

BUDGET ESTIMATES 2024-2025

Portfolio Committee No. 5 – Justice and Communities

The Hon. Yasmin Catley MP

Minister for Police and Counter-terrorism and

Minister for the Hunter

Hearing: Wednesday, 12 March 2025

RESPONSES TO SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

ANSWERS due by:

8 April 2025

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Police and Counter-Terrorism

Questions from Hon Rod Roberts MLC

Commissioner of Police

1. Regarding the alteration to the initial NSW Police media release of the Claire Nowland tasering incident (pg. 68 of the transcript), who removed the word “taser”?
 - a) And who authorised its removal?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Amendments during the approval process for media releases are common. The Police Media Unit removed the word “taser”.

2. Regarding the briefings given to the Premier and the Minister on the unfolding investigation into the caravan containing explosives (pg. 7 of the transcript), who conducted the briefings?
 - a) Can you please list the date and time of each briefing?
 - b) How was each briefing conducted (ie face-to-face, email, etc.)?

ANSWER

I was briefed regularly by senior members of the NSWPF, in person, over the phone and via Teams.

Questions from Hon Chris Rath MLC (on behalf of the Opposition)
General Police questions

3. Minister, during the March 2025 budget estimates hearing you indicated that “there have been more than 700 antisemitic events and incidents and arrests in this city” (p6 transcript). Please provide the list of those 700 antisemitic events.

ANSWER

I am advised:

Operation Shelter began on 11 October 2023. The term 'incidents' encompasses Events, Intelligence Reports and Charges as recorded in COPS.

As of 26 March 2025, there are 815 incidents in this spreadsheet that are Anti-Semitic or Islamophobic in nature as well as other incidents that fall into neither category. The 'other' incidents relate to events such as protest activity, political statements that do not amount to an offence or incidents that, upon review, fall outside the scope of Shelter.

Of the total 815 incidents recorded:

- 38 have been classified as 'Islamophobic';
- 367 as 'Anti-Semitic'; and
- 410 as 'Other'.

The other incidents were further categorised as:

- 200 Protest related;
- 82 Political Statement - no offence;
- 87 Outside of the scope of Operation Shelter;
- 13 Mental Health Incidents; and
- 28 Operation Shelter - other offence (capturing graffiti/vandalism and other offences that potentially fit within the Operation Shelter's Terms of Reference but lack clear Anti-Semitic or Islamophobic links).

In addition to incidents reported to, or investigated by, the NSW Police, the Community Security Group has recorded many hundreds of antisemitic events of which many are not recorded on NSW Police systems.

4. Excluding those on sick leave, mental health leave, injury leave, maternity/paternity leave, long service leave, what is the current operation strength of the NSW Police Force?

ANSWER

I am advised:

See answer to Question taken on Notice on page 5.

5. What police stations will be upgraded this year?

ANSWER

I am advised:

See response provided by Deputy Commissioner Smith on page 81 of the Transcript.

6. What is the authorised full strength of the Highway Command in NSW?

a) What is the current operational strength of the Highway Command in NSW?

ANSWER

I am advised:

As at 23 March 2025, there are 1,267 headcounts (1,437 authorised positions).

All police positions attached to Traffic and Highway Patrol Command are flexible resources. Traffic and Highway Patrol Command resources are managed centrally but deployed across boundaries to meet the changing community needs and respond to changing crime patterns and emerging issues.

7. How many random breath tests were conducted in 2024?

- a) How many roadside drug tests were conducted in 2024?
- b) Why has the Minister not directed police to conduct more random breath tests given we have witnessed some of the deadliest years on record for NSW road fatalities in recent times?
- c) Is the decline in random breath tests due to police shortages?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Over 3.4 million random breath tests were conducted in 2024.

- a) Over 230,000 random drug tests were conducted in 2024.
- b) I do not direct NSWPF on operational matters.
- c) No.

8. Is the Minister aware that students are having to sleep in their cars or rent motel rooms in Goulburn just to vacate the academy every few weekends as returning back home to their country town is too far.

- a) Can you confirm why country students who have been recruited from the 'be a cop in your home town' campaign are being forced home every few weeks whilst at the NSW Police Academy?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Students have previously been advised to spend time away from the NSW Police Academy for administrative reasons and to ensure the continued connection with family and friends while studying. The students have been provided the required Academy vacate dates well in advance. However, as from Class 366, commencing session 2 in May 2025, the NSW Police Academy has more clearly articulated that those students who are unable to return home due to long distance travel, or for other reasons, then on site accommodation will be provided.

Knife Crime Laws

9. Does the Minister disagree with the Premier's statement that new knife wandering powers are "inconvenient" to the general public who may now stopped and wanded?

ANSWER

No

10. The latest BOCSAR figures from the last year reveal knife related robbery and assault remain static. Does the Minister agree that this demonstrates new knife crime laws are ineffective?

ANSWER

No

Domestic violence

11. Minister, in 2024 how many NSW Police Force officers were charged with domestic violence offences?
- a) How many more officers were arrested in 2024 and their matters are still before the courts?
 - b) Many people in regional communities have expressed concerns about reporting domestic violence if the perpetrator has a close relationship with the police to whom the violence needs to be reported. What work has the Minister done to develop alternative reporting pathways?

ANSWER

I am advised:

As of 6 March 2025, 57 currently serving NSW Police Force officers have been charged with 170 DV-related offences.

- a) Of those, 10 have been found guilty of 13 DV-related offences. Of those 10 that have been found guilty, two (2) have been convicted.

- b) There are a range of existing pathways to seek support for DFV including: 000, the EmpowerYou application, Crime Stoppers, 1800 Respect and the NSW Domestic Violence Line.

12. Are there cases of police investigating their fellow colleagues with allegations of domestic violence?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Yes. The NSW Police Force has safeguards in places to address any conflict of interest when the perpetrator or victim in a family and domestic violence matter is a serving or former member of the NSW Police Force.

13. Does the Minister believe a colleague investigating a colleague would result in an impartial outcome?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force has safeguards in places to address any conflict of interest when the perpetrator or victim in a family and domestic violence matter is a serving or former member of the NSW Police Force.

Since October 2022, the NSW Police Force implemented a process to further safeguard against any potential conflict of interest. This process includes a requirement for the PAC/District Inspector to consider any conflict of interest and determine whether it is appropriate for the Command to investigate the incident. This includes speaking with the victim and the alleged offender to discuss any concerns they may have. Where there are allegations of misconduct by members of the NSW Police Force, decisions made and actions taken by officers within the NSW Police Force are oversighted by the Law Enforcement Conduct Commission (LECC).

14. Why did the NSW Police reject LECC's recommendation for police to not investigate potential offenders inside their own command when domestic violence allegations are made?

ANSWER

I am advised:

See answer to question 13 above.

15. Does the NSW Police Force engage in the Right To Know scheme or similar schemes here in this state.

- a) If not why?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The 'Right to Ask' scheme was a pre-election commitment of the former NSW Government.

16. How many incidents of domestic violence were recorded in 2024 in NSW?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research publishes this information on its website at www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au.

17. Why has the number of compliance checks on domestic violence offenders declined by 15,000?

ANSWER

I am advised:

ADVO compliance checks on domestic violence offenders are just one of a number of strategies employed by the NSW Police Force to reduce the rate of domestic and family violence in our community. The NSW Police Force has shifted its focus from routine ADVO compliance to intelligence-led domestic violence interventions with offenders posing to ensure the most dangerous offenders are being engaged with. Intelligence-based operations, such as 'Operation Amarok' is an example of the pro-active interventions with both victims and offenders which include ADVO compliance checks.

18. What training is in place for NSW Police to assist in correctly identifying the primary aggressor and the primary victim of domestic and family violence incidents?

- a) What measures, if any, is NSW Police taking to measure the effectiveness of the training module used for this purpose?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force (NSWPF) has recently revised its training, including the development of coercive control training, to better identify the predominant aggressor in domestic and family violence matters.

Domestic and family violence is the most underreported crime because the perpetrator often knows the victim intimately through a long-term, close or developing relationship. In some cases, this may add complexity when determining the primary aggressor.

The NSW Police Force has embarked on a significant program of reform in its response to domestic and family violence matters. This includes addressing misidentification matters.

The NSW Police Force has implemented significant changes to training related to domestic and family violence including a new DV Officers course and revisions to the Domestic

Violence Fundamental Course, development of training on the new coercive control offence, and making such training mandatory for relevant officers.

The DV Fundamentals Course is a mandatory component of the new Constable Development Program to be completed by all Probationary Constables.

The DV Fundamentals Course now includes a specific module on identifying the predominant aggressor. In addition, the NSW Police Force has a compulsory course for promotion on identifying and addressing unconscious bias.

The training is designed to eliminate any errors in misidentification due to either cultural, linguistic, or other misunderstanding, or active manipulation by an offender.

The NSW Police Force has included a component on misidentification in the Phase 2 Coercive Control training. This training has been delivered to all officers. In addition, this component has been included in the Investigators and Prosecutors modules of the Coercive Control training.

Phase 3 of the Coercive Control training will be a condensed version of Phase 1 and 2 and form part of the Constable Development Program. All Constables entering the NSW Police Force over the next four (4) years will receive the same level of training as current staff.

- a) Governance controls will be established through specialised training to all police officers. Police will identify and record coercive behaviours during investigations.

Coercive control investigations will be overseen by specialist Domestic Violence officers and Crime Managers. The Domestic and Family Violence Registry has designed a filmed scenario based on Coercive Control and Misidentification. This video was produced after consultation with both internal and external stakeholders, including DV NSW and other key members of the DFV sector. This has been used for the Behind the Blue program in June 2024 and will be further used by NSWPF for training on Coercive Control and Misidentification.

The new DV Investigators course will utilise the Avalanche system to show the Coercive Control and Misidentification video scenario to generate immersive and thought-provoking training for participants.

Pill Testing

19. How many people died from drug use in 2024?

ANSWER

I am advised:

This question should be referred to the NSW Health.

20. How many crimes were committed by people under the influence of drugs in 2024?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research publishes this information on its website at www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au.

21. When did initial discussions for the pill testing trial begin?

ANSWER

I am advised:

This question should be referred to the NSW Health.

22. When did planning begin for the implementation of the trial?

ANSWER

I am advised:

This question should be referred to the NSW Health.

23. What events will be part of the pill testing trial?

ANSWER

I am advised:

This question should be referred to the NSW Health.

24. What report or investigation will be conducted at the end of this trial?

ANSWER

I am advised:

This question should be referred to the NSW Health.

25. When will this document be made public?

ANSWER

I am advised:

This question should be referred to the NSW Health.

Regional and Rural Crime Inquiry

26. Police Association NSW President, Mr Kevin Morton, has called for a joint session of parliament to address what he perceives as the “growing activism of judicial officers” who have been criticising your bail laws. Does the Minister agree with Mr Morton and the Police Association?

ANSWER

The role of judicial officers is a matter for the Attorney-General.

Moree Response

27. Are you concerned that there are still no concrete details of the bail accommodation in Moree for young offenders?

ANSWER

I am advised:

This question should be referred to the Premier’s Department.

28. Does this make it harder for young repeat offenders to be safely detained, and the community protected?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Government and the NSW Police Force (NSWPF) are committed to preventing, disrupting and reducing crime, including youth crime, and promoting safer communities through a range of diversion and intervention strategies.

The NSW Police Force is aware of the youth crime issues at regional areas and is working diligently to identify and apprehend offenders. The New England PD collaborates with the NSWPF’s Youth Command in providing programs and intervention initiatives designed to divert vulnerable young people from adverse contact with the criminal justice system. Some of the local strategies employed by police in the Western Region include the deployment of police under Operation Youth Safe in December 2024.

The NSW Government invested \$12.9 million in 2024 to fund a new range of state-wide regional crime prevention initiatives as part of the Regional Crime Package. This included the expansion of Youth Action Meetings (YAMs) with a further nine YAM Coordinators. YAMS, led by the NSW Police Force (NSWPF), bring together NSW Government agencies and community organisations to work closely and identify risks, develop strategies, and put tangible plans in place to address the needs of individual young people at risk of harm or committing a crime. YAMS are about everyone working together to make sure vulnerable young people have access to the right support.

Further, Operation Pivot is regularly conducted in the last week of school terms across the state aimed at further reducing contemporary youth crime issues by delivering school presentations and welfare engagements.

The NSW Police Force is committed to developing strategies aimed at identifying and reducing serious violent youth crime and effective programs that engage young people in positive community involvement.

29. What evaluation has occurred of the diversion and other programs operating in Moree as part of the Moree response?

- a) For how long has each program been operating?
- b) How many people does each program serve?
- c) What evaluation has been conducted /will be conducted?

ANSWER

I am advised:

This question should be referred to the Premier's Department.

30. What discussions has the Minister had with police about these programs?

- a) What feedback has the Minister received?
- b) What feedback has the Minister sought?

ANSWER

I am regularly briefed by the NSWPF on issues relating to regional and rural crime.

31. When will a decision be made to roll out the Moree response to other areas in NSW?

ANSWER

I am advised:

This question should be directed to the Premier's Department.

32. If these programs are not working what other planning is occurring to keep NSW safe?

ANSWER

See answer to question 28 above.

Caravan Terror Plot

33. What was the exact date and time when the Minister was first informed about the so-called Sydney "terror plot,"?
- a) Who informed the Minister?
 - b) Why wasn't the public immediately warned?
 - c) Did Multicultural NSW brief Minister Catley at any stage regarding the caravan incident, and if so, did those briefings contribute to her decision to support the hate speech laws?
 - d) Did Multicultural NSW express any concerns to Minister Catley or NSW Police that the caravan incident was being misrepresented in public discussions about hate crime legislation?

ANSWER

I am advised:

- a) Acting Commissioner Thurtell briefed me on Monday 20th January.
- b) Please see the answer to question 60.
- c) I was not briefed directly by Multicultural NSW.
- d) See response to question 33c.

Counter-Terrorism

34. How would you describe the risk of terror attacks in NSW today?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Australia's current National Terrorism Threat Level is PROBABLE.

35. For the following years, how many perceived threats have been registered by NSW Police surveillance:

- a) 2023
- b) 2024
- c) So far this year (2025)

ANSWER

I am advised:

Without a definition of 'perceived threat' an answer cannot be provided to this question.

36. For the following years, how many potential attacks have been prevented by NSW Police surveillance:

- a) 2023
- b) 2024
- c) So far this year (2025)

ANSWER

I am advised:

As there is no agreed definition of a “potential attack”, the NSW Police Force is unable to respond to this question directly.

37. For the following years, how many individuals have been arrested in relation to terror offences:

- a) 2023
- b) 2024
- c) So far this year (2025)

ANSWER

I am advised:

The number of individuals charged with terrorism offences in NSW:

- | | |
|-----------------------|----|
| a) 2023: | 0 |
| b) 2024: | 12 |
| c) 2025 (to 8/4/2025) | 2 |

38. Is the Minister concerned about rising threats of terror attacks in NSW?

ANSWER

I take all risks to public safety in NSW incredibly seriously. The NSW Government is clear in its message that it rejects all forms of violence and those who perpetrate it. Together, we seek to overcome all forms of violent extremism so that every person living in NSW feels safe from this threat.

39. What have you implemented so far as Minister in charge to reduce the risk of terror attacks in this state?

ANSWER

We believe the NSW Government, working together with our communities and the Australian Government, plays a key role in mitigating threats through effective prevention, preparedness, response and recovery strategies. Acts of terrorism are only one tactic that extremists deploy to incite fear, hate and discord.

NSW is committed to working collaboratively with the Australian Government to overcome the challenges, through participation in the Australia-New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee, the First Secretaries Group and National Cabinet. Participation in these forums is essential to drive strategic policy, share intelligence and support joint and coordinated planning to counter terrorism across Australia.

The new NSW Counter-Terrorism Strategy, launched earlier this year, builds on the strong foundations of the *NSW Counter Terrorism Strategy (2020)*. Our strategy outlines lines of

effort underway to safeguard NSW today and prepares us for the future. It also provides an opportunity to work with and support the private sector, not-for-profit groups and the broader community, on our collective responsibility to keep NSW resilient and safe.

Additionally, the NSW Government continues to support the NSW Police Engagement and Hate Crime Unit, including through the allocation of additional funding this year.

40. The NSW Counter Terrorism Plan outlines the NSW Governments approach to counter-terrorism arrangements. What government agencies and industry experts have you discussed these potential threats with?

- a) Can you share their concerns and advice with the hearing?
- b) What do you as Minister in charge plan to implement to reduce the risk of terror attacks in this state?

ANSWER

a) In accordance with the Premier's Memorandum 2015-05, all Ministers publish extracts from their diaries summarising details of scheduled meetings held with stakeholders, external organisations, third-party lobbyists and individuals.

Ministers are not required to disclose details of the following meetings:

- meetings involving Ministers, ministerial staff, parliamentarians or government officials (whether from NSW or other jurisdictions)
- meetings that are strictly personal, electorate or party political
- social or public functions or events
- meetings held overseas (which must be disclosed in accordance with regulation 6(1)(b) of the Government Information (Public Access) Regulation 2018 and Attachment B to the Memorandum); and
- matters for which there is an overriding public interest against disclosure. Ministers' diary disclosures are published quarterly on The Cabinet Office's website (<https://www.nsw.gov.au/departments-and-agencies/the-cabinetoffice/access-to-information/ministers-diary-disclosures>).

b) Refer to the answer to question 39.

Prisoner Transfers

41. Have police response times been adversely impacted by prisoner transfers?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The Corrections Prisoner Transport CAD trial was commenced statewide on 1 February 2025 for a six-month period. The trial is intended to capture the hours of Policing resources committed to conducting prisoner transports.

A more precise indication of policing hours committed will be available at the conclusion of this trial.

42. Does the Minister believe inefficiencies caused by police involvement in prisoner transfers affected overall public trust in the law enforcement system?

ANSWER

No

43. Does the Minister hold concerns for police officers when performing prisoner transports?

- a) Will the Minister consider removing these dangers by assigning the task to personnel specifically trained for transferring prisoners?

ANSWER

I take the safety of all NSWPF officers incredibly seriously.

- a) I will consider all options to enable NSWPF officers to undertake to core policing duties.

Cell ramping

44. What additional resourcing has been provided to Bail Courts to assist with the increased police workload associated with higher rates of people on remand?

ANSWER

I am advised:

This question should be referred to the Department of Communities and Justice.

45. What action is the Minister taking to address the issue caused by apparent blockages in the bail court system?

ANSWER

I am advised:

This question should be referred to the Department of Communities and Justice.

46. When will the MRRC be at full strength?

ANSWER

I am advised:

This question should be referred to Corrective Services NSW.

Protests

47. How much have NSW Police spent on protests in the last 12 months?

ANSWER

I am advised:

An accurate total cost is not available.

48. Can you provide a list of the protests and costs associated with each one of the protests over the past 12 months?

ANSWER

I am advised:

There was a total of 927 protests (with or without Form 1 submitted) held between April 2024 to March 2025. This includes all protest-related activity.

49. How many officers have been involved in the Palestine protests since October 7, 2023?

- a) What is the cost of this involvement?
- b) Where is the Premier's review of the protests up to?
- c) Has NSW Police Force been involved in the review?
- d) Has the NSW Police Association been involved in the review?
- e) When will the review be completed and made publicly available?

ANSWER

I am advised:

There was a total of 17,210 officers deployed since 7 October 2023.

- a) An accurate total cost is not available.
- b) This question should be referred to the Premier.
- c) Yes.
- d) This question should be referred to the Premier.
- e) This question should be referred to the Premier.

NSW Police Culture

50. Is there a culture of sexism within the NSW Police Force?

ANSWER

I am advised:

In October 2024, the Commissioner of Police announced a Cultural Review of the NSW Police Force, to better understand the culture of the organisation and staff experiences.

The review will also consider the NSW Police Force systems and process to prevent and respond to behavioural, cultural, and integrity matters, while providing direction on how to build a more positive work environment and ensuring everyone is treated in a fair and equal way. The Review has now formally commenced and is expected to be complete by February 2026.

The review will contribute to building a stronger NSW Police Force that is reflective of the community, supports its people to do their best, and attracts new people because it is a great place to work.

51. It has been reported that females have been harassed on the job by their male colleagues. Can the Minister confirm or deny these allegations?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Refer to the answer to question 50.

52. If any staff of the NSW Police Force claim harassment or bullying of any form by another staff member, what is the process of investigating the complaint?

- a) Who conducts the investigation?
 - i. Is it independent?
- b) Who is it reported to?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force can receive complaints or complaint information of Respectful Workplace Behaviour (RWB) misconduct through internal and external channels including internal and external complaints, via the Customer assistance unit, Law Enforcement Conduct Commission (LECC) portal, P902 (injury claims).

The NSW Police Force misconduct management and investigations are oversighted by the LECC. Additionally, the Agreement between the LECC and the Commissioner of Police pursuant to s14 of the *LECC Act 2016* requires the NSW Police Force to submit notification of certain categories of RWB misconduct.

53. How many police officers were on leave due to mental health reasons as of January 2025

ANSWER

I am advised:

An accurate number cannot be provided as the number of police officers on leave fluctuates daily.

Law Enforcement Complain Commission

54. How many complaints are received each year to the Law Enforcement Complaints Commission?

- a) Could you clarify the number for the following years?
 - i. 2021
 - ii. 2022
 - iii. 2023
 - iv. 2024

ANSWER

I am advised:

This question should be referred to the Law Enforcement Conduct Commission (LECC).

55. Who is investigating complaints at the Law Enforcement Commission?

ANSWER

I am advised:

This question should be referred to the LECC

56. How many of the LECC complaints are fully investigated?

ANSWER

I am advised:

This question should be referred to the LECC

57. How many of the LECC complaints are independently investigated?

ANSWER

I am advised:

This question should be referred to the LECC

58. What number and percentage of complaints to the LECC are referred back to the Police Force for internal investigation?

- a) For complaints referred back to the NSW Police Force, what processes are in place to ensure these complaints are investigated independently?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force is unable to answer this question. This question should be referred to the LECC

- a) The Misconduct Services Unit (MSU) receives all complaints or recommendations that are referred to the NSW Police Force by the LECC. MSU consultants are required to assess complaint documents as per Part 8A of the *Police Act 1990*, and review available holdings to identify the most appropriate command to triage the complaint. Considerations are made with regards to any potential conflict with the command or Complaint Management Team, the nature of the complaint or members involved and or rank/position of the members involved.

If LECC specifically make recommendation that a matter should or should not be sent to a specific command for investigation, consultants act on these recommendations accordingly.

59. Are there any plans to increase funding for the LECC?

ANSWER

I am advised:

This question should be referred to the Special Minister for State.

NSW Police – Caravan Incident

60. Why did NSW Police continue to allow the government to publicly treat the caravan incident as terrorism when it was ruled out internally on 21 February?

ANSWER

I am advised:

On 21 February 2025, the Australian Federal Police (AFP) agreed that the source of the information they were ingesting into the Joint Management Committee (which had escalated the investigation into a multi-jurisdictional investigation involving Victoria, Queensland, ASIO, NSW Crime Commission and AFP), had been discredited and the source of the information was now being treated as a suspect.

Detailed public statements made prior to this resolution would have compromised the investigation. Legal advice was provided by the AFP on 5 March 2025, indicating that the option to utilise terrorism offences was no longer viable. The Minister was informed on 7 March 2025. The NSW Police Force went to resolution of Strike Force Pearl on 10 March 2025.

From the time the caravan was discovered in Dural the NSWPF treated this threat at its highest which involved the matter being referred to the NSW Joint Counter Terrorism Team (JCTT) which included the AFP, NSWPF, ASIO, the NSW Crime Commission and subsequently Queensland Police and Victoria Police.

While suspicions may have been held about the motivation behind the placement and materials located within the caravan at the time, it was important that all lines of inquiry remained open until they could be discredited.

Assertions that public statements were delayed, or a public narrative was shaped to achieve political advantage or to mislead the public are incorrect. Information in the public domain was not misleading as the matters were being investigated as a potential terrorism offence at the time. Further, I am advised that statements made by the NSWPF relating to operational matters are guided by the NSWPF Media Policy.

Whilst I am advised by the NSWPF that the individuals that have been identified as those alleged to have committed the offences have not been identified as possessing any particular ideology, it is apparent that they committed these crimes on behalf of others. I am also advised that the NSW Police Force cannot exclude that those orchestrating the attacks do not hold antisemitic views.

The alleged dubious motivation for the Dural Caravan incident does not bely the fact that there have been hundreds of antisemitic acts and incidents recorded by both the NSWPF and the Community Security Group in the last year alone. In addition to the historical context, at the heart of why the Dural Caravan incident was so chilling was public awareness of these incidents and a deep fear about how this violence could escalate.

Legislation developed by the NSW Government to strengthen penalties for hate speech was done so in line with the established conventions that govern the practice of Cabinet and of collective decision-making in NSW.

61. Did the NSW Police Commissioner or any senior police officers express concerns about the government's public narrative on the caravan incident?

No.

ANSWER

Please see the answer to question 60.

62. On what date did NSW Police first suspect the caravan incident was a 'set-up' and why wasn't that immediately disclosed?

ANSWER

Please see the answer to question 60.

63. Did police advise the government at any point that their narrative on the caravan plot was misleading?

ANSWER

Please see the answer to question 60.

64. Why did police not publicly clarify that this was a criminal hoax rather than a terrorist incident until after controversial hate speech laws were passed?

ANSWER

Please see the answer to question 60.

65. Did NSW Police inform the Premier and the Police Minister that they were allowing misleading information about the caravan incident to remain in the public domain?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The information in the public domain was not misleading as it was being investigated as a potential terrorism offence.

66. What discussions, if any, took place between senior police and the government before publicly announcing that the caravan was not ideologically motivated?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The Minister for Police and Counter-terrorism was informed on 7 March 2025.

67. Why did police fail to immediately correct the record once it was determined that the caravan was a con job?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Please see the answer to question 60.

68. Did any senior police officers object to the timing of the government's hate speech legislation given the new information about the caravan plot?

ANSWER

I am advised:

NSWPF were consulted on the Government's bill through the Cabinet process, as per usual procedure.

69. Did police officials brief the media under embargo before the public announcement about the caravan incident being a criminal ruse, and if so, when?

ANSWER

I am advised:

No.

70. Why did police continue to investigate the incident as a potential terrorist plot despite internal doubts being raised "very early" in the investigation?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Please see the answer to question 60.

71. Why did it take until 21 February to rule out terrorism when officers had suspicions from the early stages?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Please see the answer to question 60.

72. Were any operational resources diverted from other investigations due to the misclassification of the caravan incident?

ANSWER

I am advised:

There was no misclassification of the caravan incident. It was always indicated that the NSW Police Force was treating the threat at its highest – even where there may have been suspicions of ulterior motives – until all information to the contrary could be discredited.

73. How much police overtime was spent investigating this as a terrorism incident instead of a criminal hoax?

ANSWER

I am advised:

All costs incurred are being met within the existing budget.

74. Did police assess whether organised crime figures deliberately manipulated law enforcement to advance their own objectives?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Please see the answer to question 60.

75. What protocols exist within NSW Police to prevent premature and misleading public statements in politically sensitive investigations?

ANSWER

I am advised:

All official public communications made by the NSWPF are made in line with the NSW Police Force Media Policy.

76. Did NSW Police ever formally advise the government that treating the caravan incident as a terrorist plot was premature?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Please see the answer to question 60.

77. Were there concerns among officers that police resources were being misdirected based on a false assumption of terrorism?

ANSWER

I am advised:

It was always indicated that the NSW Police Force was treating the threat at its highest – even where there may have been suspicions of ulterior motives – until all information to the contrary could be discredited.

78. Did police intelligence failures contribute to a delay in identifying the caravan incident as a criminal ruse?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Please see the answer to question 60.

79. What specific evidence led police to initially consider the caravan plot as a terrorist threat, and why did it take weeks to rule that out?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Please see the answer to question 60.

80. Did any NSW government officials pressure police to maintain the terrorism narrative until after the hate speech legislation was passed?

ANSWER

I am advised:

No

81. Did police inform the government before the public that the caravan was a criminal plot and not a terrorist event?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The Minister for Police and Counter-terrorism was informed on 7 March 2025, after the AFP legal advice was received on 5 March 2025.

82. Was the Police Minister aware that the caravan plot was not ideologically motivated before she publicly called it a terrorist attack?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Please see the answer to question 81.

83. Did NSW Police coordinate with the government on the timing of public disclosures about the caravan incident?

ANSWER

I am advised:

No. The Minister for Police and Counter-terrorism was informed on 7 March 2025 that on 10 March 2025, the NSW Police Force would be moving to a partial resolution and following that resolution, a media release would be provided by the NSW Police Force and AFP.

84. Were police involved in discussions regarding the government's decision to rush through the hate speech laws?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Please see the answer to question 68.

85. Did any police briefings to government officials suggest that hate speech laws were needed as a direct response to the caravan incident?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Please see the answer to question 68.

86. Was there ever an explicit or implicit understanding between police and the government about delaying public disclosure of the truth?

ANSWER

I am advised:

No.

87. Why did police allow the government to legislate based on an incident that was not what it seemed?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Please see the answer to question 68.

88. Did any police officers warn the government that they were making policy decisions based on incomplete or incorrect information?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Please see the answer to question 68.

89. Has NSW Police reviewed its internal processes to prevent a similar situation where a government uses an incomplete police investigation to justify controversial legislation?

ANSWER

I am advised:

No. NSWPF were consulted on the Government's bill through the Cabinet process, as per usual practice.

90. Why did police not immediately disclose that the caravan plot was not linked to antisemitism despite knowing this well in advance?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Please see the answer to question 60.

91. How does NSW Police justify the public being left misinformed for weeks about the nature of the caravan plot?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Please see the answer to question 60.

92. Did police deliberately withhold key information to avoid political embarrassment?

ANSWER

I am advised:

No.

93. Why did police not refute the Premier and Police Minister's public statements linking the caravan plot to terrorism?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Please see the answer to question 60.

94. Has the NSW Police Service conducted an internal review into whether officers or officials misled the public about the caravan incident?

ANSWER

No. As the public was not misled as such no review is required. There was no misclassification of the caravan incident. It was always indicated that the NSW Police Force was treating the threat at its highest – even where there may have been suspicions of ulterior motives – until all information to the contrary could be discredited.

95. Will NSW Police commit to publicly releasing a full timeline of all internal decisions related to the caravan investigation?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Please see the answer to question 60.

96. What measures are being put in place to prevent another instance where an unverified police investigation is used to justify rushed government legislation?

ANSWER

I am advised:

There was no “unverified police investigation”.

97. Did Multicultural NSW provide any briefings to NSW Police or the government that influenced the decision to classify the caravan incident as a terrorist threat, despite police doubts early in the investigation?

ANSWER

I am advised:

No, Multicultural NSW has no role in classifying terrorism threats.

98. Was Multicultural NSW CEO Joseph La Posta involved in any discussions with NSW Police regarding the caravan plot before or after the government introduced the hate speech legislation?

ANSWER

I am advised:

No.

99. Did Multicultural NSW advise the government or police that the caravan incident justified fast-tracking the hate speech laws, despite later evidence showing it was a criminal hoax?

ANSWER

I am advised:

This question should be directed to Multicultural NSW.

100. Was Multicultural NSW aware that police had doubts about the ideological motivations behind the caravan plot before the hate speech laws were rushed through Parliament?

ANSWER

I am advised:

This question should be directed to Multicultural NSW.

101. Did Multicultural NSW provide any advice, reports, or recommendations to NSW Police or the government that directly linked the caravan incident to the necessity of passing the hate speech laws?

ANSWER

I am advised:

This question should be directed to Multicultural NSW.

Questions to Commissioner Webb

102. What are the main factors contributing to the shortage of police officers in our state?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Law enforcement agencies are facing unprecedented challenges in recruitment and retention across Australia and overseas. The NSW Government has made a commitment to address workforce shortages and has implemented recruitment initiatives to attract enrolment.

The NSW Government recently introduced the initiative in which recruits are paid while they study for the Associate Degree of Policing Practice, and we are already seeing promising results.

Since the announcement of this landmark reform on 31 October 2023, the NSWPF has received over 3,000 applications as at 24 March 2025. While not all applications are successful, 298 probationary constables from Class 364 attested in December 2024, 340 students are enrolled in Class 365 with attestation scheduled for May 2025, and Class 366, due to commence on 12 January 2025 currently has 410 accepted offers.

Additionally, the Professional Mobility Program (PMP) was launched in May 2024 to incentivise police officers from other Australian states and territories and New Zealand to join the NSWPF. The first PMP class attested in December 2024 and the second class commences on 11 May 2025.

The *'You Should Be A Cop In Your Hometown'* initiative is aimed at recruiting future police officers from regional NSW. The program allows, subject to operational need, new recruits from regional NSW to serve in, or near, their hometown after they graduate from the NSW Police Academy and gives officers the opportunity to request to return to their hometown or nearby community.

The NSW Police Force continues to look at innovative ways to attract and retain the best candidates for NSW.

103. How does the shortage of police officers impact public safety and law enforcement operations in NSW communities?

ANSWER

I am advised:

All police positions attached to Police Area Commands or Police Districts are flexible resources available to respond to incidents across the district. All local resources are supplemented by specialist police (highway patrol, major crime squads, covert resources), which are managed centrally but can be deployed across boundaries to meet changing community needs and respond to changing crime patterns and emerging issues.

Staffing at any particular police station can fluctuate daily in response to crime trends and other intelligence-led operational requirements.

104. Is the collaboration between NSW police and local councils, as well as community organisations, to address shortages?

ANSWER

I am advised:

See answer to questions 102 and 103 above.

105. How many NSW police officers are currently suspended from duty?

ANSWER

I am advised:

As at 21 March 2025, there are 42 officers currently suspended from duty.

106. Is the safety and wellbeing of officers left on duty understaffed at risk?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The health, safety and wellbeing of all staff is a priority for the NSW Police Force and provides access to a range of health and wellbeing services to support all employees, including:

- Employee Assistance Program:
 - External provider with skilled clinicians across the state, offering all NSWPF employees and their immediate family members, free confidential short-term coaching and counselling for various personal and work-related issues.
- NSW Police Force Chaplaincy:
 - Chaplains offer pastoral and spiritual support and guidance to all employees and their immediate families during challenging times, significant incidents, and in times of personal need.
- Mental health education online and face to face on a range of mental health topics such as, stress and stress management, resilience and sleep hygiene that enhance mental health literacy across the organisation.
- Incident Support:
 - Psychological first aid available 24/7 to all employees for any deemed critical or other potentially traumatic events that may cause undue distress.
- Mental Health Clinicians:
 - Embedded, on-the-ground mental health professionals focused on the enhancement of physical and psychological wellbeing to staff of all levels, providing short-term, solution-focused support including advice, strategies, education, and referrals to internal and external services.
- Peer Support:
 - Peer Support Officers offer empathetic support by listening and understanding various situations and guiding employees to appropriate support services as needed.
- Early Access Treatment Initiative (EATI):
 - EATI covers the out-of-pocket cost for employees on a Mental Health Treatment Plan (MHTP), between the Medicare rebate and the professional fee paid to the treatment provider ten individual sessions per year.
- Welfare Support Program:
 - Resources to ensure supervisors and managers provide timely and effective support to employees suffering an injury or illness.
- WellCheck:
 - A psychological monitoring service provided by Police psychologists to employees working in high-risk duty types.
- eWellcheck:
 - A screening tool, completed by employees to assess their mental health. Offered through MHCs to promote engagement in service and following major traumatic events.
- Treating Psychologists:
 - In-house psychologists providing evidence-based psychological treatment for policing-related stress, trauma, and psychological injuries. The program aims to alleviate symptoms, foster recovery and return to work, and promote self-management and resilience.
- Periodic Health Assessments (PHA):
 - PHA is comprised of a Health Check (Your Health Check) and a Functional Movement Screen (FMS).

- Physical Training Instructors (PTIs):
 - PTIs assist individual employees and commands in achieving their health and fitness goals.
- Dietitian Services:
 - In-house dietetic services available to all NSW Police Force employees, offering individual consultations and group presentations to support nutritional health and workforce wellbeing.

Police Force Culture:

107. How would you describe the morale of police officers?

- a) Does the NSW Police Force conduct a wellbeing analysis across the organisation to determine factors such as morale?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force (NSWPF) participates in the annual People Matters Employee Survey (PMES). This survey solicits feedback from NSW public sector employees regarding their experiences and perceptions on various workplace issues and practices, including management and leadership, service delivery, employee engagement, diversity and inclusion, public sector values, and unacceptable conduct.

Survey results are published by the NSW Public Service Commission.

Although the term "morale" is not explicitly used, the survey examines related factors such as motivation and wellbeing. For detailed results of the NSW Police Force 2024 PMES, please refer to the following link: <https://www.nsw.gov.au/departments-and-agencies/premiers-department/pmes/communities-and-justice> NSW Premier's Department PMES Results.

Key findings from the 2024 PMES include:

- Wellbeing:
 - The most significant improvement was observed in wellbeing, which increased by 14% from 2023 to 2024, now standing at 56%. This includes sub-elements such as burnout, where there was a slight decrease in the overall sentiment of staff experiencing burnout.
- Ethics and Values:
 - There was a 4% improvement in ethics and values, reaching 78%. This result is supported by high levels of staff understanding of ethical workplace behaviours (94%), knowledge of how to report unethical behaviour (91%), and support for the NSW Police Force values (83%). The NSW Police Force culture is characterised by a strong alignment with ethics and values across the organisation.
- Engagement and Job Satisfaction:
 - A key factor contributing to the overall improvement in engagement and job satisfaction scores was the increased sense of job purpose and job enrichment among staff, which saw a significant improvement of 3%.

108. Is there a culture of racism within the NSW Police Force?

- a) What does the Commissioner say to the claims of former police officers who have been forced out of the careers they love due to systematic racism from colleagues and bosses?
- b) It has been reported that complaints of racism have been “swept under the rug”. Can you confirm or deny these allegations?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force remains committed to an inclusive workforce. The 2024 PMES recorded 275 instances of staff reporting experiences of racism. Members of the public were the primary source. 15% of those who experienced racism reported it to the organisation.

The NSW Police Force has a rigorous, legislated complaints management process of which the Law Enforcement Conduct Commission (LECC) provides oversight. In addition, the NSW Police Force promotes and operates an independent Safe Reporting Service. This service is available to all staff to engage in safe, supportive conversations regarding allegations of misconduct or workplace issues. The NSW Police Force’s People and Capability Command provides organisation-wide education on the Respectful Workplace Behaviours Guidelines, which outline the organisation's commitment to maintaining safe, ethical, inclusive, and productive workplaces.

The NSW Police Force also has several initiatives to promote harmony across the workforce, including the Diversity, Inclusion and Belonging Strategy, the expansion and formalisation of Employee Networks, including the creation of a Middle Eastern network. The growth of the Community Language Allowance Scheme, in partnership with Multicultural NSW, to assist with translation and communication needs. Additionally, the Inclusion and Diversity Council Multicultural portfolio delivers diverse calendar of events and initiatives, including a Harmony Day toolkit for all Commands.

109. How is the NSW Police Force actually promoting mental health awareness among its officers?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force’s mental health and wellbeing strategy provides a framework that promotes mental health awareness and the commitment from NSW Police Force to support the mental health and wellbeing of NSWPF employees. A combination of communication, training events and direct support initiatives are designed to raise mental health awareness and are disseminated through internal and external communication channels statewide.

Information is provided in relation to the suite of wellbeing and mental health services provided by the NSW Police and highlights the supports available to families and former employees. These channels of communication include:

- Internal communication platforms;

- Posters, Banners and Brochures distributed across police stations;
- Command Wellbeing Hub (online engagement platform);
- Screensavers;
- Police Monthly newsletter;
- Intranet and Internet page providing available programs and referral pathways; and
- External messaging through newsletters.

Mental health awareness training is delivered in person and online to all ranks and grades across the organisation. The NSW Police Force recognises the importance of leadership engagement to promote mental health awareness and works with leaders to enhance mental health literacy to promote wellbeing messaging and normalise mental health conversations.

The NSW Police Force promotes mental health and wellbeing initiatives, such as PTSD awareness day, *R U OK* day and world suicide prevention day and supports all employees in raising awareness for various mental health campaigns.

110. What mental health support programs and resources are available to police officers within the force?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force offers a comprehensive range of mental health support programs to assist its employees, including:

- Incident Support:
 - Psychological first aid available 24/7 to all employees for any deemed critical or other potentially traumatic events that may cause undue distress.
- Mental Health Clinicians (MHCs):
 - Embedded, on-the-ground mental health professionals focused on the enhancement of physical and psychological wellbeing to staff of all levels, providing short-term, solution-focused support including advice, strategies, education, and referrals to internal and external services.
- Peer Support:
 - Peer Support Officers undergo a selection process and are specifically trained to offer empathetic support by listening and understanding various situations and guiding employees to appropriate support services as needed.
- Early Access Treatment Initiative (EATI):
 - EATI covers the out-of-pocket cost for employees on a Mental Health Treatment Plan (MHTP), between the Medicare rebate and the professional fee paid to the treatment provider ten individual sessions per year.
- Police Psychologists:
 - Conduct all psychometric testing for the NSW Police Force, conduct fitness for duty assessments in conjunction with Police Medical Officer (PMO) and regularly monitor specialist units through the WellCheck program.
- Welfare Support Program:
 - Resources to ensure supervisors and managers provide timely and effective support to employees suffering an injury or illness.
- WellCheck:

- A psychological monitoring service provided by Police psychologists to employees working in high-risk duty types.
- eWellcheck:
 - A screening tool, completed by employees to assess their mental health. Offered through MHCs to promote engagement in service and following major traumatic events.
- Treating Psychologists:
 - In-house psychologists providing evidence-based psychological treatment for policing-related stress, trauma, and psychological injuries. The program aims to alleviate symptoms, foster recovery and return to work, and promote self-management and resilience.
- Family Support:
 - Assistance for families of employees, including information, guidance and the coordination of support services.
- Employee Assistance Program:
 - External provider with skilled clinicians across the state, offering all NSW Police Force employees and their immediate family members, free confidential short-term coaching and counselling for various personal and work-related issues.
- NSW Police Force Chaplaincy:
 - Chaplains offer pastoral and spiritual support and guidance to all employees and their immediate families during challenging times, significant incidents, and in times of personal need.
- Mental health education online and face to face on a range of mental health topics that enhance mental health literacy across the organisation. Some training topics include:
 - Stress and stress management;
 - Managing potentially traumatic events;
 - Mental health and resilience;
 - Impact of indirect exposure to trauma;
 - Supportive leadership;
 - Your mental wellbeing;
 - Supportive conversations Manager training;
 - Your health first;
 - Mental health first aid;
 - Stress and resilience;
 - Wellbeing support services; and
 - Sleep hygiene.

The following services promote good mental health and are also offered to all NSW Police Force employees:

- Periodic Health Assessments (PHA):
 - PHA is comprised of a Health Check (Your Health Check) and a Functional Movement Screen (FMS).
- Physical Training Instructors (PTIs):
 - PTIs assist individual employees and commands in achieving their health and fitness goals.
- Dietitian Services:
 - In-house dietetic services available to all NSW Police Force employees, offering individual consultations and group presentations to support nutritional health and workforce wellbeing.

- Career Transition:
 - Career Transition Officers and Vocational Counsellor offer guidance and support to employees who are unable to return to work due to medical restrictions.
- FAMILY Connect:
 - FAMILY Connect events are held by commands to welcome probationary constables and their families to the "Policing Family".
- Osara Health:
 - Personalised support for all employees and immediate family, living with cancer and cancer caregivers.
- Fitness Passport:
 - NSW Police Force employees and their families can gain access to over 950 gyms, pools and leisure centres for a discounted rate.

111. Are there mandatory mental health checks or assessments for officers and if so, how frequently do they occur?

ANSWER

I am advised:

WellCheck provides psychological support to NSW Police Force employees attached to specialist areas or duty types where those duties potentially increase the risk of psychological injury. Frequency is on a 3, 4, 6 or 12 monthly basis, based on the unique needs and requirements of each specialist area or duty type.

Once a specialist area or duty type has been identified as sufficiently high risk to warrant WellCheck participation for all relevant employees, it is mandatory if they are to remain performing those duties.

112. How does the Police Force handle cases of post-traumatic stress disorder among its officers and what support is offered?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Appropriate internal NSW Police Force support services are offered to employees, including family support, exercise physiology as well as support through the claims service provider. When a P902 incident notification form is submitted by an employee, this is triaged by the Recover at Work team and the officer is contacted within 48 hours. Where required, the Recover at Work team liaises closely with EML to ensure appropriate treatment is provided in line with the Expert Guidelines: Diagnosis and treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder in emergency service workers developed by Phoenix Australia. Regular contact is maintained with the officer and the suite of services previously outlined are available.

113. Are their strategies / initiatives to ensure that officers who retire or leave the force have access to mental health support?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Services are available to ensure that former NSWPF employees have access to mental health support:

- Employee Assistance Program (EAP):
 - The primary intervention of the Employee Assistance Program (EAP) is to support the psychological wellbeing of NSWPF employees in both their workplace and personal lives, aiming to improve their emotional, mental and overall health. Former NSWPF employees (excluding family members) can continue to access some EAP services for up to five years after leaving the organisation. The NSWPF Chaplaincy Program provides ongoing pastoral and spiritual support to former NSWPF employees. Family Support is provided for 12 months post last day of employment for guidance, resources and support. Former NSWPF employees may access Black Dog Institute for a range of mental illnesses including PTSD. Career transition.

Further, as part of the PULSE Initiative, a dedicated Career Transition Team was established in 2023. This team is focused on supporting injured workers who are permanently unable to return to their pre-injury role or an alternative suitable role within the organisation. Career Transition Officers are able to provide resources to support injured workers with a dignified exit and transitioning to civilian life after the NSW Police Force. These include:

- wellness programs to focus on recovery;
- Family Support Services;
- *More than a Cop* - online career transition course;
- a transition workshop;
- vocational assessments to identify transferrable skills; and
- volunteering or work trial opportunities across government to acknowledge the transferrable employment skills.

Following their medical retirement EML (NSW Police Force's workers compensation claims service provider) remains involved and will work with the officer to identify their vocational rehabilitation, injury management and return to work needs.

114. Where is the independent review of the organisation's culture up to? You announced this review in November of 2024.

- a) When will it be completed?
- b) Who is conducting the review?

ANSWER

I am advised:

See answer to question 50 above.

- a) In 18 months.

b) Kristen Hilton

General questions

CFMEU meetings

115. Given ministerial diary disclosures do not include all meetings and provide exceptions to disclosures, since 28 March 2023, have you met with the CFMEU?

ANSWER

I am advised:

In accordance with the Premier's Memorandum 2015-05, all Ministers publish extracts from their diaries summarising details of scheduled meetings held with stakeholders, external organisations, third-party lobbyists and individuals.

Ministers are not required to disclose details of the following meetings:

- meetings involving Ministers, ministerial staff, parliamentarians or government officials (whether from NSW or other jurisdictions)
- meetings that are strictly personal, electorate or party political
- social or public functions or events
- meetings held overseas (which must be disclosed in accordance with regulation 6(1)(b) of the Government Information (Public Access) Regulation 2018 and Attachment B to the Memorandum); and
- matters for which there is an overriding public interest against disclosure. Ministers' diary disclosures are published quarterly on The Cabinet Office's website (<https://www.nsw.gov.au/departments-and-agencies/the-cabinetoffice/access-to-information/ministers-diary-disclosures>).

ETU meetings

116. Given ministerial diary disclosures do not include all meetings and provide exceptions to disclosures, since 28 March 2023, have you met with the ETU?

ANSWER

I am advised:

In accordance with Premier's Memorandum M2015-05 Publication of Ministerial Diaries and Release of Overseas Travel Information, all Ministers publish extracts from their diaries summarising details of scheduled meetings held with stakeholders, external organisations, third-party lobbyists and individuals.

Ministers are not required to disclose details of the following meetings:

- meetings involving Ministers, ministerial staff, parliamentarians or government officials (whether from NSW or other jurisdictions)
- meetings that are strictly personal, electorate or party political

- social or public functions or events
- meetings held overseas (which must be disclosed in accordance with regulation 6(1)(b) of the Government Information (Public Access) Regulation 2018 and Attachment B to the Memorandum), and
- matters for which there is an overriding public interest against disclosure.

Ministers' diary disclosures are published quarterly on The Cabinet Office's website (<https://www.nsw.gov.au/departments-and-agencies/the-cabinetoffice/access-to-information/ministers-diary-disclosures>).

Ministerial disclosures to The Cabinet Office

117. On what date did you last update/make a ministerial disclosure to The Cabinet Office?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The Ministerial Code of Conduct (Ministerial Code) requires Ministers to make certain disclosures to the Premier and the Secretary of The Cabinet Office.

I comply with my obligations under the Ministerial Code.

Department(s)/Agency(s) Employees

118. How many redundancies were processed by each Department(s)/agency(s) within your portfolio responsibilities since 28 March 2023?

- a) Of these redundancies, how many were:
 - i. Voluntary?
 - ii. Forced?
- b) What was the total cost of all redundancies in each Department/agency within your portfolio responsibilities?
- c) On what page are redundancies published in the respective Department(s)/Agency(s) Annual Reports?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Redundancies are published in the respective Department(s)/Agency(s) Annual Reports under employee related expenses.

Published Annual Reports can be accessed on respective Departmental websites.

Department(s)/Agency(s) Annual Reports

119. On what date were the annual report(s) from 2023-24 for each department / agency in your portfolio published?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The annual reports were tabled in accordance with the requirements of the *Government Sector Finance Act 2018*.

120. Were the annual report(s) from 2023-24 for each department / agency in your portfolio printed?

a) If yes, what was the printing cost(s) for each department / agency?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Annual reports should be prepared in accordance with the NSW Treasury Policy and Guidelines *TPG23-10 Annual Reporting Requirements*. TPG23-10 also requires that an agency's annual report contain the total external costs incurred in the production of the report, including printing costs.

121. Did the annual report(s) from 2023-24 for each department / agency in your portfolio use in part or full an external production / body / consultant to draft?

a) If yes, what was the cost(s) for each department / agency?

ANSWER

I am advised:

In accordance with the Treasury Policy and Guidelines TPG23-10 Annual Reporting Requirements, an agency's annual report must contain the total external costs incurred in the production of the report, including fees for consultants.

122. In what month will the 2024-25 annual report(s) for each department / agency in your portfolio be published?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The annual report of a reporting GSF agency is to be prepared, submitted and tabled in accordance with requirements under the *Government Sector Finance Act 2018* and Treasurer's Direction 23-11 Annual reporting requirements.

123. Will the 2024-25 annual report(s) for the department / agency in your portfolio include a printed copy?

a) If yes, how much is budgeted for printing in 2024-25 for each department / agency?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Annual reports should be prepared in accordance with the NSW Treasury Policy and Guidelines *TPG23-10 Annual Reporting Requirements*. TP23-10 also requires that an agency's annual report contain the total external costs incurred in the production of the report, including printing costs.

State Records Act

124. Have you and your ministerial office had training and/or a briefing about the State Records

Act from State Records NSW and/or The Cabinet Office and/or Premier's Department?

a) If yes, when?

ANSWER

I am advised:

I expect my office to comply with their obligations under the *State Records Act 1998*.

The Ministers' Office Handbook provides guidance in relation to these obligations to assist each Minister's office.

The Cabinet Office also provides guidance, advice, training and support on these obligations for all Ministers' offices.

Further information is available on State Records NSW's website (www.nsw.gov.au/departments-and-agencies/dciths/state-records-nsw)

Advertising

125. On what page is advertising published in the respective Department(s)/Agency(s) annual report(s)?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Annual reports are published on the website of the relevant department or agency and are also held by the Parliamentary Library. Department and agency expenditure is also published at data.nsw.gov.au. Agency expenditure must be reported in accordance with TD23-11 Annual reporting requirements and TPG23-10 Annual Reporting Requirements.

Department(s)/Agency(s) Gifts and Hospitality Register

126. Does your portfolio department(s)/agency(s) have a gifts and/or hospitality register?

- a) If yes, is it available online?
 - i. If yes, what is the website URL?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Yes

- a) These records are held internally by the NSWPF.

Ministerial staff disclosure of gifts and/or hospitality

127. Does your ministerial office keep a register of gifts and/or hospitality for staff to make disclosures?

- a) If yes, what is the website URL?

ANSWER

I am advised:

All Ministerial staff are required to comply with the Gifts, Hospitality and Benefits Policy for Office Holder Staff attached to the Ministers' Office Handbook and available on the NSW Government website.

128. Have any staff members in your office been the recipient of any free hospitality?

- a) What was the total value of the hospitality received?
- b) Are these gifts of hospitality declared?

ANSWER

I am advised:

All Ministerial staff are required to comply with their disclosure obligations under the Gifts, Hospitality and Benefits Policy for Office Holder Staff and I expect all staff in my office to do so.

A breach of the Policy may be a breach of the Office Holder's Staff Code of Conduct. The Policy includes disclosure obligations for Ministerial staff in respect of gifts, hospitality and benefits over \$150.

If a Ministerial staff member is required by their role to accompany their Office Holder at an event that the Office Holder is attending as the State's representative, or where the Office Holder has asked the staff member to attend, then attendance at that event would not constitute a gift or benefit for the purposes of the Policy.

Ministerial Code of Conduct

129. Since 28 March 2023, have you breached the Ministerial Code of Conduct?

a) If yes, what was the breach?

ANSWER

I am advised:

All Ministers are expected to comply with their obligations under the NSW Ministerial Code of Conduct (Ministerial Code) at all times. The Ministerial Code sets the ethical standards of behaviour required of Ministers and establishes practices and procedures to assist with compliance.

Among other matters, the Ministerial Code requires Ministers to:

- disclose their pecuniary interests and those of their immediate family members to the Premier
- seek rulings from the Premier if they wish to hold shares, directorships, other business interests or engage in secondary employment (known as 'prohibited interests')
- identify, avoid, disclose and manage conflicts of interest
- disclose gifts and hospitality with a market value over \$500.

A substantial breach of the Ministerial Code (including a knowing breach of any provision of the Schedule) may constitute corrupt conduct for the purposes of the *Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 1988*.

Credit Cards

130. Have you ever been issued with a credit card by a NSW Government department(s) and/or agency(s) since 28 March 2023?

- a) If yes, under what circumstance?
- b) If yes, what items and expenditure was undertaken?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Ministers and Ministerial staff are not eligible to receive Departmental credit cards except in the case of overseas travel. In cases of overseas travel, short-term cards will be issued and returned at the completion of official travel together with a travel diary for fringe benefit tax purposes.

Where an NSW Government-issued credit card is provided the credit card must only be used for official overseas business trips and official business purposes, this includes for transport to/from the airport when departing/returning from the trip. NSW Government-issued credit cards for official business trips overseas will be held with government contract bankers and used within credit limits imposed. Credit cards are a useful means of expenditure control, but their use should never be for personal purposes. Costs associated with overseas travel are published on the NSW Government website in line with M2015-05.

131. Do public servants in your portfolio department(s)/agency(s) been issued with department/agency credit cards?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The use and management of purchasing (credit) cards for official purposes is in accordance with standard procurement arrangements of the NSW Government.

132. If yes, what is the website URL of the credit card policy?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The policy is available on the NSWPF intranet.

Department(s)/agency(s) desk or office

133. Do you have a desk or office in your portfolio department(s)/agency(s) building(s)?

ANSWER

I am advised:

I make use of an office in 52 Martin Place, NSW Parliament and my Electorate office.

When travelling, Ministers may make ad hoc arrangements to work for periods in Departmental offices, including at the Regional NSW office in Newcastle.

Senior Executive Drivers

134. As at 1 February 2025, how many senior executives in your portfolio department(s) / agency(s) have a driver?

ANSWER

I am advised:

No senior executive in the NSW Police Force except the Commissioner of Police is provided a driver, which is in line with practices under the previous government.

GIPA Applications – Ministerial Office

135. Has your Ministerial Office received a GIPA Application(s) since 28 March 2023?

- a) If yes, how many?
- b) If yes, what is the website URL of the disclosure log?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Information concerning the obligations of a Minister's office as an agency under the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009* (the Act) is required to be submitted to the Attorney General in accordance with section 125(2) of the Act. The information is included in the annual report of the Department of Communities and Justice in accordance with sections 125(3) and (5) of the Act.

The open access information of a Minister may, without limiting section 6 of the Act, be made publicly available on a website maintained by a Government Department for which the Minister is responsible.

GIPA Applications – Department(s)/Agency(s)

136. Since 28 March 2023, have you and/or your ministerial office given instructions to your portfolio department(s)/agency(s) in relation to Government Information (Public Access) Act application(s)?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Under the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009*: An agency is not subject to the direction or control of any Minister in the exercise of the agency's functions in dealing with a particular access application. The office of the Minister for Police and Counter-Terrorism and Minister for the Hunter complies with the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009*.

GIPA Act – Disclosure Log Website URL

137. What is the website URL for the GIPA Act disclosure log each of your portfolio department(s) / agency(s)?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSWPF Disclosure Log is published on the NSWPF website.

TikTok

138. Are you on TikTok?

- a) If yes, do you access TikTok from a NSW Government device?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The Circular DCS-2025-01 Cyber Security NSW Directive - Restricted Applications List advises how NSW Government agencies are required to appropriately manage risks to NSW Government information on government-issued devices, or personal devices that are used for government business.

Signal

139. Are you and/or your ministerial staff on Signal?

- a) If yes, do you and/or your ministerial staff access Signal from a NSW Government device?
- b) If yes, does Signal comply with the State Records Act?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Like the former Coalition Government, a range of communications are used by the NSW Government.

I comply with the *State Records Act 1998* and I expect all staff members to comply with their obligations under the *State Records Act 1998*.

Training

140. Since 28 March 2023, have you had training from an external stakeholder that included an invoice and payment paid for using your ministerial budget?

- a) If yes, what is the description of training?
- b) If yes, how much?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Ministers have undertaken a program of Ministerial induction training.

Ministers have undertaken Respectful Workplace Policy Training.

Members of Parliament are provided with a Skills Development Allowance that may be used in a manner consistent with the Parliamentary Remuneration Tribunal Annual Determination.

Ministerial Office Budgets are managed in accordance with the Ministers' Office Handbook.

Cabinet documents

141. Since 28 March 2023, have you shared Cabinet documents with your Parliamentary Secretary?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The conventions and practice for access to Cabinet documents are outlined in Premier's Memorandum M2006-08 - *Maintaining Confidentiality of Cabinet Documents and Other Cabinet Conventions*.

The Premier's Memorandum M2006-08 provides that the unauthorised and/or premature disclosure of Cabinet documents undermines collective ministerial responsibility and the convention of Cabinet confidentiality. It is essential that the confidentiality of Cabinet documents is maintained to enable full and frank discussions to be had prior to Cabinet making decisions.

Parliamentary Secretary

142. Does your Parliamentary Secretary have pass access to your ministerial office?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Security passes for the parliamentary precinct and 52 Martin Place are required to be issued in accordance with the Parliament House Security Pass Policy and 52 Martin Place security procedures and the associated Privacy and Surveillance Statement

143. Does your Parliamentary Secretary have a desk in your ministerial office?

ANSWER

I am advised:

No.

144. Has your Parliamentary Secretary ever used your Ministerial Vehicle?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The Ministers' Office Handbook provides that:

- the Premier's Department will provide each Minister with a designated vehicle, which may be used by other drivers nominated by the Minister from time to time.

- the Premier's Department transport services may be used by Parliamentary Secretaries for official business trips in connection with their duties as Parliamentary Secretaries, with costs paid from the Ministers' office budget.

Media releases and statements

145. Are all the ministerial media releases and statements issued by you publicly available at <https://www.nsw.gov.au/media-releases>?

a) If no, why?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The Department of Customer Service (DCS) is responsible for managing www.nsw.gov.au/media-releases and the publication of media releases.

Overseas Travel

146. As Minister, do you approve overseas travel for public servants from your portfolio department(s)/agency(s)?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Government Travel and Transport Policy provides a framework for NSW Government travelling employees and covers official air and land travel by public officials using public money. Section 2.1 of that Policy sets out approvals required in relation to overseas travel. Further information in relation to the Policy can be found here: <https://www.info.buy.nsw.gov.au/policy-library/policies/travel-and-transport-policy>

NSW Treasury Policy and Guidelines – Annual Reporting Requirements (TPG-10) requires agencies to include information on overseas visits by officers and employees in agency annual reports.

Data Breaches

147. Does your portfolio department(s)/agency(s) keep a register of data breaches in accordance with the Privacy and Personal Information Protection (PPIP) Act?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force keeps an internal register of eligible data breaches as required by section 59ZE of the *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998 (PPIP Act)*.

148. If yes to 38, what is the website?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Agencies are required, by section 59P of the *PPIP Act*, to keep a public notification register for notifications of eligible data breaches where the agency was unable to notify all individuals affected by the breach. The NSW Police Force public notification register is found at https://www.police.nsw.gov.au/privacy/data_breaches.

Discretionary Fund

149. As Minister, do you have a discretionary fund?

- a) If yes, what department(s) / agency(s) administer it?
- b) If yes, what is the website URL detailing expenditure?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Yes.

- a) The NSW Police Force.
- b) The information is held within the NSW Police Force.

Qantas Chairman's Lounge

150. Are you a member of the Qantas Chairmans Lounge?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The *Constitution (Disclosures by Members) Regulation 1983* (Regulation) sets out Members' obligations to disclose relevant pecuniary and other interests in periodic returns to Parliament.

The Legislative Assembly Standing Committee on Parliamentary Privilege and Ethics Report on Review of the Code of Conduct, Aspects of Disclosure of Interests, and Related Issues (December 2010) notes that:

"Advice has been received from the Crown Solicitor that use of the Chairman's Lounge by invitation is not a "gift" for the purposes of clause 10 of the Regulation, as it does not involve disposition of property. However, when the membership leads to an upgrade valued at more than \$250, it becomes disclosable as a contribution to travel, and should be reported under clause 11 of the Regulation."

Clause 16 of the Regulation allows a Member to, at their discretion, disclose any direct or indirect benefit, advantage or liability, whether pecuniary or not.

Relevant disclosures have been made to the Cabinet Office and to the NSW Parliament.

Local Government Councillors

151. How many of your Ministerial staff is a local government councillor(s)?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Ministerial staff are employed by Ministers, on behalf of the State, in their capacity as "political office holders" under Part 2 of the Members of Parliament Staff Act 2013 (Act). All Ministerial staff are required to comply with the NSW Office Holder's Staff Code of Conduct, including obligations to seek approval for secondary employment, and to take reasonable steps to avoid, and in all cases disclose, any actual or potential conflicts of interest (real or apparent).

Questions from Ms Abigail Boyd MLC

Women's Domestic Violence Court Advocacy Scheme Hearing Support Pilot

152. Will the NSW Government provide recurrent funding for the Women's Domestic Violence

Court Advocacy Scheme Hearing Support Pilot (\$6.55 million)? If not, why not?

- a) Will the NSW Government provide recurrent funding for the Women's Domestic Violence Court Advocacy Scheme and NSW Police Force Co-location Pilot, and expansion beyond the 10 pilot sites (\$31 million)? If not, why not?

ANSWER

I am advised:

This question should be referred to the Minister for the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.

- a) Women's Domestic Violence Court Advocacy Scheme (WDVCAS) is a Legal Aid NSW initiative. This question should be referred to Legal Aid NSW, the Attorney General and/or Minister for the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.

Ageing and Disability Reference Group

153. Has the NSW Police Force's Ageing and Disability Reference Group been established yet?

ANSWER

I am advised:

No. The establishment of the reference group is still under consideration.

154. Who is part of the group, and what are their roles?

ANSWER

I am advised:

See answer to question 153 above.

155. Do members receive remuneration for their participation?

ANSWER

I am advised:

See answer to question 153 above.

156. How was membership of the reference group determined?

ANSWER

I am advised:

See answer to question 153 above.

Police interaction with DFV refuges

157. In relation to QON 3311 regarding NSW Police Force's protocol for police interacting with frontline DFV services, the answer provided was that "police will respond to all DFV incidents in a trauma-informed manner, including interacting with victims at women's refuges and other frontline services that may house or provide support to victims on their premises. Police are mindful of the impact their presence may have on the victim and other victims at the location." How do you ensure that officers are in fact responding in a trauma-informed manner when attending these services, if they are not actually given any direction on how to do so?

- a) The question asked was "has the NSW Police Force developed specific protocols or guidelines for officers attending frontline services such as women's refuges, for example, time taken to respond to requests for police assistance at the refuge, amount of notice to be given before unrequested visits, etc.?" Noting that the answer provided was unclear, can you please confirm whether or not there are any specific protocols or guidelines for officers attending these services?

ANSWER

I am advised:

There are a number of guidelines and procedures in place that outline how police are to interact with frontline DFV services for specific functions or related projects. These include:

- Co-location Trial Guidelines - guidance to responding to the Women's Domestic Violence Court Advocacy Service (WDVCAS) co-located in 11 police stations.
- DFV Standard Operating Procedures (children involved in DFV) - procedures on responding to mandatory reporting requirements when children are directly involved in, or are a witness to, a DFV incident.
- Domestic Violence Electronic Monitoring Standard Operating Procedures - procedures on responding to accused persons and offenders who fail to comply with electronic monitoring conditions and the relationship/requirements of Corrective Services NSW.
- Safety Action Meeting (SAM) Manual - guidance on the purpose and operation of safety action meetings, and the roles and responsibilities of SAM members.
- Referrals to the Forensic Medical Unit - NSW Health referral forms for police use at Blacktown and Nepean Hospitals to obtain detailed forensic evidence from domestic violence and or sexual assault victims.
- Whilst there are no specific guidelines for police interactions at women's refuges, all police are aware and can demonstrate trauma informed and victim centric approaches to victims regardless of their location and circumstance. Direction for police to provide a "trauma-informed approach" is contained in the Victims of Crime Policy statement, in which all NSW Police Force officers must comply with. There are also a number of resources available to provide guidance to officers, that not specific to women in refuges however but for all victims.
- In 2022-23, all NSW Police Force employees completed a Mandatory Continued Professional Education (MCPE) online module and face to face session on Victim Support. The modules include learning outcomes of recognising how to empathise with the victim, the steps to follow when dealing with victims and witnesses, identify how best to communicate with vulnerable victims.
- The NSW Police Force Handbook Chapter on Victims of Crime provides instructions and guidance to assist officers on how all victims are to be treated including information about their responsibilities under the *Charter of Victims' Rights and Victim Support Act 2013*.
- The NSW Police Force provides a guide for police interacting with victims and these contain information on the importance of communication as well as a guide on the use of effective communication.
- Victims of Crime Fact Sheets are designed to provide practical guidance to police and victims of crime from the beginning to end of the victim's engagement with the criminal justice system. The Fact Sheets contain links to important information and services and have also been translated into 16 different languages (text and vodcast), Auslan (signing and voice-over) and Easy English.
- 'The Silent Crime' lived experience conference in June 2024, was attended by over 500 police officers with the aim of enhancing police insight and understanding into coercive control. Extensive feedback was received post conference that detailed the importance of continued lived experience training enhance officer-victim survivor trauma informed interactions. The Silent Crime conference also highlighted the impacts of trauma on victim survivor presentations and how to engage in a victim centred manner.
- Lived Experience Video:

- Post conference, a lived experience video was created for all NSW Police Force employees to better understand victim survivors' experiences and to increase awareness of trauma informed interactions.
- Mandatory Continued Professional Education (MCPE):
 - The upcoming lived experience mandatory coercive control training will be available mid-year for all police officers. The program will be delivered face to face and incorporates experiences from a victim survivor whose mother was tragically killed by intimate partner homicide. A core objective of this program is to enhance police understanding and insight into the diverse range of victim survivor presentations and how to respond with victim safety front of mind. Another component of this training spotlights the nuanced DFV / coercive control behaviours presented in diverse and minority communities. The training provides deep insight the complexity of issues within these communities and how to adopt a victim centred approach to optimise victim safety/outcomes.
- Constables Development Program (CDP):
 - The upcoming CDP will support the development of police officers in their first five years to understand and engage victim survivors of coercive control using a trauma informed lens. This training includes insights into diverse and minority groups.
- Probationary Constables development:
 - A coercive control education package was created for Probationary Constables to support their understanding of the associated behaviours/red flags. This training also embeds trauma informed interactions into the practices of our youngest and least experienced police.
- Projects under development include:
 - Detective Education Package (DEP): Integrating domestic and family violence / coercive control case studies into the DEP to support experienced investigators understand the nuanced behaviours in some DFV incidents as well as uplift their capacity to engage and support victim survivors in a trauma informed manner.
 - Domestic Violence Officer (DVO) training: The DVO training program is under review and will be extended to incorporate additional coercive control content and the necessity for trauma informed interactions to increase reporting, improve victim engagement with police and optimise safety.
 - Police Academy curriculum: the NSW Police Force's Domestic Family and Violence Registry is reviewing the DFV content in the Academy curriculum to highlight best practice investigation skills, fast track trauma informed awareness and ensure an in-depth understanding of all forms of DFV.

Recommendations by the Australian Law Reform Commission on reforming justice responses to sexual violence

158. The Australian Law Reform Commission made several recommendations directed toward state and territory governments in its recently published report "Safe, informed, supported: Reforming justice responses to sexual violence". Has the Minister read this report?
- a) Will you commit to act on any of the recommendations directed toward state and territory governments?

ANSWER

I am advised:

MO to respond.

- a) The Department of Communities and Justice (DCJ) is the lead agency in coordinating the NSW Government response to the Australian Law Reform Commission report. Feedback from the NSW Police Force will be sought via the Consent Monitoring Advisory Group as part of the consultation process.

Specialist Victims Liaison Officers (SVLOs)

159. In relation to the trialling of delivery of SVLOs, according to answers to QON 3313 there are currently four employed across St George PAC, Blacktown PAC, Tuggerah Lakes PD and Campbelltown PAC. How many further positions for SVLOs are yet to be filled, and by what date will they be filled?

ANSWER

I am advised:

There are currently six Specialist Victims Liaison Officers (SVLOs) positions.

Of the six SVLOs positions:

- three have been finalised in metro locations (Blacktown PAC – commenced 19 January 2025, St George PAC – commenced on 2 February 2025 and Campbelltown City PAC – commenced on 2 February 2025); and
- three have been finalised in regional locations (Tuggerah Lakes PD commenced on 2 February 2025, Orana-Mid Western PD – commenced on 10 March 2025 and South Coast PD on 24 March 2025).

160. Can you explain the roles and responsibilities of SVLOs, including which vulnerable cohorts they specifically assist and for what purpose?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The role of SVLOs is to act as a champion, promoting victim centric and trauma informed approach to policing, engaging victims identified from serious sexual assault and domestic violence matters, SARO reports, Joint Referral Unit (JRU) referrals, Safety Action Meetings (SAMs) and other avenues.

161. What are the qualifications, experience and training requirements for these positions?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The SVLO is required to provide support and guidance to the Crime Manager, Investigations Manager, Sexual Violence Portfolio Holder and the Police Area Command/Police District

(PAC/PD) in the management of vulnerable and/or reluctant victims of serious crimes, and those with other special considerations. The position will provide support and implement strategies to improve service delivery and manage victim needs.

Key knowledge and experience required:

- Demonstrated knowledge and understanding of relevant legislation, standard operating procedures, including the Victims' Rights and Support Act, the Charter of Victims' Rights; and
- Operational experience in serious crime investigations, including dealing with victims of serious crime, including vulnerable victims and victims with other special considerations.

Essential requirements:

- Associate degree in Policing Practice or equivalent course/experience
- Designated Detective
- Completion of/or willingness to complete the Interviewing of Vulnerable Persons Course
- Completion of/or willingness to complete the Adult Sexual Assault Course
- Completion of/or willingness to complete the Family Liaison Officer (FLO) Course
- Complete any culturally sensitive training respective to the specific location.

162. In response to my supplementary questions in August 2024 Budget Estimates in relation to the Disability Royal Commission's recommendation to introduce adequate numbers of dedicated disability liaison officers, you advised that "it is unlikely that this process will result in introducing dedicated "Disability Liaison Officers" of the type called for in the recommendation. Instead, the NSW Police Force is in the process of developing knowledge and skills of all staff within its Crime Prevention Units to lead crime prevention activity locally, as well as trialling the delivery of "Specialist Victims Liaison Officers" to assist in responding to needs relating to people with a disability and other vulnerable cohorts." Given the importance of improving police responses to people with disability, can you confirm whether there is currently any intention to introduce dedicated disability liaison officers in addition to SVLOs?

a) If not, can you please explain why?

ANSWER

I am advised:

No.

- a) The NSW Police Force is committed to improving police responses to people with a disability and recognise the essential role of law enforcement in promoting and maintaining fundamental human rights. The work of the Specialist Victims Liaison Officers (SVLOs) is to promote a victim centric and trauma informed approach to policing. SVLOs engages and offers support for victims of serious crimes, especially high risk, vulnerable (including the elderly and people with a disability) and reluctant victims.

Facial recognition

163. How many times has facial recognition technology been used to generate leads to assist investigations, in:
- a) FY23/24
 - b) FY24 to date

ANSWER

I am advised:

- a) 561
- b) 371

164. When was the NSW Police Force Emerging Biometric and AI Ethics Board formed?
- a) Who is on the board?
 - b) How often does it meet?
 - c) What are its terms of reference?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force established the Emerging Biometrics and Artificial Intelligence Ethics Board in August 2022, expanding the remit of an existing oversight board, the Biometrics and Object Recognition Board to include AI.

In January 2025, the Emerging Biometrics and AI Ethics Board was renamed, the AI and Emerging Biometrics Ethics Board to reflect the Board's focus on providing ethical oversight for AI technologies.

- a) The Board is Chaired by the Commander State Intelligence Command.
The members of the Board are:
 - Commander, Technology and Communication Services Command
 - Chief Technology Officer (Executive Director), Technology and Communication Services Command
 - Executive Director, Office of Deputy Commissioner, Investigations and Counter Terrorism
 - Commander, State Crime Command
 - Commander, Counter Terrorism and Special Tactics Command
 - Commander, Police Transport and Public Safety Command
 - Commander, Forensic Evidence and Technical Services Command
 - Commander, Police Prosecutions and Licensing Enforcement Command
 - Executive Director, Public Affairs Branch

There are also two Board members who are external to the NSWPF who provide independent advice to the Board based on their expertise.

- b) The Board meets every two months.
- c) The role and responsibilities of the Board include:
 - Promote the ethical use of AI and emerging biometric platforms and the development of expertise within the NSWPF.

- Provide advice and guidance on appropriate, ethical and responsible use of AI technologies and emerging biometrics.
- Review completion of the Artificial Intelligence Assessment Frameworks and related documents to ensure compliance with NSW Government requirements.
- Make recommendation on risk management or mitigation actions in the development, procurement and use of the AI and emerging biometric technologies.
- Provide the NSW Police Force Senior Executive with advice on the ethical and appropriate use of AI and emerging biometric capabilities.
- Provide advice in relation to internal and external communications plans and strategies relating to AI and emerging biometric capabilities.

165. When was the NSW Police Force Emerging Biometric and Artificial Intelligence Ethics Framework written?
- a) is the policy binding?
 - b) what are the enforcement methods for ensuring compliance with the framework?
 - c) how many times has the framework been breached or not complied with?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force's Emerging Biometrics and AI Ethics Framework was published in 2023.

The policy has since been updated to the NSW Police Force's AI and Emerging Biometrics Ethics Principles.

- a) The policy is aligned to the NSW Government AI Policy. There are local processes to ensure the Ethics Principles are considered in the development, procurement and use of AI and Emerging Biometrics technologies. This includes the NSW Police Force requiring all AI projects apply the NSW AI Assessment Framework in consultation with subject matter experts. Additionally, the NSW Police Force has an oversight board, being the NSW Police Force AI and Emerging Biometrics Ethics Board, where AI projects are discussed.
- b) The policy provides the Ethics Principles and does not have compliance requirements. The AI and Emerging Biometrics Ethics Board provides oversight to the ethical procurement, development and use of AI in the NSW Police Force.
- c) The NSW Police Force is not aware of any breaches of the NSW Government AI Assurance Framework.

166. When was the last time the NSW Police Facial Recognition Policy was updated?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The Policy was last updated in February 2024 and endorsed by the Commissioner's Executive Team on 14 June 2024.

167. When was the PhotoTrac suspect identification system, Training Guide for Facial Recognition, last updated?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Training guide was last updated in 2011 and no changes have been required since that date.

In February 2025, the Facial Recognition component within the PhotoTrac Suspect Identification was disabled.

168. How many standard operating procedures regarding facial recognition workflows exist within the Facial Recognition Unit?
- a) What are they called?
 - b) How is compliance enforced?
 - c) How many breaches of the SOPs have been recorded?

ANSWER

I am advised:

There is one (1) Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).

- a) Search Procedures SOPs.
 - b) Officers are required to record their justification for use of the system and are subject to access audits.
 - c) Nil breaches recorded.
169. How many standard operating procedures regarding facial recognition workflows exist within the Real Time Intelligence Unit?
- a) What are they called?
 - b) How is compliance enforced?
 - c) How many breaches of the SOPs have been recorded?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The Real Time Intelligence Centre follow the same Standard Operating Procedures that guide the Facial Recognition Unit. Refer to answer to question 168 above.

170. When was the Facial Identification Scientific Working Group guidelines and standards - Facial Comparison Overview & Methodology Guideline v2.0 last updated?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force does not have ownership of this document. However, the Facial Identification Scientific Working Group (FISWG) website indicates the document was last updated on 10 April 2023.

171. When was the Facial Images Comparison Feature List for Morphological Analysis last updated?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force does not have ownership of this document. However, the Facial Identification Scientific Working Group (FISWG) website indicates the document was last updated on 11 September 2018.

172. Is there a principles, policy or guidance document used by NSW Police to guide the ethical use of facial recognition, biometric data, or other computer-mediated or assisted technology including but not limited to Artificial Intelligence for the use of police operations and investigations?

a) Please provide all relevant policies, guidances and frameworks

ANSWER

I am advised:

Yes.

a) Relevant policies, guidance, and frameworks:

- New South Wales Police Force Facial Recognition Policy, Version 3.2, February 2024 (NSWPF)
- PhotoTrac Suspect Identification System, Training Guide for Facial Recognition, Version 1.5, February 2011 (NSWPF)

FRU staff access the following documents through the FISWG website:

- Facial Identification Scientific Working Group (FISWG) guidelines and standards - Facial Comparison Overview & Methodology Guideline v2.0 (FISWG)
- Facial Images Comparison Feature List for Morphological Analysis v2.0 (FIWSG)
- Image Factors To Consider In Facial Image Comparison v1.0 (FIWSG)
- Physical Stability Of Facial Features Of Adults v2.0 (FIWSG)

173. Does NSW Police have a framework for secondary use of Insights data (specifically for crime prevention activities)?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force data usage is governed by various policies and procedures including, but not limited to, the NSW Police Force Data Protection Standards, Data Breach Policy, Privacy Management Plan, the Privacy Code of Practice, the NSW Police Force Handbook and a range of corporate policies relating to education and training, Information technology and finance and administration.

174. What facial recognition technology does NSW Police use?

ANSWER

I am advised:

SIS (Suspect Identification System) uses a cognitec algorithm from 2011. This is a commercial product from Cognitive Systems. There have been numerous updates since this release, but these updates have not been purchased by NSW Police Force. In February 2025, a decision was made to disable this capability within the Suspect Identification system.

In 2018, NSW Police Force employees attached to Strategic intelligence and Capability Command internally adapted an existing open-source facial recognition system called FaceNet. The system adapted for use by Facial Recognition Unit was internally branded 'NYX'.

175. What biometric data is used by NSW Police for the purposes of investigations?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Various biometrics are used, including fingerprints, DNA, and facial recognition.

176. How many times has artificial intelligence, machine learning or other Automated Decision Making software been used to predict the day, time, type and location of crimes in order to assist in resource allocation, in:

- a) FY24 to date
- b) FY23/24
- c) FY22/23
- d) FY21/22
- e) FY20/21

ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force does not use artificial intelligence, machine learning or other automated decision making software to predict the day, time, type and location of crimes.

177. What guidelines, rules or policies determine when AI, Machine Learning or other Automated Decision Making software are used to predict the day, time, type and location of crimes to assist in resource allocation?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force does not use artificial intelligence, machine learning or other automated decision making software to predict the day, time, type and location of crimes.

178. After concerns were raised in November 2021 in a meeting with the NSWPF and the AI Review Committee, about the potential impact of the Insight platform on historically over- policed demographics, what actions were taken by NSW Police?

ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force takes all concerns raised in relation to its systems and procedures seriously. Various testing was undertaken on the Insight platform which outlined that there are no significant differences in accuracy related to ethnicity.

Questions from Ms Cate Faehrmann MLC

Early Drug Diversion Initiative

179. Data on training budget and numbers for the Early Drug Diversion Initiative (EDDI) is not publicly available.
- How many NSW Police have completed training on the EDDI program?
 - What are the numbers for each Local Area Command (LAC) in NSW?
 - What is the budget for this training?
 - Which NSW government department is responsible for this training budget (Department of Health or Police)?
 - What is the training schedule for the next 12 months?
 - How many Police will be trained?

ANSWER

I am advised:

- 11,370 sworn officers were trained on the EDDI program between 15 February 2024 to 10 March 2025.
- See below table.

Command/region/pac/pd	Count of police officer
Corporate Services	441
Communication Services Command	101

Communication Services Command	2
CSC Business Services Unit	1
CSC PoliceLink Command	21
CSC Radio Operations	45
CSC Wireless Network Group	32
Corporate Services	1
Corporate Services	1
Finance & Business Services	4
FABS Fleet Services	2
Shared Services	2
Health Safety & Wellbeing Command	3
Health Safety & Wellbeing Command	1
HSW Injury & Claims Directorate	1
HSW Safety & Risk Management Commnd	1
Infrastructure & Assets Command	1
IAC Asset Management Unit	1
People & Capability Command	258
P&C Business Strategy & Support	3
P&C Health Safety & Wellbeing Commd	7
P&C Organisational Development Cmd	218
P&C People Strategy & Engagement	9
P&C Professional Standards	1
P&C Recruitment Transfers&Appointmt	15
P&C Workforce Relations & Reform	1
P&C Workforce Safety	3
People & Capability Command	1
Police Property Group	7
Police Property Group	1
PPG Asset Management Unit	4
PPG Strategic Programs & Capability	2
Public Affairs	11
Corporate Communications	5
Media Unit	6
Technology & Communication Srvs Com	37
TCSC Business Services Unit	1
TCSC Chief Technology Office	5
TCSC Client Engagement	3
TCSC PoliceLink Command	4
TCSC Radio Operations	15
TCSC Wireless Network Group	7
Technology & Communication Srvs Com	2
Technology Command	14
TC Corporate & Business Systems	10
TC Digital Policing & Op Systems	1

TC Strategy Portfolio & Governance	2
Technology Command	1
Transformation Office	4
Transformation Office	2
Transformation Prog Deliv & Chg Mgmt	1
Transformation Strategy & Design	1
Investigations & Counter Terrorism	2001
Counter Terrorism&Special TacticsCommand	382
Counter Terrorism&Special TacticsCommand	3
CTST Anti-Terrorism & Intelligence Group	83
CTST Counter Terrorism Operations	1
CTST Operations & Capability Group	8
CTST Protective Security Group	60
CTST Security Management Group	1
CTST Tactical Operations Group	100
CTST Terrorism Investigations Squad	42
Public Order & Riot Squad	84
Forensic Evidence & Technical Services	318
FETS Crime Scene Services Branch	129
FETS High Tech Crime Branch	44
FETS Human Resources	2
FETS Identification Services Branch	67
FETS Professional Standards	1
FETS Technical Evidence & Science Br	74
Forensic Evidence & Technical Services	1
Forensic Evidence & Technical Svcs	16
FETS Crime Scene Services Branch	7
FETS High Tech Crime Branch	5
FETS Identification Services Branch	4
Investigations & Counter Terrorism	2
Investigations & Counter Terrorism	2
Police Prosecutns & Licensing Enfor	329
Firearms Registry	3
Operational Legal Services	41
Police Prosecutions Command	280
Police Prosecutns & Licensing Enfor	1
PPLEC Human Resources	4
Professional Standards Command	90
PSC Human Resources	2
PSC Investigations Directorate	52
PSC Misconduct & Mgt Support Cmd	31
PSC Professional Standards Unit	2
PSC Strategic Support Unit	3
State Crime Command	660
SCC Child Abuse Squad	127

SCC Compliance and Special Projects	6
SCC Crime Operations	13
SCC Criminal Groups Squad	36
SCC Cybercrime Squad	29
SCC Drug & Firearms Squad	61
SCC Executive Support Unit	1
SCC Financial Crimes Squad	51
SCC Homicide Squad	67
SCC Human Resources	3
SCC Organised Crime Squad	70
SCC Raptor Squad	86
SCC Robbery & Serious Crime Squad	33
SCC Sex Crimes Squad	76
State Crime Command	1
State Intelligence Command	204
SI Covert Services	94
SI Human Resources	2
SI Intelligence Operations	74
SI Strategic Intel & Capability	32
State Intelligence Command	2
Metropolitan Field Operations	4548
Central Metro	1388
Central Metro	1
CM Operations	92
CM People Support	2
Eastern Beaches	107
Eastern Suburbs PAC	145
Inner West PAC	137
Kings Cross	97
Leichhardt	94
South Sydney PAC	142
St George PAC	182
Surry Hills	100
Sutherland Shire PAC	150
Sydney City PAC	139
Metropolitan Field Operations	1
Metropolitan Field Operations	1
North West Metro	1339
Blacktown	88
Blue Mountains	100
Hawkesbury	72
Kuring Gai	71
Mt Druitt	97
Nepean PAC	177
North Shore PAC	133

North West Metro	1
Northern Beaches PAC	153
NW Operations	67
NW People Support	1
NW Professional Standards	1
Parramatta	106
Riverstone PAC	68
Ryde PAC	114
The Hills	90
Police Transport & Public Safety	623
Incident and Emergency Mgmt Command	8
Police Transport & Public Safety	1
PT&PS Aviation Command	27
PT&PS Dog & Mounted Police Command	85
PT&PS Major Events	10
PT&PS Major Events Group	9
PT&PS Marine Area Command	106
PT&PS Operations	4
PT&PS People Support	1
PT&PS PTC North West	103
PT&PS PTC North/Central	151
PT&PS PTC South West	118
South West Metro	1197
Auburn PAC	93
Bankstown	149
Burwood PAC	136
Camden PAC	84
Campbelltown City PAC	128
Campsie	76
Cumberland PAC	142
Fairfield City PAC	138
Liverpool City PAC	169
SWM Operations	78
SWM People Support	1
SWM Professional Standards	3
Office of the Commissioner	8
Office of the Commissioner	4
Office of the Commissioner	4
Police Protocol and Awards Unit	4
Police Protocol and Awards Unit	4
Office of the General Counsel	2
OGC InfoLink	1
OGC InfoLink	1
OGC Tort & Compensation Law	1
OGC Tort & Compensation Law	1

Regional NSW Field Operations	4369
Capability Performance & Youth Command	130
Capability Performance & Youth Command	2
CPYC Crime Prevention Command	7
CPYC Domestic&Family Violence Reg	11
CPYC Governance Command	11
CPYC Youth Command	99
Northern	1467
Brisbane Water	143
Coffs/Clarence	170
Hunter Valley PD	118
Lake Macquarie	123
Manning/Great Lakes	82
Mid North Coast	115
Newcastle City PD	145
Northern	3
Nth Operations	31
Nth People Support	7
Nth Professional Standards	1
Port Stephens-Hunter PD	145
Richmond	155
Tuggerah Lakes	132
Tweed/Byron	97
Regional NSW Field Operations	2
Regional NSW Field Operations	2
Southern	1006
Lake Illawarra	137
Monaro PD	85
Murray River PD	101
Murrumbidgee PD	70
Riverina PD	109
South Coast PD	197
Southern	1
Sth Operations	34
Sth People Support	2
Sth Professional Standards	1
The Hume PD	131
Wollongong	138
Traffic & Highway Patrol Command	942
THPC Field Support Unit	1
THPC Human Resources	4
THPC Operations	122
THPC Professional Standards	1
Traffic & Highway Patrol Command	2
Traffic North	210

Traffic North West	201
Traffic South	205
Traffic South West	196
Western	822
Barrier PD	83
Central North PD	93
Central West PD	121
Chifley PD	99
New England PD	122
Orana Mid Western PD	145
Oxley PD	133
Rural Crime Prevention Team	1
Western	1
Wst Operations	22
Wst People Support	2
Strategy Policy & Ministerial Svs	1
Governance Audit & Risk	1
Governance Command	1
Grand Total	11370

- c) Nil
- d) N/A as it's nil budget.
- e) and f)

The EDDI Microlearn is a "Required Training" on the PETE system, which is available for all staff 24/7. Subject to appropriate approvals, the NSW Police Force's Crime Prevention Command has developed a range of communication tools to promote the use of EDDI across the organisation, including an EDDI Screensaver/ EDDI internet banner/ EDDI intranet news piece/ EDDI Police Monthly article and a draft memorandum from State Crime Command regarding EDDI and Cannabis Cautioning Scheme (CCS) information. This campaign has the ability to reach all levels of the organisation, ensuring extensive EDDI promotion.

Dogs at Music Festivals

180. In Budget Estimates on 27 February 2025, the Health Minister told me that any questions regarding police presence with drug dogs and strip searches at Yours and Owls festival which also had pill testing was "a problem for the commissioner and the police minister." What measures were put in place at Yours and Owls to ensure people did not consume all their drugs at the sight of the dogs, and how will this be approached at future events that are conducting pill testing?

ANSWER

I am advised:

See response provided by Deputy Commissioner Thurtell on pages 24 to 26 of the Transcript.

Tobacco and Alcohol Violence

181. How many tobacconist shops were firebombed in NSW in 2024 due to rivalry by criminal gangs fighting for control of the cigarette, tobacco or vape black markets?

ANSWER

I am advised:

There were 12 arson incidents in 2024, linked to tobacconists.

182. How many people were shot and injured or killed in NSW in 2024 due to rivalry by criminal gangs fighting for control of the cigarette, tobacco or vape black markets?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Following a review of murders in 2024, the NSW Police Force identified nil linked to cigarettes, tobacco or vape black markets.

183. What proportion of the supply of cigarettes, tobacco and vapes in NSW in 2024 is estimated to be provided by the unregulated, untaxed and illegal black market?

ANSWER

I am advised:

This question should be referred to the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission and/or the Australian Border Force as part of the establishment of the Illicit Tobacco Taskforce (ITTf) to protect Commonwealth revenue by proactively targeting, disrupting and dismantling serious actors and organised crime syndicates that deal in illicit tobacco.
<https://www.abf.gov.au/about-us/taskforces/illicit-tobacco-taskforce>

184. How many citizens in NSW in 2024 were charged with possession of illegal drugs?

ANSWER

I am advised:

17,115 Individuals were charged with possession of illegal drugs in 2024.

185. How many of these citizens were convicted?

ANSWER

I am advised:

This question should be referred to the Attorney-General.

186. How many of these citizens were sentenced to terms of imprisonment?

ANSWER

I am advised:

This question should be referred to the Attorney-General.

187. How many served a prison sentence?

ANSWER

I am advised:

This question should be referred to the Attorney-General.

188. What was the quantity of illicit drugs seized in NSW in 2024 broken down by drug type?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Drug Name	Drug Quantity (kg)
Cannabis	2,645.666
Cocaine	4,732.189
Counterfeit Drug	0.080
Gamma Hydroxybutyrate(Ghb)/Related Compd	2,433.093
Heroin	67.751
Lsd	1.336
Mdma (Ecstasy)	163.073
Methadone	3.183
Methyl/Amphetamine	1,913.708
Nps (Synthetic Cannabis)	1.563
Nps (Synthetic Other)	0.054
Opium	0.545
Other Drug	3,704.037
Pharmaceutical Drug	754.163
Precursor	754.987
Steroid	12.015
Vaccine	0.001

Note.

- Event Reported Calendar Year: 2024
- Drug weight by kilogram (rounded to nearest 3 decimal places)
- Drug Name
- Measure = Sum of recorded drug quantities
- This response will not include tobacco as it is not deemed an "illegal drug" and is not associated with the table relevant to this measure.
- This measure is known to be very unreliable and should not be used as an indication on the exact quantity of drugs seized by NSW Police. Drug weights are often recorded inconsistently and inaccurately (due to including containers in the weight, recording the same drug across multiple incidents and not recording exact weights for larger seizures).

189. How available were illicit drugs in NSW in 2024 by drug type vis a vis: readily available/available/neither hard nor easy to get/scarcely/very scarce

ANSWER

I am advised:

The data is not collected.

190. What proportion of police work involves violence and alcohol?

ANSWER

I am advised:

"Police work" is not a measurable data point.

Naloxone

191. Are NSW Police able to access Naloxone for use while on duty?

a) If so, how many are currently carrying it on duty?

ANSWER

I am advised:

See response provided by Commissioner Webb on page 18 of the Transcript.

192. Are NSW Police officers currently able to administer naloxone to drug detection dogs, rather than humans?

ANSWER

I am advised:

See response provided by Commissioner Webb on page 18 of the Transcript.

193. In the event a NSW Police Officer witnesses an overdose in a human in the community, what is the current policy on how they should respond?

ANSWER

I am advised:

See response provided by Commissioner Webb on page 18 of the Transcript.

194. What are the proposed timings, budget and locations for education to increase knowledge of, and access to naloxone for serving NSW Police officers?

ANSWER

I am advised:

See response provided by Commissioner Webb on page 18 of the Transcript.

Strip Searches

195. What was the total number of strip searches undertaken in:

- a) 2014?
- b) 2015?
- c) 2016?
- d) 2017?
- e) 2018?
- f) 2019?
- g) 2020?
- h) 2021?
- i) 2022?
- j) 2023?
- k) 2024?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Strip Searches (Field + Custody):

- a) 2,954
- b) 5,729
- c) 14,279
- d) 14,356
- e) 14,461
- f) 9,833
- g) 7,118
- h) 5,008
- i) 4,277

- j) 4,456
- k) 4,016

Note:

- Incident Category: Powers - Person Search
- Involvement Type: Person Named
- Search Type = Strip
- Event Reported Calendar Year: 2024
- Incident Veracity: Accepted, Doubtful
- Measure = count of unique involvements

196. What was the total number of strip searches where an illicit substance was found in:

- a) 2014?
- b) 2015?
- c) 2016?
- d) 2017?
- e) 2018?
- f) 2019?
- g) 2020?
- h) 2021?
- i) 2022?
- j) 2023?
- k) 2024?

ANSWER

I am advised:

Strip Searches (Field) with Illicit Substance Found

- a) 769
- b) 1,127
- c) 1,169
- d) 1,349
- e) 1,579
- f) 1,421
- g) 1,146
- h) 797
- i) 792
- j) 987
- k) 852

Note:

- Searches identified using question no. 195 parameters, in addition to:
 - o Further Classification: Item/Object Found
 - o Involved Object Involvement Type: Illegal Drug
 - o Object Type: Drug
 - o Measure = count of unique involvements
- Please note: Strip Searches conducted in custody that resulted in an illicit substance found cannot be obtained and all data from this question onwards refers to in field strip searches only.

197. Where an illicit substance was found as a result of a strip search, how many individuals were charged with supply of a prohibited drug under section 10(1) of the Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985 in:

- a) 2014?
- b) 2015?
- c) 2016?
- d) 2017?
- e) 2018?
- f) 2019?
- g) 2020?
- h) 2021?
- i) 2022?
- j) 2023?
- k) 2024?

ANSWER

I am advised:

- a) 584
- b) 893
- c) 944
- d) 1,113
- e) 1,327
- f) 1,081
- g) 857
- h) 614
- i) 549
- j) 659
- k) 556

Note:

- Persons identified in question no. 196 who were charged under:
 - o Body of Law: *Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985*
 - o Section: 10(1)
- Measure = count of unique parties

198. Of the individuals charged with possession of a prohibited drug under section 10(1) of the Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985 as a result of a strip search, how many were convicted in:

- a) 2014?
- b) 2015?
- c) 2016?
- d) 2017?
- e) 2018?
- f) 2019?
- g) 2020?
- h) 2021?

- i) 2022?
- j) 2023?
- k) 2024?

ANSWER

I am advised:

- a) 350
- b) 600
- c) 627
- d) 604
- e) 667
- f) 646
- g) 627
- h) 484
- i) 361
- j) 355
- k) 360

Note:

- Persons identified in question no. 197 who had a court result of 'Conviction Proved'
- Measure = count of unique parties

199. Where an illicit substance was found as a result of a strip search, how many individuals were charged with supply of a prohibited drug under section 25(1) of the Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985 in:

- a) 2014?
- b) 2015?
- c) 2016?
- d) 2017?
- e) 2018?
- f) 2019
- g) 2020?
- h) 2021?
- i) 2022?
- j) 2023?
- k) 2024?

ANSWER

I am advised:

- a) 91
- b) 163
- c) 189
- d) 225
- e) 229
- f) 269
- g) 250

- h) 184
- i) 205
- j) 212
- k) 193

Note:

- Persons identified in question no. 196 who were charged under:
 - o Body of Law: *Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985*
 - o Section: 25(1)
- Measure = count of unique parties

200. Of the individuals charged with supply of a prohibited drug under section 25(1) of the Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985 as a result of a strip search, how many were convicted in:

- a) 2014?
- b) 2015?
- c) 2016?
- d) 2017?
- e) 2018?
- f) 2019?
- g) 2020?
- h) 2021?
- i) 2022?
- j) 2023?
- k) 2024?

ANSWER

I am advised:

- a) 51
- b) 89
- c) 104
- d) 127
- e) 140
- f) 182
- g) 157
- h) 128
- i) 121
- j) 83
- k) 86

Note:

- Persons identified in question no. 196 who were charged under:
 - o Body of Law: *Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985*
 - o Section: 25(1)
- Measure = count of unique parties

201. What was the total number of strip searches undertaken as a result of a drug dog indication in:

- a) 2014?
- b) 2015?
- c) 2016?
- d) 2017?
- e) 2018?
- f) 2019?
- g) 2020?
- h) 2021?
- i) 2022?
- j) 2023?
- k) 2024?

ANSWER

I am advised:

- a) 586
- b) 619
- c) 572
- d) 1,093
- e) 1,522
- f) 1,121
- g) 285
- h) 114
- i) 362
- j) 442
- k) 323

Note:

- Searches identified in question no. 195 that have a drug dog linked to the event.
- Measure = count of unique involvements

202. What was the total number of strip searches as a result of a drug dog indication where an illicit substance was found in:

- a) 2014?
- b) 2015?
- c) 2016?
- d) 2017?
- e) 2018?
- f) 2019?
- g) 2020?
- h) 2021?
- i) 2022?
- j) 2023?
- k) 2024?

ANSWER

I am advised:

- a) 232
- b) 246
- c) 242
- d) 386
- e) 503
- f) 389
- g) 179
- h) 48
- i) 190
- j) 298
- k) 203

Note:

- Searches identified using question no. 195 parameters, where the person subjected to the strip search was also a person of interest in a drug detection incident (excluding possess drug utensil) within the same event.
- Measure = count of unique involvements

203. Where an illicit substance was found as a result of a strip search from a drug dog indication, how many individuals were charged with possession of a prohibited drug under section 10(1) of the Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985 in:

- a) 2014?
- b) 2015?
- c) 2016?
- d) 2017?
- e) 2018?
- f) 2019?
- g) 2020?
- h) 2021?
- i) 2022?
- j) 2023?
- k) 2024?

ANSWER

I am advised:

- a) 178
- b) 194
- c) 199
- d) 324
- e) 449
- f) 266
- g) 88
- h) 28
- i) 110
- j) 139
- k) 77

Note

- Persons identified in question no. 202 who were charged under:
 - o Body of Law: *Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985*
 - o Section: 10(1)
- Measure = count of unique parties

204. Of the individuals charged with possession of a prohibited drug under section 10(1) of the Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985 as a result of a strip search from a drug dog indication, how many were convicted in:

- a) 2014?
- b) 2015?
- c) 2016?
- d) 2017?
- e) 2018?
- f) 2019?
- g) 2020?
- h) 2021?
- i) 2022?
- j) 2023?
- k) 2024?

ANSWER

I am advised:

- a) 52
- b) 67
- c) 71
- d) 96
- e) 109
- f) 77
- g) 20
- h) 11
- i) 29
- j) 22
- k) 19

Note:

- Persons identified in question no. 203 who had a court result of 'Conviction Proved'
- Measure = count of unique parties

205. Where an illicit substance was found as a result of a strip search from a drug dog indication, how many individuals were charged with supply of a prohibited drug under section 25(1) of the Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985 in:

- a) 2014?
- b) 2015?
- c) 2016?
- d) 2017?
- e) 2018?

- f) 2019?
- g) 2020?
- h) 2021?
- i) 2022?
- j) 2023?
- k) 2024?

ANSWER

I am advised:

- a) 13
- b) 27
- c) 32
- d) 32
- e) 41
- f) 38
- g) 15
- h) 6
- i) 28
- j) 34
- k) 25

Note:

- Persons identified in question no. 202 who were charged under:
 - o Body of Law: *Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985*
 - o Section: 25(1)
- Measure = count of unique parties

206. Of the individuals charged with supply of a prohibited drug under section 25(1) of the Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985 as a result of a strip search from a drug dog indication, how many were convicted in:

- a) 2014?
- b) 2015?
- c) 2016?
- d) 2017?
- e) 2018?
- f) 2019?
- g) 2020?
- h) 2021?
- i) 2022?
- j) 2023?
- k) 2024?

ANSWER

I am advised:

- a) 7
- b) 5
- c) 10
- d) 15
- e) 21
- f) 20
- g) 6
- h) 5
- i) 10
- j) 5
- k) 9

Note:

- Persons identified in question no. 205 who had a court result of 'Conviction Proved'
- Measure = count of unique parties