

ANNUAL REPORT 2020–21



Australian Government

Australian Institute of Criminology



**Promoting evidence-informed crime and
justice policy and practice in Australia**

ANNUAL REPORT CONTACT DETAILS

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ALTERNATIVE VERSION

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

FEEDBACK

We welcome feedback on our annual report, particularly about its readability and usefulness. Please send your feedback to front.desk@aic.gov.au.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

17 September 2021

The Hon Karen Andrews MP
Minister for Home Affairs
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600

Dear Minister

I am pleased to present the annual report of the Australian Institute of Criminology for the year ended 30 June 2021, prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* and the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014.

The report outlines the AIC's performance for 2020–21 and includes audited financial statements.

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

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

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Phelan', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Michael Phelan APM
Director
Australian Institute of Criminology

GUIDE TO THE REPORT

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

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

The report is designed as follows:

Director's review

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

Overview

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

Performance

This section summarises the AIC's performance in relation to the criteria set out in its corporate plan. It then details the Institute's performance in the areas of research, grants management, dissemination and events.

Management and accountability

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

Our people

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

Financial performance

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

Appendices

The appendices list AIC publications and events and contain mandatory material not included elsewhere.

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ACRONYMS

ACIC	Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission
ACVPA	Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards
AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
AUSTRAC	Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre
ASOS	Australian Sexual Offence Statistical collection
CRG	Criminology Research Grant
CSAM	child sexual abuse material
DUMA	Drug Use Monitoring in Australia
FOI Act	<i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i>
HREC	Human Research Ethics Committee
NHMP	National Homicide Monitoring Program
NDICP	National Deaths in Custody Program
OMCG	outlaw motorcycle gang
PGPA Act	<i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i>
PoCA	<i>Proceeds of Crime Act 2002</i>
SOCR-Lab	Serious and Organised Crime Research Laboratory
WHS	work health and safety

2020-21 AT A GLANCE

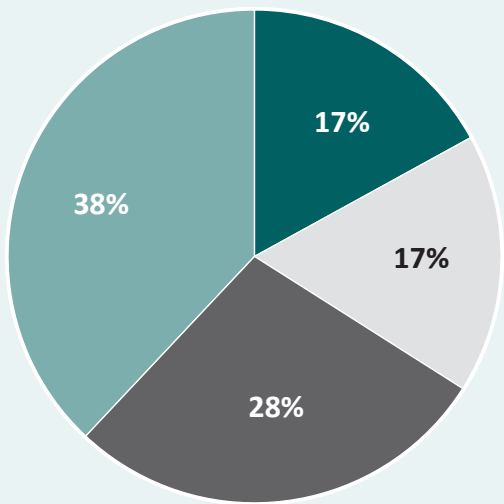
PUBLICATIONS



79
RESEARCH
PRODUCTS



41
PEER-REVIEWED
PUBLICATIONS



CITATIONS

- Government publications (17%)
- Parliamentary documents (17%)
- Peer-reviewed journal articles (28%)
- Other publications (38%)

EVENTS AND SOCIAL MEDIA



23,479
FACEBOOK
FOLLOWERS



9,274
TWITTER
FOLLOWERS



4,628
EMAIL
SUBSCRIBERS



1,908
CRIMINOLOGY TV
SUBSCRIBERS



11
EVENTS



DIRECTOR'S REVIEW

I am pleased to present the 2020–21 annual report of the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC), outlining the Institute's achievements and outcomes for the year. The report demonstrates how the AIC continues to achieve its core aim of informing crime and justice policy and practice in Australia, thereby supporting the Commonwealth's approach to reducing crime and promoting justice.

This report covers a period of significant change due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, which restricted our ability to conduct research or dissemination activities involving face-to-face contact and resulted in a greater reliance on videoconferencing technology to conduct day-to-day business.

In 2020, I revised the list of priorities for the AIC, in consultation with the Criminology Research Advisory Council. This was undertaken to ensure the AIC remained policy-relevant by focusing on key issues of concern to the Commonwealth government. The new priority research themes were:

- violence against women and children;
- over-representation of Indigenous youth in the criminal justice system;
- transnational serious and organised crime;
- illicit drugs; and
- economic crime.

Most of the research undertaken during the year focused on one of these five themes, although often with a COVID-19 perspective. This, for example, included examining how domestic violence, illicit drug markets and fraud were affected by the pandemic. As a result of being responsive to the changing environment, the AIC has grown its relationships with policy colleagues in other government departments and agencies. This has particularly been the case with the Department of Home Affairs, but has also extended to the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, the Attorney-General's Department, the Department of Social Services, the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC) and the National Indigenous Australians Agency.

Internationally, this has been a somewhat quieter year, although we still collaborated with the Thailand Institute of Justice on a national review of cybercrime for that country and participated virtually in the 14th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Indeed, the shift to online platforms has possibly resulted in greater international collaboration, albeit virtually. This has included virtual attendance at meetings of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network and presenting at online events hosted in Singapore, South Korea and the United Kingdom.

RESEARCH

Perhaps the most significant research activity undertaken by the AIC during the year was the first national survey of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on domestic violence. Conducted in May 2020, this survey of 15,000 women was carried out using a carefully designed online platform, and the first results emerged in July 2020. They demonstrated the significant impact that the first lockdown had on domestic violence, with almost five percent of women experiencing physical or sexual abuse from a current or former cohabiting partner. Two-thirds of this group experienced physical/sexual violence for the first time or experienced an increase in the frequency of abuse. This landmark study was used extensively for policymaking, including shaping the support provided by the Department of Social Services. A separate report based on the study also informed the Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability.

Drawing on findings from the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia program, the AIC also examined the impact of COVID-19 on Australian drug markets, noting a significant impact in the early days of the pandemic, especially on the methamphetamine market. In contrast, demand for cannabis increased, which was found to be associated with deteriorating mental health.

Beyond COVID-19, the AIC's program of research on child sexual abuse continued, with research published on a number of concerning themes including the role of parents in the production of child sexual abuse material (CSAM), and the use of the darknet to access such material. Research on solutions to this problem included a review of evidence on criminal justice responses and the development of a new group-work program aimed at consumers of CSAM.

Where the over-representation of Indigenous youth in the criminal justice system was concerned, the AIC published a study of care-experienced children in the criminal justice system, led by researchers from Charles Sturt University and the University of Canberra. This demonstrated the range of negative life events in the histories of children with backgrounds in out-of-home care. In addition, the AIC commissioned a team of researchers from the University of Sydney to review recent inquiries into youth justice.

Work on transnational serious and organised crime has taken the research program in a number of directions. A focus on the criminality of outlaw motorcycle gangs has continued, while new research projects have focused on cybercrime and countering violent extremism.

Economic crime was a new priority introduced this year. Research on this topic included a review of fraud during pandemics, an examination of corporate crime and a new program of work on the impacts of money laundering on Australian society.

In addition to the research priorities, the AIC continued its methodical collection and reporting of statistical information associated with homicide, deaths in custody, identity crime, fraud against the Commonwealth and drug use. During the year, funding was secured for a new program—the Australian Sexual Offence Statistical (ASOS) collection. Commencing in July 2021, this will begin to build a detailed statistical profile of sexual offences perpetrated against both adults and children, with the aim of answering policy questions that cannot currently be answered using existing collections.

Where the funding of criminological research was concerned, the AIC continued to manage a thriving Criminology Research Grants program, with 26 projects valued at almost \$1.4m being funded by the end of the financial year. Working closely with the Criminology Research Advisory Council ensures that these projects are on issues of concern to policymakers, both in the Commonwealth and in the states and territories.

DISSEMINATION

Disseminating crime and justice research remains a core function of the AIC, ensuring that the latest empirical evidence is available to policymakers. During the year, we made a number of changes to the way in which dissemination was undertaken. As part of a program of continuous improvement, the AIC website was updated and moved to a more stable platform. With over 1,800 AIC published reports on the website, it is the primary way in which we share our research. This, however, is supported by our use of social media (Twitter, Facebook and YouTube) to promote our publications, and our followers on all three platforms have increased over the past year.

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

During the year, a number of virtual events were held. These included the delivery of pre-recorded presentations on YouTube on topics such as domestic violence, child sexual abuse, outlaw motorcycle gangs and drug law enforcement. A series of live streamed presentations were also made to an invited audience of policymakers and practitioners via Microsoft Teams, allowing us to disseminate the latest evidence to key stakeholders before it was published online.

Despite the challenges of COVID-19, I am pleased to report that the AIC has adapted well to the changing environment and has once again achieved all of its performance criteria for the year.



Michael Phelan APM

Director
Australian Institute of Criminology

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Overview

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

Following a machinery-of-government change in October 2015, staff from the AIC were transferred to the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC), with the ACIC Chief Executive Officer becoming Director of the AIC. Legislative amendments to combine the functions of the AIC and the ACIC are pending parliamentary approval.

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

MINISTER, PORTFOLIO AND DIRECTOR

The AIC is part of the Home Affairs portfolio. The Minister for Home Affairs, the Hon Karen Andrews MP, has ministerial responsibility for the AIC. Mr Michael Phelan is the Director of the AIC.

PURPOSE AND ROLE

The AIC is Australia’s national research and knowledge centre on crime and justice. We undertake and disseminate research and provide policy advice.

FUNCTIONS

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

- (a) to promote justice and reduce crime by:
 - (i) conducting criminological research; and
 - (ii) communicating the results of that research to the Commonwealth, the States, the Australian Capital Territory, the Northern Territory and the community;

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

The functions of the Director include:

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

OUTCOMES

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

This outcome is achieved by:

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

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

Figure 1 illustrates the AIC's structure during 2020–21. The AIC's research and information services reported through the Deputy Director to the AIC Director, who is also the Chief Executive Officer of the ACIC.

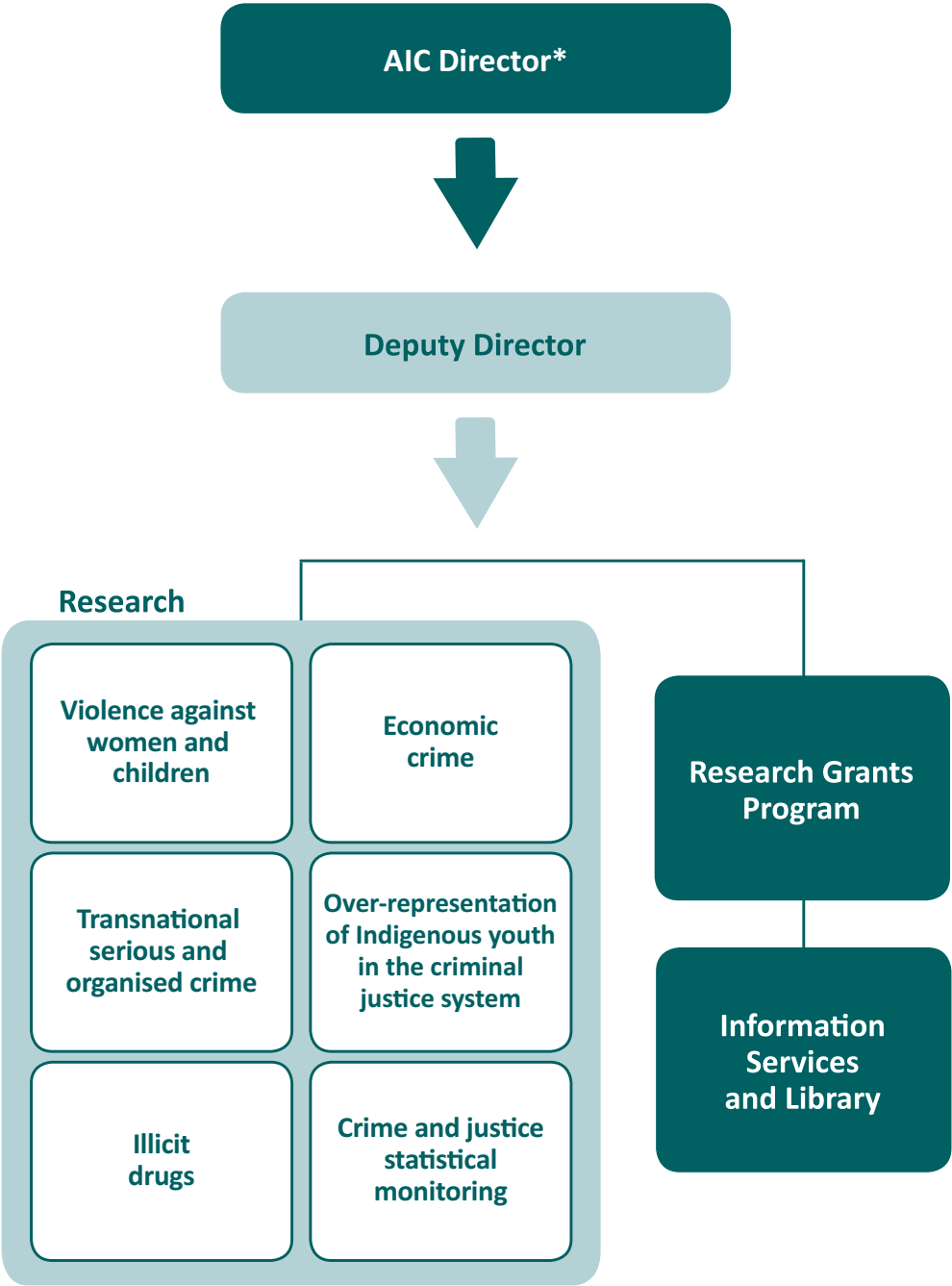
In 2020–21, the AIC's research teams were aligned with five priority themes:

- violence against women and children;
- over-representation of Indigenous youth in the criminal justice system;
- transnational serious and organised crime;
- illicit drugs; and
- economic crime.

Another team focused on crime and justice statistical monitoring.

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

**FIGURE 1: ORGANISATIONAL
STRUCTURE AS AT 30 JUNE 2021**



* The AIC Director is also the Chief Executive Officer of the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission.

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Performance

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ANNUAL PERFORMANCE STATEMENTS

I, as the accountable authority of the Australian Institute of Criminology, present the 2020–21 annual performance statements of the AIC, as required under paragraph 39(1)(a) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act).

In my opinion, these annual performance statements are based on properly maintained records, accurately reflect the performance of AIC, and comply with subsection 39(2) of the PGPA Act.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Phelan', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Michael Phelan APM

Director

Australian Institute of Criminology

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

The AIC’s *Corporate plan 2020–21* and the Portfolio Budget Statement for 2020–21 include the criteria used to measure the Institute’s performance. These are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Achievement against performance criteria, 2020–21			
Performance criteria	Target	Actual	Comment
100 percent of publications in the <i>Trends & issues</i> (T&I) and Research Report series are peer reviewed. This ensures the quality of the Institute’s research output	100%	100%	Achieved
Reports produced for each of the monitoring programs are issued according to schedule, annually or biennially	7 reports scheduled	7 reports published	Achieved
Peer-reviewed T&I and Research Report papers are prepared for publication	25	41	Achieved
Other publications—including Statistical Reports, Statistical Bulletins, briefs, journal articles, consultancy reports et cetera—to be published each year	25	38	Achieved
Evidence that AIC research has contributed to Australian government policymaking	2 qualitative case studies	2 qualitative case studies	Achieved
Roundtables, workshops and other forums to be held annually	10	11	Achieved

The AIC achieved or exceeded its targets for all six of its performance criteria. During the year, all *Trends & issues* and Research Reports were subject to rigorous peer review, ensuring that the Institute’s research stands up to external scrutiny. In total, 41 peer-reviewed papers were released, against a target of 25 for the year. See *Appendix 1* for details of these publications.

The AIC also intended to release seven Statistical Reports during the year and all were released as planned, thereby helping to exceed the target of producing 25 other publications. For details of the non-peer reviewed publications released in 2020–21, see *Appendix 2*.

Recognising the importance of disseminating research findings via events and seminars, as well as through publication, the AIC also has a target of holding 10 roundtables, workshops and other forums each year. In 2020–21, 11 such events were held online on a range of topics, including domestic violence, outlaw motorcycle gangs, and live streaming of child sexual abuse. See *Appendix 3* for details.

RESEARCH PERFORMANCE

The AIC's research priorities are set annually by the Director, in consultation with the Criminology Research Advisory Council. The research priorities for 2020–21 were:

- violence against women and children;
- over-representation of Indigenous youth in the criminal justice system;
- transnational serious and organised crime;
- illicit drugs; and
- economic crime.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

AIC's research on this priority theme is divided across three programs, in recognition of different stakeholder groups. These programs address domestic, family and sexual violence; human trafficking and modern slavery; and child sexual abuse.

DOMESTIC, FAMILY AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Several publications on domestic and family violence were released in 2020–21, including the results of our research examining the experiences of domestic violence among women living in Australia during the first three months of the COVID-19 pandemic. Further details about this work can be found in *Case study 1*.

The findings from an evaluation of the Adolescent Family Violence Program operating in Victoria were released during the year. The evaluation provided a valuable contribution to the evidence base considering the lack of understanding of adolescent family violence in general, as well as of 'what works' in responding to this cohort.

In 2020–21 we also began to examine the patterns of escalation of abuse within relationships characterised by domestic violence. As a starting point for this work, we conducted a review of Australian and international research to identify common definitions of escalation and methods of measurement, as well as the prevalence of escalation as an observed pattern within relationships. Overall, the study found that, while escalation was characteristic of some relationships, patterns of stabilisation and desistance have also been observed. In further exploring escalation within abusive relationships, we recently released the findings from our analysis of 10 years of criminal justice data relating to a sample of offenders in New South Wales. Once again, the analysis found that escalation was observed only among a minority of offenders.

In 2020 the AIC expanded the Violence against Women and Children Research Program to include sexual violence perpetrated against and by adults. In November 2020, we released the results of a review of Australian and international studies examining the prevalence and characteristics of sexual aggression, harassment and violence experienced by individuals who use mobile dating apps. This paper identified a lack of empirical data on the issue, which is of growing concern considering the large number of people who use these platforms, as well as the increasing engagement with them associated with the pandemic.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND MODERN SLAVERY

In 2020–21, the AIC continued research as part of the Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery Research Program. This research program commenced in 2007 to examine the nature, context and extent of human trafficking, slavery and slavery-like practices such as forced marriage. In 2020–21, the AIC undertook four significant projects in this area.

The first project examined the rates of, and reasons for, attrition of human trafficking and slavery cases at each stage of the criminal justice process. We analysed investigation, prosecution and court outcomes for cases, defendants and offences between December 1999 and June 2017, and conducted 22 interviews with Australian criminal justice practitioners.

In 2020, the AIC completed a review of the National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Slavery 2015–19. This was used to inform the development of the subsequent National Action Plan for 2020–25. Case study 2 provides further details of this project.

The AIC also undertook a project to understand the support needs and experiences of sexual exploitation victim–survivors. This project, carried out in partnership with the Australian Red Cross and Project Respect, is designed to explore the experiences of sexual exploitation victim–survivors across the two Australian based service streams. The research involved quantitative and qualitative analysis of victim–survivor case file data and interviews with case workers.

The final project draws upon data from a nationally representative survey of 10,000 Australian men and women focused on the prevalence and nature of sexual violence victimisation among users of mobile dating apps and websites. The survey included questions about the recruitment aspects of human trafficking that may be facilitated by mobile dating apps and websites.

CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

The AIC has continued its research into the problem of child sexual abuse. In collaboration with the Australian Centre to Counter Child Exploitation, the AIC delivered the Child Sexual Abuse Material Reduction Research Program, which sought to reduce the production, distribution, storage and viewing of CSAM.

In 2018–19, eight research teams were awarded funding under the program for projects looking at ways to reduce CSAM offending. While three were delayed by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, five research teams completed their projects, resulting in five *Trends & issues* papers being released during 2020–21. The AIC also held four virtual seminars during which researchers from the program presented their findings to key stakeholders.

In addition, the AIC conducted a study on reoffending among detected child sexual offenders and online sexual offenders against children, demonstrating relatively low rates of officially recorded reoffending.

The AIC also received additional funding via the *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002* to conduct research into online child sexual abuse and completed three separate studies during the year. The first study involved analysing AUSTRAC data on overseas payments made for live streamed child sexual abuse. The study used a machine learning statistical model to predict high-volume live streaming of child sexual abuse. A second study looked further into the problem of live streaming of child sexual abuse, particularly focusing on how abusive sessions are identified, negotiated and paid for, and whether participation leads to contact offending. A third study involved a review of international initiatives that aim to prevent child sexual abuse or CSAM offending through primary, secondary and tertiary prevention.

The AIC is also supporting an Australian Research Council-funded Linkage Project being conducted by Swinburne University and Monash University titled ‘Online child sexual exploitation: Understanding and responding to internet sexual offenders’.

OVER-REPRESENTATION OF INDIGENOUS YOUTH IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

The AIC continued its program of research focused on the over-representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth in the criminal justice system. Building on previous research, the AIC funded a project that examined the criminal justice journeys of care-experienced young people. Based on court observations, interviews and case file analyses, the study by researchers from Charles Sturt University and the University of Canberra revealed the range of negative life experiences of young people who had been in out-of-home care, compared with those who had not. For example, young people who had been in out-of-home care were more likely to be Aboriginal, to have previous charges, to have experience of custody, to have reports on file, to have a mental health condition, to be homeless, to have suffered abuse or neglect and to have educational problems.

The AIC also commissioned a team of researchers from the University of Sydney to review the findings from recent inquiries into youth justice. They identified a number of recurring themes associated with the complex needs of young people in the youth justice system and how these are exacerbated by spending time in custody.

A number of new projects were started, aimed at understanding young people's involvement with the criminal justice system and identifying effective responses. These projects have examined online safety risks for young people, domestic and family violence offending trajectories and factors that influence effective implementation of youth focused crime prevention.

The AIC has also worked closely with the Department of Home Affairs to improve the evidence base on effective community crime prevention initiatives.

TRANSNATIONAL SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME

The Serious and Organised Crime Research Laboratory (SOCR-Lab) has continued to work closely with partners from across government to help inform efforts to target and disrupt organised crime groups. Given their significance as a Commonwealth priority, and their prominent role in Australia's organised crime environment, much of the SOCR-Lab's research has continued to examine outlaw motorcycle gangs (OMCGs). We have published research examining experiences of OMCG membership drawing on in-depth interviews with 39 former members in Queensland. Undertaken in collaboration with the Queensland Police Service, these studies examine the internal dynamics of OMCGs, including recruitment and disaffiliation processes, the personal effects of membership, and the changes to gang culture that have resulted from recent influxes of more violent and criminally-inclined members.

Building on earlier research examining linked data from the ACIC's National Gangs List and National Police Reference System, further studies have been published on the patterns of criminal mobility across jurisdictions and changes in the criminal profiles of OMCG members among younger generations. Drawing on linked data from the Australian Taxation Office, research examining patterns of violence among OMCG members with histories of tax evasion was also completed during the year. This research was undertaken at the request of the Taxation Office to directly inform the risk assessment processes used by frontline staff. The AIC also commissioned Flinders University to undertake a review of research on the organisational structure and criminal networks of OMCGs to better understand how they collaborate to engage in organised crime.

Research has also been undertaken to inform criminal justice and regulatory responses to OMCGs. This included designing a predictive tool that will enable the NSW Police Force to identify high-risk OMCG members for targeted and intensive enforcement activity. This involved the use of machine learning to analyse data on the criminal histories of over 2,000 OMCG members in New South Wales, and identified risk factors for high-harm offending for inclusion in the tool. In collaboration with an advisory group of OMCG experts from police agencies across Australia and researchers at the University of Sydney Informatics Hub, we finalised exploratory research that used sophisticated spatial and longitudinal analyses to examine the relationship between legislation and policies targeting OMCGs and trends in recorded offending. Building on the outcomes of this project, further research is examining the impact of occupational restrictions on the organised crime activity of OMCGs, and the spatial and temporal trends in violent offending by OMCGs during periods of inter-gang conflict.

Research has also been undertaken to examine cybercrime and its impact on the community. Drawing on a survey of almost 12,000 Australian adults, we recently published research that estimated the costs of pure cybercrime to Australian individuals. In another study, 15,000 individuals were surveyed as part of the inaugural Australian Cybercrime Survey, which examined the prevalence, harms and risk factors of cyber-enabled and cyber-dependent crime in Australia. The AIC also undertook consultancy work on cybercrime. This included research to inform the development of new strategies to address cybercrime, on behalf of the Victorian Department of Premier and Cabinet. We also supported the Thailand Institute of Justice in producing a report that explored emerging global trends in cybercrime and the efficacy of different responses.

The AIC is undertaking a growing body of research to inform responses to violent extremism, fixated threats and grievance-fuelled violence. During the year, we were engaged by the Department of Home Affairs to review the Commonwealth's current approach to countering violent extremism. Following this, we were commissioned by the Department of Home Affairs to develop a compendium of research on countering violent extremism to support policymaker and practitioner training. Additionally, we have been commissioned by the ACT Government to evaluate the fixated threat assessment capabilities of Australia's smaller jurisdictions, in collaboration with researchers from the Australian National University.

Finally, the SOCR-Lab continues to examine trends in the availability of illicit commodities on the darknet and to explore opportunities for market disruption. We commissioned researchers from the Australian National University Cybercrime Observatory to examine trends in the availability of firearms and other weapons across 20 darknet markets using a sophisticated web scraping methodology.

ILLCIT DRUGS

Several studies examining trends in illicit drug markets and the impact of disruption strategies were published during the year. These include systematic reviews of research on price elasticity and illicit drug demand; the relationship between drug price, purity and population-level harm; and the impact of street-level drug enforcement measures; along with primary research examining the impact of online market shutdowns on the availability of opioids on the darknet. Using data from the AIC's Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program, a framework of indicators for measuring trends in methamphetamine supply, demand and harm in Australia was also developed.

Several projects are being undertaken to examine the operation of organised crime groups in illicit drug markets. These projects focus on the role of brokers in facilitating more harmful criminal activity, and the extent and correlates of group involvement in multiple illicit markets.

ECONOMIC CRIME

During the year, a study of fraud risks associated with pandemics and economic crises was released. This identified lessons to be learned for fraud prevention during the COVID-19 pandemic, especially in relation to bolstering fraud control in large-scale government spending programs.

The AIC's SOCR-Lab is undertaking a body of work to understand trends in money laundering and terrorism financing, along with their impacts. The most significant element of this work is a program of research commissioned by AUSTRAC to measure the impact of money laundering and terrorism financing in Australia. The first stage of this work has involved developing a conceptual model of the harms associated with money laundering and terrorism financing.

We are using linked National Criminal Target List and National Police Reference System data from the ACIC to investigate the group-level characteristics of professional money laundering syndicates impacting Australia. In addition, a study is underway to review emerging research and data around the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on money laundering in the short and longer term.

STATISTICAL MONITORING

In addition to undertaking projects on each of the research priorities, the AIC administers five long-term statistical collections on crime and justice: the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia program, the Fraud Against the Commonwealth census, the Identity Crime and Misuse Survey, the National Homicide Monitoring Program and the National Deaths in Custody Program. The AIC is also conducting a pilot study to establish an Australian Sexual Offence Statistical collection.

DRUG USE MONITORING IN AUSTRALIA PROGRAM

The DUMA program has been operating since 1999 and collects drug and alcohol use and criminal justice information quarterly from police detainees at multiple sites across Australia. During 2020–21, 2,185 adult police detainees were interviewed at five sites in Adelaide, Brisbane, Sydney and Perth. Quarterly addenda administered with the core questionnaire asked detainees about firearm acquisition and possession, and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on drug use and drug markets.

In 2020–21, the DUMA program's Statistical Reports for 2019 and 2020 were released. The 2019 report revealed the proportion of detainees testing positive to multiple drugs was the highest recorded in 18 years of data collection. The 2020 report showed that in the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic the availability and quality of methamphetamine and heroin declined. Past-month methamphetamine use also decreased. A Statistical Bulletin released during the year examined the use of and demand for methamphetamine in Perth during the pandemic. It showed that the proportion of detainees reporting recent methamphetamine use between April and June was significantly less than in January and February, and that frequency of use also declined.

FRAUD AGAINST THE COMMONWEALTH

The AIC continued to conduct the annual Fraud Against the Commonwealth census, examining Australian Government entities' experience of and response to fraud. A report on the 2019–20 fraud census was released in 2020–21. The report showed that there were more allegations of internal fraud but fewer allegations of external fraud in 2019–20 compared with the previous year.

IDENTITY CRIME AND MISUSE SURVEY

The AIC also continued its work for the Identity and Biometrics Division of the Department of Home Affairs, conducting regular surveys of the public and undertaking national data collection from the public and private sectors concerning identity crime and misuse, and knowledge, use and willingness to use biometric technologies for identity security.

The most recent Identity Crime and Misuse Survey was undertaken in March 2021, pertaining to the public's experience of identity crime and misuse throughout 2020. As in previous years, the survey asked a sample of 10,000 Australians about their experience of identity crime or misuse, both in their lifetimes and in the last 12 months. The findings indicate the extent of identity crime and help policymakers to reduce its impact throughout Australia. A report on the changing perceptions of biometric technologies using data collected before the pandemic was also published during the year.

NATIONAL HOMICIDE MONITORING PROGRAM

The National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP) is Australia's only national collection on homicide incidents, victims and offenders. In 2020–21 the NHMP's Statistical Report for 2018–19 was released. In 2018–19 there were 224 homicide incidents in Australia (excluding the Australian Capital Territory, for which data were not available). Although this represents an increase of 27 homicide incidents from the previous year, this was the second lowest number of homicide incidents recorded since NHMP data collection began in 1989–90. The acquaintance and stranger homicide rates increased between 2017–18 and 2018–19, while the domestic homicide rate did not change.

The NHMP is also contributing to the Pathways to Intimate Partner Homicide project, commissioned by Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety and funded by the Department of Social Services. This project describes the sequence of events preceding the murder of women by their male intimate partners.

NATIONAL DEATHS IN CUSTODY PROGRAM

Established following a recommendation of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, the National Deaths in Custody Program (NDICP) is responsible for monitoring the extent and nature of deaths that have occurred in prison, police custody and youth detention in Australia since 1980.

During 2020–21 the NDICP released the Statistical Report *Deaths in custody in Australia 2018–19*, which described the 16 Indigenous and 73 non-Indigenous deaths in prison custody and four Indigenous and 19 non-Indigenous deaths in police custody in that year. In 2020–21 the AIC also established the National Deaths in Custody Program Steering Group to provide advice on matters associated with ongoing program implementation. Members of the steering group include data providers from police and correctional authorities in each state and territory, the National Indigenous Australians Agency and the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Services.

AUSTRALIAN SEXUAL OFFENCE STATISTICAL COLLECTION

The AIC is also conducting a pilot study to establish an Australian Sexual Offence Statistical (ASOS) collection. The ASOS collection will be the first comprehensive statistical collection bringing together information on every reported sexual offence in Australia. The AIC is developing the ASOS collection through stakeholder consultation, development of data specifications, collation of data and reporting.

OTHER RESEARCH

Not all of the research undertaken in 2020–21 can be categorised into one of the priority themes. Some research relates to priorities from prior years, while some relates to research funded through the Criminology Research Grants process, or fee-for-service research commissioned by Commonwealth, state or territory agencies. Topics covered by this research included:

- bail practices and pretrial services;
- malware;
- sustained fraud offending;
- sentencing for child homicide;
- crime and justice practices in the Torres Strait;
- proceeds of crime legislation;
- the costs of offending among different cohorts; and
- evidence-based policing.

CONTRIBUTION TO GOVERNMENT POLICYMAKING

The AIC's aim is to inform crime and justice policy and practice in Australia. Evidence of the Institute's influence on government policymaking is presented in the following case studies.

CASE STUDY 1: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMONG WOMEN DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

In May 2020, the AIC undertook a survey of 15,000 women to explore their experiences of domestic violence during the early stages of the pandemic. The results indicated high rates of first-time and repeat domestic violence victimisation, including physical violence, sexual violence and coercive control.

A number of publicly available reports on the impact of the pandemic on domestic violence were produced. These included:

- a report describing the prevalence and characteristics of domestic violence reported by women during the initial stages of the pandemic;
- a report describing the role of social isolation, time spent at home and financial stress on experiences of domestic violence during the pandemic;
- multiple reports describing experiences of domestic violence among priority populations during the pandemic; and
- a report describing the characteristics of coercive controlling behaviours reported by women during the pandemic.

In addition to these reports, the AIC was engaged by the Department of Social Services to analyse the survey dataset to provide high-level insights into which sections of the community may be more likely to experience domestic violence, and so may be targeted for additional support. The Institute was also asked to provide additional information and analyses to the Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability, focusing on experiences of domestic violence among women with a disability.

With 18,900 page views, the first published report, on the prevalence and characteristics of domestic violence, was the AIC's most viewed publication in 2020–21. Our reports on domestic violence during the COVID-19 pandemic have been cited by government and non-government agencies in various forums. As a result of this work, the AIC was also funded by the Australian National Research Organisation for Women's Safety to conduct additional research on this issue, resulting in the collection of new survey data from 10,000 women in Australia.

CASE STUDY 2: REVIEW OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SLAVERY 2015–19

The Department of Home Affairs commissioned the AIC to review the National Action Plan (NAP) to Combat Human Trafficking and Slavery 2015–19. The review documented the wide range of activities that were undertaken under the four pillars of the plan—prevention and deterrence, detection and investigation, prosecution and compliance, and victim support and protection. The report was released in August 2020 and was used by the Department of Home Affairs to support a consultation exercise for the 2020–25 NAP, which received 47 submissions from a wide range of stakeholder groups (including non-government organisations, religious organisations, peak bodies and universities). Many of these drew on the findings of the AIC's review.

One of the key findings from the review was the lack of systematically collected data that could be used to monitor the delivery and impact of the plan. To address this issue, the AIC was commissioned by the Australian Border Force to undertake the development of a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Slavery 2020–25. This project involved developing multiple program logic models and an evaluation framework to outline the goals of the NAP, expected outputs and outcomes, and measures to evaluate impact. This framework was successfully completed in June 2021 and endorsed by the members of the Australian Government Interdepartmental Committee on Human Trafficking and Slavery. As a result, the AIC was commissioned to undertake the full evaluation of the NAP and report on the evaluation outcomes in 2026.

PERFORMANCE OF THE CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH GRANTS PROGRAM

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

The CRG program is administered by the AIC and funded by the Commonwealth and state and territory governments (see Table 2). While the CRG program is described as a grants program, funded projects involve contracts procured through a competitive approach to market via AusTender. The term ‘grant’ is maintained in the title for historical reasons and can be traced back to the *Criminology Research Act 1971*.

Taking into account the recommendations of the Criminology Research Advisory Council, the Director of the AIC approves a number of research projects each year. The program is currently funding 26 criminology research projects with a total value of \$1,377,932.61 (including GST).

The Criminology Research Advisory Council comprises representatives from the Australian Government and each state and territory. In 2020–21, the Advisory Council was chaired by Dr Adam Tomison, Director General of the Western Australian Department of Justice. Advisory Council membership is listed in the *Management and accountability* section of this report. The AIC provides secretariat services to the Advisory Council.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

The Advisory Council takes into account the following criteria when considering applications:

- public policy relevance;
- the extent to which the proposed research will have practical application and contribute to the understanding, prevention or correction of criminal behaviour;
- the likelihood of the proposed research making a substantial and original contribution to criminological knowledge;
- the cost-effectiveness of the research;
- the soundness of the design and methodology, and the feasibility of the research;
- the competence of the applicant(s) or principal investigator(s) to undertake the proposed research;
- ethics committee approval, where appropriate;
- availability of data, where required; and
- the extent of funding or in-kind support obtained from relevant agencies.

ASSESSMENT PANEL

A panel of two independent expert criminologists reviews applications each year. The panellists are selected by the Criminology Research Advisory Council from recommendations made by the President of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology. Each panel member usually serves for two years.

Panel members assess all applications independently of each other and complete an assessment sheet for each application. They then meet to discuss the assessments with the AIC's Deputy Director, who submits final recommendations to the Director and the Advisory Council for consideration at its November meeting.

2020–21 FUNDING

In 2020–21, the AIC contributed \$223,380 (2019–20: \$223,380) from the Commonwealth appropriation to fund CRG contracts. The AIC also contributed \$76,500 (2019–20: \$76,500) to administer the program (see Tables 3 and 4).

State and territory governments collectively contributed \$223,380 (2019–20: \$223,380) to the AIC to fund projects. State and territory contributions were calculated on a pro rata population basis, as shown in Table 2. In 2020–21, only \$73,688 of the contribution was expensed and recognised as revenue, with the balance being reported under unearned income. Table 3 summarises CRG program income and expenditure for 2020–21.

Table 2: State and territory contributions to the Criminology Research Grants program, 2020–21	
State/territory	\$
New South Wales	71,057
Victoria	58,267
Queensland	44,945
Western Australia	23,136
South Australia	15,393
Tasmania	4,700
Australian Capital Territory	3,744
Northern Territory	2,138
Total	223,380

Table 3: Criminology Research Grants program financial data, 2020–21	
Total income for CRG program	\$
Commonwealth funding	223,380
State and territory funding	73,688 ^a
Total income for purpose of making grants	297,068
Expenditure for CRG program	
Funded projects	225,868
Direct administration expenditure	71,200
Total expenditure	297,068

a: The total 2020–21 state/territory contribution is \$223,380. The unused portion is reported as unearned income in the statement of financial position

Table 4: Criminology Research Grants program indirect administration financial data, 2020–21	
Total income for CRG program administration	\$
Commonwealth funding	76,500
Total income	76,500
Expenditure for CRG administration	
Administration expenditure	76,500
Total administration expenditure	76,500

NEW PROJECTS

Information on projects awarded funding during 2020–21 is available on the CRG website: <https://www.aic.gov.au/crg/research-grants/successful>.

Five projects commenced in 2020–21, based on when their contracts were executed.

Building procedural justice in Australian street-level drug law enforcement

Associate Professor Caitlin Hughes, Professor Alex Stevens, Dr Monica Barratt, Associate Professor Jason Ferris, Dr Larissa Maier, Professor Adam Winstock (Flinders University)

Total funding: \$49,832

Family violence perpetrator focused screening and risk assessment: Identifying current practice and future opportunities

Associate Professor Silke Meyer, Dr Kate Fitz-Gibbon, Dr Tess Bartlett, Ms Simone Tassone, Commissioner Peter Martin (Monash University)

Total funding: \$74,986

The consideration of culture in pre-sentence reports

Dr Stephane Shepherd, Dr Justin Trounson, Associate Professor Thalia Anthony, Professor Elena Marchetti (Swinburne University of Technology)

Total funding: \$44,496

Anonymous and confidential reporting options for sexual assault: An exploration of their purpose, use and potential in Australia

Associate Professor Georgina Heydon, Associate Professor Nicola Henry, Dr Rachel Loney-Howes (RMIT University)

Total funding: \$90,125

Does comprehensive family support in disadvantaged communities reduce the risks of school dropout and youth offending?

Dr Jacqueline Homel, Professor Ross Homel AO, Dr Kate Freiberg, Dr Sara Branch, Dr Lisa Thomsen (Griffith University)

Total funding: \$70,000

DISSEMINATION PERFORMANCE

PUBLICATIONS

One of the AIC's critical functions is disseminating new research findings, recognising that applied criminological research should inform policy, practice and the wider community debate on issues of concern. The dissemination function ensures the AIC's research is publicly available and easily understood, so that it informs policy and practice.

The AIC communicates new knowledge developed by both AIC researchers and external authors. The AIC's regular publications are the foundation of this. Research Reports and *Trends & issues* papers are subject to a rigorous review process before they are accepted for publication. Drafts are also reviewed by senior research staff. All publications are then reviewed by the Deputy Director and edited to conform to AIC publishing style, promoting clear and understandable research.

A summary of reports published by the AIC in 2020–21 is presented in Table 5. Details of the publications are listed in appendices 1 and 2.

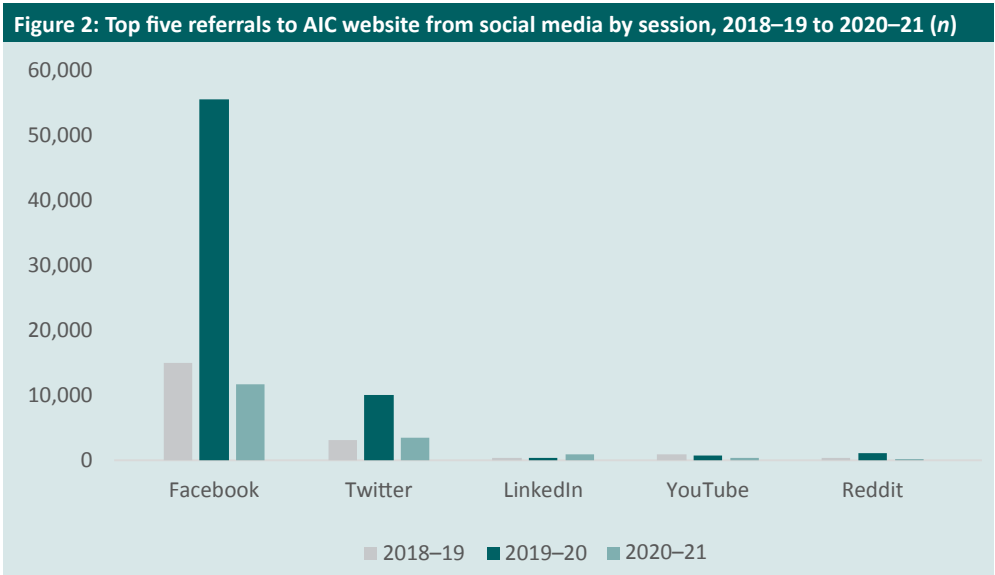
Table 5: AIC publications, 2020–21	
Publication type	<i>n</i>
Research Reports	5
<i>Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice</i>	30
Statistical Reports	9
Statistical Bulletins	4
Reports to the Criminology Research Advisory Council	6
Other	25
Total	79

WEBSITE

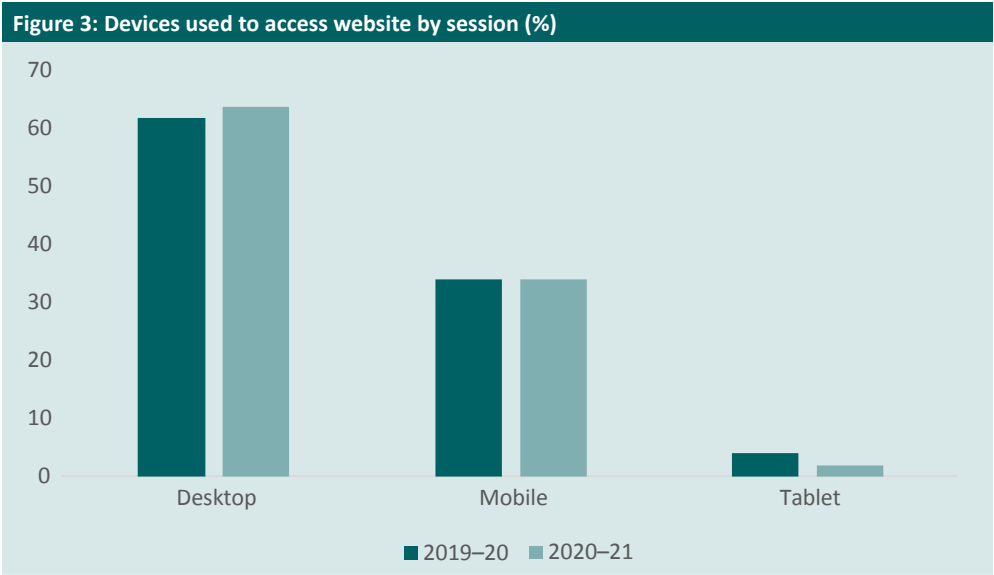
The AIC website continues to attract a strong following and a high number of page views, as demonstrated in Table 6. The website contains 1,832 AIC publications.

Table 6: Web sessions and page views, 2020–21			
	Sessions	Users	Page views
2020–21	663,296	465,812	1,272,998

Source: Google analytics



Source: Google analytics



Source: Google analytics

Table 7: Most popular AIC publications, 2020–21		
Title	Year of publication	Page views
The prevalence of domestic violence among women during the COVID-19 pandemic (Statistical Bulletin no. 28)	2020	18,906
What makes juvenile offenders different from adult offenders? (T&I no. 409)	2011	18,269
Deaths in custody in Australia 1990–2004 (T&I no. 309)	2006	13,007
Misperceptions about child sex offenders (T&I no. 429)	2011	11,930
Homicide in Australia 2017–18 (Statistical Report no. 23)	2020	11,234

Source: Google analytics

MEDIA

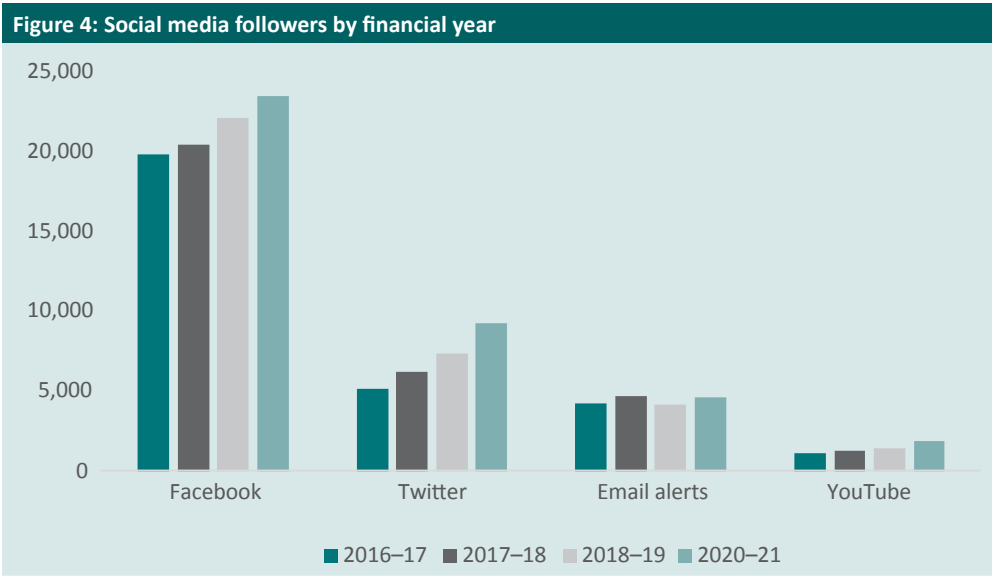
The AIC’s media engagement is both proactive (triggered by publications and events) and reactive, when journalists request information or interviews on criminal justice topics. During 2020–21 there were 93 media enquiries and 10 interviews.

SOCIAL MEDIA

At June 2021 the AIC had an online subscriber network of 39,289 people:

- 23,479 Facebook followers;
- 9,274 Twitter followers;
- 4,628 email alert subscribers; and
- 1,908 CriminologyTV YouTube subscribers.

CriminologyTV makes 356 AIC video files publicly available to both subscribers and non-subscribers worldwide, substantially expanding access to AIC products. These videos include lectures, keynote conference presentations, seminars and award ceremonies.








TOP FIVE TWEETS FOR 2020–21



1	<p>Just landed! We interview @UNSW @mike_salter on his latest research on the production and distribution of child sexual abuse material by parental figures. Watch this 2-minute frank discussion about this challenging topic: youtu.be/DTIF_d8TNeM pic.twitter.com/Qi0W1DltGt</p> <p>👁 26,056 impressions (7 June 2021)</p>
2	<p>Concerning new findings from a survey of 15,000 Australian women. Nearly 1 in 20 women reported having experienced physical or sexual violence by a cohabiting partner since the start of the #COVID19 pandemic. Full results: bit.ly/303UbXI #domesticviolence #VAW pic.twitter.com/WE0s0fDofz</p> <p>👁 24,469 impressions (13 July 2020)</p>
3	<p>Today we published our report for the Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect & Exploitation of People with Disability @DRC_AU on the experiences of #domesticviolence & #coercivecontrol among women with restrictive long-term health conditions: bit.ly/2Mf0VyJ pic.twitter.com/EEQav2ZT8R</p> <p>👁 16,339 impressions (23 Feb 2021)</p>
4	<p>How much of a problem is the production and distribution of child sexual abuse material (#CSAM) by parental figures? Watch our newest AIC Occasional Seminar by @UNSW @mike_salter to find out more: youtu.be/kn4jeNdzgCs pic.twitter.com/xrsviMecsM</p> <p>👁 14,685 impressions (29 April 2021)</p>
5	<p>Our new research “Experiences of coercive control among Australian women” highlights the complexity of describing coercive control and the need to avoid over-generalisations. Learn more bit.ly/aicsb30 pic.twitter.com/P0wSDEezCn</p> <p>👁 13,774 impressions (11 March 2021)</p>

TOP FIVE FACEBOOK POSTS 2020–21



1	<p>Concerning new findings from a survey of 15,000 Australian women. The online survey asked women about their experiences of domestic violence in the three months prior to May 2020. 4.6% - nearly 1 in 20 women - reported having experienced physical or sexual violence by a cohabiting partner since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. Full results: bit.ly/303UbXI</p> <p> 29,713 people reached and 681 engagements (13 July 2020)</p>
2	<p>Nominate now for the Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards – we welcome entries from projects of all shapes and sizes, including government agencies, not-for-profit organisations and individuals making a difference. www.aic.gov.au/acvpa</p> <p> 25,938 people reached and 1,694 engagements (28 May 2021)</p>
3	<p>Introducing our brand new podcast series CrimPod! Each episode looks at the latest AIC research on important topics in crime and justice. Our first episode looks into women's experiences of domestic violence in Australia during the initial COVID-19 pandemic period with AIC Deputy Director, Dr Rick Brown interviewing AIC researcher managers Hayley Boxall and Anthony Morgan.</p> <p>Be sure to subscribe on your favourite podcasting platform, episode 1 goes live in February 2021 https://crimpod.buzzsprout.com/.</p> <p> 3,063 people reached and 348 engagements (8 February 2021)</p>
4	<p>How can we improve the criminal justice response and outcomes for victims of sexual crime? Our latest study synthesises decades of research to correct the myths and misconceptions around sexual offending. Read more: bit.ly/2lxVpF5</p> <p> 2,803 people reached and 117 engagements (18 June 2021)</p>
5	<p>Did you see our latest compendium? 'Crime & Justice Research 2021' contains a variety of AIC research reports covering the COVID-19 pandemic, violence against women and children, transnational serious and organised crime, illicit drugs and youth crime. Available online: bit.ly/2S71vRU</p> <p> 2,210 people reached and 293 engagements (12 November 2020)</p>

EVENTS

The AIC's program of events was affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Rather than hosting conferences and other events in person, the Institute broadcast seminars via its YouTube channel, CriminologyTV, and ran online events using Microsoft Teams. Details of the 11 events held during 2020–21 are below.

OCCASIONAL SEMINARS

The AIC held nine occasional seminars during 2020–21.

THE PREVALENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMONG WOMEN DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

17 July 2020, CriminologyTV

Hayley Boxall, Research Manager, Violence against Women and Children Research Program, Australian Institute of Criminology

CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE MATERIALS ONLINE: A SCRIPT ANALYSIS OF HOW OFFENDERS OPERATE ON THE DARKNET

17 February 2021, Online (Microsoft Teams)

Dr Benoit Leclerc, Associate Professor, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University

HOLDING THEIR LINE: EXPLORING THE TACTICS GIRLS USE TO MANAGE AND DEFLECT ONLINE GROOMING

16 March 2021, Online (Microsoft Teams)

Professor Martine Powell, Founding Director of the Centre for Investigative Interviewing, Griffith University

CRIMINAL ACTIVITY OF OUTLAW MOTORCYCLE GANGS IN AUSTRALIA

25 March 2021, CriminologyTV

Dr Christopher Dowling, Principal Research Analyst, Australian Institute of Criminology

ONLINE MESSAGES TO REDUCE THE DISTRIBUTION OF SEXUAL IMAGES BY YOUNG PEOPLE: RESULTS OF A RANDOMISED CONTROLLED EXPERIMENT

16 April 2021, Online (Microsoft Teams)

Associate Professor Jeremy Prichard, University of Tasmania

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT IN AUSTRALIA: HOW BEST TO SPEND \$1 BILLION PER YEAR ON POLICING

22 April 2021, CriminologyTV

Professor Lorraine Mazerolle, Australian Laureate Fellow, Program Director Bachelor of Criminology and Criminal Justice (Hons), University of Queensland

CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSES TO CHILD EXPLOITATION MATERIAL OFFENDING: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

27 April 2021, CriminologyTV

Elizabeth Eggins, Research Fellow and Sessional Teaching Staff, School of Social Science node of the Australian Research Council Centre of Excellence for Children and Families over the Life Course, University of Queensland

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE MATERIAL BY PARENTAL FIGURES

29 April 2021, CriminologyTV

Dr Michael Salter, Scientia Associate Professor of Criminology, School of Social Sciences, University of New South Wales

USING AUTOMATED AUDIO AND FACIAL RECOGNITION BIOMETRICS TOOLS FOR DETECTING CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE MATERIAL

18 May 2021, Online (Microsoft Teams)

Dr Russell Brewer, Associate Professor of Criminology, School of Social Sciences, University of Adelaide

Dr Bryce Westlake, Associate Professor, Department of Justice Studies, San Jose State University California

ROUNDTABLES

The Institute held two roundtables during the reporting period.

CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE MATERIAL OFFENDING PREVENTION ADVISORY GROUP

17 March 2021, CriminologyTV

Alexandra Gannoni, Senior Research Analyst, Australian Institute of Criminology

EXPERT ADVISORY PANEL ON CYBERCRIME IN VICTORIA

5 May 2021, Online (Microsoft Teams)

Mr Anthony Morgan, Research Manager of the Serious and Organised Crime Research Laboratory, Australian Institute of Criminology

Mr David Cullen, Victorian Department of Premier and Cabinet

Superintendent Jane Welsh, Victoria Police

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

The Institute’s information services, centred around the JV Barry Library, are essential to our role as the national knowledge centre on crime and justice. The library provides information to practitioners, policymakers, academics, students and the general public. The Information Services team also offers fundamental support to AIC researchers, particularly by anticipating their research requirements and proactively sourcing new and authoritative material. Table 8 summarises the key outputs associated with information services. A downturn in the document delivery activity is due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 8: Library services activity, 2018–19 to 2020–21

	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21
Inquiry responses <15 mins	631	619	541
Hours spent on complex queries	511	692	728
Records added to CINCH	821	889	828
Journal articles supplied by other libraries	258	466	287
Journal articles supplied to other libraries	229	268	216
Items loaned to other libraries	50	60	26
Items borrowed from other libraries	17	9	14

SERVICES FOR STAKEHOLDERS

The library maintains and promotes a significant specialist criminological information collection and provides a range of services to inform the sector. These services include:

- maintaining and developing the CINCH database—the largest single source of Australian criminological resources in Australia;
- alerting subscribers, by email and RSS feed, to new resources in their subject areas;
- responding to enquiries from an array of stakeholders including law enforcement and justice personnel, researchers, students and members of the public; and
- providing hard-copy and electronic materials through national and networked interlibrary loan schemes.

In addition to assisting AIC researchers with literature searches and the provision of resources, library staff also monitor the distribution, reach and influence of AIC publications.

LIBRARY COLLECTION

The library collection is made up of electronic and print material. The physical collection can be divided into three distinct categories: books, serials or journal articles, and the AIC archive. Although additions to the collection are predominantly in electronic format, hard-copy books are still popular. The print collection currently contains 11,836 books.

CINCH: AUSTRALIAN CRIMINOLOGY DATABASE

The AIC has developed and maintained the CINCH database of Australasian literature on crime and criminal justice for over 45 years. In addition to providing free, open access to resources from the AIC library catalogue, CINCH is also part of the suite of Australian databases provided by Informit. RMIT University delivers this content to libraries in universities, government departments, non-government organisations and private companies, predominantly in Australia but with some overseas subscribers too. AIC librarians constantly scan available crime and justice resources to source literature and add it to the CINCH database. The database currently holds over 63,000 records.

CRIME AND JUSTICE EMAIL ALERTS

The monthly Crime and Justice Alerts provide subscribers with relevant and timely crime and justice resources from Australia and overseas. Some of the newly added CINCH items are used for the alerts, along with material from overseas. This free service provides information on 10 topics to 4,645 individual subscribers.

STAKEHOLDER AND PUBLIC ENQUIRIES

The library is the AIC's first point of contact for enquiries from external stakeholders and the public. Every day the library team receives a diverse range of information requests. Approximately 50 queries are received each month from clients such as government officers, law enforcement and criminal justice officials, academics, students and members of the public from Australia and overseas.

NETWORKING ACROSS SECTORS

In 2020–21, nearly 600 items were exchanged through the interlibrary loans service. The JV Barry Library partners with other libraries from agencies in the law enforcement, university, government, health and community sectors to maintain strong reciprocal networks. The library is also a member of the Libraries Australia Document Delivery service. This service minimises duplication of resources while maximising the effectiveness and specialisation of library collections across the nation.

The library gives notice of new AIC publications and events to its own alert subscribers and also to other networks such as the CrimNet email discussion list for criminal justice researchers, practitioners and policymakers; to the Analysis and Policy Observatory for the general research community and policymakers; to library networks both local and international for inclusion in their own databases and to circulate to their users; and to other related professional networks and commercial databases such as EBSCO and ProQuest.

The library also contributes to most of the Institute's conferences, forums, visiting delegations and seminars.

DISTRIBUTION, REACH AND INFLUENCE OF AIC PUBLICATIONS

The AIC has a significant influence on criminological research and policy development across multiple jurisdictions, nationally and internationally. Crime and justice researchers and practitioners, international organisations and parliaments continue to use AIC publications—both the most recent papers and those produced in the 1980s. In addition to the numerous journal articles which cite AIC publications, citation analysis shows AIC material being used by all levels of government. Government organisations that cited the Institute’s publications in 2020–21 include:

- Parliament of Australia;
- parliaments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia and South Australia;
- Australian Institute of Family Studies;
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare;
- Australian Law Reform Commission;
- Australian National Audit Office;
- Department of Home Affairs;
- New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research;
- New South Wales Corrective Services;
- Victoria’s Sentencing Advisory Council;
- Queensland Productivity Commission; and
- Western Australian Commission for Children and Young People.

The various materials which cite our publications can be classified by type. As shown in Figure 5 for a sample of 630 publications, citations appeared in a variety of contexts, with over a third occurring in government and parliamentary documents.

Figure 5: Where AIC material is used (%)

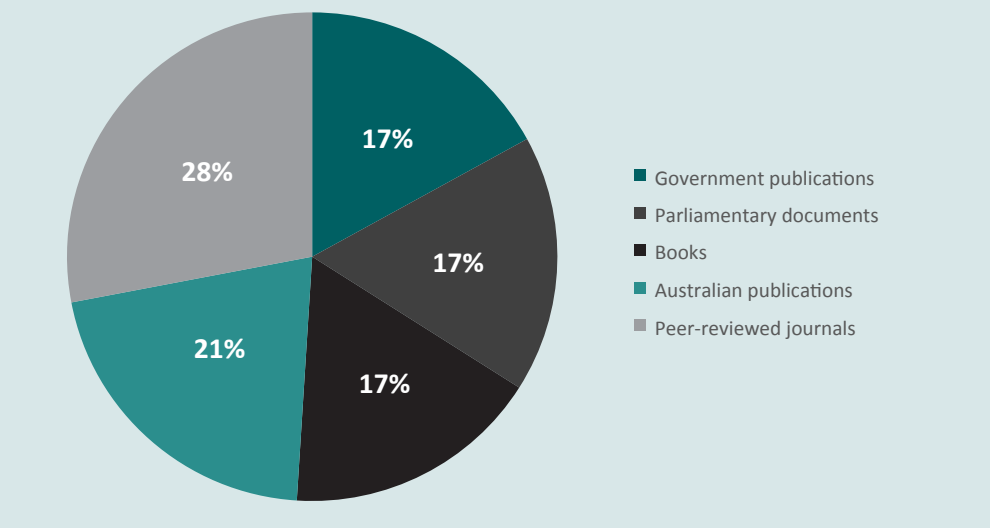
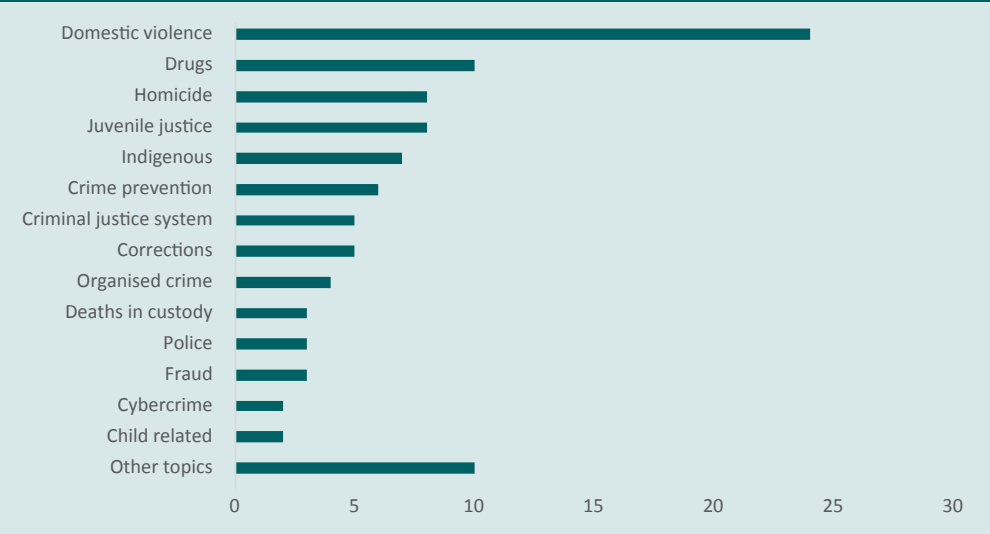


Figure 6 shows the broad topic areas of the AIC publications cited.

Figure 6: Topics of AIC publications cited (%)



03

Management and accountability

- 44 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
- 48 EXTERNAL SCRUTINY
- 49 PROCUREMENT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

DIRECTOR

Mr Michael Phelan, the CEO of the ACIC, is the Director of the AIC. He was appointed to both roles on 13 November 2017.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

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

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

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

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

MEMBERSHIP

During the financial year ended 30 June 2021, the Audit Committee comprised three independent members and two executive members of staff, with observers from the Australian National Audit Office invited to attend. The Audit Committee includes an independent external chair and three members as well as an observer from the Australian National Audit Office. From 1 July 2021, the membership will comprise entirely independent members. Details of Audit Committee membership are presented in Table 9.

Table 9: Audit Committee membership, 2020–21

Name	Qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience	Meetings attended and remuneration ^a
Geoff Knuckey (Chair)	Bachelor of Economics (ANU), FCA, GAICD, RCA An experienced audit committee member and chair, Geoff currently serves on audit committees for numerous government entities. He also has extensive experience as a director and serves on the boards and audit committees of several private sector entities. He has been a full-time company director and audit committee member since 2009, following a 32-year career with Ernst & Young specialising in audit and assurance services in the public and private sectors across a range of industries.	6/6 \$12,100
Elizabeth Montano	Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws (UNSW), FAICD Elizabeth has more than 20 years experience as a chair, deputy chair and member of boards and audit committees across a range of government and not-for-profit entities. She has broad-ranging experience in governance and the machinery of government, including in financial and performance reporting, risk, assurance, and program and project management and oversight. She is a former CEO of the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC) and senior financial services lawyer with King & Wood Mallesons.	6/6 \$14,025
Janine McMinn (Ceased Feb 2021)	Bachelor of Arts (Computing, Statistics) (ANU), FAICD, CISA, CISM Janine is an independent director and executive adviser with more than 34 years experience in internal audit, risk and information technology. Janine currently sits on 8 audit and risk committees and is President of the Australian War Memorial Voluntary Guides. She provides mentoring and coaching support to senior executives and to Master of Arts students at the Australian National University. Prior to retirement in 2015, she was a partner for Oakton's ICT assurance and security business. She has advised many organisations in the management of risk and ICT security and conducted assurance reviews in public and private organisations.	4/6 \$8,800
Matthew Rippon (Ceased 30 Jun 2021)	As the ACIC's Acting Deputy Chief Executive Officer Intelligence, Matthew is responsible for ACIC investigations and intelligence operations, intelligence product development and oversight of ACIC state managers.	0/6 \$0
Stewart Sibree (Ceased 30 Jun 2021)	As the ACIC's Chief Information Officer, Stewart is responsible for providing and maintaining the ACIC's national information capabilities and services to support policing and law enforcement.	6/6 \$0

a: Total remuneration including GST. Independent members receive \$2,000–\$2,500 (excluding GST) for each meeting, including meeting preparation. Remuneration for committee service does not apply to members who are ACIC officials

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

RESEARCH MANAGERS COMMITTEE

The Research Managers Committee meets every two weeks to consider both strategic and operational aspects of the AIC's research program and provides advice to the Executive Committee on research priorities and risks. The meetings are regularly attended by other senior management staff to discuss specific management topics. Its members at 30 June 2021 were:

- Dr Rick Brown, Deputy Director (Chair);
- Mr Anthony Morgan, Research Manager;
- Ms Hayley Boxall, Research Manager;
- Ms Jane Shelling, JV Barry Library Manager.

HUMAN RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE

The AIC's Human Research Ethics Committee (HREC) has been operating since 1992. Its eight members have backgrounds in law, religion, social work and research, as stipulated in the National Health and Medical Research Council's guidelines for ethics committees.

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

During 2020–21, the HREC reviewed and approved 14 new proposals. The HREC met on three occasions: 28 July 2020, 17 November 2020 and 17 March 2021.

The committee chair in 2020–21 was Professor Nicolas Peterson PhD, Fellow of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia. The committee's other members at 30 June 2021 were:

- Mr Derek Jory (layman);
- Ms Christine Freudenstein (laywoman);
- Professor Debra Rickwood PhD, MAPS (person with knowledge of, and current experience in, the care, counselling or treatment of people);
- Miss Dolores Schneider LLB (lawyer);
- Reverend Martin Christensen (person who performs a pastoral care role in a community);
- Associate Professor Tony Krone PhD (person with knowledge of, and current experience in, research regularly considered by the HREC); and
- Miss Isabella Voce BPsychSc(Hons) (person with knowledge of, and current experience in, research regularly considered by the HREC).

RISK MANAGEMENT

FRAUD AND CORRUPTION CONTROL

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

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

Fraud and corruption risks were assessed as part of the ACIC's fraud and corruption risk assessment process. The inclusion of corruption control in the fraud control plan recognises the ACIC's organisational environment as a target for infiltration and corruption. No fraud or corruption relating to the AIC was reported or identified in 2020–21.

PROTECTIVE SECURITY

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

The AIC runs a stable and secure ICT network in accordance with Commonwealth Government Protective Security Policy Framework and related information security requirements. The AIC continues to enhance the performance of its systems and reduce the overheads associated with its ICT service.

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

EXTERNAL SCRUTINY

In 2020–21, no judicial decisions or decisions of administrative tribunals affected the Institute, nor were there any relevant parliamentary committee reports or Ombudsman reports.

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

CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH ADVISORY COUNCIL

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

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

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

In 2020–21 the council met via teleconference on the following occasions:

- 24 July 2020;
- 20 November 2020; and
- 23 March 2021.

COUNCIL MEMBERS AT 30 JUNE 2021

Commonwealth

Ms Leanne Loan, Assistant Secretary, Law Enforcement and Intelligence Policy Division,
Department of Home Affairs

New South Wales

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

Victoria

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

Queensland

Ms Jennifer Lang, Deputy Director-General, Queensland Department of Justice and Attorney-General (Deputy Chair)

Western Australia

Dr Adam Tomison, Director General, WA Department of Justice (Chair)

South Australia

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

Tasmania

Ms Ginna Webster, Secretary, Tasmanian Department of Justice

Australian Capital Territory

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

Northern Territory

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

PROCUREMENT

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

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

During 2020–21 the AIC continued to participate in whole-of-government, coordinated procurement initiatives and sought opportunities to lower tendering costs and provide savings through economies of scale.

PROPERTY AND CORPORATE SERVICES

Since the machinery-of-government changes came into effect, the support services of the AIC have been subsumed into the support services of the ACIC. As such, functions relating to finance, human resources, ICT and property are now provided to the AIC by the ACIC. The AIC currently occupies space leased by the ACIC.

LEGAL SERVICES

The AIC engages legal services from the Legal Services Multi-Use List framework, in accordance with the Legal Services Directions 2005. Legal services include both contract and consultancy services relating to legislation, governance, contracting and human resource matters.

During 2020–21, the AIC made no expenditure on legal services (2019–20: \$0).

CONSULTANTS

Consultants are engaged where particular specialist expertise is necessary, sufficiently skilled expertise is not immediately available in-house, or independent advice on a matter is required.

We make decisions to engage consultants in accordance with the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* and related regulations including the Commonwealth Procurement Rules and relevant internal policies.

During 2020–21, no new consultancy contracts were entered into. In addition, no ongoing consultancy contracts were active during the period. During the previous reporting period, no consultancy contracts were entered into.

Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on contracts for consultancies. Information on the value of contracts and consultancies is available on the AusTender website: www.tenders.gov.au. Contracts in excess of \$100,000 are reported in accordance with the requirements of Senate Order 192 and detailed on the AIC website: www.aic.gov.au/about-us/governance.

SUPPORTING SMALL BUSINESS

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

The AIC recognises the importance of ensuring that small businesses are paid on time.

We support the use of small and medium enterprises through various means, including the use of template contracts for both low risk and higher risk procurements and compliance with the Australian Government's Supplier Pay on Time or Pay Interest Policy.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE ACCESS

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

EXEMPT CONTRACTS

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

04

Our people

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STAFFING PROFILE

As at 30 June 2021, the AIC had 25 employees. Most of the staff are located at the AIC's head office in Canberra. Two employees are located elsewhere: one in New South Wales, and one in South Australia.

The following tables present staffing numbers for 2019–20 and 2020–21 broken down by gender, location, full-time/part-time status, ongoing/non-ongoing status and classification.

Table 10: All ongoing employees, current reporting period (2020–21)										
	Male			Female			Indeterminate			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
NSW	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1
Qld	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SA	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Tas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WA	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ACT	3	–	3	8	3	11	–	–	–	14
NT	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Overseas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	3	1	4	8	4	12	–	–	–	16

Table 11: All non-ongoing employees, current reporting period (2020–21)										
	Male			Female			Indeterminate			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
NSW	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qld	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SA	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WA	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ACT	3	–	3	6	–	6	–	–	–	9
NT	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Overseas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	3	–	3	6	–	6	–	–	–	9

Table 12: All ongoing employees, previous reporting period (2019–20)

	Male			Female			Indeterminate			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
NSW	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1
Qld	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SA	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Tas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vic	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
WA	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ACT	3	–	3	8	3	11	–	–	–	14
NT	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Overseas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	4	1	5	8	4	12	–	–	–	17

Table 13: All non-ongoing employees, previous reporting period (2019–20)

	Male			Female			Indeterminate			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
NSW	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qld	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SA	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WA	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ACT	3	–	3	5	–	5	–	–	–	8
NT	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Overseas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	3	–	3	5	–	5	–	–	–	8

Table 14: Ongoing employees by classification, current reporting period (2020–21)

	Male			Female			Indeterminate			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
SES 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SES 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SES 1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
EL 2	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	2
EL 1	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	4
APS 6	1	1	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	4
APS 5	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	3
APS 4	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1
APS 3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1
APS 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
APS 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	3	1	4	8	4	12	–	–	–	16

Table 15: Non-ongoing employees by classification, current reporting period (2020–21)

	Male			Female			Indeterminate			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
SES 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SES 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SES 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EL 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EL 1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
APS 6	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	3
APS 5	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	4
APS 4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
APS 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
APS 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
APS 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	3	–	3	6	–	6	–	–	–	9

Table 16: Ongoing employees by classification, previous reporting period (2019–20)

	Male			Female			Indeterminate			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
SES 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SES 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SES 1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
EL 2	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	3
EL 1	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	4
APS 6	1	1	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	4
APS 5	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	3
APS 4	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1
APS 3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1
APS 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
APS 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	4	1	5	8	4	12	–	–	–	17

Table 17: Non-ongoing employees by classification, previous reporting period (2019–20)

	Male			Female			Indeterminate			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
SES 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SES 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SES 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EL 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EL 1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
APS 6	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2
APS 5	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	2
APS 4	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	3
APS 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
APS 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
APS 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	3	–	3	5	–	5	–	–	–	8

Table 18: Employees by full-time/part-time status, current reporting period (2020–21)

	Ongoing			Non-ongoing			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total ongoing	Full time	Part time	Total Non-ongoing	
SES 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SES 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SES 1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1
EL 2	1	1	2	–	–	–	2
EL 1	3	1	4	1	–	1	5
APS 6	1	3	4	3	–	3	7
APS 5	3	–	3	4	–	4	7
APS 4	1	–	1	1	–	1	2
APS 3	1	–	1	–	–	–	1
APS 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
APS 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	11	5	16	9	–	9	25

Table 19: Employees by full-time/part-time status, previous reporting period (2019–20)

	Ongoing			Non-ongoing			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total ongoing	Full time	Part time	Total Non-ongoing	
SES 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SES 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SES 1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1
EL 2	3	–	3	–	–	–	3
EL 1	2	2	4	1	–	1	5
APS 6	1	3	4	2	–	2	6
APS 5	3	–	3	2	–	2	5
APS 4	1	–	1	3	–	3	4
APS 3	1	–	1	–	–	–	1
APS 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
APS 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	12	5	17	8	–	8	25

Table 20: Employment type by location, current reporting period (2020–21)			
	Ongoing	Non-ongoing	Total
NSW	1	–	1
Qld	–	–	–
SA	1	–	1
Tas	–	–	–
Vic	–	–	–
WA	–	–	–
ACT	14	9	23
NT	–	–	–
Overseas	–	–	–
Total	16	9	25

Table 21: Employment type by location, previous reporting period (2019–20)			
	Ongoing	Non-ongoing	Total
NSW	1	–	1
Qld	–	–	–
SA	1	–	1
Tas	–	–	–
Vic	1	–	1
WA	–	–	–
ACT	14	8	22
NT	–	–	–
Overseas	–	–	–
Total	17	8	25

DIVERSITY

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

In partnership with the ACIC, the ACIC Diversity and Inclusion Sub-Committee oversees our Workplace Diversity Program and provides support for and input into the development, maintenance and implementation of our action plans. The agency has five diversity action plans for 2020–21, focusing on:

- gender equality;
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people;
- people with disability;
- people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds; and
- lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, intersex, queer/questioning and those who identify outside of the binary (LGBTIQ+).

The Diversity and Inclusion Sub-Committee meets quarterly and consists of Senior Executive level Diversity Champions and Deputy Champions. They actively promote, participate in and support initiatives to improve diversity awareness, access and inclusion within the agency.

INDIGENOUS EMPLOYMENT

Table 22: Indigenous employment, current reporting period (2020–21)

	Total
Ongoing	–
Non-ongoing	–
Total	–

Table 23: Indigenous employment, previous reporting period (2019–20)

	Total
Ongoing	–
Non-ongoing	–
Total	–

REMUNERATION

SALARY

The salary ranges for APS 1–6 and Executive Level staff are set out in the section 24(1) Determination signed by the ACIC’s Chief Executive Officer on 8 November 2019 under the *Public Service Act 1999*. The terms and conditions of the *Enterprise agreement 2016–2019* remain.

The Assistant Minister to the Prime Minister and Cabinet, the Hon Ben Morton MP, signed a section 24(3) Determination on 14 April 2020, pausing general wage increases and salary related allowances in Commonwealth agencies for six months.

The salary ranges for 2020–21 are presented in Table 24.

Table 24: Salary ranges by classification level, current reporting period (2020–21)		
	Minimum salary	Maximum salary
SES 3		
SES 2		
SES 1	181,500	236,500
EL 2	129,618	146,040
EL 1	103,746	125,076
APS 6	82,288	93,121
APS 5	75,418	79,972
APS 4	68,114	73,957
APS 3	61,967	66,881
APS 2	53,563	59,394
APS 1	46,626	51,532
Other	–	–

EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION

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

Table 25: Remuneration of key management personnel, 2020–21

		Short term benefits		Post employment benefits	Other long term benefits	Total remuneration
Name	Position title	Base salary	Other benefits and allowances	Superannuation contributions	Long service leave	
Dr Rick Brown	Deputy Director	\$207,905	\$1,580	\$32,310	\$5,225	\$247,020

PERFORMANCE PAY

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

NON-SALARY BENEFITS

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

EMPLOYMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The Institute's employment arrangements are as follows.

Table 26: Employment arrangements, current reporting period (2020–21)

	SES	Non-SES	Total
Enterprise agreement	–	24	24
Common-law contract	1	–	1
Total	1	24	25

LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT

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

WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY

We take a proactive approach to work health and safety (WHS) and injury prevention. We continue to identify and assess hazards within the workplace and ensure that risk control strategies are in place. In 2020–21, we:

- provided advice and guidance to the AIC Executive and staff in relation to COVID-19, developed a COVID-safe transition plan for the agency and transitioned staff back to the workplace;
- strengthened existing WHS systems by improving relevant policies, processes and planned risk assessments;
- provided staff access to Fortem Australia, as well as a dedicated employee assistance program which includes 24/7 emergency counselling, staff and manager assistance, mediation services and other employee information and support services;
- provided staff with access to early intervention support, ergonomic assessments and health and/or injury advice and support;
- undertook targeted and random, unannounced drug and alcohol testing of staff;
- conducted regular workplace inspections to identify hazards and determine appropriate controls; and
- provided information, resources and tools to assist managers and staff with early assistance to support injury, illness and conditions in the workplace.

NATIONAL WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY COMMITTEE

The National Work Health and Safety Committee meets quarterly and is responsible for:

- supporting the AIC Executive by helping to identify, develop, review and implement measures to protect and actively manage the health and safety of staff;
- promoting and monitoring measures to ensure safe work practices;
- facilitating consultation and communication with staff regarding WHS matters; and
- undertaking functions as prescribed in the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* and related regulations.

The National Work Health and Safety Committee is the conduit for consultation with staff on all WHS issues.

HEALTH AND WELLBEING PROGRAM

The AIC is committed to preventing injury or illness and helping staff return to work as quickly and safely as possible. Our commitment is demonstrated through our systems and programs for rehabilitation and injury management, early intervention and wellbeing support.

Our Health and Wellbeing Program and the implementation of the agency's WHS and Wellbeing Calendar of Events provides staff with health and wellbeing information, resources and activities to:

- help staff make positive health and behaviour changes;
- assist staff in managing their own mental fitness, as well as that of their colleagues, family and friends;
- promote a culture that supports healthy and positive lifestyles;
- inspire staff to take ownership of health and wellbeing initiatives in their offices; and
- demonstrate our commitment to the health and wellbeing of staff and their families.

In 2020–21, the AIC also engaged with Fortem Australia. Fortem Australia provides wellbeing and mental fitness activities and support services to staff and their families who protect and defend the Australian community in a national security and first responder capacity.

WORKERS COMPENSATION

Agencies' workers compensation premiums are driven by their performance in managing their workers compensation claims and supporting injured staff to return to work. The AIC aims to provide timely support to staff experiencing injuries or illness through rehabilitation and injury management, early intervention and wellbeing systems and programs.

During 2020–21, no workers compensation claims were submitted by AIC staff.

INCIDENTS AND INVESTIGATIONS

There were no incidents reported during 2020–21.

Under section 38 of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*, the agency is required to notify Comcare immediately after becoming aware of any death, serious personal injury or dangerous incident. There were no notifiable incidents in 2020–21 and the AIC was not subject to any external WHS investigations.

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Financial performance

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FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

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AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

The AIC's operating result for the year ended 30 June 2021 was a surplus of \$0.224 million. Excluding depreciation expenses, the operating surplus is \$0.265 million for the 2020–21 financial year. The surplus is due to reductions in supplier expenses that resulted from COVID-19 restrictions.

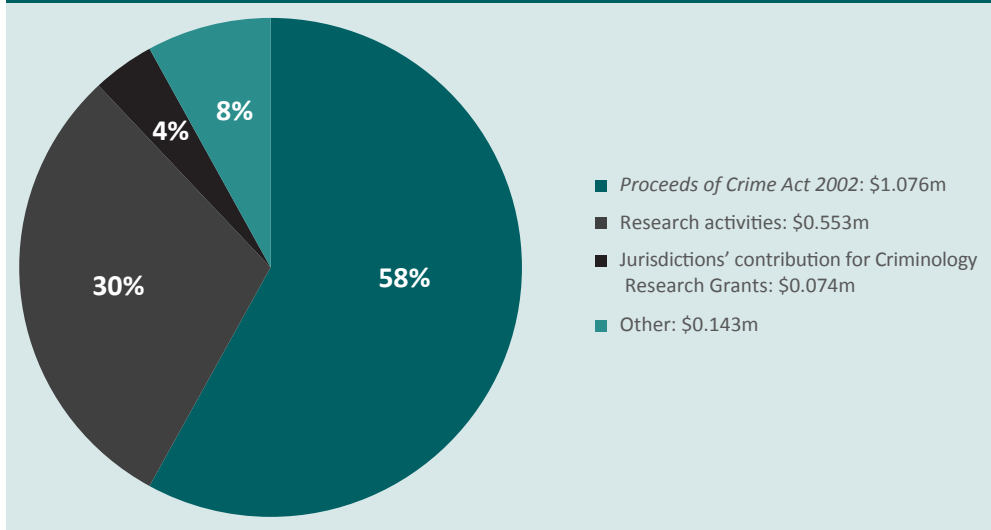
The AIC received an unmodified audit opinion from the Australian National Audit Office.

During 2020–21 there were no instances of significant non-compliance with the finance law.

The AIC's revenue totalled \$6.462 million in 2020–21 (2019–20: \$6.478 million). Revenue included \$4.616 million appropriation for operating budget and \$1.846 million own source income. Own source income includes:

- \$1.076 million from the *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002* (PoCA) to fund research activities;
- \$0.553 million from research activities;
- \$0.143 million for other minor sources including Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards (ACVPA), royalties and audit services received free of charge; and
- \$0.074 million from jurisdictions' contribution to the Criminology Research Grants (CRG) Program.

Figure 7: Own source income, 2020–21



The AIC's operating expenses totalled \$6.238 million in 2020–21 (2019–20: \$6.405 million).

The AIC's net asset position has improved to \$2.314 million (2019–20: \$2.098 million). This improvement is mainly due to the operating surplus.

The closing balance of the Criminology Research Special Account as at 30 June 2021 was \$3.021 million (2019–20: \$3.172 million).

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

Table 27: Agency resource statement, 2020–21			
	Actual available appropriations for 2020–21 \$'000	Payments made 2020–21 \$'000	Balance remaining \$'000
Ordinary annual services			
Departmental appropriations ^a	4,657	4,657	–
Total	4,657	4,657	–
Opening balance	3,172	–	–
Receipts to special accounts	1,670	–	–
Payments made	–	1,821	–
Closing balance	–	–	3,021
Total	4,842	1,821	3,021
Total resourcing and payments	9,499	6,478	3,021

a: Includes capital budget of \$0.022m for 2020–21 and \$0.019m for 2019–20. For accounting purposes this amount has been designated as 'contributions by owners'

Table 28: Expenditure and staffing by outcome			
Outcome 1: Informed crime and justice policy and practice in Australia by undertaking, funding and disseminating policy-relevant research of national significance; and through the generation of a crime and justice evidence base and national knowledge centre	Budget 2020–21 \$'000	Actual expenses 2020–21 \$'000	Variation \$'000
Outcome 1: Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriations	4,616	4,616	–
Special accounts	2,025	1,542	483
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year	96	80	16
Total for Outcome 1	6,737	6,238	499
Total expenses for Outcome 1	6,737	6,238	499
	Budget 2020–21	Actual 2020–21	
Average staffing level (number)	35	22	



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Home Affairs

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Australian Institute of Criminology (the Entity) for the year ended 30 June 2021:

- (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements 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 2021 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 2021 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 a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

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

Accountable Authority's responsibility for the financial statements

As the Accountable Authority of the Entity, the Director is responsible under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (the Act) for the preparation and fair presentation of annual financial statements that comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the rules made under the Act. The Director is also responsible for such internal control as the Director determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Director is responsible for assessing the ability of the Entity to continue as a going concern, taking into account whether the Entity's operations will cease as a result of an administrative restructure or for any other reason. The Director is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the assessment indicates that it is not appropriate.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

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

Australian National Audit Office



Jodi George
Senior Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra
21 September 2021



Australian Government
Australian Institute of Criminology

STATEMENT BY THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021 comply with subsection 42(2) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act), and are based on properly maintained financial records as per subsection 41(2) of the PGPA Act.

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

Signed.....

Michael Phelan APM
Director
Australian Institute of Criminology

24 September 2021

Signed.....

Yvette Whittaker
Chief Financial Officer
Australian Institute of Criminology

21 September 2021

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the period ended 30 June 2021

		2021	2020	Budget
	Notes	\$	\$	2021
				\$
NET COST OF SERVICES				
Expenses				
Employee benefits	1.1A	2,606,539	2,657,728	2,599,000
Suppliers	1.1B	3,589,915	3,708,766	4,081,000
Depreciation and amortisation	2.2A	41,353	38,898	57,000
Total expenses		6,237,807	6,405,391	6,737,000
Own-Source revenue				
Contracts with customers	1.2A	1,750,901	1,797,451	1,985,000
Royalties		54,709	44,518	40,000
Other revenue	1.2B	40,206	41,501	39,000
Total own-source revenue		1,845,816	1,883,469	2,064,000
Net cost of services		(4,391,991)	(4,521,922)	(4,673,000)
Revenue from Government - Departmental Appropriations	1.2C	4,616,000	4,595,000	4,616,000
Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to the Australian Government		224,009	73,078	(57,000)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Items not subject to subsequent reclassification to net cost of services				
Changes in asset revaluation surplus		(30,836)	-	-
Total other comprehensive income		(30,836)	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to the Australian Government		193,173	73,078	(57,000)

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

Budget to actual variance commentary: see Note 7 for major variance explanations.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION*as at 30 June 2021*

	Notes	2021 \$	2020 \$	Budget 2021 \$
ASSETS				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	2.1A, 2.4	3,020,718	3,172,055	3,172,000
Trade and other receivables	2.1B	305,240	68,722	69,000
Total financial assets		3,325,958	3,240,777	3,241,000
Non-financial assets				
Furniture and office equipment	2.2A	56,473	72,242	70,000
Library collection	2.2A	710,000	746,581	784,000
Intangibles	2.2A	43,809	-	-
Prepayments		67,139	70,338	-
Total non-financial assets		877,421	889,161	854,000
Total assets		4,203,379	4,129,938	4,095,000
LIABILITIES				
Payables				
Suppliers	2.3A	354,796	614,934	614,000
Other payables	2.3B	1,534,951	1,416,546	1,417,000
Total payables		1,889,747	2,031,480	2,031,000
Total liabilities		1,889,747	2,031,480	2,031,000
Net assets		2,313,632	2,098,458	2,064,000
EQUITY				
Contributed equity		1,269,294	1,247,294	1,269,000
Reserves		830,418	861,254	861,000
Accumulated Deficit		213,920	(10,089)	(66,000)
Total equity		2,313,632	2,098,458	2,064,000

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

Budget to actual variance commentary: see Note 7 for major variance explanations.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the period ended 30 June 2021

	Retained earnings			Asset revaluation surplus			Contributed equity/capital			Total equity		
	2021	2020	Budget 2021	2021	2020	Budget 2021	2021	2020	Budget 2021	2021	2020	Budget 2021
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance carried forward from previous period	(10,089)	(83,167)	(9,000)	861,254	861,254	861,000	1,247,294	1,225,294	1,247,000	2,098,459	2,003,381	2,099,000
Opening balance	(10,089)	(83,167)	(9,000)	861,254	861,254	861,000	1,247,294	1,225,294	1,247,000	2,098,459	2,003,381	2,099,000
Comprehensive income												
Surplus (Deficit) for the period	224,009	73,078	(57,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	224,009	73,078	(57,000)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(30,836)	-	-	-	-	-	(30,836)	-	-
Total comprehensive income	224,009	73,078	(57,000)	(30,836)	-	-	-	-	-	193,173	73,078	(57,000)
Transactions with owners												
Contributions by owners												
Departmental capital budget ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000
Closing balance as at 30 June	213,920	(10,089)	(66,000)	830,418	861,254	861,000	1,269,294	1,247,294	1,269,000	2,313,632	2,098,459	2,064,000

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

Budget to actual variance commentary: see Note 7 for major variance explanations.

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

CASH FLOW STATEMENT*for the period ended 30 June 2021*

	Notes	2021 \$	2020 \$	Budget 2021 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received				
Appropriations	3.1	4,616,000	4,705,711	4,616,000
Contracts with customers		1,634,515	2,631,570	1,985,000
Net GST received		141,609	236,287	-
Other		54,709	44,518	40,000
Total cash received		6,446,833	7,618,086	6,641,000
Cash used				
Employees		2,606,539	2,657,728	2,599,000
Suppliers		3,969,219	3,667,441	4,042,000
Total cash used		6,575,758	6,325,169	6,641,000
Net cash from operating activities		(128,925)	1,292,917	-
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Cash used				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangibles	2.2A	63,648	6,310	22,000
Total cash used		63,648	6,310	22,000
Net cash (used by) investing activities		(63,648)	(6,310)	(22,000)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received				
Contributed equity	3.1	41,235	2,765	22,000
Total cash received		41,235	2,765	22,000
Net cash from financing activities		41,235	2,765	22,000
Net Increase in cash held		(151,338)	1,289,372	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		3,172,056	1,882,684	3,172,000
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		3,020,718	3,172,056	3,172,000

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

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

OVERVIEW

Objectives of the Australian Institute of Criminology

The Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) is an Australian Government controlled entity. The objectives of the AIC is to inform crime and justice policy and practice in Australia by undertaking, funding and disseminating policy relevant research of national significance; and through the generation of a crime and justice evidence base and national knowledge centre.

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

Basis of preparation of the financial statements

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

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 – Reduced Disclosure Requirements issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that apply for the reporting period.

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

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and values are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Unless an alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard or the FRR, assets and liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity or a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required and the amounts of the assets or liabilities can be reliably measured. However, assets and liabilities arising under executory contracts are not recognised unless required by an accounting standard.

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

New accounting standards

All new standards that were issued prior to the sign-off date and are applicable to the current reporting period did not have a material effect on AIC's financial statements.

Accounting Judgements and Estimates

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

Provision for impairment of debtors

The provision for impairment of debtors requires a degree of estimation and judgement. The level of the provision is assessed by considering type of services provided, the ageing of debtors and the customer credit history that affects the level of impairment.

Estimation of useful lives and fair value of assets

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

The fair value of AIC's furniture and office equipment and library collection has been taken to be the market value or depreciated replacement costs as determined by an independent valuer. In some instances specialised furniture and office equipment may in fact realise more or less in the market.

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

Taxation

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

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

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

Comparative figures

Comparative figures for 2020-21 reflect the figures reported in the AIC's 2019-20 financial statements unless otherwise indicated.

Contingent assets and liabilities

The AIC did not have any quantifiable or unquantifiable contingencies to report for the financial year ended 30 June 2021 (2019-20: Nil).

Events after the reporting period

No subsequent events to report after the balance date.

Note 1.1: Expenses

	2021	2020
	\$	\$

Note 1.1A: Employee benefits

Wages and salaries	1,957,342	1,976,839
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	266,342	229,100
Defined benefit plans	98,263	137,875
Leave and other entitlements	284,592	313,914
Total employee benefits	2,606,539	2,657,728

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

Accounting Policy

Superannuation

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

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

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

Note 1.1B: Suppliers

Goods and services

Outsourced corporate expenses ¹	1,526,125	1,535,350
Contractors and consultants	1,357,131	1,460,294
Research Services	335,821	288,913
Information technology	184,355	113,022
Other	168,467	119,722
Conferences and meetings	10,954	101,262
Travel	7,062	90,203
Total goods and services	3,589,915	3,708,766

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

Note 1.2: Own Source Revenue

	2021	2020
	\$	\$

Own-Source Revenue**Note 1.2A: Revenue from Contracts with Customers**

Revenue - proceeds of crime and memoranda of understanding	1,075,824	1,401,008
Research contract income	553,472	302,842
Conference income	-	3,881
Other income and contributions	121,605	89,720
Total Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1,750,901	1,797,451

Accounting Policy*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when the customer obtains control of the services provided. For research projects this is by reference to the stage of completion of services at the reporting date. The revenue is recognised when:

- the amount of revenue, stage of completion and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- the probable economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to AIC.

The stage of completion of services at the reporting date is determined by reference to the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of the transaction.

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

Note 1.2B: Other Revenue

Resources received free of charge - audit services	39,000	39,000
Inter-library loans and miscellaneous revenue	1,206	2,501
Total other revenue	40,206	41,501

Accounting Policy*Resources Received Free of Charge*

Resources received free of charge are recognised as revenue when, and only when a fair value 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 appropriate as an expense.

Note 1.2C: Revenue from Government

Appropriations		
Departmental appropriations	4,616,000	4,595,000
Total revenue from Government	4,616,000	4,595,000

Accounting Policy*Revenue from Government*

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

Note 2.1: Financial Assets

	2021	2020
	\$	\$

Note 2.1A: Cash and cash equivalents

Special account cash held in Official Public Account	2,771,528	2,607,707
Cash at bank and on hand	249,190	564,348
Total Cash and cash equivalents	3,020,718	3,172,055

Note 2.1B: Trade and other receivables

Debtors	220,686	-
Accrued Revenue	65,773	19,988
Appropriation Receivable	-	19,235
GST receivable	18,781	29,499
Total trade and other receivables	305,240	68,722

Accounting Policy

Trade and Other Receivables

Trade receivables and other receivables are held for the purpose of collecting the contractual cash flows. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, adjusted for any loss allowance.

Note 2.2: Non-Financial Assets**Note 2.2A: Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Non-Financial Assets**

	Furniture and office equipment \$	Library collection \$	Intangibles \$	Total \$
As at 1 July 2020				
Gross book value	104,882	777,437	-	882,319
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(32,640)	(30,856)	-	(63,496)
Total as at 1 July 2020	72,242	746,581	-	818,823
Additions				
Purchase	12,669	4,864	46,115	63,648
Revaluation recognised in other comprehensive income	(4,953)	(25,883)		(30,836)
Depreciation/amortisation	(23,485)	(15,562)	(2,306)	(41,353)
Total as at 30 June 2021	56,473	710,000	43,809	810,282
Total as at 30 June 2021 represented by				
Gross book value	56,473	710,000	46,115	812,588
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	-	-	(2,306)	(2,306)
Total as at 30 June 2021	56,473	710,000	43,809	810,282

Revaluations of non-financial assets

All revaluations were conducted in accordance with the revaluation policy stated in note 2.2A. As at 30 June 2021, an independent valuer conducted the revaluation of furniture & equipment and library collections.

A revaluation decrement of \$4,953 for property, plant and equipment (2020: Nil) and \$25,883 for library collection were debited to the asset revaluation surplus by asset class and included in the equity section of the Statement of Financial Position. No increments/decrements were expensed in 2021 (2020: Nil).

Note 2.2: Non-Financial Assets (continued)

Accounting Policy

Asset Recognition

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

Revaluations

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

Depreciation

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

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

	2021	2020
Furniture and Office Equipment	3-10 years	3-10 years
Intangibles - Software purchased	3-5 years	3-5 years
Library	50 years	50 years

Intangibles

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

Software licences with the renewable term ending beyond 30 June 2021 are treated as prepayments at the time of purchase and expensed over the term of the prepayment.

Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2021. Where indications of impairment exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment adjustment made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

Derecognition

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

Note 2.3: Payables

	2021	2020
	\$	\$

Note 2.3A: Suppliers

Trade creditors and accruals	69,720	178,455
Accrued Expenditure	285,076	436,479
Total supplier payables	354,796	614,934

Note 2.3B: Other payables

Unearned income	1,533,530	1,414,728
GST Payable	1,421	1,818
Total other payables	1,534,951	1,416,546

Accounting Policy*Financial Liabilities*

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

Note 2.4: Special Accounts

	2021	2020
	\$	\$

Note 2.4: Criminology Research Special Account

Balance brought forward from previous period	3,172,055	1,882,684
Total increases	1,669,469	2,681,373
Available for payments	4,841,524	4,564,057
Total decreases	(1,820,806)	(1,392,001)
Total balance carried to the next period	3,020,718	3,172,055
Balance represented by:		
Cash held in entity bank accounts	249,190	564,348
Cash held in the Official Public Account	2,771,528	2,607,707
Total balance carried to the next period	3,020,718	3,172,055

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

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

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

Note 3.1: Appropriations

Note 3.1A: Annual Appropriation ('Recoverable GST exclusive')

Annual Appropriations for 2021

	Annual Appropriation \$	Adjustments to appropriation \$	Total appropriation \$	Appropriation applied in 2021 (current and prior years) \$	Variance \$
Departmental					
Ordinary annual services	4,616,000	-	4,616,000	(4,616,000)	-
Capital budget ¹	22,000	-	22,000	(41,235)	(19,235)
Total departmental	4,638,000	-	4,638,000	(4,657,235)	(19,235)

Annual Appropriations for 2020

	Annual Appropriation \$	Adjustments to appropriation \$	Total appropriation \$	Appropriation applied in 2019 (current and prior years) \$	Variance \$
Departmental					
Ordinary annual services ²	4,595,000	-	4,595,000	(4,705,711)	(110,711)
Capital Budget ³	22,000	-	22,000	(2,765)	19,235
Total departmental	4,617,000	-	4,617,000	(4,708,476)	(91,476)

Departmental Capital Budgets are appropriated through the Appropriation Act (No. 1). They form part of ordinary annual services, and are not separately identified in the Appropriation Act.

1 The undrawn and unspent capital appropriation from 2019-20 was carried forward and was drawn down and fully spent in 2020-21.

2 Variance in ordinary annual appropriation represents fully drawn 2018-19 GST refund held in OPA at 30 June 2019 and spent in the 2020 financial year.

3 Variance in capital budget represents unspent current year budget held in OPA.

Unspent Annual Appropriations ('Recoverable GST exclusive')

The AIC has no undrawn or unspent ordinary annual services appropriation as at 30 June 2021 (2019-20: nil).

The AIC has no undrawn or unspent capital budget appropriation as at 30 June 2021 (2019-20: \$19,235).

Note 3.1: Appropriations (continued)

	2021	2020
	\$	\$

Note 3.1B: Unspent Annual Appropriations ('Recoverable GST exclusive')

Departmental

Appropriation Act (No.1) 2019-20 - held in the OPA ¹	-	19,235
Cash held at bank ¹	249,190	564,348
Total departmental	249,190	583,583

1. The Appropriation Act (No.1) balance for 2019-20 represents unused appropriation for the year.

Note 4.1: Key Management Personnel Remuneration

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

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

	2021	2020
	\$	\$

Note 4.1: Key Management Personnel Remuneration

Short-term employee benefits	209,485	223,378
Post-employment benefits	32,310	32,265
Other long-term employee benefits	5,225	5,225
Total key management personnel remuneration expenses¹	247,020	260,868
Total number of key management personnel¹	1	1

1. Includes officers substantively holding or acting for a period exceeding three months in the Deputy Director role.

Note 4.2: Related Party Disclosure

Related party relationships:

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

Transactions with related parties:

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

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

Note 5.1: Financial Instruments

	2021	2020
	\$	\$

Note 5.1A: Categories of Financial Instruments

Financial Assets measured at amortised cost

Cash and cash equivalents	3,020,718	3,172,055
Trade and other receivables	286,459	19,988
Total financial assets	3,307,177	3,192,043

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Trade creditors and accruals	354,796	614,934
Total financial liabilities	354,796	614,934

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

	2021	2020
	\$	\$

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

Assets expected to be recovered in:

No more than 12 months

Cash and cash equivalents	3,020,718	3,172,055
Trade and other receivables	305,240	68,722
Prepayments	67,139	70,338
Total no more than 12 months	3,393,097	3,311,115

More than 12 months

Furniture and office equipment	56,473	72,242
Library collection	710,000	746,581
Intangibles	43,809	-
Total more than 12 months	810,282	818,823
Total Assets	4,203,379	4,129,938

Liabilities expected to be settled in:

No more than 12 months

Suppliers	354,796	614,934
Other payables	1,534,951	1,416,546
Total no more than 12 months	1,889,747	2,031,480
Total liabilities	1,889,747	2,031,480

Note 7: Budgetary Variance Reporting

The following are explanations of events that have impacted on the AIC's operations and activities for the year. Budget numbers are sourced from the AIC's PBS for 2020-21 and are provided in the primary statements. Budgeted numbers are not audited.

Major variances are those deemed relevant or most significant to an analysis of the AIC's performance by management, not focused merely on numerical differences between the actual and budgeted amounts.

Explanation for major variances	Affected line items (and statement)
COVID-19 The AIC had reduced revenue and supplier expenditure due to COVID-19. All conference activity was cancelled and the Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards (ACVPA) were not held for 2020-21. Supplier expenses further reduced in comparison to budget due to minimal travel and training (originally anticipated to increase in the second half of 2020-21) as well as some consultancy work now to occur in 2021-22.	<i>Expenses: Supplier expenses (Statement of Comprehensive Income)</i> <i>Own Source Revenue: Contracts with customers (Statement of Comprehensive Income)</i>

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Appendices

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APPENDIX 1: PEER-REVIEWED PUBLICATIONS

TRENDS & ISSUES IN CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Hughes C, Hulme S & Ritter A 2020. The relationship between drug price and purity and population level harm. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 598. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Mazerolle L, Eggins E & Higginson A 2020. Street-level drug law enforcement: An updated systematic review. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 599. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

McGrath A, Gerard A & Colvin E 2020. Care-experienced children and the criminal justice system. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 600. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Boxall H, Morgan A, Voce I & Coughlan M 2020. Responding to adolescent family violence: Findings from an impact evaluation. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 601. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Eggins E, Hine L, Higginson, A & Mazerolle, L 2020. The impact of arrest and seizure on drug crime and harms: A systematic review. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 602. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Broadhurst R & Trivedi H 2020. Malware in spam email: Risks and trends in the Australian Spam Intelligence Database. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 603. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Pooley K 2020. What are the characteristics of effective youth offender programs? *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 604. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Clancey G, Wang S & Lin B 2020. Youth justice in Australia: Themes from recent inquiries. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 605. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Payne J, Manning M, Fleming C & Pham H 2020. The price elasticity of demand for illicit drugs: A systematic review. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 606. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Henshaw M, Arnold C, Darjee R, Ogloff J & Clough J 2020. Enhancing evidence-based treatment of child sexual abuse material offenders: The development of the CEM-COPE Program. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 607. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Munksgaard R & Martin J 2020. How and why vendors sell on cryptomarkets. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 608. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Morgan A & Boxall H 2020. Social isolation, time spent at home, financial stress and domestic violence during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 609. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Travers M, Colvin E, Bartkowiak-Théron I, Sarre R, Day A & Bond C 2020. Bail practices and policy alternatives in Australia. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 610. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Tidmarsh P & Hamilton G 2020. Misconceptions of sexual crimes against adult victims: Barriers to justice. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 611. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Pooley K & Boxall H 2020. Mobile dating applications and sexual and violent offending. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 612. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Bartlett D, Ransley J, Forrester L & Middendorp K 2020. Corporate crime in Australia: The extent of the problem. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 613. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Boland D, Morgan A, Cubitt T, Voce I, Chiu Y, Webster J, Dowling C & Lowe R 2021. Effects of outlaw motorcycle gang membership and the support needs of former members. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 614. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Dowling C, Boland D, Morgan A, Webster J, Chiu Y & Lowe R 2021. The changing culture of outlaw motorcycle gangs in Australia. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 615. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Salter M, Wong WK, Breckenridge J, Scott S, Cooper S & Peleg N 2021. Production and distribution of child sexual abuse material by parental figures. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 616. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Cale J, Holt T, Leclerc B, Singh S & Drew J 2021. Crime commission processes in child sexual abuse material production and distribution: A systematic review. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 617. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Boxall H & Morgan A 2021. Who is most at risk of physical and sexual partner violence and coercive control during the COVID-19 pandemic? *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 618. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Dowling C & Morgan A 2021. Criminal mobility of outlaw motorcycle gangs in Australia. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 619. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Scott J, Staines Z & Morton J 2021. Crime, justice and social capital in the Torres Strait region. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 620. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Bright D & Deegan S 2021. The organisational structure, social networks and criminal activities of outlaw motorcycle gangs: Literature review. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 621. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Broadhurst R, Foye J, Jiang C & Ball M 2021. Illicit firearms and other weapons on darknet markets. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 622. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Eggins E, Mazerolle L, Higginson A, Hine L, Walsh K, Sydes M, McEwan J, Hassall G, Roetman S, Wallis R & Williams J 2021. Criminal justice responses to child sexual abuse material offending: A systematic review and evidence and gap map. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 623. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Dowling C, Boxall H & Morgan A 2021. The criminal career trajectories of domestic violence offenders. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 624. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Voce I, Morgan A & Dowling C 2021. Early-career offending trajectories among outlaw motorcycle gang members. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 625. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Boxall H & Lawler S 2021. How does domestic violence escalate over time? *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 626. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Leclerc B, Drew J, Holt T, Cale J & Singh S 2021. Child sexual abuse material on the darknet: A script analysis of how offenders operate. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 627. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

RESEARCH REPORTS

Lyneham S & Voce I 2020. *Review of the National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Slavery 2015–19*. Research Report no. 17. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Broadhurst R, Ball M, Jiang C, Wang J & Trivedi H 2021. *Impact of darknet market seizures on opioid availability*. Research Report no. 18. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Levi M & Smith RG 2021. *Fraud and its relationship to pandemics and economic crises: From Spanish flu to COVID-19*. Research Report no. 19. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Franks C & Smith RG 2021. *Changing perceptions of biometric technologies*. Research Report no. 20. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Hidderley L, Manning M, Marchetti E & Edwards A 2021. *Sentencing for child homicide offences: Assessing public opinion using a focus group approach*. Research Report no. 21. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

REPORTS TO THE CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH ADVISORY COUNCIL

Bartlett D, Ransley J & Forrester L 2020. *Corporate offending in Australia: The extent of the problem*. CRG 44/16–17. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Colvin E, Gerard A & McGrath A 2020. *Children in out-of-home care and the criminal justice system: A mixed-method study*. CRG 22/16–17. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Munksgaard R & Martin J 2020. *Darknet drug traders: A qualitative exploration of the career trajectories, activities and perceptions of risk and reward of online drug dealers*. CRG 50/16–17. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Scott J, Staines Z & Morton J 2021. *Crime and justice in the Torres Strait region*. CRG 24/16–17. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Skead N, Tubex H, Murray S & Tulich T 2020. *Pocketing the proceeds of crime: Recommendations for legislative reform*. CRG 27/16–17. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Travers M, Colvin E, Bartkowiak-Théron I, Sarre R, Day A & Bond C 2020. *Bail decision-making and pretrial services: A comparative study of magistrates courts in four Australian states*. CRG 34/16–17. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

APPENDIX 2: OTHER PUBLICATIONS

STATISTICAL REPORTS

Franks C & Smith RG 2020. *Identity crime and misuse in Australia: Results of the 2019 online survey*. Statistical Report no. 27. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Smith RG & Franks C 2020. *Counting the costs of identity crime and misuse in Australia, 2018–19*. Statistical Report no. 28. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Franks C & Smith RG 2020. *Identity crime and misuse in Australia 2019*. Statistical Report no. 29. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Doherty L & Sullivan T 2020. *Drug use monitoring in Australia: Drug use among police detainees, 2019*. Statistical Report no. 30. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Doherty L & Bricknell S 2020. *Deaths in custody in Australia 2018–19*. Statistical Report no. 31. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Boxall H, Morgan A & Brown R 2021. *Experiences of domestic violence among women with restrictive long-term health conditions: Report for the Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability*. Statistical Report no. 32. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Voce I, Voce A, Morgan A & Sullivan T 2021. *The DUMA Drug Market Indicator Framework: Methamphetamine*. Statistical Report no. 33. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Bricknell S & Doherty L 2021. *Homicide in Australia 2018–19*. Statistical Report no. 34. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Voce A & Sullivan T 2021. *Drug use monitoring in Australia: Drug use among police detainees, 2020*. Statistical Report no. 35. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

STATISTICAL BULLETINS

Boxall H, Morgan A & Brown R 2020. *The prevalence of domestic violence among women during the COVID-19 pandemic*. Statistical Bulletin no. 28. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Voce A, Finney J, Gately N & Sullivan T 2020. *COVID-19 pandemic constricts methamphetamine supply in Perth*. Statistical Bulletin no. 29. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Boxall H & Morgan A 2021. *Experiences of coercive control among Australian women*. Statistical Bulletin no. 30. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Teunissen C 2021. *Fraud against the Commonwealth 2019–20*. Statistical Bulletin no. 31. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

CONSULTANCY REPORTS

Bartels L & Henshaw M 2020. Cross-jurisdictional review of Australian legislation governing outlaw motorcycle gangs. Report commissioned by the Australian Institute of Criminology

Boxall H & Franks C 2021. Monitoring and evaluation framework for the National Action Plan to Combat Modern Slavery. Report prepared for the Australian Border Force

Boxall H, Morgan A & Brown R 2020. COVID-19 and domestic violence among Australian women: Risk profiles and vulnerable communities. Report prepared for the Department of Social Services

Cubitt T & Morgan A 2021. A risk assessment model for identifying high-harm OMCG members. Report prepared for the New South Wales Police Force

Dowling C, Cubitt T, Brown R, Teunissen C & Long C 2021. Review of Australia's countering violent extremism framework and initiatives. Report prepared for the Department of Home Affairs

Dowling C & Morgan A 2021. Tax non-compliance among outlaw motorcycle gang members: Prevalence, and association with violence and criminal activity. Report prepared for the Australian Taxation Office

Leclerc B, Drew J, Holt T & Cale J 2021. Child sexual abuse material online: A script analysis of how offenders operate on the darknet. Report prepared for the Queensland Police Service

Long C & Boxall H 2021. Meta-evaluation of Round 3 of the Safer Communities Grants Program. Report prepared for the Department Home Affairs

Long C & Napier S 2021. Removal from harm outcomes: Definitions and recording practices used by Australian law enforcement agencies. Report prepared for the Australian Centre to Counter Child Exploitation

Lyneham S, Pooley K, Doherty L & Willis M 2020. Evaluation of the Radicalisation and Extremism Awareness Program. Report prepared for the Department of Home Affairs

McDonald G, Lydecker H, Metcalfe L & Clancey G 2020. OMCG changepoint detection report. Report commissioned by the Australian Institute of Criminology

Morgan A & Voce I 2021. Insights from the Cybercrime Expert Advisory Panel for Victoria: Summary of interviews. Report prepared for the Victorian Department of Premier and Cabinet

Schmidt A 2021. Impacts of money laundering and terrorism financing: Final report. Report prepared for the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre

Sullivan T & Morgan A 2020. Crime Prevention Evidence Database 2020. Resource prepared for the Department of Home Affairs

Sullivan T & Morgan A 2020. What works and where in crime prevention? A consensus study of the evidence: Interim report. Report prepared for the Department of Home Affairs

Sullivan T, Clancey G, Metcalfe L & Morgan A 2021. What works and where in crime prevention? A consensus study of the evidence: Final report. Report prepared for the Department of Home Affairs

Voce I & Morgan A 2021. Global trends in cybercrime risks and responses: Final report. Report prepared for the Thailand Institute of Justice

JOURNAL ARTICLES

Boxall H & Sabol B 2021. Adolescent family violence: Findings from a group-based analysis. *Journal of Family Violence*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-021-00247-8>

Cubitt TI, Wooden KR & Roberts KA 2020. A machine learning analysis of serious misconduct among Australian police. *Crime Science* 9(22). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40163-020-00133-6>

Payne J, Morgan A & Piquero A 2020. COVID-19 and social distancing measures in Queensland, Australia, are associated with short-term decreases in recorded violent crime. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11292-020-09441-y>

Payne J, Morgan A & Piquero A 2021. Exploring regional variability in the short-term impact of COVID-19 on property crime in Queensland, Australia. *Crime Science* 10(7). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40163-020-00136-3>

BOOK CHAPTERS

Dowling C, Boxall H & Morgan A 2020. Policing domestic and family violence. In P Birch, M Kennedy & E Kruger (eds), *Australian policing: Critical issues in 21st century police practice*. Abingdon: Routledge: 443–460

Morgan A, Brown R, Voce I & Cubitt T 2020. Organised and transnational crime: The impact on Australian police. In P Birch, M Kennedy & E Kruger (eds), *Australian policing: Critical issues in 21st century police practice*. Abingdon: Routledge: 315–332

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Australian Institute of Criminology 2020. *Annual report 2019–20*. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Phelan M (ed) 2021. *Crime & justice research 2021*. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

APPENDIX 3: EVENTS

17 July 2020, CriminologyTV

Occasional seminar: The prevalence of domestic violence among women during the COVID-19 pandemic

Hayley Boxall, Research Manager, Violence against Women and Children Research Program, Australian Institute of Criminology

17 February 2021, Online (Microsoft Teams)

Occasional seminar: Child sexual abuse materials online: A script analysis of how offenders operate on the darknet

Dr Benoit Leclerc, Associate Professor, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University

16 March 2021, Online (Microsoft Teams)

Occasional seminar: Holding their line: Exploring the tactics girls use to manage and deflect online grooming

Professor Martine Powell, Founding Director of the Centre for Investigative Interviewing, Griffith University

17 March 2021, Online (Microsoft Teams)

Roundtable: Child Sexual Abuse Material Offending Prevention Advisory Group

Alexandra Gannoni, Senior Research Analyst, Australian Institute of Criminology

25 March 2021, CriminologyTV

Occasional seminar: Criminal activity of outlaw motorcycle gangs in Australia

Dr Christopher Dowling, Principal Research Analyst, Australian Institute of Criminology

16 April 2021, Online (Microsoft Teams)

Occasional seminar: Online messages to reduce the distribution of sexual images by young people: Results of a randomised controlled experiment

Associate Professor Jeremy Prichard, University of Tasmania

22 April 2021, CriminologyTV

Occasional seminar: Drug law enforcement in Australia: How best to spend \$1 billion per year on policing

Professor Lorraine Mazerolle, Australian Laureate Fellow, Program Director Bachelor of Criminology and Criminal Justice (Hons), University of Queensland

27 April 2021, CriminologyTV

Occasional seminar: Criminal justice responses to child exploitation material offending: A systematic review

Elizabeth Eggins, Research Fellow and Sessional Teaching Staff, School of Social Science node of the Australian Research Council Centre of Excellence for Children and Families over the Life Course, University of Queensland

29 April 2021, CriminologyTV

Occasional seminar: Production and distribution of child sexual abuse material by parental figures

Dr Michael Salter, Scientia Associate Professor of Criminology, School of Social Sciences, University of New South Wales

5 May 2021, Online (Microsoft Teams)

Roundtable: Expert Advisory Panel on Cybercrime in Victoria

Mr Anthony Morgan, Research Manager of the Serious and Organised Crime Research Laboratory, Australian Institute of Criminology

Mr David Cullen, Victorian Department of Premier and Cabinet

Superintendent Jane Welsh, Victoria Police

18 May 2021, Online (Microsoft Teams)

Occasional seminar: Using automated audio and facial recognition biometrics tools for detecting child sexual abuse material

Dr Russell Brewer, Associate Professor of Criminology, School of Social Sciences, University of Adelaide

Dr Bryce Westlake, Associate Professor, Department of Justice Studies, San Jose State University California

APPENDIX 4: STATUTORY REPORTING

ADVERTISING AND MARKET RESEARCH

During 2020–21, the AIC conducted the following advertising campaign:

- Nominations now open for the Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards

Further information on this advertising campaign is available on the AIC's website (www.aic.gov.au) 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, www.finance.gov.au.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

The AIC is subject to the Commonwealth *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act).

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

ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

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

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

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

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

DISABILITY REPORTING MECHANISM

The National Disability Strategy is Australia's overarching framework for disability reform. It acts to ensure the principles underpinning the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities are incorporated into Australia's policies and programs that affect people with disability, their families and carers.

All levels of government will continue to be held accountable for the implementation of the strategy through progress reporting to the Australian, state, territory and local governments. Progress reports can be found at www.dss.gov.au. Disability reporting is included the Australian Public Service Commission's State of the Service reports and the APS Statistical Bulletin. These reports are available at www.apsc.gov.au.

APPENDIX 5: COMPLIANCE INDEX

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	References
17AD(g)	Letter of transmittal		
17AI	A copy of the letter of transmittal signed and dated by accountable authority on date final text approved, with statement that the report has been prepared in accordance with section 46 of the Act and any enabling legislation that specifies additional requirements in relation to the annual report.	Mandatory	Page 1
17AD(h)	Aids to access		
17AJ(a)	Table of contents	Mandatory	Page 3
17AJ(b)	Alphabetical index	Mandatory	Page 106–112
17AJ(c)	Glossary of abbreviations and acronyms	Mandatory	Page 4
17AJ(d)	List of requirements	Mandatory	Page 98–105
17AJ(e)	Details of contact officer	Mandatory	<i>inside front cover</i>
17AJ(f)	Entity's website address	Mandatory	<i>inside front cover</i>
17AJ(g)	Electronic address of report	Mandatory	<i>inside front cover</i>
17AD(a)	Review by accountable authority		
17AD(a)	A review by the accountable authority of the entity.	Mandatory	Page 6–8
17AD(b)	Overview of the entity		
17AE(1)(a)(i)	A description of the role and functions of the entity.	Mandatory	Page 10–11
17AE(1)(a)(ii)	A description of the organisational structure of the entity.	Mandatory	Page 12–13
17AE(1)(a)(iii)	A description of the outcomes and programmes administered by the entity.	Mandatory	Page 11
17AE(1)(a)(iv)	A description of the purposes of the entity as included in corporate plan.	Mandatory	Page 10

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	References
17AE(1)(aa)(i)	Name of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority	Mandatory	Page 44
17AE(1)(aa)(ii)	Position title of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority	Mandatory	Page 44
17AE(1)(aa)(iii)	Period as the accountable authority or member of the accountable authority within the reporting period	Mandatory	Page 44
17AE(1)(b)	An outline of the structure of the portfolio of the entity.	Portfolio departments—mandatory	Page 10
17AE(2)	Where the outcomes and programs administered by the entity differ from any Portfolio Budget Statement, Portfolio Additional Estimates Statement or other portfolio estimates statement that was prepared for the entity for the period, include details of variation and reasons for change.	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
17AD(c)	Report on the Performance of the entity		
	Annual performance statements		
17AD(c)(i); 16F	Annual performance statement in accordance with paragraph 39(1)(b) of the Act and section 16F of the Rule.	Mandatory	Page 15–16
17AD(c)(ii)	Report on financial performance		
17AF(1)(a)	A discussion and analysis of the entity's financial performance.	Mandatory	Page 66–67
17AF(1)(b)	A table summarising the total resources and total payments of the entity.	Mandatory	Page 67
17AF(2)	If there may be significant changes in the financial results during or after the previous or current reporting period, information on those changes, including: the cause of any operating loss of the entity; how the entity has responded to the loss and the actions that have been taken in relation to the loss; and any matter or circumstances that it can reasonably be anticipated will have a significant impact on the entity's future operation or financial results.	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	References
17AD(d)	Management and accountability		
	Corporate governance		
17AG(2) (a)	Information on compliance with section 10 (fraud systems)	Mandatory	Page 44–47
17AG(2) (b)(i)	A certification by accountable authority that fraud risk assessments and fraud control plans have been prepared.	Mandatory	Page 47
17AG(2) (b)(ii)	A certification by accountable authority that appropriate mechanisms for preventing, detecting incidents of, investigating or otherwise dealing with, and recording or reporting fraud that meet the specific needs of the entity are in place.	Mandatory	Page 47
17AG(2) (b)(iii)	A certification by accountable authority that all reasonable measures have been taken to deal appropriately with fraud relating to the entity.	Mandatory	Page 47
17AG(2) (c)	An outline of structures and processes in place for the entity to implement principles and objectives of corporate governance.	Mandatory	Page 44–47
17AG(2) (d) – (e)	A statement of significant issues reported to Minister under paragraph 19(1)(e) of the Act that relates to non compliance with Finance law and action taken to remedy non compliance.	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
	Audit Committee		
17AG(2A) (a)	A direct electronic address of the charter determining the functions of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory	Page 44
17AG(2A) (b)	The name of each member of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory	Page 45
17AG(2A) (c)	The qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience of each member of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory	Page 45
17AG(2A) (d)	Information about the attendance of each member of the entity's audit committee at committee meetings.	Mandatory	Page 45
17AG(2A) (e)	The remuneration of each member of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory	Page 45

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	References
External scrutiny			
17AG(3)	Information on the most significant developments in external scrutiny and the entity's response to the scrutiny.	Mandatory	Page 48
17AG(3) (a)	Information on judicial decisions and decisions of administrative tribunals and by the Australian Information Commissioner that may have a significant effect on the operations of the entity.	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
17AG(3) (b)	Information on any reports on operations of the entity by the Auditor General (other than report under section 43 of the Act), a Parliamentary Committee, or the Commonwealth Ombudsman.	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
17AG(3) (c)	Information on any capability reviews on the entity that were released during the period.	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
Management of human resources			
17AG(4) (a)	An assessment of the entity's effectiveness in managing and developing employees to achieve entity objectives.	Mandatory	Page 61–62
17AG(4) (aa)	Statistics on the entity's employees on an ongoing and non-ongoing basis, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) statistics on full time employees; (b) statistics on part time employees; (c) statistics on gender (d) statistics on staff location 	Mandatory	Page 53–58
17AG(4) (b)	Statistics on the entity's APS employees on an ongoing and non ongoing basis; including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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	Page 53–59

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	References
17AG(4)(c)	Information on any enterprise agreements, individual flexibility arrangements, Australian workplace agreements, common law contracts and determinations under subsection 24(1) of the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> .	Mandatory	Page 61
17AG(4)(c)(i)	Information on the number of SES and non SES employees covered by agreements etc identified in paragraph 17AG(4)(c).	Mandatory	Page 61
17AG(4)(c)(ii)	The salary ranges available for APS employees by classification level.	Mandatory	Page 60
17AG(4)(c)(iii)	A description of non salary benefits provided to employees.	Mandatory	Page 61
17AG(4)(d)(i)	Information on the number of employees at each classification level who received performance pay.	If applicable, mandatory	Page 61
17AG(4)(d)(ii)	Information on aggregate amounts of performance pay at each classification level.	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
17AG(4)(d)(iii)	Information on the average amount of performance payment, and range of such payments, at each classification level.	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
17AG(4)(d)(iv)	Information on aggregate amount of performance payments.	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
Assets management			
17AG(5)	An assessment of effectiveness of assets management where asset management is a significant part of the entity's activities.	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
Purchasing			
17AG(6)	An assessment of entity performance against the <i>Commonwealth Procurement Rules</i> .	Mandatory	Page 49
Reportable consultancy contracts			
17AG(7)(a)	A summary statement detailing the number of new reportable consultancy contracts entered into during the period; the total actual expenditure on all such contracts (inclusive of GST); the number of ongoing reportable consultancy contracts that were entered into during a previous reporting period; and the total actual expenditure in the reporting period on those ongoing contracts (inclusive of GST).	Mandatory	Page 50

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	References
17AG(7) (b)	A statement that <i>“During [reporting period], [specified number] new reportable consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of \$[specified million]. In addition, [specified number] ongoing reportable consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving total actual expenditure of \$[specified million].”</i>	Mandatory	Page 50
17AG(7) (c)	A summary of the policies and procedures for selecting and engaging consultants and the main categories of purposes for which consultants were selected and engaged.	Mandatory	Page 50
17AG(7) (d)	A statement that <i>“Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable consultancy contracts is available on the AusTender website.”</i>	Mandatory	Page 50
Reportable non-consultancy contracts			
17AG(7A) (a)	A summary statement detailing the number of new reportable non-consultancy contracts entered into during the period; the total actual expenditure on such contracts (inclusive of GST); the number of ongoing reportable non-consultancy contracts that were entered into during a previous reporting period; and the total actual expenditure in the reporting period on those ongoing contracts (inclusive of GST).	Mandatory	Page 50
17AG(7A) (b)	A statement that <i>“Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable non-consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable non-consultancy contracts is available on the AusTender website.”</i>	Mandatory	Page 50
17AD(daa)	Additional information about organisations receiving amounts under reportable consultancy contracts or reportable non-consultancy contracts		
17AGA	Additional information, in accordance with section 17AGA, about organisations receiving amounts under reportable consultancy contracts or reportable non-consultancy contracts.	Mandatory	Page 50

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	References
Australian National Audit Office Access clauses			
17AG(8)	If an entity entered into a contract with a value of more than \$100 000 (inclusive of GST) and the contract did not provide the Auditor General with access to the contractor's premises, the report must include the name of the contractor, purpose and value of the contract, and the reason why a clause allowing access was not included in the contract.	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
Exempt contracts			
17AG(9)	If an entity entered into a contract or there is a standing offer with a value greater than \$10 000 (inclusive of GST) which has been exempted from being published in AusTender because it would disclose exempt matters under the FOI Act, the annual report must include a statement that the contract or standing offer has been exempted, and the value of the contract or standing offer, to the extent that doing so does not disclose the exempt matters.	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
Small business			
17AG(10) (a)	A statement that "[Name of entity] supports small business participation in the Commonwealth Government procurement market. Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and Small Enterprise participation statistics are available on the Department of Finance's website."	Mandatory	Page 51
17AG(10) (b)	An outline of the ways in which the procurement practices of the entity support small and medium enterprises.	Mandatory	Page 51
17AG(10) (c)	If the entity is considered by the Department administered by the Finance Minister as material in nature—a statement that "[Name of entity] recognises the importance of ensuring that small businesses are paid on time. The results of the Survey of Australian Government Payments to Small Business are available on the Treasury's website."	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	References
Financial statements			
17AD(e)	Inclusion of the annual financial statements in accordance with subsection 43(4) of the Act.	Mandatory	Page 68–69
Executive remuneration			
17AD(da)	Information about executive remuneration in accordance with Subdivision C of Division 3A of Part 2 3 of the Rule.	Mandatory	Page 61
17AD(f)	Other mandatory information		
17AH(1) (a)(i)	If the entity conducted advertising campaigns, a statement that <i>“During [reporting period], the [name of entity] conducted the following advertising campaigns: [name of advertising campaigns undertaken]. Further information on those advertising campaigns is available at [address of entity’s website] and in the reports on Australian Government advertising prepared by the Department of Finance. Those reports are available on the Department of Finance’s website.”</i>	If applicable, mandatory	Page 96
17AH(1) (a)(ii)	If the entity did not conduct advertising campaigns, a statement to that effect.	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
17AH(1) (b)	A statement that <i>“Information on grants awarded by [name of entity] during [reporting period] is available at [address of entity’s website].”</i>	If applicable, mandatory	Page 29
17AH(1) (c)	Outline of mechanisms of disability reporting, including reference to website for further information.	Mandatory	Page 97
17AH(1) (d)	Website reference to where the entity’s Information Publication Scheme statement pursuant to Part II of FOI Act can be found.	Mandatory	Page 96
17AH(1) (e)	Correction of material errors in previous annual report	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
17AH(2)	Information required by other legislation	Mandatory	Not applicable

APPENDIX 6: ALPHABETICAL INDEX

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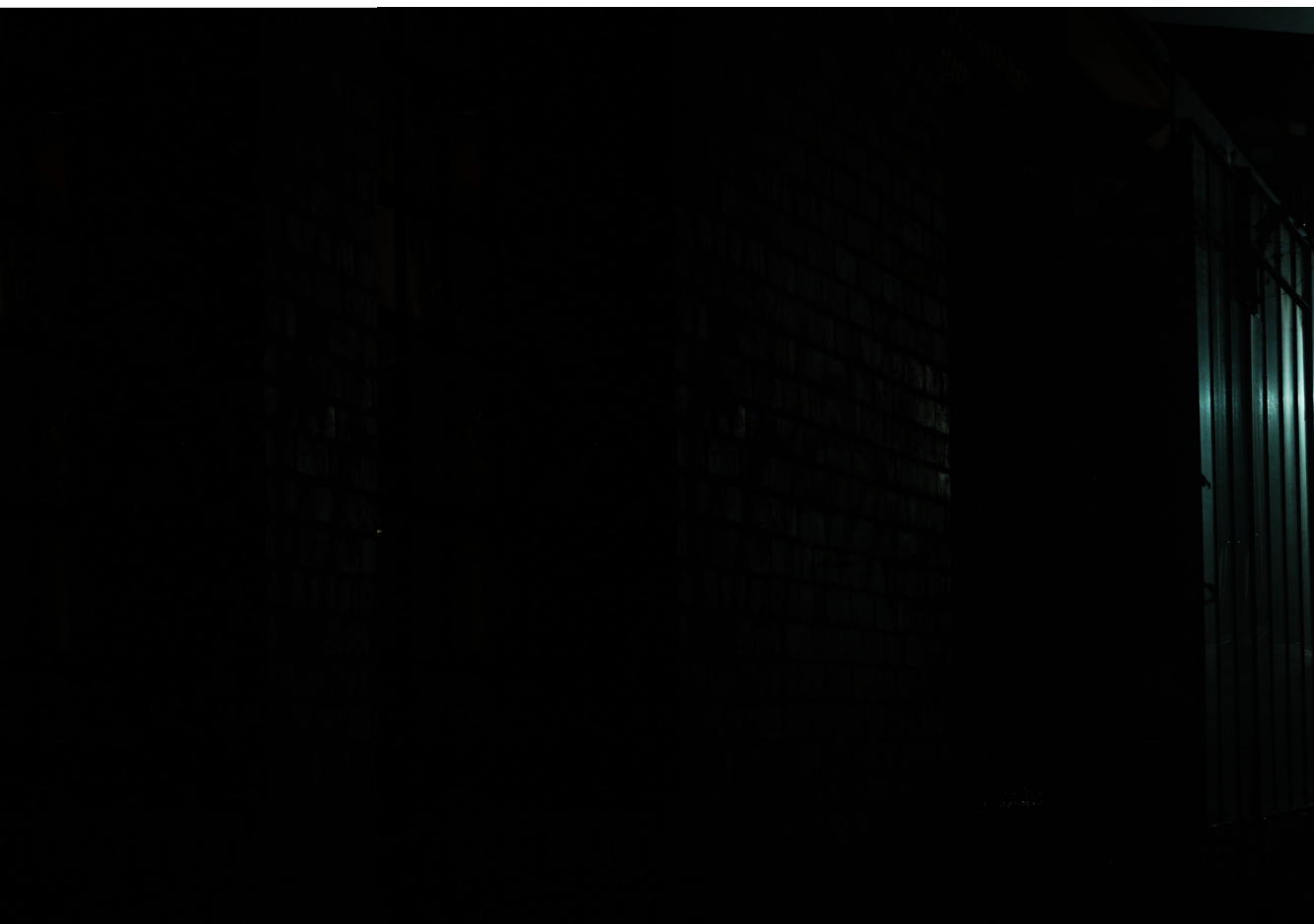
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