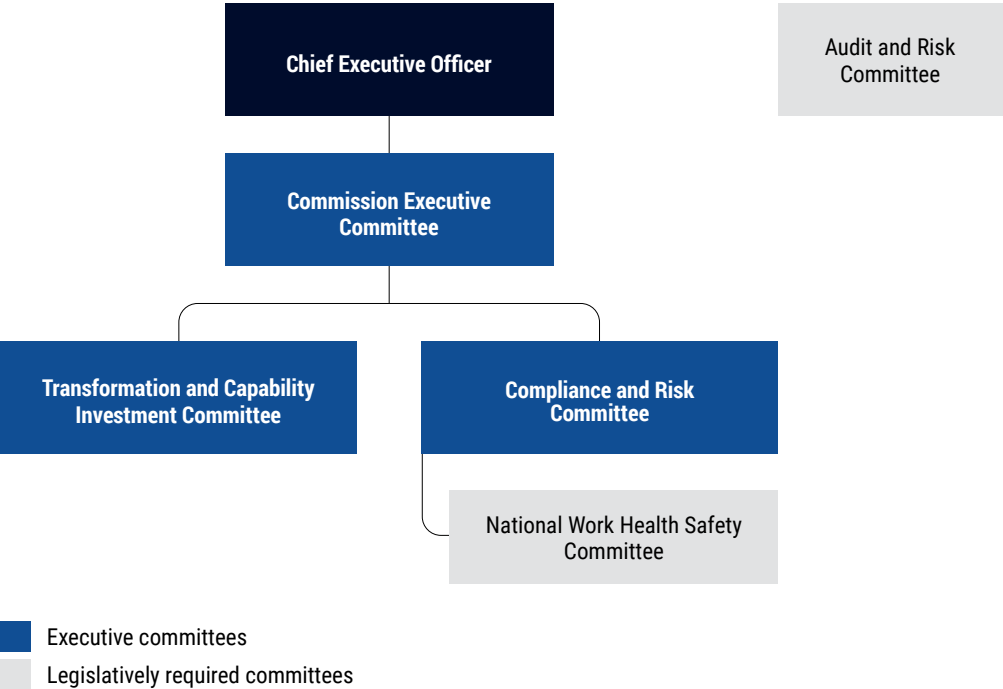
The ACIC’s governance structure promotes the proper use and management of public resources, establishes systems of risk and control, and monitors the financial sustainability of the organisation.

Governance committees

The ACIC’s governance committee structure is outlined in Figure 3.1. It includes:

- 3 executive committees that support the CEO to lead, govern and set the strategic direction for the agency
- 2 committees that enable the agency to meet legislative requirements and achieve best practice in audit and risk management, work health and safety, and staff consultation.

Figure 3.1: Governance committee structure at 30 June 2026



Commission Executive Committee

The Commission Executive Committee is the ACIC's most senior advisory and decision-making body and leadership forum. It supports the CEO to meet their obligations under section 46A of the *Australian Crime Commission Act 2022* (ACC Act) and discharge their decision-making duties under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act) and section 57 of the *Public Service Act 1999*.

The Commission Executive Committee also undertakes the role of the Critical Risk Oversight Board as required. The Critical Risk Oversight Board provides strategic oversight and direction for ACIC matters which are, or have the potential to be, critical risks, due to the potential or evolving operational, political, legal, reputational or safety impacts they may cause.

Transformation and Capability Investment Committee

The Transformation and Capability Investment Committee provides advice on the ACIC's strategic capabilities and investments. Its remit includes monitoring the delivery of portfolio programs and projects and our information, digital and data capabilities.

Compliance and Risk Committee

The Compliance and Risk Committee helps the ACIC to achieve a consistent and integrated approach to overarching matters that affect the performance of the agency. Its remit includes oversight of the ACIC's legislative and regulatory compliance; enterprise risk management and systems of internal control; business planning and continuity; security and cybersecurity compliance; and information and data governance.

The National Work Health Safety Committee and the National Consultative Committee inform discussions and decisions of the Compliance and Risk Committee. These internal consultative forums are important mechanisms to engage relevant experts from across the agency.

Audit and Risk Committee

In accordance with responsibilities under section 45 of the PGPA Act, the CEO has established and maintains an independent audit and risk committee.

The Audit and Risk Committee provides independent advice to the CEO on financial and performance reporting responsibilities, risk oversight and management, and systems of internal control. It oversees the internal audit program and the implementation of recommendations arising from internal and external audits.

The committee's authority is established under the Audit and Risk Committee Charter, which is available at [acic.gov.au/about/governance](https://www.acic.gov.au/about/governance).

Throughout 2025–26, the committee consisted of at least 3 independent members (including the Chair). Information on each member's qualifications, attendance at meetings and remuneration is set out in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Audit and Risk Committee members

Name	Qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience	Meetings attended and remuneration received*
Roxanne Kelley PSM (Chair from 8 October 2025)	Bachelor of Speech Therapy (University of Queensland), Executive Masters of Public Administration (Australian National University), GAICD Roxanne has extensive senior leadership experience in the public service across a range of sectors, including social policy, national security, and central government agencies. Her responsibilities have encompassed service delivery, cross-government policy development, program implementation, international relations and foreign investment, as well as compliance, investigations and enforcement. Roxanne has held deputy secretary positions in The Treasury, the Department of Defence, the Department of Social Services and the Department of Human Services. In recognition of her contributions to reform within the Department of Defence, Roxanne was awarded the Public Service Medal in 2017.	5/6 meetings \$31,438 Note: Roxanne did not attend the March 2026 committee meeting.
Greg Divall	Bachelor of Applied Science - Mathematics (University of Technology Sydney), Master of Business Administration (University of New England), GAICD Greg is an experienced committee member and currently serves on several audit and risk committees for Commonwealth and state government agencies. He has over 20 years experience in Commonwealth Senior Executive Service leadership roles, and has led major reform programs and whole-of-government change initiatives in Centrelink and the departments of Defence, Human Services, Treasury, and Climate Change and Energy Efficiency. Those programs were nationally focused and involved transforming strategy, culture and technology.	6/6 meetings \$31,944
Chris Ramsden	Bachelor of Business (Edith Cowan University), Certified Practicing Accountant (Deakin University), GAICD Chris is a Fellow of CPA Australia and an experienced committee member who currently serves on several audit and risk committees for Commonwealth agencies. He is a former Australian Public Service officer with deep expertise in corporate and enabling services roles. Chris has held senior executive roles including Chief Operating Officer at the Clean Energy Regulator and the National Gallery of Australia, and Chief Financial Officer at ComSuper, the Australian Customs Service and the Department of the Environment.	5/6 meetings \$26,620 Note: Chris attended 5 of the 6 committee meetings in 2025–26, noting that he commenced as a committee member on 1 August 2025.

Name	Qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience	Meetings attended and remuneration received ^a
Geoff Knuckey (Chair to 7 October 2025)	Bachelor of Economics (Australian National University), FCA, GAICD, RCA Geoff is an experienced audit committee member and chair, and currently serves on audit committees for numerous government entities. He also has extensive experience as a director and serves on the boards and audit committees of several private sector entities. He has been a full-time company director and audit committee member since 2009, following a 32-year career with Ernst & Young specialising in audit and assurance services in the public and private sectors across a range of industries.	2/6 meetings \$10,648 Note: Geoff attended 2 of the 6 committee meetings held in 2025–26, as his committee membership ended on 7 October 2025.

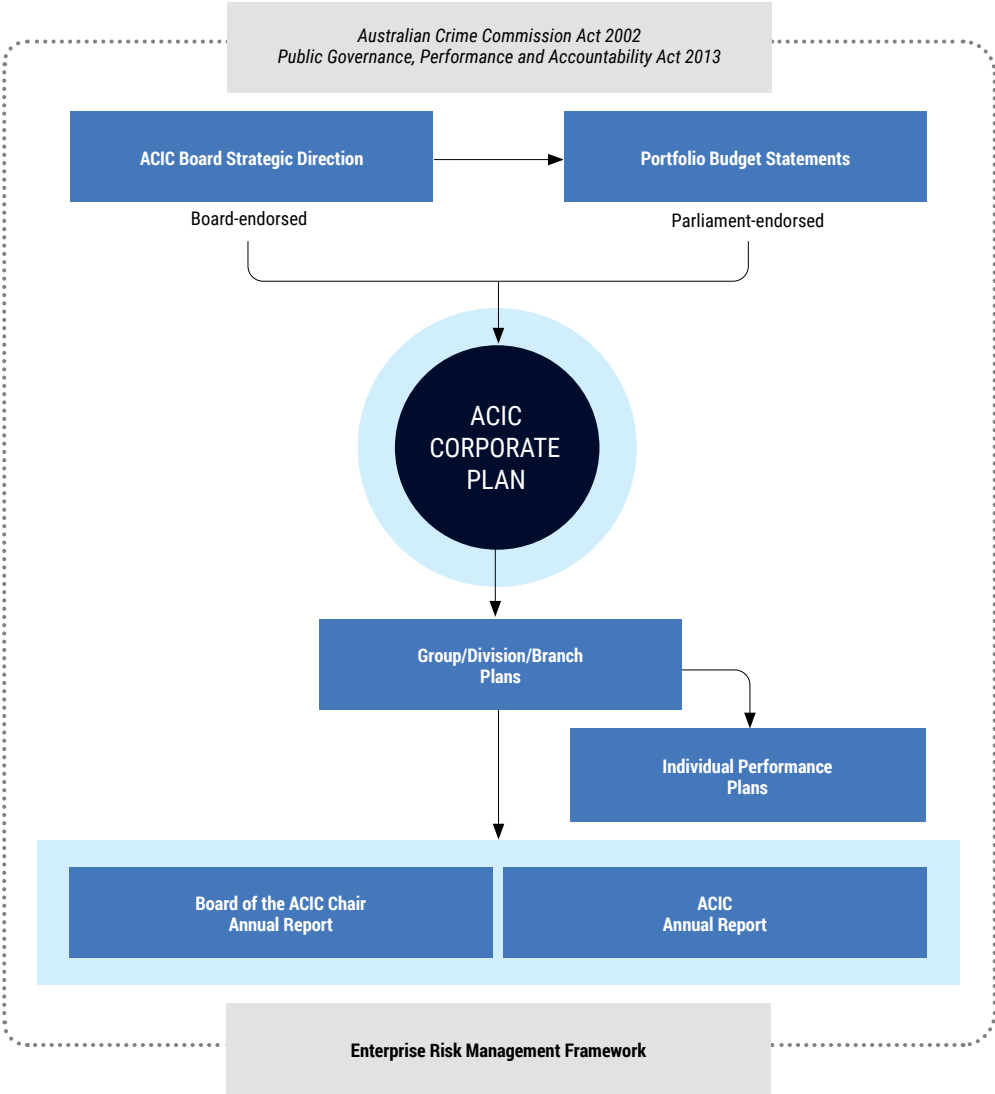
^a Total remuneration including GST.

Strategic planning

Our integrated planning and reporting framework, shown in Figure 3.2, connects our purpose to our activities and provides transparency and accountability for our outcomes in compliance with our governing legislation.

Our Strategic Direction, Portfolio Budget Statements and Corporate Plan detail our priorities for the year ahead, how they will be achieved and how our success is measured. This links our activities with our strategic priorities and determines how we assess our achievement of our purpose in our annual report.

Figure 3.2: Integrated planning and reporting framework



Internal audit

The internal audit function provides an independent advisory service, which delivers support and assurance to the ACIC executive regarding the responsible, effective and efficient use of ACIC powers and resources.

We operate a co-sourced internal audit service and contract an external provider for a small number of our audits.

The 2025–26 internal audit program comprised 13 audits. The program was developed through consultation with executives and considered strategic priorities, enterprise risks, assurance activities and legislative or contractual requirements.

All recommendations delivered through internal audits and external reviews are tracked and monitored by the Audit and Risk Committee and the Compliance and Risk Committee.

Risk management

We strive to foster a positive risk culture where staff confidently handle uncertainties and opportunities. Our risk management principles help us to achieve our objectives by enabling staff to make informed choices.

In 2025–26, we matured our enterprise risk management reporting processes and prepared the agency's first enterprise-wide climate risk and opportunity assessment under the Commonwealth Climate Risk and Opportunity Management Program.

Our risk management framework includes regular reporting to 2 internal committees – the Commission Executive Committee and the Compliance and Risk Committee – in addition to the external Audit and Risk Committee. Topics such as enterprise risks and progress on embedding the risk framework are presented for consideration and feedback.

Integrity and ethical standards

Integrity is at the core of everything we do. Our personnel are expected to act with integrity, respect and professionalism in all aspects of their work. This obligation exists across all roles, duties and classifications.

To support our personnel to uphold ethical standards, we have a comprehensive suite of integrity-related policies and procedures, aligned with the requirements of the Australian Public Service Values and Code of Conduct as outlined in the *Public Service Act 1999*.

We continue to review and uplift our capabilities and policy settings to ensure that they remain fit for purpose and aligned with best practice approaches for managing ethical standards. Enhancing the ACIC's policies and procedures for managing conflicts of interest was a key focus in 2025–26.

Fraud and corruption

The ACIC is committed to maintaining the highest standards of integrity and accountability, recognising that effective fraud and corruption control is fundamental to maintaining public trust and the responsible use of public resources.

The ACIC's fraud and corruption control arrangements are aligned with the Commonwealth Fraud and Corruption Control Framework 2024, the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* and, in particular, section 10 of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014.

In 2025–26, the ACIC strengthened fraud and corruption control through the enhancement of key governance arrangements. This included establishing the Fraud and Corruption Control Framework, revising the Fraud and Corruption Control Plan, and refreshing the enterprise-wide Fraud and Corruption Risk Assessment. Collectively, these initiatives have strengthened the ACIC's capability to prevent, detect and respond to fraud and corruption risks through a coordinated, risk-based approach.

Staff play a central role in the agency's fraud and corruption control efforts. The agency is investing in education and awareness activities to ensure that employees are equipped to recognise indicators of potential fraud and corruption and understand the reporting pathways available to them.

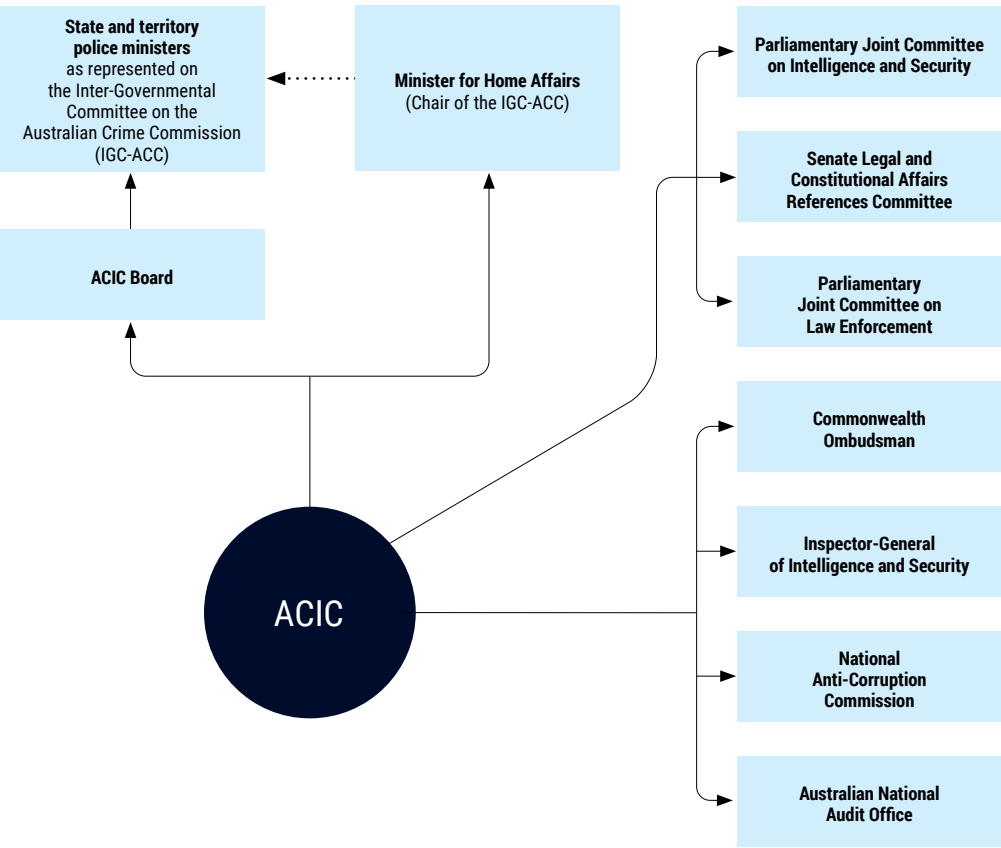
Allegations or instances of suspected fraud or corruption may be addressed through misconduct investigation, referral to the National Anti-Corruption Commission, or criminal investigation. Where sufficient evidence of a criminal offence exists, the matter may be referred to the relevant authority for consideration of criminal prosecution.

These arrangements reflect the ACIC's ongoing commitment to a proportionate, proactive and whole-of-agency approach to fraud and corruption control.

External scrutiny

External scrutiny of the ACIC is exercised by the Australian Parliament, Commonwealth oversight agencies, and state and territory government agencies, as shown in Figure 3.3.

Figure 3.3: External accountabilities at 30 June 2026



Inter-Governmental Committee on the Australian Crime Commission

The Inter-Governmental Committee on the Australian Crime Commission is established by section 8 of the ACC Act, with the following functions:

- to monitor generally the work of the ACIC and the ACIC Board
- to oversee the strategic direction of the ACIC and the ACIC Board
- to receive reports from the ACIC Board for transmission to the governments represented on the committee and to transmit those reports accordingly.

The committee monitors the work and strategic direction of the ACIC and the ACIC Board, including the use of coercive powers. Under certain circumstances, the committee has the authority to revoke a board determination.

Parliamentary Joint Committee on Law Enforcement

The Parliamentary Joint Committee on Law Enforcement is established by the *Parliamentary Joint Committee on Law Enforcement Act 2010*. During 2025–26, its functions most relevant to the ACIC were to:

- monitor and review the performance of the ACIC
- report on any matters relating to the ACIC or its performance of which the committee thinks the parliament should be aware
- examine the annual reports of the ACIC and report on any matter appearing in, or arising out of, those reports
- examine trends and changes in criminal activities, practices and methods and report on any changes to the functions, structure, powers and procedures of the ACIC that the committee thinks desirable.

The ACIC appeared at a public hearing of the committee in relation to its 2024–25 annual report on 2 March 2026. The committee presented its *Examination of the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission Annual Report 2024–25* in March 2026.

In June 2026, commencement of the *Strengthening Oversight of the National Intelligence Community Act 2025* (SONIC Act) removed the ACIC from the committee's oversight jurisdiction.

Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security

The Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security is constituted under section 28 of the *Intelligence Services Act 2001*. In June 2026, commencement of the SONIC Act expanded the jurisdiction of the committee to include the ACIC.

The committee's functions most relevant to the ACIC are to:

- review the administration and expenditure of the ACIC, including annual financial statements
- review any matter in relation to the ACIC referred to the committee by the responsible minister or by a resolution of either house of the parliament
- conduct statutory reviews of a range of specific provisions in various Acts relating to national security
- review privacy rules applicable to the ACIC.

At 30 June 2026, the committee was considering 2 bills referred by the Minister for Home Affairs relating to reform of the ACIC's role and powers:

- The Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission Bill 2026 would replace the ACC Act with a new Act 'to equip the ACIC with the functions and powers required to deliver its role as Australia's national criminal intelligence agency'. The bill aims to clarify the ACIC's role and enhance its ability to obtain, analyse, evaluate and communicate intelligence relevant to serious and organised crime.
- The Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (National Policing Information Charges) Bill 2026 would replace the *Australian Crime Commission (National Policing Information Charges) Act 2016* to continue the ACIC's role in providing nationally coordinated criminal history checks.

ACIC Board

The ACIC Board is established by the ACC Act. It is chaired by the Commissioner, Australian Federal Police, and comprises the heads of a number of Commonwealth, state and territory law enforcement bodies and national security and regulatory agencies. The CEO of the ACIC is a non-voting member of the board.

Functions

The board's functions are set out in section 7C of the ACC Act. They include:

- providing strategic direction and determining agency priorities for the ACIC
- determining national criminal intelligence priorities
- authorising special ACIC investigations and special ACIC operations, which allows the use of our coercive powers
- making recommendations about charges for national policing information services, including criminal history checks
- determining priorities in relation to national policing information systems and services, and providing recommendations to the minister for investment to improve, maintain and expand those systems and services
- reporting to the Inter-Governmental Committee on the Australian Crime Commission on the ACIC's performance.

The board met twice in 2025–26.

Committees

The board's National Policing Systems Subcommittee is responsible for considering matters in relation to national policing systems and the National Policing Information Systems and Services Special Account and making recommendations to the board for endorsement. The subcommittee met twice in 2025–26.

The board has also endorsed 3 committees, composed of representatives from board member agencies and other relevant partner agencies, to provide advice to support the ACIC CEO:

- The Law Enforcement Information Services Capability Committee informs the development, implementation and operation of initiatives that support national law enforcement information-sharing services and systems for Australia's police, wider law enforcement and national security agencies.
- The National Criminal Intelligence Capability Committee promotes and champions the professionalisation of the national criminal intelligence capability and provides strategic advice on national criminal intelligence priorities and initiatives to support Australia's police, wider law enforcement and national security agencies.
- The Technology Capability Committee informs and supports the development, implementation and operation of the national services and systems that we deliver for Australia's police, wider law enforcement and national security agencies.

Annual report

The Chair of the ACIC Board provides an annual report that documents the operations of the board and the ACIC as required under section 61 of the ACC Act. Chair annual reports are available on our website at acic.gov.au/publications.

Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security and Commonwealth Ombudsman

On 4 June 2026, as a result of legislative changes arising from the SONIC Act, the ACIC was removed from the oversight jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Ombudsman, and the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security assumed oversight jurisdiction of the ACIC. The role of the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security with respect to the ACIC is to oversee and review the activities of the agency for legality, propriety and consistency with human rights. This change aligns the ACIC's external oversight with other National Intelligence Community agencies.

The ACIC is committed to supporting the independent oversight role of the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security and continues to engage openly on matters relevant to its oversight responsibilities.

During 2025–26, the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security conducted 2 inspections of the ACIC's use of network activity warrants under the *Surveillance Devices Act 2004*. There were no findings or recommendations arising from these inspections.

Prior to the commencement of the SONIC Act, the Commonwealth Ombudsman inspected our compliance with the *Telecommunications Act 1997*, the *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979*, the *Surveillance Devices Act 2004*, and Parts IAAC and IAB of the *Crimes Act 1914*. During 2025–26:

- The ACIC received 2 Commonwealth Ombudsman reports, for inspections which were conducted during December 2024 and April 2025. The reports outlined recommendations and suggestions, as well as acknowledging the extensive work the ACIC has undertaken to improve its governance, policies and procedures. We worked closely with the Commonwealth Ombudsman to address areas of concern and to further enhance our governance frameworks and internal procedures.
- The Commonwealth Ombudsman continued to regularly inspect the ACIC's use of covert and intrusive powers, undertaking inspections in October 2025 and April 2026. The ACIC received one report for the inspection carried out in October 2025, with no findings or recommendations arising from this inspection. At 30 June 2026, the ACIC had not received the preliminary report from the Commonwealth Ombudsman's inspection undertaken in April 2026.

Australian National Audit Office

The Australian National Audit Office did not undertake any performance audits involving the ACIC during 2025–26. However, the Auditor-General’s performance audits of other agencies provided insights and learning to the Audit and Risk Committee.

Freedom of information

As an agency subject to the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act), we are required to publish information to the public as part of the Information Publication Scheme.

That information is available on our website at acic.gov.au/about/freedom-information/information-publication-scheme.

Administrative reviews

In 2025–26, the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner (OAIC) and the Administrative Review Tribunal considered one matter involving decisions by the ACIC: *Frati and Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (Freedom of information)* [2025] ARTA 1775 (12 September 2025).

On 20 May 2024, the ACIC decided under section 55G of the FOI Act to grant Mr Frati (the applicant) access in full to one document and access in part to another document, and to otherwise neither confirm nor deny the existence of any other documents within the scope of the applicant’s request for access to documents under the FOI Act.

The applicant sought review of the ACIC’s decision by the OAIC. The OAIC’s delegate exercised her discretion not to undertake an OAIC review under subsection 54W(b) of the FOI Act. The delegate was satisfied that it would be more appropriate and efficient for the application to be made directly to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (as it then was).

On 14 October 2024, the Administrative Appeals Tribunal became the Administrative Review Tribunal. On 12 September 2025, the tribunal affirmed the decision of the ACIC.

Judicial reviews

The ACIC is subject to legal challenge as a normal part of its operations. This usually occurs in the context of applications in the Federal Court of Australia (Federal Court) for judicial review under the *Administrative Decisions (Judicial Review) Act 1977* or section 39B of the *Judiciary Act 1903*, or as part of the criminal justice process, such as in contested subpoenas or applications for a stay of criminal proceedings.

In 2025–26, one judicial decision was made that had or could have had a significant effect on the operation of the ACIC, in the matter of *VII v Purcell (Examiner)* [2025] FCAFC 135.

On 8 April 2025, the applicant VII (a court-ordered pseudonym) filed an appeal to the Full Federal Court against the decision in *VII v Purcell* [2025] FCA 202. The appellant contended that the primary judge had erred in finding that the power to make the determination in section 7C(2) of the ACC Act was constitutionally valid and the summons issued based upon the determination made under that provision met the statutory requirements in section 28(3) of the ACC Act.

Following a hearing on 19 August 2025, the appeal was dismissed on 7 October 2025. The appellant was ordered to pay the ACIC's costs.

Contempt proceedings

In certain circumstances, ACIC examiners have the power to apply for a witness to be dealt with for contempt of the ACIC, under section 34B of the ACC Act. Such applications are heard in the Federal Court or the relevant state or territory court.

Four contempt proceedings were finalised in 2025–26.

LAZ24 v Purcell (Examiner) [2025] FCAFC 132

This matter was an appeal by LAZ24 (a court-ordered pseudonym) on the sentence handed down in *Purcell (Examiner) v LAZ24* [2025] FCA 413.

The facts of the first proceeding involve LAZ24 having appeared before an ACIC examiner in answer to a summons issued pursuant to section 28 of the ACC Act. LAZ24 refused to answer 6 questions. On 9 December 2024, contempt proceedings were commenced in the Federal Court. LAZ24 entered a plea of guilty to contempt and was sentenced to 9 months imprisonment, and ordered to pay the ACIC's costs.

On 28 May 2025, LAZ24 filed an appeal against that sentence on a number of grounds, including that the sentence was manifestly excessive; that the primary judge failed to attribute appropriate weight to particular evidence put forward in mitigation; and that counsel for the examiner made submissions about the available range of sentences contrary to the principles in *Barbaro v The Queen* [2014] HCA 2. This appeal was dismissed on 19 September 2025.

Lusty v EZJ25 [2025] FCA 1068

EZJ25 (a court-ordered pseudonym) appeared before an ACIC examiner in answer to a summons issued pursuant to section 28 of the ACC Act. EZJ25 refused or failed to answer 7 questions.

On 24 April 2025, contempt proceedings were commenced in the Federal Court.

EZJ25 entered a plea of guilty to all 7 contempt charges. On 5 September 2025, EZJ25 was sentenced to a term of 6 months imprisonment – to serve 4 months then be released with the remaining 2 months suspended for a 2-year good behaviour period – and ordered to pay the ACIC's costs.

Lusty (Examiner) v FVQ25 [2025] FCA 1267

FVQ25 (a court-ordered pseudonym) appeared before an ACIC examiner in answer to a summons issued pursuant to section 28 of the ACC Act. FVQ25 refused or failed to answer 14 questions.

On 2 May 2025, contempt proceedings were commenced in the Federal Court.

FVQ25 entered a plea of guilty to all 14 contempt charges. On 17 October 2025, FVQ25 was sentenced to a term of 6 months imprisonment – to serve 4 months then be released with the remaining 2 months suspended for a 2-year good behaviour period – and ordered to pay the ACIC's costs.

Lusty v HJA25 [2025] FCA 1468

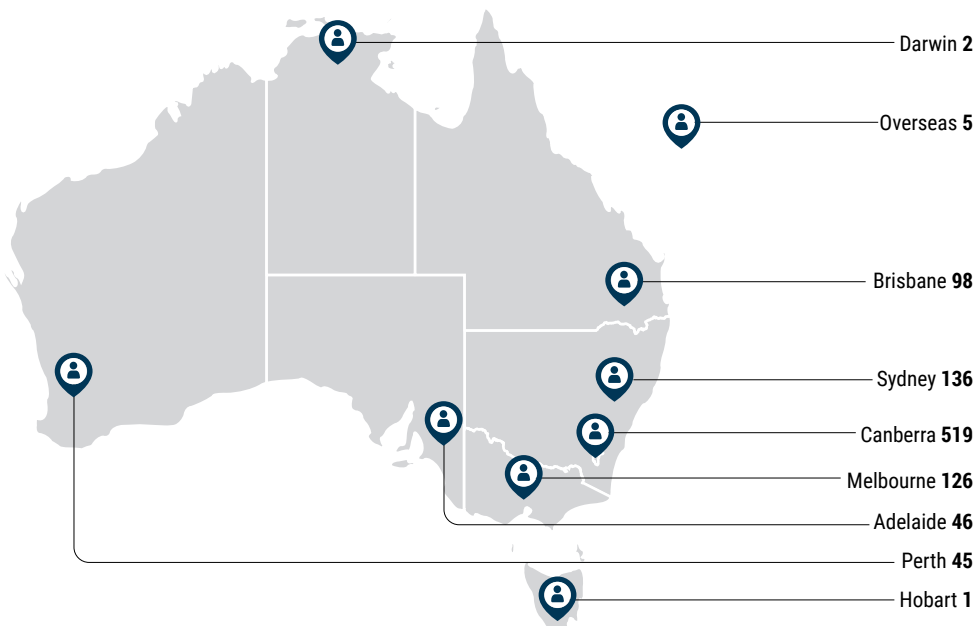
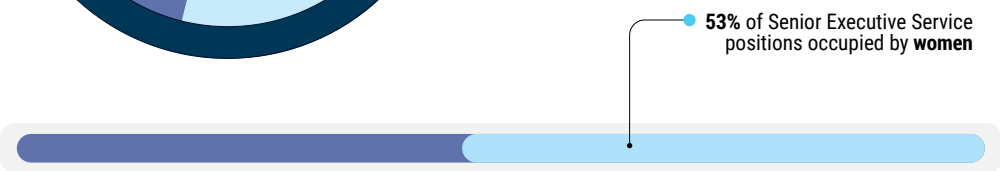
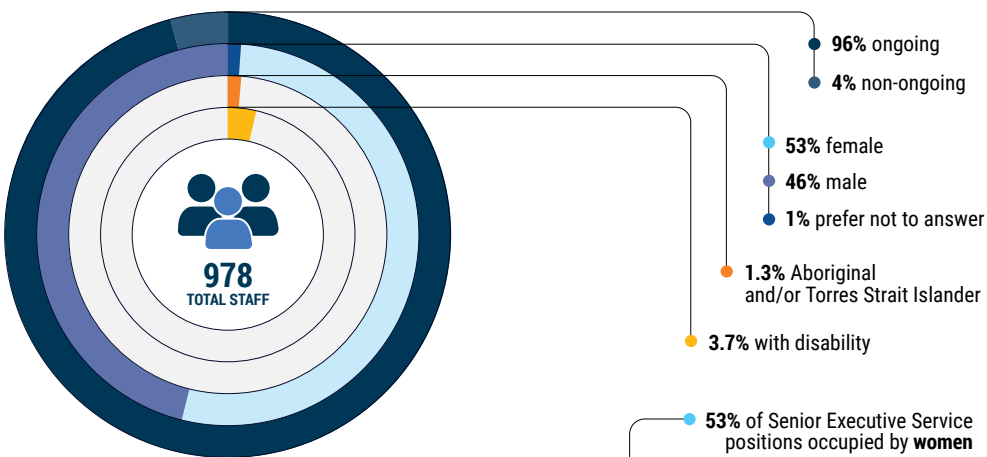
HJA25 (a court-ordered pseudonym) appeared before an ACIC examiner in answer to a summons issued pursuant to section 28 of the ACC Act. HJA25 refused or failed to answer 2 questions.

On 27 June 2025, contempt proceedings were commenced in the Federal Court.

HJA25 entered a plea of guilty to the 2 contempt charges, and subsequently purged their contempt. On 28 November 2025, HJA25 was sentenced to 4 months imprisonment – to be wholly suspended subject to good behaviour for a period of 2 years – and ordered to pay the ACIC's costs.

Our people

Workforce snapshot at 30 June 2026



Workforce profile

As at 30 June 2026, the ACIC had 978 employees. Our team spans a wide range of professional expertise, and includes:

- business and systems analysts
- corporate services professionals
- data scientists
- information architects
- intelligence analysts
- investigators
- lawyers
- physical and technical surveillance operatives
- psychologists
- specialist examinations staff.

The age range of our staff is 19 years to 74 years, reflecting the diversity and depth of experience across the agency.

We work in close collaboration with partner agencies, many of which second staff to the ACIC to contribute to multi-agency task forces and joint analyst groups. In addition, we engage contractors and consultants to deliver specialised services as needed.

Table 3.2 provides an overview of the ACIC’s staffing.

Table 3.2: Staffing profile at 30 June 2026

Staffing category	Number of staff
Australian Public Service employees	978
Secondees funded by the ACIC	2
Secondees funded by jurisdictions	21
Total core staff	1,001
Task force members	12
Total overall available resources	1,013

Detailed statistics on the ACIC’s staffing, including staff locations and classifications, are provided in Appendix B. Information on our use of consultants is provided in the ‘Resource management’ section.

Workforce capability and planning

In 2025–26, the ACIC continued to strengthen workforce capability, leadership effectiveness and organisational performance through targeted investments in our people.

A comprehensive training needs analysis was undertaken across the agency to identify current and emerging capability requirements, providing an evidence base for future learning and development priorities.

Informed by this analysis, the ACIC commenced the design of a contemporary Executive Level 2 leadership development program to be implemented in 2026–27. The program is designed to strengthen enterprise leadership capability by developing leaders who can think strategically, communicate effectively, make informed decisions, lead change, foster innovation and build resilient, high-performing teams that deliver public value in a complex operating environment.

The ACIC also strengthened its digital and information and communications technology (ICT) foundations through the development of strategic roadmaps and enabling frameworks, including the Digital Employee Experience Strategy. Together, these strategies provide a clear direction for digital modernisation, ensuring that the agency has a secure, scalable and sustainable technology foundation to support intelligence delivery and future workforce capability.

These initiatives contributed to positive workforce outcomes, as reflected in the Australian Public Service (APS) Employee Census. The Wellbeing Support Index increased to 75%, placing the ACIC 4 percentage points above the APS average and demonstrating the agency's continued commitment to fostering a healthy, supportive and high-performing workplace culture.

In 2025–26, the ACIC took steps to bring core work in house, in line with the APS Strategic Commissioning Framework. Our targets for 2025–26 aimed to bring in house core work in ICT and digital solutions, to a value of \$0.951 million (GST excluded). This target was largely achieved, with an actual reduction of \$0.509 million (GST excluded) in relevant supplier expenditure in 2025–26.

Remuneration and benefits

Employment conditions for non-Senior Executive Service (non-SES) staff are governed by the *ACIC Enterprise Agreement 2024–27*, which outlines both salary and non-salary entitlements. Details of salary ranges available under the enterprise agreement are provided in Appendix B, Table B.13.

SES remuneration and employment conditions are determined under subsection 24(1) of the *Public Service Act 1999*. These are supported by a remuneration determination that establishes pay levels within each SES classification, based on performance.

Details of the remuneration of key management personnel, senior executives and other highly paid staff are provided in Appendix C.

Workplace health and safety

In 2025–26, the ACIC upheld its obligations under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* by maintaining a safe and healthy workplace, promoting wellbeing, and adhering to the Australian Public Service Values, Employment Principles, and Code of Conduct.

Appendix D provides details of the ACIC's work health and safety performance as required by the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*.

Diversity and inclusion

During 2025–26, the ACIC continued to strengthen a workplace culture where diversity, inclusion and respect are embedded in the way we work. We remain committed to creating an environment where all employees feel valued, supported and empowered to contribute their unique perspectives and experiences.

The ACIC executive continued to support a strategic approach to diversity and inclusion, ensuring that the agency meets its obligations while fostering inclusive practices across all aspects of our operations.

The ACIC's diversity and inclusion efforts are guided by key APS workforce strategies, including the:

- APS Gender Equality Strategy 2021–26
- Commonwealth Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Workforce Strategy
- APS Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Employment Strategy
- APS Disability Employment Strategy 2020–25 and its successor initiatives.

Drawing on these APS-wide priorities, the ACIC prioritised 29 actions to advance diversity, equity and inclusion across the agency. These actions provide a structured framework for delivering meaningful outcomes and will continue to evolve as they are regularly reviewed and assessed by the Commission Executive Committee.

The ACIC also supports the objectives of Australia's Disability Strategy 2021–2031, which provides the national framework for improving inclusion and accessibility for people with disability. The strategy promotes participation across all areas of Australian life and supports the implementation of the principles of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities through government policies, programs and services. Progress under the strategy is publicly reported by Australian governments and is available through the Disability Gateway at disabilitygateway.gov.au/ads.

Information on disability employment across the Australian Public Service is also reported by the Australian Public Service Commission through the State of the Service Report and APS Statistical Bulletin, available at apsc.gov.au.

Gender equality

In line with the APS Gender Equality Strategy 2021–26, the ACIC is committed to advancing gender equality through its workforce, leadership and intelligence capability. The agency supports the participation and advancement of women across intelligence, law enforcement and corporate professions, including in roles that have traditionally been male dominated.

Women are represented across all ACIC locations nationally, with gender representation broadly balanced across most operational locations. This contributes to leadership diversity and strengthens decision-making capability across Australia's intelligence community.

During 2025–26, the ACIC continued to support economic equality and workforce participation through flexible working arrangements, wellbeing initiatives, professional development opportunities and contemporary employment conditions. The agency also invested in capability development programs and career pathways that support employees to build skills, progress their careers and pursue leadership opportunities in an inclusive workplace.

Learning

The ACIC is building a future-ready workforce through continuous learning and development. Our approach supports staff at all levels to build core and specialist capabilities aligned to their roles and the agency's strategic direction.

Learning approach

We adopt a continuous learning approach aligned with the 70:20:10 learning model, recognising that capability is developed through a combination of workplace experiences, learning from others and formal development opportunities.

This approach supports a culture of learning, collaboration and continuous improvement, and is embedded within our broader workforce strategies. Employees are encouraged to build their capability through meaningful work experiences, participation in communities of practice, cross-agency collaboration, and internal mobility opportunities that broaden their skills, knowledge and professional networks.

Formal learning opportunities complement workplace learning and support the development of capabilities required across the organisation.

Core skills

To build foundational capability, we provide a range of learning and development opportunities for employees at all stages of their careers. These include targeted training programs, online learning resources, and broader APS learning opportunities.

Key focus areas include:

- ethics and values
- critical thinking
- communication and writing
- teamwork and conflict resolution
- human resources and work health and safety
- financial management and procurement
- change and project management.

Employees can further enhance their professional development through e-learning programs, APS Academy courses and our study assistance program.

Intelligence training

In 2025–26, we delivered 10 residential training programs across analytical and operational disciplines. Specialist training included 13 weeks of residential programs for 100 ACIC staff and 19 participants from partner agencies, including the Northern Territory Police Force, Tasmania Police, and Sport Integrity Australia. At the request of the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, we delivered a bespoke residential program to enhance their investigations capability.

As part of our continuous improvement and quality assurance processes, we benchmark our internal specialist training against reciprocal training programs conducted by partner agencies.

Enterprise training needs analysis

In 2025–26, the ACIC conducted a complete enterprise training needs analysis to support the implementation of a new intelligence operating model. We now have a comprehensive blueprint for a revised workforce training regime to prepare and equip our staff with the necessary skills, knowledge and resources to meet our capability needs.

Implementation of the analysis and the associated training uplift will be a focus of 2026–27, with particular emphasis placed on enhancing the ACIC's analytical, mission-enabling and coercive intelligence capabilities and the leadership requirements to support delivery.

Evaluation and governance

We evaluate our learning programs to ensure that they align with agency needs and provide value for investment. Our evaluation framework assesses learning outcomes, workplace impact, and areas for continuous improvement.

In 2025–26, as part of the training needs analysis process, we comprehensively evaluated our state-based training regime. This review highlighted several areas of strength in our internal curriculum and our professionalism in internal training delivery, which will be complemented and reinforced as we implement the training needs analysis.

Resource management

As a non-corporate Commonwealth entity, the ACIC uses and manages public resources in line with the Commonwealth resource management framework established by the PGPA Act.

Asset management

The ACIC holds a range of assets, including leased office space; property, plant and equipment; intangible assets (software); and leasehold improvements at its various office locations.

A full nationwide stocktake of assets in the 'Property, plant and equipment' and 'Portable and attractive' classes was undertaken in 2025–26.

In line with our asset management policy, a full valuation of leasehold improvements and property, plant and equipment were undertaken in 2023–24. In 2025–26, independent professional valuers were engaged to undertake a desktop valuation of tangible assets across the country. Values of both leasehold improvements and property, plant and equipment have been adjusted to reflect the change in values.

An internal review was undertaken of the ACIC's intangible assets to test for impairment. This testing identified no material change in the expected useful life or value of intangible assets.

The ACIC's office space in each capital city is held under lease and, as required under Australian Accounting Standards Board accounting standard AASB 16, the agency accounts for the leased office space as right-of-use assets.

Our asset mix at the end of 2025–26 comprised:

- \$37.780 million of leased office space
- \$156.801 million of intangible assets (software)
- \$17.608 million of property, plant and equipment
- \$20.105 million of leasehold improvements.

Property

The ACIC has offices in Adelaide, Brisbane, Canberra, Melbourne, Perth and Sydney. Each office is under lease beyond 2026–27.

The ACIC is co-located at premises in Hobart and Darwin with those jurisdictions' respective police forces. The co-locations are not subject to formal lease arrangements.

During 2025–26, the ACIC outsourced property and facilities management to Cushman & Wakefield under the whole-of-government Property Services Coordinated Procurement Arrangements. Cushman & Wakefield supported the ACIC property team through the provision of core leasing and facilities management services.

The ACIC actively manages its property performance nationally, with a view to minimising the agency's overall property footprint and taking advantage of efficiency initiatives, including opportunities to share facilities.

Purchasing

Our approach to procuring property and services, including consultancies, is consistent with Australian Government policy and legislation covering procurement.

Framework

The Commonwealth Procurement Rules are applied to our activities through our Accountable Authority Instructions, policies, and procedures.

The ACIC's procurement framework reflects the core principle governing Australian Government procurement – value for money. Our policies and procedures focus on:

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

During 2025–26, we continued to participate in whole-of-government, coordinated procurement initiatives, and used clustering and piggybacking opportunities to lower tendering costs and provide savings through economies of scale.

Compliance

The ACIC has reviewed its internal procurement policies, and its compliance with the Commonwealth Procurement Rules. Further information on our procurement activities can be found at tenders.gov.au.

The ACIC had instances of non-compliance with the Commonwealth Procurement Rules during the financial year: less than 8% of total contract registrations were not completed within 42 days of contract execution in accordance with the rules. Our processes have been revised to increase efficiency and, where required, we have increased our awareness campaigns to improve compliance in future.

Procurement initiatives to support small business

The ACIC supports small business participation in the Australian Government procurement market. Small and medium-sized enterprise and small enterprise participation statistics are available on the Department of Finance's website at finance.gov.au/government/procurement/statistics-australian-government-procurement-contracts.

Examples of the agency's measures to support small enterprises include:

- complying with the Commonwealth Procurement Framework, in particular sections 5.4 and 5.5 of the Commonwealth Procurement Rules
- using a straightforward approach to market documentation, communicated in clear and simple language and presented in an accessible format
- participating in the Department of Finance's Meet the Supplier events
- using standard contracts for low-risk and low-value procurements
- using credit card payments for one-off invoices under \$10,000 including GST
- applying the Indigenous Procurement Policy
- using Australian Industry Participation policies and programs to encourage small-to-medium enterprise engagement opportunities.

The ACIC 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.

Engagement with Indigenous businesses

In line with the Australian Government's Indigenous Procurement Policy, we are committed to growing our engagement with Indigenous businesses.

In 2025–26, the ACIC had 12 procurements with majority Indigenous-owned businesses, collectively valued at \$1.048 million. This contributed to the Home Affairs portfolio's annual targets for purchasing from Indigenous enterprises as set by the National Indigenous Australians Agency for the financial year.

Contracts

The ACIC provides details of expenditure for consultancy and non-consultancy contracts, including information on organisations that received amounts of that expenditure, as required by sections 17AG(7), 17AG(7A) and 17AGA(2)–(3) of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014.

Consultancy contracts

During 2025–26, the ACIC entered into 9 new reportable consultancy contracts involving total actual expenditure of \$0.930 million. In addition, 11 ongoing reportable consultancy contracts were active during the period, totalling actual expenditure of \$0.925 million.

Table 3.3 shows details of the ACIC’s 5 largest consultancy contracts in 2025–26.

Table 3.3: Organisations receiving a share of reportable consultancy contract expenditure

Organisation	Australian Business Number	Expenditure \$ ^a	Share of expenditure %
KPMG	51194660183	762,326	41
The University of Queensland	63942912684	399,300	22
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu	74490121060	164,868	9
Systems Planning and Analysis Australia Pty Ltd	58621832102	145,286	8
Titan Consulting Services Pty Limited	90060195735	79,200	4

a Includes GST.

Consultants are typically engaged to investigate or diagnose a defined issue or problem, carry out defined reviews or evaluations, or provide independent advice, information or creative solutions to assist in the ACIC’s decision-making. We engage consultants when we require specialist expertise in areas including but not limited to policy and strategy design, financial assessment, research analysis, strategic planning, and independent evaluations of the ACIC’s outcomes.

We make decisions to engage consultants in accordance with the PGPA Act and related regulations, the Commonwealth Procurement Rules, and relevant internal policies. Prior to engaging consultants, we consider the skills and resources required for the task, the skills available internally, and the cost-effectiveness of engaging external expertise. We select consultants through whole-of-Australian Government panel arrangements or by making an open approach to market.

Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable contracts and consultancies is available on the AusTender website at tenders.gov.au.

Non-consultancy contracts

During 2025–26, the ACIC entered into 249 new non-consultancy contracts involving total actual expenditure of \$65.403 million. In addition, 352 ongoing non-consultancy contracts entered into in prior years were active during the period, totalling actual expenditure of \$86.472 million.

Table 3.4 gives details of our 5 largest non-consultancy contracts in 2025–26.

Table 3.4: Organisations receiving a share of reportable non-consultancy contract expenditure

Organisation	Australian Business Number	Expenditure \$ ^a	Share of expenditure %
Cushman & Wakefield Pty Ltd	77074196991	18,335,478	12
IDEMIA Australasia Pty Ltd	43003099812	13,552,585	9
NTT Australia Pty Ltd	65003371239	5,263,308	3
GraphAware APAC Pty Ltd	83625196214	5,033,224	3
xAmplify Services Pty Ltd	74632045080	4,931,887	3

^a Includes GST.

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 at tenders.gov.au.

Access clauses

During 2025–26, the ACIC did not enter into any contracts of \$100,000 or more (inclusive of GST) that excluded provision for access by the Auditor-General.

Exempt contracts

Contract details are exempt from being published on AusTender if those details would disclose exempt matters under the FOI Act. No such contract details were excluded from being published on AusTender in 2025–26.

Advertising and market research

Section 311A of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* requires us to provide details of amounts paid for advertising and market research in our annual report.

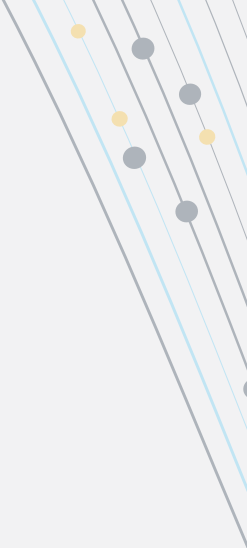
In 2025–26:

- The ACIC did not conduct any advertising campaigns or make any payments for polling, direct mail or campaign advertising.
- The ACIC did not make any payments related to non-campaign advertising that were higher than the reporting threshold of \$17,300.

Grants

The ACIC did not award grants during 2025–26.





SECTION 4:

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Independent Auditor's Report



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Home Affairs

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (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 Accountable Authority and Chief Financial Officer;
- Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- Statement of Financial Position;
- Statement of Changes in Equity;
- Cash Flow Statement; and
- Notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy 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 Entity 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.

Other information

The Accountable Authority is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report for the year ended 30 June 2026 but does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Accountable Authority's responsibility for the financial statements

As the Accountable Authority of the Entity, the Chief Executive Officer 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 Chief Executive Officer is also

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

responsible for such internal control as the Chief Executive Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Chief Executive Officer 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 Chief Executive Officer 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



Michael Bryant
Senior Director
Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra
7 October 2026

Statement by the Accountable Authority and the Chief Financial Officer



STATEMENT BY THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY 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 Criminal Intelligence Commission will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Signed

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'H. Cook', written over a horizontal line.

Heather Cook
Chief Executive Officer
2 October 2026

Signed

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'E. Sokolowski', written over a horizontal line.

Eneas Sokolowski
Chief Financial Officer
2 October 2026

Financial statements

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the period ended 30 June 2026

	Notes	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000	Budget 2026 \$'000
NET COST OF SERVICES				
Expenses				
Employee benefits	1.1A	146,027	129,402	138,115
Suppliers	1.1B	157,469	148,230	162,924
Depreciation and amortisation	2.2A	44,457	44,113	40,402
Finance costs	1.1C	1,696	1,202	488
Write-down and impairment of assets	2.2A	94	321	-
Resources received free of charge	1.1D	2,595	3,245	-
Total expenses		352,338	326,513	341,929
Own-source revenue				
Revenue from contracts with customers	1.2A	197,467	179,597	171,875
Resources received free of charge	1.2B	2,605	3,245	1,217
Total own-source revenue		200,072	182,842	173,092
Gains				
Other gains	1.2D	259	443	-
Total gains		259	443	-
Total own-source income		200,331	183,285	173,092
Net cost of services		(152,007)	(143,228)	(168,837)
Revenue from Government	1.2C	166,202	145,551	162,702
Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to the Australian Government		14,195	2,323	(6,135)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Items not subject to subsequent reclassification to net cost of services				
Changes in asset revaluation reserves - leasehold improvements and property, plant and equipment		4,442	-	-
Changes in asset revaluation reserves - provision for restoration obligations		(47)	(23)	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		4,395	(23)	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to the Australian Government		18,590	2,300	(6,135)

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

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

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 30 June 2026

		2026	2025	Budget
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000	2026 \$'000
ASSETS				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	2.1A	164,017	133,358	105,566
Trade and other receivables	2.1B	89,258	95,670	102,395
Total financial assets		253,275	229,028	207,961
Non-financial assets				
Buildings	2.2A	37,780	30,804	70,669
Leasehold improvements	2.2A	20,105	17,474	4,960
Property, plant and equipment	2.2A	17,608	24,641	25,800
Intangibles	2.2A	156,801	149,294	185,969
Prepayments		19,403	15,136	13,486
Total non-financial assets		251,697	237,349	300,884
Total assets		504,972	466,377	508,845
LIABILITIES				
Payables				
Suppliers	2.3A	21,574	36,429	56,842
Other payables	2.3B	8,270	8,088	5,552
Total payables		29,844	44,517	62,394
Interest bearing liabilities				
Leases	2.4A	50,664	45,010	67,772
Total interest bearing liabilities		50,664	45,010	67,772
Provisions				
Employee provisions	4.1A	41,064	37,480	33,277
Other provisions	2.5A	1,656	1,553	2,160
Total provisions		42,720	39,033	35,437
Total liabilities		123,228	128,560	165,603
Net assets		381,744	337,817	343,242
EQUITY				
Contributed equity		153,580	128,243	153,488
Reserves		23,842	19,447	19,470
Retained surplus		204,322	190,127	170,284
Total equity		381,744	337,817	343,242

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

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the period ended 30 June 2026

	Retained earnings			Asset revaluation reserve			Contributed equity/capital			Total equity		
	2026	2025	Budget	2026	2025	Budget	2026	2025	Budget	2026	2025	Budget
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance carried forward from previous period	190,127	187,804	176,419	19,447	19,470	19,470	128,243	101,870	128,243	337,817	309,144	324,132
Comprehensive income												
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period	14,195	2,323	(6,135)	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,195	2,323	(6,135)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	4,395	(23)	-	-	-	-	4,395	(23)	-
Total comprehensive income	14,195	2,323	(6,135)	4,395	(23)	(23)	-	-	-	18,590	2,300	(6,135)
Transactions with owners												
Contributions by owners												
Equity injection - Appropriations ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,535	23,606	22,443	22,535	23,606	22,443
Departmental capital budget ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,802	2,767	2,802	2,802	2,767	2,802
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,337	26,373	25,245	25,337	26,373	25,245
Closing balance as at 30 June	204,322	190,127	170,284	23,842	19,447	19,470	153,580	128,243	153,488	381,744	337,817	343,242

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

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

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

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the period ended 30 June 2026

		2026	2025	Budget
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000	2026 \$'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received				
Appropriations		218,658	193,593	180,482
Revenue from contracts with customers		200,007	175,878	171,875
Net GST received		15,610	14,625	12,950
Other		434	457	-
Total cash received		434,709	384,553	365,307
Cash used				
Employees		141,448	124,239	138,115
Suppliers		191,167	181,165	161,707
Net GST paid		-	-	12,950
Interest payments on lease liabilities		1,640	1,121	488
Section 74 receipts transferred to Official Public Account		36,127	36,876	17,780
Other		1,502	619	-
Total cash used		371,884	344,020	331,040
Net cash from operating activities		62,825	40,533	34,267
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received				
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		-	89	-
Lease incentive		-	4,299	-
Total cash received		-	4,388	-
Cash used				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangibles		29,762	47,237	54,352
Total cash used		29,762	47,237	54,352
Net cash used by investing activities		(29,762)	(42,849)	(54,352)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received				
Contributed equity		12,360	26,431	25,245
Total cash received		12,360	26,431	25,245
Cash used				
Principal payments of lease liabilities		14,764	15,657	13,185
Total cash used		14,764	15,657	13,185
Net cash used by financing activities		(2,404)	10,774	12,060
Net increase in cash held		30,659	8,458	(8,025)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		133,358	124,900	113,591
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	2.1A	164,017	133,358	105,566

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

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

Overview

The Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC) is a Commonwealth entity within the Home Affairs portfolio.

The objective of the entity is to protect Australia from serious criminal threats by collecting, assessing and disseminating intelligence and policing information.

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

Basis of preparation of the financial statements

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

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

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

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities 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.

Modification to applicability of the PGPA for designated activities under PGPA Act section 105D

The Minister for Finance and the Minister for Home Affairs made determinations under PGPA Act section 105D, which allow modification to specified aspects of the PGPA Act in relation to designated intelligence or security activities. The annual financial statements have not been modified as a result of the determination.

New Accounting Standards

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

Accounting judgements and estimates

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

Estimation of useful life and fair value of assets

The ACIC determines the estimated useful life and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. Useful life of an asset could change materially as a result of technical innovations or other events. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful life is less than previously estimated, or technically obsolete or specialised assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

The fair value of ACIC's leasehold improvements and property, plant and equipment has been taken to be the market value or depreciated replacement costs as determined by an independent valuer. In some instances, ACIC's leasehold improvements are purpose-built and some specialised property, plant and equipment may in fact realise more or less in the market.

Employee benefits provision

The liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, through the short-hand method, assumptions are based on estimates of attrition rates, pattern of leave claims made, future salary movements and discount rates.

Restoration obligations

A provision has been made for the present value of anticipated costs for future restoration of leased premises. The provision includes future cost estimates associated with vacating of premises. The calculation of this provision requires assumptions such as the exit date and cost estimates. The provision recognised is periodically reviewed and updated based on the facts and circumstances available at the time. Changes to the estimated future costs are recognised in the statement of financial position by adjusting the provision. Any adjustments to the provisions are recognised in profit or loss.

Estimated revenue on incomplete police searches

The amount of unearned revenue for incomplete searches, by type, requires a degree of estimation and judgement at year end. The basis for the estimation is consideration of historical averages on open searches, by service type.

Lease options

The ACIC undertakes an annual review of all building lease arrangements to determine whether any options available to the ACIC are likely to be exercised at the end of the non-cancellable lease term.

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

Taxation

The ACIC is exempt from all forms of taxation except Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) and the Goods and Services Tax (GST).

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of GST except:

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

Contingent assets and liabilities

The ACIC did not have any quantifiable contingent assets or liabilities to report for the financial year ended 30 June 2026 (2024-25:nil). As at 30 June 2026, the ACIC had a number of legal matters pending that may eventuate in judgements or outcomes that could require monetary payments being made to or from the ACIC. However, it is not possible to quantify the amounts of any receipts or payments that may eventuate in relation to these matters.

Events after the reporting period

No events have occurred after the reporting date that should be brought to account or noted in the 2025-26 financial statements.

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1. Financial performance

Note 1.1: Expenses

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Note 1.1A: Employee benefits		
Wages and salaries	105,346	91,814
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	14,264	12,993
Defined benefit plans	5,119	4,489
Leave and other entitlements	20,373	19,899
Separation and redundancies	925	207
Total employee benefits	146,027	129,402

Accounting Policy

Accounting policies for employee benefits: see Note 4 people and relationships

Note 1.1B: Suppliers

Goods and services		
IT support and maintenance	56,947	52,534
Consultants and contractors	46,287	35,803
Jurisdiction fees and payments	22,554	25,133
Property and security expenses	7,042	6,923
Operational expenses	3,013	2,557
Communication	2,603	3,312
Seconded placements reimbursed to state, territory and Commonwealth agencies	1,258	2,297
Travel	9,058	9,187
Staff development and training	3,512	4,693
Legal expenses	2,164	3,198
Office expenses	1,109	1,266
Other	908	1,239
Total goods and services	156,455	148,142
Other suppliers		
Short-term leases	40	25
Low value leases	47	-
Workers compensation expenses	927	63
Total other suppliers	1,014	88
Total suppliers	157,469	148,230

Accounting Policy

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The ACIC 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 per asset). The ACIC 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

Interest on lease liabilities ¹	1,640	1,121
Unwinding of discount on provision for restoration obligations	56	81
Total finance costs	1,696	1,202

1. Interest on lease liabilities related to leased commercial properties, data centres and motor vehicles.

Note 1.1D: Resources received free of charge

Seconded	1,903	2,300
Audit fees - Australian National Audit Office	200	210
Premium offset - Comcover	492	735
Total resources received free of charge	2,595	3,245

Note 1.2: Own-source revenue

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Note 1.2A: Revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue - special account	186,690	169,597
Revenue - proceeds of crime and memoranda of understanding	10,342	9,543
Revenue - other	435	457
Total revenue from contracts with customers	197,467	179,597

Accounting Policy*Revenue from contracts with customers*

Revenue is recognised when the customer obtains control of the services provided. ACIC generates revenue from the National Police Checking Services (NPCS) and National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS), through the *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002* (Crime Act) and Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with Commonwealth agencies and other revenues from minor sources. The revenue recognition processes are discussed below.

- For NAFIS and NPCS search services provided by the ACIC, the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time and over time, respectively. The ACIC recognises revenue when it satisfies the performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services.
- For goods or services provided by the ACIC for Crime Act funding, the performance obligation may be satisfied over time. The ACIC revenue recognition from this source is dependent upon the satisfactory submission of regular progress reports.
- For goods or services provided by the ACIC based on MoU, the performance obligation is satisfied over time. The ACIC recognition of revenue from this source is based on the premise that the underlying goods or services will be transferred to the customers and not retained for own use.
- For other revenues from minor sources, the performance obligation is satisfied at the time revenue is recognised. The ACIC recognises revenue when it satisfies the performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services.

Note 1.2B: Resources received free of charge

Resources received free of charge - secondees	1,903	2,300
Resources received free of charge - Australian National Audit Office	200	210
Resources received free of charge - Comcover	492	735
Resources received free of charge - other ¹	10	-
Total resources received free of charge	2,605	3,245

1. Historical gift received by the ACIC, required to be revalued under AASB 116.

Accounting Policy*Resources received free of charge*

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

Note 1.2C: Revenue from Government

Appropriations		
Departmental appropriations	166,202	145,551
Total revenue from Government	166,202	145,551

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 ACIC 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 1.2D: Other gains

Gains - sale of assets	-	89
Gains - other ¹	259	354
Total other gains	259	443

1. This includes sale of leased motor vehicles and premium rebate from Comcare.

Accounting Policy*Sale of assets*

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

2. Financial position

Note 2.1: Financial assets

	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000

Note 2.1A: Cash and cash equivalents

Special account cash held in Official Public Account	158,031	129,139
Cash at bank and on hand	5,986	4,219
Total cash and cash equivalents	164,017	133,358

Note 2.1B: Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables ¹	18,917	21,619
Comcare receivable	24	10
Appropriations receivable	67,466	70,819
GST receivable	2,839	3,195
Other receivables	12	27
Total trade and other receivables	89,258	95,670

1. Credit terms for goods and services were within 30 days (2024-25:30 days).

Accounting Policy

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are held for the purpose of collecting the cash from contracts with customers and are measured at amortised cost.

Note 2.2: Non-financial assets

Note 2.2A: Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of leasehold improvements, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

	Buildings \$'000	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Property, plant and equipment \$'000	Computer software \$'000	Total \$'000
As at 1 July 2025					
Gross book value	87,233	22,563	46,957	223,227	379,980
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(56,429)	(5,089)	(22,316)	(73,933)	(157,767)
Total as at 1 July 2025	30,804	17,474	24,641	149,294	222,213
Additions					
Purchase ¹	-	458	1,518	27,796	29,772
Right-of-use assets	19,732	-	696	-	20,428
Revaluation recognised in other comprehensive income	-	4,763	(321)	-	4,442
Depreciation/amortisation	-	(2,590)	(6,552)	(20,288)	(29,430)
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	(12,751)	-	(2,276)	-	(15,027)
Other movements ²	(5)	-	(5)	-	(10)
Write-down and impairment of property, plant and equipment ³	-	-	(93)	(1)	(94)
Total as at 30 June 2026	37,780	20,105	17,608	156,801	232,294
Total as at 30 June 2026 represented by					
Gross book value	106,928	21,295	27,773	249,601	405,597
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(69,148)	(1,190)	(10,165)	(92,800)	(173,303)
Total as at 30 June 2026	37,780	20,105	17,608	156,801	232,294
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets	37,780	-	4,942	-	42,722

1. Purchase includes assets moved from assets under construction class during the asset capitalisation process.

2. Other movements includes termination of carpark lease and the retirement of leased motor vehicles.

3. This category includes asset written-off due to obsolescence.

There are no leasehold improvements expected to be sold or written-off within the next 12 months.

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

A desktop valuation was conducted for property, plant and equipment and leasehold improvements by an independent valuer in accordance with the asset policy stated in Note 2.2A. (in 2023-24, the ACIC conducted a full valuation of leasehold improvements and property, plant and equipment).

Note 2.2: Non-financial assets (continued)

Accounting Policy

Asset recognition

Property, plant and equipment costs greater than \$5,000, leasehold improvements costs greater than \$25,000, intangible assets purchased externally costs greater than \$5,000 and intangible assets purchased and modified or developed internally, when costs grouped together, greater than \$20,000 are capitalised. Items costs less than these thresholds are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Leasehold improvements

Leasehold improvements include office furniture and fit-out acquired as part of the lease of office accommodation. The depreciable amount of these assets is progressively allocated over the unexpired period of the lease or the useful lives of the improvements, whichever is the shorter.

Lease 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 by ACIC as separate asset classes to corresponding leasehold improvements and property, plant and equipment assets that are owned outright, but presented in the same column as where the corresponding underlying assets would be presented if they were owned.

ROU assets continue to be measured at cost after initial recognition in the ACIC's accounts.

Revaluations

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

Depreciation

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

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

	2026	2025
Leasehold improvements	Lease term	Lease term
Property, plant and equipment	3-10 years	3-10 years
Intangibles - Software purchased	3-5 years	3-5 years
Intangibles - Internally developed/configured	3-10 years	3-10 years
Right of use assets	Lease term	Lease term

Intangibles

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

Software licences with the renewable term ending beyond 30 June 2026 are treated as prepayments at the time of purchase and expensed over the term of the prepayment.

Impairment

All assets, including assets under construction 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.

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised, upon disposal or if not found over two consecutive stocktakes conducted by the ACIC (Asset policy) when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use.

Note 2.3: Payables

	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000

Note 2.3A: Suppliers

Trade creditors and accruals	21,574	36,429
Total suppliers	21,574	36,429

Standard settlement terms for suppliers are within 20 days unless contracted otherwise.

Note 2.3B: Other payables

Wages and salaries	4,392	3,535
Superannuation	696	557
Unearned income	967	1,407
GST Payable	30	319
Other	2,185	2,270
Total other payables	8,270	8,088

Accounting Policy

Financial liabilities

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

Note 2.4: Interest bearing liabilities

	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000

Note 2.4A: Leases

Lease liabilities		
Buildings	45,643	38,442
Property, plant and equipment	5,021	6,568
Total leases	50,664	45,010

Total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 30 June 2026 was \$16.404 (2024-25: \$16.778m).

Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows

Within 1 year	14,887	11,710
Between 1 to 5 years	35,547	27,187
More than 5 years	4,741	10,270
Total leases	55,175	49,167

The ACIC has floor space in a number of commercial buildings and data centres and motor vehicles under the leasing arrangements. The majority of the leases are on fixed yearly rental charge increments, however some are on variable increments.

Accounting Policy

Since the inception of AASB 16 for all new contracts entered into, the ACIC 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, otherwise the incremental borrowing interest rate provided by the Department of Finance.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced by the payments. 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

Note 2.5A: Other provisions

	Provision for restoration obligations \$'000	Total \$'000
As at 1 July 2025	1,553	1,553
Additional provisions made	47	47
Unwinding of discount	56	56
Total as at 30 June 2026	1,656	1,656

3. Funding

Note 3.1: Appropriations

Note 3.1A: Annual appropriations

Annual appropriations for 2025-26

	Annual appropriation ¹ \$'000	Adjustments to appropriation ² \$'000	Total appropriation \$'000	Appropriation applied in 2026 (current and prior years) \$'000	Variance ³ \$'000
Departmental					
Ordinary annual services	167,566	35,886	203,452	(200,886)	2,566
Capital budget ⁴	2,802	-	2,802	(2,802)	-
Equity injections	24,267	-	24,267	(9,558)	14,709
Total departmental	194,635	35,886	230,521	(213,246)	17,275

1. Annual appropriation includes \$3,096m quarantined for administrative purposes.

2. Adjustments to appropriations include GST related receipts retained under the section 74 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act).

3. Ordinary annual services and equity injections of \$17,275m are available to the AGIC to drawdown in future years.

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

Annual appropriations for 2024-25

	Annual appropriation \$'000	Adjustments to appropriation ¹ \$'000	Total appropriation \$'000	Appropriation applied in 2025 (current and prior years) \$'000	Variance ² \$'000
Departmental					
Ordinary annual services	145,551	36,101	181,652	(182,996)	(1,344)
Capital budget ³	2,767	-	2,767	(2,767)	-
Equity	23,606	-	23,606	(23,664)	(58)
Total departmental	171,924	36,101	208,025	(209,426)	(1,402)

1. Adjustments to appropriations include GST related receipts retained under the section 74 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act). In 2024-25, the entity has changed the presentation of appropriations disclosed in the appropriation note to include GST amounts retained under section 74 of the PGPA Act. In prior years, retainable GST under section 74 of the PGPA Act was excluded from the appropriation note.

2. Variance in ordinary annual services and equity injections of \$1,402m are funded by balances from 2023-24 financial year.

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

Note 3.1: Appropriations (continued)

Note 3.1B: Unspent annual appropriations

Appropriation Act (No.1) 2025-26 ¹	52,446	-
Appropriation Act (No.2) 2025-26 ¹	11,273	-
Appropriation Act (No.3) 2025-26 ¹	608	-
Appropriation Act (No.4) 2025-26 ¹	1,098	-
Appropriation Act (No.5) 2025-26 ¹	7,301	-
Appropriation Act (No.6) 2025-26 ¹	726	-
Appropriation Act (No.1) 2024-25 ¹	-	74,917
Appropriation Act (No.2) 2024-25 ¹	-	121
Total departmental	73,452	75,038

1. The Appropriation balances for 2024-25 and 2025-26 represents unspent appropriation and cash held at bank for the year.

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

Appropriation Act (No.1) 2025-26 ¹	1,364
Appropriation Act (No.2) 2025-26 ¹	1,732
Total departmental	3,096

1. Reflects administrative quarantines.

Note 3.2: Special accounts

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Note 3.2A: National Policing Information Systems and Services Special Account¹		
Balance brought forward from previous period	129,139	116,592
Total increases ²	216,061	180,497
Available for payments	345,200	297,089
Total decreases	(187,169)	(167,950)
Total balance carried to the next period	158,031	129,139
Balance represented by:		
Cash held in the Official Public Account ³	158,031	129,139
Total balance carried to the next period	158,031	129,139

1. Legal authority: *Australian Crime Commission Act 2002 section 59C*

The purposes of the National Policing Information Systems and Services Special Account (NPISS Special Account) are defined by section 59E of the *Australian Crime Commission Act 2002* and are:

- (a) paying for scoping, developing, procuring, implementing and operating information technology systems and services in connection with the national policing information functions;
- (b) paying or discharging the costs, expenses and other obligations incurred by the Commonwealth in the performance of the national policing information functions;
- (c) paying any remuneration and allowances payable to any person under this Act in relation to the national policing information functions;
- (d) meeting the expenses of administering the Account;
- (e) repaying to a state all or part of an amount received from the state in connection with the performance of national policing information functions, if it is not required for a purpose for which it was paid;
- (f) paying refunds in accordance with section 15A;
- (g) reducing the balance of the account (and therefore the available appropriation for the account) without making a real or notional payment.

The NPISS Special Account was initially established by the *Financial Management and Accountability Determination 2006/07 — National Policing Information Systems and Services Special Account Establishment 2006*.

The Account is a special account for the purpose of the *Public Governance Performance and Accountability Act 2013*.

- 2. (a) Represents income primarily from police checking and fingerprint identification services and departmental appropriation for special account expenses.
- (b) GST received \$0.164m not added to special account increase, as the GST for expenses are funded by the departmental appropriation.

3. This includes a late adjustment of \$4.734m for the financial year end 30 June 2026 (2024-25: \$0.017m). Due to timing, the official public account with Department of Finance will reflect this change in the following year.

4. People and relationships:

Note 4.1: Employee provisions

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Note 4.1A: Employee provisions		
Leave	41,064	37,480
Total employee provisions	41,064	37,480

Accounting Policy

Liabilities for 'short-term employee benefits' and termination benefits expected within twelve months of the end of 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.

Leave

The liability for employee benefits includes provision for annual leave and long service leave. The leave 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 employer superannuation contribution rates to the extent that the leave is likely to be taken during service rather than paid out on termination. The liability for long service leave has been determined by reference to Financial Reporting Rule 24 using the shorthand method. The estimate of the present value of the liability takes into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

Separation and redundancy

Provision is made for separation and redundancy benefit payments. The ACIC recognises a provision for termination when it has developed a detailed formal plan for the terminations and has informed those employees affected that it will carry out the termination.

Superannuation

The ACIC staff are members of the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS), the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS) or the PSS accumulation plan (PSSap) or other superannuation funds held outside the Australian Government. A small number of staff are members of employee nominated superannuation funds, as allowed under the ACIC's enterprise agreement. The PSSap and other employee nominated superannuation funds are defined contribution schemes. The CSS and PSS are defined benefit schemes for the Australian Government. The liabilities for defined benefit schemes are recognised in the financial statements of the Australian Government and are settled by the Australian Government in due course. This liability is reported in the Department of Finance's administered schedules and notes. The ACIC makes employer contributions to the employees' defined benefit superannuation schemes at rates determined by an actuary to be sufficient to meet the current cost to the Government. The ACIC accounts for the contributions as if they were contributions to defined contribution plans. The liability for superannuation recognised as at 30 June 2026 represents outstanding contributions for the final fortnight of the year.

Note 4.2: Key management personnel remuneration

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly. The ACIC has determined the key management personnel positions to be the Chief Executive Officer, Deputy Chief Executive Officer Intelligence and Chief Operating Officer. Key management personnel remuneration is reported in the table below excludes remuneration and other benefits paid to the Minister as they are not paid by the ACIC.

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Note 4.2A: Key management personnel remuneration		
Short-term employee benefits	1,674,112	1,305,001
Post-employment benefits	207,810	209,685
Other long-term employee benefits	37,646	31,046
Termination benefits		0
Total key management personnel remuneration expenses	1,919,568	1,545,732
Total number of key management personnel¹	4	3

1. Represents the total number of persons who occupied KMP positions during the year, or part thereof. Since 2016-17, the criteria for acting key management personnel were refined so that only those who acted for at least three consecutive months are included in this disclosure. Included in that number are 3 members (2024-25: 3) who worked for the full-year and 1 member (2024-25:nil) who worked part-year due to acting arrangements.

The ACIC CEO is also the Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology. The full cost of the CEO's remuneration is disclosed in this note and therefore none in the AIC annual financial statements.

Note 4.3: Related party disclosure

Related party relationships:

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

Transactions with related parties:

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

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

5. Managing uncertainties

Note 5.1: Financial instruments

	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000

Note 5.1A: Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets at amortised cost

Cash and cash equivalents	164,017	133,358
Trade and other receivables ^{1&2}	18,953	21,656
Total financial assets at amortised cost	182,970	155,014

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Suppliers

Trade creditors and accruals	2.3A	21,574	36,429
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost		21,574	36,429

1. Based on the receivable management history and the current debtor management process, the ACIC assessed the expected credit loss for the year ended 30 June 2026 as nil (2024-25:nil).

2. This excludes statutory receivables (GST and appropriation). Refer Note 2.1.

Accounting policy for financial assets see Note 2.1

Accounting policy for financial liabilities see Note 2.3

6. Other information

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

	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000

Note 6.1A: Details of current/non-current distinction for assets and liabilities

Assets expected to be recovered in:

No more than 12 months

Cash and cash equivalents	164,017	133,358
Trade and other receivables	89,258	95,670
Buildings	5,443	2,220
Leasehold improvements	48	634
Property, plant and equipment	2,261	2,031
Intangibles	1,959	2,134
Prepayments	15,907	12,947

Total no more than 12 months

278,893 248,994

More than 12 months

Buildings	32,337	28,584
Leasehold improvements	20,057	16,840
Property, plant and equipment	15,347	22,610
Intangibles	154,842	147,160
Prepayments	3,496	2,189

Total more than 12 months

226,079 217,383

Total assets

504,972 466,377

Liabilities expected to be settled in:

No more than 12 months

Suppliers	21,574	36,429
Other payables	8,270	8,088
Leases	13,525	10,679
Employee provisions	13,755	12,798

Total no more than 12 months

57,124 67,994

More than 12 months

Leases	37,139	34,331
Employee provisions	27,309	24,682
Other provisions	1,656	1,553

Total more than 12 months

66,104 60,566

Total liabilities

123,228 128,560

This note indicates the liquidity position of the ACIC.

Note 7: Explanations of major variances between budget and actual

The following are explanations of events that have impacted on the ACIC's operations and activities for the year. Budget numbers are sourced from the ACIC's *Portfolio Budget Statements (PBS) 2025-26* and are provided in the primary statements. Budgeted numbers are not audited.

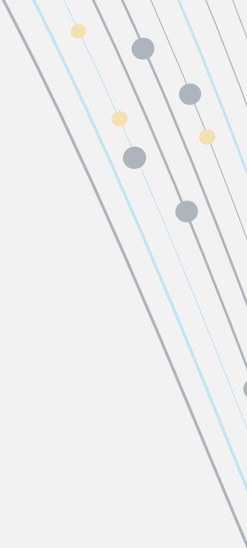
Major variances comprise those that exceed ten percent of the relevant categories of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, and those below the ten percent threshold that are deemed by management as significant by nature.

When providing explanations, the ACIC has identified the financial impact in relation to those key aggregates relevant to the ACIC's performance. Users should be aware that there will be consequential impacts on related statements i.e. a variance in the Statement of Comprehensive Income is likely to have consequential impacts in the Statement of Financial Position and the Cash Flow Statement.

<i>Explanation for major variances</i>	<i>Affected line items (and statements)</i>
Own-source revenue is higher than 2025-26 budget due to increase in volume for police checks.	<i>Own-source revenue: Revenue from contracts with customers (Statement of Comprehensive Income)</i> <i>Revenue from contracts with customers (Cash Flow Statement)</i>
The value of employee benefits is higher than 2025-26 budget due to increase in Average Staffing Level (ASL) and adjustment to provisions.	<i>Expenses: Employee Benefits (Statement of Comprehensive Income)</i> <i>Employee Provisions (Statement of Financial Position)</i> <i>Employees (Cash Flow Statement)</i>
Total financial assets are greater than 2025-26 budget, mainly due to additional revenue from higher-than-anticipated police checks.	<i>Financial assets (Statement of Financial Position)</i> <i>Cash Received (Cash Flow Statement)</i>
Non-financial assets for 2025-26 are lower than the budget because of higher capital investment planned for building leases, property, plant & equipment and intangibles, off-set by a revaluation increment from leasehold improvements and property, plant & equipments for the financial year.	<i>Non-financial assets (Statement of Financial Position)</i> <i>Cash Used for investing activities (Cash Flow Statement)</i>







SECTION 5:

APPENDICES AND REFERENCES

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Appendix A: List of annual report requirements

As required by section 17AJ(d) of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014, we have included the following list of requirements as an aid to access.

PGPA Rule reference	Part of report	Description	Requirement
17AD(g) Letter of transmittal			
17AI	ii	A copy of the letter of transmittal signed and dated by the 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
17AD(h) Aids to access			
17AJ(a)	iii	Table of contents (print only).	Mandatory
17AJ(b)	140	Alphabetical index (print only).	Mandatory
17AJ(c)	137–139	Glossary, abbreviations and acronyms.	Mandatory
17AJ(d)	102–108	List of requirements.	Mandatory
17AJ(e)	143	Details of contact officer.	Mandatory
17AJ(f)	143	Entity's website address.	Mandatory
17AJ(g)	143	Electronic address of report.	Mandatory
17AD(a) Review by the accountable authority			
17AD(a)	2–4	A review by the accountable authority of the entity.	Mandatory
17AD(b) Overview of entity			
17AE(1)(a)(i)	5	A description of the role and functions of the entity.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(a)(ii)	6–7	A description of the organisational structure of the entity.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(a)(iii)	6	A description of the outcomes and programs administered by the entity.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(a)(iv)	15	A description of the purposes of the entity as included in the corporate plan.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(aa)(i)	6	Name of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(aa)(ii)	6	Position title of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority.	Mandatory

PGPA Rule reference	Part of report	Description	Requirement
17AE(1)(aa)(iii)	6	Period as the accountable authority or member of the accountable authority within the reporting period.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(b)	Not applicable	An outline of the structure of the portfolio of the entity.	Portfolio departments – Mandatory
17AE(2)	Not applicable	Where 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
17AD(c) Report on the performance of the entity			
<i>Annual performance statements</i>			
17AD(c)(i); 16F	14–36	Annual performance statement in accordance with paragraph 39(1)(b) of the Act and section 16F of the PGPA Rule.	Mandatory
<i>17AD(c)(ii) Report on financial performance</i>			
17AF(1)(a)	37–43	A discussion and analysis of the entity's financial performance.	Mandatory
17AF(1)(b)	42	A table summarising the total resources and total payments of the entity.	Mandatory
17AF(2)	Not applicable	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
17AD(d) Management and accountability			
<i>Corporate governance</i>			
17AG(2)(a)	ii, 52	Information on compliance with section 10 (fraud and corruption systems).	Mandatory
17AG(2)(b)(i)	ii	A certification by accountable authority that fraud and corruption risk assessments have been conducted and fraud and corruption control plans have been prepared.	Mandatory
17AG(2)(b)(ii)	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

PGPA Rule reference	Part of report	Description	Requirement
17AG(2)(b)(iii)	ii	A certification by accountable authority that all reasonable measures have been taken to deal appropriately with fraud and corruption relating to the entity.	Mandatory
17AG(2)(c)	46–52	An outline of structures and processes in place for the entity to implement principles and objectives of corporate governance.	Mandatory
17AG(2)(d) – (e)	37	A statement of significant issues reported to the 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
Audit Committee			
17AG(2A)(a)	47	A direct electronic address of the charter determining the functions of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory
17AG(2A)(b)	48–49	The name of each member of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory
17AG(2A)(c)	48–49	The qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience of each member of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory
17AG(2A)(d)	48–49	Information about the attendance of each member of the entity's audit committee at committee meetings.	Mandatory
17AG(2A)(e)	48–49	The remuneration of each member of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory
External scrutiny			
17AG(3)	53–60	Information on the most significant developments in external scrutiny and the entity's response to the scrutiny.	Mandatory
17AG(3)(a)	58–60	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
17AG(3)(b)	54, 57	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
17AG(3)(c)	Not applicable	Information on any capability reviews on the entity that were released during the period.	If applicable, Mandatory
Management of human resources			
17AG(4)(a)	63	An assessment of the entity's effectiveness in managing and developing employees to achieve entity objectives.	Mandatory

PGPA Rule reference	Part of report	Description	Requirement
17AG(4)(aa)	61, 109 –119	Statistics on the entity's employees on an ongoing and non-ongoing basis, including the following: • statistics on full-time employees; • statistics on part-time employees; • statistics on gender; • statistics on staff location.	Mandatory
17AG(4)(b)	112 –119	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
17AG(4)(c)	63, 118 –119	Information on any enterprise agreements, individual flexibility arrangements, Australian workplace agreements, common law contracts and determinations under subsection 24(1) of the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> .	Mandatory
17AG(4)(c)(i)	118	Information on the number of SES and non-SES employees covered by agreements etc. identified in paragraph 17AG(4)(c).	Mandatory
17AG(4)(c)(ii)	119	The salary ranges available for APS employees by classification level.	Mandatory
17AG(4)(c)(iii)	63	A description of non-salary benefits provided to employees.	Mandatory
17AG(4)(d)(i)	Not applicable	Information on the number of employees at each classification level who received performance pay.	If applicable, Mandatory
17AG(4)(d)(ii)	Not applicable	Information on aggregate amounts of performance pay at each classification level.	If applicable, Mandatory
17AG(4)(d)(iii)	Not applicable	Information on the average amount of performance payment, and range of such payments, at each classification level.	If applicable, Mandatory
17AG(4)(d)(iv)	Not applicable	Information on aggregate amount of performance payments.	If applicable, Mandatory
Assets management			
17AG(5)	67	An assessment of effectiveness of assets management where asset management is a significant part of the entity's activities.	If applicable, Mandatory
Purchasing			
17AG(6)	68 –69	An assessment of entity performance against the Commonwealth Procurement Rules.	Mandatory

PGPA Rule reference	Part of report	Description	Requirement
Reportable consultancy contracts			
17AG(7)(a)	70	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
17AG(7)(b)	70	A statement that <i>'During [reporting period], [specified number] new reportable consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of \$[specified million]. In addition, [specified number] ongoing reportable consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving total actual expenditure of \$[specified million].'</i>	Mandatory
17AG(7)(c)	70	A summary of the policies and procedures for selecting and engaging consultants and the main categories of purposes for which consultants were engaged.	Mandatory
17AG(7)(d)	70	A statement that <i>'Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable consultancy contracts is available on the AusTender website.'</i>	Mandatory
Reportable non-consultancy contracts			
17AG(7A)(a)	70–71	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
17AG(7A)(b)	71	A statement that <i>'Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable non-consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable non-consultancy contracts is available on the AusTender website.'</i>	Mandatory
17AD(daa)	Additional information about organisations receiving amounts under reportable consultancy contracts or reportable non-consultancy contracts		
17AGA	70, 71	Additional information, in accordance with section 17AGA, about organisations receiving amounts under reportable consultancy contracts or reportable non-consultancy contracts.	Mandatory

PGPA Rule reference	Part of report	Description	Requirement
Australian National Audit Office access clauses			
17AG(8)	71	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
Exempt contracts			
17AG(9)	71	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
Small business			
17AG(10)(a)	69	A statement that ' <i>[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.</i> '	Mandatory
17AG(10)(b)	69	An outline of the ways in which the procurement practices of the entity support small and medium enterprises.	Mandatory
17AG(10)(c)	69	If the entity is considered by the Department administered by the Finance Minister as material in nature – a statement that ' <i>[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.</i> '	If applicable, Mandatory
Financial statements			
17AD(e)	77–98	Inclusion of the annual financial statements in accordance with subsection 43(4) of the Act.	Mandatory
Executive remuneration			
17AD(da)	120–124	Information about executive remuneration in accordance with Subdivision C of Division 3A of Part 2-3 of the Rule.	Mandatory

PGPA Rule reference	Part of report	Description	Requirement
17AD(f) Other mandatory information			
17AH(1)(a)(i)	Not applicable	If the entity conducted advertising campaigns, a statement that <i>'During [reporting period], the [name of entity] conducted the following advertising campaigns: [name of advertising campaigns undertaken]. Further information on those advertising campaigns is available at [address of entity's website] and in the reports on Australian Government advertising prepared by the Department of Finance. Those reports are available on the Department of Finance's website.'</i>	If applicable, Mandatory
17AH(1)(a)(ii)	71	If the entity did not conduct advertising campaigns, a statement to that effect.	If applicable, Mandatory
17AH(1)(b)	Not applicable	A statement that <i>'Information on grants awarded by [name of entity] during [reporting period] is available at [address of entity's website].'</i>	If applicable, Mandatory
17AH(1)(c)	64	Outline of mechanisms of disability reporting, including reference to website for further information.	Mandatory
17AH(1)(d)	58	Website reference to where the entity's Information Publication Scheme statement pursuant to Part II of FOI Act can be found.	Mandatory
17AH(1)(e)	135–136	Correction of material errors in previous annual report.	If applicable, Mandatory
17AH(2)	71, 125, 126–132, 133	Information required by other legislation.	Mandatory

Information required by other legislation

Legislative reference	Page	Description
<i>Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918</i> , section 311A	71	Expenditure on advertising and market research
<i>Crimes Act 1914</i> , sections 15LD(1) and 15MU(2)	133	Assumed identities and witness identity protection certificates
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> , section 516A	126–132	Ecologically sustainable development and impact on the environment
<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i> , Schedule 2, Part 4	125	Work health and safety initiatives and outcomes

Appendix B: Employee statistics

The tables in this appendix provide an overview of ACIC staffing, including details required by section 17AG(4) of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014.

Unless stated otherwise, the tables in this appendix include employees of the ACIC only. Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) staff have been excluded as AIC staffing numbers will be reported in the AIC annual report. The ACIC Chief Executive Officer and examiners have also been excluded as they are statutory appointments and are not ACIC employees. Year-on-year comparisons will not align where previously published tables have included this data.

Table B.1: Ongoing employees by location at 30 June 2026

Location	Man/Male			Woman/Female			Prefers not to answer			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
NSW	69	1	70	58	7	65	1	0	1	136
QLD	47	0	47	47	3	50	0	1	1	98
SA	21	0	21	22	3	25	0	0	0	46
TAS	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
VIC	64	0	64	53	9	62	0	0	0	126
WA	27	1	28	15	2	17	0	0	0	45
ACT	192	7	199	249	30	279	6	0	6	484
NT	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	2
OS	4	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	5
Total	424	9	433	447	55	502	7	1	8	943

OS = overseas

Note: Results are not available for 'Non-binary' and 'Uses a different term' categories due to system limitations.

Table B.2: Non-ongoing employees by location at 30 June 2026

Location	Man/Male			Woman/Female			Prefers not to answer			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
NSW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QLD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACT	3	14	17	2	15	17	0	1	1	35
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	14	17	2	15	17	0	1	1	35

OS = overseas

Note: Results are not available for 'Non-binary' and 'Uses a different term' categories due to system limitations.

Table B.3: Ongoing employees by location at 30 June 2025

Location	Man/Male			Woman/Female			Prefers not to answer			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
NSW	63	1	64	57	4	61	1	0	1	126
QLD	48	0	48	41	3	44	0	1	1	93
SA	22	0	22	14	6	20	0	0	0	42
TAS	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
VIC	62	0	62	53	8	61	0	0	0	123
WA	30	1	31	17	3	20	0	0	0	51
ACT	184	1	185	223	27	251	2	0	2	437
NT	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
OS	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	412	3	415	409	51	460	3	1	4	878

OS = overseas

Note: Results are not available for 'Non-binary' and 'Uses a different term' categories due to system limitations.

Table B.4: Non-ongoing employees by location at 30 June 2025

Location	Man/Male			Woman/Female			Prefers not to answer			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
NSW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QLD	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIC	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
WA	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
ACT	5	13	18	9	15	24	0	1	1	43
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	13	18	10	17	27	0	1	1	46

OS = overseas

Note: Results are not available for 'Non-binary' and 'Uses a different term' categories due to system limitations.

Table B.5: Australian Public Service Act ongoing employees at 30 June 2026

Classification	Man/Male			Woman/Female			Prefers not to answer			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
SES 3	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
SES 2	3	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	5
SES 1	8	0	8	7	0	7	1	0	1	16
EL 2	51	2	53	42	4	46	0	0	0	99
EL 1	219	3	222	142	21	163	2	1	3	388
APS 6	61	3	64	100	18	118	2	0	2	184
APS 5	44	0	44	88	5	93	0	0	0	137
APS 4	35	1	36	60	5	65	2	0	2	103
APS 3	1	0	1	5	1	6	0	0	0	7
APS 2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
APS 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	424	9	433	447	55	502	7	1	8	943

APS = Australian Public Service, EL = Executive Level, SES = Senior Executive Service

Note: These figures represent positions that were substantively filled at 30 June 2026.

Results are not available for 'Non-binary' and 'Uses a different term' categories due to system limitations.

Table B.6: Australian Public Service Act non-ongoing employees at 30 June 2026

Classification	Man/Male			Woman/Female			Prefers not to answer			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
SES 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SES 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SES 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EL 2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
EL 1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
APS 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 4	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	3
APS 3	0	13	13	0	15	15	0	1	1	29
APS 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	14	17	2	15	17	0	1	1	35

APS = Australian Public Service, EL = Executive Level, SES = Senior Executive Service.

Note: Results are not available for 'Non-binary' and 'Uses a different term' categories due to system limitations.

Table B.7: Australian Public Service Act ongoing employees at 30 June 2025

Classification	Man/Male			Woman/Female			Prefers not to answer			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
SES 3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
SES 2	2	0	2	4	0	4	0	0	0	6
SES 1	8	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	0	16
EL 2	50	0	50	38	2	40	0	0	0	90
EL 1	213	1	214	133	16	149	0	1	1	364
APS 6	55	2	57	83	18	101	2	0	2	160
APS 5	53	0	53	79	9	88	0	0	0	141
APS 4	26	0	26	55	4	59	1	0	1	86
APS 3	4	0	4	7	1	8	0	0	0	12
APS 2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
APS 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	412	3	415	408	51	459	3	1	4	878

APS = Australian Public Service, EL = Executive Level, SES = Senior Executive Service.

Note: Results are not available for 'Non-binary' and 'Uses a different term' categories due to system limitations.

Table B.8: Australian Public Service Act non-ongoing employees at 30 June 2025

Classification	Man/Male			Woman/Female			Prefers not to answer			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
SES 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SES 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SES 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EL 2	2	1	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	5
EL 1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
APS 6	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	2
APS 5	1	0	1	4	0	4	0	0	0	5
APS 4	1	0	1	5	0	5	0	0	0	6
APS 3	0	12	12	0	13	13	0	1	1	26
APS 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	13	18	10	17	27	0	1	1	46

APS = Australian Public Service, EL = Executive Level, SES = Senior Executive Service.

Note: Results are not available for 'Non-binary' and 'Uses a different term' categories due to system limitations.

Table B.9: Australian Public Service Act employees by full-time and part-time status at 30 June 2026

Classification	Ongoing			Non-ongoing			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total ongoing	Full time	Part time	Total non-ongoing	
SES 3	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
SES 2	5	0	5	0	0	0	5
SES 1	16	0	16	0	0	0	16
EL 2	93	6	99	1	1	2	101
EL 1	363	25	388	1	0	1	389
APS 6	163	21	184	0	0	0	184
APS 5	132	5	137	0	0	0	137
APS 4	97	6	103	3	0	3	106
APS 3	6	1	7	0	29	29	36
APS 2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
APS 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	878	65	943	5	30	35	978

APS = Australian Public Service, EL = Executive Level, SES = Senior Executive Service

Note: These figures represent positions that were substantively filled at 30 June 2026.

Table B.10: Australian Public Service Act employees by full-time and part-time status at 30 June 2025

Classification	Ongoing			Non-ongoing			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total ongoing	Full time	Part time	Total non-ongoing	
SES 3	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
SES 2	6	0	6	0	0	0	6
SES 1	16	0	16	0	0	0	16
EL 2	88	2	90	2	3	5	95
EL 1	346	18	364	1	1	2	366
APS 6	140	20	160	1	1	2	162
APS 5	132	9	141	5	0	5	146
APS 4	82	4	86	6	0	6	92
APS 3	11	1	12	0	26	26	38
APS 2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
APS 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	823	55	878	15	31	46	924

APS = Australian Public Service, EL = Executive Level, SES = Senior Executive Service

Note: These figures represent positions that were substantively filled at 30 June 2025.

Table B.11: Australian Public Service Act employees by location

Location	2025–26			2024–25		
	Ongoing	Non-ongoing	Total	Ongoing	Non-ongoing	Total
NSW	136	0	136	126	0	126
QLD	98	0	98	93	1	94
SA	46	0	46	42	0	42
TAS	1	0	1	1	0	1
VIC	126	0	126	123	1	124
WA	45	0	45	51	1	52
ACT	484	35	519	437	43	480
NT	2	0	2	2	0	2
OS	5	0	5	3	0	3
Total	943	35	978	878	46	924

OS = overseas

Table B.12: Australian Public Service Act employment arrangements at 30 June 2026

Arrangement title	SES	Non-SES	Total
Enterprise agreement	0	954	954
Common law contract	24	0	24
Total	24	954	978

SES = Senior Executive Service

Table B.13: Australian Public Service Act employment salary ranges by classification at 30 June 2026

Classification	Minimum salary (\$)	Maximum salary (\$)
SES 3	365,608	434,591
SES 2	294,653	342,591
SES 1	212,221	290,618
EL 2	152,004	192,469
EL 1	121,756	157,498
APS 6	99,733	115,199
APS 5	88,833	98,959
APS 4	79,877	90,908
APS 3	72,670	78,433
APS 2	62,813	69,651
APS 1	57,497	60,947
Other	N/A	N/A
Minimum–Maximum range	57,497	434,591

APS = Australian Public Service, EL = Executive Level, N/A = not applicable, SES = Senior Executive Service

Note: Remuneration for SES officers is determined on an individual basis under common law contracts.

Table B.14: Australian Public Service Act Indigenous employees at 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025

	2025–26	2024–25
Ongoing	13	15
Non-ongoing	0	0

Appendix C: Executive remuneration disclosures

The tables in this appendix provide information on executive remuneration as required by Subdivision C of Division 3A of Part 2-3 of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014.

The nature and amount of remuneration for Senior Executive Service (SES) officers are determined through the ACIC Senior Executive Service Remuneration and Benefits Policy. SES salary increases take into account the complexity of the officer’s role, their current and previous performance, their contributions to corporate goals and values, the financial position of the ACIC, comparisons with other SES officers, and the quantum of remuneration relative to other ACIC staff.

The ACIC uses common law contracts for all SES employees to govern remuneration and entitlements.

As our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and ACIC examiners are statutory office holders, the Remuneration Tribunal sets their remuneration and entitlements.

Table C.1: Key management personnel

Name	Position	Term as key management personnel
Heather Cook	Chief Executive Officer	Full year
Matthew Rippon	Acting Chief Executive Officer	Part year ^a
Angela Barrett	Acting Chief Executive Officer	Part year ^a
Angela Barrett	Chief Operating Officer	Full year ^b
Matthew Rippon	Deputy CEO Intelligence	Full year ^b
Adam Meyer	Acting Deputy CEO Intelligence/ Deputy CEO Intelligence	Part year ^c

a Acting on multiple occasions.

b Except when acting as CEO.

c Acting Deputy CEO Intelligence 8 May to 11 June 2026, commenced as Deputy CEO Intelligence on 12 June 2026.

Table C.2: Summary of remuneration for key management personnel

	2025–26 \$	2024–25 \$
Short-term benefits		
Base salary	1,667,843	1,300,040
Bonuses	0	0
Other benefits and allowances	6,269	4,961
Total short-term benefits	1,674,112	1,305,001
Superannuation	207,810	209,685
Total post-employment benefits	207,810	209,685
Other long-term benefits		
Long service leave	37,646	31,046
Total other long-term benefits	37,646	31,046
Termination benefits	0	0
Total key management personnel remuneration	1,919,568	1,545,732

Note: Final figures have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Table C.3: Information about remuneration for key management personnel

Name	Position title	Short term benefits			Post employment benefits	Other long-term benefits		Termination benefits	Total remuneration
		Base salary ^a	Bonuses	Other benefits and allowances		Long service leave ^c			
Heather Cook	Chief Executive Officer ^d	617,410	0	1,939	32,072	14,645	0	0	666,066
Matthew Rippon	Acting Chief Executive Officer	24,792	0	75	0	423	0	0	25,290
Angela Barrett	Acting Chief Executive Officer	63,999	0	183	8,497	945	0	0	73,624
Angela Barrett	Chief Operating Officer	362,360	0	1,756	48,227	9,058	0	0	421,401
Matthew Rippon	Deputy CEO Intelligence (DCI)	500,837	0	1,864	104,698	10,442	0	0	617,841
Adam Meyer	Acting DCI and DCI	98,445	0	452	14,316	2,133	0	0	115,346
Total		1,667,843	0	6,269	207,810	37,646	0	0	1,919,568

Note: Includes officers substantively holding or acting for a period exceeding 3 months in a key management personnel position. Final figures have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

a Base salary includes salary paid or due to employee for the year; it includes net annual leave (total annual accrual minus leave taken in this financial year) and any applicable acting allowances.

b Superannuation is subject to Public Sector Superannuation Scheme, Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme and Public Sector Superannuation Accumulation Plan rules. Superannuation contributions are the 2025–26 contributions by the ACIC to the applicable superannuation fund. They do not include employee post-tax contributions or additional lump sum payments.

c Long service leave is the value of long service accrued during this financial year.

d CEO salary is subject to a 2025 full-time office holder Remuneration Tribunal determination. The ACIC CEO is also the Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology. The full cost of the ACIC CEO is included above.

Table C.4: Information about remuneration for senior executives

Total remuneration bands \$	Number of senior executives	Short term benefits			Post employment benefits	Other long term benefits	Termination benefits	Total remuneration
		Average base salary \$	Average bonuses \$	Average other benefits and allowances \$				
0–220,000	10	155,225	0	4,684	27,557	4,178	0	191,644
220,001 – 245,000	1	192,365	0	1,939	29,642	4,612	0	228,558
245,001 – 270,000	6	212,161	0	2,536	34,533	5,127	0	254,357
270,001 – 295,000	2	231,948	0	1,939	38,884	5,985	0	278,756
295,001 – 320,000	6	187,825	0	1,779	38,296	5,897	71,911	305,708
320,001 – 345,000	4	272,322	0	1,939	49,872	6,741	0	330,874
370,001 – 395,000	4	311,247	0	3,433	58,401	8,154	0	381,235
395,001 – 420,000	1	335,691	0	1,751	61,229	9,015	0	407,686
420,001 – 445,000	1	353,425	0	30,133	50,919	8,565	0	443,042
470,001 – 495,000	1	195,713	0	1,902	44,529	6,188	244,758	493,090

Note: Final figures have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

a Average total remuneration can fall below the band where some of the senior executives have been part year only.

Table C.5: Information about remuneration for other highly paid staff

Total remuneration bands \$	Number of other highly paid staff	Short term benefits					Post employment benefits	Other long term benefits	Termination benefits	Total remuneration		
		Average base salary \$	Average bonuses \$	Average other benefits and allowances		Average long service leave \$				Average termination benefits	Average total remuneration	
				Overseas housing allowance \$	Average other benefits and allowances \$						Excluding overseas housing allowance \$	Including overseas housing allowance \$
0 – 265,000	4	148,825	0	43,042	11,371	23,137	3,667	0	187,000	230,042		
295,001 – 320,000	2	131,837	0	115,861	24,098	26,593	3,667	0	186,195	302,056		
370,001 – 395,000	1	139,700	0	94,556	108,141	30,403	3,667	0	281,911	376,467		
495,001 – 520,000 ^a	1	414,228	0	0	2,964	69,650	11,935	0	498,777			
545,001 – 570,000 ^a	2	475,902	0	0	3,047	69,967	11,935	0	560,851			
570,001 – 595,000 ^a	1	531,820	0	0	941	33,363	12,376	0	578,500			

Note: Final figures have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

^a The staff member is in the highest band related to the judicial profession.

Appendix D: Workplace health and safety

In 2025–26, the ACIC upheld its obligations under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* by maintaining a safe and healthy workplace, promoting wellbeing, and adhering to the Australian Public Service Values, Employment Principles and Code of Conduct.

We took all reasonably practicable steps to eliminate or minimise risks to the health, safety and welfare of staff, contractors and visitors. We continued to apply and promote policies and procedures to manage and respond to potential hazards.

Our National Work Health Safety Committee met quarterly, supported by health and safety representatives and first aid officers. We placed strong emphasis on managing psychosocial risks by embedding psychological support services and expanding proactive wellbeing initiatives, complementing our employee assistance program.

Preventative programs in 2025–26 equipped staff with the knowledge and tools to identify and manage health, safety and wellbeing risks early. These initiatives are embedded across our operations and reflect our commitment to early intervention, continuous improvement, and compliance.

One notifiable incident occurred, and no investigations were conducted by Comcare, in relation to the operations of the ACIC during 2025–26.

Appendix E: Environmental matters

While the ACIC does not undertake activities with direct implications for ecologically sustainable development, we observe the principles set out in the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* in our daily operations, and report on the effect of our activities on the environment as required under section 516A of the Act.

Responsible business practices

We strive to be environmentally responsible, including by making efficient use of resources and managing waste effectively.

We are committed to reducing our impact on the environment through ongoing minimisation strategies and new technologies and resources, including:

- using electronic document management systems and web-based information-sharing tools that reduce or eliminate the need to print and retain paper copies of documents
- using video and telephone conferencing where possible to reduce the need for local and interstate travel
- reviewing leased buildings and encouraging owners to improve their buildings' energy performance to a minimum 4-star green rating
- ensuring that new leases entered into comply with the Australian Government's energy policy of at least a 5.5-star NABERS energy rating for leases of 4 or more years for spaces equal to or above 1,000 square metres
- ensuring that end-of-trip facilities are in place to encourage staff to embrace low-emission commuting options, such as cycling, using e-bikes or e-scooters or walking
- procuring energy-efficient equipment and lighting solutions, including smart lighting that activates only when areas are occupied
- weighting proximity to public transport routes as highly desirable when considering future office locations
- providing recycling facilities in breakout areas.

Greenhouse gas emissions

In line with the Australian Government's Net Zero in Government Operations Strategy, we are required to report on the greenhouse gas emissions from ACIC operations.

Our greenhouse gas emissions reporting is consistent with the whole-of-government approach as part of the APS Net Zero Emissions Reporting Framework.

Table E.1 shows a breakdown of greenhouse gas emissions by source for 2025–26, with electricity emissions calculated using a location-based accounting method. Not all data sources were available at the time of the report.

Table E.2 shows the emissions related to electricity emissions usage using location-based and market-based accounting methods.

Table E.1: Greenhouse gas emissions inventory – location-based method, 2025–26

Emission source	Scope 1 t CO2-e	Scope 2 t CO2-e	Scope 3 t CO2-e	Total t CO2-e
Electricity	N/A	1,015.03	70.87	1,085.90
Natural gas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Solid waste	14.39	N/A	N/A	14.39
Refrigerants	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fleet and other vehicles	208.92	N/A	52.24	261.16
Domestic commercial flights	N/A	N/A	749.72	749.72
Domestic hire car	N/A	N/A	6.18	6.18
Domestic travel accommodation	N/A	N/A	244.35	244.35
Other energy	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total t CO2-e	223.31	1,015.03	1,123.36	2,361.70

t CO2-e = tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions, N/A = not applicable under the APS Net Zero Emissions Reporting Framework.

Note: Figures include emissions for the Australian Institute of Criminology.

Data on emissions from hire cars has been sourced from third-party providers and is incomplete. The quality of data is expected to improve over time as emissions reporting matures.

Table E.2: Electricity greenhouse gas emissions

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)	1,015.03	70.87	1,085.90	1,613,127.92
Market-based electricity emissions	581.23	78.94	660.16	717,559.42
Total renewable electricity consumed	N/A	N/A	N/A	895,568.50
Renewable power percentage ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	278,909.82
Jurisdictional renewable power percentage ²⁻³	N/A	N/A	N/A	616,658.68
GreenPower ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	—
Large-scale generational certificates ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	—
Behind the meter solar ⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A	—
Total renewable electricity produced	N/A	N/A	N/A	—
Large-scale generational certificates ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	—
Behind the meter solar ⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A	—

Note: The table above presents emissions related to electricity usage using both the location-based and the market-based accounting methods. CO₂-e = Carbon Dioxide Equivalent. Electricity usage is measured in kilowatt hours (kWh).

1 Listed as mandatory renewables in 2025-26 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 2025-26 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.

Commonwealth Climate Disclosure

Commonwealth Climate Disclosure is the Australian Government's policy for Commonwealth entities to publicly disclose their exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities, as well as their actions to manage them. Our climate disclosure has been prepared in accordance with the year one reporting provisions.

Governance and accountability

Climate-related risks are governed through existing enterprise risk management and compliance frameworks, with oversight provided by senior executives and ultimate accountability retained by the CEO, in line with their duties under the PGPA Act. Climate considerations are embedded into strategy, risk management and decision-making processes, ensuring they are not treated as standalone risks but integrated across enterprise governance structures.

As required under the Commonwealth Risk Management Policy, the ACIC maintains an appropriate level of capability to administer its risk management framework and manage its risks. To improve capability to manage climate-related risks, the ACIC encourages relevant staff to complete the Climate Risk and Opportunity Management Program (CROMP) training modules and the Foundations of Net Zero in Government Operations training module. It will make decisions about resource allocation in line with its climate risk profile, broader operating environment and government funding. This includes considering the trade-offs between climate-related risks and other government policy constraints. This information feeds (at least annually) into the Commission Executive Committee and the CEO's decisions on broader risk management and strategy.

Climate risk summary

The agency has undertaken an organisation-wide climate risk and opportunity assessment aligned with the Commonwealth Climate Risk and Opportunity Management Program (CROMP) and the Australian Government's Approach to Climate Risk and Opportunity Management in the Public Sector 2024–2026. This includes consideration of physical and transition risk and opportunity. Physical risk relates to direct impacts of rising aggregate global temperatures. Physical risks are characterised as acute or chronic.

- Acute – risks from changes in the frequency and severity of extreme events, such as increased incidence of heat stress during heatwaves, and bushfires that may threaten infrastructure and physical and psychological safety.
- Chronic – risks from longer-term, more gradual changes in climate, such as changes in average rainfall contributing to water scarcity.

Transition risks result from the extensive policy, legal, technology and market changes arising from mitigation and adaptation to climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy. Climate change will also generate physical and transition opportunities.

The assessment identified climate-related risks and opportunities across the ACIC that may impact our ability to deliver our purpose and priorities. Internal data sources, such as our enterprise risk management framework and insurance claims, were reviewed in Step 1 and Step 2 of the assessment. The ACIC used the State of the Climate 2024 report and the climate scenario and transition summaries in the CROMP Organisation Application Guides to obtain climate information for the ACIC's metropolitan areas of operation. While the ACIC maintains an overseas presence through a small number of posted personnel, the 2025–26 assessment focused on the agency's domestic operations.

The ACIC managed uncertainties in climate projections by reviewing data from reputable Australian and international climate science organisations. It also managed uncertainties in how risk profiles will change in the future under different climate scenarios by assessing risks across 2 distinct emission scenarios (low and high). This helped the ACIC compare projected changes and understand the range of plausible outcomes. The ACIC assessed the nature, likelihood and magnitude of effects of climate-related risks using the matrix in the ACIC's enterprise risk management framework. Risks to our organisation, including climate-related risks, are prioritised based on their residual risk, in accordance with the ACIC's enterprise risk management framework.

As the ACIC does not deal with infrastructure or policy with extremely long-lasting consequences, only the following time horizons, short-term (2030) and medium-term (2050) were considered as outlined in CROMP's Organisation Application Guide, using 2 emissions scenarios:

- Low-emissions scenario: Lower physical impacts but higher transition pressures
- High-emissions scenario: Greater frequency and severity of physical hazards.

This assessment identified material climate-related physical risks, for both time horizons, to the agency's operations, particularly in relation to:

- ICT systems and infrastructure: Vulnerability to extreme weather, power disruption and environmental conditions
- Workforce health and safety: Exposure to heat, air quality impacts and operational disruption.

These risks are concentrated in the ACIC's Canberra office. The ACIC has not identified material transition climate-related risks or physical and transition opportunities that affect its operational model.

Strategy

Climate-related risks directly affect the agency's core operating model, particularly in maintaining resilient ICT systems, ensuring workforce health and safety, and sustaining operational continuity. Disruptions to infrastructure, facilities and partner-dependent services may impact the agency's ability to deliver critical outcomes.

At the same time, climate change may present strategic opportunities to strengthen organisational resilience, improve energy efficiency, enhance procurement practices and embed sustainability into decision-making.

The ACIC is responding to current and anticipated impacts arising through climate-related risks by embedding climate-related risk and opportunity management into our governance and emergency management arrangements.

The ACIC has not identified material transition climate-related risks and opportunities that affect its operating model.

This scenario-based approach supports forward-looking decision-making and ensures risks are assessed under a range of plausible future conditions.

Metrics and targets

The ACIC is committed to the Australian Government's Australian Public Service Net Zero 2030 (APS Net Zero 2030) target, and the agency's overall objectives align with the Net Zero in Government Operations Strategy (NZGO Strategy) to reduce operational emissions.

The ACIC documents its climate-related commitments in its recently developed Emissions Reduction Plan, which is a roadmap detailing how the ACIC will minimise greenhouse gas emissions through emissions reduction activities.

The ACIC operates in all Australian states and territories and in international locations. The APS Net Zero 2030 target applies to the ACIC in its entirety and includes the Australian Institute of Criminology, as a non-corporate commonwealth entity, with the following exemptions:

- ACIC international locations are exempt from disclosure, as detailed under the Commonwealth Climate Disclosure requirements.
- Under the Commonwealth Fleet Vehicle Selection Policy, vehicles used strictly for operational law enforcement, covert activities, defence, or national security functions are generally exempt from standard vehicle selection criteria.

The ACIC is defined as a security agency under the NZGO Strategy, which states that security agencies will take action to reduce their emissions aligned with the strategy, where that action does not compromise operational or capability requirements.

The ACIC is committed to reporting on metrics and emissions targets, where that does not:

- pose a meaningful risk to the Australian national interest, the ACIC as an agency, ACIC staff members and/or law enforcement partners
- impede legislative or secrecy provisions, resulting in an impact that is prejudicial to the effective working of government, or
- significantly impede the ACIC's operational functions, or the existing oversight of the courts and the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security.

Examples of current and future initiatives where the ACIC is prioritising works to support emissions reduction targets include:

- Where available and permitted under leases and market conditions, 80% of non-operations electricity consumption that is generated off-site will be renewable electricity by 2030, increasing to 100% by 2032.
- Where the primary purpose is non-operational, 50% of new vehicles will be low-emission vehicles by 2027.
- All new lease agreements negotiated by ACIC Property will include a mandate for the premises to comply with the NZGO Strategy and, where appropriate, meet or exceed Australian environmental and efficiency standards, including appropriate NABERS rating; heating, ventilation and air conditioning; lighting systems; electric vehicle charging spaces; and renewable energy integration. Negotiating and assessing these items individually increases the possibility for the ACIC to achieve the set emissions targets.
- Future property negotiations will consider sustainable building options, and/or sustainability aligned solutions mandated in NZGO Strategy.

Appendix F: *Crimes Act 1914* annual reports

Assumed identities annual report 2025–26

For the year ending 30 June 2026, the following information is reported by the ACIC under section 15LD (1) of the *Crimes Act* and has been reported to the minister administering the *National Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2022* (the Attorney-General of Australia):

- There were 22 new authorities for assumed identities granted during the year.
- Assumed identities were used by authorised persons to gather intelligence and investigate criminal activity in accordance with the functions of the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission and for supporting administrative functions.
- No applications for authority for an assumed identity were refused during the year.
- There were no authorities of which control was transferred by the chief officer under section 15KV of the *Crimes Act 1914* during the year.
- There were no authorities of which control was transferred to the chief officer under section 15KV of the *Crimes Act 1914* during the year.
- There was no fraud or other unlawful activity identified as a result of the audit of assumed identity records.

In future this report will form part of the consolidated Attorney-General's Department report and no longer be published as part of the ACIC Annual Report.

Witness identity protection certificates annual report 2025–26

This statement addresses the ACIC's annual reporting responsibilities under section 15MU of Part IACA of the *Crimes Act*.

Pursuant to the requirements of section 15MU(2), the ACIC reports that in 2025–26 there were no witness identity protection certificates given.

Appendix G: Commonwealth Child Safe Framework annual statement of compliance

The ACIC is committed to promoting the safety and wellbeing of children, fostering a culture that supports child safety across the agency. While our operational functions involve limited engagement with children, we recognise our responsibility to ensure that any interaction with children is conducted in a manner that protects their safety, wellbeing and rights.

The ACIC conducts an annual child safety risk assessment to identify and manage existing and emerging risks to children and young people, and to inform risk treatment strategies and strengthened child-safe practices across the agency.

In 2025–26, the annual child safety risk assessment concluded that the risk to child safety and wellbeing remains low. This reflects:

- the limited nature of the ACIC’s engagement with children
- the small proportion of staff which may potentially have contact with children
- the effectiveness of established controls such as organisational suitability assessments and mandatory security clearances, compliance with relevant legislative and policy requirements, and governance arrangements that include appropriate executive oversight of activities that may involve contact with children.

The ACIC maintains Child Safety Guidelines that provide agency-specific guidance for all staff on appropriate interactions with children, and reinforce the ACIC’s commitment to providing an environment in which children are safe, protected and respected.

The ACIC’s activities are also subject to independent oversight and accountability mechanisms, including oversight by the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security, which promote the legality, propriety and accountability of intelligence activities.

The ACIC continues to meet the requirements of the Commonwealth Child Safe Framework and remains committed to strengthening its child-safe culture through ongoing review of our policies, procedures, guidance and training to ensure that child safety and wellbeing remain embedded across the agency.

Appendix H: Correction of reporting errors

This appendix corrects the record by explaining reporting errors that occurred in a previous annual report, in accordance with section 17AH(1)(e) of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014.

The ACIC’s *Annual Report 2024–25* contained one reporting error and 2 updated results in the data provided on greenhouse gas emissions.

The data reported in tables 3.6 and 3.7 of the report was the data available when the report was developed, in July–August 2025. The Department of Finance Climate Action in Government Operations Unit subsequently sourced updated electricity data from the property service provider which indicated that an error had occurred. The error was due to a late billing cycle that meant some electricity data for our entity was not available during the initial data collection process.

Table 3.6: Greenhouse gas emissions inventory – location-based method, 2024–25 (page 86) showed a breakdown of greenhouse gas emissions by source for 2024–25, with electricity emissions calculated using a location-based approach that accounts for factors such as Greenpower, purchased large-scale generation certificates and being located in the Australian Capital Territory. Table H.1 presents the data shown in that table, along with the correct information.

Table H.1: Correction of location-based greenhouse gas emissions inventory

Emission source	Reported in 2024–25				Actual for 2024–25			
	Scope 1 t CO2-e	Scope 2 t CO2-e	Scope 3 t CO2-e	Total t CO2-e	Scope 1 t CO2-e	Scope 2 t CO2-e	Scope 3 t CO2-e	Total t CO2-e
Electricity	N/A	987.89	81.62	1,069.51	N/A	1,035.49	88.12	1,123.61
Natural gas	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0
Solid waste	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	16.13	16.13
Fleet vehicles	230.59	N/A	57.64	288.23	230.59	N/A	57.64	288.23
Domestic flights	N/A	N/A	1,097.20	1,097.20	N/A	N/A	1,097.20	1,097.20
Domestic hire car	N/A	N/A	5.74	5.74	N/A	N/A	5.75	5.75
Domestic travel accommodation	0	N/A	308.99	308.99	N/A	N/A	308.99	308.99
Total t CO2-e	230.59	987.89	1,551.18	2,769.66	230.59	1,035.49	1,573.83	2,839.91

t CO2-e = tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions, N/A = not applicable under the APS Net Zero 2030 reporting framework

Note: Figures include emissions for the Australian Institute of Criminology.

Table 3.7: Electricity greenhouse gas emissions, 2024–25 (page 87) showed a breakdown of greenhouse gas emissions by source for 2024–25, with electricity emissions calculated using a market-based method that states the total emissions. Table H.2 presents the data shown in that table, along with the correct information.

Table H.2: Correction of market-based greenhouse gas emissions inventory

Emission source	Reported in 2024–25				Actual for 2024–25			
	Scope 2 t CO2-e	Scope 3 t CO2-e	Total t CO2-e	Electricity kWh	Scope 2 t CO2-e	Scope 3 t CO2-e	Total t CO2-e	Electricity kWh
Electricity (location-based approach)	987.89	81.62	1,069.51	1,479,051.80	1,035.49	88.12	1,123.61	1,568,414.33
Market-based electricity emissions	600.21	81.51	681.72	741,001.99	659.43	89.56	748.99	814,105.01
Total renewable electricity consumed	N/A	N/A	N/A	738,049.81	N/A	N/A	N/A	754,309.33
Renewable power percentage ^a	N/A	N/A	N/A	269,113.48	N/A	N/A	N/A	285,372.99
Jurisdictional renewable power percentage ^{b,c}	N/A	N/A	N/A	468,936.33	N/A	N/A	N/A	468,936.34

t CO2-e = tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions, N/A = not applicable under the APS Net Zero 2030 reporting framework

Note: Figures include emissions for the Australian Institute of Criminology.

- a Listed as mandatory renewables in 2023–24 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).
- b Listed as voluntary renewables in 2023–24 annual reports.
- c The Australian Capital Territory is currently the only state with a jurisdictional renewable power percentage (JRPP).

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACC Act	<i>Australian Crime Commission Act 2002</i>
ACIC	Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission
AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
APS	Australian Public Service
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CROMP	Climate Risk and Opportunity Management Program
Federal Court	Federal Court of Australia
FOI Act	<i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i>
GST	goods and services tax
ICT	information and communications technology
NZGO Strategy	Net Zero in Government Operations Strategy
OAIC	Office of the Australian Information Commissioner
PGPA Act	<i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i>
SES	Senior Executive Service
SONIC Act	<i>Strengthening Oversight of the National Intelligence Community Act 2025</i>

GLOSSARY

Availability (of systems)

The percentage of time systems were available in all states and territories, excluding scheduled outages. We provide our systems nationally to multiple agencies. Many of our systems are integrated or routed via partner agency systems, meaning issues unrelated to our service can also affect availability. As a result, we derive national availability reporting from user notifications of outages across multiple jurisdictions.

Coercive powers

Powers similar to those of a royal commission, which may be exercised only by ACIC examiners for special ACIC operations or special ACIC investigations. The powers allow the ACIC to summons a person to give evidence under oath, require the production of documents, require information from Commonwealth agencies (or state agencies, where arrangements are in place), apply for a search warrant or arrest warrant, and require the production of a passport.

Disruption

Interruption of the flow or continuity of the criminal behaviour and/or enterprises of a criminal entity. Disruption may be a direct result of ACIC or joint agency operational activities such as arrests, the seizure of illegal commodities (drugs or firearms), the confiscation of proceeds of crime, and/or prosecutions. Disruption may also occur through undermining criminal businesses by exposing their methodologies, releasing intelligence alerts and warnings on their activities, or reducing their ability to operate in the criminal markets of their choice.

Serious and organised crime

A concept defined in section 4 of the *Australian Crime Commission Act 2002*, which in general terms means a serious offence that involves 2 or more offenders, substantial planning and organisation, and the use of sophisticated methods and techniques; is of a kind that is ordinarily committed in conjunction with other similar offences; and is usually punishable by a period of imprisonment of 3 years or more.

Special ACIC investigations

ACIC investigations designed to disrupt and deter criminal groups by collecting evidence and intelligence about criminal activity. Coercive powers may be used, in combination with a range of other investigative tools, including telecommunications intercepts, surveillance and controlled operations.

Special ACIC operations

ACIC operations focused on gathering intelligence around particular criminal activity so that decisions are informed by the true extent, impact and threat of that criminal activity. Coercive powers may be used as well as other investigative tools if appropriate.

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Contact details

To request information about this annual report or the ACIC, contact:

Director Communication and Media
Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission
GPO Box 1936, Canberra City ACT 2601

02 6268 7343
media@acic.gov.au

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National office

GPO Box 1936
Canberra City ACT 2601
Telephone: 02 6268 7000

Regional offices

New South Wales

GPO Box 5260, Sydney NSW 2001
Telephone: 02 9373 2100

Queensland

PO Box 1084, Milton QLD 4064
Telephone: 07 3243 0800

South Australia

GPO Box 2411, Adelaide SA 5001
Telephone: 08 8217 6300

Victoria

GPO Box 238, Melbourne VIC 3001
Telephone: 03 8636 7111

Western Australia

GPO Box F378, West Perth WA 6872
Telephone: 08 9265 6789

Tasmania

GPO Box 308, Hobart TAS 7001
Telephone: 03 8636 7395

Northern Territory

PO Box 39764, Winnellie NT 0821
Telephone: 08 8217 6210

