

## **BUDGET ESTIMATES 2025-2026**

**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, 3 September 2025

### **RESPONSES TO SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS**

Answers due by:

21 October 2025

Budget Estimates Secretariat

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## Police and Counter-Terrorism

### Questions from the Hon Mark Latham MLC

#### Minister Catley

1. The Minns Govt response to anti-Semitism was to enact new hate speech and anti-protest laws. What impact have they had on the Iranian Mullahs and the Caravan conman hiding in Turkey, who we now know were the instigators of the most serious incidents in Sydney?

#### ANSWER

I am advised:

The referenced incidents occurred in January 2025. Legislation introduced by the NSW Government relating to hate speech and anti-protest laws came into effect after this date, and the laws are not retrospective.

2. When will the Minister correct her claim of over 700 anti-Semitic attacks made at the previous Budget estimates?

#### ANSWER

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer provided to the question taken on notice (page 4 of transcript).

3. Having had an opportunity to reflect on your answers to the Committee, can the Minister confirm:
  - (a) she had no prior knowledge of Tom Harris-Brassil preparing an Information Sheet on Chris Minns and Jamie Clements?
  - (b) she sacked Tom Harris-Brassil for preparing a document the Minister has never read?

#### ANSWER

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer provided on p2 of the transcript.

4. If Tom Harris-Brassil's actions were so reprehensible, why did you help him get a job at the MUA?

#### ANSWER

I am advised:

Employment matters for a private organisation are a matter for that organisation.

5. When did the Minister first read the LECC report on Karen Webb and her personal relationship with the Hopes of Hope Estate re their gin bottle production? Why did the

Minister tolerate for so long a dishonest NSW Police Commissioner, bringing discredit to our police service?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

Information about the Operation Askern is available at:

<https://www.lecc.nsw.gov.au/news/media-release-operation-askern>

The Commission stated it was of the view the evidence did not support a finding of serious misconduct against Commissioner Webb or any other Police Officer in relation to this matter.

6. Is the Minister aware of a LECC investigation into Karen Webb and the improper use of police resources to undertake electrical work on her private property? Is this the reason Ms Webb has retired?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

Information about Commissioner Karen Webb's retirement is available at:

<https://www.nsw.gov.au/ministerial-releases/statement-on-retirement-of-nsw-police-commissioner-karen-webb>

## David Hudson

7. How often is the Police Minister briefed on the number and nature of anti-Semitic incidents in NSW? When was the last briefing and in summary, what did it show?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

Briefings were provided to the Police Minister by Deputy Commissioner Hudson in relation to investigations conducted under Strike Force Pearl and Operation Kissinger. These occurred between 20 January and 7 March 2025.

<b>Questions from the Hon Rod Roberts MLC</b>
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## Questions for Acting Commissioner Thurtell

8. The methodology and evaluation processes utilised by the State Rescue Board to decide upon the 'primary rescue' unit for a given area has previously been discussed in this forum. This has included the suggestion the data from rescue incidents should be employed to evaluate the fastest responding rescue agency.

On 2.7.25 a Dubbo Council employee involved in a critical incident at the Dubbo Regional Theatre was treated on scene during a 'rescue' operation. Sadly, after being transferred by ambulance to the local hospital, the worker died from their injuries. Volunteers of the VRA are the 'primary rescue' unit for the Dubbo area but are understood to have taken almost 30 minutes to arrive on scene and commence

operations. FRNSW Dubbo, who have trained rescue operators and are manned 24/7, were not responded initially but were understood to have been requested to by NSW Ambulance as it became unclear if or when the VRA unit would arrive.

FRNSW Dubbo could have responded to this incident within 8 minutes. Why aren't the State Rescue Board dual responding FRNSW initially?.

### ANSWER

I am advised:

This question should be directed to the Minister for Emergency Services.

9. The recent decision from the Industrial Relations Commission concerning the Awards covering FRNSW firefighters has acknowledged and compensated all FRNSW firefighters for having the training and skills to conduct road crash rescue. Have you read the decision?
- (a) What impact will this have on the rescue arrangements governed by the State Rescue Board?

### ANSWER

I am advised:

This question should be directed to the Minister for Emergency Services.

<b>Questions from Ms Cate Faehrmann MLC</b>
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### Music festivals

10. For each music festival held in NSW since 1 October 2022 please provide the following breakdown:
- (a) the initial total charge quoted by NSW Police for a police presence
  - (b) the number of officers required by NSW Police to be in attendance
  - (c) whether any request was made for a reduction in fees charged via the Local Area Command or any other avenue outside the formal appeals process
  - (d) the final amount charged
  - (e) whether any music festival formally appealed the user-pays charges
    - i. If so, the outcome of these appeals

### ANSWER

I am advised:

Please refer to Attachment A.

11. Regarding strip searches undertaken at music festivals in NSW since 1 October 2024 what was the total number of people strip searched broken down by gender, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin and CALD background.
- (a) How many were the result of a drug dog indication?
  - (b) How many resulted in a charge for the possession of drugs?

- (c) How many resulted in a charge for the supply of drugs?
- i. What were the quantities of each drug for each individual charge of supply
- (d) How many of the people charged with the possession of drugs resulted in a conviction?
- (e) How many of the people charged with the supply of drugs resulted in a conviction?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

The table below shows the number of people strip searched at music festivals from 1 October 2024 to 31 August 2025, broken down by gender and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin:

Gender			
Aboriginality	Male	Female	Unknown
Aboriginal	2	1	0
Non-Aboriginal	169	47	9
Unknown	6	3	0

- (a) The table below shows the number of people strip searched at music festivals from 1 October 2024 to 31 August 2025 as a result of a drug dog indication:

Gender			
Aboriginality	Male	Female	Unknown
Aboriginal	0	1	0
Non-Aboriginal	116	40	7
Unknown	4	2	0

- (b) The table below shows the number of people strip searched at music festivals from 1 October 2024 to 31 August 2025 that resulted in a charge for possession of drugs:

Gender			
Aboriginality	Male	Female	Unknown
Aboriginal	0	0	0
Non-Aboriginal	44	14	2
Unknown	2	0	0

- (c) The table below shows the number of people strip searched at music festivals from 1 October 2024 to 31 August 2025 that resulted in a charge for the supply of drugs:

Gender			
Aboriginality	Male	Female	Unknown
Aboriginal	0	0	0
Non-Aboriginal	17	5	1
Unknown	0	0	0

(i) The table below shows the quantities of each drug for each individual charge of supply:

Aboriginality	Gender	Drug Name	Drug Quantity (g)
Non-Aboriginal	Male	Mdma (Ecstasy)	28.65
Non-Aboriginal	Female	Mdma (Ecstasy)	10.2
Non-Aboriginal	Male	Mdma (Ecstasy)	3.3
Non-Aboriginal	Female	Cocaine	3.73
Non-Aboriginal	Female	Mdma (Ecstasy)	1.95
Non-Aboriginal	Male	Mdma (Ecstasy)	0.8
Non-Aboriginal	Male	Cannabis	4.33
Non-Aboriginal	Male	Mdma (Ecstasy)	51
Non-Aboriginal	Male	Other Drug	3.34
Non-Aboriginal	Male	Mdma (Ecstasy)	10
Non-Aboriginal	Female	Mdma (Ecstasy)	11.6
Non-Aboriginal	Male	Cocaine	0.5
Non-Aboriginal	Male	Gamma Hydroxybutyrate (Ghb)/Related Compd	8
Non-Aboriginal	Male	Mdma (Ecstasy)	3
Non-Aboriginal	Male	Other Drug	0.5
Non-Aboriginal	Male	Pharmaceutical Drug	1
Non-Aboriginal	Unknown	Mdma (Ecstasy)	18.6
Non-Aboriginal	Male	Mdma (Ecstasy)	4.6
Non-Aboriginal	Female	Mdma (Ecstasy)	7.3
Non-Aboriginal	Male	Mdma (Ecstasy)	4
Non-Aboriginal	Male	Methyl/Amphetamine	0.61
Non-Aboriginal	Male	Cocaine	1.7
Non-Aboriginal	Male	Mdma (Ecstasy)	1.5
Non-Aboriginal	Male	Other Drug	0.8
Non-Aboriginal	Male	Other Drug	2.3
Non-Aboriginal	Male	Mdma (Ecstasy)	2.4
Non-Aboriginal	Male	Mdma (Ecstasy)	5.6

Non-Aboriginal	Female	Mdma (Ecstasy)	4.5
Non-Aboriginal	Male	Mdma (Ecstasy)	19
Non-Aboriginal	Male	Other Drug	5
Non-Aboriginal	Male	Other Drug	11
Non-Aboriginal	Male	Cocaine	4.5
Non-Aboriginal	Male	Mdma (Ecstasy)	50.9

- (d) The table below shows the number of people strip searched at music festivals from 1 October 2024 to 31 August 2025 that resulted in a charge for possession of drugs, and a conviction:

Gender			
Aboriginality	Male	Female	Unknown
Aboriginal	0	0	0
Non-Aboriginal	5	1	0
Unknown	1	0	0

- (e) The table below shows the number of people strip searched at music festivals from 1 October 2024 to 31 August 2025 that resulted in a charge for supply of drugs, and a conviction:

Gender			
Aboriginality	Male	Female	Unknown
Aboriginal	0	0	0
Non-Aboriginal	4	1	1
Unknown	0	0	0

### Early Drug Diversion Initiative

12. Is every individual who is caught under the Cannabis Cautioning Scheme (CCS) and charged or diverted or cautioned included in the Early Drug Diversion Initiative (EDDI) data?

- (a) If not, please provide the data of the total number of people who have been charged or diverted under the CCS since 29 February 2024.

### ANSWER

I am advised:

The CCS and EDDI are two separate diversion options. Data related to these cohorts do not overlap.

- (a) As of 14 September 2025, there were a total of 3,424 Cannabis Cautions issued since 29 February 2024.

13. What criteria are police required to apply when determining whether someone is referred to a health professional rather than charged under EDDI?

### ANSWER

I am advised:

The eligibility criteria are publicly available, published on the NSW Government website managed by the Department of Communities and Justice.

- Under the eligibility criteria, a CIN cannot be issued:
  - to people:
    - under the age of 18
    - charged with drug supply, drug importation or drug manufacture offences
    - detected with more than small quantities of illicit drugs
    - detected with more than one type of drug (excluding cannabis)
    - who have already received two CINs under EDDI for eligible low-level drug offences
    - with prior convictions for serious drug offences including drug supply, manufacture, or importation (unless spent)
  - or for:
    - offences related to cannabis – the enhanced Cannabis Cautioning Scheme will apply when up to 30 grams of cannabis is detected.
    - drug driving offences.

The eligibility criteria for a drug CIN under EDDI were developed in consultation with the Department of Communities and Justice and NSW Health to ensure that it targets low-level drug offending while widening access to the health intervention.

14. To what extent is police discretion a factor in deciding whether somebody is referred to a health professional rather than charged under EDDI?

(a) Has NSW conducted any internal audits or reviews into whether officers are applying the program consistently?

### ANSWER

I am advised:

Police use their discretion to issue a Criminal Infringement Notice (CIN) to adults when they detect some drug offences including possession and self-administration of small quantities of prohibited drugs other than cannabis. Police will retain their discretion in all cases to charge a person and proceed to court – this scheme adds another tool to their kit. It is still an offence to possess and use illicit drugs.

While police have discretion to issue a drug CIN in relevant circumstances, there are also eligibility criteria that must be met for a CIN to be issued. The eligibility criteria are publicly available, published on the NSW Government website managed by the Department of Communities and Justice.

Where people and offending are eligible, police are encouraged to issue a drug CIN to provide the person with access to the health intervention. Police officers are strongly encouraged to verbally advise the individual about their options, including accessing the health intervention.

Police don't place or refer people into the health service. Once an individual is issued with a CIN, the person has a choice to take up the health initiative, pay the fine or elect to have the matter heard in court.

Noting EDDI is still in its early stages, the NSW Government is continuing to monitor the impact of the scheme including the number of CINs being issued and the appropriateness of the eligibility criteria.

15. Regarding the number of people charged for low level drug offences under EDDI up until 13 August 2024, how many people were deemed ineligible for diversion?

(a) Please provide a breakdown of the reasons for ineligibility and how many people.

#### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

The reason an officer deems a person ineligible for EDDI is not recorded in an extractable field any may only be available via a manual review of COPS narratives. A breakdown is not available.

<b>Questions from Ms Sue Higginson MLC</b>
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#### **Knife Wanding Powers**

16. Can you provide the number of designated areas declared under section 45F of the Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002 in each LGA's since 20 June 2024?

#### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

A list of all declarations is publicly available at [https://www.police.nsw.gov.au/crime/knife\\_crime](https://www.police.nsw.gov.au/crime/knife_crime)

17. Since 20 June 2024, how many individuals have been charged with an offence under section 11F of the Summary Offences Act 1988?

(a) Of those individuals, how many identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander?

#### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

No individuals have been charged (as at 25 September 2025).

18. Can you provide the number of individuals searched with a hand-held scanner without a warrant in a designated area since 20 June 2024, broken down by LGA?

#### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

The table below shows the number of persons scanned from 12 December 2024 to 25 September 2025, broken down by LGA:

LGA	Total Persons Scanned
Albury City Council	331
Bathurst Regional Council	102
Bayside Council	160
Blacktown City Council	7,901
Blue Mountains City Council	53
Burwood Council	230
Camden Council	128
Campbelltown City Council	1,092
Canterbury-Bankstown Council	53
Central Coast Council	901
City Of Parramatta Council	1,552
Clarence Valley Council	75
Coffs Harbour City Council	448
Council Of The City Of Sydney	4,961
Cumberland Council	912
Dubbo Regional Council	41
Fairfield City Council	509
Georges River Council	504
Goulburn Mulwaree Council	44
Griffith City Council	25
Inner West Council	172
Lake Macquarie City Council	130
Lismore City Council	91
Liverpool City Council	471
Newcastle City Council	428
Orange City Council	259
Penrith City Council	776
Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council	140
Ryde City Council	1
Shellharbour City Council	1
Shoalhaven City Council	382
Snowy Valleys Council	7
Sutherland Shire Council	375
The Council Of The Shire Of Hornsby	426
Tweed Shire Council	180
Unincorporated	79
Wagga Wagga City Council	422
Waverley Council	2,018
Willoughby City Council	177
Wollongong City Council	1,084

19. Can you provide the number of individuals charged with an offence under section 11B of the Summary Offences Act 1988 after being searched with a hand-held scanner without a warrant in a designated area since 20 June 2024, broken down by LGA?

### ANSWER

I am advised:

Please refer to table below (figures provided for the period 12 December 2024 to 25 September 2025):

LGA	Unique Charges
Campbelltown City Council	1
City Of Parramatta Council	2
Council Of The City Of Sydney	2
Dubbo Regional Council	1

20. Can you provide the number of individuals charged with an offence other than section 11B of the Summary Offences Act 1988 after being searched with a hand-held scanner without a warrant in a designated area since 20 June 2024, broken down by LGA?

### ANSWER

I am advised:

Please refer to the table below (figures provided for the period 12 December 2024 to 25 September 2025):

LGA	Unique Charges
Albury City Council	17
Bathurst Regional Council	4
Bayside Council	6
Blacktown City Council	57
Blue Mountains City Council	1
Burwood Council	2
Campbelltown City Council	10
Canterbury-Bankstown Council	6
Central Coast Council	7
City Of Parramatta Council	36
Clarence Valley Council	2
Coffs Harbour City Council	6
Council Of The City Of Sydney	33
Cumberland Council	10
Dubbo Regional Council	8
Fairfield City Council	4
Georges River Council	4
Hawkesbury City Council	1
Lake Macquarie City Council	1
Liverpool City Council	13
Newcastle City Council	2

Orange City Council	3
Penrith City Council	2
Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council	4
Ryde City Council	1
Shellharbour City Council	2
Shoalhaven City Council	12
Strathfield Municipal Council	3
Sutherland Shire Council	9
The Council Of The Shire Of Hornsby	5
Tweed Shire Council	1
Unincorporated	1
Wagga Wagga City Council	6
Waverley Council	4
Willoughby City Council	1
Wollongong City Council	19

21. Can you provide the number of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people searched with a hand-held scanner without a warrant in a designated area since 20 June 2024, broken down by LGA?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force does not record demographic information relating to persons scanned.

22. Can you provide the number of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people charged with an offence under section 11B of the Summary Offences Act 1988 after being searched with a hand held scanner without a warrant in a designated area, broken down by LGA?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Please refer to the table below (figures provided for the period 12 December 2024 to 25 September 2025):

LGA	Unique Charges
Council Of The City Of Sydney	1
Dubbo Regional Council	1

23. Can you provide the number of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people charged with an offence other than section 11B of the Summary Offences Act 1988 after being searched with a hand-held scanner without a warrant in a designated area, broken down by LGA?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Please refer to the table below (figures provided for the period 12 December 2024 to 25 September 2025):

LGA	Unique Charges
Albury City Council	1
Blacktown City Council	3
Campbelltown City Council	2
Central Coast Council	2
City Of Parramatta Council	9
Clarence Valley Council	2
Coffs Harbour City Council	2
Council Of The City Of Sydney	11
Cumberland Council	1
Dubbo Regional Council	5
Liverpool City Council	1
Orange City Council	1
Queanbeyan-palerang Regional Council	1
Shoalhaven City Council	2
Sutherland Shire Council	2
The Council Of The Shire Of Hornsby	1
Unincorporated	1
Wagga Wagga City Council	1
Wollongong City Council	3

24. Can you provide a list of the offences, other than section 11B of the Summary Offences Act 1988, that individuals have been charged with after they were searched with a hand-held scanner without a warrant in a designated area?

(a) Can you please provide the number of times each offender was charged with that offence?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

Please refer to the table below (figures provided for the period 12 December 2024 to 25 September 2025):

Body of Law	Section	Law Part Title	Unique Offences
Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985	10(1)	Possess prohibited drug	119
Crimes Act 1900	93IB(1)	Custody of knife in public place - first offence-T1	94
Crimes Act 1900	527C(1)(a)	Goods in personal custody suspected being stolen (not m/v)	31
Crimes Act 1900	93IB(1)	Custody of knife in public place - subsequent offence-T1	27
Bail Act 2013	77(1)(e)	Detention application - arrest	18
Crimes Act 1900	60(1AA)	Hinder or resist police officer in the execution of duty	14
Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002	45N	Fail/refuse to comply with police officer in designated area	14

Crimes Act 1900	117	Shoplifting value <=\$2000-T2	13
Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985	11(1)	Possession of equipment for administering prohibited drugs	11
Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 1966	16(1)	Possess/attempt to, prescribed restricted substance	10
Weapons Prohibition Act 1998	7(1)	Possess or use a prohibited weapon without permit-T2	9
Crimes Act 1900	60(1)	Assault police officer in execution of duty w/o abh-T2	9
Crimes Act 1900	117	Shoplifting-T2	7
Crimes Act 1900	114(1)(b)	Possess housebreaking implements-T2	6
Bail Act 2013	77(1)(c)	Detention application notice after breach etc	5
Bail Act 2013	77(1)(c)	Variation application notice after breach etc	5
Passenger Transport (General) Regulation 2017	77A(1)	Travel or attempt travel without valid ticket - adult	5
Summary Offences Act 1988	4(1)	Behave in offensive manner in/near public place/school	4
Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007	14(1)	Contravene prohibition/restriction in AVO (Domestic)	4
Inclosed Lands Protection Act 1901	4(1)(b)	Enter inclosed land not presc premises w/o lawful excuse	3
Passenger Transport (General) Regulation 2017	77D(1)(b)	Enter/leave restricted area not process ticket - adult	2
Passenger Transport Act 1990	55(2)(b)	State incorrect name or address to an authorised officer	2
Summary Offences Act 1988	4A(1)	Use offensive language in/near public place/school	2
Crimes Act 1900	93C(1)	Affray-T1	2
Crimes Act 1900	193C(2)	Deal with property proceeds of crime < \$100000 & < \$5000-T2	2
Crimes Act 1900	60(1)	Intimidate police officer in execution of duty w/o abh-T2	2
Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985	25(1)	Supply prohibited drug >indictable & <commercial quantity-T1	2
Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985	25(1)	Supply prohibited drug >small & <=indictable quantity-T1	2
Explosives Act 2003	6(1)	Handle explosive/precursor without authorising licence	1
Firearms Act 1996	50AA(1)	Acquire firearm part without authority to do so-T2	1
Firearms Act 1996	74(2)	Acquire etc pistol part - subject to prohibition order-T2	1
Passenger Transport (General) Regulation 2017	50(a)	Behave offensive manner in/on public passenger vehicle etc	1
Passenger Transport (General) Regulation 2017	51(1)	Smoke in or on public passenger vehicle, train, public area	1
Passenger Transport (General) Regulation 2017	77A(1)	Travel or attempt to travel without valid ticket - minor	1
Crimes Act 1900	60(2)	Assault police officer in execution of duty cause abh-T1	1
Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985	23(1)(c)	Possess prohibited plant <=small quantity-T2	1
Crimes Act 1900	527C(1)(a)	Goods in personal custody suspected being stolen (m/v)	1
Crimes Act 1900	60(1)	Harass police officer in execution of duty w/o abh-T2	1

Crimes Act 1900	154A(1)(a)	Take & drive conveyance w/o consent of owner-T2	1
Crimes Act 1900	193B(3)	Recklessly deal with proceeds of crime <=\$5000-T2	1
Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007	14(1)	Contravene prohibition/restriction in AVO (Personal)	1
Crimes Act 1900	112(1)(a)	Break & Enter house etc steal value <=\$60,000-T1	1
Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999	253C(4)	Bring etc prohibited drug/plant into place of detention	1
Crimes (Currency) Act 1981	9(1)(a)	Possess counterfeit money (not excepted counterfeit coin)	1
Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007	13(5)	Attempt stalk/intimidate intend fear of harm (personal)-T2	1
Summary Offences Act 1988	6A	Enter vehicle or boat without consent of owner/occupier	1
Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002	199(1)	Refuse/fail to comply with direction under Part 14	1
Police Act 1990	203(1)	Not police officer/special constable wear etc police uniform	1
Road Transport Act 2013	54(1)(a)	Drive motor vehicle during disqualification period - 1st off	1
Road Transport Act 2013	68(1)	Use unregistered registrable Class A motor vehicle on road	1

*Note: Because this data is broken down by individual offence type, a count of unique offences is used. A single charge can be made up of multiple offences. This should not be compared to figures in other responses, as those utilise different measures.*

### Firearms Prohibition Orders (FPOs)

25. Of the total people currently subject to an FPO, what is their:

- (a) Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander status;
- (b) Age;
- (c) Police area command (or other geographical area identifier)?

### ANSWER

I am advised:

Please refer to the tables below (data current to 28 September 2025):

(a)

Ever Identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	Unique Parties subject to FPO
Yes	3,845
No	4,923
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,768</b>

(b)

Current Age	Unique Parties subject to FPO
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14	1
15	1
16	5
17	11
18	21
19	43
20	55
21	61
22	71
23	84
24	117
25	141
26	162
27	179
28	201
29	240
30	270
31	280
32	315
33	349
34	338
35	368
36	339
37	329
38	316
39	305
40	306
41	298
42	297
43	281
44	259
45	238
46	207
47	170
48	177
49	159
50	132
51	129
52	124
53	134
54	106
55	117
56	111
57	78

58	87
59	72
60	70
61	67
62	52
63	53
64	37
65	56
66	30
67	46
68	34
69	39
70	30
71	27
72	22
73	23
74	14
75	17
76	14
77	8
78	9
79	15
80	5
81	4
82	6
83	2
84	1
85	1
91	1
98	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,768</b>

*Note:*

- *Age is the current age of persons subject to a FPO*

(c)

Last Known Address - Police Area Command (PAC)/Police District (PD)	Unique Parties subject to FPO
Auburn PAC	225
Bankstown PAC	395
Barrier PD	46
Blacktown PAC	111
Blue Mountains PAC	36
Brisbane Water PD	157
Burwood PAC	111
Camden PAC	173

Campbelltown City PAC	226
Campsie PAC	135
Central North PD	77
Central West PD	106
Chifley PD	175
Coffs-Clarence PD	144
Cumberland PAC	303
Eastern Beaches PAC	143
Eastern Suburbs PAC	39
Fairfield City PAC	268
Hawkesbury PAC	91
Hunter Valley PD	220
Inner West PAC	71
Kings Cross PAC	26
Ku-ring-gai PAC	34
Lake Illawarra PD	286
Lake Macquarie PD	165
Leichhardt PAC	80
Liverpool City PAC	349
Manning-Great Lakes PD	72
Mid North Coast PD	178
Monaro PD	61
Mt Druitt PAC	220
Murray River PD	183
Murrumbidgee PD	129
Nepean PAC	237
New England PD	140
Newcastle City PD	169
North Shore PAC	29
Northern Beaches PAC	46
Orana Mid Western PD	230
Oxley PD	148
Parramatta	52
Port Stephens-Hunter PD	200
Richmond PD	68
Riverina PD	258
Riverstone PAC	141
Ryde PAC	89
Marine Area Command	1
South Coast PD	220
South Sydney PAC	148
St George PAC	149
Surry Hills PAC	13
Sutherland Shire PAC	92
Sydney City PAC	52

The Hills PAC	65
The Hume PD	104
Tuggerah Lakes PD	156
Tweed-Byron PD	87
Unknown LAC	695
Wollongong PD	144
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,768</b>

*Note:*

- 'Last Known Address - PAC/PD' is the responsible Police Area Command or Police District for the last known address recorded for persons subject to a FPO
- 'Unknown LAC' can apply to any address that is outside of NSW or the whereabouts of a person is unknown.

26. Of the people currently subject to an FPO, please advise:

- The number who were under the age of 18 years at the time the FPO was served (and, of that cohort, the number that identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander);
- The number who have been convicted of an offence under the Firearms Act (and, of that cohort, the number that identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander);
- The number who have been charged but not convicted of an offence under the Firearms Act (and, of that cohort, the number that identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander);
- The number who have never been charged with, nor convicted of, an offence under the Firearms Act (and, of that cohort, the number that identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander); and
- The number who have never been convicted of any offence under NSW law (and, of that cohort, the number that identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander)?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

Please refer to the tables below (data current to 28 September 2025):

(a)

Ever Identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	Unique Parties subject to FPO who were under 18 at time of service
No	56
Yes	72
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>

(b)

Ever Identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	Person Convicted of an Offence under <i>Firearms Act 1996</i>
No	2,150
Yes	1,840
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,990</b>

(c)

Ever Identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	Person Charged and not Convicted of an Offence under <i>Firearms Act 1996</i>
No	1,665
Yes	1,370
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,035</b>

(d)

Ever Identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	Person subject to FPO that have never been Charged or Convicted of an Offence under <i>Firearms Act 1996</i>
No	2,253
Yes	1,564
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,817</b>

(e)

Ever Identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	Person subject to FPO that have never been Charged or Convicted under any NSW law
No	214
Yes	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>224</b>

27. For FY2024/25, what was the number of searches conducted by NSW Police further to section 74A of the Firearms Act, by:

- (a) Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander status;
- (b) Age;
- (c) Police area command (or other geographical area identifier); and
- (d) The number resulting in the location of firearms, firearm parts or ammunition?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

Please refer to the tables below (data current to 28 September 2025):

(a)

Identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander in Incident	Number of FPO Searches conducted in FY 2024/25
No	5,843
Refused To Answer	37
Unable To Ask	820
Yes	857
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,557</b>

- 'Identified as Aboriginal in Incident' used to identify a person's Aboriginality. This variable was created in January 2022 and is generally used if the requested date range is after

January 2022. Please note this is a different variable to the one used in Q25 and 26 as that data precedes January 2022.

- Measure = count of unique involvements. This count is based upon each unique interaction a person has had with police. A person may have provided a different response upon every interaction.

(b)

Age of person subject to search	Number of FPO Searches conducted in FY 2024/25
Unknown	3
14	4
15	6
16	12
17	38
18	37
19	59
20	60
21	95
22	105
23	100
24	140
25	168
26	197
27	233
28	244
29	297
30	298
31	298
32	317
33	314
34	324
35	270
36	267
37	277
38	257
39	243
40	262
41	264
42	257
43	251
44	227
45	188
46	159
47	174
48	122
49	138

50	109
51	82
52	70
53	51
54	74
55	93
56	86
57	47
58	38
59	27
60	39
61	17
62	16
63	16
64	17
65	11
66	10
67	9
68	9
69	4
70	1
71	7
72	3
73	4
74	2
76	3
77	2
78	1
80	2
81	1
82	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,557</b>

Note:

- Age is the age of the person was at the time of the search incident
- 'Unknown' refers to instances where a person's date of birth was not recorded

(c)

Incident Responsible PAC/PD	Number of FPO Searches conducted in FY 2024/25
Auburn PAC	247
Bankstown PAC	378
Barrier PD	21
Blacktown PAC	162
Blue Mountains PAC	49
Brisbane Water PD	69

Burwood PAC	100
Camden PAC	122
Campbelltown City PAC	227
Campsie PAC	112
Central North PD	37
Central West PD	95
Chifley PD	190
Coffs-Clarence PD	94
Cumberland PAC	405
Eastern Beaches PAC	196
Eastern Suburbs PAC	65
Fairfield City PAC	204
Hawkesbury PAC	54
Hunter Valley PD	123
Inner West PAC	113
Kings Cross PAC	94
Ku-ring-gai PAC	48
Lake Illawarra PD	379
Lake Macquarie PD	56
Leichhardt PAC	108
Liverpool City PAC	285
Manning-Great Lakes PD	20
Mid North Coast PD	50
Monaro PD	68
Mt Druitt PAC	425
Murray River PD	143
Murrumbidgee PD	76
Nepean PAC	250
New England PD	34
Newcastle City PD	114
North Shore PAC	46
Northern Beaches PAC	45
Orana Mid-Western PD	158
Oxley PD	59
Parramatta PAC	250
Port Stephens-Hunter PD	122
Richmond PD	25
Riverina PD	197
Riverstone PAC	67
Ryde PAC	58
Marine Area Command	8
South Coast PD	115
South Sydney PAC	130
St George PAC	183
Surry Hills PAC	110

Sutherland Shire PAC	67
Sydney City PAC	254
The Hills PAC	63
The Hume PD	79
Tuggerah Lakes PD	70
Tweed-Byron PD	81
Wollongong PD	157
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,557</b>

(d)

<i>Involved Object Group</i>	<i>FPO Searches in FY2024/25 where a Firearm, Firearm Parts, or Ammunition found</i>
<i>Firearm</i>	63
<i>Firearm – Accessory/Attachment (Ammunition)</i>	49
<i>Firearm - Accessory/Attachment (Other)</i>	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>

28. Have the NSW Police Force begun conducting five-year and historical periodic reviews of FPOs?

- (a) If not, why?
- (b) If yes, how many FPOs have been revoked as a result of those reviews?
- (c) If yes, will those reviews be subject to any external review or oversight?
- (d) If yes, do individuals subject to an FPO have an opportunity to contest the outcome of these reviews?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

Yes.

- (a) N/A
- (b) Of the reviews completed as of 19 September 2025, a total of 215 FPOs have been revoked.
- (c) Yes, the Firearms Registry undertakes a 10% dip sample of all completed reviews monthly.
- (d) Under section 73(3) of the *Firearms Act 1996*, any person subject to an FPO may request a review at any time whereby a review will be undertaken, regardless of whether a previous review has been undertaken. Individuals are only notified in instances where a review of the FPO results in a revocation.

29. Are these five-year and historical periodic reviews of FPOs intended to be a substitute for the Ombudsman's recommendation that FPOs automatically expire after 5 years?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

The Firearms and Weapons Legislation Amendment (Criminal Use) Bill 2020 responded to the Ombudsman's recommendations (along with other measures). The Bill lapsed on prorogation on 27 February 2023.

Five-year and historical periodic reviews of FPOs enable the NSW Police Force to effect the policy intention of ensuring that the information pertaining to serving an order is based on current intelligence and risk. This will meet the intent of the recommendation that FPOs are based on relevant up-to-date intelligence.

## Bail

30. The Attorney General gave evidence at the last Budget Estimates hearing that the Chief Magistrate would be talking to the Police Commissioner on the rate of police bail refusals:

- (a) Are you aware of this discussion?
- (b) On what precise date did this discussion occur?
- (c) Was this discussion a formal meeting, with minutes and outcomes?
- (d) What was the Police Commissioner's response with regard to the rate of police bail refusals?
- (e) Was any commitment made that NSW Police would attempt to reduce the number of police bail refusals?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

Two meetings were held with the Chief Magistrate and the former Commissioner of Police on 14 August 2024 and 3 March 2025.

31. Do you plan to change bail refusal practices to address the rate of police bail refusals?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force has, and continues, to apply the statutory tests to be applied in a bail determination set out in the *Bail Act 2013*.

32. Has any change in bail refusal practices been made since the last estimates hearing?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

There have been no amendments to the statutory tests to be applied in a bail determination in the *Bail Act 2013*.

33. Can the Minister provide a copy of the new 'risk assessment' tool used by NSW Police to guide officers on how frequently to conduct bail compliance checks on certain people?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The new Bail Compliance Check Standard Operating Procedures are currently in draft.

34. Can the Minister provide a copy of the documents that instructs officers on how to:
- (a) use the tool?
  - (b) engage with a person who receives a high risk rating or priority assessment?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The new Bail Compliance Check Standard Operating Procedures are currently in draft.

**Operation Shelter**

35. Since 7 October 2023, how much has been spent on NSW Police's Operation Shelter?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

An accurate total cost is not available.

Community safety and the policing of protests are considered core policing activities, funded under the global NSW Police Force budget. Resources are allocated to each protest as required.

36. Of Operation Shelter costs, how much has been spent specifically on deployment to protests?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

There are limitations in the available reporting data that prevent the precise identification of costs associated with specific deployments to protests under Operation Shelter. Operation Shelter included a range of activities including high visibility policing deployments and protest-related deployments.

Community safety and the policing of protests are considered core policing activities, funded under the global NSW Police Force budget. Resources are allocated to each protest as required.

37. Of these deployments, how many were on pro-Palestine demonstrations?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Approximately 183 protests within the Central Metropolitan Region were related to pro-Palestine demonstrations.

38. Of these deployments, how many were on demonstrations organised by the Palestine Action Group?

### ANSWER

I am advised:

Approximately 116 protests within the Central Metropolitan Region were organised by the Palestine Action Group.

### Protests

39. How many notices of intention to hold a public assembly did the NSW police receive in:

- (a) 2022?
- (b) 2023?
- (c) 2024?
- (d) 2025?

### ANSWER

I am advised:

- (a) 1,531
- (b) 1,666
- (c) 1,823
- (d) 1,261 (to Sep 2025)

40. How many notices of intention to hold a public assembly were refused by the NSW police in:

- (a) 2022?
- (b) 2023?
- (c) 2024?
- (d) 2025?

### ANSWER

I am advised:

Under Part 4 of the *Summary Offences Act 1988* (NSW), the NSW Police Commissioner does not have the power to 'refuse' a Form 1 (Notice of Intention to Hold a Public Assembly). Instead, the legislation allows the Commissioner to object to a proposed public assembly. This is a key distinction: a refusal implies a unilateral denial, whereas an objection initiates a process that may lead to further discussion or, if unresolved, judicial consideration.

41. In the year 2023, how many charges were laid against individuals taking part in protest activity at:

- (a) The University of Sydney?
- (b) The University of Wollongong?

- (c) The University of NSW?
- (d) The University of Technology Sydney?
- (e) Macquarie University?
- (f) Western Sydney University?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

As there is no specific time/date/location provided in the above question, the NSW Police Force is unable to respond to this question.

42. In the year 2024, how many charges were laid against individuals taking part in protest activity at:
- (a) The University of Sydney?
  - (b) The University of Wollongong?
  - (c) The University of NSW?
  - (d) The University of Technology Sydney?
  - (e) Macquarie University?
  - (f) Western Sydney University?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

As there is no specific time/date/location provided in the above question, the NSW Police Force is unable to respond to this question with the information requested.

43. In the year 2025, how many charges were laid against individuals taking part in protest activity at:
- (a) The University of Sydney?
  - (b) The University of Wollongong?
  - (c) The University of NSW?
  - (d) The University of Technology Sydney?
  - (e) Macquarie University?
  - (f) Western Sydney University?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

As there is no specific time/date/location provided in the above question, the NSW Police Force is unable to respond to this question with the information requested.

44. Since 1 October 2023, how many NSW Police officers have been deployed at pro-Palestine protests in:
- (a) 2023?
  - (b) 2024?
  - (c) 2025?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

An accurate response is unable to be provided as records are held across multiple locations and police officers are deployed across a variety of units within the NSW Police Force.

45. Since 7 October 2023, what has been the total amount that NSW Police has spent in policing pro-Palestine protests?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

An accurate cost cannot be provided.

Community safety and the policing of protests are considered core policing activities, funded under the global NSW Police Force budget. Resources are allocated to each protest as required.

46. How many pro-Israel protests have the NSW Police applied for prohibition orders to prevent?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Nil.

47. How many pro-Palestine protests have the NSW Police applied for prohibition orders to prevent?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Two (2).

**Harbour Bridge 'March for Humanity' on 3 August 2025**

48. How was NSW Police's estimate of 90,000 attendees established?

- (a) Which experts were consulted during the development of this estimate?
- (b) Can you please outline the police's method for crowd size determination?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Exact attendee numbers for the Sydney Harbour Bridge procession on 3 August 2025 were difficult to gauge for a number of reasons including the vast numbers of persons present which stretched beyond the southern and northern ends of the Sydney Harbour Bridge. Inclement weather caused many persons to utilise umbrellas which further complicated estimated numbers.

- (a) The estimate of 90,000 persons was determined by advice from Public Order Commanders.
- (b) As advised above, the estimate of 90,000 was based on an estimate in difficult circumstances, however, 90,000 could be considered a conservative estimate. Additionally Geotech safety messaging indicated that between 88,000 to 94,000 were being contacted around 3pm.

49. What is the breakdown of the over \$1m spent policing this March?

### ANSWER

I am advised:

An accurate total cost is not available.

Community safety and the policing of protests are considered core policing activities, funded under the global NSW Police Force budget. Resources are allocated to each protest as required.

50. What specifically was the risk that the March posed that prevented it from continuing to its endpoint?

- (a) How was this risk assessed and by whom?

### ANSWER

I am advised:

The initial endpoint of the US Consulate at Miller Street, North Sydney was deemed an inappropriate and unsafe end point even when considering the 10,000 people expected as per the Form 1. This was clearly articulated before the Supreme Court. As a result, and when deemed an authorised assembly on Saturday 2 August 2025, an agreement was made with the organisers with Bradfield Park as being a safer end point for 10,000 people as per the Form 1. As the procession commenced on Sunday 3 August and numbers began to far exceed the Form 1 listing, this location posed a significant risk to public safety. As a result, the Police Commander in consultation with the Public Order Commander, considered alternate plans which initially involved keeping the bridge open and looping the procession around Walker Street, North Sydney and back south. This plan also became unachievable due to the large numbers which necessitated stopping the procession and incrementally turning it back south to more safely disperse into the Sydney CBD.

51. Are there any procedures or policies that address disbursement from gatherings or protests with over 100,000 people in attendance?

- (a) If so, what are they?
- (b) If not, why?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The NSW Government respects the right to peaceful protest — but public safety is of paramount concern.

The Government has a responsibility to keep public order and ensure community safety in NSW and will raise safety concerns around the location and nature of protests that may carry risks to safety or cause disruption.

52. Why are there not already comprehensive plans for managing large crowds across different major areas?  
(a) Will such plans be developed in the future?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer to question 51.

53. Can you please describe the exact justification for police's decision to prevent the March from ending at the US Consulate's office?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

As per the answer to Question 50, this location was not acceptable as an end point for 10,000 people, as per the submissions to the Supreme Court.

54. Did police engage with the NSW Department of Transport, or did you as Minister engage with the Minister for Transport, with regard to the closure of the Sydney Metro on that Sunday?  
(a) If so, what was the outcome of those discussions?  
(b) If so, on what dates did those discussions occur?  
(c) If not, why not?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

No.

55. To what extent were you involved in the decision to apply for a prohibition order on the planned Harbour Bridge march by NSW Police?

**ANSWER**

The NSW Police makes operational decisions about the safety of protests.

56. Did you sign off on, or have any input on, the decision to apply for a prohibition order in the courts?

**ANSWER**

The NSW Police makes operational decisions about the safety of protests. I do not sign off on applications to the Supreme Court.

57. At what stage did police work on a contingency plan for more protestors than the anticipated 50,000 protests at the March?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The Supreme Court delivered its decision mid-morning on Saturday 2 August 2025, authorising the Form 1 which listed 10,000 persons. NSW Police always plan for a variety of scenarios, and at this event, planning continued throughout the procession as numbers grew well beyond the expected number of participants.

58. What was the contingency plan that was developed to ensure the safe disbursement of peaceful protestors from North Sydney?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force completed a risk assessment to ensure public safety is managed to the highest possible standard. This assessment included critical information regarding the event location, and strategies for mitigating risks associated with crowd density and potential crowd crushing. Contingency measures will be dynamically adjusted in response to crowd behaviour and movement patterns, enabling police to effectively manage public safety and facilitate orderly dispersal.

59. At exactly what time was a determination made that the crowd would need to return over the Sydney Harbour bridge?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

1.09pm.

60. Why were police helicopters at the Harbour Bridge March equipped with inadequately loud PA systems?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Police used a variety of methods, including Police helicopters, social media, and text messaging services, to communicate with the public.

61. Why did Police not accept the offer from Josh Lees, Damian Ridgewell and Amal Nasser, during a conversation with Assistant Commissioner Adam Johnson, Inspector Alicia Murphy and Chief Inspector Sam Fordy at Sydney Police Centre, Surry Hills, to delay the march by 1 or 2 weeks, with a commitment that Police would facilitate a future march?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The organisers submitted a Form 1 for 3 August, 2025. At no point did they withdraw that Form 1 and/or submit an updated Form 1. Once a process is underway to challenge that Form 1, it is based purely on that Form 1 and that had to be explored prior to any other arrangements being considered.

62. Why did Police only express interest in the form 1 for the 3<sup>rd</sup> of August, rather than working toward another date, if it was their view the March would create a risk to public safety?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer to question 61.

63. Why did Police arrive at that meeting with any maps or plans for the March to take ahead?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The NSWPF worked closely with event organisers to ensure correct processes were followed to maintain public safety.

64. Do you concede this meeting was not a genuine attempt at collaboration, and rather a box-ticking exercise before police unsuccessfully took Palestine Action Group to Court?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

No.

65. What instructions did you give as Minister to ensure this outcome led toward the best outcome for public safety?

(a) Specifically, did you have any conversations with Assistant Commissioner Adam Johnson, Inspector Alicia Murphy and/or Chief Inspector Sam Fordy?

(i) If so, when?

- (ii) If so, what was the nature of those discussions?
- (iii) If not, why not?

**ANSWER**

Operational policing is a matter for the NSW Police.

66. Exactly what reasons were provided to Josh Lees in the letter sent on 29 July 2023 that the public assembly should be opposed?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Public safety concerns.

67. On what basis did police refuse Palestine Action Group's offer to move the starting location of the march from Land Park to Bradfield Park?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Public safety concerns.

68. On what basis did police refuse Palestine Action Group's offer to leave the Eastern Lanes of the Sydney Harbour Bridge free for emergency vehicles and buses?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Public safety concerns.

**Police Costs**

69. In the 2022-23 financial year, how much did the NSW spend on the purchase of police weapons, broken down by:
- (a) Firearms?
  - (b) Ammunition?
  - (c) Rubber bullets?
  - (d) Tasers?
  - (e) Batons?
  - (f) OC Spray?
  - (g) Tear gas?
  - (h) Handcuffs?
  - (i) Knives?
  - (j) Long range acoustic devices?
  - (k) Water cannons?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

- (a) \$671,506
- (b) \$2,449,191
- (c) Nil purchased
- (d) \$1,656,800
- (e) \$131,009
- (f) \$83,645
- (g) \$23,737
- (h) \$263,890
- (i) Nil purchased
- (j) Nil purchased
- (k) Nil purchased.

70. In the 2023-24 financial year, how much did the NSW spend on the purchase of police weapons, broken down by:

- (a) Firearms?
- (b) Ammunition?
- (c) Rubber bullets?
- (d) Tasers?
- (e) Batons?
- (f) OC Spray?
- (g) Tear gas?
- (h) Handcuffs?
- (i) Knives?
- (j) Long range acoustic devices?
- (k) Water cannons?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

- (a) \$312,113
- (b) \$2,234,473
- (c) Nil purchased
- (d) Nil purchased
- (e) \$56,214
- (f) \$147,809
- (g) \$2,505
- (h) \$54,960
- (i) Nil purchased
- (j) Nil purchased
- (k) Nil purchased.

71. In the 2024-25 financial year, how much did the NSW spend on the purchase of police weapons, broken down by:

- (a) Firearms?
- (b) Ammunition?
- (c) Rubber bullets?
- (d) Tasers?
- (e) Batons?
- (f) OC Spray?

- (g) Tear gas?
- (h) Handcuffs?
- (i) Knives?
- (j) Long range acoustic devices?
- (k) Water cannons?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

- (a) \$326,173
- (b) \$4,900,390
- (c) Nil purchased
- (d) \$191,881
- (e) Nil purchased
- (f) \$104,559
- (g) \$67,149
- (h) \$90,684
- (i) Nil purchased
- (j) Nil purchased
- (k) Nil purchased.

72. In the 2022-23 financial year, how much did the NSW spend on:

- (a) Training for sniffer dogs?
- (b) Training for police horses?
- (c) Upkeep for sniffer dogs?
- (d) Upkeep for police horses?
- (e) Adoption of sniffer dogs?
- (f) Adoption of police horses?
- (g) Accommodation for sniffer dogs?
- (h) Accommodation for police horses?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

An accurate total cost is not available.

73. In the 2023-24 financial year, how much did the NSW spend on:

- (a) Training for sniffer dogs?
- (b) Training for police horses?
- (c) Upkeep for sniffer dogs?
- (d) Upkeep for police horses?
- (e) Adoption of sniffer dogs?
- (f) Adoption of police horses?
- (g) Accommodation for sniffer dogs?
- (h) Accommodation for police horses?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

An accurate total cost is not available.

74. In the 2024-25 financial year, how much did the NSW spend on:

- (a) Training for sniffer dogs?
- (b) Training for police horses?
- (c) Upkeep for sniffer dogs?
- (d) Upkeep for police horses?
- (e) Adoption of sniffer dogs?
- (f) Adoption of police horses?
- (g) Accommodation for sniffer dogs?
- (h) Accommodation for police horses?

#### ANSWER

I am advised:

An accurate total cost is not available.

75. What specific support mechanisms, mental health services, and debriefing protocols are provided to police officers who regularly attend traumatic mental health incidents, to mitigate the impact on their own mental health and ensure they are consistently equipped to respond empathetically and professionally?

#### ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force (NSWPF) is ensuring that frontline police have the support and resources needed to maintain their psychological health. The initiatives delivered as part of the PULSE program have created new support services and strengthened existing support services so that every NSWPF employee has better access to mental health services. These services include:

- Mental Health Clinicians: embedded within commands statewide, providing current police officers with short term, solution focused intervention and referral.
- Early Access Treatment Initiative (EATI): covers the out-of-pocket cost for current employees on a Mental Health Treatment Plan, between the Medicare rebate (and any other insurance) and the professional fee paid to the treatment provider.
- eWellcheck: a voluntary, self-report survey tool, focusing on improving mental health as a pro-active and preventative strategy leading to early and effective mental health education and support.
- Mental health education: dedicated enhancement of mental health literacy in the organisation. Education is focused at all levels of the organisation to support early identification of signs and symptoms of psychological distress, early intervention and access to appropriate supports for current employees.
- Treatment & Recovery Unit: delivers two in-house treatment programs to current NSWPF employees with a work related physical or psychological injury. The multi-disciplinary team of clinicians understand the physical and psychological demands of policing and tailor individualised treatment programs to meet recovery goals and facilitate a safe and sustainable recover at work or return to work.

- Career Transition Unit - this team is focused on supporting injured workers who are permanently unable to return to their pre-injury role or an alternate suitable role within the organisation. Career Transition Officers are able to provide resources to support injured workers with a dignified exit and transitioning to life after the NSWPF.

In addition to PULSE, the NSWPF offers the following services to support its employees with their mental wellbeing:

- Employee Assistance Program: external provider with skilled clinicians across the state, offering all NSWPF employees and their immediate family members, free short-term coaching and counselling for various personal and work-related issues.
- Incident Support: psychological first aid available 24/7 to all current employees for any deemed critical or other potentially traumatic events that may cause undue distress.
- NSWPF Chaplaincy - Chaplains offer pastoral and spiritual support and guidance to NSWPF employees and their immediate families during challenging times, significant incidents, and in times of personal need.
- Family Support: assistance for families of current employees, including information, guidance and the coordination of support services.
- Peer Support Officers: specifically trained to offer empathetic support and guiding current employees to appropriate support services as needed.
- WellCheck: a psychological monitoring service provided by police psychologists for current employees working in high-risk duty types.
- Recover at Work Unit: aims to provide a workplace rehabilitation framework for all current members of the NSWPF following a work or non-work-related injury or illness, to assist workers' return to work and enable them to return to their substantive position/workplace in a safe, timely and sustainable manner.
- Workers Compensation - current officers with a compensable physical or psychological injury receive financial, health and medical support from the NSWPF's workers compensation claims service provider, EML.

76. Is there a rationale behind rostering NSW Police officers on 12 hour shifts given that research indicates that this leads to an increase in burnout, job dissatisfaction and potential errors?

(a) Are any policies in place to prevent these symptoms from occurring?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

The Flexible Rostering Guidelines (FRG) were introduced for Police in 1995 as part of an award arrangement. The FRG provides a framework for rostering shift lengths ranging from 6 to 12 hours or a combination thereof.

The 12-hour shift pattern is generally worked by general duties officers in Police Area Commands/Districts. Detectives typically work 10-hour shifts, Prosecutors work 8- or 9-hour shifts and other specialist units work a combination of shift patterns.

Historically the workforce has been resistant to shorter shift lengths as police would be required to increase the number of days worked over a roster cycle. Further, the FRG is closely linked with First Response Policy Agreements (FRPAs) which provide for minimum staffing arrangements at 24-hour police stations. Any changes to the FRG/FRPA would require consultation with staff and the Police Association of NSW.

- (a) The NSW Police Force (NSWPF) Work Readiness Guidelines outline the organisation's Work Health and Safety legislative requirements, including fatigue management.

The NSWPF is responsible for identifying, assessing, controlling, monitoring and reviewing the risks of fatigue and is committed to eliminating risks to health and safety arising from fatigue associated with its operations. In addition to regular fatigue management, the NSWPF also adheres to external regulated fatigue management requirements for aviation, maritime and heavy vehicles.

The Guidelines provide extensive information on fatigue risks, providing a risk management framework to identify and assess risk and hazards and appropriate control measures (including a work readiness management plan).

Fatigue management is also monitored through the Safety Reporting System as an injury notification, near miss or hazard report. Compliance checks are also recorded within the Command Management Framework (CMF) system.

Individuals/workers have access to a self-assessment and self-management tool that can be used to determine if they are ready for work. In addition, Commanders/Managers also have access to an assessment tool, a work ready strategy tool, a work readiness checklist and a work readiness management plan. These tools assist individuals and supervisors to identify and mitigate risks associated with fatigue.

77. In Budget Estimates on 30 August 2024, David Hudson gave evidence that the MHIT program still exists, but we now know it has been greatly reduced. Should that not have been disclosed?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force (NSWPF) Mental Health Command has now been established to provide strategic high-level support and guidance around training, deployment and actions relating to NSWPF interventions with people with mental health issues in the community. The work undertaken by the Mental Health Intervention Team formed part of the newly established command.

78. Which specific aspects were cut out of the 4-day Mental Health Intervention Team (MHIT) course to create the 2-day course?  
(a) Can you please provide a list and include rationale for each?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Government acknowledges the challenges faced by members of the community living with mental illness and it will continue to support training for police that provides them with the skill set to manage situations involving a mental health emergency.

In November 2020, the NSW Police Force commenced the two-day course, the Mental Health Enhanced Policing Practice. The new model was developed with clinical partners in NSW Health and encompasses a number of coronial recommendations with an emphasis on public safety and protecting the vulnerable in our community.

79. How many officers now take the 2-day consolidated MHIT course?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The two-day MHIT consolidated package was delivered between 2019 and 2021.

80. Has it had any measurable impact on the rate at which police exercise force on people experiencing mental health crises?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

As the two-day MHIT course has not been delivered since 2021, it is not possible to provide an accurate answer to the question.

81. Has it had any measurable impact on the rate at which police escalate mental health incidents?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

As the two-day MHIT course has not been delivered since 2021, it is not possible to provide an accurate answer to the question.

82. How many hours is the annual mental health training officers now must undertake?

- (a) Can you provide a copy of its content?
- (b) What percentage of police staff are completing this training, especially front-line staff?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Mental health training within the NSW Police Force (NSWPF) is delivered in accordance with the Co-Delivery Mental Health Training Framework. Commencing at recruitment and continuing throughout their career, NSWPF officers undertake various training programs and mandatory continuing policing education. Multiple facets of this training are translatable to vulnerable people in the community, including people with mental health-related issues. The NSWPF Mental Health Training Framework ensures all officers receive annual mental health training.

Additionally, all NSW police officers receive annual mental health training on a range of de-escalation strategies and mental health awareness. Training is mandatory for all sworn operational police.

NSWPF officers have been provided with the following training:

- Associate degree of Policing Practice (ADPP) students undertake foundational mental health skills and practical scenarios undertaken at the academy prior to

attestation (Mandatory) – including the additional ‘Communicate to connect’ face to face training package.

- Mental Health – STOPAR (2021-22) – Mandatory online for all sworn police.
- Mental Health – Signs, symptoms, and de-escalation (2023-2024) – Mandatory online for all sworn police.
- Mental Health – Communicate to Connect (2024-25) – Mandatory face to face for all sworn police (includes scenario-based training as part of weapons and defensive tactics training role).
- Online Commissioner’s Training Directive Firearms Risk Assessment, including mental health component.
- Six Minute Intensive Training (SMIT) - Mental Health- Section 22 (optional).
- Six Minute Intensive Training (SMIT) - Section 22 Detainment for Assessment (optional).
- Youth Fundamentals, including component of mental health (optional).
- The NSWPF Negotiation Unit delivers the Police Negotiation Program and PAC/PD presentations regarding communication, de-escalation, and suicide intervention.
- Mental Health – Assessment of Section 22 (Mental Health Act) – (Commissioners Training Directive - mandatory online training for all sworn police in development for 2025-26)

83. Has any process been developed to ensure that officers who have completed the MHIT program are the officers attending mental health incidents whenever possible?

#### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

NSWPF attend more than 70,000 mental health incidents per year. The NSW Police Force (NSWPF) Mental Health Training Framework ensures all officers receive annual mandatory mental health training as outlined in the answer to question 82.

84. Have you considered whether NSW Police officers could attend welfare checks in plain clothes?

- (a) If so, what was the outcome of that consideration?
- (b) If not, why not?

#### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

Mental health incidents in the community are attended by operational first response police. Police attend more than 70,000 mental health emergency incidents per year.

The NSW Police Force, NSW Health and NSW Ambulance are continuing work to inform the future direction of responses to mental health emergencies to ensure that people experiencing mental distress in the community receive a compassionate health-led response, where it is safe to do so.

#### **Funding from things seized by section 45C of LEPR**

85. In accordance with part (3) of section 45C of the Law Enforcement (Powers and

Responsibilities) Act 2002, how many things seized and disposed of were sold in:

- (a) 2016?
- (b) 2017?
- (c) 2018?
- (d) 2019?
- (e) 2020?
- (f) 2021?
- (g) 2022?
- (h) 2023?
- (i) 2024?
- (j) 2025?

### ANSWER

I am advised:

Data on the number of things seized and disposed of that were sold between 2016 and 2025 is unable to be provided within the required timeframe. A significant amount of manual review is required to obtain this data.

### Strip Searches

86. Given the Redfern Legal Centre and Harm Reduction Australia's report showing that, of 82,741 NSW Police strip searches over ten years, only 6.43% led to possession convictions and just 1.43% to supply convictions, do you agree that:
- (a) over 99% of strip searches did not result in a supply conviction?

### ANSWER

I am advised:

NSW Police Force (NSWPF) data indicates that since 2022-23 the NSWPF undertakes less than 2,500 strip searches each year. Strip searches have been steadily declining since 2018-19, and currently around 80% are undertaken in custody (not in the field). Strip searches are not used solely for detection of drugs and can also be used to detect other evidence of serious offences and/or dangerous and illegal items such as weapons. NSWPF data indicates that since 2022-23, around half of strip searches have resulted in a finding of weapons or drugs..

87. Do you believe the statistics found in the report named above throw into question the efficacy of strip searches?

### ANSWER

I am advised:

No. Strip searches are an important investigative tool for obtaining evidence of serious offences, and a safety tool for detecting dangerous items such as weapons and other illegal items. Not all strip searches are for the purpose of detecting drugs.

88. Do you believe that the practice of strip searches should be banned against children and young people? If not, could you explain your rationale behind this?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

No. There are legislative safeguard requirements that police must comply with when conducting strip searches. The safeguards are about preserving the person's privacy and dignity and ensuring that the interests of young people are protected. Where possible in the circumstances, additional safeguards exist to ensure that when a young person is searched, it must occur in the presence of the young person's parent or guardian.

The NSW Police Force (NSWPF) has made a number of changes to policies around searches and strip searches. There is extensive oversight of strip searches, including by the NSWPF Professional Standards Command, the Law Enforcement Conduct Commission, the NSW Coroner and NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal.

**Prevention Disruption Response Program**

89. During Budget Estimates in August 2024, I asked how the PDR would avoid disproportionate policing of First Nations young people and the response involved references to 'community involvement and community buy in' and it being a 'collaborative' process:

- (a) Can you please elaborate on what that means?
- (b) In what ways is the community involved in the PDR targeting process?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

- (a) PDR is a process that all Police Area Commands and Police Districts complete monthly to review crime and develop strategies to address identified issues. Where a crime issue relates to First Nations people, commands are to refer to the Aboriginal Strategic Direction when considering suitable strategies. Through the Aboriginal Strategic Direction, creating and maintaining community programs aims to prevent and divert First Nations young people from the criminal justice system. Building and strengthening relationships with the community can be a strategy to prevent, disrupt and respond to crime.
- (b) PDR is not a targeting process. PDR discusses strategies and actions to prevent, disrupt and respond to crime in the community. Commands have discretion to be involved with community programs and events as relevant to the crime issues identified in the PDR process.

90. What is the status of the compliance audit the State Intelligence Command was due to undertake six months after the implementation of the PDR and the 12-month review by NSW Police of the PDR, given the PDR has now been in place for more than a year?

- (a) Will the outcomes of the audit and review be made public or shared with the LECC, in order to enable it to oversee the PDR?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The six-month compliance audit of PDR was completed in January 2025 and reported to the Commissioner's Executive Team in February 2025. The 12-month review commenced in July 2025 and is still ongoing. The timeframe for completion is end of October 2025.

PDR is not a replacement for STMP III, rather an update of existing police processes. The PDR process provides commands with a formal framework for assessing the operational crime environment and developing strategies to address identified crime issues.

- (a) Outcomes of the 12-month review will be shared with the LECC after the review has been finalised and presented to the Commissioner's Executive Team.

### **Deaths in Custody**

91. Do you support the Operation Eachem's LECC Report recommending that section 201 Police Act 1990 be amended to change the time frame for commencing proceedings under section 201 to at least 12 months?

- (a) If so, when will the Government meet this recommendation?
- (b) If not, on what basis do you contest this recommendation?

### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

This recommendation is currently under consideration.

### **Belmore Protest involving violent assault of Hannah Thomas**

92. What was the Police's exact justification for citing emergency riot powers in the arrest of Hannah Thomas and four others on 27 June 2025?

### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

Please refer to the evidence provided on page 54-55 of the transcript.

93. What was the Police's exact justification for strip searching protesters?

### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

As this matter remains before the court, it would not be appropriate to comment.

94. On what basis do the NSW Police argue that the move-on directions in this protest were lawful?

### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

As this matter remains before the court, it would not be appropriate to comment.

95. Why did police reference Places of Worship in the fact sheet relating to these arrests?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

As this matter remains before the court, it would not be appropriate to comment.

96. Will you consider a Ministerial directive to the NSW Police, instructing them that move on orders cannot be issued at protests that occur near a place of worship but are not related to the place of worship itself?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

This matter was subject to a judgment released on 16 October 2025.

97. What evidence do you have that police are supportive of their own powers to move on peaceful protestors who are not committing a crime?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

NSWPF are consulted on Government bills through the Cabinet process, as per usual procedure.

98. Do you accept that protests are not simply “unauthorised” if a Form 1 is not submitted?  
(a) Why are police using “unauthorised protest” to justify hostility

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

For a public assembly to be authorised, section 23 of the *Summary Offences Act 1988* stipulates that written notice addressed to the Commissioner of Police must be submitted beforehand. The documentation must provide the details of the protest or event, along with the expected number of participants. This is known as a Form 1 - Notice of Intention to Hold a Public Assembly. This is the document that needs to be provided to police (Form 1 can be found on the NSWPF website).

The notice should be submitted at least seven days before a scheduled assembly, and if no opposition is voiced by the Commissioner, then it is authorised.

If at least 7 days' notice is given and the Commissioner opposes the public assembly, the Commissioner will apply to the Court to prohibit the public assembly. The Court then decides to either authorise or prohibit the public assembly.

If less than 7 days' notice is given and the Commissioner opposes the public assembly, the protest organisers must apply to the Court to authorise the public assembly.

In short, an authorised public assembly is:

- where a Form 1 is not opposed by the Commissioner; or
- the public assembly is authorised by a Court.

If these procedures are followed correctly, then section 24 of the *Summary Offences Act 1988* provides that participants in an authorised public assembly who abide by the terms of

the Form 1, cannot be found guilty of the offence relating to participating in an unlawful assembly or the obstruction of any person, vehicle or vessel in a public place.

The NSWPF encourages cooperation with protesters in planning a public assembly to ensure the safety of protesters and the community.

99. Why did Assistant Commissioner McFadden say he had reviewed body-worn footage and found no evidence of misconduct, when body camera footage specifically showed Hannah Thomas being punched in the face?

- (a) Have you or the Acting Commissioner had any conversations with Brett McFadden with regard to this matter?
  - i. If so, when?
  - ii. If so, what were the outcomes of those discussions?
  - iii. If not, why not?

#### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

As this incident is before the court, it would be inappropriate to provide any comment at this time.

100. Will you stand Assistant Commissioner McFadden down while an investigation takes place?

#### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

No. Staffing arrangements are a matter for the Commissioner of Police.

101. Has the officer who punched Ms Thomas been stood down?

- (a) Has any disciplinary action been taken against this officer?
  - i. If so, when?
  - ii. If so, of what nature?
  - iii. If not, why not?
- (b) Is it your view that police who unlawfully punch women in the face should face no consequences for their actions?

#### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

On 23 September 2025, a NSW Police Force officer who was involved in the dispersing and arrest of persons attending the public assembly that occurred at SEC Plating in Belmore, was issued a Court Attendance Notice for assault occasioning actual bodily harm. As this matter is currently before the court, it would be inappropriate to provide further comment at this time.

102. How many times did police approach Ms Thomas for a statement after this matter?

- (a) Were any intermediaries used during this process?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

As this matter is currently before the court, it would be inappropriate to provide further comment at this time.

103. What advice did police provide the Premier before June 30 2023, when he claimed that Ms Thomas was refusing to provide statements from the hospital?
- (a) Did police inform the Premier that body-worn footage showed Ms Thomas being punched in the face by a police officer before or on June 30 2025?
  - (b) Did the Premier or anyone from his department view body-worn footage before he made statements about it to the media on June 30 2025?

**ANSWER**

This question should be directed to the Premier.

**Cultural Fishing**

104. How many First Nations people have been charged with an offence while engaging in cultural fishing in:
- (a) 2020?
  - (b) 2021?
  - (c) 2022?
  - (d) 2023?
  - (e) 2024?
  - (f) 2025?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Questions regarding Aboriginal cultural fishing fall within the portfolio responsibilities of the Minister for Agriculture, Minister for Regional NSW, and Minister for Western NSW.

105. How many First Nations people have been found guilty of an offence while engaging in cultural fishing in:
- (a) 2020?
  - (b) 2021?
  - (c) 2022?
  - (d) 2023?
  - (e) 2024?
  - (f) 2025?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer to question 104.

106. How many First Nations people have been sentenced to jail for an offence while

engaging in cultural fishing in:

- (a) 2020?
- (b) 2021?
- (c) 2022?
- (d) 2023?
- (e) 2024?
- (f) 2025?

#### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer to question 104.

107. How many First Nations people have been fined after engaging in cultural fishing in:

- (a) 2020?
- (b) 2021?
- (c) 2022?
- (d) 2023?
- (e) 2024?
- (f) 2025?

#### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer to question 104.

#### **Nazi-backed Marches on 31 May 2025**

108. What specific intelligence did the NSW Police have that the 31st of August “March for Australia” marches had been organized by Neo-Nazis?

#### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force does not disclose intelligence held. Disclosure of intelligence can compromise future operations.

109. Is it the view of the NSW Police that Nazi-backed marches represent a serious risk to public safety?

- (a) If not, why not?
- (b) If so, what steps did the police take to prevent Nazis from taking part in this March?

#### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force assesses risk based on the information contained in the Notice of Intention to Hold a Public Assembly, and from other sources. The assessed risk to public safety will be a consideration in the police response.

110. Did the NSW Police fail to keep the community safe, given two Palestinian men were the victims of a hate crime after this event?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

On 31 August 2025, NSW Police coordinated three separate rallies in the city, as well as the Sydney Marathon. Close to 20,000 people were assessed to be involved in the rallies, which were conducted with no major issues identified.

The incident on the train remains an active investigation.

111. What advice was given to the Premier with regard to this event?

(a) Did police advise the Premier that Nazis were involved in this event before it occurred?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

This question should be directed to the Premier.

112. Given Nazis have staged hateful attacks on sacred sites like Camp Sovereignty in Victoria, do you hold concerns as Minister similar attacks may occur on First Nations sacred sites in New South Wales?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

As Minister for Police and Counter-terrorism, I am concerned by the increase in all forms of violent extremism.

**Police Assault on First Nations Woman in Bungendore**

113. Have you reviewed video footage displaying that on 22 July 2025 an Aboriginal Woman, Jaleenah Collins, was forcefully shoved to the ground outside of a school on Ngarigo land?

- (a) What specific steps have you taken to investigate that incident?
- (b) Has the officer concerned been disciplined in any way?
- (c) Will you commit to standing that officer down?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

As operational complaint matters involving the conduct of officers such as this, are the responsibility of the NSW Police Force (NSWPF), the Commissioner of Police, and the LECC, it would be inappropriate for me to make any further comment while a review takes place.

## Crime Prevention

114. Can you please provide a list of Police Districts that include Youth Action Meetings?  
 (a) Will you commit to ensuring all Police Districts include Youth Action Meetings by the end of the Government's term?

### ANSWER

I am advised:

The following Police Districts (PD) include Youth Action Meetings:

- South Coast PD (Nowra and Narooma)
- Riverina PD (Wagga Wagga)
- Central North PD (Bourke and Walgett)
- New England PD (Moree)
- Coffs-Clarence PD (Coffs Harbour and Grafton)
- Richmond PD (Lismore)
- Lake Illawarra PD and Wollongong PD (Lake Illawarra and Wollongong)
- Central West PD (Orange)
- Orana Mid-Western PD (Dubbo)
- Oxley PD (Tamworth)
- Mid North Coast PD (Kempsey)
- Newcastle City PD (Newcastle)
- Port Stephens-Hunter PD (Raymond Terrace)
- Tuggerah Lakes PD and Brisbane Water PD (Wyong and Gosford)
- Lake Macquarie PD (Belmont)
- Hunter Valley PD (Cessnock)

(a) further funding for program or policy measurers are considered through Budget processes.

115. Can you please detail which of the 5 Closing the Gap priority locations have been determined as eligible for the expansion of the Safe Aboriginal Youth Patrol Programs?  
 (a) Exactly what community consultation occurred, and when?  
 (b) Did consultation include conversations with Aboriginal Young People?  
     i. If so, what were the conclusions drawn from that consultation process?  
     ii. If not, why not?

### ANSWER

I am advised:

The Safe Aboriginal Youth Program is administered by Youth Justice NSW. Please refer this question to the Minister for Youth Justice.

116. How many Aboriginal people in each NSW LGA have been assisted through the Safe Aboriginal Youth Patrol Program in:  
 (a) 2010?

- (b) 2011?
- (c) 2012?
- (d) 2013?
- (e) 2014?
- (f) 2015?
- (g) 2016?
- (h) 2017?
- (i) 2018?
- (j) 2019?
- (k) 2020?
- (l) 2021?
- (m) 2022?
- (n) 2023?
- (o) 2024?
- (p) 2025 to date?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer to question 115.

<b>Questions from Ms Abigail Boyd MLC</b>
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## Data regarding police perpetrators of domestic, family and sexual violence

117. Can you please provide the latest available data for the following:
- (a) How many currently serving police officers have been, at any time, charged with crimes relating to domestic and family violence, broken down by specific crime, the penalty received, and each offender's rank at date of charge?
    - i. How many are still in the workplace?
    - ii. How many have been suspended?
    - iii. How many are not in the workplace due to a leave situation, and what is the nature of the leave situation (sick, recreational, with pay, without pay)?
  - (b) How many currently serving police officers have, at any time, been found guilty but not convicted of crimes relating to domestic and family violence, broken down by specific crime, the penalty received, and each offender's rank at date of charge?
    - i. How many are still in the workplace?
    - ii. How many have been suspended?
    - iii. How many are not in the workplace due to a leave situation, and what is the nature of the leave situation (sick, recreational, with pay, without pay)?
  - (c) How many currently serving police officers have been, at any time, charged with crimes relating to sexual violence, broken down by specific crime, the penalty received, and each offender's rank at date of charge?
    - i. How many are still in the workplace?
    - ii. How many have been suspended?
    - iii. How many are not in the workplace due to a leave situation, and what is the nature of the leave situation (sick, recreational, with pay, without pay)?
  - (d) How many currently serving police officers have, at any time, been found guilty but not convicted of crimes relating to sexual violence, broken down by specific crime, the penalty received, and each offender's rank at date of charge?
    - i. How many are still in the workplace?
    - ii. How many have been suspended?

- iii. How many are not in the workplace due to a leave situation, and what is the nature of the leave situation (sick, recreational, with pay, without pay)?
- (e) How many currently serving police officers have been, at any time, charged with crimes relating to other types of violence, broken down by specific crime, the penalty received, and each offender's rank at date of charge?
  - i. How many are still in the workplace?
  - ii. How many have been suspended?
  - iii. How many are not in the workplace due to a leave situation, and what is the nature of the leave situation (sick, recreational, with pay, without pay)?
- (f) How many currently serving police officers have, at any time, been found guilty but not convicted of crimes relating to other types of violence, broken down by specific crime, the penalty received, and each offender's rank at date of charge?
  - i. How many are still in the workplace?
  - ii. How many have been suspended?
  - iii. How many are not in the workplace due to a leave situation, and what is the nature of the leave situation (sick, recreational, with pay, without pay)?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

- (a) Fifty-five currently serving NSW Police Force (NSWPF) officers have been charged with a domestic and family violence offence (as at 2 October 2025). The table below provides each officer's rank at the time of charge, specific crime type, and penalty received:

Rank	Officer - Charge - Penalty	No. Officers
<b>Constable</b>		<b>12</b>
	<b>Officer1</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	Stalk/intimidate intend fear physical etc harm (domestic)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer2</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	Stalk/intimidate intend fear physical etc harm (domestic)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer3</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	Destroy or damage property <=\$2000 (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	Threaten to distribute intimate image w/o consent (DV) -T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer4</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer5</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	

Rank	Officer - Charge - Penalty	No. Officers
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	Contravene prohibition/restriction in AVO (Domestic)	
	Conditional Release order W/O Conviction - 12 months to continue mental health treatment	
	<b>Officer6</b>	<b>1</b>
	Stalk/intimidate intend fear physical etc harm (domestic)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer7</b>	<b>1</b>
	Contravene prohibition/restriction in AVO (Domestic)	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer8</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer9</b>	<b>1</b>
	Recklessly cause grievous bodily harm (DV)-T1	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer10</b>	<b>1</b>
	Stalk/intimidate intend fear physical etc harm (domestic)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	Twelve (12) months S9 Bond with conditions	
	<b>Officer11</b>	<b>1</b>
	Contravene prohibition/restriction in AVO (Domestic)	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer12</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
<b>Inspector</b>		<b>1</b>
	<b>Officer13</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
<b>Pro Constable</b>		<b>1</b>
	<b>Officer14</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
<b>S/Sergeant</b>		<b>1</b>
	<b>Officer15</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	Destroy or damage property (DV)	

Rank	Officer - Charge - Penalty	No. Officers
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	Intentionally choke etc person without consent (DV)-T1	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	Sexual intercourse without consent (DV)-SI	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	Sexually touch another person without consent (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	Stalk/intimidate intend fear physical etc harm (domestic)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
<b>Sen Constable</b>		<b>34</b>
	<b>Officer16</b>	<b>1</b>
	Contravene prohibition/restriction in AVO (Domestic)	
	Results Awaited	
	<b>Officer17</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Results Awaited	
	Stalk/intimidate intend fear physical etc harm (domestic)-T2	
	Results Awaited	
	<b>Officer18</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Adjournment	
	Stalk/intimidate intend fear physical etc harm (domestic)-T2	
	Adjournment	
	<b>Officer19</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Adjournment	
	Stalk/intimidate intend fear physical etc harm (domestic)-T2	
	Adjournment	
	<b>Officer20</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Adjournment	
	<b>Officer21</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	Stalk/intimidate intend fear physical etc harm (domestic)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer22</b>	<b>1</b>
	Contravene prohibition/restriction in AVO (Domestic)	
	Adjournment	
	<b>Officer23</b>	<b>1</b>
	Stalk/intimidate intend fear physical etc harm (domestic)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer24</b>	<b>1</b>

Rank	Officer - Charge - Penalty	No. Officers
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer25</b>	<b>1</b>
	Destroy or damage property >\$ 2000 & <=\$ 5000 (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	Stalk/intimidate intend fear physical etc harm (domestic)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer26</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm (DV)-T2	
	Adjournment	
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Adjournment	
	Stalk/intimidate intend fear physical etc harm (domestic)-T2	
	Adjournment	
	<b>Officer27</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer28</b>	<b>1</b>
	Stalk/intimidate intend fear physical etc harm (domestic)-T2	
	Conditional Release Order W/O Conviction -18 months	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer29</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	Stalk/intimidate intend fear physical etc harm (domestic)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer30</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer31</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	Reckless wounding (DV)-T1	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer32</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Conditional Release Order W/O Conviction - 12 months	
	<b>Officer33</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	

Rank	Officer - Charge - Penalty	No. Officers
	<b>Officer34</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer35</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Dismissed S10	
	Stalk/intimidate intend fear physical etc harm (domestic)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer36</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	Stalk/intimidate intend fear physical etc harm (domestic)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer37</b>	<b>1</b>
	Contravene prohibition/restriction in AVO (Domestic)	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer38</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer39</b>	<b>1</b>
	Destroy or damage property (DV)	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	Stalk/intimidate intend fear physical etc harm (domestic)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer40</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	Stalk/intimidate intend fear physical etc harm (domestic)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer41</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer42</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer43</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	Common assault (DV)-T2	

Rank	Officer - Charge - Penalty	No. Officers
	Bond S10 With Conditions not to assault victim	
	<b>Officer44</b>	<b>1</b>
	Sexual intercourse person under 10-under authority (DV)-SI	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer45</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm (DV)-T2	
	Two (2) years S9 Bond with Conditions – Supervision NSW Probation Service, anger management to participate in domestic violence counselling and treatment programs as directed.	
	<b>Officer46</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer47</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer48</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Dismissed S10	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer49</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Dismissed S10	
<b>Sergeant</b>		<b>4</b>
	<b>Officer50</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer51</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Conditional Release Order W/O Conviction 18 months - Rehab with doctor	
	Stalk/intimidate intend fear physical etc harm (domestic)-T2	
	Conditional Release Order W/O Conviction 18 months - Rehab with doctor	
	<b>Officer52</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	Contravene prohibition/restriction in AVO (Domestic)	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer53</b>	<b>1</b>
	Stalk/intimidate intend fear physical etc harm (domestic)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
<b>Student Police</b>		<b>2</b>

Rank	Officer - Charge - Penalty	No. Officers
	<b>Officer54</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Adjournment	
	<b>Officer55</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
	Assault with act of indecency (DV)-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>55</b>

- i. Of the 55 officers charged with a domestic and family violence offence, 50 were still in the workplace on 30 September 2025.
  - ii. Of the 55 officers charged with a domestic and family violence offence, 14 have been suspended at some time in their career. The suspension may include matters that are unrelated to the domestic and family violence offence.
  - iii. Of the 55 officers charged with a domestic and family violence offence, six (6) were not in the workplace on 30 September 2025 due to being suspended with pay. Nil officers were on leave.
- (b) Eight (8) currently serving NSWPF officers have been found guilty but not convicted of domestic and family violence offences (as at 2 October 2025). The table below provides each officer's rank at the time of charge, specific crime type, and penalty received:

Rank	Officer - Charge - Penalty	No. Officers
<b>Constable</b>		<b>1</b>
	<b>Officer5</b>	<b>1</b>
	Contravene prohibition/restriction in AVO (Domestic)	
	Conditional Release order W/O Conviction - 12 months to continue mental health treatment	
<b>Sen Constable</b>		<b>6</b>
	<b>Officer28</b>	<b>1</b>
	Stalk/intimidate intend fear physical etc harm (domestic)-T2	
	Conditional Release Order W/O Conviction -18 months	
	<b>Officer32</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Conditional Release Order W/O Conviction - 12 months	
	<b>Officer35</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Dismissed S10	
	<b>Officer43</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Bond S10 With Conditions not to assault victim	
	<b>Officer48</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Dismissed S10	
	<b>Officer49</b>	<b>1</b>

	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Dismissed S10	
<b>Sergeant</b>		<b>1</b>
	<b>Officer51</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault (DV)-T2	
	Conditional Release Order W/O Conviction 18 months - Rehab with doctor	
	Stalk/intimidate intend fear physical etc harm (domestic)-T2	
	Conditional Release Order W/O Conviction 18 months - Rehab with doctor	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>8</b>

- i. Of the eight (8) officers found guilty but not convicted of a domestic and family violence offence, eight (8) were still in the workplace on 30 September 2025.
  - ii. Of the eight (8) officers found guilty but not convicted of a domestic and family violence offence, two (2) have been suspended at some time in their career. The suspension may include matters that are unrelated to the domestic and family violence offence.
  - iii. Of the eight (8) officers found guilty but not convicted of a domestic and family violence offence, all eight (8) officers remain in the workplace as of 30 September 2025.
- (c) Nineteen (19) currently serving NSWPF officers have been charged with a sexual violence offence (as at 2 October 2025). The table below provides each officer's rank at the time of charge, specific crime type, and penalty received (Note: some officers appear in responses to both 117(a) and 117(c) for the same charges. This is because the charges are for sexual violence offences which included domestic violence factors):

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Officer - Charge - Penalty</b>	<b>No. Officers</b>
<b>Constable</b>		<b>8</b>
	<b>Officer1</b>	<b>1</b>
	Sexual intercourse without consent-SI	
	Adjournment	
	<b>Officer2</b>	<b>1</b>
	Threaten to distribute intimate image w/o consent (DV) -T2	
	Non Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer3</b>	<b>1</b>
	Sexual intercourse without consent-SI	
	Non Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer4</b>	<b>1</b>
	Sexually touch another person without consent-T2	
	Non Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer5</b>	<b>1</b>
	Intentionally distribute intimate image w/o consent etc-T2	
	18 Month Community Correction Order	
	Intentionally record intimate image without consent etc -T2	
	18 Month Community Correction Order	
	<b>Officer6</b>	<b>1</b>

Rank	Officer - Charge - Penalty	No. Officers
	Agg sex assault-victim under the age of 16 years-SI	
	Non Conviction Not Proved	
	Commit act of indecency with person under 16 years-T2	
	Non Conviction Not Proved	
	Have sexual intercourse with person >=10 & <14 years-SI	
	Non Conviction Not Proved	
	Incite person under 16 years commit act of indecency-T2	
	Non Conviction Not Proved	
	Indecent assault person under 16 years of age-T1	
	Non Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer7</b>	<b>1</b>
	Agg sex assault-inflict ABH on victim-SI	
	Non Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer8</b>	<b>1</b>
	Agg indecency-victim >=16 & under authority-T2	
	Non Conviction Not Proved	
	Commit act of indecency with person 16 years or over-T2	
	Non Conviction Not Proved	
	Incite aggravated indecency-victim >=16 - under authority-T2	
	Non Conviction Not Proved	
	Incite person >=16 yrs to commit act of indecency-T2	
	Non Conviction Not Proved	
<b>S/Sergeant</b>		<b>1</b>
	<b>Officer9</b>	<b>1</b>
	Sexual intercourse without consent (DV)-SI	
	Non Conviction Not Proved	
	Sexually touch another person without consent (DV)-T2	
	Non Conviction Not Proved	
<b>S/Constable</b>		<b>8</b>
	<b>Officer10</b>	<b>1</b>
	Person possesses bestiality material-SI	
	Adjournment	
	Possess child abuse material-T1	
	Adjournment	
	<b>Officer11</b>	<b>1</b>
	Agg indecent assault-victim under the age of 16 yrs-T1	
	Adjournment	
	Agg sex assault-victim under the age of 16 years-SI	
	Adjournment	
	Commit act of indecency with person under 16 years-T2	
	Adjournment	
	<b>Officer12</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault with act of indecency-T2	

Rank	Officer - Charge - Penalty	No. Officers
	Non Conviction Not Proved	
	Sexual intercourse without consent-SI	
	Non Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer13</b>	<b>1</b>
	Sexual intercourse person under 10-under authority (DV)-SI	
	Non Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer14</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault with act of indecency-T2	
	Non Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer15</b>	<b>1</b>
	Agg indecent assault-offender in company-T1	
	Non Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer16</b>	<b>1</b>
	Committ Act of Indecency	
	Non Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer17</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault with act of indecency-T2	
	Non Conviction Not Proved	
<b>Sergeant</b>		<b>2</b>
	<b>Officer18</b>	<b>1</b>
	Sexually touch another person without consent-T2	
	Non Conviction Not Proved	
	<b>Officer19</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault with act of indecency-T2	
	Non Conviction Not Proved	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>19</b>

- i. Of the 19 officers charged with a sexual violence offence, 15 were still in the workplace on 30 September 2025.
  - ii. Of the 19 officers charged with a sexual violence offence, 11 have been suspended at some time in their career. The suspension may include matters that are unrelated to the sexual violence offence.
  - iii. Of the 19 officers charged with a sexual violence offence, four (4) were not in the workplace on 30 September 2025. Two (2) were suspended with pay and two (2) were suspended without pay. Nil officers were on leave.
- (d) NSWPF records indicate that no currently serving NSWPF officers have been found guilty but not convicted of a sexual violence offence.
- (e) One hundred and twenty-five (125) currently serving NSWPF officers have been charged with a violent offence, not domestic violence or sexual violence related (as at 19 September 2025). The table below provides each officer's rank at the time of charge, specific crime type, and penalty received:

Rank	Officer - Charge - Penalty	No. Officers
<b>C/Inspector</b>		<b>1</b>
	<b>Officer1</b>	<b>1</b>

Rank	Officer - Charge - Penalty	No. Officers
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
<b>Constable</b>		<b>40</b>
	<b>Officer2</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Pending first mention at court	
	Common assault-T2	
	Pending first mention at court	
	<b>Officer3</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault police officer in execution of duty w/o actual bodily harm-T2	
	Community Correction Order With Conditions	
	Community Correction Order	
	Common assault-T2	
	Community Correction Order With Conditions	
	Community Correction Order	
	<b>Officer4</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Community Correction Order With Conditions	
	Community Correction Order	
	Monetary fine	
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer5</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm in company of other(s)-T2	
	Adjournment/Remand	
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Adjournment/Remand	
	Common assault-T2	
	Adjournment/Remand	
	<b>Officer6</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Conditional Release Order W/O Conviction	
	<b>Officer7</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Adjournment/Remand	
	<b>Officer8</b>	<b>1</b>
	Affray-T1	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Common assault-T2	
	Conditional Release Order W/O Conviction	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer9</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	

Rank	Officer - Charge - Penalty	No. Officers
	Community Correction Order	
	<b>Officer10</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer11</b>	<b>1</b>
	Use carriage service to menace/harass/offend	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Recognizances With Cond	
	<b>Officer12</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer13</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Common assault-T2	
	Conditional Release Order W/O Conviction	
	<b>Officer14</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer15</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Community Correction Order	
	Common assault-T2	
	Taken Into Account On Form 1	
	Reckless wounding -T1	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer16</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer17</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer18</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer19</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer20</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	

Rank	Officer - Charge - Penalty	No. Officers
	<b>Officer21</b>	<b>1</b>
	Affray-T1	
	Bond	
	<b>Officer22</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Not Guilty By Direction	
	<b>Officer23</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Bond	
	Conviction Appeal Dismissed	
	<b>Officer24</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer25</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	S32 Mental Health	
	<b>Officer26</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer27</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Appeal Upheld Conviction Quashed	
	Assault police officer in execution of duty cause actual bodily harm-T1	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Assault police officer in execution of duty w/o actual bodily harm-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Resist officer in execution of duty-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer28</b>	<b>1</b>
	Affray-T1	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Common assault-T2	
	Monetary fine	
	<b>Officer29</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Destroy or damage property <=\$2000-T2	

Rank	Officer - Charge - Penalty	No. Officers
	Appeal Dismissed	
	Use carriage service to threaten serious harm	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer30</b>	<b>1</b>
	Destroy or damage property <=\$2000-T2	
	Bond	
	Monetary	
	<b>Officer31</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Common assault-T2	
	Bond	
	Destroy or damage property <=\$2000-T2	
	Bond	
	<b>Officer32</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Appeal Upheld Conviction Quashed	
	<b>Officer33</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer34</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Director of Public Prosecutions Has Decided Not To Proceed	
	Destroy or damage property	
	Director of Public Prosecutions Has Decided Not To Proceed	
	<b>Officer35</b>	<b>1</b>
	Owner of dog attacks etc person etc-not dangerous dog	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer36</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer37</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Appeal Upheld Conviction Quashed	
	<b>Officer38</b>	<b>1</b>
	Affray-T1	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Destroy or damage property	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer39</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Monetary	

Rank	Officer - Charge - Penalty	No. Officers
	<b>Officer40</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer41</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
<b>Inspector</b>		<b>3</b>
	<b>Officer38</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Mental Health/Cognitive Impairment	
	<b>Officer42</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer43</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	S32 Mental Health	
<b>Pro Constable</b>		<b>2</b>
	<b>Officer44</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Adjournment/Remand	
	<b>Officer45</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Appeal Upheld Conviction Quashed	
	Common assault-T2	
	Non-Conviction Not Proved	
<b>Sen Constable</b>		<b>66</b>
	<b>Officer46</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Pending first mention at court	
	<b>Officer47</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Pending first mention at court	
	<b>Officer48</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Pending first mention at court	
	<b>Officer49</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Pending first mention at court	
	<b>Officer50</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Adjournment/Remand	
	<b>Officer51</b>	<b>1</b>
	Stalk/intimidate intend fear physical etc harm (personal)-T2	

Rank	Officer - Charge - Penalty	No. Officers
	Adjournment/Remand	
	<b>Officer52</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Adjournment/Remand	
	<b>Officer53</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Adjournment/Remand	
	Community Correction Order With Conditions	
	<b>Officer54</b>	<b>1</b>
	Reckless wounding -T1	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer55</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Adjournment/Remand	
	<b>Officer56</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Conditional Release Order W/O Conviction	
	<b>Officer57</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm in company of other(s)-T2	
	Adjournment/Remand	
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Adjournment/Remand	
	<b>Officer58</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Mental Health/Cognitive Impairment	
	Hinder or resist police officer in the execution of duty	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer59</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Adjournment/Remand	
	<b>Officer60</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm in company of other(s)-T2	
	Adjournment/Remand	
	<b>Officer61</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Mental Health/Cognitive Impairment	
	<b>Officer62</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer63</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Conditional Release Order W/O Conviction	
	Sentence Appeal Upheld	

Rank	Officer - Charge - Penalty	No. Officers
	<b>Officer64</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Sentence Appeal Upheld	
	<b>Officer65</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer66</b>	<b>1</b>
	Stalk/intimidate intend fear physical etc harm (personal)-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer67</b>	<b>1</b>
	Affray-T1	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer68</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Community Correction Order With Conditions	
	Community Correction Order	
	Monetary	
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer69</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Conditional Release Order W/O Conviction	
	<b>Officer70</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	S32 Mental Health	
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	S32 Mental Health	
	<b>Officer71</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer72</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	

Rank	Officer - Charge - Penalty	No. Officers
	Conditional Release Order W/O Conviction	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer73</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Community Correction Order	
	Sentence Appeal Dismissed	
	Common assault-T2	
	Conditional Release Order - Conviction	
	Conditional Release Order W/O Conviction	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Sentence Appeal Dismissed	
	Sentence Appeal Upheld	
	<b>Officer74</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer75</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Conviction Appeal Upheld	
	<b>Officer76</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer77</b>	<b>1</b>
	Use carriage service to menace/harass/offend	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer78</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer79</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Conditional Release Order W/O Conviction	
	Conviction Appeal Dismissed	
	<b>Officer80</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Destroy or damage property	
	Conviction Appeal Upheld	
	S32 Mental Health	
	Resist or hinder police officer in the execution of duty	
	Conviction Appeal Upheld	

Rank	Officer - Charge - Penalty	No. Officers
	S32 Mental Health	
	<b>Officer81</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Conditional Release Order W/O Conviction	
	Sentence Appeal Upheld	
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer82</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Destroy or damage property	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer83</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer84</b>	<b>1</b>
	Use intimidation/violence to unlawfully influence person	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer85</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Bond	
	<b>Officer86</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer87</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer88</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	S32 Mental Health	
	Common assault-T2	
	S32 Mental Health	
	<b>Officer89</b>	<b>1</b>
	Affray-T1	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer90</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer91</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	

Rank	Officer - Charge - Penalty	No. Officers
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer92</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer93</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Not Guilty By Verdict	
	<b>Officer94</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Not Guilty By Verdict	
	<b>Officer95</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer96</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Conviction Appeal Upheld	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer97</b>	<b>1</b>
	Affray-T1	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Common assault-T2	
	S32 Mental Health	
	Use intimidation/violence to unlawfully influence person	
	S32 Mental Health	
	<b>Officer98</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer99</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer100</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Appeal Upheld Conviction Quashed	
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Recklessly cause grievous bodily harm-T1	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer101</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer102</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	

Rank	Officer - Charge - Penalty	No. Officers
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Stalk/intimidate intend fear of physical/mental harm-T2	
	Appeal Upheld Conviction Quashed	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer103</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer104</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Maliciously inflict grievous bodily harm-T1	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer105</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer106</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer107</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Appeal Dismissed	
	Appeal Upheld Conviction Quashed	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer108</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	S32 Mental Health	
	<b>Officer109</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer110</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Bond	
	Monetary	
	<b>Officer111</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
<b>Sergeant</b>		<b>13</b>
	<b>Officer105</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Common assault-T2	
	Conviction Appeal Upheld	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	

Rank	Officer - Charge - Penalty	No. Officers
	<b>Officer112</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Adjournment/Remand	
	Common assault-T2	
	Adjournment/Remand	
	<b>Officer113</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Common assault-T2	
	Conditional Release Order W/O Conviction	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer114</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Adjournment/Remand	
	<b>Officer115</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Common assault-T2	
	Conditional Release Order W/O Conviction	
	<b>Officer116</b>	<b>1</b>
	Destroy or damage property <=\$2000-T2	
	Monetary fine	
	<b>Officer117</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Conviction Appeal Upheld	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer118</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer119</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer120</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault officer in execution of duty-T2	
	Bond With Conditions	
	Sentence Appeal Upheld	
	Common assault-T2	
	Bond With Conditions	
	Sentence Appeal Upheld	

Rank	Officer - Charge - Penalty	No. Officers
	Resist or hinder police officer in the execution of duty	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	<b>Officer121</b>	<b>1</b>
	Stalk/intimidate intend fear physical etc harm (personal)-T2	
	S32 Mental Health	
	<b>Officer122</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Common assault-T2	
	Bond	
	<b>Officer123</b>	<b>1</b>
	Fire firearm manner likely injure persons/property-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
<b>Student Police</b>		<b>1</b>
	<b>Officer124</b>	<b>1</b>
	Affray-T1	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
<b>Superintendent</b>		<b>1</b>
	<b>Officer125</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Adjournment/Remand	
	Use etc offensive weapon with intent to commit indictable offence-T1	
	Pending first mention at court	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>125</b>

Note: Two officers have both been charged twice at separate times in their respective careers.

These two officers appear twice on the table and are identified under pseudonym:

**Officer 38:** who was charged as a Constable and later charged as an Inspector, and

**Officer 105:** who was charged as a Senior Constable and later charged as a Sergeant

- i. Of the 125 officers charged with a violent offence, not domestic violence or sexual violence related, 109 were still in the workplace on 30 August 2025.
  - ii. Of the 125 officers charged with a violent offence, not domestic violence or sexual violence related, 45 have been suspended at some time in their career. The suspension may include matters that are unrelated to the violent offence.
  - iii. Of the 125 officers charged with a violent offence, not domestic violence or sexual violence related, 16 were not in the workplace on 30 August 2025. Three (3) officers were on leave, two (2) were suspended without pay and 11 were suspended with pay.
- (f) Twenty-one (21) currently serving NSWPF officers have been found guilty but not convicted of violent offences, not domestic violence or sexual violence related (as at 19 September 2025). The table below provides each officer's rank at the time of charge, specific crime type, and penalty received:

Rank	Officer - Charge - Penalty	No Officers
<b>Constable</b>		<b>7</b>

Rank	Officer - Charge - Penalty	No Officers
	<b>Officer13</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Conditional Release Order W/O Conviction	
	<b>Officer21</b>	<b>1</b>
	Affray-T1	
	Bond	
	<b>Officer23</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Bond	
	Conviction Appeal Dismissed	
	<b>Officer30</b>	<b>1</b>
	Destroy or damage property <=\$2000-T2	
	Bond	
	Monetary	
	<b>Officer31</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Bond	
	Destroy or damage property <=\$2000-T2	
	Bond	
	<b>Officer6</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Conditional Release Order W/O Conviction	
	<b>Officer8</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Conditional Release Order W/O Conviction	
<b>Sen Constable</b>		<b>10</b>
	<b>Officer110</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Bond	
	Monetary	
	<b>Officer56</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Conditional Release Order W/O Conviction	
	<b>Officer63</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Conditional Release Order W/O Conviction	
	Sentence Appeal Upheld	
	<b>Officer64</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Dismissals/Withdrawals/Discharged	
	Sentence Appeal Upheld	
	<b>Officer69</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	

Rank	Officer - Charge - Penalty	No Officers
	Conditional Release Order W/O Conviction	
	<b>Officer72</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Conditional Release Order W/O Conviction	
	<b>Officer73</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Conditional Release Order W/O Conviction	
	Sentence Appeal Upheld	
	<b>Officer79</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Conditional Release Order W/O Conviction	
	Conviction Appeal Dismissed	
	<b>Officer81</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm-T2	
	Conditional Release Order W/O Conviction	
	Sentence Appeal Upheld	
	<b>Officer85</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Bond	
<b>Sergeant</b>		<b>4</b>
	<b>Officer113</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Conditional Release Order W/O Conviction	
	<b>Officer115</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Conditional Release Order W/O Conviction	
	<b>Officer120</b>	<b>1</b>
	Assault officer in execution of duty-T2	
	Bond With Conditions	
	Sentence Appeal Upheld	
	Common assault-T2	
	Bond With Conditions	
	Sentence Appeal Upheld	
	<b>Officer122</b>	<b>1</b>
	Common assault-T2	
	Bond	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>21</b>

- i. Of the 21 officers found guilty but not convicted of a violent offence, not domestic violence or sexual violence related, 19 were still in the workplace on 30 August 2025.
- ii. Of the 21 officers found guilty but not convicted of a violent offence, not domestic violence or sexual violence related, eight (8) have been suspended at some time in their career. The suspension may include matters that are unrelated to the violent offence.

- iii. Of the 21 officers found guilty but not convicted of a violent offence, not domestic violence or sexual violence related, two (2) were not in the workplace on 30 August 2025. One (1) officer was on leave and one (1) officer was suspended with pay.

### **Updates to the NSW Police Force Domestic and Family Violence Standard Operating Procedures**

118. In the 3 September 2025 hearing, Acting Deputy Commissioner McKenna said: "I've spoken to the DV sector about the SOPs, albeit before they were implemented, to give them an overview of it, and they've indicated their satisfaction." Can you please specify which organisations were consulted in relation to this, and the manner in which their satisfaction was indicated?

### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

Acting Deputy Commissioner McKenna presented at the online Domestic Family and Sexual Violence Sector Group Meeting on 23 June 2025. The presentation included a verbal overview of NSWPF responses to domestic violence. The following stakeholders were represented in the membership:

- Ms Hannah Tonkin, NSW Women's Safety Commissioner
- Ms Julie Inman Grant, eSafety Commissioner
- Department of Communities and Justice
- Legal Aid NSW
- NSW Health
- Women NSW
- Women's Health Centres NSW
- Women's Legal Service NSW
- Immigration Advice and Rights Centre (IARC)
- Community Restorative Centre (CRC NSW)
- Women's Legal Service NSW
- Women's Community Shelters
- Domestic Violence NSW
- Sydney Women's Counselling Centre
- Full Stop Australia
- Wirringa Baiya Aboriginal Women's Legal Centre
- People with Disability Australia
- Settlement Service International
- Women and Girls' Emergency Centre
- YFoundations
- Relationships Australia NSW
- 54 Reasons
- Muslim Women's Association
- No to Violence
- Northcott
- ACON
- Champions of Change

119. When will the updated NSW Police Force Domestic and Family Violence Standard Operating Procedures be uploaded to the NSW Police website?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force (NSWPF) Domestic and Family Violence Standard Operating Procedures will not be made public. The NSWPF Domestic and Family Violence Guidelines are available on the NSWPF website.

120. Can you please explain in greater detail the changes that have been made, in comparison with what was previously in place?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The revised Domestic and Family Violence Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) chapter 'Members of the NSWPF involved in DFV' aims to improve clarity and strengthen oversight. Investigating police will attend the DFV incident and immediately contact the Command/District Inspector. The Command/District Inspector will either attend in person or, if they are unavailable, they must speak with both parties of the DFV matter within 24 hours to ensure any conflict of interest regarding the attending police has been resolved. Body worn video of the DFV matter should always be utilised for review. The Command/District Inspector must complete a conflict of interest form (P1226) to confirm any conflict of interest has been resolved or if the conflict cannot be managed, another Police Area Command/Police District should continue the investigation. Furthermore, they must secure any service firearm if the involved member is a sworn officer or special constable and take action to secure other firearms the involved member may have access to (e.g. secondary employment).

Additional changes include: The actions taken to secure firearm/s must be recorded on the P1226 form including, where, when, and by who the firearms were secured. Personal firearms are seized under Part 6 of the *Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002* as per standard DFV investigative and legislative obligations. A risk assessment must be completed by the involved members' command and their Commander must review and approve associated risks and mitigation strategies.

Within 72 hours, a committee inclusive of the involved members Commander, the Region Professional Standards Manager and the Region Commander (Assistant Commissioner) must meet and review all aspects of the investigation, including conflict of interest, risk assessment, current duties of involved member, welfare, and actions taken by attending officers. This review will be minuted. All documents including the P1226 form, risk assessment and review panel minutes will be uploaded to the NSWPF IAPro system.

The Law Enforcement Conduct Commission (LECC) will maintain oversight of all P1226 conflict of interest forms and minutes from the review committee. If a misconduct matter is created, the LECC will also have oversight of the risk assessment. This new system ensures that a conflict of interest is resolved; firearms are documented as to where and when secured; risk assessment undertaken regarding access to arms/appointments and any interim duty considerations of involved member; Region Professional Standards Manager, Involved member Commander and Assistant Commissioner are satisfied that all actions have been undertaken.

**Misidentification**

121. Recommendation 12 in the LECC's report *Review of NSW Police Force responses to family and domestic violence incidents* was that "the NSW Police Force Domestic and

Family Violence Standard Operating Procedures provide additional guidance to police officers to help them in correctly identifying the primary aggressor and the primary victim of domestic and family violence incidents.” Given the NSW Police Force agreed with this recommendation in principle, what action has been taken since June 2023 to implement this?

- (a) The LECC’s report addressed the issue of misidentification, noting that misidentification of victims as the primary aggressor in domestic and family violence incidents remains an issue, for reasons including inadequate training of police officers on the complexities of domestic and family violence, victims being too traumatised to provide police officers with an adequate statement at first contact, police officers accepting the offender’s version of events, police officers failing to examine if there is a history of domestic and family violence between the parties, and cases where female victims had previously withdrawn ADVO proceedings. What action has been taken to address these factors identified by the LECC?
- (b) The LECC’s report noted that the Code of Practice for the NSW Police Force Response to Domestic and Family Violence provides no specific guidance about identifying the primary aggressor; but simply states that officers should consult their supervisor or a Domestic Violence Liaison Officer (DVLO) if they have difficulties determining who the primary victim is. By contrast, the Victorian Code of Practice includes indicators in relation to identifying the primary aggressor. Noting that in the 3 September 2025 hearing, Acting Deputy Commissioner McKenna indicated that NSW Police does not use the terms primary aggressor or misidentification, is there any intention to introduce indicators similar to what is in place in Victoria?
- (c) In the 3 September 2025 hearing, Acting Deputy Commissioner McKenna said in relation to the issue of misidentification: “I have had our police prosecutors branch do a review across the whole of the State. They tell me this is not an endemic issue at all.” Can you please explain the nature of this review, how it was conducted, and what the results were?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

- (a) The NSW Police Force (NSWPF) continues to work in consultation with the Department of Communities and Justice (DCJ) regarding this matter. NSWPF Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) now include a section on "Identifying the DV Offender". This provides guidance to police regarding issues of self-defence and retaliatory violence, prompting officers to be aware of conscious and unconscious biases, as well as an emphasis on thorough investigations and lines of inquiry including taking into consideration previous history and current orders. Training is also delivered in the DV Fundamentals course, DV Investigators Course and Coercive Control training course. Further, a section in the DV SOPS is provided regarding victims withdrawing ADVOS and recanting on statements, and the process that police must follow to ensure this is not done due to coercion.
- (b) Please refer to the answer provided to question 121(a) above.
- (c) In July 2025, the Commander of Police Prosecutions Operational Legal Advice Unit instigated a review of the adverse comments reporting register over the past 12 months and surveyed Prosecution Managers across the state. It was found that there were isolated instances of police misidentifying a DFV offender, such instances are rare, and no endemic issue was identified.

## Firearms

122. What is the process for restricting, suspending, seizing and returning a police officer's personal firearm(s) when they are:
- (a) subject to an ADVO?
  - (b) subject to DFV allegations that the police become aware of?
  - (c) subject to sexual violence allegations that the police become aware of?
  - (d) charged with a DFV offence?
  - (e) charged with a sexual violence offence?
  - (f) charged with other violent offences?
  - (g) found guilty of a DFV offence?
  - (h) found guilty of a sexual violence offence?
  - (i) found guilty of other violent offences?
  - (j) convicted of a DFV offence?
  - (k) convicted of a sexual violence offence?
  - (l) convicted of other violent offences?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

The process for restricting, suspending, seizing and returning a police officer's personal firearm(s) is the same as the process applied for a member of the community, with each matter being considered based on both its own merits, and the relevant legislation (a firearms licence may be suspended under section 22 of the *Firearms Act 1996* and the seizure of any firearms held, under section 25 of the *Firearms Act 1996*).

123. What is the process for restricting, suspending, seizing and returning a police officer's service firearm when they are:
- (a) subject to an ADVO?
  - (b) subject to DFV allegations that the police become aware of?
  - (c) subject to sexual violence allegations that the police become aware of?
  - (d) charged with a DFV offence?
  - (e) charged with a sexual violence offence?
  - (f) charged with other violent offences?
  - (g) found guilty of a DFV offence?
  - (h) found guilty of a sexual violence offence?
  - (i) found guilty of other violent offences?
  - (j) convicted of a DFV offence?
  - (k) convicted of a sexual violence offence?
  - (l) convicted of other violent offences?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

- (a) If a police officer is involved in a domestic and family violence incident, access to their service firearm is immediately restricted, in line with the NSW Police Force (NSWPF) Domestic and Family Violence Standard Operating Procedures. A formal risk assessment is undertaken to determine if it is appropriate to return access to their service firearm. This risk assessment must be approved by a member of the NSWPF at or above the rank of Superintendent (or Administrative Employee equivalent). The

return of access to their service firearm can only occur once a risk assessment which recommends its return has been approved.

- (b) Please refer to the answer to question 123(a) above.
- (c) As with any misconduct allegation received by the NSWPF, each matter is considered based on the individual circumstances. Considerations include, but are not limited to, when the alleged misconduct occurred, the nature of the misconduct, and the current workplace status and duties of the officer.
- (d) Please refer to the answer to question 123(a) above.
- (e) When a delegate (Assistant Commissioner or above) decides to charge a police officer, they must consider whether to recommend that the officer also be suspended from duty. At the time the Assistant Commissioner's recommendation is made, consideration is required to be given to any risk management strategies to be put into place for the officer. Each situation is considered based on its individual circumstances.
- (f) Please refer to the answer to question 123(e) above.
- (g) Each matter is considered based on the individual circumstances. This includes any existing risk management strategies, the workplace status and duties of the officer, and when the offending occurred.
- (h) Please refer to the answer to question 123(g) above.
- (i) Please refer to the answer to question 123(g) above.
- (j) Please refer to the answer to question 123(g) above.
- (k) Please refer to the answer to question 123(g) above.
- (l) Please refer to the answer to question 123(g) above.

124. In the last three financial years (2021-22 to 2024-25 FY), broken down by officer rank:

- (a) How many police officers who were subject to an ADVO held a personal firearms licence?
  - i. Of these, how many had their licence suspended, seized and restricted following being subject to an ADVO?
- (b) How many police officers charged with a DFV offence held a personal firearms licence?
  - i. Of these, how many had their licence suspended, seized and restricted following being charged?
- (c) How many police officers found guilty of a DFV offence held a personal firearms licence?
  - i. Of these, how many had their licence suspended, seized and restricted following being found guilty?
- (d) How many police officers convicted of a DFV offence had a personal firearms licence?
  - i. Of these, how many had their licence suspended, seized and restricted following their conviction?
- (e) How many police officers who were subject to an ADVO did not have their service firearm restricted?
- (f) How many ADVO applications against police officers included no information on what actions police had taken to secure the service firearms of involved officers?
- (g) How many ADVO applications against police officers included inconclusive information on what actions police had taken to secure the service firearms of involved officers?
- (h) How many police officers charged with a DFV offence did not have their service firearm restricted?

- (i) How many police officers found guilty of a DFV offence did not have their service firearm restricted?
- (j) How many police officers convicted of a DFV offence did not have their service firearm restricted?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

- (a) The table below shows the number of police officers who were subject to an ADVO and held a personal firearms licence each year categorised by officer rank (data current as at 22 September 2025):

Rank	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Sergeant	3	1	-	-
Senior Constable	4	1	1	-

- i. All police officers who were subject to an ADVO and held a personal firearms licence (figures shown in response to (a)) had their licence suspended, seized and restricted following being subject to an ADVO.
- (b) The table below shows the number of police officers charged with a DFV offence and held a personal firearms licence each year categorised by officer rank (data current as at 22 September 2025):

Rank	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Sergeant	1	-	-	-
Senior Constable	1	-	1	-
Constable	-	-	1	-

- i. All police officers who were charged with a DFV offence and held a personal firearms licence (figures shown in response to (b)) had their licence suspended, seized and restricted following being charged.
- (c) Nil.
- (d) Nil.
- (e) The information required to answer this question was sourced manually from each of the NSW Police Force Regions due to the data not being held on a single data base. The information regarding officers with a history of Domestic Violence, includes officers who may be the victims of Domestic Violence and listed as 'person in need of protection' (PINOP) in an Apprehended Violence Order. In answering this question, the following criteria was applied:

### Evaluation occurred if:

- an officer who is on long-term sick, is considered to have been evaluated to determine if firearm removal was appropriate.
- an officer who was suspended at the time of the incident was considered to have been evaluated to determine if firearm removal was appropriate.
- an officer whose firearm has been returned to the police armoury was considered to have been evaluated to determine if firearm removal was appropriate.
- An officer who was placed on an interim risk management plan restricting access to their firearm was considered to be evaluated.

Due to the information being sourced from the Regions, data cannot be broken down into individual years and is a collective total of five (5) years until the 30 June 2025.

NSW Police Force records indicate that over the last 5 years, there have been 112 NSW Police Officers who have been named in an ADVO. This includes NSW Police Officers who were both the Defendant or the Person in Need of Protection (PINOP).

NSW Police Force records indicate that of the 112 NSW Police Officers named in an ADVO, 100 were evaluated.

NSW Police Force records indicate that of the 112 NSW Police Officers named in an ADVO, ninety-two (92) had their firearm removed.

The rank of the officers at the time of the ADVO but did not have their firearm removed was 20 officers broken down by rank below:

Rank	No. Officers
Constable	5
Inspector	1
Probationary Constable	2
Senior Constable	10
Sergeant	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

- (f) It is neither a legal requirement, nor a requirement of NSWPF policy, to include information regarding the actions taken to secure the service firearms of involved officers in ADVO applications.
- (g) Please refer to the answer to question 124(f) above.
- (h) In 2024, one (1) Senior Constable charged with a DFV offence did not have their service firearm restricted (data current as at 16 September 2025).
- (i) None. Every officer found guilty of a DFV offence in the last three financial years had their service firearm restricted (data current as at 16 September 2025).
- (j) None. Every officer convicted of a DFV offence in the last three financial years had their service firearm restricted (data current as at 16 September 2025).

### **Police recordkeeping regarding discontinuing sexual assault complaints**

125. NSW is still the only jurisdiction in Australia that does not routinely record and report reasons for sexual assault allegations being withdrawn or discontinued. Given that sexual assault is the least likely violent crime to be reported, investigated, prosecuted and convicted, and according to BOCSAR the largest point of attrition of sexual assaults is seen during the police investigation stage, when will the NSW government finally take action to require NSW Police to keep a record of the reasons given for why people who have made sexual assault complaints then choose to discontinue those complaints?

### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

Police decisions regarding whether to proceed with a legal process for a sexual assault report, including if a victim is not willing to proceed, are recorded and reviewed under the NSW Police Force Exceptional Clearance Policy. The recording of those decisions in COPS were enabled by technical enhancements to the Case Management tables in the COPS system. These changes were implemented in 2023. However, due to limitations with COPS, extracting data relating to discontinuance, would be difficult and would be subject to several caveats as to accuracy.

126. What is the current status of the IPOS project or other work being undertaken to modernise COPS? Who has been contracted to perform this work? Please provide details.

## ANSWER

I am advised:

The Policing Technology Program (PTP), formerly IPOS, is in the midst of its multi-year, multi-phased delivery aimed at modernising and transforming a wide range of NSW Police Force (NSWPF) systems. It focuses on unifying disparate data, eliminating low-value administrative work, and delivering a modern and mobile-enabled platform for frontline police to meet contemporary policing needs and deliver a safer NSW. The program has shifted to a multi-vendor approach to reduce delivery risk and ensure modular, interoperable solutions, in line with our strategy.

On 21 November 2024, a Pre-Market Notification was issued, signaling the intention to replace the legacy COPS solution with a more modern and fit-for-purpose Core Policing Solution. A global EOI market scan was conducted from February to June 2025 which provided significant market intelligence, building confidence in our intended delivery approach. This resulted in a shortlist of capable vendors moving to the next stage of procurement, with planning now underway to progress selection of the preferred vendor in 2026. The Core Policing Solution will provide more modern, flexible, and enhanced capabilities for frontline police than the legacy COPS system provides today, while enabling greater responsiveness to legislative or other required changes. This will enable the NSWPF to keep pace with the ever-changing nature of crime.

As the procurement is still underway, a vendor has not yet been contracted to carry out this work.

127. On 3 June 2025, the NSW Legislative Council passed my motion regarding the disproportionately high attrition rates of sexual assault, which called on the NSW government to “take urgent action to prioritise sexual violence prevention and response, including by investing in services and programs that support victim-survivors to access recovery and justice options, exercise their rights and navigate the justice system.” What action has the Minister taken in relation to this?

## ANSWER

As the Minister, I support the NSW Police to continue to ensure a world class police response to the NSW community, including in relation to sexual assault. Investment in services and programs that support victim-survivors should be directed to the relevant Minister.

## Police interaction with people with disability

128. The Disability Royal Commission heard evidence that police are frequently damaging people with disability, undermining their right to justice, and enabling violence and exploitation against them. Police responses were found to be ‘on the whole, inadequate’, failing to promote safety and protect people with a disability, whether they were victims, witnesses and alleged offenders. Given that the NSW government has previously ruled out introducing Disability Liaison Officers which was a recommendation out of the Disability Royal Commission, what is the NSW government doing to improve police responses to people with disability, particularly people with cognitive disability, people with psychosocial disabilities, and women with a disability who are experiencing violence who are more likely to have contact with the criminal justice system?
- What are the barriers preventing the NSW government from introducing Disability Liaison Officers?
  - Will the NSW government consider funding a trial of Disability Liaison Officers to test their success, particularly given the success of the Aged Crime Prevention Officers?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Government is committed to enhancing police responses to people with disability.

As part of the broader Disability Royal Commission framework, all governments committed to biannual reporting to update stakeholders on implementation of the recommendations. The Commonwealth Government has developed a process for these reports, through which Ministerial Councils agree to updates for joint recommendations within their areas of responsibility.

In April 2025, the Commonwealth Attorney General's Department (AGD) circulated a draft implementation update on Recommendation 8.20 for Police Ministers Council delegates to consider.

As part of this process, the NSW Police Force (NSWPF) provided updates on its implementation activities, including:

- the ‘Ageing, Disability and Homelessness Strategic Action Plan 2024-25’ which:
  - ensures consistent NSWPF delivery of inclusive, informed and equitable responses to older adults and people with a disability.
  - establishes a NSWPF Ageing and Disability Stakeholder Forum.
- the commencement of a two-year trial of Specialist Victim Liaison Officers to respond to the needs of people with disability and other vulnerable cohorts.
- the Aged Care, Disability and Homelessness course which is mandated for crime prevention officers.

## Ageing and Disability Reference Group

129. Has the NSW Police Force's Ageing and Disability Reference Group been established yet?
- If yes:
    - Who is part of the group, and what are their roles?
    - Do members receive remuneration for their participation?
    - How was membership of the reference group determined?
  - If no, when will it be established?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force has established the Ageing, Disability and Homelessness Connect and Focus Forum to build and strengthen partnerships with key stakeholders to improve police responses to the needs of older persons, persons with disability and persons experiencing homelessness. Forum invitees are senior representatives from key government and not-for-profit stakeholders in the ageing, disability and homelessness sector, including:

- NSW Ageing and Disability Commission
- Aged Care Quality and Safety Commission
- Ministerial Advisory Council on Ageing
- People with Disabilities Australia
- Intellectual Disability Rights Service - Justice Advocacy Service
- The NSW Carers Advisory Council
- St Vincent's Hospital Homeless Health Service
- Council on the Ageing NSW
- Multicultural NSW
- NSW Trustee and Guardian
- Department of Communities and Justice
- Legal Aid NSW Elder Abuse Service.

Forum members receive no remuneration for their participation. The first forum occurred on 30 September 2025.

**Funding for domestic violence**

130. Will the NSW Government commit to long-term, recurrent funding for the Women's Domestic Violence Court Advocacy Scheme Hearing Support Pilot?  
(a) If not, why not?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The Women's Domestic Violence Court Advocacy Program is administered by Legal Aid NSW. This question should be directed to the Attorney General.

131. Will the NSW Government commit to long-term, 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?  
(a) If not, why not?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer to question 130.

132. Will the NSW Government invest in Police responses to surveillance and tracking device detection after the Hakea report identified the correlation between organised

crime and domestic violence?

(a) If not, why not?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Government continues to invest in our police force to ensure a safe and secure NSW. The 2025-26 Budget provides the NSW Police Force (NSWPF) with recurrent expenses budget of \$5.379 billion (excludes depreciation) and a further \$411 million for capital investment, which is made up of \$340 million capital expenditure and \$71 million lease acquisitions. This investment builds on the NSW Government's ongoing work to deliver better frontline services, support the NSWPF and keep the community safe.

## Artificial intelligence

133. How many times has facial recognition technology been used to generate leads to assist investigations, in:

(a) FY23/24

(b) FY24/25

(c) FY25/26 to date

## ANSWER

I am advised:

(a) 561

(b) 517

(c) 140 (12 September 2025)

134. Please provide the minutes and agendas for all NSW Police Force AI and Emerging Biometrics Ethics Board meetings since January 2024 to date.

## ANSWER

I am advised:

The Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Emerging Biometrics Ethics Board is an advisory board responsible for monitoring the development, procurement and use of AI and emerging biometrics capabilities in the NSWPF. The Board meets every two months, with the Board responsible for setting strategic directions and ensuring the appropriate and ethical use of AI and emerging biometrics capabilities by the NSWPF.

The Minutes of the meeting are sensitive and are not suitable for public release.

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

## ANSWER

I am advised:

The Policy was last updated February 2024 and endorsed by CET on the 14 June 2024. The Policy is due for review in July 2026.

136. How many standard operating procedures regarding facial recognition exist and what are they called?  
 (a) When were they last updated?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force has one (1) Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), 'Search Procedures SOPs' used internally by the Facial Recognition Unit. It was last updated December 2021.

137. What facial recognition technology does NSW Police use?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

In 2018, Spatial and Analytical Capability, attached to Strategic Intelligence and Capability, State Intelligence Command, internally adapted an existing open source facial recognition system called 'FaceNet'. The system adapted for use by the Facial Recognition Unit was internally branded 'NYX'.

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

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Face, fingerprints and DNA.

139. How many times has artificial intelligence, machine learning or other Automated Decision Making software been used to assist in policing activities of any type?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Due to the broad nature of this question an accurate answer cannot be provided.

140. What guidelines, rules or policies determine when AI, Machine Learning or other Automated Decision Making software are used in policing?  
 (a) When was each policy or rule last updated?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

NSW Police Force (NSWPF) Artificial Intelligence (AI) Assessment Framework Guidelines (NSWPF AI & Emerging Biometric Ethics Board).

- (a) The policy was last updated in January 2025.

141. What was the reason for Cognitec being disabled in Phototrac?

### ANSWER

I am advised:

Suspect Identification System (SIS) used a Cognitec Systems algorithm from 2011. This was a commercial product from Cognitec Systems. There were newer versions of the algorithm, although they were not purchased by NSW Police. In February 2025, this functionality within SIS was deactivated in accordance with our policy to centralise all facial recognition services to trained examiners within the Facial Recognition Unit (FRU) and Real Time Intelligence Centre (RTIC). FRU and RTIC use NYX.

142. In 2021, NSW Police approached the market to replace PhotoTrac with an integrated biometrics capture and analysis platform capable of creating a “complete biometric profile of an offender” in order to better “anticipate, detect and disrupt crime”. Has that procurement now occurred?

- (a) What is the status of the integrated biometric capture and analysis platform project; at what stage is it and when is it expected to be deployed?
- (b) If it has already been deployed, how is it being used?
  - i. How many times has it been used since it came into operation?

### ANSWER

I am advised:

Procurement has occurred for Phase 1 of the project, replacement of the Image Capture System (ICS) and hardware in the change rooms.

- (a) This is currently in development with expected rollout of the ICS phase in Q1 2026.

143. How are police using FiveCast's Onyx platform?

- (a) Who is allowed to use it
- (b) What guardrails are placed around its use?
- (c) Does its use require sign-off from senior leadership?
- (d) How many times has it been used?
- (e) Has NSW Police received legal advice regarding its use?

### ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force (NSWPF) uses Fivecast for intelligence purposes. The NSWPF does not have the ability to use any form of facial recognition tool within Fivecast. The NSWPF does not disclose methodology regarding intelligence gathering.

## Questions from the Opposition

### Police Numbers

144. What is the authorised strength of the NSW Police Force?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

As at 24 August 2025, the total number of authorised police positions is 18,398.

145. What is the current strength of the NSW Police Force?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

As at 24 August 2025, the total number of police officers in NSW is 15,926.

146. How many vacant positions are there in the NSW Police Force (sworn and unsworn positions)?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

2,736

147. Can you please provide the numbers for how many Police Officers are currently (as of September 2025) on:

- (a) Leave
- (b) Workers Compensation
- (c) Parental
- (d) Long Service
- (e) Leave without pay
- (f) Sick leave
- (g) Mental Health leave
- (h) Suspended (with and without pay)

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The table below shows the number of police officers on each leave type as at 9 September 2025:

Leave type	Number of police officers on leave
a. Recreation Leave	1,198
b. Workers compensation leave	1,106
c. Parental leave	375
d. Long service leave	146
e. Leave without pay	52
f. Sick leave	410
g. Suspended (with pay)	34

h. Suspended (without pay)	6
i. Other	195

*Note:*

- *Mental health-related leave is not categorised separately. It falls under the broader leave type of Sick Leave.*
- *Police officers on Workers Compensation leave who are suspended with pay are counted in leave type G (not B).*

148. Can you please provide the authorised and current strength for the following departments –

- (a) Public Order and Riot Squad
- (b) Traffic and Highway Patrol
- (c) Aviation Command
- (d) Bicycle Unit
- (e) Dog Unit (for handlers and dogs)
- (f) Detectives
- (g) Marine Area Command
- (h) Mounted Police Unit
- (i) Police Transport Command

## ANSWER

I am advised:

The table below shows the number of Authorised Positions and Headcount for each command as at 14 September 2025:

Command	Authorised Positions	Headcount
Public Order and Riot Squad	99	89
Traffic and Highway Patrol	1438	1250
Aviation Command	42	38
P&C Bicycle Unit	3	3
Dog Unit (for handlers and dogs)	See**	See**
Detectives	2669	2388
Marine Area Command	138	138
Mounted Police Unit	See**	See**
Police Transport Command	592	425
**Dog & Mounted Police Command	137	130

149. How many classes attested from the NSW Police Force academy in the following years and what was the size of each class –

- (a) 2022
- (b) 2023
- (c) 2024
- (d) 2025 (as of September)

## ANSWER

I am advised:

The table below shows the number of classes that attested each year and the size of each class:

Year	Class No.	Attestation Date	Number attested	Year Total
2022	351	04.03.22	193	1,046
	352	29.04.22	196	
	*	09.05.22	6	
	353	24.06.22	195	
	*	04.07.22	6	
	354	19.08.22	154	
	355	14.10.22	145	
	356	09.12.22	151	
2023	357	28.04.2023	221	656
	358	23.06.2023	97	
	359	18.08.2023	159	
	360	8.12.2023	179	
2024	361	1.03.2024	158	735
	362	21.06.2024	169	
	363	16.08.2024	110	
	364	6.12.2024	298	
2025	365	2.5.2025	302	
	366	22.8.2025	314	

*\*indicates students that attested after the proposed attestation date due to COVID-19 or other health reasons*

150. What is the rate of fail or drop out in students completing the four months of online training?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

17.59%

151. What is the rate of fail or drop out in students completing the four months of in person training?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

11.34%

152. For the following classes, how many students failed to graduate?

- (a) Class 366
- (b) Class 365
- (c) Class 364
- (d) Class 363
- (e) Class 362
- (f) Class 361

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The following number failed to attest:

- (a) 36
- (b) 47
- (c) 22
- (d) 9
- (e) 20
- (f) 18

153. For the following years, how many probationary constables did not finish their first twelve month in the job?

- (a) 2023
- (b) 2024
- (c) 2025 (as of September)

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer provided to the question taken on notice (page 74 of the transcript).

**Protests**

154. How many protests occurred in the following years

- (a) 2022
- (b) 2023
- (c) 2024
- (d) 2025 (as of September)

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

- (a) 1,521
- (b) 1,481
- (c) 1,708
- (d) 960

155. How many protests were applied for in the following years

- (a) 2022
- (b) 2023
- (c) 2024
- (d) 2025 (as of September)

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer to question 39.

156. How much has the NSW Police Force spend on protests in the last 12 months from September 2024 to September 2025?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

An accurate total cost is not available.

The policing of protests are considered core policing activities, funded under the global NSW Police Force budget. Resources are allocated to each protest as required.

157. What was the total cost of the Sydney Harbour Bridge protest to the NSW Police Force?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

An accurate total cost is not available.

The policing of protests are considered core policing activities, funded under the global NSW Police Force budget. Resources are allocated to each protest as required.

158. What is the hourly rate for a general duties officer on a user-pay shift on Sunday rates?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The hourly rate is dependent on the rank and increment of the officer, among other factors.

159. Were any traffic management or emergency service disruptions recorded during this protest, and how was public safety managed during that time?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The Sydney Harbour Bridge was closed from 11.30am until 5pm. During most of this period, vehicular access was restricted due to the large number of persons present.

160. How many NSW Police officers were involved in the Sydney Harbour Bridge protest? Please provide a breakdown of units and roles.

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

A total of 958 police officers were involved in the protest including officers from the following commands:

- Command: 26

- Logistics/Police Operations Centre Support: 16
- Field Intelligence: 10
- High Visibility Police/Bicycles (Sydney Police Centre): 352
- High Visibility Police (North Sydney): 62
- Traffic and Highway Patrol: 87
- Public Order: 218
- Dog and Mounted: 16
- Rescue/Negotiation Unit: 14
- Marine Area Command: 4
- Police Transport Command: 20
- Custody/Investigations: 120
- Aviation Command: 13

161. What police stations across NSW were unmanned or understaffed on Sunday 3rd August 2025?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Policing services coverage was provided to all Districts and Commands on that day.

162. Can you please provide a breakdown of authorised and current staffing levels for each police station in the metropolitan region for Sunday 3rd August?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Authorised positions are flexibly deployed across Police Commands and Districts, instead of allocated to individual police stations.

163. What is the biggest protest crowd recorded by the NSW Police? Please specify what event this was.

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Without providing a time frame this question is unable to be accurately answered.

164. What is the biggest crowd number the NSW Police Force is equipped to manage?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The ability of NSW Police to manage a crowd safely is not necessarily dependant on numbers but rather risks and variables of that crowd. Risk may be increased due to variables such as the reason a crowd is gathering, ideologies held, location of gathering, lead-time of

planning an event, weather, day of week, time of event, other gatherings in geographical area, temperament of crowd due to level of compliance with police/other agency requests, or use of alcohol or drugs. Infrastructure and documented plans for traffic, transport and pedestrian movement are critical to complement human resource staffing of a crowd.

As an example, NSW Police and other agencies work together to manage a New Year's Eve operation with very large crowds.

165. What has been the cumulative cost to date to NSW Police for all protest activity in New South Wales since October 7, 2023?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

An accurate total cost is not available.

166. What is the cumulative cost to date to NSW Police for Operation SHELTER?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

An accurate total cost is not available.

167. What is the cumulative cost to date to NSW Police for Operation SHIELD?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

An accurate total cost is not available.

168. Can you describe the flow-on effect to day-to-day policing from the diversion of resources to protest management in the Sydney CBD?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Please refer to the evidence provided by Acting Commissioner Thurtell on page 63 of the transcript.

**Capital Expenditure**

169. How much was allocated to NSW Police Force Budget in 2024/25 financial year?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The 2024-25 Budget provided the NSW Police Force with recurrent expenses budget of \$5.254 billion (excludes depreciation) and a further \$407 million for capital investment, made up of \$295 million capital expenditure and \$112 million lease acquisitions.

170. How much will be allocated to NSW Police Force Budget in 2025/26 financial year?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The 2025-26 Budget provides the NSW Police Force with recurrent expenses budget of \$5.379 billion (excludes depreciation) and a further \$411 million for capital investment, made up of \$340 million capital expenditure and \$71 million lease acquisitions.

171. Please list all capital expenditure projects and their funding allocation to be undertaken, started or completed in the 24/25 financial year?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The following major capital works were commenced in 2024-25:

- \$7.4 million (\$18.2 million over the two years 2024-25 and 2025-26) for major upgrades to modernise Waverley Police Station.
- \$0.2 million (\$4.7 million over the three years 2024-25 to 2026-27) for upgrades and repair works at Rose Bay Police Station.
- \$1.7 million (\$6.3 million over four years) to replace cladding at Raymond Terrace, Liverpool, Granville, and Wyong police stations.
- \$9.5 million (\$74.5 million over five years 2019-20 to 2025-26) for new works for the Goulburn Police Academy Upgrade project
- \$2.4 million (\$20.8 million including \$8.5 million of recurrent funding over four years) for the National Firearms Register
- \$1.6 million to upgrade 3,000 radio terminals in 2024-25

The following major capital works were completed in 2024-25:

- \$5 million for the Police Driver Training Upgrade (skid pan project).
- \$1.7 million for the Glebe Police Station roof repairs.
- \$7.2 million for the Police Dog Unit Command Facilities.
- \$0.6 million for the Nepean (Penrith Police Station) refurbishment.
- \$6.5 million for the Newcastle Police Station refurbishment.
- \$41 million for the completion of the Dubbo Regional Education and Training Centre.
- \$8.5 million for the Firearms Registry Transformation Uplift Capabilities Phase 2.
- \$4.4 million for the National Criminal Intelligence System Transition.
- \$3.8 million for the Permanent Armoured Vehicle Capability.
- \$2 million for the refurbishment of Class 1 Vessel.

172. Please list any resources or equipment upgrades and their funding allocation to be undertaken, started or completed in the 24/25 financial year?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The following non-capital initiatives commenced in 2024-25:

- \$9 million (\$114.2 million over four years) to improve police operational radio communication capabilities by migrating to the state-wide shared Public Safety Network.
- \$4.2 million (\$17.3 million over four years) to support the first tranche of additional police for South-West and North-West Sydney, to prevent, disrupt and respond to crime, and protect the community.
- \$1.3 million (\$6.9 million over four years) to support the NSW Government's response to Domestic and Family Violence.
- \$2.9 million (\$14.2 million over four years) to improve the capability of the Forensic Evidence and Technical Services Command, specifically within its High-Tech Crime Branch.

## Police Stations

173. Please list what stations or buildings are earmarked for upgrades in the following years?

- (a) 2025
- (b) 2026
- (c) 2027

## ANSWER

I am advised:

(a) In 2025:

- Blayney Police Station
- Coonamble Police Station
- Molong Police Station
- Eugowra Police Station
- Hurstville Police Station
- Police Dog Unit facilities
- Cladding refurbishment at Balmain Marine Area Command
- Cladding refurbishment at Raymond Terrace, Wyong, Liverpool and Granville Police Stations
- Lithgow and Tuggerah Contact Centres
- Potts Hill Centre
- Audio Visual rooms delivered at Wilcannia, Hay, West Wyalong, Cooma, Cowra, Bourke and Newcastle in 2025.
- Audio Visual rooms currently in progress and expected to be delivered prior to end of year at Tweed Heads, Lake Illawarra, Cobar, Condobolin, Gunnedah and Coonamble.

(b) In 2026:

- Ongoing refurbishment of accommodation at Goulburn Police Academy
- Newcastle Police Station façade replacement
- Audio Visual rooms (locations TBA)

- Waverley Police Station.

(c) In 2027:

- Singleton Police Station
- Bondi Police Station
- Rose Bay Police Station
- Ongoing refurbishment of accommodation at Goulburn Police Academy.

174. Please list new stations or buildings planned for construction in the following years?

- (a) 2025  
(b) 2026  
(c) 2027

## ANSWER

I am advised:

(a) In 2025:

- Bega Police Station
- Goulburn Police Academy Gym and Recreation Centre
- Wetherill Park Active Armed Offender Facility
- Goulburn Police Academy Driver Training Facility
- Goulburn Critical Incident Response Training Facility.

(b) In 2026:

- Goulburn Police Station
- Moama Police Station
- Goulburn Police Academy Indoor Firing Range.

(c) In 2027:

- Balmain Marine Area Command wharf replacement.

175. Please list all stations the Minister for Police has visited since assuming the position and what month and year the Minister visited.

## ANSWER

Year	Month	Station/Facility
2023	April	Fairfield PS
	May	Murwillumbah PS
		Tweed Heads PS
		Byron Bay PS
		Mullumbimby PS
		Kingscliff PS
	June	Cessnock PS
		The Rocks PS
	July	Katoomba PS
		Springwood PS
		Kempsey PS
		Belmont PS

		Moree PS
		Inverell PS
		Armidale PS
		Tamworth PS
	August	Newcastle PS
	September	Sydney Olympic Park
		Redfern PS
		Nowra PS
	October	Orange PS
	November	Enngonia PS
		Bourke PS
		Wanaaring PS
		Goodooga PS
		Brewarrina PS
		Lightning Ridge PS
	December	Liverpool PS
		Campbelltown PS
		Narellan PS
<b>2024</b>	February	Jindabyne PS
		Talbingo PS
		Tumut PS
		Adelong PS
		Wagga Wagga PS
		Cootamundra PS
		Young PS
		Gundagai PS
		Yass PS
	March	Firearms Registry
		Sydney Olympic Park
	April	Waverley PS
	May	Parkes PS
		Trundle PS
		Forbes PS
		Orange PS
		Helensburgh PS
		Burwood PS
		Penrith PS
		St Marys PS
	June	Tuggerah Lakes PS
		Surry Hills – Sydney Police Centre
		Sydney Olympic Park
		Marine Area Command Balmain
		Dog Unit Menai
	August	Surry Hills – Sydney Police Centre
		Belmont PS
		Firearms Registry
		Parramatta PS
	September	Dubbo PS
		Marine Area Command Balmain
		AFP facility – Goulburn
	October	Dubbo Regional Education Training Centre

		Surry Hills – Sydney Police Centre
	November	Griffith PS
		Buronga PS
		Dareton PS
		Wentworth PS
		Menindee PS
		Pooncarie PS
		Wilgannia PS
		Broken Hill PS
		Helensburgh PS
	December	Lismore PS
		Wyong PS
		Lake Macquarie PS
		Newcastle PS
		Surry Hills – Sydney Police Centre
<b>2025</b>	January	Maroubra PS
		Newtown PS
	February	Dog Unit Menai
		Hawkesbury PS
		Wagga Wagga PS
	March	Albury PS
		Finley PS
		Moama PS
		Berrigan PS
		Mathoura PS
		Goulburn PS (site visit)
	April	Newcastle PS
		Terrigal PS
	May	Wyong PS
		Batemans Bay PS
		Moruya PS
		Narouma PS
		Cobargo Bay PS
		Bega PS (site visit)
		Tathra PS
		Marimbula PS
		Eden PS
		Marine Area Command Eden
	June	Cessnock PS
		Singleton PS / Old Singleton PS
	July	Port Macquarie PS
		Kempsey PS
		Nambucca Heads PS
		Coffs Harbour PS
		Woolgoolga PS
		Grafton PS
		Mascot PS
		Mt Druitt PS
		Northwest Metropolitan Region Office – Parramatta
		Blacktown PS

	Hawkesbury PS
	Riverstone PS
	Blayney PS
	Bathurst PS
	Lithgow PS
	000 Staff Call Centre – Lithgow
August	Inverell PS
	Bogabilla PS
	Moree PS
	Narrabri PS
	Wee Waa PS
	Coonamble PS
	Pilliga PS
	Dubbo PS
	Marine Area Command Balmain
	Picton PS
September	Eastwood PS
	Ryde PS
	Gladesville PS
October	Balmain PS
	Kiama PS

### Highway Patrol

176. How many roadside breath tests and roadside drug tests were conducted by NSW Police each year for the past five years?
- (a) 2025
  - (b) 2024
  - (c) 2023
  - (d) 2022
  - (e) 2021
  - (f) 2020

### ANSWER

I am advised:

The table below shows the number of roadside breath tests (RBT) and roadside drug tests (RDT) conducted by the NSW Police Force (NSWPF) each year:

Calendar Year	Number of RBT conducted	Number of RDT conducted	Legal actions commenced against drivers with a prescribed concentration of alcohol	Legal actions commenced against drivers with a presence of a prescribed illicit drug
2025 (to 30/06/25)	1,951,582	103,232	6,819	11,664
2024	3,425,916	231,258	12,924	20,123
2023	3,508,537	160,173	13,931	14,658
2022	3,815,699	111,052	15,357	17,762

2021	2,773,686	105,201	13,493	15,959
2020	2,839,850	129,618	14,096	12,557

177. Have there been any cuts to Highway Patrol funding, staffing, or resourcing in the last two years — and if so, what are they?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

There have been no cuts.

In addition to being funded through the NSW Police budget, the Traffic and Highway Patrol Command receives additional (external) funding from Transport for NSW, Centre for Road Safety for a range of projects and operational activities across metropolitan and regional NSW.

178. How many random drug tests and breath tests have returned positive results in each of the following years – please list how many drug tests conducted, breath tests conducted and how many of each came back positive.

- (a) 2025
- (b) 2024
- (c) 2023
- (d) 2022
- (e) 2021
- (f) 2020

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Please refer to the table provided in the answer to question 176.

179. What is the current ratio of Highway Patrol officers to vehicles on NSW roads — and what was that ratio five and ten years ago?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The tables below show the number of Traffic and Highway Patrol Command officers, and the number of vehicles registered in 2015, 2020 and 2025:

Highway Patrol Officers	
Year	Authorised Police Positions
as at 15/09/2025	1438
as at 01/01/2020	1433
as at 01/01/2015	1345

Number of Vehicles Registered within NSW (data provided by TfNSW @ 16/09/2025)	
Year	No. of Registered Vehicles
as at 30/06/2025	7,417,039
as at 30/06/2020	6,728,917
as at 30/06/2015	6,122,014

180. What KPIs or benchmarks are currently in place to evaluate the effectiveness of NSW Police road safety operations?

#### ANSWER

I am advised:

The following are used to evaluate the impact of current operations and to inform the strategic planning of future operations:

- Fatal and serious injury crashes
- Historical data
- Areas of enforcement
- Operational returns noting key areas of enforcement are considered/compared to historical data. These include:
  - Number of penalty notices issued (speed / seatbelt / mobile phone / other)
  - Number of breath tests conducted
  - Number of roadside drug tests conducted
  - Number of traffic charges
  - Total number of enforcement hours, both baseline and enhanced
  - Strategic tasking of resources to known high-risk locations.

181. What road safety or education campaigns are being introduced by the NSW Government to combat rising road trauma?

#### ANSWER

I am advised:

Transport for NSW is the agency responsible for road safety and education campaigns and recently released its 2026 Road Safety Action Plan.

The NSW Police Force (NSWPF) enforces the road rules through a combination of strategies including local policing operations targeting specific problems including speed, indicators of distraction and/or fatigue, on-road enforcement, extensive use of drug and alcohol testing, and regular high visibility patrols.

Operations are planned in consideration of risk and the movement of people across the state. Major events in both metropolitan and regional areas are supported by visible and effective road policing activities. This also incorporates the use of unmarked vehicles to reinforce the 'anywhere and anytime' concept for driver engagement and enforcement activities. The NSWPF continues to conduct regular targeted operations combining education and enforcement in areas with compliance issues such as e-bikes.

182. For motor vehicle accidents attended by NSW Police, how many were in metro areas and how many were in regional areas? (for the year 2025)

### ANSWER

I am advised:

The table below shows the number of major traffic crashes reported to NSW Police from 1 January 2025 to 11 September 2025:

	Metropolitan	Regional
Injury or Fatal Crash	3,150	3,271
Non Injury/Non Fatal Crash	15,225	6,669

Police are required to investigate all major crashes, however, some are reported in person at a police station or some are late reports. On these occasions, police would not have attended the scene.

183. Of those motor vehicle accidents, how many in metro and regional areas were fatal? (for the year 2025)

### ANSWER

I am advised:

The table below shows the number of fatal crashes and deaths from 1 January 2025 to 11 September 2025:

	Metropolitan	Regional
Fatal Crashes	72	179
Deaths	75	187

Note: Fatal Crashes refers to the number of actual crashes. Deaths refers to the number of deceased persons arising from that fatal crash.

### Knife Laws

184. How many wandering operations have been conducted this year?

- (a) How many weapons were seized?
- (b) How many arrests were made?

### ANSWER

I am advised:

A list of all declarations is publicly available at [https://www.police.nsw.gov.au/crime/knife\\_crime](https://www.police.nsw.gov.au/crime/knife_crime). From 12 December 2024 to 17 August 2025, under Operation Ares:

- (a) 207 unlawful weapons were seized

- (b) 105 individuals were charged with weapon offences  
39 individuals were issued infringements/diversions for weapon offences

185. How many wandering operations have been conducted last year?
- (a) How many weapons were seized?
  - (b) How many arrests were made?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer to question 184.

186. How many wands are there in NSW?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force (NSWPF) used existing resources to operationalise the legislation following its proclamation on 9 December 2024. The NSWPF has procured an additional 120 wands. Wands are available to police in field operations at the local level across Police Area Commands and Police Districts. Individual police officers are not allocated wands, however every officer who requires a wand has access to one.

187. Where are they?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer to question 186.

188. Is there a plan to purchase more wands?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The procurement approach for any future acquisitions is still to be determined. A formal procurement strategy will be developed as appropriate based on operational need.

189. Where will these wands be sourced?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer to question 188.

190. Is there a budget allocation for additional wands?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer to question 188.

191. Have all NSW Police Officers received wand training?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

As of 12 October 2025, a total of 4,342 current sworn officers have completed the training package for the new knife scanning laws. It is a requirement that all officers participating in a knife scanning operation have completed the training.

192. How many times in the past 12 months have NSW Police been called to a school in response to reports of a knife being sighted, brought to, or suspected to be on school grounds?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

An accurate answer cannot be provided.

193. How many times in the past 12 months have NSW Police been called to a school in response to reports of a firearm being sighted, brought to, or suspected to be on school grounds?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer to question 192.

194. How many times in the past 12 months have NSW Police been called to a school in response to reports of any other form of weapon being sighted, brought to, or suspected to be on school grounds?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer to question 192.

195. How many of those incidents involved confirmed possession of a knife or firearm by a student or other individual on school property?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

There have been 153 incidents of possession of a knife or firearm on school property from 1 September 2024 to 31 August 2025.

196. How many fire-arm related incidents occurred in NSW schools in the following years?

- (a) 2025
- (b) 2024
- (c) 2023
- (d) 2022
- (e) 2021
- (f) 2020

### ANSWER

I am advised:

Please refer to the table below:

Event Reported Year	Incidents
2020	8
2021	15
2022	28
2023	24
2024	27
2025 (to 25/09)	10

197. How many knife related incidents occurred in NSW schools in the following years?

- (a) 2025
- (b) 2024
- (c) 2023
- (d) 2022
- (e) 2021
- (f) 2020

### ANSWER

I am advised:

Please refer to the table below:

Event Reported Year	Incidents
2020	215
2021	167
2022	256
2023	263
2024	224
2025 (to 25/09)	120

### Domestic Violence

198. What policy is enforced to deal with an officer of the NSW Police Force who is accused of acts of domestic violence? Can you please provide a copy of the policy?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The process that is followed when a member of the NSW Police Force (NSWPF) is involved in a domestic and family violence incident is outlined in the NSWPF Domestic and Family Violence Guidelines, available on the NSWPF website.

An investigation into alleged acts of domestic and family violence is conducted in the same manner, regardless of whether the alleged perpetrator is a member of the NSWPF or a member of the public.

An allegation of a member of the NSWPF committing an act of domestic and family violence is also treated as a misconduct matter in line with the NSWPF misconduct matter information framework. It is also subject to oversight by the Law Enforcement Conduct Commission.

A copy of the NSWPF Domestic and Family Violence Guidelines is publicly available at: [https://www.police.nsw.gov.au/crime/domestic\\_and\\_family\\_violence/domestic\\_and\\_family\\_violence\\_guidelines](https://www.police.nsw.gov.au/crime/domestic_and_family_violence/domestic_and_family_violence_guidelines)

199. What policy is enforced to deal with an officer of the NSW Police Force who is being investigated for domestic violence? Can you please provide a copy of the policy?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer to question 198.

200. What is the investigation process? Can a copy of the relevant policy or procedure be provide?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer to question 198.

201. What training does each NSW Police Officer receive in relation to domestic violence?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force (NSWPF) currently delivers the following training courses that relate to domestic and family violence, including identification of the primary aggressor:

- Domestic and Family Violence (DFV) Fundamentals Course  
The DFV Fundamentals course is completed through a combination of online and face-to-face learning activities. The course is also a core module of the Constable Development Program (CDP), which is a requirement for all newly confirmed Constables to complete prior to appointment as a Senior Constable.
- Domestic Violence Officer Course

The Domestic Violence Officer Course is run twice a year. Currently, the course has a guest presenter from Forensic Evidence & Technical Services Command who educates participants on technology-based crimes providing investigative tools.

- **Coercive Control**  
Since the passing of the new coercive control legislation, the NSWPF has implemented a comprehensive approach to enhance processes, practices, education, and training on coercive control.
- **'Lived experience' Coercive control**  
This training package enhances the participant's understanding of coercive control and enhances skills and awareness of a trauma informed approach to victims. It complements the existing coercive control training and transitions into the next phase of understanding a DFV victim in coercive control and DFV incidents.  
  
In early July 2025, the mandatory lived experience coercive control Mandatory Continuing Police Education (MCPE) was delivered as a train the trainer package to Education and Development Officers. The MCPE is mandatory for all sworn officers and a select group of unsworn employees (ACLOs, MCLOs, GASOs, GLLOs, PoliceLink, Radio Operations, and Region Specialist Intelligence Managers and DV intelligence analysts).
- **Constable Development Program (CDP) 2024-2027 – Coercive control**  
The CDP Coercive Control course forms a component of the 2024-2027 Constable Development Program. The CDP is mandatory for officers to progress from Constable to Senior Constable rank.
- **Six Minute Intensive Training (SMITs)**  
SMITs are incorporated into the Police Learning Management System (LMS) "PETE" and are accessible for all NSWPF employees. Thirty-one (31) SMITs are related to DFV matters.
- **Adult Sexual Violence Investigation Course (ASViC)**  
The ASViC course focuses on trauma informed responses to victim support. All police gaining their detective designation must complete the course. The course not only relates to DFV, it also includes information about sexual assaults that occur within the context of domestic relationships.
- **Desktop Exercise**  
A desktop exercise is an individually designed exercise to suit the needs of a specific command, including high risk and public order. The exercise is available to be run at local PACs and PDs by NSWPF Education and Development Officers. There is a specific desktop exercise that is relative to domestic violence and focuses on the responsibilities of first responders in a domestic violence/high risk incident.
- **Bespoke Training by DFV Command**  
The Command has two training coordinator positions. The Command supports the training team by travelling across the state to assist with delivering mandatory and bespoke training to all Regions, PACs and PDs, including coercive control training. These officers are assisted by 12 Liaison Officers.
- **Cultural Safety**  
DFV training has been delivered to Multicultural Community Liaison Officers and Aboriginal Community Liaison Officers.

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

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

In 2024, 205,063 domestic violence-related incidents were recorded (data current to 30 September 2025).

203. How many incidents of domestic violence have been recorded in 2025 in NSW so far?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

As of 30 September, 151,552 domestic violence-related incidents have been recorded in 2025.

204. How many compliance checks on domestic violence offenders were conducted in 2024?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

116,407 ADVO compliance checks were conducted in 2024.

205. How many breaches were identified?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

In 2024, 25,167 Breach ADVO incidents were recorded.

206. How many compliance checks on domestic violence offenders have been conducted in 2025 so far?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

As of 30 September, 92,513 ADVO compliance checks have been conducted in 2025.

207. How many breaches were identified?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

As of 30 September, 19,312 Breach ADVO incidents have been recorded in 2025.

**Law Enforcement Conduct Commission**

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

(a) Could you clarify for the following years?

- i. 2021
- ii. 2022
- iii. 2023
- iv. 2024
- v. 2025

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

This question should be directed to the Law Enforcement Conduct Commission.

209. How many of these complaints are fully investigated?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer to question 208.

210. How many of these complaints are independently investigated?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer to question 208.

211. What number of complaints are being referred back to the Police Force for internal investigation?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer to question 208.

212. 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:

Please refer to the answer to question 208.

213. What funding did LECC receive in the 2025/2026 financial year?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer to question 208.

214. What funding did LECC receive in the 2024/2025 financial year?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer to question 208.

215. What funding did LECC receive in the 2023/2024 financial year?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer to question 208.

216. Are there any plans to increase funding for LECC?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer to question 208.

217. For the following years how much has the NSW Police Force paid out to victims as compensation or for other reasons.

- (a) 2023
- (b) 2024
- (c) 2025

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

This question should be directed to the Attorney General. The NSW Police Force does not manage the Victims Support Scheme.

**Drug Use**

218. How many crimes were committed by a person under the influence of drugs in 2024?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Drug use is not recorded in COPS in extractable fields.

219. What are the top five illicit drugs used in NSW? Please list in order from 1. Most used.

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer to question 218.

220. Can you please provide a breakdown by region of the most drug using areas and what drugs are used.

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer to question 218.

221. What events will be part of the pill testing trial, please share a list.

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

This question should be directed to the Minister for Health.

**Optional Disengagement Scheme**

222. How many NSW Police officers left under the Optional Disengagement Scheme?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

680 officers exited the NSW Police Force in the three rounds of the Optional Disengagement Scheme.

223. What was the total figure for financial compensation for these officers?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Funding for the three-year Optional Disengagement Scheme was as follows:

- \$47.9 million in 2021-22
- \$36.6 million in 2022-23
- \$26.8 million in 2023-24.

224. How many NSW Police officers left under the new Optional Disengagement Scheme?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The Optional Disengaged Scheme was a policy implemented by the former government that has not been continued. There is no “new” Optional Disengagement Scheme.

225. What is the total figure for financial compensation for these officers?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer to question 224.

**Counter-Terrorism**

226. What are the top five threats to NSW right now?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The Director General of Security provides an Annual Threat Assessment. His February 2025 briefing comprehensively details the current threat environment, and is available at: <https://www.asio.gov.au/director-generals-annual-threat-assessment-2025>.

227. 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:

Please refer to the answer provided to the question taken on notice (page 64 of the transcript).

228. 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:

Please refer to the answer provided to the question taken on notice (page 64 of the transcript).

229. 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:

Please refer to the answer provided to the question taken on notice (page 64 of the transcript).

### **Missing Persons**

230. As at 30 June 2025, how many drones/UAV's were owned and operated by the NSW Police Force under their respective ReOC?

### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

Eighty-five (85).

231. Of these drones/UAV's, can you please provide a breakdown of how many are located at Bankstown Airport, and how many and where are these assets located?

- (a) Where across the state are these assets located?
- (b) Who determines where a drone/uav is to be stationed?
- (c) Are the drones/uav's kept by the officer pilots or stored at their respective LAC's?

### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force (NSWPF) positions drones throughout the state to best serve operational needs. The NSWPF does not identify specific locations publicly as this may adversely impact future operations.

232. How many of these assets are able to be utilised in all weather?

### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

None. CASA regulations prevent operations in poor weather (less than 5kms visibility and rain. Additional restrictions apply for night flying).

233. Can you provide a breakdown, from 01 January 2025 up to and including 30 June 2025:

- (a) How many flight hours have been logged on these drones?
- (b) How many are certified by CASA for night flying?
- (c) How many have an all weather rating (IP65/66)?
- (d) How many have thermal imaging capabilities?
- (e) How many have a Lidar capability?
- (f) How many hours have these drones been logged for accident investigations operations?
- (g) How many hours have these drones logged for incident operational overwatch operations?
- (h) How many hours have been logged for SAR operations?
- (i) How many hours have been logged for other operations on behalf of other emergency services?
- (j) How many of these assets are ADS-B compliant?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

- (a) 648.19 hours.
- (b) All are certified for night flying.
- (c) None. Best IP rating on these drones is currently IP55.
- (d) All drones have thermal capability.
- (e) The M350 has an applicable LiDAR payload.
- (f) 47.54 hours.
- (g) 118.35 hours.
- (h) 59 hours.
- (i) Nil.
- (j) All have ADSB in but no ADSB out.

234. How many CASA certified drone pilots are authorised pilots for the NSW Police Force as at 30 June 2025?

- (a) Where are these pilots located according to LAC's?
- (b) How many have undertaken thermography training?
- (c) How many have undertaken Lidar training
- (d) How many pilots are certified for night operations?
- (e) How many have EVLOS qualifications?
- (f) How many have BVLOS qualifications?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

As at 30 June 2025, 77 pilots.

- (a) Fulltime Rescue and Bomb Disposal Units (RBDUs) and part time RBDUs within Police Area Commands/Police Districts.
- (b) None.
- (c) None.
- (d) 74.
- (e) 2 (@ Aviation).
- (f) None.

235. How many CASA certified drone pilots are authorised pilots for the NSW Police Force as at 30 June 2024?

- (a) Where are these pilots located according to LAC's?
- (b) How many have undertaken thermography training?
- (c) How many have undertaken Lidar training
- (d) How many pilots are certified for night operations?
- (e) How many have EVLOS qualifications?
- (f) How many have BVLOS qualifications?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

As at 30 June 2024, 70 pilots.

- (a) Fulltime RBDU and part time RBDUs within Police Area Commands/Police Districts.
- (b) None.

- (c) None.
- (d) 67.
- (e) 2 (@ Aviation)
- (f) None.

236. How many CASA certified drone pilots are authorised pilots for the NSW Police Force as at 30 June 2023?

- (a) Where are these pilots located according to LAC's?
- (b) How many have undertaken thermography training?
- (c) How many have undertaken Lidar training
- (d) How many pilots are certified for night operations?
- (e) How many have EVLOS qualifications?
- (f) How many have BVLOS qualifications?

### ANSWER

I am advised:

As at June 2023: 71 pilots

- (a) Fulltime RBDU and part time RBDUs within Police Area Commands/Police Districts.
- (b) None.
- (c) None.
- (d) 68.
- (e) 2 (@ Aviation).
- (f) None.

237. How many CASA certified drone pilots are authorised pilots for the NSW Police Force as at 30 June 2022?

- (a) Where are these pilots located according to LAC's?
- (b) How many have undertaken thermography training?
- (c) How many have undertaken Lidar training
- (d) How many pilots are certified for night operations?
- (e) How many have EVLOS qualifications?
- (f) How many have BVLOS qualifications?

### ANSWER

I am advised:

As at June 2022, 77 pilots.

- (a) Fulltime RBDU and part time RBDUs within PACs and PDs.
- (b) None.
- (c) None.
- (d) 64.
- (e) 2 (@ Aviation).
- (f) None.

238. Is the GPS data captured by the drones during ALL flights automatically uploaded to the NSW Police COPS system?

- (a) If not, where is the data uploaded to? Is this data captured in the POLSAR system or is there a separate flight data program utilised by the NSW Police to manage

this data?

- (b) What is the annual cost of this flight data system to operate and manage?
- (c) Do all employees of NSW Police Force have access to this flight data system when actively investigating active investigations?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

There is no link for RPAS data to be included in the COPS system.

- (a) The NSW Police Force uses the Aviation Compliance and Risk Management system (AVCRM). This is a flight planning and maintenance platform designed specifically for RPA flight operations. All flight data is stored in this system which is ISO/IEC 27001:2022 compliant.
- (b) Annual Subscription \$22,550 (2025-26).
- (c) Only pilots who fly RPAS for the NSW Police Force have access as it is also the flight planning and maintenance platform. The platform can be interrogated by admin approved users to extract flight data and numerous other metrics when required.

239. How many Drones/UAV's do NSW Police have access to and from what agencies are these assets available from?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force (NSWPF) currently operates 85 RPA and only operate those drones registered, owned and maintained by the NSWPF in line with our ReOC and Operations Manual. We are not able to fly other agency drones as they are not included in our operations manual or library.

NSWPF can request assistance from a range of agencies, including agencies deploying drones/UAVs in support of a police operation or event. Example agencies include Fire & Rescue NSW, Transport for NSW, Volunteer Rescue Association, Surf Life Saving Association, other jurisdictions policing agencies, and the Australian Defence Force.

240. What is the annual cost to the NSW Government for the NSW Police drone program?

- (a) What is the cost of maintenance of the drones annually?
- (b) What is the cost of the annual battery management program?
- (c) What are the annual fees due to CASA and independent regulators for the program?
- (d) What is the cost to train drone pilots in
  - i. 2025
  - ii. 2024
  - iii. 2023
  - iv. 2022
  - v. 2021
- (e) What organisation/s are currently tasked with training NSW Police drone pilots?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

The annual cost is \$365,000.

- (a) \$115,000 (for servicing/maintenance) \$350,000 per annum for fleet replacement/upgrade when drones reach their end-of-life cycle.
- (b) There is no separate battery maintenance program. All batteries are managed within the drone maintenance. However, battery use is monitored by the RPAS Maintenance Controller at the Aviation Command.
- (c) No annual fees. Only the cost of registration of drones (\$40 per drone) and the cost of any approvals/instruments etc.
- (d)
  - i. 2025: \$1,789 per person (13 trained)
  - ii. 2024: \$1,789 per person (10 trained)
  - iii. 2023: \$1,900 per person (8 trained)
  - iv. 2022: \$1,700 per person (1 trained)
  - v. 2021: \$1,700 per person (13 trained)
- (e) Initial RePL course are conducted by CASA approved external provider AVIASSIST, all other training is conducted internally. This includes use of flight planning software, night flying, web based weather services and interpretation of aviation weather, further training in CASA regulations, use of aviation related charts etc.

241. Has the NSW Police Officer responsible and tasked with the management and oversight for the drone program had conversations, communicated with or had training with Search (NSW) to view their state of the art AI technologies utilised in missing persons investigations?

#### ANSWER

I am advised:

No.

242. What department is responsible for the NSW Police drone capability?

- (a) Who is responsible for a drone to be deployed?
- (b) Who has the authority to deploy a drone at an incident scene?
- (c) Between 01 Jan and 30 June 2025, what was the average response time for a drone deployed within the NSW Police?

#### ANSWER

I am advised:

Governance, compliance, R&D, training and maintenance is the responsibility of the Aviation Command. The commander, Aviation Command is the CEO, the Chief Remote Pilot (CRP) who is the primary contact for CASA and responsible for approval applications, SOPs etc and the Maintenance Controller who is responsible for ensuring the serviceability of the drone fleet and the logistics that ensure all pilots have access to the capability throughout the state.

- (a) Primary capability lies with RBDU who are responsible for servicing the PACs and PDs. The individual pilot is responsible for a drone being deployed, which can be in response to a request from a Police command, via VKG, in response to an accident/crash site or major incident or any planned activity through the Blue Portal

System. There is then a robust after hours/on-call capability in place to facilitate the use of this capability 24/7.

- (b) Each individual pilot can make the decision to deploy the drone pending approval of an appropriate flight plan. Approvals are granted by the Chief Remote Pilot (CRP) and suitably trained delegates of the CRP.
- (c) RBDU response times are approximately 30 mins.

243. What NSW Police officers are authorised to access the POLSAR mapping system operated and overseen by NSW Police?

- (a) Is this the only mapping system utilised by NSW Police or are there other GPS mapping systems utilised in conjunction with POLSAR?
- (b) If other mapping systems are utilised, what are they?
- (c) Are detectives able to directly access search information on the POLSAR or other mapping systems operated by the NSW Police or are they required to file a formal request for access to the information or data?
- (d) Do NSW Police dog squad officers have access to the POLSAR system?
- (e) How do NSW Police GPS track a dogs movements within POLSAR?
- (f) How many times have the NSW Police dog squad captured GPS data for their operations between 01 Jan and 30 June 2025?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

POLSAR is used by Land Search and Rescue Operations (LANDSAR) qualified staff.

- (a) The NSW Police Force (NSWPF) has other geospatial systems.
- (b) MapInfo Pro, Google Earth, NSW Globe KML.
- (c) Any officer who has reason can request POLSAR information.
- (d) No.
- (e) Authorised Search Coordinators may issue GPS device to the handler and this device is returned following particular deployment to the Search Coordinator. The information is not retained by the Dog Unit.
- (f) Please refer to (e) above.

244. Are all investigators (of any rank) assigned to missing persons investigations trained in the use, and, provided access to, the POLSAR mapping system or other mapping systems utilised officially by the NSW Police Force?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

Only Land Search and Rescue Operations (LANDSAR) Coordinators (Rescue and Bomb Disposal Unit officers and other officers who have completed training) have access to POLSAR. However, all investigators and other officers involved in a search investigation are able to be provided with information from POLSAR if required.

245. Are all investigators (of any rank) assigned to missing persons investigations trained in the use and provided access to the Lost Person Behaviour training utilised officially by the NSW Police Force?

- (a) How often is this training updated?

- (b) Is this information trained internally or provided by external agencies?
- (c) When was the last time this information was updated?
- (d) Where does NSW Police access it's data for Lost Persons Behaviour?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

The Land Search and Rescue Operations (LANDSAR) Coordinators course incorporates Lost Person Behaviour. The LANDSAR Coordinators course is available to Rescue and Bomb Disposal Unit officers.

- (a) The LANDSAR Committee reviews the LANDSAR Coordinators course regularly, including to address recommendations following coronial inquests. A national body reviews the Lost Person Behaviour data, which the NSW Police Force works from.
- (b) Training is delivered internally.
- (c) The LANDSAR Coordinators Course has been updated in the last 12 months.
- (d) Lost Person Behaviour is derived from the National Search and Rescue Manual.

246. What internal stakeholders/departments/squads are potentially utilised when a person is reported missing?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

Including, but not limited to:

- Police Area Command/Police District first responders, General Duties Officers, Officer in Charge, Duty Officer, Shift Supervisor, Crime Manager, Missing Persons Coordinator
- Missing Persons Registry - provides oversight, review & guidance
- Homicide Squad (suspicious circumstances or foul play)
- Robbery & Serious Crime Squad (kidnappings)
- State Coordination Unit (Police Radio)
- Forensic Evidence and Technical Services Command (DNA, fingerprints, forensic testing, scene examination, unidentified human bodies and remains)
- Police Rescue and Bomb Disposal Unit (land based search by Search/Rescue Coordinators and rescue operations)
- Marine Area Command (water-related searches)
- Child Abuse Squad (child abduction, abuse or exploitation matters)
- Sex Crimes Squad (missing person is believed to be the victim of a sex offence)
- Real Time Intelligence (State Intelligence Command)
- Dog Unit
- Aviation Command (Polair)
- Multicultural Liaison Officers
- Aboriginal Community Liaison Officer
- Police Media Unit
- Specialist Advocacy Unit
- Command Investigators

- Operations Support Group
- Public Order and Riot Squad

247. Throughout the entire missing person's investigation, is there just one officer, from one squad/section/department given carriage of the investigation or does management of the investigation continually change?

- (a) If it changes, how is the entire investigation team kept abreast of all incoming information?
- (b) Is the family/Next of Kin advised and updated of who is currently overseeing the investigation?
- (c) Is there a matrix that advises officers involved in missing persons investigation of their obligations to keep the families abreast of current information throughout the investigation? If so what are these guidelines.

## ANSWER

I am advised:

The initial missing person report is predominantly taken by a General Duties Police Officer. The responsibility will change at the end of every shift.

- (a) By utilising shift handovers. The first 7 days is assigned by a supervisor. After 7 days, an investigator will be assigned (if not already). After 6 weeks, the investigation is transferred to e@gle.i.
- (b) The Missing Persons, Unidentified Bodies and Human Remains Standard Operating Procedures set out the responsibilities of the Officer in Charge (OIC) for missing persons cases. This includes keeping the next of kin/person reporting informed of the contact name and phone number of the OIC of the investigation.
- (c) Please refer to (b) above.

248. Is there a public record of all long term missing persons, published by the NSW Police Force, with photograph/s, date and time last seen, description of clothing as well as circumstances surrounding the disappearance, available given that the numbers provided by the NSW Police vary from those listed on the National Missing Persons Coordination Centre's website?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

There are over 560 profiles on the NSW Police Force (NSWPF) Missing persons website. Search results are limited to 125 entries being displayed; however, all profiles are still searchable. Family members' consent is initially required to publish images. This consent may later be rescinded.

The NSWPF works with the Australian Federal Police to ensure consistency between the NSWPF website and the National Missing Persons Coordination Centre's website.

249. There were 9503 missing persons located in NSW in 2024 according to recent questions on notice. How many were:

- (a) Located by NSW Police Force
- (b) Located by registered Emergency Services
- (c) Located by NGO's
- (d) Located by members of the public

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The requested information cannot be readily extracted from NSW Police Force databases. Given the significant amount of time and resources required to manually review each case, a response is unable to be provided.

250. There were 10,739 missing persons located in NSW in 2023 according to recent questions on notice. How many were:
- (a) Located by NSW Police Force
  - (b) Located by registered Emergency Services
  - (c) Located by NGO's
  - (d) Located by members of the public

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The requested information cannot be readily extracted from NSW Police Force databases. Given the significant amount of time and resources required to manually review each case, a response is unable to be provided.

251. There were 9,676 missing persons located in NSW in 2022 according to recent questions on notice. How many were:
- (a) Located by NSW Police Force
  - (b) Located by registered Emergency Services
  - (c) Members of the public

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The requested information cannot be readily extracted from NSW Police Force databases. Given the significant amount of time and resources required to manually review each case, a response is unable to be provided.

252. There were 9,106 missing persons located in NSW in 2021 according to recent questions on notice. How many were:
- (a) Located by NSW Police Force
  - (b) Located by registered Emergency Services
  - (c) Members of the public

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The requested information cannot be readily extracted from NSW Police Force databases. Given the significant amount of time and resources required to manually review each case, a response is unable to be provided.

253. There were 3,989 persons reported missing in 2025 according to HANSARD records as of 31 May 2025. Of those reports:
- (a) How many involved a multi-agency search
  - (b) How many times did the NSW Police request the assistance of the NSWSES
  - (c) How many times did the NSW Police request the assistance of the Rural Fire Service?
  - (d) How many times did the NSW Police request the assistance of the VRA Rescue NSW?
  - (e) How many times did the NSW Police directly request the assistance of the VRA Search Dogs?
  - (f) How many times did the NSW Police request the support of any other agencies or Forensic archaeologists (Opstar, SDS, Search (NSW), Search Dogs Sydney Inc etc)

#### ANSWER

I am advised:

The requested information cannot be readily extracted from NSW Police Force databases. Given the significant amount of time and resources required to manually review each case, a response is unable to be provided.

254. There were 9,714 persons reported missing in 2024 according to HANSARD records as of those reports:
- (a) How many involved a multi agency search?
  - (b) How many times did the NSW Police request the assistance of the NSWSES?
  - (c) How many times did the NSW Police request the assistance of the Rural Fire Service?
  - (d) How many times did the NSW Police request the assistance of the VRA Rescue NSW?
  - (e) How many times did the NSW Police directly request the support of the NSW VRA Search Dogs?
  - (f) How many times did the NSW Police request the support of any other agencies or Forensic Archaeologists (Opstar, SDS, Search (NSW) etc)

#### ANSWER

I am advised:

The requested information cannot be readily extracted from NSW Police Force databases. Given the significant amount of time and resources required to manually review each case, a response is unable to be provided.

255. There were 10,977 persons reported missing in 2023 according to HANSARD records as of those reports:
- (a) How many involved a multi agency search?
  - (b) How many times did the NSW Police request the assistance of the NSWSES?
  - (c) How many times did the NSW Police request the assistance of the Rural Fire Service?

- (d) How many times did the NSW Police request the assistance of the VRA Rescue NSW?
- (e) How many times did the NSW Police request the support of any other agencies or forensic archaeologists (Opstar, SDS, Search (NSW) etc)

### ANSWER

I am advised:

The requested information cannot be readily extracted from NSW Police Force databases. Given the significant amount of time and resources required to manually review each case, a response is unable to be provided.

256. There were 9,913 persons reported missing in 2022 according to HANSARD records as of those reports:
- (a) How many involved a multi agency search?
  - (b) How many times did the NSW Police request the assistance of the NSWSES?
  - (c) How many times did the NSW Police request the assistance of the Rural Fire Service?
  - (d) How many times did the NSW Police request the assistance of the VRA Rescue NSW?
  - (e) How many times did the NSW Police request the services of the NSW VRA Search Dogs?
  - (f) How many times did the NSW Police request the support of any other agencies or forensic archaeologists (Opstar, SDS, Search (NSW) etc)

### ANSWER

I am advised:

The requested information cannot be readily extracted from NSW Police Force databases. Given the significant amount of time and resources required to manually review each case, a response is unable to be provided.

257. There were 9,335 persons reported missing in 2021 according to HANSARD records as of those reports:
- (a) How many involved a multi agency search?
  - (b) How many times did the NSW Police request the assistance of the NSWSES?
  - (c) How many times did the NSW Police request the assistance of the Rural Fire Service?
  - (d) How many times did the NSW Police request the assistance of the VRA Rescue NSW?
  - (e) How many times did the NSW Police request the support of any other agencies or forensic archaeologists (Opstar, SDS, Search (NSW) etc)

### ANSWER

I am advised:

The requested information cannot be readily extracted from NSW Police Force databases. Given the significant amount of time and resources required to manually review each case, a response is unable to be provided.

258. There were 9,933 persons reported missing in 2020 according to HANSARD records

as of those reports:

- (a) How many involved a multi agency search?
- (b) How many times did the NSW Police request the assistance of the NSWSES?
- (c) How many times did the NSW Police request the assistance of the Rural Fire Service?
- (d) How many times did the NSW Police request the assistance of the VRA Rescue NSW?
- (e) How many times did the NSW Police request the support of any other agencies or forensic archaeologists (Opstar, SDS, Search (NSW) etc)

## ANSWER

I am advised:

The requested information cannot be readily extracted from NSW Police Force databases. Given the significant amount of time and resources required to manually review each case, a response is unable to be provided.

259. What department within the NSW Police Force is responsible for accurately tracking missing persons reports, their status, how long it took for them to be located, ensuring that a peer review was undertaken and the resources required to undertake the search were suitable, and to ensure that all investigative leads and NSW Police Policies and guidelines were adhered to?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force (NSWPF) Missing Persons Registry is responsible for monitoring and tracking missing persons reports, their status and conducting case reviews (not peer reviews). The NSWPF State Intelligence Command manages data on how long it takes to locate missing persons. Police Area Commands and Police Districts manage resourcing.

260. Do the NSW Police provide vital search information to the ISRID database?
- (a) If not why not?
  - (b) Who is responsible for the tabulation and correlation of this data?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

The ISRID database is an international database.

The Australian Lost Person Behaviour Database (LPBD) is a national collection of data on missing persons to help guide search and rescue efforts. The Australian Maritime Search Authority (AMSA) maintains the Australian Lost Person Behaviour Database. The NSW Police Force contributes to the LPBD.

261. As at 31 May 2025, the acting Police Minister advised that there were 836 long term missing persons in NSW. Can you please provide a breakdown of -
- (a) How many and what cases have been actively investigated by the Unsolved Homicide Unit over the past 12 months?
  - (b) How many and what cases have been actively investigated by the Missing Persons

Register over the past 12 months?

- (c) How many cases have been allocated to Local Area Commands and been actively investigated in the past 12 months?
- (d) How many cases have been actively investigated by other specialist squads within the NSW Police and who those squads are in the past 12 months?
- (e) How many of those cases have had an active search undertaken to locate the missing person?
- (f) How many of those cases have the NSW Police provided an update or status report to the Next of Kin, in the past 12 months?
- (g) How many of those cases have a reward offered?
- (h) What determines if a reward is offered for a missing persons?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

- (a) Over the past 12 months, approximately 79 cases have been actively investigated, involving lines of enquiry supported by investigative strategies by the Unsolved Homicide Team. Disclosing details of these investigations at this stage may jeopardise investigation opportunities.
- (b) The Missing Persons Registry does not investigate missing persons cases, they provide expert advice to Commands. Missing persons investigations remain the responsibility of the relevant Police Area Command or Police District.
- (c) The requested information cannot be readily extracted from NSW Police Force databases. Given the significant amount of time and resources required to manually review records held across multiple locations, a response is unable to be provided.
- (d) Over the past 12 months, approximately 84 cases have been actively investigated involving lines of enquiry supported by investigative strategies by the Homicide Squad (inclusive of the Unsolved Homicide Team).
- (e) Please refer to the answer to (c).
- (f) Please refer to the answer to (c).
- (g) Given the significant amount of time and resourcing to manually review and assess all cases, a response is unable to be provided.
- (h) Government rewards are monetary rewards offered by the NSW Government as an appeal to members of the public for information.

Government rewards are an investigative tool for police – they are not always appropriate for every investigation, and they lose their effectiveness if issued ‘as a matter of course’. They are never offered as a ‘last resort’, and the value of the reward in no way reflects the ‘value’ or ‘worth’ of the victim.

Increases in reward amounts need to be considered on a case-by-case basis, as does the timing of any reward increase. It is important to rely on the expertise and experience of police investigators when offering or increasing rewards. Sometimes, fresh publicity may assist an unsolved case and at other times, it could harm an investigation.

262. As at 31 May 2025, of the 836 long term missing persons, how many have had an active search undertaken to locate their remains in the past 12 months

- (a) What resources were deployed?
- (b) What squads were responsible for the search?

- (c) What squads actively participated in the searches?
- (d) Where any remains or the missing person located?
- (e) How many of those searches involved a cadaver dog?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The requested information is not centrally held. Given the significant amount of manual review and resources required to assess all cases, a response is unable to be provided.

263. As at 31 May 2025, how many bodies/human remains are outstanding or yet to be located after courts have determined that a murder/manslaughter took place?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Approximately 153 cases were referred by the NSW Coroner to the Unsolved Homicide Team. These cases span the period from 1970 to present.

264. What specific training is provided to Police Officers who are tasked with investigating the long term missing persons?

- (a) Do they receive training for managing and identifying if a family member may be enduring mental health issues?
- (b) Do they receive training to guide them through the financial difficulties faced by remaining family members to manage a missing persons financial affairs?
- (c) Do they receive training about supporting these family members when navigating the coronial process?
- (d) What training is provided to liaise with family members and for regular contact to be maintained throughout the investigation?
- (e) What training is provided to investigating officers to ensure that the missing person and their loved ones are not provided the same treatment as a person under a criminal investigation?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The Detective Education Program (DEP) includes mandatory learning on missing persons. The module's learning outcomes are:

- Interpret and follow the Missing Persons, Unidentified Bodies and Human Remains Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
- Understand the responsibilities of responding to and investigating all missing persons, unidentified bodies and human remains matters.
- Use the Missing Persons Registry Intranet Toolkit.

The DEP also includes presentations by a Forensic Psychologist on the following topics:

- Behavioural strategy relevant to victimology
- Missing persons assessments including suicide risk assessment
- Coronial and murder cases where victimology was particularly key
- Missing person case study.

Missing Persons Coordinators are provided training on the Missing Persons, Unidentified Bodies and Human Remains SOPs.

The NSW Police Force is committed to maintaining a highly capable workforce that delivers informed, empathetic and equitable policing responses, and will continue to support training for police that provides them with this skill set. Commencing at recruitment and continuing throughout their career, NSWPF officers undertake various training programs and mandatory continuing policing education. Multiple facets of this training are translatable to vulnerable people in the community and include examples of those with lived experience.

The Missing Persons, Unidentified Bodies and Human Remains Standard Operating Procedures provides advice to police regarding keeping families informed and providing support. Police may also refer family members of missing persons to external agencies such as Victims Services NSW Family and Friends of Missing Persons Unit (FFMPU). The FFMPU provides counsellors and support services to the families of missing persons, including support and guidance on legal and financial matters.

The NSW Government provides other support to families of victims, such as the Coronial Incident Support Program run by the Coroner's Court of NSW. The Coronial Information and Support Program provides information and support to families where a death has been reported to the Coroner. The team is made up of experienced social workers and psychologists who work exclusively with coronial matters.

Family Liaison Officers are available across all Police Regions, corporate and specialist commands. Further information regarding Family Liaison Officer taskings can be found at the answer to question 303 below.

265. What are the guidelines or procedures set down by NSW Police with regards to informing the Next of Kin or other authorised family members when information is ascertained about missing person investigation once their has been referred to a coronial inquest?
- (a) What guidance and support is provided to the family by the NSW Police?
  - (b) What mental health support is provided to the family by the NSW Police?
  - (c) Is there a Family Liaison Officer tasked to the family by the NSW Police?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

The Missing Persons, Unidentified Bodies and Human Remains Standard Operating Procedures (Section 19 'Placing Matters Before the Coroner') provides advice to police regarding keeping families informed and providing support.

Police may also refer family members of missing persons to external agencies such as the Family and Friends of Missing Persons Unit (FFMPU). The FFMPU provides counsellors and support groups to the families of missing persons.

The NSW Government provides other support to families of victims, such as the Coronial Incident Support Program run by the Coroner's Court of NSW. The Coronial Information and Support Program provides information and support to families where a death has been reported to the Coroner. The team is made up of experienced social workers and psychologists who work exclusively with coronial matters.

Family Liaison Officers are available across all Police Regions, corporate and specialist commands. Further information regarding Family Liaison Officer taskings can be found at the answer to question 303 below.

266. What are the guidelines or procedures set down by NSW Police with regards to informing the Next of Kin or other authorised family members when information is ascertained about missing person investigation after there being a coronial inquest?
- (a) What mental health support is provided to the families by the NSW Police?
  - (b) What legal advice is provided by NSW Police as to the missing persons families options?
  - (c) What are the ramifications to the NSW Police by not following a Coroners recommendations?
  - (d) Has this authority in the past 3 years made any recommendations that have highlighted failures to adhere to coronial recommendations?
    - i. What cases were the determinations/findings referring to?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer to question 265 for (a) and (b).

In accordance with the Premier's Memorandum "Responding to Coronial Recommendations", a NSW government agency is required to report to the Attorney General within six months of receiving a coronial recommendation, outlining any action being taken to implement the recommendations or reason for not implementing a recommendation. The NSWPF provides its response to Attorney General in line with this direction".

267. Will the NSW Police be providing an update on the independent investigation into the 27 year old male that was bitten by a NSW Police dog in bushland on the Central Coast;
- (a) Was the male provided with compensation given the nature of his injuries?
  - (b) What mental health support has the NSW Police provided?
  - (c) What where the findings of an investigation in relation to the deployment of a bite trained dog despite the NATSAR manual (Section 4, Subsection 13.25) recommending against this action?
  - (d) How long was the Sergeant who also ascertained injuries from the dog off work?
  - (e) Was a Peer Review undertaken into this missing persons incident?
  - (f) Where the attending officers adequately trained to manage a mental health incident?
  - (g) Given that the male had left a mental health facility, was sighted on the M1 at night, what risk assessments where undertaken to ensure that proper mental health procedures where undertaken?
  - (h) Was there a Critical Incident declared? If not why not? What is the standard for a Critical Incident to have been declared?
  - (i) Was this matter investigated by Professional Standards?
  - (j) Does the Minister believe that the deployment of bite trained dogs to mental health missing persons is ethical?

## ANSWER

I am advised: No.

- (a) No.
- (b) No mental health support was provided directly by NSW Police Force (NSWPF).
- (c) NSWPF General Purpose Dogs are all trained as search dogs; therefore, this section of the Manual does not relate.
- (d) The officer did not require time off work as a result of the incident.
- (e) No.
- (f) Yes, all police officers receive training.
- (g) Police respond and conduct dynamic risk assessments enroute to the incident and continually review their assessment of the incident as their response unfolds.
- (h) Yes. The NSWPF's Critical Incident Guidelines are available on its website.
- (i) All critical incident investigations are reviewed by the Professional Standards Command and oversighted by the Law Enforcement Conduct Commission. The Professional Standards Command reviewed the critical incident investigation in relation to this matter. No additional investigation was undertaken by the Professional Standards Command regarding this matter.
- (j) Operational matters are a matter for the NSWPF.

268. Of the 836 long term missing persons, how many of these families have been contacted since 01 July 2024, to provide them with an update or status report of the current investigation?

#### ANSWER

I am advised:

The requested information is not centrally held. Given the significant amount of manual review and resources required to assess all cases, a response is unable to be provided.

269. Of the 836 long term missing persons, how many have had additional physical searches undertaken since January 1 2025?

#### ANSWER

I am advised:

The requested information is not centrally held. Given the significant amount of manual review and resources required to assess all cases, a response is unable to be provided.

270. Of the currently listed 836 long term missing persons here in NSW, how many of these cases involved a multi agency search operation at any point in the investigation?

#### ANSWER

I am advised:

The requested information is not centrally held. Given the significant amount of manual review and resources required to assess all cases, a response is unable to be provided.

271. According to the National Search and Rescue (NATSAR) Manual, endorsed by the NSW Police Minister in 2017, Section 6.8, Subsection 6.8.1, how many of the 836 long term missing persons investigations have had a formal, structured Peer Review?

- (a) How many of those peer reviews were undertaken by employees of the NSW Police Force?

- (b) How many of these peer reviews were undertaken into NSW Police actions by external agencies on behalf of the NSW Police Force?
- (c) What are the findings of these peer reviews and when will these reviews be made public?
- (d) What training did the officers conducting the Peer Review undertake?
- (e) What are the minimum skills, training and experience standards applied by NSW Police to enable an officer to undertake a Peer Review as set down by the NATSAR Manual?
- (f) How many current officers hold these skills and experience?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

The NATSAR Manual acts as a set of procedures and guidelines in providing a search and rescue response within Australia, which is only required for a portion of persons reported missing. The NATSAR Manual does not relate to long term missing persons investigations, and as such, we provide the following information in relation to reviews conducted as they relate to search and rescue missions.

In relation to search and rescue missions, as it applies to the NATSAR Manual, prior to the suspension of a search when the target is not found despite the best efforts of the search mission, relevant parties convene to do a thorough review of the search. This includes the inclusion of: a qualified officer who must have a minimum of two years at NATSAR level, completed the Advanced Diploma in Search and Rescue Management and has not been directly involved in the coordination of the operation; independent expert information, such as an independent survivability expert, must be received that supports the suggestion that there is no reasonable hypothesis that the missing or lost person(s) could still be alive; the Operations Manager, Rescue and Bomb Disposal Unit (in some cases the tactical decision may be escalated to the Commander, Tactical Operations Group); the Search Controller/Commander from the PAC/PD where the search is occurring; and the family is briefed at least 24 hours prior to the suspension in relation to the search effort and reasons for suspensions. A search that is concluded where the lost person is not located, the person is still considered a missing person and is dealt with by the PAC/PD and ultimately the Missing Persons Unit, in accordance with the NSWPF Missing Persons and Unidentified Human Remains Standard Operating Procedures.

The NSWPF continuously reviews its procedures and training in response to debriefs, reviews, best practice, and coronial recommendation.

272. According to the National Search and Rescue (NATSAR) Manual, Section 6.8, Subsection 6.8.1, how many of the 9714 missing persons investigations in 2024, have had a formal, structured Peer Review?
- (a) How many of those peer reviews were undertaken by employees of the NSW Police Force?
  - (b) How many were undertaken into NSW Police actions by external agencies on behalf of the NSW Police Force?
  - (c) What are the findings of these peer reviews and when will these reviews be made public?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer to question 271.

273. According to the National Search and Rescue (NATSAR) Manual, Section 6.8, Subsection 6.8.1, how many of the 3989 missing persons investigations in 2025 (as at 31 May 2025) have had a formal, structured Peer Review?
- (a) How many of those peer reviews were undertaken by employees of the NSW Police Force?
  - (b) How many were undertaken into NSW Police actions by external agencies on behalf of the NSW Police Force?
  - (c) What are the findings of these peer reviews and when will these reviews be made public?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer to question 271.

274. According to the National Search and Rescue (NATSAR) Manual, endorsed by the NSW Police in 2017, Section 6.8, Subsection 6.8.1, SAR operations should have had a formal, structured Peer Review. Was a peer review undertaken into missing person, now deceased, Adrian Banciu:
- (a) Did the peer review undertaken look into the over 20 minute telephone call to '000', by now deceased man Adrian Banciu and highlight how we can make the call takers questions relevant and that if a missing person is requesting rescue from a helicopter that this should be made available?
  - (b) Did the peer review undertaken highlight that Mr Banciu search was suspended by NSW Police due to a lack of one police rescue officer not being able to attend, and that a Police Officer is not required to oversee trained personnel to continue a search?
  - (c) Did the peer review highlight the issues with a failure to adequately secure all possible CCTV applicable to his last known position?
  - (d) Did a peer review highlight the issues associated with the legislation pertaining to locating and triangulating a missing person's location utilising current advanced mobile technologies?
  - (e) Did the peer review highlight the lack of mental health support provided by the NSW Police Force to the family, who, on Valentines Day, February 14, 2024 located the body of another missing and vulnerable man Adam Coulson, missing August 2023 in Galston Gorge?
  - (f) Did the peer review highlight that NSW Police did not have dogs trained or available to assist in the search for Mr Banciu?
  - (g) Did the peer review highlight that when the family requested the VRA dogs assist that the NSW Police declined external assistance?
  - (h) Did the peer review highlight the problems that arose at Bankstown Airport as the Pilot responsible for the aerial search did not have keys and subsequently was unable to refuel the aircraft to continue the search operations?
  - (i) Did the peer review highlight the issues faced by no police search teams tasked to search the same areas each day because there was a different search commander allocated by the NSW Police and the challenges and frustrations faced when different search commanders attend the same searches with vastly differing strategies?
  - (j) Did the peer review look at the GPS data of the Banciu and Coulson searches to

highlight why a deceased missing person was not located in the areas searched by authorities and why it is necessary for every member involved in a search be GPS tracked, not just one member of each designated search team?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

This matter is subject to coronial investigation. As such, it is inappropriate to provide details at this time.

275. What support has the NSW Police provided the Banciu family, whose missing loved one was located deceased by members of the public in April 2024:
- (a) Has the family been offered any professional mental health support for the trauma associated with locating another missing man deceased, Adam Coulson, in an area that NSW Police had previously advised had been search 'many times' by authorities?
  - (b) Has the NSW Police provided support and assistance to the family whilst the matter is investigated by the coroner?
  - (c) Has the NSW Police provided the family with any guidance or support since the funeral of their missing son and prior to a coronial inquest?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

The Banciu family liaises directly with the Coroner as per their request.

276. According to the National Search and Rescue (NATSAR) Manual, endorsed by the NSW Police in 2017, Section 6.8, Subsection 6.8.1, SAR operations should have had a formal, structured Peer Review. Was a peer review undertaken into the former missing person, now located deceased, Adam Coulson:
- (a) Did the peer review undertaken highlight why Mr Coulson search was suspended by NSW Police?
  - (b) Did the peer review highlight the issues with a failure to adequately secure all possible CCTV applicable to his last known position?
  - (c) Did a peer review highlight the issues associated with the legislation pertaining to locating and triangulating a missing persons location utilising current advanced mobile technologies?
  - (d) Did the peer review highlight the lack of mental health support provided by the NSW Police Force to the family?
  - (e) Did the peer review highlight that NSW Police did not have dogs trained or available to assist in the search for Mr Coulson?
  - (f) Did the peer review highlight the issues faced by non police (emergency services) search teams tasked to search the same areas each day because there was a different search commander allocated by the NSW Police and the challenges and frustrations faced when different search commanders attend the same searches with vastly differing strategies?
  - (g) Did the peer review highlight the frustrations with volunteer personnel when awaiting police to arrive from Zetland HQ to Galstone daily, with some searches not commencing until after 11am when the teams where requested onsite at 8:00am? Wasting valuable volunteer and daylight hours?
  - (h) Did the peer review look at the GPS data of the Banciu and Coulson searches to

highlight why a deceased missing person was not located in the areas searched by authorities and why it is necessary for every member involved in a search be GPS tracked, not just one member of the team?

- (i) Did the peer review highlight the lack of training by many members that assisted the search?
- (j) Did the peer review highlight why his body was not located by emergency services personnel within the allocated search areas and within 500m of his vehicle being located?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

This matter is subject to coronial investigation. As such, it is inappropriate to provide details at this time.

277. How many members of the NSW Police form the Police Media Unit?

- (a) Are these members rostered 24 hours a day?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force Police Media Unit has 22 staff on a 24/7 roster.

278. There have been many recent missing persons reports provided to social media by the NSW Police Force, why is commenting turned off on these posts, yet other posts commenting is left available.

- (a) What department is responsible for the NSW Police public facebook and social media sites?
- (b) Who within the NSW Police Force is responsible for determining if a missing persons has a social media post issued?
- (c) Why are comments on missing persons posts turned off?
- (d) Are there many members of the public that would report information via social media who are apprehensive of providing information directly to police or Crimestoppers?
- (e) Given the algorithms utilised by Meta etc, would a better reach not be achieved to allow commenting to continue on missing persons posts?
- (f) When a request for assistance is made to the public and media for assistance to locate a missing person, why does the NSW Police not reach out to specialists organisations simultaneously seeking not only public but specialists support?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

- (a) Public Affairs Branch.
- (b) Missing person posts are shared in accordance with the NSW Police Force (NSWPF) Standard Operating Procedures on Missing Persons, Unidentified Bodies and Human Remains. Decisions are made by the Police Media Unit, Missing Persons Registry and authorised representatives of Police Area Commands, Police Districts and specialist units (including duty officers, officers in charge and Commanders).

- (c) The owner (publisher) of social media accounts may be held responsible for any defamatory comments posted by users and accordingly comment monitoring is an important part of social media use. Further, the NSWPF may disable comments when volume is particularly high and activity is outside of normal business hours.
- (d) The NSWPF provides a number of reporting mechanisms including Triple Zero (000), Police Assistance Line, the NSWPF Community Portal and Crime Stoppers (1800 333 000) through telephony and digital interactions. The NSWPF Community Portal is an easy to use, confidential and secure online digital tool for the community to report a range of minor crime incidents. Reports may be lodged online using a range of smart devices 24/7 with real time webchat support.
- (e) Users retain the ability to share posts when the comment function is disabled.
- (f) Collaboration with specialist organisations and relevant agencies occurs as per investigation requirements.

279. Up to 30 June 2025, how many times has:

- (a) A Geotargeted SMS been issued for a missing person in 2025?
- (b) A social media post been disseminated searching for missing person?
- (c) A Geotargeted SMS seeking/advising other information?
- (d) Within a missing persons investigation, who is authorised within the NSW Police to issue a Geotargeted SMS?
- (e) What is the cost of sending/issuing a Geotargeted SMS?

#### ANSWER

I am advised:

- (a) 101 geo-targeted SMS were issued.
- (b) 470 social media posts, including active missing persons and 'located' updates.
- (c) Nil.
- (d) A member of the Police Media Unit on the authority of a Superintendent or delegate.
- (e) This question should be directed to the Premier's Department.

280. Who is responsible for the costings when a Geotargeted text is issued?

- (a) Is it costed to the Local Area Command
- (b) Is it costed to the Unsolved Homicide Unit
- (c) Is it costed to the Missing Persons Registry
- (d) Is it costed to Police Rescue
- (e) Is it costed to State Crime Command

#### ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Emergency Alert System (EAS) budget is administered by the NSW Rural Fire Service.

281. Given the severe staffing shortages within the NSW Police Force, and the current willingness to cease undertaking non core law enforcement roles, such as removing AED's from vehicles, why is the NSW Police Force continuing to provide a Canine

Search Capability to the NSW Fire & Rescue USAR Task force?

- (a) How many hours does the NSW Police spend on maintaining current capabilities with their canines on behalf of the USAR Taskforce?
- (b) How many hours do the current NSW Police dog squad members spend on maintaining currency on an annual basis?
- (c) Given this capability was formerly undertaken by a volunteer organisation, would it not be better for the NSW Police to re allocate and stand down from this role to a specialist organisation such as Search (NSW) to alleviate the NSW Police of unnecessary, non law enforcement related workloads?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

A service level agreement is in place for the provision of NSW Police canine search teams to Fire and Rescue NSW (FRNSW) for Urban Search and Rescue (USAR).

- (a) Following assessment for suitability, the initial training/accreditation program for USAR canine teams is eight weeks duration and an additional week is spent by the handler completing and becoming certified in relevant FRNSW USAR programs.
- (b) A mandatory period of eight hours per six weeks is required on USAR specific training. Initial training and exposure to USAR related environments is encouraged over this period and is undertaken when time permits.
- (c) This is a matter for FRNSW.

282. What agencies, both government and non government, does the NSW Police Force endorse when undertaking search operations in NSW?

- (a) What skills and training is expected of the NSW Police in regards to these agencies?
- (b) What oversight does the NSW Police provide to these agencies and NGO's to ensure that they are providing properly trained members?
- (c) What direct training does the NSW Police provide these organisations?
  - i. How often are these course undertaken?
  - ii. Where are these courses located?
  - iii. Do participants receive Certificates of Attendance or any recognition on their service history?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force (NSWPF) works with multiple agencies, including the NSW State Emergency Service, NSW Rural Fire Service, Fire and Rescue NSW, VRA Rescue NSW, NSW Ambulance, and other state agencies in various capacity and roles in land searches.

- (a) The NSWPF outlines the resources required and agencies provide support in line with those roles
- (b) The NSWPF relies on various agencies to provide adequately trained and equipped staff for the tasks they are to perform.
- (c) The NSWPF does not provide formal search training to other agencies, however, does conduct agency training days, information sessions, and exercises with our partner organisations in relation to land search. It is important to note that the

agencies utilised are well versed in search operations and several agencies conduct their own specific internal training.

283. The NSW Police Force recently provided an instruction to the NSW SES to cease utilising the term 'Search Commander'.
- (a) Why was this directive provided?
  - (b) Where other government and non government agencies provided this same directive?
  - (c) Was any compensation provided to the NSWSES to cover costs associated with the ensuring the directive was undertaken and followed?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

- (a) Removing the opportunity for people to misidentify roles in searches is important in ensuring clarity to everyone involved in the search. The use of the term was inaccurate for the SES role in the search structure, and it was resulting in confusion to others.
  - (b) The NSW Police Force (NSWPF) is not aware of another agency using the same terminology for their roles in the search structure.
  - (c) The NSWPF did not provide funding to the NSW SES to change terms. This is a matter for the NSW SES.
284. According to the National Search and Rescue (NATSAR) Manual, endorsed by the NSW Police Minister in 2017, Section 6.8, Subsection 6.8.1, SAR operations should have had a formal, structured Peer Review. Was a peer review undertaken into missing person, now deceased, Heather SCOTT:
- (a) Did the peer review undertaken look into why the deployment by NSW Police Force was delayed seeking the support of the Aus-2 NSW Fire and Rescue USAR Taskforce?
  - (b) Did the peer review undertaken highlight that unsuitable dogs from Queensland where initially deployed by the NSW Police when suitably trained dogs where available to them through DFES Queensland, AUS 1 USAR Taskforce?
  - (c) Did the peer review highlight the issues with a failure to deploy specialist search dogs resulting in many hundreds of manhours being wasted?
  - (d) Did a peer review highlight the issues associated with the legislation pertaining to locating and triangulating a missing persons location utilising current advanced mobile technologies?
  - (e) Did the peer review highlight the need to continue the search at a later date to ensure that Ms SCOTT remains where recovered and not left on a mountain?
  - (f) Did the peer review highlight that NSW Police did not have dogs trained or available to assist in the search for Ms SCOTT in the initial critical hours of survival?
  - (g) Will the peer review be made public so that all organisations both here in NSW, Nationally and Internationally, can learn from the incident?
  - (h) Did the peer review highlight when the NSW Police Force or its delegated agency will be returning to the location to recover Ms Scotts remains?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW State Coroner conducted an inquest into the death of Ms Scott. This incident occurred on 28 February 2022 during the 2022 Northern Rivers Floods, which resulted in inherent dangers and environmental conditions that hampered the search. The search for Ms Scott concluded on 9 March 2022 following a multi-agency search including officers from the NSW Police Force (Aviation Command, Rescue & Bomb Disposal Unit, local police, Dog Unit), Victoria Police (Aviation, Police Search and Rescue Unit), engineers and engineering geologists from Public Works Advisory, Queensland Police, Fire and Rescue NSW, NSW Urban Search and Rescue, and NSW Ambulance. The State Coroner determined that the manner of death of Ms Scott was that she died after the house was swept away in a landslide caused by intense rainfall during extreme weather conditions. The Coroner made no adverse findings or recommendations.

285. Has the NSW Police Minister spoken to or had any discussions with the Centre for Missing Persons (Aust) Inc in relation to undertaking recommendations contained within their March 2025 report?
- (a) If yes, please elaborate on how these discussions are progressing to assist current and future missing persons?
  - (b) How does the NSW Police Minister believe the report will assist the NSW Police in reducing the current logistics and support the NSW Police in locating current and future missing persons?

#### ANSWER

No.

286. On the 23 November 2021, NSW Police advised that canine search and rescue was not feasible.
- (a) Is there a copy of the feasibility study that the Manager, Ministerial Services is referring to?
  - (b) What was the Manager referring to when he advised that these services were not feasible?
  - (c) Given that directly after this email was sent, the NSW Police and VRA Rescue NSW commenced discussions, can the NSW Police Minister provide all documentation that relates to how, when and why the VRA Rescue NSW was approved to commence a Canine Search and Rescue Unit.

#### ANSWER

I am advised:

In September 2021, Search Dogs Sydney Inc. wrote to the former Minister for Police and Emergency Services regarding the proposal to use civilian dogs as part of NSW Police Force (NSWPF) missing persons investigations.

The NSWPF considered the proposal at the time. However, it was deemed not feasible due to the anticipated costings requested by the organisation; volume of work (feasibility to be considered for every missing person search); risk mitigation factors that had not been addressed; and the absence of agreed national standards.

In the absence of any need for private services, the current Government's position is not to support the privatisation of public services.

287. What due diligence has the NSW Police Force undertaken to understand and employ

the capabilities of Search NSW for both current and long term missing persons investigations?

- (a) Has the Minister or NSW Police Executive identified the organisations capabilities?
- (b) Has the Minister or the NSW Police identified the cost saving to the NSW State Government by utilising Search (NSW)?
- (c) Has the Minister or NSW Police identified the labor benefits provided by Search (NSW), given the current staffing shortfalls within the NSW Police?
- (d) Has the Minister met with or had official any meetings to discuss Search (NSW) providing assistance to the currently short staffed and overworked NSW Police Force?
- (e) Has the NSW Police Minister identified the dramatic improvements that would be available to all investigations in NSW should the NSW Government undertake the recommendations listed in the report?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force is not aware of Search (NSW).

288. The NSW Coroner made four recommendations to the NSW Police Force on 06 Dec 2019 at the inquest into missing male, Raymond Speechley.

- (a) Have all of these recommendations been enacted?
- (b) What were the capabilities of the NSW Police Dog squad in the South Coast of NSW at the time of the findings?
- (c) What are the capabilities of the NSW Police Dogs Squad as at 30 June 2025 in the South Coast of NSW?
- (d) Who do the NSW Police utilise and consult with when determining the Time Frame For Survival, TFFS?
- (e) Can you please advise how many times each consultant was engaged in
  - i. 2025
  - ii. 2024
  - iii. 2023
  - iv. 2022
  - v. 2021
  - vi. What is the cost when engaging these consultants?
  - vii. What specific training and experience must a consultant hold prior to being engaged as a TFFS consultant?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

All recommendations made by the coroner have been completed by the NSW Police Force (NSWPF). The NSWPF's response to the Attorney General in relation to each of the coronial recommendations can be found at <https://dcj.nsw.gov.au/legal-and-justice/laws-and-legislation/legal-assistance-and-applications/responses-to-coronial-recommendations/response-to-coronial-recommendations-archive.html>

289. What factors or benchmarks would be required to trigger a Critical Incident response to a missing persons investigation?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Section 109 of the *Law Enforcement Conduct Commission Act 2016* (NSW) outlines the critical incident guidelines. A "critical incident" is defined as an incident that has been declared to be a critical incident under Section 111 of the Act, and the guidelines are set out in this section to provide for their oversight and investigation.

The NSW Police Force's Critical Incident Guidelines are available on its website.

290. What factors or benchmarks would be required to trigger a Professional Standards investigation into the actions of NSW Police conducting a missing persons investigation?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

A misconduct (professional standards) investigation will be initiated if a complaint is made regarding the actions of police who are conducting a missing person investigation, and such actions fall within the definition of misconduct and require an investigation.

Police misconduct is defined in section 9(4) of the *Law Enforcement Conduct Commission Act 2016* as conduct of the officer or employee that constitutes:

- a criminal offence,
- corrupt conduct,
- unlawful conduct (not being a criminal offence or corrupt conduct),
- a disciplinary infringement

Each Police Area Command (PAC)/Police District (PD) has officers who, as part of their role, are responsible for investigating allegations of police misconduct.

There are escalation processes regarding the involvement of the Professional Standards Command in any alleged misconduct investigation. Reasons why the Professional Standards Command may become involved in an investigation into alleged misconduct include, but are not limited to conflicts of interest, high profile matters, complexity of investigation, nature of the allegations, request by the Commander of the investigating PAC/PD for assistance by the Professional Standards Command.

291. How many times has a Critical Incident been declared when a missing person has been located, whether alive or deceased, in:

- (a) 2025
- (b) 2024
- (c) 2023
- (d) 2022
- (e) 2021
- (f) 2020
- (g) If the answer is none, then why given when a death occurs, and police are involved, such as a police chase, have these deaths not been investigated?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

No critical incidents were declared on the sole basis of a missing person being located for the years listed in (a) to (f) inclusive. This is because a situation involving a missing person does not, in and of itself, meet the features of a critical incident.

In response to (g), for a situation to be considered to be declared a critical incident, it must meet the features of a critical incident, as defined in section 110 of the *Law Enforcement Conduct Commission Act 2016*. A critical incident is an incident involving a police officer or other member of the NSW Police Force that results in the death of, or serious injury to, a person (including another police officer), and the death or serious injury arises:

- from a discharge of a firearm by the member involved
- from the use or operation of defensive equipment by the member involved
- from the application of physical force by the member involved while exercising any function as a police officer
- from the use of a police vehicle by the member involved (including its use as a passenger)
- while the person is in custody or while escaping or attempting to escape from custody
- appears to be likely to have resulted from any police operation (defined in section 108 of the *Law Enforcement Conduct Commission Act 2016* as any activity engaged in by a police officer while exercising the functions of a police officer, other than an activity for the purpose of a search and rescue operation).

The Commissioner of Police may also declare a situation a critical incident if there are other grounds for considering it is in the public interest to do so.

All critical incident investigations are reviewed by the Professional Standards Command and oversighted by the Law Enforcement Conduct Commission.

Any police chase that results in the death of any person meets the features to be declared as a critical incident.

292. How many times has Professional Standards been requested to investigate a missing person case, whether the person has been located, whether alive or deceased, in:
- (a) 2025
  - (b) 2024
  - (c) 2023
  - (d) 2022
  - (e) 2021
  - (f) 2020
  - (g) If the answer is none, then why given when a death occurs, and police are involved, such as a police chase, have these deaths not been investigated?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

None. The Professional Standards Command does not conduct missing persons investigations. In response to (g), please refer to the answer provided to question 291.

293. When was the last time an independent review was undertaken into the NSW Police force dog squad to ensure that its standards, certification, deployment are fit for task and relevant?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Between 15 and 17 October 2024, the USAR canine capability was subject to review by the International Search and Advisory Group (INSARAG). The NSWPF USAR canine search capability was deemed competent in this INSARAG-led assessment.

294. How many times has a complaint been lodged in relation to a NSW Police canine inflicting harm to a member of the community?
- (a) How many times where these incidents investigated by professional standards?
  - (b) How many times was hospitalization or medical treatment required in 2025, 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021 and 2020?
  - (c) How many of these incidents where declared a Critical Incident?
  - (d) How many times was a NSW Police Officer injured by a NSW Police dog?
    - i. In 2025
    - ii. 2024
    - iii. 2023
    - iv. 2022
    - v. 2021

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

There have been two (2) complaints from members of the community (not accused/suspected persons).

- (a) Nil.
- (b) One (1) in 2022.
- (c) One (1) in 2022.
- (d) No police officers have been injured by a police dog in a missing person or other general response or search in the timeframes nominated.

295. When will the findings of the 2 NSW Police dogs, killed at a training event in Menai, be made public?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The investigation has been finalised, and the findings are currently being considered. A decision regarding public release of the findings will be made in due course.

296. When will the findings be made public into the death of a NSW Police Dog Squad K9 at Jedda Road in Western Sydney?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The findings will not be made public.

297. What investigations and recommendations have taken place within the NSW Police

Dog Squad since the death of 2 police dogs at a training event and the subsequent death of a Police K9 being killed whilst on duty at Hoxton Park/Prestons?

- (a) Has there been any Critical Incident Investigations undertaken?
- (b) Have there been any Professional Standards investigations undertaken?
- (c) If so, what were the findings?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

In addition to an independent investigation, a working group was established following the death of the two police dogs. The working group has implemented a series of improvements into secondary ventilation and alert notifications within dog unit vehicles to reduce the risk of the incident reoccurring. An investigation into the death of a police dog at Prestons was undertaken with no recommendations made.

- (a) No critical incident investigation was undertaken into either incident. A critical incident is defined in the *Law Enforcement Conduct Commission Act 2016* as death or serious injury to a person.
- (b) No.

298. At the recent Special Commission of inquiry into gay hate crimes, NSW Police Force provided evidence that a report in 2019 highlighted that if all crime had ceased at the time of the report, it would take over 900 years for the NSW Police resolve these outstanding caseloads:

- (a) Given 5 years have passed since this report, have the NSW Police caught up on the 900 year delay or has this delay increased and what is the current delay as at 30 June 2025?
- (b) Will the NSW Police or the NSW Police Minister be making the report, provided to the inquest, available either on the NSW Parliament or NSW Police websites?
- (c) How many of the recommendations from the inquiry have been implemented and how have these impacted the investigations and resolution of missing persons and long term missing persons investigations?
- (d) How many members of the Unsolved Homicide Unit tasked with investigating missing persons have operational Search and Rescue experience to assist with their investigations?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

- (a) The 900-year estimation was in reference to the amount of time it would have taken the NSW Police Force to solve (not to review) these cases due to the capacity limitation impacted by resourcing issues at that point in time when the internal report was written. The 900-year estimation was also viewed as the worst-case scenario estimate. Since this time, the process has been reviewed twice, enhanced and further improved. The Homicide Squad is currently working towards reviewing these cases as expeditiously as possible. Further, the State Crime Command has commenced an independent review of the processes of the Unsolved Homicide Team in order to significantly reduce timeframes further.
- (b) As this was an internal report, it would be inappropriate for it to be published.
- (c) Since the Government response was published, a total of 11 recommendations have now been completed and three (3) recommendations have been partially completed.

(d) There are currently 39 officers in the Unsolved Homicide Unit.

The responsibility of monitoring and managing unsolved homicides across NSW is a difficult and complicated task. The Homicide Squad has the challenging responsibility of 739 unsolved cases to monitor, assess, prioritise and re-investigate. This large case load requires the difficult task of finding the balance between efficiently monitoring and reviewing case files, against ensuring the quality of written reviews provide all information necessary to make the right determination and direction of the case.

299. Given that going missing is not a crime, why is the Unsolved Homicides Unit tasked with investigating missing persons?

### ANSWER

I am advised:

The Unsolved Homicide Team is tasked to review and establish historical/unsolved murders, suspicious deaths and disappearances and see how they might be advanced in light of new technology and investigative practices.

The Missing Persons Registry (MPR) is an oversighting unit within State Crime Command for all NSW Missing Persons, Unidentified Bodies and Human Remains (UBHR) reports.

The MPR consists of experienced detectives who review both daily reports, UBHR investigations and long-term missing person matters. The MPR does not assume responsibility for missing person investigations.

300. In September 2023, the NSW State Coroner determined that Ms Heather SCOTT was deceased and likely located close to her home that had been washed away in a landslide:

- (a) What actions have the NSW Police, to date, undertaken to locate Ms SCOTT's body?
- (b) Has the NSW Police Force undertaken a peer review, or internal investigation into the events surrounding the NSW Police response to the landslide?
- (c) Why has the NSW Police not requested that Ms SCOTT, who is technically a missing person, not on the National Missing Persons Register that is overseen by the AFP's National Missing Persons Coordination's website?

### ANSWER

I am advised:

In September 2023, the State Coroner, Magistrate Teresa O'Sullivan, determined that the cause of Ms Scott's death was unknown, and no recommendation was made to the NSW Police Force.

The State Coroner also stated that police conducted standard enquiries that would normally be made in the event of a person being reported missing. These included requests to external agencies for any signs that Heather was still alive, including various interstate and national bodies, including police forces, road authorities, utility providers, government housing providers, corrective service organisations, Births, Deaths and Marriages departments, Medicare, financial institutions, and Centrelink.

301. When was the last time an independent review into the NSW Police Rescue policies, procedures and SOP's are fit for purpose and align with the NATSAR manual and other NSW Police force SOP's for missing persons and unidentified human remains.

### ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force (NSWPF) Rescue and Bomb Disposal Unit (RBDU) Search & Rescue (Land Operations) Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) have undergone significant review and are pending approval. The SOPs are consistent with the NATSAR Manual and include lessons learned and address relevant coronial outcomes.

The NSWPF, through the RBDU, has initiated a LANDSAR Committee which is charged with reviewing and amending SOPs as required.

302. Has a review been undertaken by the NSW Police Force to ensure that standards set down by NSW Police, its relevant SOP's as well as the NATSAR manual ensure it aligns with the expectations of the relevant Government and Non Government organisations called upon to assist when a person is reported missing?

### ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force (NSWPF) Missing Persons, Unidentified Bodies and Human Remains Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are reviewed and endorsed annually. This was last completed on 24 February 2025. The annual review of the SOPs incorporates accepted Coronial Recommendations from the previous twelve months, the introduction of new tools, drawing attention to technology advancements, and improved processes to better support investigations.

The NSWPF works closely with partner agencies to identify lessons and to ensure close working relationships. NSWPF SOPs are aimed at police. The NATSAR Manual, owned by AMSA, is endorsed by all search and rescue jurisdictions under the Inter-Governmental Agreement signed by all states, territories and the Australian Defence Force. This includes the NSW Government. The NSWPF is also represented on the NATSAR Manual Review Committee.

303. How many Family Liaison Officers are trained by the NSW Police to support the families and fellow police officers of missing persons?
- (a) What is the standard of training that a Family Liaison Officer has undertaken?
  - (b) Is this a specialist role within the NSW Police?
  - (c) How long are FLO tasked to a missing person investigation?
  - (d) Are these FLO available to the families before, during and after a coronial inquest?
  - (e) Where are these FLO's located?

### ANSWER

I am advised:

There are currently 179 trained Family Liaison Officers.

- (a) Family Liaison Officers are required to successfully complete the Family Liaison Officer course which is comprised of online training and a four day in-person course.

- (b) The Family Liaison Officer capability is a function, not a permanent role. Family Liaison Officers are comprised of officers from across the organisation who may be called upon in response to a major incident where a police investigation is required. They return to their normal duties when they have completed their Family Liaison Officer function, as determined by the Officer in Charge of the investigation.
- (c) The Officer in Charge of the investigation determines the length of time a Family Liaison Officer is assigned to the investigation.
- (d) Timeframes for deployments will vary and will depend on circumstances, size, scale, type of incident, the investigation, and the family's needs. The Officer in Charge (OIC) of the investigation determines the length of time a Family Liaison Officer is assigned to an investigation. Their immediate involvement will reduce to the point where the Family Liaison Officer can hand back family engagement to the OIC (or OIC nominated investigator), or the family engagement can be undertaken by the Family Liaison Officer in conjunction with their normal duties. These arrangements are determined by the OIC. This may include the Family Liaison Officer being asked to re-engage with families and provide ongoing assistance in the lead up to, and during, significant events such as Coronial proceedings. It is important to note that a Family Liaison Officer is the liaison point between families and the police investigation only.

The NSW Government provides other support to families of victims, such as the Coronial Incident Support Program run by the Coroner's Court of NSW. The Coronial Information and Support Program provides information and support to families where a death has been reported to the Coroner. The team is made up of experienced social workers and psychologists who work exclusively with coronial matters.

- (e) Family Liaison Officers are police officers from all Police Regions, corporate and specialist commands.

304. According to Section 4, Subsection 13.25, it is recommended that Police dogs not be utilised to undertake searches for missing persons. What actions have the NSW Police Force undertaken to ensure compliance and to ensure that 'bite trained' dogs are not deployed when searching for endangered and vulnerable missing persons?

- (a) What alternative canine support does the NSW Police utilise in the metropolitan area when it is found the NSW Police dogs are unavailable and unsuited for search operations?
- (b) Are these alternatives well known throughout the NSW Police Force in the event of a vulnerable or endangered person is reported missing, given the critical nature of these investigations.
- (c) How has these capabilities been communicated throughout the NSW Police Force?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

NSW Police Force (NSWPF) dogs capable of being deployed in search situations have all been trained to a standard to meet identified categories at 4.13.9 of the NATSAR manual.

All NSWPF dogs are trained as search dogs, not bite dogs as suggested. The manual referenced is a national document and it is known some law enforcement jurisdictions have bite trained dogs, however, this is not the case within the NSWPF Dog Unit where all search dogs are trained to track and bark.

- (a) The NSWPF Dog Unit has a response capability across NSW. In the event of them not being available, alternatives to complement a search would be determined by the NSWPF Rescue Coordinator within the Rescue and Bomb Disposal Command.

305. How many dogs are currently operated by the NSW Police Force in?

- (a) 2025
- (b) 2024
- (c) 2023
- (d) 2022
- (e) 2021
- (f) 2020
- (g) How many are specifically trained for one purpose and what are these dogs trained to detect?
- (h) How many of these dogs are trained for multiple detection/apprehension purposes?
- (i) How many are trained specifically for Search and Rescue that are not bite trained or trained in apprehension?
  - i. How many of these dogs are deployed in the metropolitan area?
  - ii. How many of these dogs are deployed in the rural and regional areas of NSW?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

- (a) 72 (as at 1 July 2025)
- (b) 72 (as at 1 July 2024)
- (c) 68 (as at 1 July 2023)
- (d) 68 (as at 1 July 2022)
- (e) This data was unable to be sourced in response time period provided.
- (f) This data was unable to be sourced in response time period provided.
- (g) The NSW Police Force (NSWPF) has 60 single purpose dogs for General Purpose (41), Drug Detection (11), Explosives (7) and Cadaver (1).
- (h) The NSWPF has 10 dual purpose dogs for General Purpose/USAR (2), Drug Detection/USAR (4), Explosive Detection/USAR (2), Cadaver Detection/Blood (2).
- (i) Eight (8), noting that no NSWPF dog is specifically bite-trained and all are trained to track/search and bark. All USAR-trained dogs can be deployed statewide or internationally.

306. Are all canines trained by the NSW Police Force assessed under the Australian New Zealand Police Standards? If not, what standards are utilised by the NSW Police for their dog capability?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

All NSW Police Force Dog Unit training methods are undertaken to comply with the Australia New Zealand Police Advisory Agency (ANZPAA) Education and Training Guidelines for Police Dog Handling.

307. According to NATSAR Manual, Section 4, Subsection 13.26, Police should have state

arrangements and protocols in place with search dog teams, given there are 2 search dog organizations in NSW, can you please provide a copy of these arrangements and protocols as well as advise:

- (a) Who is responsible for the management of the protocols?
- (b) Who is responsible for the deployment of these resources?
- (c) What funding models are in place for cost reimbursement when utilised?
- (d) Does this require manual deployment or has NSW Police initiated an automatic response according to information provided to the COPS system.
- (e) Have all NSW Police officers been trained in the use and abilities of these canine teams?
- (f) What department is responsible for the oversight and integration of these valuable resources?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force (NSWPF) has well established search systems in place with our partner agencies. Where the Rescue and Bomb Disposal Unit determines a search dog is required for a search, they request the assistance of the Dog and Mounted Command. Requests can be made via a variety of methods, including via police radio for urgent requests. The Dog Unit determines the best way to meet the request specific to the needs of the search and resource deployment. This can include the use of police dogs or requests to our partner agencies to assist. This is managed through standard request for assistance protocols. The NSWPF is not responsible for reimbursing or funding the use of partner agency search dogs.

The Dog and Mounted Command is a specialist group for all operational police within NSW on a twenty-four hour, seven days a week basis, to assist and support field operations within NSW. It does not make any determinations in terms of other specialist support required (beyond Dog or Mounted Unit support). NSWPF Dog Handlers are sworn officers who have successfully been accredited with a police dog in a specific capability.

308. What is the current number of unidentified human remains currently held on record that still require identification in NSW?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

There are 338 COPS events relating to unidentified remains currently under review. The NSW Police Force (NSWPF) is working in collaboration with NSW Health to refine this number, taking into account factors such as exhibits over 100 years old, those outside the jurisdiction of the State Coroner, ancient Aboriginal remains, educational specimens, any entries with confirmed matches or matching DNA profiles to individuals and potential duplication within the Human Skeletal Remains Initiative.

309. How many unidentified human remains where identified and Next of Kin provided notification in;

- (a) 2025
- (b) 2024
- (c) 2023
- (d) 2022

- (e) 2021
- (f) 2020

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

A response to the question will require manual searching of individual case information, which will require excessive time and resources.

310. What is the current budget for the identification of unidentified human remains in:

- (a) 2025/26
- (b) 2024/25
- (c) 2023/24
- (d) 2022/22

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

- (a) 2025/26 - \$1,932,126
- (b) 2024/25 - \$1,913,069
- (c) 2023/24 - \$1,880,232
- (d) 2022/23 - \$1,780,601

311. What is the current staffing levels for unit/department tasked by NSW Police for the identification of unidentified human remains?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Currently, there are 11 staff attached to the Missing Persons Registry managing Unidentified Bodies and Human Remains.

312. In August 2024, NSW Police were advised of human remains being located in Lake Ainsworth. To date:

- (a) What actions have been taken by NSW Police to exhume the remains?
- (b) Have the remains been identified?
- (c) What department within the NSW Police force currently has jurisdiction of the case?
- (d) Have investigators made contact with those responsible for locating the remains and taken official police statements in the event it becomes a criminal matter?
- (e) If the remains have not been exhumed, then why not and has this dereliction of protocol, given that NSW Police initially have carriage of all human remains located in the state of NSW, been reported to Professional Standards, given that in NSW it is the NSW Police's responsibility to attend all sites where human remains have been located?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

- (a) In August 2024, the Unsolved Homicide Team was provided information regarding a search conducted by 'Search Dogs Sydney Inc' in July 2024 that included a canine

whilst on a vessel above water in “Dive 6” area. The canine “showed interest” and “alerted to the presence of potential human remains”. A search was conducted by an experienced diver supplied by Search Dogs Sydney Inc prior to this, and no human remains were located. Dive 6 area was located due to Sonar images taken. The Unsolved Homicide Team has assessed the information and as a result, no search activity has been conducted. The information has been formally recorded, and the matter remains a current active investigation. The Unsolved Homicide Team will continue to monitor for any further information.

- (b) Please refer to the answer to (a) above.
- (c) The Unsolved Homicide Team in the Homicide Squad has carriage of the investigation into the disappearance and suspected murder of Bronwyn Winfield.
- (d) Please refer to the answer to (a) above.
- (e) The Unsolved Homicide Team has assessed the information provided by ‘Search Dogs Sydney Inc’ in August 2024. There is no investigative information to support Lake Ainsworth as the area where the body of Bronwyn Winfield was disposed. The information has been recorded and the Unsolved Homicide Team will continue to monitor for any further information.

313. Given that a petition of more than 10,000 signatures was presented to the NSW Government and subsequently debated with the support of the Liberals, Nationals, Greens and Independents, what is the NSW Police Minister attempting to hide by failing to commit to a Parliamentary Inquiry into missing persons investigations in NSW?

#### ANSWER

I am advised:

On 15 October 2025, the Liberals and Nationals voted against a parliamentary inquiry into unsolved homicides and long-term missing persons in the Legislative Council. The Government supported this inquiry, with the inquiry due to report back to the Parliament by June 30 2026.

314. What training are NSW Police offered when searching for or locating neuro divergent missing persons?
- (a) Are all police officers provided this training?
  - (b) What is the percentage of officers that have completed this training?
  - (c) Does the NSW Police Force provide this training to other organisations it utilises when undertaking a ‘multi agency’ search?

#### ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force (NSWPF) is committed to maintaining a highly capable workforce that delivers informed, empathetic and equitable policing responses, and will continue to support training for police that provides them with this skill set. Commencing at recruitment and continuing throughout their career, NSWPF officers undertake various training programs and mandatory continuing policing education. Multiple facets of this training are translatable to vulnerable people in the community and include examples of those with lived experience.

For example, in the 2024/25 training year, it was mandatory for all police officers to complete face to face training in relation to responding to members of the community who may be experiencing or have symptoms of mental ill health and other disorders. This training includes barriers to communication, use of active listening, rapport building, understanding, and responding with empathy. Additionally, examples of the lived experience of those with mental ill health, other disorders and presentations are also included in the training.

I am advised the NSW Police has also worked with organisations such as the Autism Community Network to better inform its processes and practices with regards to searches for neuro-divergent missing persons.

The NSWPF does not provide formal search training to other agencies, however, does conduct agency training days, information sessions, and exercises with our partner organisations in relation to land search. It is important to note that the agencies utilised are well versed in search operations and several agencies conduct their own specific internal training.

315. What training are NSW Police offered when searching for or locating persons with Asperger's when reported as missing persons?
- (a) Are all police officers provided this training?
  - (b) What is the percentage of officers that have completed this training?
  - (c) Does the NSW Police Force provide this training to other organisations it utilises when undertaking a 'multi agency' search?

#### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer to question 314.

316. What training are NSW Police offered when searching for Dementia/Alzheimer's missing persons?
- (a) Are all police officers provided this training?
  - (b) What is the percentage of officers that have completed this training?
  - (c) Does the NSW Police Force provide this training to other organisations it utilises when undertaking a 'multi agency' search?

#### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer to question 314.

317. What training is provided to NSW Police when responding to missing persons reports for children with special needs?
- (a) Are all police officers provided this training?
  - (b) What is the percentage of officers that have completed this training?
  - (c) Does the NSW Police Force provide this training to other organisations it utilises when undertaking a 'multi agency' search?

#### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer to question 314.

318. What training are NSW Police offered when searching for or locating persons with FASD when reported as missing persons?
- (a) Are all police officers provided this training?
  - (b) What is the percentage of officers that have completed this training?
  - (c) Does the NSW Police Force provide this training to other organisations it utilises when undertaking a 'multi agency' search?

#### ANSWER

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer to question 314.

319. What training is provided to NSW Police when searching for children or young adults under the care of the State of NSW?
- (a) Are all police officers provided this training?
  - (b) What is the percentage of officers that have completed this training?
  - (c) Does the NSW Police Force provide this training to other organisations it utilises when undertaking a 'multi agency' search?

#### ANSWER

I am advised:

Please refer to the answer to question 314.

320. What training is provided to NSW Police in relation to the NATSAR manual?
- (a) Who is provided this training within the NSW Police?
  - (b) What department's/squads receive this training?
  - (c) Is this training open and available to all serving NSW Police Officers?
  - (d) Is this manual taught at the NSW Police Academy to all recruits?
  - (e) Does the manual form part of their Tertiary studies for new recruits?

#### ANSWER

I am advised:

NSW Police Force (NSWPF) officers who complete the NSWPF Land Search & Rescue Coordinators Course or National Search and Rescue Managers Course are trained according to the NATSAR Manual. The manual is considered best practice.

Marine Area Command personnel are required to hold the following qualifications:

- MAR10224 Certificate I in Maritime Operations (General Purpose Hand Near Coastal)
- MAR20324 Certificate II in Maritime Operations (Coxswain Grade 1 Near Coastal)

These Qualifications are achieved through the NSWPF RTO, and evidence is provided to Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) for recognition and accreditation.

Rescue Operators – full-time and part-time operatives within Rescue and Bomb Disposal Unit must achieve the following five units of competency:

- PUASAR022 Participate in a rescue operation

- PUASAR023 Participate in a first response urban search and rescue Category 1
- PUASAR024 Undertake road crash rescue
- PUASAR026 Undertake industrial and domestic rescue
- PUASAR032 Undertake vertical rescue

These Units of Competency are achieved through the NSWPF RTO, and evidence is provided to the State Rescue Board for recognition and accreditation

- (a) Training is provided to personnel within Marine Area Command and Rescue and Bomb Disposal Unit.
- (b) Please refer to the answer to (a).
- (c) No. Please refer to the answer to (a).
- (d) No.
- (e) No.

321. It appears to be common police practice that announcements are made via a loudspeaker from a police helicopter (Polair);
- (a) What matrix is utilised to determine when this technique is utilised for a missing persons investigation?
  - (b) Who in the Chain of Command for the missing person investigation determines if this technique will be suitable and utilised?
  - (c) What matrix is utilised to determine if this practice is utilised when searching for a person suspected of committing a crime?
  - (d) Has there been any studies both internally or externally of the NSW Police, into the effectiveness of this method of announcement utilised by the NSW Police?
  - (e) Given suggestions of comments provided to radio stations, social media and other platforms, it appears that this method causes considerable harm, mental anguish and distress to members of the community within hearing distance of this operation. Will the NSW Police regulate when and how this method of communication is utilised?
  - (f) At a recent search, qualified searchers who had been briefed on the missing persons, took 6 circuits of the police helicopter to understand what was being broadcast. This was also in an area the more than 60% of the population English is the second language spoken, as too many have fled from war torn countries. Do you believe that this is a suitable method of search techniques to be employed by the NSW Police that would not cause further harm to the community?

## ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force uses the public announcement system on its fleet of helicopters to support public safety.

- (a) At all times when Polair are supporting the search for a missing person, contact is made with the Commander (Duty Officer) on scene in regard to the capability available. Approval is sought from the scene commander on every occasion prior to its use, with specific instructions as to what is to be broadcast given by the Duty Officer. At all times, Duty Officers are instructed by Polair to notify the Police Media Unit of its use. Polair is a support resource to all jobs and therefore seeks approval/direction for the use of this capability from the scene commander, regardless of the type of incident.
- (b) Please refer to the response to (a) above.

- (c) Please refer to the response to (a) above.
- (d) The Aviation Command continues to study the effectiveness of the PA system due to a range of factors, including audibility under certain weather conditions and aircraft speeds.
- (e) Please refer to the response to (a) above.
- (f) Wind, humidity, air pressure, aircraft speed, and aircraft height above the ground all impact its effectiveness. The PA system is one operational tool used by responding police and is provided to scene commanders as part of an overall response. Decisions to use this resource forms part of an overall response to resolving incidents and supporting public safety.

322. What are the current challenges faced by NSW Police when accessing CCTV from
- (a) NSW Government departments/Agencies
  - (b) Private road operators
  - (c) Civilians
  - (d) Other CCTV sources

## ANSWER

I am advised:

Condense to one paragraph.

- (a) Accessing CCTV from NSW Government Departments/Agencies can present the following challenges:
  - Decentralised ownership and management of CCTV systems leads to inconsistent access protocols.
  - Police can only engage with systems compliant with NSW Government Policy Statement and Guidelines.
  - Limited monitoring capabilities: police rely on control room operators for incident alerts.
- (b) Accessing CCTV from private road operators can present the following challenges:
  - Access is limited unless legally compelled through subpoenas or formal requests.
  - Technical incompatibilities in camera systems and formats hinder timely access.
  - Short retention periods may result in loss of critical evidence before requests are processed.
- (c) Accessing CCTV from private citizens can present the following challenges:
  - Footage sharing is voluntary unless subpoenaed; privacy concerns may deter cooperation.
  - Variable quality of footage from home systems or mobile devices reduces evidentiary value.
  - Fragmented sources require manual outreach and coordination, increasing time and effort.
  - Short retention periods may result in loss of critical evidence before requests are processed.
- (d) Accessing other CCTV sources can present the following challenges:
  - Large volume of footage (i.e. reviewing and storing) complicates investigations.
  - Image quality and coverage gaps hinder identification and analysis.

- Manual review is resource-intensive – limitation in the use of AI tools creates time/resource pressures.
- Poor-quality footage may be inadmissible in court.
- Expert analysis is costly.

The following relates to Live CCTV Access:

- Compatible equipment and bandwidth to view live CCTV within the agency.
- Data sharing protocols.
- Cataloguing Cameras for situational awareness.

The following relates to technical requirements/barriers:

- Storage and retention
- Analytics of various file formats
- Network and Cyber Security protocols restrict sharing capacity.

323. What are the challenges faced by NSW Police when searching for a vehicle within NSW. Does the NSW Police have real time access to ANPR or other number plate recognition technologies?

(a) If so, what technologies would assist in locating vehicles faster?

#### ANSWER

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force (NSWPF) Real Time Intelligence Centre (RTIC) has access to upload, in real time, emergency warnings to police vehicles fitted with ANPR. This is done on request of investigating officers for missing persons and other incidents. This emits a specific tone to alert the driver of the police vehicle that a vehicle with a warning has passed it. This specific tone is used only for the first 24 hours after it has been placed. After 24 hours, it is the responsibility of the investigating officer to place a COPS warning on any relevant vehicles.

324. What are the current challenges faced by the NSW Police in accessing the mobile phone location and/or data in real time when investigating a missing persons?

(a) How do these challenges differ when investigating criminal matters?

#### ANSWER

I am advised:

When investigating a missing person, and there are concerns for their welfare, the NSW Police Force (NSWPF) is able to access phone location and/or data in real time via a request to the State Coordinator, utilising section 287 of the *Telecommunications Act 1997*.

There are only three phone carriers in Australia that access phone locations via the process called a "Triangulation". These carriers are Telstra, Optus and Vodafone. Every mobile phone company in Australia must link-in with either Telstra, Optus or Vodafone to provide mobile telephone coverage.

If a request for a triangulation meets the requirements, the State Coordinator can access a phone location via a program that is accessed in the State Coordination Unit via a computer program with Optus and Telstra. This submission can take less than 5 minutes. If the phone carrier is Vodafone, the State Coordinator is required to email a request to Vodafone who

replies with mapping footprint information for the phone location usually within 10 to 15 minutes.

If a Missing Person calls Triple Zero (000), Advanced Mobile Location (AML) automatically sends the phone's location to emergency services, providing high-accuracy data to get help faster, however, missing persons rarely call triple zero.

Additionally, the NSWPF BluLink platform can be used to send GPS coordinates, live video, and other data to police from a missing person's phone. However, this relies on the cooperation of the missing person.

325. Of the 836 long term missing persons as at 31 May 2025;
- (a) How many have a reward for information to assist in locating them?
  - (b) How many have a reward for information to assist in locating the missing persons?
  - (c) How many of these cases are suspected of including criminal behaviour?

### ANSWER

I am advised:

Given the significant amount of time and resourcing to manually review and assess all cases, a response is unable to be provided.

326. How many homicides have the NSW Police investigated and/or prosecuted, that a body has not yet been located or recovered?
- (a) What resources are currently deployed to locate these human remains?
  - (b) How many persons incarcerated are currently affected by the 'no body, no parole' laws?
  - (c) Are any of these cases listed on the long term missing person register?

### ANSWER

I am advised:

There have been 31 individuals where a homicide investigation and/or prosecution has been undertaken where a body has not yet been located or recovered.

- (a) Providing an accurate response to this question would require significant manual review of records held across multiple locations. An answer cannot be provided.
- (b) This question should be referred to the Attorney General.
- (c) Yes. 26 of these individuals.

Note:

- *Information about whether a missing person was the victim of homicide is generally determined by the Coroner and may not be recorded on COPS. In instances where this is recorded on COPS, it is not recorded in an extractable field and may only be available via a manual review of COPS narratives. Similarly, this will not capture instances where a missing person incident was not recorded at all. Therefore, this figure may not be a representative figure of what has been requested.*
- *This figure intentionally excludes unsolved suspected homicides which are captured in question 327.*

327. How many suspected homicides have been investigated by the NSW Police however a body has not yet been located?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Without a specific time frame this question cannot be accurately answered.

328. How many people are currently incarcerated that are affected by the 'no body, no parole' legislation?

(a) What searches have police undertaken to locate the remains in

- i. 2025
- ii. 2024
- iii. 2023
- iv. 2022
- v. 2021
- vi. 2020

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

This question should be referred to the Attorney General.

329. Of the 9714 person reported missing in 2024:

(a) How many cases involved criminal activity where charges or FCAN or similar where issued?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

In 2024, there were 9,732 persons reported missing.

(a) 177 missing persons also received a charge in the same event.

330. Of the 10,977 persons reported missing in 2023, how many cases involved criminal activity where charges or FCAN or similar where issued?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

In 2023, there were 10,984 persons reported missing.

(a) 221 missing persons also received a charge in the same event.

331. How can the NSW Police Minister explain the drop in the numbers of persons reported missing, given this goes against the rise in numbers of persons reported missing in other States and Territories?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

There are diverse circumstances and reasons for people going missing. As such, an answer regarding the number of missing persons in NSW in comparison to other states cannot be provided.

332. Will the NSW Police Minister approve an increase to the reward for the murder of Rachel CHILDS to \$500,000.00?

#### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

Refer to the answer to question 261 (h).

333. Given that the NSW Police have duplicated services with other emergency agencies, that being as an example, flood rescue capabilities, drone capabilities, vertical rescue, domestic and industrial rescue, road crash rescue, aerial resources such as helicopters, why have the NSW Police not entered into discussions with Search (NSW) to provide a duplicate investigative agency to ensure that the rising numbers of long term missing persons are addressed given the crisis of the situation and the organisations capabilities and experience?

#### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

The NSWPF's Dog Unit is a highly specialised unit comprising of operational police dogs which support a variety of policing priorities including drug, firearm, explosive and human remains detection, as well as general purpose dogs.

Entry into the NSWPF's Dog Unit is a highly selective process for both dog handlers and the dogs themselves. Training Programs for the NSWPF Dog Unit have been developed in collaboration with interstate and international enforcement agencies and expert groups. All training programs are developed in according with the Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency Education and Training Guidelines for Police Dog Handling and require the satisfactory assessment of dog trainer and handler in a structured series of competencies.

NSW Police is unaware of Search (NSW).

334. How many cases are NSW Police detectives currently investigating across NSW?  
 (a) How many are Homicides?  
 (b) How many are long term missing persons?  
 (c) As at 30 June, how many are current missing persons?

#### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

The requested data is not available. Every crime in NSW reported to police is investigated.

- (a) The Homicide Squad currently has 158 cases, including homicides and critical incidents. This figure does not include homicides being investigated by Police Area Commands/Police Districts or specialist units.
- (b) Approximately 84 cases are long term missing persons.
- (c) Approximately 82 are current missing persons.

335. What is the average caseload of a NSW Police Force detective?  
 (a) Is there a maximum number of cases that a detective can be allocated at one time?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

A detective's caseload can vary significantly dependent on the location and role of the detective. For example, detectives located in Police Area Commands and Police Districts carry a large individual caseload, which could vary dependent on the location of the detective. Specialist detectives predominantly manage a singular protracted and complex investigation.

336. How much funding was allocated by NSW Police to investigating, searching and resolving cases involving long term missing persons?  
 (a) 2024/25 Financial year  
 (b) 2023/24 Financial year  
 (c) 2022/23 Financial year  
 (d) 2021/22 Financial year  
 (e) 2020/21 Financial year

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

An accurate total cost cannot be provided.

In addition to the Missing Persons Registry, Police Area Commands and Police Districts are tasked to undertake investigations, including searches relating to long term missing person cases which fall within their geographical area, as part of their regular policing duties.

**CFMEU meetings**

337. Since 28 March 2023, have you met with the Construction, Forestry and Maritime Employees Union (CFMEU) that was not disclosed in accordance with the Premier's Memorandum M2015-05 Publication of Ministerial Diaries and Release of Overseas Travel Information?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

In accordance with the 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 Premier's 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/cabinetoffice/access-to-information/ministers-diary-disclosures>)

### **ETU meetings**

338. Since 28 March 2023, have you met with the Electrical Trades Union (ETU) that was not disclosed in accordance with the Premier's Memorandum M2015-05 Publication of Ministerial Diaries and Release of Overseas Travel Information?

### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

In accordance with the 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 Premier's 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/cabinetoffice/access-to-information/ministers-diary-disclosures>)

### **Ministerial disclosures to The Cabinet Office**

339. On what date did you last update/make a ministerial disclosure to the Premier and the Secretary of 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**

340. In relation to redundancies, will this be made available in your respective Department(s)/Agency(s) Annual Reports?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Information about any redundancies within agencies is published in the agency annual reports. Published annual reports can be accessed on agency websites.

**Department(s)/Agency(s) Annual Reports**

341. Do you have plans to print the 2024-25 annual report(s) for each department / agency in your portfolio?  
(a) If yes, what is the budgeted expenditure for printing for each department / agency?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

Annual reports should be prepared in accordance with the Treasury Policy and Guidelines – Framework for Financial and Annual Reporting (TPG25-10).

**State Records Act**

342. 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:

The Ministers' Office Handbook provides guidance in relation to recordkeeping obligations under the State Records Act 1998.

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

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

All Ministers' offices are expected to comply with their obligations under the State Records Act 1998.

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

343. 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 NSW Police Force.

### **Ministerial staff disclosure of gifts and/or hospitality**

344. 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.

345. 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 them 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**

346. 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.

### **Senior Executive Drivers**

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

#### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

One. The Commissioner of Police is provided a driver.

### **GIPA Act - Disclosure Log & Ministerial Offices**

348. Does your Ministerial Office have a disclosure log in accordance with the Government Information (Public Access Act) 2009?  
(a) If yes, what is the URL?

#### **ANSWER**

The Minister for Police and Counter-Terrorism's Office disclosure log is published on the NSWPF website.

### **GIPA Act - Disclosure Log & Departments/Agencies**

349. What is the website URL for the Government Information (Public Access Act) 2009 disclosure log each of your portfolio department(s) / agency(s)?

#### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

The NSW Police Force (NSWPF) Disclosure Log is published on the NSWPF website.

### **TikTok**

350. Are you on TikTok?  
(a) If yes, do you access TikTok from a NSW Government device?

**ANSWER**

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**

351. Are you on Signal?

- (a) If yes, do you 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, the NSW Government uses a range of digital systems and communications that have been approved for use and may be utilised where there is a valid business requirement. This has been established practice under successive governments.

State records are a vital public asset, and access to Government information is essential to maintaining public trust in government. I comply with my obligations under the State Records Act 1998.

**Training**

352. 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 training on the Respectful Workplace Policy.

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.

**Parliamentary Secretary & Ministerial Vehicle**

353. Has your Parliamentary Secretary ever used a Ministerial driver from the pool?
- (a) If yes, why?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The Ministers' Office Handbook provides that 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**

354. Are all the ministerial media releases and statements issued by you publicly available at <https://www.nsw.gov.au/ministerial-releases>?  
(a) If no, why?

### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

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

### **Overseas Travel**

355. 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-andtransport-policy>

Treasury Policy and Guidelines – Framework for Financial and Annual Reporting (TPG25-10) requires agencies to include information on overseas visits by officers and employees in agency annual reports.

### **Data Breaches**

356. Does your portfolio department(s)/agency(s) keep a register of data breaches in accordance with the Privacy and Personal Information Protection (PPIP) Act?  
(a) If yes, what is the website?

### **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*.

### **Discretionary Fund**

357. 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:

Information about NSW Government grants can be found online:  
<https://www.nsw.gov.au/grants-and-funding>

**Airline Lounges**

358. 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.

359. Are you a member of the Virgin Beyond 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.

### **Ministerial Overseas Travel**

360. Since 28 March 2023, have you formally applied to the Premier to travel overseas?  
(a) If yes, was this application accepted?

#### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

Ministerial overseas travel information is published online.  
<https://www.nsw.gov.au/departments-and-agencies/premiersdepartment/access-to-information/ministerial-overseas-travel-information>

### **Private Jet Charter**

361. Have you travelled on a private jet charter in your Ministerial capacity?  
(a) If yes, was this value for money for taxpayers?

#### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

Premier and Ministers' domestic travel information is published on the Premier's Department's website at: <https://www.nsw.gov.au/departments-and-agencies/premiers-department/access-to-information/premier-and-ministersdomestic-travel>

### **Ministerial Office renovations**

362. Since 28 March 2023, has your Ministerial Office at 52 Martin Place been renovated?  
(a) If yes, how much was the expenditure?

#### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

Leasehold improvements for Ministerial Offices are reported within the Premier's Department annual reports.

### **Conflict of Interest**

363. Since 28 March 2023, have you formally written to the Premier with a conflict of interest?  
(a) If yes, why?

#### **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.

<b>Questions from the Hon Robert Borsak MLC</b>
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### **NCAT Questions**

My office hears report after report of the way that police conduct themselves in NCAT so I have some questions about the way that NSW Police uses, or misuses, taxpayer dollars in this arena.

364. How much money does NSW Police spend in NCAT (legal expenses) for how many matters?
- (a) Average cost per matter.
  - (b) Highest spending matter.

### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

In 2024–25, the NSW Police Force incurred legal expenses in relation to 232 matters litigated before the NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal. The average cost per matter was \$11,853.00, with the highest expenditure on a single matter reaching \$60,675.73. These figures represent expenses that were paid during the 2024–25 financial year, including costs associated with matters that may have commenced prior to or concluded after that period. Only expenses incurred and paid within the 2024–25 financial year are reflected in these totals.

365. How much money has been spent on compensating applicants for unlawful discrimination, breaches of privacy, and for legal costs in Tribunal matters? Can this be broken?

### **ANSWER**

I am advised:

External legal expenses incurred in response to proceedings filed in the NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal alleging unlawful discrimination and privacy breaches are not retained by the NSW Police Force. Internal legal expenses are difficult to quantify as they are absorbed within existing payroll.

### Internal decisions

366. How many licence applications are rejected, including as % of same.

#### ANSWER

I am advised:

In 2023-24, 1,699 applications were refused which represented 2.33% of total applications.  
In 2024-25, 1,564 applications were refused which represented 2.47% of total applications.

367. How many are upheld on internal review, including % of same.

#### ANSWER

I am advised:

In 2023-24, of the 816 internal reviews that were finalised, 574 decisions were upheld/affirmed - representing a total of 70%.

In 2024-25, of the 787 internal reviews that were finalised, 483 decisions were upheld/affirmed - representing a total of 61%.

368. What internal processes, if any, does NSW Police have to consider the decisions of the Tribunal and improve its processes?

#### ANSWER

I am advised:

The Review and Advisory team review all decisions made by the NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal in any given month and internally log key points of law or contention. This information is provided to the Manager, Licensing to identify key information for dissemination to all adjudicators in the Service Delivery team. Pertinent information from this exercise is used in consideration of any training needs for Registry adjudicators and incorporated into ongoing training.

369. How many internal arbitrators have been the subject of feedback, performance management, or misconduct processes relating to failures to abide by the requirements of procedural fairness?

#### ANSWER

I am advised:

All senior adjudicators are subject to regular monthly performance reviews where feedback is provided by the Team Leader. To date, no senior adjudicators have been subject to misconduct or performance management due to failures to abide by the requirements of procedural fairness.

370. In what percentage of cases that are lost, do Firearms Registry legal counsel withdraw the matter when the appellant requests them to do so when it is clear they will lose?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

The Firearms Registry, in consultation with Office of the General Counsel, only pursue matters relating to decisions made if they are reasonably defensible, noting if fresh information comes to light between the time of the original decision or a review of the same that negates that decision, these matters would not be pursued. The Tribunal may make a contrary decision however this is not necessarily indicative that the defence of that decision would be unsuccessful.

371. Can you get historic figures as well to show whether Police are improving the use of public funds by making better decisions?

**ANSWER**

I am advised:

In 2025 (to 22 September), approximately 10% of Firearms Registry decisions have been set aside. This is a reduction from approximately 21% in 2023. Additionally, the number of applications made to the NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal has reduced from approximately 217 in 2023 to 141 in 2024 and 92 in 2025 (to 22 September).