

Office of the Director of
Public Prosecutions (Cth)

Annual Report 2024–25

Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge First Nations Australians as the traditional owners and custodians of Country throughout Australia and recognise their continuing connection to land, sea and community. We pay our respects to the people, the cultures and the Elders past and present.

Safe and Just Society element by Yirra Miya ©



About this report

This is the Director's report to the Commonwealth Attorney-General on the performance of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth) (**CDPP**) for the financial year 2024–25. The report has been prepared in accordance with [Resource Management Guide No. 135: Annual reports for non-corporate Commonwealth entities](#).

Copyright and attribution

© Commonwealth of Australia 2025

ISSN: 1034-3318 (print)
ISSN: 1839-454X (online)



With the exception of the Commonwealth Coat of Arms, all material presented in this document is provided under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Australia licence <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/legalcode>.

To the extent that copyright subsists in a third party, permission will be required from the third party to reuse the material.

The document must be attributed as the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth) Annual Report 2024–25.

Material used “as supplied”

Provided you have not modified or transformed the material in any way (including, for example, by changing the text, calculating percentage changes, graphing or charting data, or deriving new statistics from published statistics), the CDPP prefers the following attribution:

Source: Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth).

Use of the Coat of Arms

The terms under which the Coat of Arms can be used on the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet website (www.pmc.gov.au/honours-and-symbols/commonwealth-coat-arms).

Feedback and enquiries

If you have feedback or enquiries about any aspect of the report or any questions about the creative commons licence or any other use of this document, please contact the Governance Team at governance@cdpp.gov.au.

An online version of this report is available at www.cdpp.gov.au/publications and at www.transparency.gov.au.

Contents

About this report	iii
Letter of transmittal	v
Director’s review	vi
Part 1: About the CDPP	1
Part 2: Annual Performance Statements	14
Part 3: Financial Statements	19
Part 4: Management and Accountability	51
Appendices	66
Aids to access	87

Letter of transmittal



CDPP

Australia's Federal Prosecution Service

**Office of the Director of
Public Prosecutions (Cth)**

3 October 2025

The Hon Michelle Rowland MP
Attorney-General
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600

Dear Attorney-General

It is my pleasure to present to you the annual report of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth) for the financial year 2024–25.

The report has been prepared pursuant to section 46 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (the **PGPA Act**) and reflects the matters the CDPP dealt with and the legislation it administered in pursuing its purpose for the year to 30 June 2025.

In accordance with section 10 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014* (the **PGPA Rule**), I am satisfied the CDPP has conducted fraud and corruption control risk assessments and has in place a Fraud and Corruption Control Plan; that the Office has appropriate fraud and corruption prevention, detection, investigation recording and reporting mechanisms that meet its needs; and that I have taken all reasonable measures to minimise the potential incidence of fraud and corruption in the CDPP.

There have been no instances of fraud or corruption identified for the year to 30 June 2025.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Raelene Sharp'.

Raelene Sharp KC
Director of Public Prosecutions

Director's review

As the peak agency in the Commonwealth criminal justice system, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth) provides independent and robust prosecution services to the Australian community. We prosecute federal (and some state) offences in all Australian jurisdictions.

It has been a busy year for our Office. We have seen a 22% increase in new matters referred. We received 2,556 referrals of briefs of evidence from 49 partner agencies. Approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ of matters came to us from the Australian Federal Police, another $\frac{1}{3}$ from state and territory police forces, and the remainder from Commonwealth agencies including Services Australia, Australian Securities and Investments Commission, and the Australian Taxation Office.



The increase in cases referred has naturally led to an increased workload for the Office. However, we finalised 2,170 matters and still exceeded our target conviction rates. Seventy-two per cent of defended matters resulted in convictions and 99% of total matters resulted in a conviction.

In the May 2024 Budget, the Office received funding to support and appropriately remunerate our federal prosecutors, whose roles pose unique challenges. That funding has been deployed in the form of an allowance, which has resulted in a significant reduction in our legal attrition rate from an average of 23% over the previous three financial years, to 15.3% in 2024–25. A more stable workforce will ensure we can respond to briefs more quickly and progress matters to court in the appropriate time frames. This stability also enables us to consolidate the professional development and capability of our legal staff.

On the subject of staffing, I want to take this opportunity to thank Scott Bruckard PSM, for his four decades of service to the Office, the APS and the Australian community. Scott acted as Director from September 2022 to December 2023, maintaining a steady steer during an extended period of uncertainty, marred with high attrition and difficult financial times – an achievement of which he should be proud, and for which the Office thanks him. During his time at the Office, Scott oversaw the implementation of the national practice model and the development of the terrorism practice. He saw the Office change centuries and was instrumental in the Office becoming the legal practice it is today. On a personal note, he provided me great support in my first months in the role of Director, for which I am grateful.

We also finalised the reviews of our Legal Practice and Enabling Services Group (ESG). The reviews confirmed that the CDPP has the right component parts for a high functioning legal practice but identified opportunities for improvement, which we have incorporated into our 2025–26 Action Plan and supporting Performance Plan. I look forward to implementing the recommendations and the improvements these will bring the Office. The changes will ensure that our national practice model remains effective, our relationships with our partner agencies are robust and our approach to engaging counsel maximises the benefit of their involvement.

In April of this year, we undertook an internal restructure of our ESG, which saw some functions moved to our Legal Capability and Performance (**LCP**) Group. The changes have simplified the leadership and provision of the specialist support services the legal practice needs, streamlined ESG teams and boosted LCP to be the core provider of specialist legal services to the other Practice Groups.

This Annual Report is the first for which I have served as Director for the entire year. It is a privilege to be able to serve the Australian community in this role and to be the steward of the specialist criminal litigation and advisory practice that is the CDPP.

I am grateful to all the staff of the CDPP for their dedication to serving the public in this way. Prosecutors are ministers of justice, and my ultimate role is to carry out the functions of the first law officer of the Commonwealth in so far as they relate to bringing prosecutions in the public interest, in an impartial and fair manner. I am honoured to have been entrusted with that task, and I am proud to present the 2024–25 Annual Report.

Raelene Sharp KC

Director of Public Prosecutions

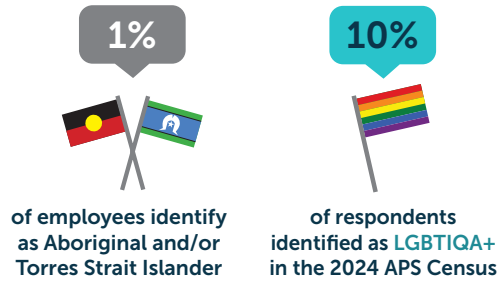
Total headcount by location



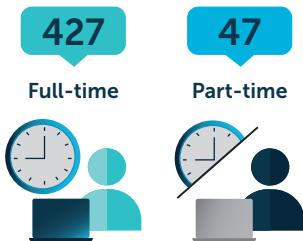
Legal and enabling headcount



Diversity



Attendance type






21%






of employees identify as Culturally & Linguistically Diverse






Matters received and finalised

		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Referrals received		2192	2094	2556
Cases before the courts		4273	4249	4587
Cases dealt with		2082	2018	2170

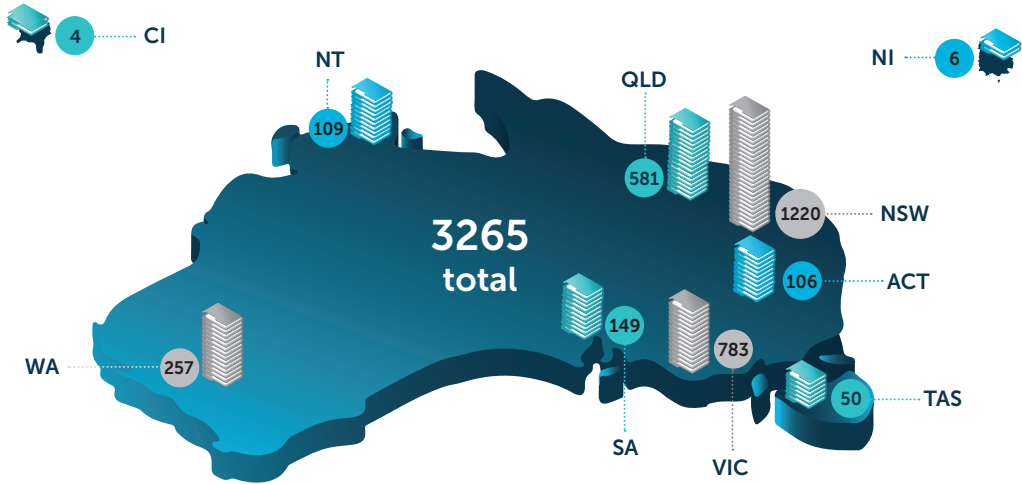
Defended matters convictions (target 70%)

		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Total defended matters		113	109	75
Total defended matters convictions		73	73	54
Total defended matters conviction rate		65%	67%	72%

All convictions including guilty pleas (target 90%)

		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Total prosecutions		1546	1449	1648
Total convictions		1506	1413	1627
Conviction rate		97%	98%	99%

Matters on hand as at 30 June 2025



56 Partner Agencies with matters on hand

1285	Australian Federal Police	39.4%
377	New South Wales Police Force	11.5%
288	Victoria Police	8.8%
202	Australian Border Force	6.2%
199	Queensland Police Service	6.1%
169	Services Australia - Centrelink	5.2%
118	ASIC	3.6%
116	Australian Taxation Office	3.6%

Types of offences on hand



1151

Total victims/witnesses/
caregivers supported by the
Witness Assistance Services

241



Children supported

Part 1: About the CDPP

Purpose

As outlined in the [Portfolio Budget Statements 2024–25](#) and reflected in the [CDPP Corporate Plan 2024–28](#), the CDPP’s purpose is to contribute to a fair, safe and just society by delivering an effective independent prosecution service in accordance with the [Prosecution Policy of the Commonwealth](#) (the **Prosecution Policy**).

In 2024–25 the CDPP’s strategic framework was based on four themes which focused and guided our effort. They underpinned how our priorities were set and enabled achievement of the purpose and delivery of outcomes. Those themes were:

- Staff retention: Recruit, develop and retain capable and skilled staff.
- Legal Capability:
 - Fast track legal capability uplift through a comprehensive professional development program.
 - Develop, expand and promote our specialist criminal litigation and advisory practice.
- Cooperation with partner agencies: Implement a partner agency engagement strategy to drive the collective benefits of early engagement and reciprocal upskilling.
- Future focused: Ensure we are always modernising the way we operate to effectively understand and meet future challenges.

Entity overview

The CDPP is the peak agency in the Commonwealth criminal justice system. It is established under the [Director of Public Prosecutions Act 1983](#) (the **DPP Act**).

The CDPP is an independent agency within the Attorney-General’s portfolio and is led by the Director, who is appointed by the Governor-General for a specified term of up to seven years. The Director and staff together constitute an Office referred to as the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth).

The CDPP prosecutes crimes against Commonwealth laws, and state and territory laws where there is a Commonwealth nexus. This includes drug importations, online child sex exploitation offences, frauds against the Commonwealth, corporate crime, offences designed to protect Australia’s natural resources, terrorism, war crimes and can involve transnational organised crime. The matters the CDPP prosecutes are diverse and range in complexity, reflecting the evolving and expanding Commonwealth criminal law enforcement and regulatory environment.

The CDPP works to build public confidence in the Australian justice system, where laws are respected, offenders are brought to justice and potential offenders are deterred.

Responsible Minister

The Attorney-General, the Hon Mark Dreyfus KC MP, was the CDPP's responsible Minister until 13 May 2025, when the Hon Michelle Rowland MP was appointed as Attorney-General.

Directions

The Attorney-General has power under section 8 of the *DPP Act* to issue directions or guidelines to the Director. Directions or guidelines must be in writing and tabled in Parliament, and there must be prior consultation between the Attorney-General and the Director.

No section 8 directions were issued during the reporting period.

Director of Public Prosecutions

The Director has a range of powers and functions, which are set out in the *DPP Act*. They include the power to institute and carry on prosecutions on indictment for indictable offences against the laws of the Commonwealth and to institute and carry on proceedings for the summary conviction of persons in respect of offences against the laws of the Commonwealth.

The Director has a range of other powers and functions including to:

- discontinue a prosecution
- take over a prosecution instigated by another person
- grant an indemnity
- consent to certain criminal proceedings requiring the Director's consent
- provide legal advice to Commonwealth investigators and
- apply for superannuation forfeiture orders under Commonwealth law.

The CDPP is a non-corporate entity for the purposes of the *PGPA Act*. As the CDPP's Accountable Authority, the Director also has a range of responsibilities relating to governance, business operations and outcomes.

Reported powers and functions exercised by the Director, or her delegate, during 2024–25 are set out in **Appendix 1 – Exercise of the Director's statutory functions and powers**.

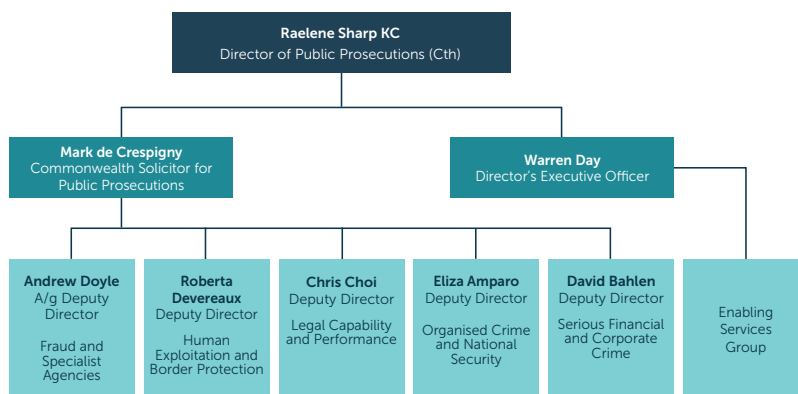
Accountable Authority

Ms Raelene Sharp KC has served as the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth) and Accountable Authority for the CDPP throughout the reporting period.

Structure

The Director is supported by the Commonwealth Solicitor for Public Prosecutions (**CSPP**) to meet her statutory obligations. The CSPP is a Senior Executive Service (**SES**) position under the *Public Service Act 1999* (Cth) (the **PS Act**). Deputy Directors and the Director's Executive Officer oversee legal and enabling services functions respectively. Each Deputy Director reports to the CSPP while the Executive Officer reports to the Director.

Figure 1: CDPP organisational structure as at 30 June 2025



In September 2024, the CSPP, Scott Bruckard PSM retired after four decades of service with the CDPP. In March 2025, Mark de Crespigny was appointed as the next CSPP. In April 2025, Joanne Philipson, Deputy Director Serious Financial and Corporate Crime, retired following three decades of service with the CDPP. Subsequently, the Director took the opportunity to rotate the Deputy Directors of the prosecution Practice Groups.

A National Practice

The CDPP prosecutes in the courts of every Australian state and territory, and in the Federal Court of Australia. It has offices in Adelaide, Brisbane, Cairns, Canberra, Darwin, Hobart, Melbourne, Perth, Sydney and Townsville.

The Office operates under a national practice model with four prosecution Practice Groups and LCP, each led by a Deputy Director.

The CDPP's four prosecution Practice Groups are organised by broadly compatible crime types, each responsible for prosecuting offences that are serious in nature and require a high level of specialisation. The national practice group model enables the Office to harness the expertise of our staff and respond to the changing nature and complexity of criminal activity, while delivering consistent prosecution services across the Commonwealth. A summary of the work undertaken by each Practice Group is provided at **Table 1**. Further details are available at www.cdpp.gov.au/our-national-practice.

LCP plays a critical role in supporting and strengthening delivery of high quality and effective prosecution services, by driving a range of cross-practice initiatives focused on continuous improvement, uplifting legal capability and innovation. It also provides legal and specialist support to prosecutors and coordinates relationships with government and partner agencies.

The ESG provides corporate services and advice to the CDPP. It is responsible for delivering modern business solutions and systems to equip lawyers with tools to conduct prosecutions effectively and efficiently. It is also responsible for ensuring the Director meets her obligations and requirements under the *PGPA Act* and related policies and frameworks.

Table 1: CDPP Group responsibilities as at 30 June 2025

CDPP Group responsibilities	
Group name	Key responsibilities
Fraud and Specialist Agencies (FSA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prosecutes fraud against the Commonwealth. • Prosecutes matters referred from specialist regulatory agencies. • Prosecutes matters in the Jervis Bay territory and Norfolk Island. • Offence types include general tax fraud, social security fraud, Medicare fraud, National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) fraud, family day care fraud, childcare benefits fraud, disaster relief payment fraud, fraud-related money laundering, fraud against the <i>Bankruptcy Act 1966</i> (Cth), counterfeit currency and identity fraud. • Offence types referred from specialist agencies include fisheries, marine safety, secrecy, crimes at sea, offences involving Commonwealth officials and property, and aviation.
Human Exploitation and Border Protection (HEBP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prosecutes crimes relating to the integrity of Australia’s borders and the exploitation of persons within and outside Australia. • Offence types include drug and drug precursor importation and trafficking, money laundering, child exploitation offending within Australia and overseas, human trafficking and slavery, cybercrime, computer and telecommunications offences, illicit tobacco, quarantine and wildlife offences.
Organised Crime and National Security (OCNS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prosecutes crimes relating to transnational, serious and organised crime, terrorism and national security. • Offence types include terrorism, transnational drug importations, money laundering, espionage, foreign interference and prosecutions referred by the Special Investigator appointed to investigate allegations of war crimes committed by Australian defence personnel in Afghanistan.
Serious Financial and Corporate Crime (SFCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prosecutes serious financial crimes, focusing on offences involving corporations, financial markets and services, large-scale tax fraud, criminal cartel conduct, and bribery and corruption of Commonwealth and foreign officials. • Offence types include fraud offences under the <i>Criminal Code</i> (Cth) and financial offences under the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> (Cth), bribery of foreign public officials and corruption involving Commonwealth officials, and cartel offences such as price fixing and rigged tenders.
Legal Capability and Performance (LCP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Builds capability and works collaboratively with the practice groups and ESG to deliver innovation and modernisation to improve performance. • Develops and maintains national legal policies and guidance. • Delivers a coordinated and strategic approach to legal learning and knowledge management. • Drives partner agency engagement and strategy. • Conducts and collates information from reviews of finalised prosecutions to identify individual and systemic issues affecting the prosecution practice, or opportunities for law reform. • Manages data and reporting functions for the legal practice. • Provides legal and digital litigation support, and library and research services to prosecutors. • Assists with international assistance requests including mutual assistance and extradition. • Provides support to vulnerable victims and witnesses through the specialist Witness Assistance Service (WAS). • Coordinates a strategic approach to the CDPP’s relationships with counsel. • Manages <i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i> (the FOI Act) requests and receives and responds to complaints and feedback.

CDPP Group responsibilities

Group name	Key responsibilities
Enabling Services Group (ESG)	<p>The ESG is led by the Director's Executive Officer and consists of four branches. They support the Office through the delivery of the following key enabling services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Finance, property and security, records and information management and security.• People services, performance, work health safety, wellbeing, recruitment, workforce planning, employee relations, learning and development, capability and payroll.• Information technology, cyber security and case management services.• Governance, risk, audit, project and change management and communication.

Operating environment

The CDPP manages a significant proportion of Australia's largest and most complex criminal litigation referred by a range of partner agencies. Our partners face an increasingly dynamic and challenging operating environment.

With this environment in mind, the CDPP continues to focus effort on modernisation, building the capability of our legal cohort, and attracting and retaining talented staff.

Federal prosecutors regularly work on matters that reach across international borders, involve child victims of sexual exploitation, complex financial, corporate and commercial arrangements, sensitive or security classified evidence and highly technical regulatory regimes requiring the assistance of expert witnesses.

The nature of the casework often results in trials which run for weeks or months. The CDPP continues to see an increase in the size and complexity of matters referred for prosecution. Some of this complexity arises from the increasing volume of digital evidence obtained by partner agencies.

Performance management is informed and supported by regular reviews and analyses of prosecution outcomes and processes and engagement with stakeholders.

In 2024–25:

- 3,593 summary and 5,242 indictable offences under Commonwealth and state and territory legislation were dealt with before the courts.
- 2,170 of those cases were dealt with and finalised.
- 1,627 prosecutions resulted in conviction. Of those, 1,547 or 95% were resolved via a plea of guilty.
- 2,556 cases were referred from 49 agencies.

External Review of the Legal Practice

On 15 April 2024, the Director announced a program of work to review the national practice model, and other areas of the CDPP, with the aim of enhancing and modernising the CDPP's legal practice. The Legal Practice Review commenced in September 2024 focusing on the CDPP's practice model, decision making and use of counsel. The review considered how these key aspects of the Office were functioning, and whether they reflect best practice to facilitate the work of the CDPP now and into the future.

The review also considered what learning and development and knowledge management improvements the CDPP could focus on, to better support staff, and to take advantage of the significant specialised knowledge across the Office.

To assist with the review and the Director's consideration of the report, an Advisory Board was established. The board comprised Mr Michael Kingston, former Australian Government Solicitor, and the Honourable Mr Paul Coghlan AO KC, former Justice of the Victorian Supreme Court of Appeal, former Director of Public Prosecutions (Vic) and former Associate Director of the CDPP. The board provided ongoing advice and feedback to the Director during the review and when considering the Review recommendations.

The CDPP's response to the review, and the Enabling Services Review conducted in 2023–24, significantly informed the CDPP's 2025–26 Action Plan, which connects the CDPP's work and priorities for the year ahead in line with the [CDPP Corporate Plan 2025–29](#) and revised strategic priority areas.

Working with partners

Robust and mature partnerships are critical to the CDPP delivering its core functions and in turn, our role is critical in enabling our partners to deliver on their law enforcement objectives. The Office works closely with investigators who refer matters to the CDPP for prosecution. In 2024–25, matters were received from 49 partner agencies. Approximately 80% of the matters were referred from seven of our partners: the Australian Federal Police (**AFP**) (32.7%), the Australian Fisheries Management Authority (**AFMA**) (12.8%), NSW Police (9.6%), Victoria Police (9.2%), other state and territory police (10.7%) and the Australian Border Force (**ABF**) (4.9%).

The Office continues to refine and improve the range of services provided to partner agencies, collaborating closely to build investigator and prosecutor capability and drive improvements in the prosecutorial process. The *Partner Agency Engagement Strategy 2024–26* establishes a framework to focus and guide partner agency engagement. It is a high-level statement of what the Office wants to achieve through engagement and the actions to achieve that objective.

The Office also continues to foster its productive working relationships with the courts, defence counsel, national legal aid agencies and state and territory prosecution agencies.

Internal reviews of our prosecutions

With the goal of continuous improvement, the CDPP regularly reviews how prosecutions are conducted. A prosecution review is completed for every trial and for a range of other matters identified as warranting review.

A review involves synthesising information from prosecution teams and investigators about various aspects of the prosecution process, and any issues that arose. The review identifies topics such as areas of strength, areas for improvement and potential matters for law reform. Where required, an independent reviewer who was not involved in the conduct of the matter conducts the review.

The Office considers the outcome of these reviews in order to identify any significant issues that have arisen and any patterns that may be emerging. The Office uses that information to improve how it delivers effective prosecution services.

Victim and Witness Support

The CDPP treats victims of crime with courtesy, compassion, cultural sensitivity and respect for their dignity. The WAS is a national service staffed by qualified social workers based in our Sydney and Melbourne offices. WAS staff provide a range of specialised information and support services to victims of crime including updates on the progress of a prosecution, general information about the prosecution process, court tours, referrals to support services, support at court and during conferences with prosecutors, and information concerning victim impact statements and reparation orders. These services were delivered in accordance with the *Prosecution Policy* and the *Victims of Crime Policy*.

In November 2024, our WAS hosted the 2024 National Witness Assistance Services Conference. The conference theme was “Trauma Informed Practice in the Prosecution Setting” and approximately 50 WAS representatives from seven Australian prosecution agencies attended the conference and delivered presentations consistent with the theme.

The WAS Referral Guidelines aim to ensure that relevant information and support is provided to the most vulnerable victims. All identifiable child victims, victims of slavery, sexual servitude and forced marriage, and direct family members impacted by death of a loved one, must be referred to WAS as a priority. The 2024–25 WAS caseload included 689 new victims/witnesses relating to 137 new prosecution matters and 15 previously referred matters.

The number of new victims/witnesses in the WAS caseload for 2024–25 decreased in comparison to 2023–24 (785 victim/witness referrals) but is consistent with previous years (589 in 2022–23, 599 in 2021–22 and 493 in 2020–21).

The Office continues to face challenges in resourcing the WAS to be able to support all victims/witnesses who would benefit from assistance.

In 2024–25, a total of 208 referrals (30% of all new referrals) were children/young people, most of whom were involved in matters involving online child sexual exploitation offences.

Table 2: WAS Referrals 2024–25

WAS Referrals		
Offence type	Victims/witnesses*	Matters
Online Child Sexual Exploitation/Abuse	366	83
Offences committed on aircraft	196	11
Other Child Sex Offences	31	6
Telecommunications (eg use carriage service to menace, harass, cause offence)	20	15
Human Trafficking (inc. Slavery offences)	20	6
Work Health and Safety & Marine Safety	14	7
Forced Marriage	2	1
Miscellaneous (inc. financial crime, war crimes, terrorism and drug related offences)	40	8
Total	689*	137

Note: *This figure includes parents and caregivers of child victims, including 39 victims/witnesses involved in 15 existing matters referred to the WAS in previous years.

Business modernisation

The Office has now procured and launched a new Evidence Management Solution (**EMS**). The EMS facilitates the efficient review, analysis and presentation of evidence. The EMS will become an even more vital tool for prosecutors in the future as increasing volumes of digital material form part of the briefs of evidence the office receives from its partners.

The CDPP's eTrial Solution (**eTS**) (developed in 2022–23), facilitates the electronic delivery and presentation of evidence in jury trials. It enables the electronic presentation of large document sets and minimises or eliminates large volumes of paper being prepared and physically distributed to the jury and other court participants. In addition, use of the eTS greatly minimises the time it takes to distribute documents to the jury.

The eTS has been deployed in Commonwealth trials in Sydney CBD courts. The CDPP has also recently shared the eTS with the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (NSW) for development and use and is supportive of any jury etrial developments across all courts.

Contributing to law reform

Many Commonwealth, state and territory agencies, including some operational partner agencies, are responsible for developing policy and legislation that impacts our work. Because the CDPP conducts prosecutions throughout Australia, it is in a unique position to provide feedback to policy officers and lawmakers about the operation of Commonwealth criminal laws, criminal procedure and evidence. CDPP staff have significant practical experience in the way these laws operate.

Our assistance includes providing input to policy officers on suggested changes to existing laws, and advice about how new proposed laws might operate in practice, including highlighting issues that may arise during the prosecution of any potential new offences. The CDPP also independently identifies issues affecting prosecutions or criminal justice processes throughout prosecutions and review mechanisms, which we bring to the attention of the relevant policy agency or partners.

International engagement

In recognition of the ever-changing and global nature of crime, the CDPP actively participates in a range of international forums each year to engage and share knowledge with international counterparts. In 2024–25, CDPP staff:

- Attended and presented at a conference hosted by the Public Prosecution Centre for the Rights of Children, Youth and Family Institutions in Phitsanulok, Thailand.
- Participated in a roundtable with the UN's Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, Prof. Tomoya Obokata.
- Hosted a delegation from the Maldives' Prosecutor General's office, Anti-Corruption Commission, Civil Service Commission and Information Commissioner's Office who were visiting under the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade's (**DFAT**) programme for Building Resilient Accountable States.
- Hosted a delegation of investigators from the Philippines at the CDPP Sydney Office as part of the Philippine–Australia investigator exchange programme. CDPP prosecutors presented on the prosecution of online and overseas child sexual abuse offences, the Australian Court system, and evidence.

- Attended the International Association of Prosecutors Conference in Hong Kong and presented on digital transformation at the CDPP, matching the conference's theme of, "Digital transformation of the court and the prosecution office – the impact of technological advancements on criminal evidence and procedure".
- Attended a workshop and delivered counter-terrorism training to prosecutors in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, including evidence analysis, prosecution case strategies and the importance of close working relationships between police and prosecutors.
- Participated in a workshop in Cebu, Philippines, focused on strengthening anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism responses in the Philippines.
- Hosted a delegation of prosecutors from the Philippines as part of a United Nations programme organised by The Office of Drugs and Crime's Counter-Terrorism and supported by DFAT.
- Hosted a delegation of prosecutors from the Republic of Indonesia who specialise in terrorism prosecutions.

In 2024–25, the Director attended:

- The International Association of Prosecutors conference in Baku, Azerbaijan and co-presented with the Director of Public Prosecutions (NSW) on the topic of the "The Changing Character of the Media and the Administration of Justice".
- A summit of head of prosecuting agencies from the Group of 20 (G20) Nations, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The focus of the summit was "Combating Organized Crime, Promoting Justice and Socioenvironmental Sustainability".
- The International Society for the Reform of Criminal Law conference in Edinburgh, Scotland. The Director moderated a panel about online gender-based and sexual violence, deepfakes and artificial intelligence.
- The Head of Prosecuting Agencies Conference in Mombasa, Kenya. The conference focused on transnational organised crime, terrorism and related offences, and money laundering. The Director delivered opening and closing remarks for the conference and participated in a panel on the topic of prosecutorial discretion.

Examples of cases concluded in the reporting period

The following cases, from each of our Practice Groups, highlight:

- The ever-changing and new offences prosecuted by the CDPP.
- Some of the significant sentences and penalties that have been imposed.
- The breadth of crime types that are prosecuted by the CDPP.

First sentence for providing false information

While applying for a security clearance required to work for the AFP, a former protective services officer made false declarations and provided false information in two mandatory questionnaires and a security clearance questionnaire.

The offender was not truthful about his past drug use and associations with people with a criminal history. This is an example of an FSA prosecution, and it is the first occasion the CDPP has prosecuted an offence contrary to s 137.1A(1) of the *Criminal Code* (Cth).

He pleaded guilty to the offence against s 137.1A(1) and to providing a false statutory declaration under the *Statutory Declarations Act 1958* (Cth). The offender was sentenced in the ACT Magistrates Court to 7 months' imprisonment and released immediately on a 12-month recognizance release order.

Related material

AFP media release: [Former AFP employee in ACT court](#)

First two offenders sentenced for performing Nazi salutes

In the first half of 2025 in New South Wales, OCNS prosecuted two offenders for the offence of performing a Nazi salute in a public place for the first time. Both offenders performed Nazi salutes, on separate occasions, at a large sporting stadium during football matches. After initially proceeding to a contested hearing, one offender entered a plea of guilty and was convicted and sentenced to a two-year community correction order. The second offender pleaded guilty and was convicted and fined \$2,500.

Australia's first sentence for forced marriage

[Muhammad Jan v DPP \(Cth\) \[2025\] VSCA 43](#)

The prosecution of Muhammad Jan is an example of a HEBP prosecution. In July 2024, the County Court of Victoria imposed the first sentence for a forced marriage offence in Australia. The offender had earlier been found guilty by a jury for an offence contrary to s 270.7B(1) of the *Criminal Code* (Cth) for forcing her 20-year-old daughter to marry. The offender was sentenced to three years' imprisonment to be released from custody on recognizance after serving 12 months. Leave to appeal against sentence was refused.

Related material

AFP media release: [Victorian woman jailed following Australia's first forced marriage conviction](#)

First two offenders sentenced for offences of possessing or transmitting violent extremist material via a carriage service

In the first half of 2025, two offenders pleaded guilty and were sentenced for offences of possessing or transmitting violent extremist material via carriage service. These offences were introduced into the *Criminal Code* (Cth) in early 2024, to criminalise dealing with material that may encourage or assist in the planning of violent acts. These offences are prosecuted by OCNS. One adult offender was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment with a non-parole period of six months. A second offender in Queensland, a young person under 18 years of age, was sentenced to a two-year conditional probation order with no conviction recorded, 11 months of pre-sentence custody was taken into account.

Related material

AFP media release: [WA man first person convicted for transmitting violent extremist material online](#)

Prosecution of criminal cartel leads to substantial fines

CDPP v Bingo Industries Pty Ltd; CDPP v Tartak [2024] FCA 121

CDPP v Aussie Skips Bin Services Pty Ltd; Aussie Skips Recycling Pty Ltd; Roussakis [2024] FCA 122

The prosecution of Bingo Industries and Aussie Skips Bin Services and Aussie Skips Recycling is an example of an SFCC prosecution in relation to criminal cartel conduct. The Sydney-based waste collection and processing companies and their respective Chief Executive Officers pleaded guilty and were sentenced for operating a cartel arrangement between them. Over three months in 2019, the companies agreed to increase the prices for their services by up to 25%. The fine of \$30 million imposed on one of the companies is the second highest fine for criminal cartel behaviour in Australia.

In March 2024, the two companies sought leave to appeal their sentences however in September 2024, those appeals were withdrawn drawing this matter to a conclusion.

Related material

Australian Competition and Consumer Commission media releases:

[Criminal sentences imposed on Bingo, Aussie Skips and their former CEOs Daniel Tartak and Emmanuel Roussakis for skip bin waste processing cartel](#)

[Aussie Skips and CEO plead guilty to alleged waste services price fixing cartel](#)

Director of Courtenay House sentenced to imprisonment for running Australia's largest Ponzi scheme

R v Iervasi [2024] NSWSC 1116

SFCC also prosecutes investor frauds. In September 2024, an offender was convicted and sentenced in the Supreme Court of New South Wales for operating Australia's largest Ponzi scheme worth over \$12 million. The offender ran a company which received funds from victims who the offender advised would have their money invested in foreign exchange and futures. He used the money instead to fund his lifestyle, including holidays and waterfront properties. The offender admitted his guilt to the charges and was sentenced to 11 years' imprisonment with a non-parole period of 7 years.

Related material

Australian Securities & Investment Commission media release: [24-193MR Former Courtenay House director sentenced to 11 years imprisonment](#)

Court upholds convictions for drug importation offenders

R v Brennan; R v Sipple [2025] QCA 57

In February 2025, the Queensland Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal against conviction for drug importation offences in relation to two offenders. Both offenders had been found guilty of attempting to possess a commercial quantity of an unlawfully imported drug after a jury trial run by OCNS in early 2024. The offending involved the importation of 42 individual packages concealed in the bottom of the refrigeration compartment of a shipping container, containing about 45 kg of pure cocaine. The packages had been seized by Belgian authorities before the shipping container arrived in a Brisbane port. After arrival into Australia, it was monitored by Australian law enforcement authorities which led to the arrest of the two offenders.

The offenders were sentenced to 11 years' imprisonment with a non-parole period of 5 years, 6 months, and 12 years' imprisonment, with a non-parole period of 6 years and 6 months, respectively.

Related material

[Queensland men charged with possessing nearly 540kg of cocaine](#)

Court upholds penalty for sexual offender

[R v Ferns \[2024\] QCA 262](#)

HEBP is also responsible for the prosecution of online child sex offences. In December 2024, the Queensland Court of Appeal upheld an offender's sentence of 15 years' imprisonment with a non-parole period of 8 years for six charges of using a carriage service for the purpose of transmitting, accessing, soliciting and possessing child abuse material. The charges included an aggravated offence of transmitting child abuse material on three or more occasions involving two or more people which was subject to a mandatory minimum penalty. The offending concerned depraved child abuse material including images and videos of young children. The offender participated in multiple conversations on the internet with others where this child abuse material was shared and discussed, and he expressed desires to act out what was depicted. The Court noted the offender's lack of criminal history and steps taken toward rehabilitation but found that the sentence was appropriate and "deterrence and denunciation must loom large".

Related material

AFP media release: [Queensland man jailed for indecent treatment of a child and online child abuse offences](#)

Australian Centre to Counter Child Exploitation media release: [Queensland man jailed for indecent treatment of a child and online child abuse offences](#)

Significant penalty imposed for prolific child sex offender

In February 2025, an offender was sentenced for 665 instances of offending predominantly being sexual offences against 286 victims on the internet. One hundred and eighty of the victims were children under 16, and 106 were young adults. The victims were located all over the world. The offender engaged with the children and young people on Instagram while pretending to be a well-known internet personality.

The offender was identified in Western Australia after a worldwide collaboration of law enforcement agencies, including the Australian Federal Police, Metropolitan Police Service (UK) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (USA). The offender committed the offences before the increases in relevant maximum penalties and mandatory minimum penalties were introduced for some of the offences charged. He was sentenced by the Perth District Court to 17 years' imprisonment with a non-parole period of nine years.

NDIA fraud

In March 2025, an offender was sentenced for making false claims to the National Disability Insurance Agency (NDIA). This is an example of an FSA prosecution of NDIA fraud. The offender operated a service provider which received funds from the NDIA in exchange for providing services to disabled persons eligible for support under the NDIS. Through his company, the offender submitted 42 false claims to the NDIA relating to services he claimed to have provided to 19 NDIS participants. The false claims totalled over \$400,000. The offender was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment to be released after serving 21 months, with an order for him to pay back the money he received illegally.

Related material

NDIS Commission [Compliance and enforcement action](#)

Australian wildlife exports

FSA is also responsible for the prosecution of international wildlife smuggling. In 2025, offender *R v Yinan ZHAO*, a Chinese citizen in Australia on a student visa, was convicted of seven counts of attempting to export regulated native specimens to Hong Kong. The 22 specimens, including Shingleback and Blue-tongue lizards were located inside socks, that were placed inside sealed plastic containers with airholes, surrounded by children's toys. The specimens had no access to food, water or light. The offender was sentenced in the Brisbane District Court to a total effective sentence of 18 months imprisonment, to be released after serving five months.

Related material

DCCEEW media release: [A major win in the fight against wildlife trafficking](#)

Foreign fishing

In this financial year, the CDPP has seen a significant increase in the referral of individuals alleged to have committed illegal foreign fishing offences which are prosecuted in the FSA practice group. The CDPP prosecuted 256 illegal foreign fishers who were intercepted in Australian waters on the north coast of Australia by AFMA, ABF and the Australian Navy. Vessels intercepted were often equipped with commercial fishing equipment and large amounts of salt used to process and preserve the catch. Large catches were commonly found on board the intercepted vessels. The offenders were commonly fined or issued with good behaviour bonds before being deported back to their country of origin. The most serious sentence imposed was for a recidivist Master of a vessel who received an effective sentence of six months imprisonment to be released after three months on a recognisance of \$10,000 to be of good behaviour for five years.

Related material

AFMA media releases:

[Illegal foreign fishing vessel captain jailed crew fined \\$20,000 | Australian Fisheries Management Authority](#)

[Fines and imprisonment for 16 illegal foreign fishers | Australian Fisheries Management Authority](#)

Part 2: Annual Performance Statements

Statement of preparation



CDPP

Australia's Federal Prosecution Service

**Office of the Director of
Public Prosecutions (Cth)**

3 October 2025

As the Accountable Authority, I present the 2024–25 annual performance statements of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth) as required under paragraph 39(1)(a) of the *PGPA Act*.

In my opinion, the annual performance statements accurately present the CDPP's performance in the reporting period and comply with section 39(2) of the *PGPA Act* (section 16F of the *PGPA Rule*).

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'R. Sharp'.

Raelene Sharp KC
Director of Public Prosecutions

Performance Framework

The CDPP’s performance is managed through careful planning, monitoring and measurement of key performance targets. These targets provide an overall assessment of the Office’s achievement of its purpose through two key activities that describe its functions and align with its strategic themes:

- Key Activity 1 - Prosecute with integrity
- Key Activity 2 - Work in partnership

The CDPP is committed to accurate, accountable and transparent performance monitoring and reporting. As outlined in our 2023–24 Annual Report, in 2024–25, the CDPP established a new Performance, Planning and Reporting Framework and commenced a complete review of its performance measures. Although originally foreshadowed to be completed for 2025–26, this work will now be completed for the 2026–27 reporting cycle. This will ensure the performance measures remain fit-for-purpose and are continually improving.

Results

The processes or methodologies the CDPP used to determine the 2024–25 performance results are outlined in the CDPP Corporate Plan 2024–28. Additional information has been included in this report where necessary to provide further context for the results.

Performance under Key Activity 1 is measured against three annual targets and under Key Activity 2 through a biennial survey. These measures allow the CDPP to assess how well it delivers an effective independent prosecution service.

Performance measure	Measure	Target	Results		
			22–23	23–24	24–25
Key activity 1 - Prosecute with integrity					
1.1	Compliance in addressing the terms of the test for prosecution in the <i>Prosecution Policy</i> , namely the existence of a <i>prima facie</i> case, reasonable prospects of conviction and that prosecution is required in the public interest, when deciding to commence or continue a prosecution.	100%	100%	100%	100%
1.2.1	Prosecutions resulting in a finding of guilt (as a percentage of total matters).	90% ¹ or greater	97%	98%	99%
1.2.2	Prosecutions resulting in a finding of guilt (as a percentage of defended matters).	70% ² or greater	65%	67%	72%
Key activity 2 - Work in partnership					
2.1	Partner agency satisfaction with CDPP service delivery.	90% or greater	N/A	Not Achieved ³	N/A

1 Target percentage was reported incorrectly in the 2024–25 Portfolio Budget Statements.

2 Target percentage was reported incorrectly in the 2024–25 Portfolio Budget Statements.

3 Cohort 1 = 80%; Cohort 2 = 77%; Cohort 4 = 89%.

Key Activity 1 – Prosecute with integrity

The CDPP prides itself on its integrity. To prosecute fairly, we must act ethically in everything we do. Prosecutions conducted consistently with the *Prosecution Policy* help create and maintain public confidence in the Australian criminal justice system. We serve the public interest by making prosecutorial decisions independently of government and those responsible for the investigation of federal offences.

Performance measure 1.1 – Delivering an effective, independent prosecution service for the Commonwealth⁴

Measure	Target	Result
Compliance in addressing the terms of the test for prosecution in the <i>Prosecution Policy</i> , namely the existence of a <i>prima facie</i> case, reasonable prospects of conviction and that prosecution is required in the public interest, when deciding to commence or continue a prosecution.	100%	100% Achieved

This performance measure provides assurance the prosecution test in the *Prosecution Policy* has been applied. The test is integral to all cases considered by the CDPP.

As outlined in the CDPP Corporate Plan 2024–28, compliance is measured throughout the prosecution process. Certification that the test for prosecution has been applied occurs by way of a Prosecution Policy Declaration (PPD) which records information about the relevant decision and refers to evidence of the application of the *Prosecution Policy*. PPDs may be generated at a number of different decision points depending on the nature of the case and the course it takes. Key legal decision-making tasks cannot be finalised in the CDPP's case management database until a PPD is completed, providing assurance the test in the *Prosecution Policy* has been met.

Decisions to discontinue or not to commence proceedings under the *Prosecution Policy* are collated and reviewed with the aim of identifying any systemic issues that require consideration by either the CDPP and/or by our partner agencies.

The CDPP has consistently met the target for 100% compliance with the *Prosecution Policy* since implementing this performance measure in 2015, demonstrating continued contribution and commitment to a fair, safe and just society. The CDPP once again met the target in 2024–25 and this performance measure is therefore *achieved*.

Performance measure 1.2 – Prosecutions resulting in a finding of guilt⁵

Measure	Target	Result
1.2.1 Prosecutions resulting in a finding of guilt (as a percentage of total matters).	90% ⁶	99% Achieved
1.2.2 Prosecutions resulting in a finding of guilt (as a percentage of defended matters).	70% ⁷	72% Achieved

4 Source: 2024–28 Corporate Plan, page 11; 2024–25 Portfolio Budget Statements, page 340.

5 Source: 2024–28 Corporate Plan, page 12; 2024–25 Portfolio Budget Statements, page 340.

6 Target percentage was reported incorrectly in the 2024–25 Portfolio Budget Statements.

7 Target percentage was reported incorrectly in the 2024–25 Portfolio Budget Statements.

This performance measure assesses the percentage of prosecutions commenced by the CDPP that result in a finding of guilt being imposed by a court. It is interrelated with performance measure 1.1, in that a proper application of the *Prosecution Policy* test should inevitably link to prosecution outcomes, including the level of convictions.

The method for assessing this measure is set out in the CDPP Corporate Plan 2024–28. Defendants may be prosecuted for more than one offence; a defendant is counted as being convicted if at least one offence is proven.

This measure relies on the two targets above, which are weighted equally. Achievement of the measure is determined by reference to the number of targets achieved. Neither target achieved equates to the measure not being achieved. One target achieved equates to the measure being partly achieved. Both targets achieved equates to the measure being achieved. In 2024–25, the CDPP *achieved* this performance measure.

1.2.1 Prosecutions resulting in a finding of guilt (total matters)

The finding of guilt rate for this target is calculated by taking the total number of defendants found guilty as a percentage of the total number of defendants dealt with.

“Found guilty” includes any finding of guilt by jury or tribunal of fact including but not limited to where a formal conviction is recorded. As to the latter, a court may proceed to impose a “non-conviction” disposition. This most commonly occurs in less serious matters, and where extenuating circumstances exist.

The calculation does not include defendants where the CDPP discontinued the prosecution in its entirety or where a prosecution is commenced, and the defendant failed to appear before the court. Information about discontinuances is at **Appendix 2 – Prosecution statistics**. There are a variety of reasons why a matter might be discontinued after it has commenced, including the evidence no longer being available (for example, the death of a witness) or changing circumstances that mean it is no longer in the public interest to prosecute.

The CDPP has consistently exceeded the 90% target, with a result of 99% in 2024–25.

1.2.2 Prosecutions resulting in a finding of guilt (defended matters)

A defended matter is a trial on indictment, or a summary hearing or trial. The target for findings of guilt in defended matters is lower than the target for total matters reflecting the added complexity and uncertainty that is part of most defended hearings, and the fact that prospects for a conviction are required to be reasonable not absolute.

The finding of guilt rate for this target is calculated by taking the total number of defendants found guilty in defended matters as a percentage of the total number of defendants found guilty or acquitted in defended matters. The calculation covers findings of guilt that result in a non-conviction sentencing outcome. It does not include matters where the CDPP discontinued the prosecution in its entirety, or where a prosecution was commenced and the defendant failed to appear before the court.

The CDPP achieved a result of 72% against this target in 2024–25. This target was introduced in 2019–20 and since then the rate of convictions in defended matters ranged between 56% to 72%. This is the first time the target of 70% has been achieved since 2021. A major factor contributing to this result is the introduction of the prosecutor allowance. The allowance has reduced attrition which has resulted in less case officer change overs in matters and prosecutors staying longer with the CDPP, building their capability and those of more junior prosecutors.

Key Activity 2 – Work in partnership

The CDPP's overarching purpose is to contribute to a fair, safe and just society by delivering an effective and independent prosecution service. Strong and effective partnerships are critical to the CDPP achieving this objective. We work closely with investigators, who play a vital role throughout the prosecution process.

Performance measure 2.1 – Partner agency satisfaction with CDPP service delivery⁸

The CDPP's performance against Key Activity 2 is measured through a partner agency satisfaction survey which is conducted every two years. The last survey was conducted in the 2023–24 financial year and the results were reported in the 2023–24 Annual Report. Understanding partner agency perceptions of the CDPP across a range of service areas provides valuable insight to help shape and improve our processes, procedures and performance.

The strong and effective partnerships that CDPP has developed with stakeholders is reflected in the ongoing positive feedback and the results of the biennial partner agency satisfaction survey. The CDPP continues to strive for a target of 90% overall satisfaction for our partner agencies. The next survey is scheduled to be conducted in 2025 with results to be reported in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth) Annual Report 2025–26.

8 2024–28 Corporate Plan, page 13; 2024–25 Portfolio Budget Statements, page 340.

Part 3: Financial Statements

Financial performance 2024–25

The CDPP's financial statements are presented below, with the Australian National Audit Office issuing an unmodified opinion for the financial statements.

A summary of CDPP's financial performance for departmental and administered activities is provided below.

Departmental activities

The work of the CDPP is primarily funded through parliamentary appropriations, with a component of revenue through Memoranda of Understanding (**MOU**) agreements with partner agencies.

The CDPP reported a total comprehensive surplus of \$7.73 million in 2024–25. Excluding the impact of depreciation, the result for the 2024–25 financial year was an operating surplus of \$10.83 million (see note 3.2 to the financial statements).

The 2023–24 Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements (**PAES**) show that the Government provided the CDPP with \$13.81 million in 2024–25 funding for community safety measures in response to the High Court's decision in *NZYQ v Minister for Immigration, Citizenship and Multicultural Affairs & Anor* (2023) 280 CLR 137 (**NZYQ**). Unused 2024–25 NZYQ funding, subject to reconciliation with the Department of Finance, will be returned to Government in the 2025–26 financial year. The CDPP estimate that \$10.27 million in unused 2024–25 NZYQ funding will be returned to Government.

The CDPP remains in a sound financial position. As at 30 June 2025, the CDPP's total assets of \$106.57 million exceed total liabilities of \$78.62 million. The CDPP has sufficient financial assets to fund its liabilities and commitments as they fall due.

Administered activities

In 2024–25, the CDPP received administered appropriations to fund costs awarded decisions against the Commonwealth. Unsuccessful prosecutions may result in the CDPP being required to meet costs of the defendant. Awards of costs are made by the Courts and the CDPP is unable to control or predict the quantum or number of such awards. The CDPP recognised \$1.16 million in expenses for costs awarded against the Commonwealth for 2024–25.

Compliance with finance law

There were no significant instances of non-compliance with the finance law reported to the responsible minister in 2024–25.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Attorney-General

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth) (the Entity) for the year ended 30 June 2025:

- (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015*; and
- (b) present fairly the financial position of the Entity as at 30 June 2025 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

The financial statements of the Entity, which I have audited, comprise the following as at 30 June 2025 and for the year then ended:

- Statement by the Accountable Authority and Chief Financial Officer;
- Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- Statement of Financial Position;
- Statement of Changes in Equity;
- Cash Flow Statement;
- Administered Schedule of Comprehensive Income;
- Administered Schedule of Assets and Liabilities;
- Administered Reconciliation Schedule;
- Administered Cash Flow Statement; and
- Notes to and forming part of the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

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

Accountable Authority's responsibility for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

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

Australian National Audit Office



Saminda Maddumahewa

Audit Principal

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

2 October 2025

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth)
Statement by the Accountable Authority and Chief Financial Officer

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025 comply with subsection 42(2) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act)*, and are based on properly maintained financial records as per subsection 41(2) of the *PGPA Act*.

In our opinion, at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth) (**CDPP**) will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.



Raelene Sharp KC
Director of Public Prosecutions

1 October 2025



Steven Burggraaff
Chief Financial Officer

1 October 2025

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth)

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the period ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000	Budget \$'000
NET COST OF SERVICES				
Expenses				
Employee benefits	1.1A	76,712	63,113	80,568
Suppliers	1.1B	47,939	43,340	53,822
Depreciation and amortisation	2.2A	11,815	10,555	11,732
Finance costs	1.1C	1,530	315	400
Impairment loss on financial instruments		-	1	-
Write-down and impairment of other assets		18	25	-
Costs awarded against the Commonwealth		-	1,037	-
Total expenses		138,014	118,386	146,522
Own-source income				
Own-source revenue				
Revenue from contracts with customers	1.2A	13,567	13,791	10,862
Other	1.2B	1,136	275	290
Total own-source revenue		14,703	14,066	11,152
Gains				
Other		207	32	-
Total gains		207	32	-
Total own-source income		14,910	14,098	11,152
Net cost of services		123,104	104,288	135,370
Revenue from Government	1.2C	130,837	103,822	130,837
Surplus / (deficit)		7,733	(466)	(4,533)
Total comprehensive income / (loss)		7,733	(466)	(4,533)

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

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth)

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000	Budget \$'000
ASSETS				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		1,302	249	450
Trade and other receivables	2.1A	50,142	37,598	30,959
Total financial assets		51,444	37,847	31,409
Non-financial assets¹				
Property	2.2A	49,370	26,841	55,192
Plant and equipment	2.2A	2,685	2,980	2,766
Intangibles	2.2A	802	1,208	1,055
Prepayments		2,268	2,351	2,692
Total non-financial assets		55,125	33,380	61,705
Total assets		106,569	71,227	93,114
LIABILITIES				
Payables				
Suppliers		5,381	4,704	3,697
Other payables	2.3A	2,288	1,763	1,411
Total payables		7,669	6,467	5,108
Interest bearing liabilities				
Leases	2.4A	47,699	22,034	49,861
Total interest bearing liabilities		47,699	22,034	49,861
Provisions				
Employee leave provisions	4.1	21,275	19,649	16,940
Other provisions	2.5A	1,973	2,280	1,916
Total provisions		23,248	21,929	18,856
Total liabilities		78,616	50,430	73,825
Net assets		27,953	20,797	19,289
EQUITY				
Contributed equity		31,130	29,160	35,880
Reserves		20,743	20,743	20,743
Accumulated deficit		(23,920)	(29,106)	(37,334)
Total equity		27,953	20,797	19,289

¹ Right-of-use assets are included in the Property and Plant and equipment line items.

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

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth)

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the period ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000	Budget \$'000
CONTRIBUTED EQUITY				
Opening balance				
Balance carried forward from previous period		29,160	27,245	33,910
Distributions to owners				
Returns of equity	3.1B	-	(4,750)	-
Contributions by owners				
Equity injection	3.1B	-	2,200	-
Departmental capital budget	3.1A	1,970	4,465	1,970
Closing balance as at 30 June		31,130	29,160	35,880
ACCUMULATED DEFICIT				
Opening balance				
Balance carried forward from previous period		(29,106)	(28,640)	(32,801)
Distributions to owners				
Returns of prior period operating appropriation	3.1B	(2,547)	-	-
Comprehensive income				
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		7,733	(466)	(4,533)
Closing balance as at 30 June		(23,920)	(29,106)	(37,334)
RESERVES				
Opening balance				
Balance carried forward from previous period		20,743	20,743	20,743
Comprehensive income				
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-
Closing balance as at 30 June		20,743	20,743	20,743
TOTAL EQUITY				
Opening balance				
Balance carried forward from previous period		20,797	19,348	21,852
Comprehensive income				
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		7,733	(466)	(4,533)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-
Distributions to owners				
Returns of equity		-	(4,750)	-
Returns of prior period operating appropriation		(2,547)	-	-
Contributions by owners				
Equity injection		-	2,200	-
Departmental capital budget		1,970	4,465	1,970
Closing balance as at 30 June		27,953	20,797	19,289

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

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth)

Cash Flow Statement

for the period ended 30 June 2025

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000	Budget \$'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Appropriations	125,112	97,856	130,837
Sale of goods and rendering of services	13,260	14,215	11,070
Net GST received	6,128	4,804	5,540
Total cash received	144,500	116,875	147,447
Cash used			
Employees	74,234	60,144	80,568
Suppliers	58,552	48,754	59,280
Interest payments on lease liabilities	1,501	287	400
Other	437	682	-
Total cash used	134,724	109,867	140,248
Net cash from / (used by) operating activities	9,776	7,008	7,199
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	1,575	1,812	1,970
Purchase of intangibles	-	36	-
Total cash used	1,575	1,848	1,970
Net cash from / (used by) investing activities	(1,575)	(1,848)	(1,970)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Contributed equity	1,575	1,848	1,970
Total cash received	1,575	1,848	1,970
Cash used			
Principal payments of lease liabilities	8,723	7,209	7,199
Total cash used	8,723	7,209	7,199
Net cash from / (used by) financing activities	(7,148)	(5,361)	(5,229)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash held	1,053	(201)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	249	450	450
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	1,302	249	450

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

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth)

Budget Variance Commentary – Departmental

for the period ended 30 June 2025

The following table provides high-level commentary on major variances between budgeted information for the CDPP as published in the Attorney-General's 2024–25 Portfolio Budget Statements (**PBS**) and the 2024–25 final outcome as presented in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. Major variances are those relevant to an analysis of CDPP's performance and are not focused merely on numerical differences between the budget and actual results.

Explanation of major variances	Affected line items
<p>The CDPP received a no-win/no-loss funding Budget measure as part of the 2023–24 Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements (PAES). This measure estimated the potential work that would be undertaken by the CDPP in 2024–25. The actual work undertaken was lower than budgeted for employee and supplier expenses. Unused no-win/no-loss funding will be returned to Government (see Events after the Reporting Period).</p> <p>This contributed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employee benefits \$3.9 million lower than budgeted; Operating cash used (Employees) \$6.3 million lower than budgeted; and Suppliers \$5.9 million lower than budgeted. 	<p>Statement of comprehensive income, <i>Employee benefits</i></p> <p>Cash flow statement, <i>Operating cash used (Employees)</i></p> <p>Statement of comprehensive income, <i>Suppliers</i></p>
<p>Note 3.2 is reporting a \$10.8 million net cash surplus, which has increased the CDPP's appropriation receivable and reduced appropriation drawdowns. This surplus is due primarily to unused no-win/no-loss funding, which is expected to be returned to Government (see Events after the Reporting Period).</p> <p>Additionally, the CDPP had an outstanding lease incentive receivable of \$9.3 million, not foreseen at the time of Budget.</p> <p>This contributed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade and other receivables \$19.2 million higher than budgeted; and Operating cash received (Appropriations) \$5.7 million higher than budgeted. 	<p>Statement of financial position, <i>Trade and other receivables</i></p> <p>Cash flow statement, <i>Operating cash received (Appropriations)</i></p>
<p>Budget assumed that leases expiring in the 2024–25 financial year would be renewed in full (7 to 10 year life). These leases were extended for shorter periods, resulting in a lower right-of-use asset.</p> <p>This contributed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Property \$6.4 million lower than budgeted. 	<p>Statement of financial position, <i>Property</i></p>
<p>Whilst overall, supplier expenses were lower than budgeted, higher than expected expense accruals has resulted in suppliers payables being higher than budget.</p> <p>This contributed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suppliers \$1.7 million higher than budgeted. 	<p>Statement of financial position, <i>Suppliers</i></p>

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth)
Budget Variance Commentary – Departmental (continued)

for the period ended 30 June 2025

Explanation of major variances	Affected line items
<p>The CDPP received Budget funding for a prosecution allowance. The allowance has increased CDPP’s employee leave provision balances. This impact was not anticipated in Budget.</p> <p>This contributed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employee leave provisions \$4.4 million higher than budgeted. 	<p>Statement of financial position, <i>Employee leave provisions</i></p>
<p>In 2023–24, the CDPP was reappropriated \$4.8 million as part of a movement of capital funds between financial years (see footnote 1 of Note 3.1B). This resulted in a s51 withholding of the original appropriation, leading to a reduction in contributed equity. This event was not anticipated in Budget.</p> <p>This contributed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributed equity \$4.8 million lower than budgeted. 	<p>Statement of financial position, <i>Contributed equity</i></p>

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth)

Administered Schedule of Comprehensive Income

for the period ended 30 June 2025

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000	Budget \$'000
NET COST OF SERVICES			
Expenses			
Costs awarded against the Commonwealth	1,161	-	3,000
Total expenses	<u>1,161</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,000</u>
Net cost of services	<u>1,161</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,000</u>
Total comprehensive income / (loss)	<u>(1,161)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,000)</u>

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

Administered Schedule of Assets and Liabilities

as at 30 June 2025

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000	Budget \$'000
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-
Total financial assets	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
LIABILITIES			
Payables			
Suppliers ¹	49	-	-
Total payables	<u>49</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities administered on behalf of Government	<u>49</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net assets/(liabilities)	<u>(49)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

¹ Supplier payables are costs awarded decisions relating to the reporting period, but not yet paid as at 30 June. All supplier payables are current liabilities.

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth)

Administered Reconciliation Schedule

for the period ended 30 June 2025

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Opening assets less liabilities as at 1 July	-	-
Net (cost of)/contribution by services		
Expenses	(1,161)	-
Transfers (to)/from the Australian Government		
Appropriation transfers from Official Public Account		
Annual appropriations	1,112	-
Closing assets less liabilities as at 30 June	<u>(49)</u>	<u>-</u>

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

Administered Cash Flow Statement

for the period ended 30 June 2025

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash used		
Other	1,112	-
Total cash used	<u>1,112</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash (used by) operating activities	<u>(1,112)</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash from Official Public Account		
Appropriations	1,112	-
Total cash from official public account	<u>1,112</u>	<u>-</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth)

Budget Variance Commentary – Administered

for the period ended 30 June 2025

The following table provides high-level commentary on major variances between budgeted information for the CDPD as published in the Attorney-General's 2024–25 PBS and the 2024–25 final outcome as presented in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. Major variances are those relevant to an analysis of CDPD's performance and are not focused merely on numerical differences between the budget and actual results.

Explanation of major variances	Affected line items
<p>Unsuccessful prosecutions may result in CDPD being required to meet costs of the defendant. Awards of costs are made by the Courts, and the CDPD is unable to control or predict the quantum or number of such awards. Cost decisions during 2024–25 contributed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="202 672 790 721">• Cost awarded against the Commonwealth \$1.8 million lower than budgeted.	<p>Administered Schedule of Comprehensive Income, <i>Costs awarded against the Commonwealth</i></p>

Overview

Objectives of the CDPP

The objective of the CDPP is to contribute to a fair, safe, and just society by delivering an effective, independent prosecution service in accordance with the *Prosecution Policy of the Commonwealth*.

The CDPP is a not-for-profit, Commonwealth statutory agency domiciled in Australia. The CDPP's registered office is 28 Sydney Avenue, Forrest in the Australian Capital Territory. The CDPP undertakes its legal work in the courts of every Australian state and territory, as well as in the Federal Court of Australia.

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

The Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are required by section 42 of the *PGPA Act*.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

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

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

Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The CDPP has made assumptions or estimates in the following areas that have a significant impact on the amounts recorded in the financial statements:

- the fair value of property, plant and equipment and the related make good – assessed at market value or current replacement costs as determined by an independent valuer, with the last valuation being performed as at 30 June 2023. Fair value is subject to management assessment in between formal valuations; and
- employee provisions – involves assumptions based on the expected tenure of existing staff, patterns of leave claims and payouts, future salary movements and future discount rates.

No accounting assumptions or estimates have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next 12 months.

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth) Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

New Australian Accounting Standards

All new, revised, or amending standards that were issued prior to the sign-off date and are applicable to the current reporting period did not have material financial impact on the CDPP's financial statements.

Taxation

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

Reporting of Administered Activities

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

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

Events After the Reporting Period

Departmental

The 2023–24 PAES show that the Government provided the CDPP with \$13.81 million in 2024–25 funding for community safety measures in response to the High Court's decision in *NZYQ v Minister for Immigration, Citizenship and Multicultural Affairs & Anor* (2023) 280 CLR 137 (**NZYQ**). Unused 2024–25 NZYQ funding, subject to reconciliation with the Department of Finance, will be returned to Government in the 2025–26 financial year.

Administered

There have been no events that have the potential to significantly affect the ongoing structure and financial activities of the CDPP.

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth)
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Financial Performance

This section analyses the financial performance of the CDPP for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Note 1.1: Expenses

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Note 1.1A: Employee benefits		
Wages and salaries	58,834	47,212
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	7,364	5,821
Defined benefit plans	2,245	2,437
Leave and other entitlements	7,732	7,441
Separation and redundancies	348	81
Other employee benefits	189	121
Total employee benefits	76,712	63,113

Accounting Policy

Accounting policies for employee related expenses are contained in the People and Relationships section.

Note 1.1B: Suppliers

Goods and services¹

Prosecution legal costs	20,966	18,581
Information and communication technology	8,540	7,483
Consultants, contractors and labour hire	8,061	9,070
Property operating expenses	3,463	2,607
General supplier expenses	3,389	2,322
Library expenses	1,657	1,606
Staff, recruitment and training	1,605	1,430
Total goods and services	47,681	43,099

Other suppliers

Workers compensation expenses	222	212
Low value leases	36	29
Total other suppliers	258	241
Total suppliers	47,939	43,340

¹ Goods and services expenses have been reclassified to provide more relevant information to financial statements users. Prior year figures have been aligned with the new classification for comparability.

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth)
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 1.1: Expenses (continued)

The CDPP had no short-term lease commitments as at 30 June 2025.

The above lease disclosures should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes 1.1C, 1.2B, 2.2A and 2.4A.

Accounting Policy

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Note 1.1C: Finance costs		
Interest on lease liabilities	1,501	287
Unwinding of discount	29	28
Total finance costs	1,530	315

The above lease disclosures should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes 1.1B, 1.2B, 2.2A and 2.4A.

Note 1.2: Revenue and Gains

Note 1.2A: Revenue from contracts with customers

Prosecution services	13,567	13,791
Total rendering of services	13,567	13,791

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

Australian Government entities (related parties)	13,567	13,791
	13,567	13,791

Accounting Policy

The CDPP provides prosecution services to Australian Government entities (related parties) under Memorandums of Understanding (**MOUs**). MOUs contain specific performance obligations to provide prosecution services over specified financial years. Revenue is recognised over time in line with agreed annual funding set out in each MOU.

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

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth)
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 1.2: Revenue and Gains (continued)

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Note 1.2B: Other revenue		
Resources received free of charge - auditor's remuneration	82	82
Resources received free of charge - other	861	-
Sublease	193	193
Total other revenue	1,136	275
Maturity analysis of sublease rental income receivables:		
Within 1 year	177	181
One to two years	162	61
Two to three years	5	63
Three to four years	-	5
Four to five years	-	-
More than 5 years	-	-
Total undiscounted lease payments receivable	344	310

As at 30 June 2025, the CDPP had sublease arrangements at 2 locations with Australian Government entities (2024: 2 locations).

The above lease disclosures should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes 1.1B, 1.1C, 2.2A and 2.4A.

Accounting Policy

Resources received free of charge

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

Note 1.2C: Revenue from Government

Appropriations

Departmental appropriations	130,837	103,822
Total revenue from Government	130,837	103,822

Accounting Policy

Revenue from Government

Amounts appropriated for departmental appropriations for the year (adjusted for any formal additions and reductions) are recognised as Revenue from Government when the CDPP gains control of the appropriation. Appropriation receivables are recognised at their nominal amounts.

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth)
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Financial Position

This section analyses the CDDP's assets used to conduct its operations and the operating liabilities incurred as a result. Employee related information is disclosed in the People and Relationships section.

Note 2.1: Financial Assets

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Note 2.1A: Trade and other receivables		
Goods and services		
Goods and services	606	847
Total goods and services receivables	606	847
Appropriation receivables		
For existing programs	39,282	35,709
Total appropriation receivables	39,282	35,709
Other receivables		
GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	832	811
Other receivables	9,422	232
Total other receivables	10,254	1,043
Total trade and other receivables (gross)	50,142	37,599
Less expected credit loss allowance	-	(1)
Total trade and other receivables (net)	50,142	37,598

Credit terms for goods and services was 30 days (2024: 30 days).

Accounting Policy

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is recognised at its nominal amount.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables that are held for the purpose of collecting the contractual cash flows where the cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, that are not provided at below-market interest rates, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method adjusted for any loss allowance.

CDDP recognises a loss allowance and impairment expense at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. No impairment has been recognised as at 30 June 2025 (2024: \$434).

The fair value of CDDP's financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts. The CDDP derived no interest income from financial assets in either the current or prior year.

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth)
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 2.2: Non-Financial Assets

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

	Property \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Intangibles \$'000	Total \$'000
As at 1 July 2024				
Gross book value	62,685	3,832	7,580	74,097
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(35,844)	(852)	(6,372)	(43,068)
Total as at 1 July 2024	26,841	2,980	1,208	31,029
Additions				
Purchase or internally developed	1,021	554	-	1,575
Right-of-use assets	34,680	15	-	34,695
Depreciation and amortisation	(1,708)	(767)	(406)	(2,881)
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	(8,855)	(79)	-	(8,934)
Other movements	(2,609)	-	-	(2,609)
Disposals	-	(18)	-	(18)
Total as at 30 June 2025	49,370	2,685	802	52,857
Total as at 30 June 2025 represented by				
Gross book value	79,311	4,300	6,411	90,022
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation, and impairment	(29,941)	(1,615)	(5,609)	(37,165)
Total as at 30 June 2025	49,370	2,685	802	52,857
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets	43,110	64	-	43,174

The above lease disclosures should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes 1.1B, 1.1C, 2.1B and 2.4A.

No indicators of impairment were found for property, plant and equipment and intangibles. Intangibles includes both purchased software and internally developed software.

No significant property, plant and equipment and intangibles are expected to be sold or disposed of within the next 12 months.

Revaluations of non-financial assets

All revaluations were conducted in accordance with the revaluation policy. CDPP engaged the services of an independent valuer to conduct the revaluations as at 30 June 2023.

No revaluation was performed for 2024–25. Management has determined that the carrying value is not materially different to the fair value for property and plant and equipment asset classes.

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth)
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 2.2: Non-Financial Assets (continued)

Contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangibles

The capital commitments disclosed below are GST exclusive.

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Building (non-right-of-use)	-	8,043
Building (right-of-use)	-	22,012
Plant and equipment	-	2

Accounting Policy

Recognition and Depreciation

Assets are recognised initially at cost on acquisition in accordance with the table below.

Depreciable property, plant and equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to the CDPP using, in all cases, the straight-line method of depreciation. Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis.

Depreciation rates (useful lives), residual values and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

Depreciation rates applying to each class of depreciable asset are based on the following useful lives:

	Useful Life (years)	Threshold (\$)
Property	lease term	20,000 or 5% of total value
Plant and equipment	2 to 100 years	2,000
Intangibles	3 to 6 years	5,000

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

Lease Right-of-Use Assets

Leased right-of-use assets are capitalised at the commencement date of the lease and comprise of the initial lease liability amount, estimated restoration costs and initial direct costs incurred when entering into the lease, less any lease incentives received. These assets are accounted for as separate asset classes to corresponding assets owned outright but included in the same column as where the corresponding underlying assets would be presented if they were owned.

Following initial application, an impairment review is undertaken for any right-of-use lease asset that shows indicators of impairment and an impairment loss is recognised against any right-of-use lease asset that is impaired.

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth)
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 2.2: Non-Financial Assets (continued)

Revaluations

Fair values for each class of asset are determined as shown below:

Asset class	Fair value measured at
Property	Depreciated replacement cost
Plant and equipment	Market selling price and depreciated replacement cost

Following initial recognition at cost, property, plant, and equipment (excluding right-of-use assets) are carried at fair value less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Valuations are conducted with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amounts of assets do not differ materially from the assets' fair values as at the reporting date. The regularity of independent valuations depends upon the volatility of movements in market values for the relevant assets. The most recent independent valuation was conducted on 30 June 2023. An impairment assessment is carried out on an annual basis.

Assets are revalued in accordance with AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment* approximately every five years unless the annual fair value assessment suggests that there is a material difference between carrying value of assets and their fair value. Where there is a material difference, all assets in that category are revalued.

Revaluation adjustments are made on a class basis. Any revaluation increment is credited to equity under the heading of asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that it reversed a previous revaluation decrement of the same asset class that was previously recognised in the surplus/deficit. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly in the surplus/deficit except to the extent that they reversed a previous revaluation increment for that class.

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

Impairment

All assets held at cost, including intangibles and right-of-use assets were assessed for impairment as at 30 June 2025. Where indications of impairment exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated, and an impairment adjustment made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

Derecognition

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

Intangibles

CDPP's intangibles include purchased software and internally developed software for internal use. These assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Software is amortised on a straight-line basis over its anticipated useful life. The useful lives of the CDPP's software are 3 to 6 years (2024: 3 to 6 years).

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth)
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 2.3: Payables

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Note 2.3A: Other payables		
Wages and salaries	1,801	1,324
Superannuation	311	223
Other	176	216
Total other payables	2,288	1,763

Accounting Policy

Supplier and other payables

Supplier and other payables are recognised at amortised cost. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received. Supplier and other payables are derecognised on payment. Supplier payables are settled within 20 days.

Note 2.4: Interest Bearing Liabilities

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Note 2.4A: Leases		
Lease Liabilities		
Property	47,631	21,907
Plant and equipment	68	127
Total leases	47,699	22,034
Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Within 1 year	8,495	8,999
Between 1 to 5 years	28,404	29,916
More than 5 years	17,321	21,703
Total leases	54,220	60,618

Cash outflow for leases for the year ended 30 June 2025 was \$10,224,262 (GST exclusive) (2024: \$7,495,778).

The above lease disclosures should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes 1.1B, 1.1C, 1.2B and 2.2A.

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth)
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 2.4: Interest Bearing Liabilities (continued)

Accounting Policy

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

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

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

Note 2.5: Other Provisions

	Provision for restoration \$'000	Other provisions \$'000	Total \$'000
<u>Note 2.5A: Other provisions</u>			
As at 1 July 2024	830	1,450	2,280
Amounts used	-	(336)	(336)
Unwinding of discount or change in discount rate	29	-	29
Total as at 30 June 2025	<u>859</u>	<u>1,114</u>	<u>1,973</u>

The CDPP currently has 2 (2024: 2) agreements for the leasing of premises which have provisions requiring the CDPP to restore the premises to their original condition at the conclusion of the lease. The CDPP has made a provision to reflect the present value of these obligations.

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth)
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Funding

This section identifies the CDDP's funding structure.

Note 3.1: Appropriations

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Note 3.1A: Annual appropriations ('recoverable GST exclusive')		
Ordinary annual services		
Annual appropriation		
Ordinary annual services	130,837	103,822
Departmental capital budget ¹	1,970	4,465
PGPA Act section 74 receipts ²	20,527	15,319
Total available appropriation	153,334	123,606
Appropriation applied (current and prior years)	(146,161)	(115,224)
Variance (A)	7,173	8,382
Other services		
Annual appropriation		
Equity injection	-	4,377
Total available appropriation	-	4,377
Appropriation applied (current and prior years)	-	-
Variance (B)	-	4,377
Opening unspent appropriation balance	42,885	30,126
Total variance (A + B)	7,173	12,759
Prior year Appropriation Acts repealed	(689)	-
Total closing unspent appropriation balance	49,369	42,885

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

² In 2024–25, the CDDP has included GST amounts retained under section 74 of the PGPA Act. In prior years, GST amounts were excluded.

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth)
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 3.1: Appropriations (continued)

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Note 3.1B: Unspent annual appropriations ('recoverable GST exclusive')		
Departmental		
<i>Appropriation Act (No. 1) - 2021–2022^{1, 2}</i>	-	689
<i>Supply Act (No. 1) - 2022–2023^{1, 3}</i>	775	775
<i>Supply Act (No. 3) - 2022–2023^{1, 3}</i>	1,086	1,086
<i>Appropriation Act (No. 2) - 2022–2023^{1, 3}</i>	2,200	2,200
<i>Appropriation Act (No. 1) - 2023–2024</i>	-	24,487
<i>Appropriation Act (No. 2) - 2023–2024⁴</i>	2,177	2,177
<i>Appropriation Act (No. 3) - 2023–2024⁵</i>	2,547	8,613
<i>Appropriation Act (No. 4) - 2023–2024</i>	2,200	2,200
<i>Appropriation Act (No. 5) - 2023–2024</i>	-	409
<i>Appropriation Act (No. 1) - 2024–2025</i>	37,082	-
Cash at bank	1,302	249
Total departmental	49,369	42,885

¹ As at 30 June 2024, the following prior year departmental capital budget and equity injection funding was withheld under section 51 of the *PGPA Act* due to a movement of funds decision:

- *Appropriation Act (No. 1) - 2021–2022* – \$0.689 million;
- *Supply Act (No. 1) - 2022–2023* – \$0.775 million;
- *Supply Act (No. 3) - 2022–2023* – \$1.086 million; and
- *Appropriation Act (No. 2) - 2022–2023* – \$2.200 million.

² \$0.689 million unspent appropriation lapsed on 1 July 2024.

³ \$4.061 million unspent appropriation lapsed on 1 July 2025.

⁴ As at 30 June 2024, \$2.177 million of equity injection funding was withheld under section 51 of the *PGPA Act* due to a reclassification decision.

⁵ As at 30 June 2025, \$2.547 million of ordinary annual services appropriation was withheld under section 51 of the *PGPA Act* due to government decisions.

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth)

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 3.1: Appropriations (continued)

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Note 3.1C: Administered annual appropriations ('recoverable GST exclusive')		
Other services		
Annual appropriation		
New administered outcomes	3,000	-
Total available appropriation	3,000	-
Appropriation applied (current and prior years)	(1,112)	-
Variance (A)	1,888	-
Opening unspent other services appropriation balance	-	-
Variance (A)	1,888	-
Total closing unspent appropriation balance	1,888	-
3.1D: Unspent annual appropriations ('recoverable GST exclusive')		
Administered		
<i>Appropriation Act (No. 2) - 2024–2025</i>	1,888	-
Total administered	1,888	-

Note 3.2: Net Cash Appropriation Arrangements

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Total comprehensive income / (loss) - as per the Statement of Comprehensive Income	7,733	(466)
Plus: depreciation/amortisation of assets funded through appropriations (departmental capital budget funding and/or equity injections) ¹	2,881	3,618
Plus: depreciation of right-of-use assets ²	8,934	6,937
Less: lease principal repayments ²	(8,723)	(7,209)
Net Cash Operating Surplus / (Deficit)	10,825	2,880

¹ From 2010–11, the Government introduced net cash appropriation arrangements where revenue appropriations for depreciation/amortisation expenses of non-corporate Commonwealth entities and selected corporate Commonwealth entities were replaced with a separate capital budget provided through equity appropriations. Capital budgets are to be appropriated in the period when cash payment for capital expenditure is required.

² The inclusion of depreciation/amortisation expenses related to right-of-use leased assets and the lease liability principal repayment amount reflects the impact of AASB 16 *Leases*, which does not directly reflect a change in appropriation arrangements.

People and relationships

This section describes a range of employment and post-employment benefits provided to our people and our relationships with other key people.

Note 4.1: Employee Provisions

Accounting Policy

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits and termination benefits expected within 12 months of the end of reporting period are measured at their nominal amounts.

Leave

The liability for employee benefits includes provision for annual leave and long service leave. The leave liabilities are calculated on the basis of employees' remuneration at the estimated salary rates that will be applied at the time the leave is taken, including the CDPP's employer superannuation contribution rates to the extent that the leave is likely to be taken during service rather than paid out on termination.

The liability for long service leave has been determined using an employee-based spreadsheet model developed by the Australian Government Actuary for the 2020–21 financial year and future years. The estimate of the present value of the liability takes into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

Separation and Redundancy

Provision is made for separation and redundancy benefit payments. There were no provisions for termination as at 30 June 2025 (2024: nil).

Superannuation

CDPP's staff are members of the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (**CSS**), the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (**PSS**) or the PSS accumulation plan (**PSSap**), or other superannuation funds held outside the Australian Government.

The CSS and PSS are defined benefit schemes for the Australian Government. The PSSap is a defined contribution scheme.

The liability for defined benefits is recognised in the financial statements of the Australian Government and is settled by the Australian Government in due course. This liability is reported in the Department of Finance's administered schedules and notes.

The CDPP makes employer contributions to the employees' defined benefit superannuation scheme at rates determined by an actuary to be sufficient to meet the current cost to the Government. The CDPP accounts for the contributions as if they were contributions to defined contribution plans. The liability for superannuation recognised as at 30 June represents outstanding contributions.

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth)

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 4.2: Key Management Personnel Remuneration

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the CDPP, directly or indirectly. The CDPP has determined key management personnel to be the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Commonwealth Solicitor for Public Prosecutions, and the Director's Executive Officer/Chief Operating Officer. In previous years, key management personnel also included Practice Group Leaders. Key management personnel remuneration is reported in the table below:

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Note 4.2A: Key management personnel remuneration		
Short-term employee benefits	1,487	2,440
Post-employment benefits	209	398
Other long-term employee benefits	68	113
Termination benefits	139	-
Total key management personnel remuneration expenses¹	1,903	2,951

The total number of key management personnel that are included in the above table is 5 (2024: 9) representing the people who individually occupied the key management personnel position during the year (full and part period).

¹ The above key management personnel remuneration excludes the remuneration and other benefits of the Attorney-General. The Attorney-General's remuneration and other benefits are set by the Remuneration Tribunal and are not paid by the CDPP.

Note 4.3: Related Party Disclosures

Related party relationships:

The CDPP is an Australian Government controlled entity. Related parties to the CDPP are key management personnel, including the Attorney-General and other Australian Government entities.

Transactions with related parties:

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

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

Managing uncertainties

This section analyses how the CDPP manages financial risks with its operating environment

Note 5.1: Contingent Assets and Liabilities

Quantifiable contingencies

As at 30 June 2025, the CDPP had no quantifiable contingent assets or liabilities (2024: nil).

Unquantifiable contingencies

As at 30 June 2025, the CDPP had no unquantifiable contingent assets or liabilities (2024: see unquantifiable administered contingencies).

Quantifiable administered contingencies

As at 30 June 2025, the CDPP had no quantifiable contingent assets or liabilities (2024: nil).

Unquantifiable administered contingencies

If a matter is unsuccessfully prosecuted by the CDPP, the Courts may order that the CDPP pay certain costs to the defendant. Costs so awarded are met from the CDPP and/or client organisation's annual appropriations.

Costs have been awarded against the CDPP by the Courts on some occasions in past financial years. On this basis, it is anticipated that this may occur on some occasions during the next financial year. However, since awards of costs are made by the Courts, and the CDPP is unable to control or predict the quantum or number of such awards, the CDPP is unable to quantify its potential future liabilities in this regard.

Accounting Policy

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

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth)
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 5.2: Financial Instruments

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
<u>Note 5.2A: Categories of financial instruments</u>		
Financial assets		
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,302	249
Trade and other receivables	10,028	1,078
Total financial assets at amortised cost	11,330	1,327
Total financial assets	11,330	1,327
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Suppliers payable	5,381	4,704
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	5,381	4,704
Total financial liabilities	5,381	4,704

There were no gains on financial instruments for the year ended 30 June 2025 (2024: nil).

There were no losses on financial instruments for the year ended 30 June 2025 (2024: \$434).

Accounting Policy

Financial assets

In accordance with AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*, the CDPP measures its financial assets at amortised cost.

Financial assets are recognised when the CDPP becomes a party to the contract and, as a consequence, has a legal right to receive or a legal obligation to pay cash and derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are transferred upon trade date.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period based on expected credit losses, using the general approach which measures the loss allowance based on an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses where risk has significantly increased, or an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses if risk has not increased.

A write-off constitutes a derecognition event where the write-off directly reduces the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

Financial liabilities

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

Other Information

Note 6.1: Current/Non-Current Distinction for Assets and Liabilities

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Note 6.1A: Current/non-current distinction for assets and liabilities		
Assets expected to be recovered in:		
No more than 12 months		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,302	249
Trade and other receivables	50,142	37,598
Prepayments	2,268	2,344
Total no more than 12 months	53,712	40,191
More than 12 months		
Property	49,370	26,841
Plant and equipment	2,685	2,980
Intangibles	802	1,208
Prepayments	-	7
Total more than 12 months	52,857	31,036
Total assets	106,569	71,227
Liabilities expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months		
Suppliers	5,381	4,704
Other payables	2,288	1,763
Leases	7,132	5,537
Employee leave provisions	6,474	6,325
Other provisions	1,114	1,450
Total no more than 12 months	22,389	19,779
More than 12 months		
Leases	40,567	16,497
Employee leave provisions	14,801	13,324
Other provisions	859	830
Total more than 12 months	56,227	30,651
Total liabilities	78,616	50,430

Part 4: Management and Accountability

Governance structures

The governance framework supports the CDPP to achieve its purpose. The governance framework comprises planning and assurance processes that provide an effective system for managing risk, fraud and corruption, as well as human and financial resources.

Governance committees

The following committees support the Director and ensure effective governance within the CDPP.

Table 3: Governance committees overview

Committee	Reports to	Responsibilities	Frequency of meetings
Primary committees			
Executive Committee	Director	<p>The Executive Committee (ExCo) commenced in November 2024, replacing the Executive Leadership Group (ELG).</p> <p>The ExCo supports the Director to ensure the CDPP is delivering on its purpose and priorities, while promoting the proper use and management of public resources and the Office's financial sustainability. This includes overseeing the Office's risk management approach and ensuring an appropriate system of internal control.</p> <p>Chaired by the Director's Executive Officer, and comprised of the Director, the CSPP, Deputy Directors, ESG SES, and invited Practice Group SES.</p>	Monthly
Executive Leadership Group	Director	<p>ELG held its last meeting in October 2024, before being replaced by the ExCo.</p> <p>Previously the key advisory group to the Director.</p> <p>Previously chaired by the CSPP and comprising the Director, Deputy Directors and the then Chief Operating Officer.</p> <p>Previously advised the Director on key strategic, operational, financial and corporate matters, identified and mitigated risks, and provided strategic and specialist legal expertise in support of agency performance and outcomes.</p>	At least quarterly
Legal Forum	Director	<p>The Legal Forum commenced in October 2024.</p> <p>Provides leadership, direction and oversight for the delivery of the CDPP's legal and prosecutorial work, strategy, policy and guidance. It ensures the duties and accountabilities of the Director are discharged in accordance with the <i>DPP Act</i> and the <i>Prosecution Policy</i>.</p> <p>Chaired by the CSPP, and comprised of the Director, the Director's Executive Officer, Deputy Directors, and invited ESG SES.</p>	At least monthly
Audit Committee	Director	<p>Provides independent advice to the Director on the Office's financial and performance reporting responsibilities, system of risk oversight and management, and system of internal control.</p>	Quarterly

Committee	Reports to	Responsibilities	Frequency of meetings
Secondary committees			
Enterprise Board	ELG (on quarterly basis)	The Enterprise Board held its last meeting in September 2024, before being replaced by the ExCo. Previously provided oversight for major projects. Previously monitored, evaluated and reported on the delivery progress of major projects.	Monthly
Workforce Planning Committee	ELG (on quarterly basis)	The Workforce Planning Committee held its last meeting in October 2024, before being replaced by the ExCo. Previously provided advice on matters relating to forecasting CDPP's human resourcing requirements. Previously considered and reviewed a range of workforce planning requirements including the Office's short, medium and long-term resourcing and capability needs.	Monthly
Consultative committees			
National Consultative Committee	Executive Committee	Facilitates communication and consultation on employment and workplace matters related to the ExCo.	At least three times a year
National Health and Safety Committee	Executive Committee	Provides assistance and advice on matters affecting the health, safety and wellbeing of CDPP staff and other workers.	Quarterly

Audit Committee

The Director established the Audit Committee in accordance with section 45 of the *PGPA Act* and section 17 of the *PGPA Rule*. The Audit Committee charter can be found at www.cdpp.gov.au/publications/cdpp-audit-committee-charter.

In 2024–25 two Audit Committee members, including the Chair, completed their period of membership. Two new members were appointed, including a new Chair. The Committee met seven times, five meetings were Audit Committee meetings, one meeting was held out of session to consider the 2023–24 Financial Statements, and one meeting was an onboarding meeting for the new Committee.

Table 4 sets out details for the Audit Committee for 2024–25 as required under section 17AG(2A) of the *PGPA Rule*.

Table 4: Audit Committee membership 2024–25

Member name	Relevant qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience	Period of membership	Meetings attended/ total meetings	Total annual remuneration (GST inc.)
Peter Quiggin PSM KC (Chair / Independent member)	Kings Counsel (KC). Bachelor of Science (Computer Science and Pure Maths). Bachelor of Laws. Graduate Diploma in Professional Accounting. Admitted as a Barrister and Solicitor (Supreme Court of the ACT). Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (FAICD). Former First Parliamentary Counsel, Australian Office of Parliamentary Counsel. Member of other APS and non-government audit committees.	January 2025 – current	3/3	\$13,500
Tim Youngberry (Independent member)	Bachelor of Business (Accounting). Fellow CPA Australia and Chartered Accountants Australia & New Zealand. Former SES officer and CFO in the APS. Member of other APS and non-government audit committees.	August 2023 – current	7/7	\$20,900
Karen Williams (Independent member)	Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting). Fellow CPA Australia. Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (GAICD). Former SES officer and CFO in the APS. Member of other APS audit committees.	January 2025 – current	3/3	\$9,900
Ken Moore (Chair / independent member)	Bachelor of Arts (Economics/Accounting). Fellow CPA Australia. Fellow Australian Institute of Company Directors. Holds directorships for two organisations. Previously held SES officer positions in the APS.	May 2015 – December 2024	4/4	\$18,000
Elizabeth Montano (Independent member)	Bachelor of Arts. Bachelor of Laws. Fellow Australian Institute of Company Directors. Chair and member of various APS audit committees. Director of boards in the public and not-for-profit sectors. Former Chief Executive Officer and SES officer within APS with senior experience in private legal practice in financial services.	February 2021 – December 2024	4/4	\$13,200

Fraud and corruption prevention and control

The CDPP works diligently to minimise the potential for fraud and corruption through continuous improvement of the Commonwealth Fraud and Corruption Control Framework 2024 and control mechanisms. The recently refreshed Fraud and Corruption Control Framework helps employees, contractors, consultants and the public understand what fraud and corruption is and encourages employees at all levels to participate in protecting public resources. The Fraud and Corruption Risk Register has been reviewed, and periodic control testing continues.

The ExCo is responsible for assuring the Director that fraud and corruption prevention, detection, investigation and reporting mechanisms are in place to meet the requirements of the Fraud and Corruption Control Framework, and specifically section 10 of the *PGPA Rule*. During the reporting period there were no reported incidents of fraud or corruption.

The Audit Committee also oversees fraud management arrangements and provides independent assurance to the Director.

Risk management

Risk management is an integral part of the CDPP's strategic planning processes. In 2024–25, the CDPP undertook a significant refresh of its risk documents. This included updating the Risk Management Framework, to ensure alignment with the international standard AS/NZ ISO 31000:2018 – Risk Management – Principles and Guidelines, the *PGPA Act* and *PGPA Rule*, and the Commonwealth Risk Management Policy (**CRMP**). The CDPP's Strategic Risk Register (**SRR**) and Risk Appetite Statements were also refreshed, with updates made to risk controls and treatments as required.

The ExCo and Audit Committee actively monitor the SRR, emerging risks and shared risks, ensuring our risk management is effective and continues to support the Office's performance of its functions. Other risks were monitored and managed as part of a broader risk management program.

Maintaining a positive risk culture within the Office is critical to promoting an approach to managing risk that considers both threats and opportunities. Staff are empowered and enabled to actively engage with risk through education, tools and guidance to confidently identify, measure and manage organisational risks within risk tolerances and without stifling opportunities for innovation.

The CDPP takes a proactive risk management approach in its litigation management plans, which help to manage complex cases by promoting active planning of case activities and regular updates as matters proceed through the prosecution process.

The CRMP, under element 6, requires that shared risks be identified, managed and reported with appropriate partner agencies. Each entity must implement arrangements to understand and contribute to the management of shared risks. The Office continues to work with the Attorney-General's Department regarding shared risks.

Internal audit

Internal Audit is an independent function that seeks to improve operations by providing objective assurance and advice that supports decision-making. It is part of the CDPP's governance framework and helps achieve objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to risk management, optimisation of controls, and effective governance.

The activities of our internal auditor are risk-based and detailed in a Strategic Internal Audit Plan endorsed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Director. This plan coordinates internal audit activity with other assurance activities and mechanisms, including external audits.

Privacy

Obligations under the *Privacy Act 1988* and the Australian Privacy Principles guide the CDPP's Privacy Policy and the relevant National Legal Direction, which cover all privacy considerations in relation to our collection, storage, release and disposal of personal information. In addition, the Privacy Management Plan identifies specific, measurable privacy goals and targets and sets out how it will meet privacy compliance obligations.

There were no notifiable data breaches identified during the reporting period.

Public interest disclosure

The CDPP is committed to the highest standards of ethical and accountable conduct, encouraging, supporting and protecting public officials who report disclosable conduct in accordance with the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013*.

The Office recognises the importance of an effective system for reporting and investigating disclosable conduct and provides appropriate training for our authorised officers. There is also a dedicated email address for disclosures to be made to authorised officers.

The CDPP's public interest disclosure process and email address is available on the CDPP website at www.cdpp.gov.au/about-us/accountability-and-reporting/public-interest-disclosure-act.

Commonwealth Child Safe Framework

The safety and wellbeing of children and young people is a priority for our leadership team and staff, with particular emphasis on providing support for victims of child abuse offences.

The Office has a significant role and responsibility to treat victims with courtesy, compassion, cultural sensitivity and respect for their dignity. Ensuring the safety of children and respecting their rights underpins the important work of the CDPP.

The CDPP is compliant with the four core requirements of the Commonwealth Child Safe Framework. The Annual Statement of Compliance, published in October 2024, can be viewed on the CDPP website.

We review our risk register annually to ensure risks related to child safety are documented and treatments are applied to reduce levels of risk. The risk assessment conducted for the reporting period rated the child safety risk as low. The Office has minimal interactions with children and these interactions occur during the process of prosecuting offences against Commonwealth law where the child or young person is a victim of crime.

In ensuring a child-safe environment, the CDPP has embedded the following initiatives:

- Maintaining a specialised WAS staffed by qualified social workers who have been trained on trauma informed approaches.
- Requiring all cases involving child victims to be referred to the WAS.
- Published a Child Safety and Wellbeing Policy, including Child Safe Professional Behaviours.
- Provided training to CDPP legal staff on vicarious trauma.
- Included Child Safety and Wellbeing Policy requirements to the standard terms and conditions when briefing private barristers.

External scrutiny

The CDPP considers relevant judicial or administrative decisions and reports, and recommendations made by Parliamentary committees and other governing or oversight bodies, that relate to or may impact its operations. Progress on implementing any relevant recommendations is reported to the Director, ExCo and the Audit Committee for oversight, where applicable.

Complaints and feedback

The CDPP values the feedback and complaints it receives. The Office understands that an effective complaint handling service is necessary to fulfil its purpose, and it is currently updating that process.

The CDPP maintains a dedicated Feedback and Complaints page on the CDPP website. It sets out how to provide feedback, how to make a complaint, and the complaint handling process. Feedback and complaints are usually received via email, a dedicated e-form and physical mail.

The ExCo reviews feedback and complaint data annually to identify systemic issues and take appropriate action. In accordance with recommendations made by the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Abuse, the WAS provides victims of crime referred to it with information on the feedback and complaint processes.

In 2024–25, the CDPP received 14 submissions that were assessed to be complaints, all of which were investigated. Five complaints were unsubstantiated, two complaints were resolved with no findings necessary, one complaint was resolved with an opportunity for improvement, and the Office could not respond to three complaints due to privacy concerns. Three investigations are still ongoing. The CDPP also received 37 submissions that were non-assessable because they were feedback, a misdirected complaint, contained insufficient information to progress, or were attempting to report a crime.

Right of Review

The Right of Review process is an important way of ensuring the views of complainants are heard and that complainants are consulted regarding prosecutorial decision making.

This review process relates to decisions to commence or wholly discontinue charges in matters where there is a complainant or multiple complainants, and the complainant is an identifiable victim of the following offences:

- Offences involving a child victim (person under 18 years).
- Slavery, servitude and forced marriage offences.
- Offences which result in the death of a person as a result of any alleged offence.
- Offences in which a victim suffers really serious physical or psychological harm.

Any such review is personally undertaken by the Director.

In 2024–25, the the CDPP received no requests to review a decision to discontinue a prosecution.

Our people

Workplace agreements

Non-SES staff employed under the *PS Act* are covered by the *Office of the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions (CDPP) Enterprise Agreement 2024–27*. This agreement provided a salary increase of 3.8% in March 2025.

Non-SES prosecutorial staff are also paid a prosecutorial allowance as applied by a section 24(1) Determination (Determination 2024/04). That allowance is payable until the last pay period in June 2026.

The terms and conditions of employment for SES officers are provided for under individual common law agreements. A salary increase of 3.8% was provided to SES officers in March 2025 under a section 24(1) Determination. Prior to that determination, the last salary increase received by SES was 4% in March 2024.

A small number of employees have remuneration and employment conditions covered by section 24(1) Determinations made under the *PS Act*, or individual flexibility agreements.

The CDPP also offers staff a variety of non-salary benefits:

- Flexible and remote working arrangements.
- Salary packaging.
- Learning and development opportunities, including studies assistance.
- Access to a comprehensive Wellbeing Program.

Employment arrangements

Tables 5 and 6 show the employment arrangements of the CDPP's SES and non-SES staff, and their pay ranges, respectively.

Table 5: Employment arrangements of SES and non-SES employees as at 30 June 2025

Arrangement	SES	Non-SES	Total
Section 24(1) Determinations	4	7	11
Individual Flexibility Agreements	0	9	9
Common Law Agreements	26	1	27
Total	30	17	47

Table 6: Public Service Act 1999 employment salary ranges by classification and level—as at 30 June 2025 (2024–25)

Classification	Salary ranges	
	Minimum	Maximum
SES 3	\$303,730	\$475,985
SES 2	\$259,776	\$313,880
SES 1	\$219,648	\$247,144
PFP	\$189,487	\$199,246
EL 2	\$140,369	\$195,116
SFP	\$142,448	\$171,987
EL 1	\$116,497	\$147,228
APS 6	\$94,563	\$115,661
FP2	\$99,799	\$122,512
APS 5	\$84,228	\$91,809
FP1	\$75,119	\$83,101
APS 4	\$75,119	\$83,101
APS 3	\$67,492	\$74,215
APS 2	\$60,971	\$67,038
APS 1	\$54,516	\$59,149
Other	-	-
Minimum/maximum range	\$54,516	\$475,985

The salary ranges by classification level are available under an enterprise agreement, section 24(1) determinations, common law agreements, individual flexibility agreements or maintenance of current salaries.

Employee profile

All staffing information is prepared in accordance with section 17AG(4) of the *PGPA Rule*.

As at 30 June 2025, the CDPP had 474 employees. For information related to workforce statistics, including numbers and locations of staff, employment arrangements and remuneration, refer to **Appendix 4 – Workforce statistics**.

Workforce strategies

Capability development

The CDPP is committed to investing in our people through learning and development opportunities. The Office aims to embed an organisational culture of continual learning and development building foundational, core and leadership capabilities to drive high performance and supports people to successfully deliver on strategic priorities.

Legal Learning: This commitment is captured in the Legal Capability Strategy 2023–26. This strategy sets out a framework for the CDPP to respond to capability challenges, risks and opportunities presented by the current and future operating environment. The strategy recognises the importance of building the CDPP’s legal capability through on the job learning and specialised training and resources. Leadership and management expertise are the other key areas of capability development addressed through the strategy.

Leadership and Management Capability: Staff have access to leadership coaching, APS Academy training, and participation in the Women in Law Enforcement Strategy program. There was an emphasis this year on embedding the SES Performance Leadership Framework including 360-degree performance feedback and targeted executive coaching.

Workforce planning

The CDPP Workforce Plan 2022–26 articulates the CDPP’s approach to identifying and addressing critical workforce capability and capacity risks. It positions the organisation to proactively manage and respond to emerging and evolving demands. The plan supports a sustainable and forward-looking approach to workforce supply and capability, ensuring the CDPP remains well-equipped to meet future challenges.

Diverse workforce

Diversity and inclusion are integral to the CDPP’s culture and values. The varied perspectives, experiences and backgrounds of our employees strengthen our ability to deliver a fair, consistent and impartial prosecution service to the Australian community. The Office recognises diversity in various forms — including gender, sexual orientation, cultural and linguistic background, education and professional experience, caring responsibilities, age, ability and lived experience.

The CDPP is committed to fostering an inclusive workplace where all individuals feel respected, valued and supported. This approach is guided by the Diversity and Inclusion Network, comprising staff from across the Office and led by a Diversity and Inclusion Champion, supported by Deputy Champions. This network plays a key role in promoting inclusive practices and informing organisational initiatives.

Diversity and Inclusion Strategy

The CDPP Diversity and Inclusion Strategy 2024–26, sets a clear direction for advancing diversity outcomes and embedding inclusive practices across the Office. The strategy outlines a series of practical actions underpinned by three key principles:

- **Visibility** - the commitment to diversity and inclusion is actively and visibly promoted.
- **Capability** - the CDPP workforce is equipped with the knowledge required to embrace and continue to embed workplace inclusion across the Office.
- **Inclusion** - the CDPP drives a consistent, supportive, and respectful approach to inclusion and seeks to create career pathways for diverse talent.

These principles reflect the CDPP’s ongoing commitment to strengthening diversity and inclusion as essential components of organisational culture and performance.

Australia's Disability Strategy 2021–31

Australia's Disability Strategy 2021–31 is the overarching framework for inclusive policies, programs and infrastructure that will support people with disability to participate in all areas of Australian life. The strategy sets out where practical changes will be made to improve the lives of people with disability in Australia. It acts to ensure the principles underpinning the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities are incorporated into Australia's policies and programs that affect people with disability, their families and carers.

All levels of government have committed to deliver more comprehensive and visible reporting under the strategy. A range of reports on progress of the strategy's actions and outcome areas will be published and available at www.aspc.gov.au.

Work health and safety

The CDPP is committed to the safety and wellbeing of all its employees and other workers. This commitment is informed by adherence to compliance requirements under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (Cth), *Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011* (Cth), and the *Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988* (Cth).

The CDPP's Work Health and Safety Management System provides a framework of policies, procedures, and guidelines to help build a safe workplace and to ensure risk of injury and/or illness are effectively assessed and managed.

Reporting incidents and enforcement measures

All hazards and incidents are reported in accordance with the CDPP Work Health Safety Incident and Hazard reporting guidelines.

In 2024–25, 58 incident reports were received. Two incidents required notification to Comcare, which determined no further action was required. No additional actions, enforcement measures or improvement notices were issued to the Office during the reporting period.

Wellbeing Program

The CDPP prioritises employee health and wellbeing through its Wellbeing Program. The program fosters a supportive environment and facilitates health and wellbeing practices. In 2024–25, the program included a renewed focus on mental health, including building employee and manager capabilities on enacting mental health strategies, and on ensuring tools and resources are available to support identified risks in our working environment.

All staff are supported by regular wellbeing checks (conducted by psychologists) and the Employee Assistance Program, which offers free and confidential assistance to all employees and their immediate families, as well as a manager assistance service. During the reporting period, our employee assistance provider delivered over 81 hours of support to employees and their families and conducted over 740 wellbeing checks.

Other management and accountability information

Asset management

The CDPP's major assets are right-of-use leased premises, office fit out, office furniture, computer equipment, purchased software, and library holdings, which are subject to an annual stocktake to ensure the accuracy of our asset records. The CDPP's asset management policy and practices are designed to protect the interests of the Australian Government.

Purchasing

The CDPP's approach to procuring goods and services is consistent with, and reflects the principles of, the [Commonwealth Procurement Rules \(CPRs\)](#), particularly the core rule of competition contributing to demonstrating value for money.

The CDPP maintains a centralised procurement team that coordinates procurement activities and liaises with business areas and financial delegates. The team supports other business areas on matters of risk management, probity, specification development, and contract management. During 2024–25, the CDPP reviewed the effectiveness of procurement processes and controls. The review identified opportunities to improve CPR compliance and support to staff undertaking procurement activities.

The CDPP's procurement policies and practices are informed by the CDPP's Accountable Authority Instructions and supporting guidelines. These have been developed to ensure the CDPP undertakes competitive, non-discriminatory procurement processes; obtain value for money; encourages competition among actual and potential suppliers; promotes the use of resources in an efficient, effective, economical, and ethical manner; and is accountable and transparent during the procurement process.

No contracts of \$100,000 or more (inclusive of GST) were entered into during 2024–25 that did not provide for the Auditor-General to have access to the contractor's premises where appropriate.

Historically, the CDPP had determined that contracts for the retention of prosecution legal counsel were exempt from being reported on AusTender on the basis that it would disclose exempt matters under the *FOI Act*. During 2024–25, the CDPP had 905 prosecution legal counsel contracts (440 new and 465 amended), in excess of \$10,000, that were exempt from being reported on AusTender. These exempt contracts had a total contract value of \$47.84 million with a total 2024–25 spend of \$18.02 million.

In 2024–25, the CDPP obtained advice from the Australian Government Solicitor (**AGS**) on the continued application of the above exemption, with advice supporting the publication of prosecution legal counsel contracts on AusTender. In line with AGS advice, the CDPP is reporting prosecution legal counsel contracts on AusTender, where contracts are entered into or amended on or after 1 July 2025.

Reportable consultancy contracts

During 2024–25, nine new reportable consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of \$817,433. In addition, six ongoing reportable consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving total actual expenditure of \$717,727.

Table 7: Expenditure on reportable consultancy contracts

Reportable consultancy contracts	Number	Expenditure (GST inc.)
New contracts entered into during the reporting period	9	\$871,433
Ongoing contracts entered into during a previous reporting period	6	\$717,727
Total	15	\$1,589,160

Table 8 shows the organisations that, during 2024–25, received both:

- the five largest shares of CDPP’s total expenditure on reportable consultancy contracts and
- at least 5% of CDPP’s total expenditure on reportable consultancy contracts.

Table 8: Organisations receiving a share of reportable consultancy contract expenditure

Name of organisation	ABN	Expenditure (GST inc.)
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu	74 490 121 060	\$448,407
North Security Digital Pty Ltd	39 613 493 584	\$294,910
Gartner Australasia Pty Limited	69 003 708 601	\$241,523
Synergy Group Australia Pty Ltd	65 119 369 827	\$181,870
Tullius Pty Ltd	30 122 231 681	\$121,894
KPMG	51 194 660 183	\$120,113

Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable consultancy contracts can be found on the AusTender website.

The CDPP engages consultants where it lacks specialist expertise or when independent research, review or assessment is required. Typically, the CDPP engages consultants to investigate or diagnose a defined issue or problem, carry out defined reviews or evaluations, or provide independent advice, information, or creative solutions to assist in decision-making.

Before engaging consultants, the CDPP considers the skills and resources required for the task, the skills available internally, and the cost-effectiveness of engaging external expertise. Decisions to engage a consultant are made in line with the *PGPA Act* and related regulations (including the CPRs and relevant internal policies).

Reportable non-consultancy contracts

During 2024–25, 134 new reportable non-consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of \$14.22 million. In addition, 156 ongoing reportable non-consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving total actual expenditure of \$29.94 million.

Table 9: Expenditure on reportable non-consultancy contracts

Reportable non-consultancy contracts	Number	Expenditure (GST inc.)
New contracts entered into during the reporting period	134	\$14,216,732
Ongoing contracts entered into during a previous reporting period	156	\$29,939,384
Total	290	\$44,156,116

Table 10 shows the organisations that, during 2024–25, received both:

- the five largest shares of CDPP’s total expenditure on reportable non-consultancy contracts and
- at least 5% of CDPP’s total expenditure on reportable non-consultancy contracts.

Table 10: Organisations receiving a share of reportable non-consultancy contract expenditure

Name of organisation	ABN	Expenditure (GST inc.)
MPA Construction Group Pty Limited	69 088 793 113	\$8,906,369
The Trustee for 52 Goulburn Landowning Trust	33 232 311 721	\$4,377,440
GPT Pty Limited	88 073 246 009	\$2,266,648
Hays Specialist Recruitment (Australia) Pty Limited	47 001 407 281	\$2,151,679
Sicard Pty Ltd	92 102 981 500	\$1,689,558

Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable non-consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable non-consultancy contracts is available on the AusTender website.

Small and medium enterprises

The CDPP supports small business participation in the Commonwealth Government procurement market. Small and medium enterprises (**SME**) and small enterprise participation statistics are available on the [Department of Finance’s website](#).

Some of the ways the CDPP’s procurement practices support SMEs include:

- using the Commonwealth Contracting Suite for low-risk procurements valued under \$200,000
- communicating in clear, simple language and presenting information in an accessible format and
- adhering to the Pay-on-Time Policy relating to paying small business suppliers.

Advertising and market research

Under section 311A of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*, the CDPP is required to disclose payments of \$16,900 or more (inclusive of GST) to specific types of organisations. These organisations are advertising agencies, market research organisations, polling organisations, media advertising organisations and direct mail organisations.

During 2024–25, the CDPP did not conduct any advertising campaigns or make any payments to polling organisations, media advertising organisations or direct mail organisations.

Table 11 shows payments of \$16,900 or more (GST inclusive) to market research organisations.

Table 11: Market research payments

Organisation	Purpose	Expenditure (GST inc.)
ORIMA Research Pty Ltd	Conduct stakeholder survey with the CDPP's Partner Agencies.	\$39,559
Total reportable market research organisations		\$39,599

Further information on advertising is contained in the reports on Australian Government advertising prepared by the Department of Finance. Those reports are available on the Department of Finance website (finance.gov.au/government/advertising).

Ecological sustainability

The CDPP is committed to the ongoing efficient and effective management of resources and has initiatives in place that contribute to a more sustainable environment. The Office embraces technology to minimise energy consumption, reduce the need for paper-based records and limit the environmental impact of staff travel.

Emissions are required to be calculated in line with the APS Net Zero Emissions Reporting Framework provided by Department of Finance, consistent with the Whole-of-Australian Government approach as part of the APS Net Zero by 2030 policy.

Table 12 presents greenhouse gas emissions over the 2024–25 period. Results are presented as carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂-e) emissions and are based on the best available data at the time of reporting.

Emissions from electricity consumed by electric vehicles have only been reported for electricity directly purchased by the CDPP.

Table 12: Greenhouse gas emissions inventory (location-based method) 2024–25

Emission source	Scope 1 t CO ₂ -e	Scope 2 t CO ₂ -e	Scope 3 t CO ₂ -e	Total t CO ₂ -e
Electricity (location-based approach)	N/A	299.58	31.54	331.12
Natural gas	0.000	N/A	0.000	0.000
Solid waste	0.000	N/A	0.000	0.000
Refrigerants	0.000	N/A	N/A	0.000
Fleet and other vehicles	3.49	N/A	0.89	4.38
Domestic commercial flights	N/A	N/A	296.65	296.65
Domestic hire car	N/A	N/A	2.12	2.12
Domestic travel accommodation	N/A	N/A	66.04	66.04
Other energy	0.000	N/A	0.000	0.000
Total t CO₂-e	3.49	299.58	397.24	700.31

Note: The table above presents emissions related to electricity usage using the location-based accounting method CO₂-e = Carbon Dioxide Equivalent.

Since 2020, 100% of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) electricity comes from renewable energy sources, marking ACT with the highest renewable electricity target within Australia. This has had a direct impact on the carbon emissions associated with the CDPP Canberra office. Further details are available at www.climatechoices.act.gov.au/energy.

The electricity emissions reported in Table 12 are calculated using the location-based approach. When applying the market-based method, which accounts for activities such as Greenpower, purchased Large-scale Generation Certificates (LGCs) and/or being located in the ACT, the total emissions for electricity are as set out in Table 13.

Table 13: Electricity greenhouse gas emissions 2024–25

Emission source	Scope 2 t CO ₂ -e	Scope 3 t CO ₂ -e	Total t CO ₂ -e	Electricity kWh
Electricity (Location Based Approach)	299.58	31.54	331.12	468,982.03
Market-based electricity emissions	268.25	36.43	304.68	331,175.04
Total renewable electricity consumed	N/A	N/A	N/A	137,806.99
Renewable Power Percentage ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	85,331.28
Jurisdictional Renewable Power Percentage ^{2,3}	N/A	N/A	N/A	52,475.71
GreenPower ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
Large-scale generation certificates ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
Behind the meter solar ⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
Total renewable electricity produced	n/a	n/a	n/a	-
Large-scale generation certificates ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	-
Behind the meter solar ⁴	n/a	n/a	n/a	-

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

The Renewable Power Percentage and Jurisdictional Renewable Power Percentage is presented in terms of kilowatt hours (kWh) consumed, rather than as a percentage. Due to the mix of energy consumed, in some cases the kWh value may not directly align with the Renewable Power Percentage as published by the Clean Energy Regulator.

- 1 Listed as Mandatory renewables in 2023–24 Annual Reports. The renewable power percentage accounts for the portion of electricity used, from the grid, that falls within the Renewable Energy Target.
- 2 Listed as Voluntary renewables in 2023–24 Annual Reports.
- 3 The ACT is currently the only state with a jurisdictional renewable power percentage.
- 4 Reporting behind the meter solar consumption and/or production is optional. The quality of data is expected to improve over time as emissions reporting matures.

Freedom of information

Australian Government agencies subject to the *FOI Act* are required to publish a range of information to the public on a website as part of the Information Publication Scheme (IPS). This requirement is set out in Part II of the *FOI Act*.

The CDPP’s IPS plan showing the information published in accordance with the IPS requirements is available on the CDPP website at www.cdpp.gov.au/freedom-information/information-publication-scheme.

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Exercise of the Director’s statutory functions and powers

The *DPP Act* empowers the Director to exercise a range of statutory functions and powers. During the reporting period the Director, or a delegate, exercised the powers and functions outlined below.

Discontinuance of a prosecution

Discontinuance following commitment to trial or the filing of an indictment

After an accused has been committed for trial, the question sometimes arises whether the prosecution should continue. This can arise as a result of an application made by the accused or the CDPP’s own decision. The CDPP’s decision to discontinue a matter is usually triggered by new evidence or facts being revealed which affect the decision to charge in accordance with the *Prosecution Policy*.

The Director’s power to discontinue a prosecution is found in section 9(4) of the *DPP Act*. A submission made to the Director to discontinue such a matter is known as a “no bill” application. The Director’s power to discontinue is delegated to the CSPP, practice group leaders and branch heads who make these decisions in certain circumstances.

In 2024–25, a total of 35 prosecutions were discontinued following commitment for trial or the filing of an indictment because there was either insufficient evidence to proceed or for public interest reasons. Two matters were discontinued for other reasons, for example, the death of the accused.

Discontinuance in the summary jurisdiction

The CDPP also discontinued 70 matters in the summary jurisdiction on either evidentiary or public interest grounds. Three matters were discontinued for other reasons, for example, the death of the accused.

Indemnities

The *DPP Act* empowers the Director to give an undertaking to a potential witness in certain circumstances:

- Section 9(6) authorises the Director to undertake to a potential witness in Commonwealth proceedings that any evidence the person may give, and anything derived from that evidence, will not be used in evidence against the person, other than in proceedings for perjury.
- Section 9(6B) empowers the Director to undertake to a person that any evidence he or she may give in proceedings under state or territory law will not be used in evidence against them in a Commonwealth matter.

The *DPP Act* also empowers the Director to indemnify persons from prosecution:

- Section 9(6D) empowers the Director to undertake to a person that he or she will not be prosecuted under Commonwealth law in respect of a specified offence. This kind of undertaking is referred to as an indemnity.

During the reporting period, the Director provided 13 undertakings under section 9(6) and two undertakings under section 9(6D).

Ex-officio indictments

Under sections 6(2A)–(2D) of the *DPP Act*, the Director may institute prosecutions on indictment, referred to as ex-officio indictments. In certain circumstances, the decision to present an ex-officio indictment is delegated to the CSPP, practice group leaders and branch heads.

The powers in section 6(2A)–(2C) are used in circumstances where an accused consents to a prosecution on indictment without being examined or committed for trial, or where an accused, having been committed on either Commonwealth, state or territory offences, is indicted on different charges from those on which they were committed. Section 6(2D) of the *DPP Act* provides that, in any other case where the Director considers it appropriate to do so, they may institute a prosecution of a person on indictment for an indictable offence against the laws of the Commonwealth, in respect of which the person has not been examined or committed for trial.

During the reporting period, the Director or a delegate exercised ex-officio powers on 42 occasions.

Consent to conspiracy charges

The Director's consent is required before proceedings for Commonwealth conspiracy offences can commence. During the reporting period, the Director consented to the commencement of conspiracy charges against 30 defendants in relation to 14 alleged conspiracies.

Taking matters over and discontinuing – private prosecutions

Section 13 of the *Crimes Act 1914* protects the right for any person to bring a private prosecution in a Commonwealth matter. This right is expressly preserved under section 10(2) of the *DPP Act*.

Under section 9(5) of the *DPP Act*, the Director has the power to take over a prosecution for a Commonwealth offence that has been instituted by another person. The Director is empowered to either carry on the prosecution or, if appropriate, to discontinue it. The decision to discontinue a prosecution taken over is delegated to the CSPP, practice group leaders and branch heads who make these decisions in certain circumstances.

The Director exercised the power on one occasion during 2024–25. In this case, the Director or a delegate took over the prosecution and discontinued it because there was insufficient evidence for the charges to proceed.

Consent under section 121(8) of the *Family Law Act 1975*

The Director's consent is required before proceedings are commenced for an offence against section 121 of the *Family Law Act 1975* (Cth), which restricts publication of court proceedings.

During 2024–25, the Director gave consent under this provision in relation to one defendant.

Appendix 2 – Prosecution statistics

Matters dealt with 2024–25

Tables 14 and 15 provide statistics in relation to matters dealt with as at 30 June 2025. More statistics are available at www.cdpp.gov.au/index.php/statistics.

Table 14: Referring agencies - defendants dealt with 2024–25

Referring agency	Summary	Indictable
Australian Border Force	35	47
Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity	1	5
Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission	0	2
Australian Electoral Commission	20	0
Australian Federal Police	205	439
Australian Financial Security Authority	13	4
Australian Fisheries Management Authority	272	0
Australian Maritime Safety Authority	11	0
Australian Postal Corporation	1	0
Australian Securities and Investments Commission	9	19
Australian Taxation Office	17	45
Australian Trade Commission	1	0
Civil Aviation Safety Authority	7	0
Clean Energy Regulator	3	0
COMCARE	5	0
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	5	0
Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment	0	2
Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water	5	3
Department of Defence	2	0
Department of Education	4	0
Department of Education, Skills and Employment	1	1
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	2	1
Department of Health, Disability and Ageing	1	6
Department of Immigration and Border Protection	1	0
Department of Social Services	0	4
Director of Military Prosecution	1	0
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority	26	0
National Anti-Corruption Commission	1	1
National Disability Insurance Agency	4	9
Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations	21	0
Services Australia	16	3

Referring agency	Summary	Indictable
Services Australia - Centrelink	146	28
Services Australia - Child Support Agency	2	0
Services Australia - Medicare	23	1
Non Commonwealth Agencies	155	531
Total	986	1,032

For more information see page 16 of this document, Performance Framework.

Table 15: Legislation under which offences dealt with 2024–25

Legislation	Summary (offences)	Indictable (offences)
<i>Airports (Control of On-Airport Activities) Regulations 1997</i> (Cth)	3	0
<i>Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Act 2006</i> (Cth)	11	64
<i>Australian Border Force Act 2015</i> (Cth)	0	1
<i>Australian Citizenship Act 2007</i> (Cth)	0	3
<i>Australian Crime Commission Act 2002</i> (Cth)	0	4
<i>Australian Federal Police Act 1979</i> (Cth)	15	0
<i>Australian Passports Act 2005</i> (Cth)	13	2
<i>Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001</i> (Cth)	0	20
<i>Aviation Transport Security Act 2004</i> (Cth)	4	1
<i>Aviation Transport Security Regulations 2005</i> (Cth)	15	0
<i>Bankruptcy Act 1966</i> (Cth)	20	22
<i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i> (Cth)	4	9
<i>Child Support (Assessment) Act 1989</i> (Cth)	3	0
<i>Civil Aviation Act 1988</i> (Cth)	20	4
<i>Civil Aviation Regulations 1988</i> (Cth)	5	0
<i>Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998</i> (Cth)	35	0
Common law offence	0	3
<i>Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918</i> (Cth)	2	0
<i>Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006</i> (Cth)	148	0
<i>Corporations Act 2001</i> (Cth)	12	57
<i>Crimes (Aviation) Act 1991</i> (Cth)	30	5
<i>Crimes (Currency) Act 1981</i> (Cth)	5	14
<i>Crimes (Foreign Incursions and Recruitment) Act 1978</i> (Cth)	5	0
<i>Crimes Act 1914</i> (Cth)	59	66
<i>Criminal Code</i> (Cth)	2226	4043
<i>Customs Act 1901 (CI)</i> (Cth)	2	0
<i>Customs Act 1901</i> (Cth)	62	51
<i>Defence Trade Controls Act 2012</i> (Cth)	0	2
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth)	12	27

Legislation	Summary (offences)	Indictable (offences)
<i>Export Control Act 1982 (Cth)</i>	2	99
<i>Family Law Act 1975 (Cth)</i>	0	4
<i>Financial Transaction Reports Act 1988 (Cth)</i>	0	15
<i>Fisheries Management Act 1991 (Cth)</i>	287	0
<i>Foreign Passports (Law Enforcement and Security) Act 2005 (Cth)</i>	0	1
<i>Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975 (Cth)</i>	20	0
<i>Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 2019 (Cth)</i>	17	0
<i>Health Insurance Act 1973 (Cth)</i>	1	1
<i>Marine Safety (Domestic Commercial Vessel) National Law Act 2012 (Cth)</i>	30	0
<i>Maritime Transport and Offshore Facilities Security Act 2003 (Cth)</i>	3	0
<i>Marriage Act 1961 (Cth)</i>	1	0
<i>Migration Act 1958 (Cth)</i>	25	34
<i>National Consumer Credit Protection Act 2009 (Cth)</i>	4	0
<i>National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013 (Cth)</i>	1	1
<i>Navigation Act 2012 (Cth)</i>	3	0
<i>Norfolk Island Legislation</i>	17	0
<i>Nuclear Non-Proliferation (Safeguards) Act 1987 (Cth)</i>	0	2
<i>Passports Act 1938 (Cth)</i>	5	0
<i>Primary Industries Levies and Charges Collection Act 1991 (Cth)</i>	1	0
<i>Public Order (Protection of Persons and Property) Act 1971 (Cth)</i>	14	0
<i>Referendum (Machinery Provisions) Act 1984 (Cth)</i>	18	0
<i>Statutory Declarations Act 1959 (Cth)</i>	1	1
<i>Taxation Administration Act 1953 (Cth)</i>	98	32
<i>Therapeutic Goods Act 1989 (Cth)</i>	7	0
<i>Tobacco Plain Packaging Act 2011 (Cth)</i>	3	0
<i>Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018 (Cth)</i>	3	0
<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (Cth)</i>	2	0
Non Commonwealth Legislation (Total)*	294	654
Total	3,593	5,242

* While the majority of the CDPP's prosecutions are offences against Commonwealth legislation, they are sometimes accompanied by state and territory offences.

Prosecution appeals

Director’s appeals against sentence play an important role in providing an effective prosecution service. They contribute to maintaining public confidence in the justice system by seeking review of sentences that reveal error or are considered to be outside the range of applicable sentencing standards.

The *Prosecution Policy* provides that the Director’s right to appeal against sentence should be exercised with appropriate restraint. Factors which may be considered when deciding to appeal include whether:

- the sentence is manifestly inadequate
- the sentence reveals an inconsistency in sentencing standards
- the sentence proceeded based on a material error of law or fact requiring appellate correction
- the sentence is substantially and unnecessarily inconsistent with other relevant sentences
- an appeal to a Court of Appeal will enable the court to lay down some general principles for the governance and guidance of sentencing courts
- an appeal will enable the court to establish and maintain adequate standards of punishment for crime
- an appeal will ensure, so far as the subject matter permits, uniformity in sentencing and/or
- an appeal will enable an appellate court to correct an error of legal principle.

In addition to the above considerations, the CDPP only institutes appeal proceedings when there are reasonable prospects of success.

In 2024–25, the Director filed seven appeals against sentence, five of which (71.4%) were upheld.

Table 16: Prosecution appeals and outcomes

Description of appeal	Number of appeals		Appeals upheld	
	2023–24	2024–25	2023–24	2024–25
Prosecution sentence appeals in summary prosecutions	0	0	0	0
Prosecution sentence appeal in a prosecution on indictment	9	7	3	5

Although two of the appeals were dismissed, the judgments provided useful guidance in relation to sentencing principles and in the exercise of the residual discretion on appeal.

Appendix 3 – Remuneration tables: key management personnel, SES and other highly paid staff

The following tables are prepared on an accrual accounting basis. Benefits expenses in previous financial years (such as leave taken) are excluded from 2024–25 remuneration.

Executive remuneration for key management personnel

Table 17: Remuneration for key management personnel

Name	Position	Short-term benefits			Post-employment benefits	Other long-term benefits		Termination benefits	Total remuneration
		Base Salary	Bonuses	Other Benefits and allowances ¹	Superannuation contributions	Long service leave	Other long-term benefits		
Raelene Sharp KC	Director of Public Prosecutions	\$711,216	\$0	\$0	\$27,757	\$9,733	\$0	\$0	\$748,706
Mark de Crespigny	Acting Commonwealth Solicitor for Public Prosecutions ²	\$298,755	\$0	\$3,349	\$52,907	\$12,986	\$0	\$0	\$367,997
Scott Bruckard PSM	Commonwealth Solicitor for Public Prosecutions ³	\$136,928	\$0	\$259	\$45,852	\$18,902	\$0	\$138,741	\$340,682
Warren Day	Director's Executive Officer ²	\$172,485	\$0	\$388	\$33,729	\$16,538	\$0	\$0	\$223,140
Steven Burggraaff	Acting Chief Operating Officer ²	\$160,781	\$0	\$2,388	\$48,439	\$9,504	\$0	\$0	\$221,112

Notes:

- 1 Other benefits include employee health initiative reimbursements and carparking.
- 2 Part year period of service.
- 3 Part year period of service (retired).

Executive remuneration by salary band

Table 18: Remuneration for senior executives

Remuneration bands ¹	Number of senior executives	Short-term benefits			Post-employment benefits	Other long-term benefits		Termination benefits	Total remuneration
		Average Base salary	Average bonuses	Average Other benefits and allowances ²	Average superannuation contributions	Average long service Leave	Average Other long-term benefits	Average termination benefits	Average total remuneration
\$0 - \$220,000	11	\$98,513	\$0	\$2,680	\$12,859	\$7,928	\$0	\$8,298	\$130,278
\$220,001 - \$245,000	1	\$189,829	\$0	\$2,739	\$39,432	\$12,329	\$0	\$0	\$244,329
\$245,001 - \$270,000	8	\$198,830	\$0	\$5,499	\$39,677	\$12,807	\$0	\$0	\$256,813
\$270,001 - \$295,000	4	\$221,378	\$0	\$5,358	\$44,206	\$9,387	\$0	\$0	\$280,329
\$295,001 - \$320,000	4	\$245,510	\$0	\$4,236	\$41,807	\$20,095	\$0	\$0	\$311,648
\$320,001 - \$345,000	5	\$256,557	\$0	\$11,688	\$38,047	\$25,343	\$0	\$0	\$331,635
\$345,001 - \$370,000	3	\$268,741	\$0	\$6,684	\$51,613	\$23,844	\$0	\$0	\$350,882

Notes:

- 1 Remuneration reported includes part-year periods of service, including acting arrangements of greater than three months.
- 2 Other benefits include employee health initiative reimbursements, carparking, and health and safety representative allowances.

Remuneration of other highly paid staff

No other staff received remuneration greater than \$260,000 during the 2024–25 financial year.

Appendix 4 – Workforce statistics

Tables 19 and 20 include inoperative employees. They do not include statutory office holders.

Ongoing employees

Table 19: All ongoing employees—current period (2024–25)

Location	Man/Male			Woman/Female			Non-binary			Prefers not to answer			Uses a different term			Grand Total
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	
NSW	45	0	45	71	15	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	131
QLD	21	0	21	40	10	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
SA	3	0	3	17	4	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
TAS	3	0	3	6	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
VIC	30	0	30	61	4	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95
WA	7	0	7	16	4	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
ACT	17	1	18	49	6	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73
NT	2	0	2	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
External territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	128	1	129	264	45	309	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	438

Table 20: All ongoing employees—previous period (2023–24)

Location	Man/Male			Woman/Female			Non-binary			Prefers not to answer			Uses a different term			Grand Total
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	
NSW	44	2	46	75	12	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	133
QLD	21	1	22	32	8	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
SA	5	0	5	14	3	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
TAS	3	0	3	6	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
VIC	28	0	28	61	3	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92
WA	7	0	7	16	3	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
ACT	16	0	16	45	6	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
NT	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
External territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	124	3	127	252	37	289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	416

Tables 21 and 22 report employees at their substantive classification and include inoperative employees. They do not include statutory office holders.

Table 21: Public Service Act 1999 ongoing employees by classification and gender—current period (2024–25)

Classification	Man/Male			Woman/Female			Non-Binary			Prefers not to answer			Uses a different term			Grand Total
	Full-time	Part-time	Total Male	Full-time	Part-time	Total Female	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	
SES 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SES 2	2	0	2	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
SES 1	11	0	11	5	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
PPF	9	0	9	32	7	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
EL 2	4	1	5	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
SFP	30	0	30	63	22	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115
EL 1	14	0	14	19	2	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
APS 6	8	0	8	21	3	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
FP2	36	0	36	65	5	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106
APS 5	5	0	5	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
FP1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 4	6	0	6	30	5	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
APS 3	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
APS 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	128	1	129	264	45	309	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	438

Table 22: Public Service Act 1999 ongoing employees by classification and gender—previous period (2023–24)

Classification	Man/Male			Woman/Female			Non-Binary			Prefers not to answer			Uses a different term			Grand Total
	Full-time	Part-time	Total Male	Full-time	Part-time	Total Female	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	
SES 3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SES 2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
SES 1	9	0	9	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
PFP	14	0	14	32	8	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54
EL 2	4	0	4	10	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
SFP	25	1	26	70	14	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110
EL 1	10	0	10	16	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
APS 6	9	0	9	20	2	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
FP2	36	2	38	61	4	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103
APS 5	4	0	4	14	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
FP1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 4	5	0	5	19	6	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
APS 3	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
APS 2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
APS 1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	124	3	127	252	37	289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	416

Non-ongoing employees

The following tables include inoperative employees. They do not include statutory office holders.

Table 23: All non-ongoing employees—current period (2024–25)

Location	Male			Female			Non-binary			Prefers not to answer			Uses a different term			Grand Total
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	
NSW	4	0	4	12	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
QLD	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
SA	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIC	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
WA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACT	4	0	4	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
NT	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
External territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14	0	14	21	1	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36

Table 24: All non-ongoing employees—previous period (2023–24)

Location	Male			Female			Non-binary			Prefers not to answer			Uses a different term			Grand Total
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	
NSW	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
QLD	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
SA	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TAS	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
VIC	2	0	2	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
WA	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
ACT	2	0	2	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
NT	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
External territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	0	10	27	1	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38

Tables 25 and 26 report employees at their substantive classification. They do not include inoperative employees or statutory office holders.

Table 25: Public Service Act 1999 non-ongoing employees by classification and gender—current period (2024–25)

Classification	Male			Female			Non-binary			Prefers not to answer			Uses a different term			Grand Total
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	
SES 3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SES 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SES 1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PFP	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
EL 2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
SFP	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
EL 1	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
APS 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FP2	5	0	5	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
APS 5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
FP1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 4	2	0	2	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
APS 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14	0	14	21	1	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36

Table 26: Public Service Act 1999 non-ongoing employees by classification and gender—previous period (2023–24)

Classification	Male			Female			Non-binary			Prefers not to answer			Uses a different term			Grand Total
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	
SES 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SES 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SES 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPF	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
EL 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SFP	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
EL 1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
APS 6	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
FP2	5	0	5	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
APS 5	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
FP1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 4	0	0	0	7	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
APS 3	2	0	2	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
APS 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	0	10	27	1	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38

Employment type by full-time and part-time status

Tables 27 and 28 report employees at their substantive classification and include inoperative employees. They do not include statutory office holders.

Table 27: Public Service Act 1999 employees by full-time and part-time status—current period (2024–25)

Classification	Ongoing			Non-ongoing			Grand total
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	
SES 3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
SES 2	7	0	7	0	0	0	7
SES 1	16	1	17	1	0	1	18
PFP	41	7	48	1	0	1	49
EL 2	12	1	13	2	0	2	15
SFP	93	22	115	5	0	5	120
EL 1	33	2	35	3	0	3	38
APS 6	29	3	32	0	0	0	32
FP2	101	5	106	15	0	15	121
APS 5	20	0	20	1	0	1	21
FP1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 4	36	5	41	6	1	7	48
APS 3	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
APS 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	392	46	438	35	1	36	474

Table 28: Public Service Act 1999 employees by full-time and part-time status—previous period (2022–24)

Classification	Ongoing			Non-ongoing			Grand total
	Full-time	Part-time	Total Ongoing	Full-time	Part-time	Total Non-ongoing	
SES 3	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
SES 2	4	0	4	0	0	0	4
SES 1	16	0	16	0	0	0	16
PFP	46	8	54	1	0	1	55
EL 2	14	1	15	0	0	0	15
SFP	95	15	110	5	0	5	115
EL 1	26	1	27	1	0	1	28
APS 6	29	2	31	1	0	1	32
FP2	97	6	103	14	0	14	117
APS 5	18	1	19	2	0	2	21
FP1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 4	24	6	30	7	1	8	38
APS 3	4	0	4	6	0	6	10
APS 2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
APS 1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	376	40	416	37	1	38	454

Employment type by location

Tables 29 - 32 report employees by location of employment and include inoperative employees. They do not include statutory office holders.

Table 29: Public Service Act 1999 employment type by location—current period (2024–25)

Location	Ongoing	Non-Ongoing	Total
NSW	131	17	148
QLD	71	4	75
SA	24	1	25
TAS	11	0	11
VIC	95	6	101
WA	27	0	27
ACT	73	7	80
NT	6	1	7
External territories	0	0	0
Overseas	0	0	0
Total	438	36	474

Table 30: Public Service Act 1999 employment type by location—previous period (2023–24)

Location	Ongoing	Non-Ongoing	Total
NSW	133	11	144
QLD	62	4	66
SA	22	1	23
TAS	11	1	12
VIC	92	10	102
WA	26	2	28
ACT	67	7	74
NT	3	2	5
External territories	0	0	0
Overseas	0	0	0
Total	416	38	454

Indigenous employment

Table 31: Public Service Act 1999 employees—Indigenous employment—current period (2024–25)

Employment type	Total
Ongoing	3
Non-Ongoing	0
Total	3

Table 32: Public Service Act 1999 employees—Indigenous employment—previous period (2023–24)

Employment type	Total
Ongoing	4
Non-Ongoing	1
Total	5

Appendix 5 - Entity resource tables

Entity resource statement

	Current available appropriation (a) \$'000	Payments made (b) \$'000	Balance remaining (a)-(b) \$'000
Departmental			
<i>Ordinary annual services</i>			
Prior year appropriations available – ordinary annual services ¹	35,619	31,211	4,408
Annual appropriations – ordinary annual services ^{2,3}	153,334	114,950	38,384
<i>Other services – non operating</i>			
Prior year appropriations available – other services – non-operating ¹	6,577	-	6,577
Total departmental annual appropriations	195,530	146,161	49,369
Administered			
<i>Other services – new administered expenses</i>			
Annual appropriations – other services – new administered expenses	3,000	1,112	1,888
Total administered annual appropriations	3,000	1,112	1,888
Total resourcing and payments for the CDPP	198,530	147,273	51,257

1 Includes amounts subject to s51 withholdings.

2 *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2024–25*. Includes section 74 external revenue.

3 Departmental capital budgets are not separately identified in Appropriation Bill (No. 1) and form part of ordinary annual services. For accounting purposes, this amount has been designated as a 'contribution by owner'.

Note: Details of CDPP's appropriations are disclosed in Note 3.1 of the Financial Statements.

Expenses by outcome

Outcome 1: Contribution to a fair, safe and just society by delivering an effective, independent prosecution service in accordance with the <i>Prosecution Policy of the Commonwealth</i>	Budget ¹ (a) \$'000	Actual Expenses (b) \$'000	Variation (a)-(b) \$'000
Program 1.1: An independent service to prosecute alleged offences against the criminal law of the Commonwealth			
Administered expenses			
Other services – new administered expenses	3,000	1,161	1,839
Administered total	3,000	1,161	1,839
Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriation	131,369	113,645	17,724
s74 External Revenue ²	11,070	20,527	(9,457)
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year ³	4,083	3,842	241
Departmental total	146,522	138,014	8,508
Total expenses for Outcome 1	149,552	139,175	10,347
	Budget	Actual	
Average staffing level (number)	517	464	

1 Full-year budget, including any subsequent adjustment made to the 2024–25 Budget.

2 Estimated expenses incurred in relation to receipts retained under section 74 of the *PGPA Act*.

3 Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year are made up of depreciation and amortisation expenses, write-down and impairment of non-financial assets, and services received free of charge.

Aids to access

Glossary of terms

Term	Definition
Brief/brief of evidence	A collection of witness statements, exhibits and other materials given to the CDPP by the police or other investigating agency after it has finished its investigation. We use the material contained in the brief of evidence to decide whether a prosecution should be commenced or continued.
Conviction	Where there's a finding of guilt by the court against a defendant accused of committing a criminal offence.
<i>Criminal Code (Cth)</i>	The <i>Criminal Code (Cth)</i> is contained in the Schedule to the <i>Criminal Code Act 1995 (Cth)</i> .
Defended matter	A trial on indictment or a hearing or trial in a summary jurisdiction.
Evidence	Information provided to the court that is used to prove or disprove a fact in issued in court proceedings.
Guilty	To be legally responsible for a criminal offence.
Indictable offence	A serious criminal offence that is usually heard in a higher court before a judge and jury. Less serious indictable offences and summary offences may be heard in a Local (Magistrates') court.
Matter	A prosecution or a proceeding in a court (a "case") may be referred to as a "matter".
No bill/no further proceedings	Where the decision is made that a case will not proceed further, for example due to insufficient evidence, this may be referred to as a "no bill". A prosecution is discontinued when the court is advised of this.
Offender	A person convicted of a criminal offence. Prior to a guilty finding, the person is referred to as an "alleged offender", "the defendant" or "the accused".
<i>prima facie</i>	A legal term meaning there is some evidence to prove each of the elements of the offence for which the person has been or is intended to be charged.
<i>Prosecution Policy of the Commonwealth/ the Prosecution Policy</i>	The <i>Prosecution Policy of the Commonwealth</i> underpins all decisions made by the CDPP throughout the prosecution process and promotes consistency in decision making. It is a public document and applies to all Commonwealth prosecutions.
Sentencing	The phase of a trial where a sentence is handed down by the court.
Sentence	A range of penalties available to be imposed on an offender including imprisonment, community service orders, good behaviour bonds, and fines.
Victim	A person who has suffered harm as a result of an offence or offences.
Witness	Any person who provides answers to a magistrate, judge or jury as part of a trial.

Acronyms and abbreviations

ABF	Australian Border Force
AFP	Australian Federal Police
APS	Australian Public Service
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
FBT	Fringe Benefits Tax
CDPP	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Commonwealth)
CO ₂ -e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
CPA	Certified practicing accountant
CRMP	Commonwealth Risk Management Policy
CSPP	Commonwealth Solicitor for Public Prosecutions
Cth	Commonwealth
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Director	Director of Public Prosecutions
<i>DPP Act</i>	<i>Director of Public Prosecutions Act 1983</i>
EA	Enterprise Agreement
ELG	Executive Leadership Group
ExCo	Executive Committee
Executive Officer	Director's Executive Officer, leader of Enabling Services Group
EMS	Evidence Management Solution
FOI	Freedom of Information
<i>FOI Act</i>	<i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i>
FP1	Federal Prosecutor 1
FP2	Federal Prosecutor 2
GST	Goods and services tax
ICT	Information and communications technology
IPS	Information Public Scheme
KC	King's Counsel
LF	Legal Forum
NDIA	National Disability Insurance Agency
NDIS	National Disability Insurance Scheme
PFP	Principal Federal Prosecutor

PGPA Act	Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013
PGPA Rule	Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014
PPD	Prosecution Policy Declaration
PSM	Public Service Medal
SC	Senior Counsel
SES	Senior Executive Service
SFP	Senior Federal Prosecutor
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprises
SRR	Strategic Risk Register
WAS	Witness Assistance Service

List of requirements

Below is the table set out in Schedule 2 of the *PGPA Rule*. Subsection 17AJ(d) requires this table to be included in annual reports as an aid to access.

Table 33: List of requirements 2024–25

PGPA Rule Reference	Page number	Description	Requirement
17AD(g) Letter of transmittal			
17AI	v	A copy of the letter of transmittal signed and dated by accountable authority on date final text approved, with statement that the report has been prepared in accordance with section 46 of the Act and any enabling legislation that specifies additional requirements in relation to the annual report.	Mandatory
17AD(h) Aids to access			
17AJ(a)	iv	Table of contents (print only).	Mandatory
17AJ(b)	97	Alphabetical index (print only).	Mandatory
17AJ(c)	88	Glossary of abbreviations and acronyms.	Mandatory
17AJ(d)	89	List of requirements.	Mandatory
17AJ(e)	iii	Details of contact officer.	Mandatory
17AJ(f)	iii	Entity's website address.	Mandatory
17AJ(g)	iii	Electronic address of report.	Mandatory
17AD(a) Review by accountable authority			
17AD(a)	vi-vii	A review by the accountable authority of the entity.	Mandatory
17AD(b) Overview of the entity			
17AE(1)(a)(i)	1	A description of the role and functions of the entity.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(a)(ii)	2-3	A description of the organisational structure of the entity.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(a)(iii)	2	A description of the outcomes and programmes administered by the entity.	Mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Page number	Description	Requirement
17AE(1)(a)(iv)	1	A description of the purposes of the entity as included in corporate plan.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(aa)(i)	2	Name of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(aa)(ii)	2	Position title of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(aa)(iii)	2	Period as the accountable authority or member of the accountable authority within the reporting period.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(b)	N/A	An outline of the structure of the portfolio of the entity.	Portfolio departments - mandatory
17AE(2)	N/A	Where the outcomes and programs administered by the entity differ from any Portfolio Budget Statement, Portfolio Additional Estimates Statement or other portfolio estimates statement that was prepared for the entity for the period, include details of variation and reasons for change.	If applicable, mandatory
17AD(c)	Report on the Performance of the entity		
	Annual performance Statements		
17AD(c)(i); 16F	14	Annual performance statement in accordance with paragraph 39(1)(b) of the Act and section 16F of the Rule.	Mandatory
17AD(c)(ii)	Report on Financial Performance		
17AF(1)(a)	19	A discussion and analysis of the entity's financial performance.	Mandatory
17AF(1)(b)	85-86	A table summarising the total resources and total payments of the entity.	Mandatory
17AF(2)	N/A	If there may be significant changes in the financial results during or after the previous or current reporting period, information on those changes, including: the cause of any operating loss of the entity; how the entity has responded to the loss and the actions that have been taken in relation to the loss; and any matter or circumstances that it can reasonably be anticipated will have a significant impact on the entity's future operation or financial results.	If applicable, mandatory.
17AD(d)	Management and Accountability		
	Corporate Governance		
17AG(2)(a)	v	Information on compliance with section 10 (fraud systems).	Mandatory
17AG(2)(b)(i)	v	A certification by accountable authority that fraud risk assessments and fraud control plans have been prepared.	Mandatory
17AG(2)(b)(ii)	v	A certification by accountable authority that appropriate mechanisms for preventing, detecting incidents of, investigating or otherwise dealing with, and recording or reporting fraud that meet the specific needs of the entity are in place.	Mandatory
17AG(2)(b)(iii)	v	A certification by accountable authority that all reasonable measures have been taken to deal appropriately with fraud relating to the entity.	Mandatory
17AG(2)(c)	51	An outline of structures and processes in place for the entity to implement principles and objectives of corporate governance.	Mandatory
17AG(2)(d) – (e)	N/A	A statement of significant issues reported to Minister under paragraph 19(1)(e) of the Act that relates to non-compliance with Finance law and action taken to remedy non-compliance.	If applicable, mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Page number	Description	Requirement
Audit Committee			
17AG(2A)(a)	52	A direct electronic address of the charter determining the functions of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory
17AG(2A)(b)	53	The name of each member of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory
17AG(2A)(c)	53	The qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience of each member of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory
17AG(2A)(d)	53	Information about the attendance of each member of the entity's audit committee at committee meetings.	Mandatory
17AG(2A)(e)	53	The remuneration of each member of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory
External Scrutiny			
17AG(3)	56	Information on the most significant developments in external scrutiny and the entity's response to the scrutiny.	Mandatory
17AG(3)(a)	56	Information on judicial decisions and decisions of administrative tribunals and by the Australian Information Commissioner that may have a significant effect on the operations of the entity.	If applicable, mandatory
17AG(3)(b)	56	Information on any reports on operations of the entity by the Auditor-General (other than report under section 43 of the Act), a Parliamentary Committee, or the Commonwealth Ombudsman.	If applicable, mandatory
17AG(3)(c)	N/A	Information on any capability reviews on the entity that were released during the period.	If applicable, mandatory
Management of Human Resources			
17AG(4)(a)	57-60	An assessment of the entity's effectiveness in managing and developing employees to achieve entity objectives.	Mandatory
17AG(4)(aa)	74-84	Statistics on the entity's employees on an ongoing and non-ongoing basis, including the following: (a) statistics on full-time employees; (b) statistics on part-time employees; (c) statistics on gender; (d) statistics on staff location.	Mandatory
17AG(4)(b)	74-84	Statistics on the entity's employees on an ongoing and non-ongoing basis, including the following: (a) statistics on full-time employees; (b) statistics on part-time employees; (c) statistics on gender; (d) statistics on staff location.	Mandatory
17AG(4)(c)	57	Information on any enterprise agreements, individual flexibility arrangements, Australian workplace agreements, common law contracts and determinations under subsection 24(1) of the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> .	Mandatory
17AG(4)(c)(i)	57	Information on the number of SES and non SES employees covered by agreements etc identified in paragraph 17AG(4)(c).	Mandatory
17AG(4)(c)(ii)	58	The salary ranges available for APS employees by classification level.	Mandatory
17AG(4)(c)(iii)	57	A description of non salary benefits provided to employees.	Mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Page number	Description	Requirement
17AG(4)(d)(i)	N/A	Information on the number of employees at each classification level who received performance pay.	If applicable, mandatory
17AG(4)(d)(ii)	N/A	Information on aggregate amounts of performance pay at each classification level.	If applicable, mandatory
17AG(4)(d)(iii)	N/A	Information on the average amount of performance payment, and range of such payments, at each classification level.	If applicable, mandatory
17AG(4)(d)(iv)	N/A	Information on aggregate amount of performance payments.	If applicable, mandatory
Assets Management			
17AG(5)	N/A	An assessment of effectiveness of assets management where asset management is a significant part of the entity's activities.	If applicable, mandatory
Purchasing			
17AG(6)	61	An assessment of entity performance against the <i>Commonwealth Procurement Rules</i> .	Mandatory
Reportable consultancy contracts			
17AG(7)(a)	62	A summary statement detailing the number of new reportable consultancy contracts entered into during the period; the total actual expenditure on all such contracts (inclusive of GST); the number of ongoing reportable consultancy contracts that were entered into during a previous reporting period; and the total actual expenditure in the reporting period on those ongoing contracts (inclusive of GST).	Mandatory
17AG(7)(b)	62	A statement that <i>"During [reporting period], [specified number] new reportable consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of \$[specified million]. In addition, [specified number] ongoing reportable consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving total actual expenditure of \$[specified million]."</i>	Mandatory
17AG(7)(c)	62	A summary of the policies and procedures for selecting and engaging consultants and the main categories of purposes for which consultants were selected and engaged.	Mandatory
17AG(7)(d)	62	A statement that <i>"Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable consultancy contracts is available on the AusTender website."</i>	Mandatory
Reportable non-consultancy contracts			
17AG(7A)(a)	63	A summary statement detailing the number of new reportable non-consultancy contracts entered into during the period; the total actual expenditure on such contracts (inclusive of GST); the number of ongoing reportable non-consultancy contracts that were entered into during a previous reporting period; and the total actual expenditure in the reporting period on those ongoing contracts (inclusive of GST).	Mandatory
17AG(7A)(b)	63	A statement that <i>"Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable non-consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable non-consultancy contracts is available on the AusTender website."</i>	Mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Page number	Description	Requirement
17AD(daa)	Additional information about organisations receiving amounts under reportable consultancy contracts or reportable non-consultancy contracts		
17AGA	63	Additional information, in accordance with section 17AGA, about organisations receiving amounts under reportable consultancy contracts or reportable non-consultancy contracts.	Mandatory
Australian National Audit Office Access Clauses			
17AG(8)	N/A	If an entity entered into a contract with a value of more than \$100 000 (inclusive of GST) and the contract did not provide the Auditor General with access to the contractor's premises, the report must include the name of the contractor, purpose and value of the contract, and the reason why a clause allowing access was not included in the contract.	If applicable, mandatory
Exempt contracts			
17AG(9)	61	If an entity entered into a contract or there is a standing offer with a value greater than \$10 000 (inclusive of GST) which has been exempted from being published in AusTender because it would disclose exempt matters under the FOI Act, the annual report must include a statement that the contract or standing offer has been exempted, and the value of the contract or standing offer, to the extent that doing so does not disclose the exempt matters.	If applicable, mandatory
Small business			
17AG(10)(a)	63	A statement that <i>"[Name of entity] supports small business participation in the Commonwealth Government procurement market. Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and Small Enterprise participation statistics are available on the Department of Finance's website."</i>	Mandatory
17AG(10)(b)	63	An outline of the ways in which the procurement practices of the entity support small and medium enterprises.	Mandatory
17AG(10)(c)	N/A	If the entity is considered by the Department administered by the Finance Minister as material in nature—a statement that <i>"[Name of entity] recognises the importance of ensuring that small businesses are paid on time. The results of the Survey of Australian Government Payments to Small Business are available on the Treasury's website."</i>	If applicable, mandatory
Financial Statements			
17AD(e)	19	Inclusion of the annual financial statements in accordance with subsection 43(4) of the Act.	Mandatory
Executive Remuneration			
17AD(da)	72-73	Information about executive remuneration in accordance with Subdivision C of Division 3A of Part 2-3 of the Rule.	Mandatory
17AD(f)	Other Mandatory Information		
17AH(1)(a)(i)	N/A	If the entity conducted advertising campaigns, a statement that <i>"During [reporting period], the [name of entity] conducted the following advertising campaigns: [name of advertising campaigns undertaken]. Further information on those advertising campaigns is available at [address of entity's website] and in the reports on Australian Government advertising prepared by the Department of Finance. Those reports are available on the Department of Finance's website."</i>	If applicable, mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Page number	Description	Requirement
17AH(1)(a)(ii)	64	If the entity did not conduct advertising campaigns, a statement to that effect.	If applicable, mandatory
17AH(1)(b)	N/A	A statement that <i>"Information on grants awarded by [name of entity] during [reporting period] is available at [address of entity's website]."</i>	If applicable, mandatory
17AH(1)(c)	60	Outline of mechanisms of disability reporting, including reference to website for further information.	Mandatory
17AH(1)(d)	65	Website reference to where the entity's Information Publication Scheme statement pursuant to Part II of FOI Act can be found.	Mandatory
17AH(1)(e)	N/A	Correction of material errors in previous annual report.	If applicable, mandatory
17AH(2)	61-65	Information required by other legislation.	Mandatory

List of tables and figures

Figure 1: CDPP structure as at 30 June 2025	3
Table 1: CDPP Group responsibilities as at 30 June 2025	4-5
Table 2: WAS Referrals 2024–25	7
Table 3: Governance committees overview	51-52
Table 4: Audit Committee membership 2024–25	53
Table 5: Employment arrangements of SES and non-SES employees as at 30 June 2025	57
Table 6: <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> employment salary ranges by classification and level— as at 30 June (2024–25)	58
Table 7: Reportable consultancy contracts	62
Table 8: Organisations receiving a share of reportable consultancy contract expenditure	62
Table 9: Expenditure on reportable non-consultancy contracts	63
Table 10: Organisations receiving a share of reportable non-consultancy contract expenditure	63
Table 11: Market research payments	64
Table 12: Greenhouse gas emissions inventory (location-based method) 2024–25	64
Table 13: Electricity greenhouse gas emissions 2024–25	65
Table 14: Referring agencies - defendants dealt with 2024–25	68-69
Table 15: Legislation under which offences dealt with 2024–25	69-70
Table 16: Prosecution appeals and outcomes	71
Table 17: Executive remuneration for key management personnel	72
Table 18: Remuneration for senior executives	73
Table 19: All ongoing employees – current period (2024–25)	74
Table 20: All ongoing employees – previous period (2023–24)	75
Table 21: <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> non-ongoing employees by classification and gender— current period (2024–25)	76
Table 22: <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> non-ongoing employees by classification and gender— previous period (2023–24)	77
Table 23: All non-ongoing employees—current period (2024–25)	78
Table 24: All non-ongoing employees—previous period (2023–24)	79
Table 25: <i>Public Service Act 1999 non-ongoing</i> employees by classification and gender— current period (2024–25)	80
Table 26: <i>Public Service Act 1999 non-ongoing</i> employees by classification and gender— previous period (2023–24)	81
Table 27: <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> employees by full-time and part-time status—current period (2024–25)	82
Table 28: <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> employees by full-time and part-time status—previous period (2023–24)	83

Table 29: <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> employment type by location—current period (2024–25)	83
Table 30: <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> employment type by location—previous period (2023–24)	84
Table 31: <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> employees—Indigenous employment—current period (2024–25)	84
Table 32: <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> employees—Indigenous employment—previous period (2023–24)	84
Table 33: List of requirements	89

Index

A

Accountable Authority, 2, 14, 20–2
acronyms and abbreviations, 88–9
Action Plan 2025–26, vi, 6
advertising, 64
Amparo, Eliza, 3
annual performance statements, 14–18
 Key Activity 1 – Prosecute with Integrity, 15–17
 Key Activity 2 – Work in Partnership, 15, 18
 performance framework, 15–18
 statement of preparation, 14
anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism, 9
appeals and outcomes, 71
APS Net Zero 2030, 64
asset management, 61
Attorney-General, 2
Attorney-General’s Department, 54
Attorney-General’s portfolio, 1
Audit Committee, 51, 52–3
 fraud prevention and control, 54
 membership and meetings attended, 53
 risk management, 54
 Strategic Internal Audit Plan, 54
AusTender website, 61–3
Australian Border Force (ABF), x, 6
Australian Federal Police (AFP), iv, x, 6
Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA), 6, 13
Australian Government Solicitor, 61
Australian National Audit Office, 19, 20–1
 Independent Auditor’s Report, 20–1
Australian Privacy Principles, 55
Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC), vi, x
Australian Taxation Office (ATO), vi, x
Australian wildlife exports, 13
Australia’s Disability Strategy 2021–2031, 60
aviation offences, 4

B

Bahlen, David, 3
Bankruptcy Act 1966, fraud against, 4
border protection, 4
bribery and corruption, 4

Bruckard, Scott PSM, vi, 3, 72
Burggraff, Steven, 22, 72
business modernisation, 8

C

capability development, 59
carbon dioxide Equivalent emissions, 64
cartel offences, 4, 11
case examples (prosecutions), 10–13
cases before the courts and cases dealt with, ix
cash flow statement, 26
CDPP v Aussie Skips Bin Services Pty Ltd; Aussie Skips Recycling Pty Ltd; Roussakis [2024] FCA 122, 11
CDPP v Bingo Industries Pty Ltd; CDPP v Tartak [2024] FCA 121, 11
Chief Financial Officer, 22
Chief Operating Officer, 47, 51, 72
Child Safe Professional Behaviours, 55
Child Safety and Wellbeing Policy, 55
child sex exploitation offences, x, 4, 7, 12
childcare benefits fraud, 4
children and young people, safety and wellbeing, 55
Choi, Chris, 3
Coghlan, the Hon Paul KC, 6
Comcare, 60
Common Law Agreements, 57
Commonwealth Child Safety Framework, 55
Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions (CDPP), vi–vii
 Accountable Authority, 2, 14, 20–2
 committees, 51–3
 Corporate Plan 2024–28, 15, 16, 17
 Director of Public Prosecutions see Director of Public Prosecutions
 entity overview, 1–13
 governance framework, 50
 governance structures, 51–3
 national practice group model, 3–5
 objectives, 32
 operating environment, 5
 organisational structure, 2–3
 purpose, 1
 role and functions, 1–2
 strategic framework, 1
Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918, 64
Commonwealth Fraud and Corruption Control Framework 2024, 54

Commonwealth Procurement Rules, 61
 Commonwealth Risk Management Policy, 54
 Commonwealth Solicitor for Public Prosecutions, 2, 3, 47, 51
 complaints and feedback, 56
 computer and telecommunications offences, x, 4
 conspiracy charges, consent to, 67
 consultancy contracts, 62–3
 contracts, 61–3
 convictions/conviction rate, ix, 11, 17
 corporate crime, x, 1, 4
 Corporate Plan 2024–28, 15, 16, 17
Corporations Act 2001, 4
 counter-terrorism training, 9
 counterfeit currency, 4
 Courtenay House director and Ponzi scheme, 11
Crimes Act 1914, 67
 crimes at sea, 4
 criminal cartel conduct, 11
Criminal Code (Cth), 10
 culturally & linguistically diverse (CALD) staff, viii
 cybercrime, 4

D

Day, Warren, 3, 72
 de Crespigny, Mark, 3, 72
 defendants dealt with, 17
 referring agencies, 68
 Department of Finance, 19, 64
 Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), 8, 9
 Deputy Directors, 2, 3, 51
 Devereaux, Roberta, 3
 directions (under section 8 of the DPP Act), 2
 Director of Public Prosecutions, 1, 2, 3, 51
 conference attendance, 9
 functions and powers, 2, 66–7
 review, vi–vii
 see also Accountable Authority
Director of Public Prosecutions Act 1983, 1, 66–7
 Director's Executive Officer, 2, 3, 5, 47, 51
 disaster relief payment fraud, 4
 discontinuance of a prosecution
 following commitment to trial or the filing of an indictment, 66
 Right of Review, 56
 in the summary jurisdiction, 66

diverse workforce, viii, 59–60
 Diversity and Inclusion Network, 59
 Diversity and Inclusion Strategy 2024–26, 59
 Doyle, Andrew, 3
 Dreyfus, the Hon Mark, 2
 drug importation offences, x, 1, 4, 11

E

ecological sustainability, 64–5
 electricity greenhouse gas emissions, 65
 Employee Assistance Program, 60
 employee health initiative, 72–3
 employees see staff
 employment arrangements, 57–8
 Enabling Services Group (ESG), vii, 3, 5
 Review, vi, 6
 Enterprise Agreement 2024–2027, 57
 Enterprise Board, 52
 entity overview, 1–13
 entity resource statement, 85
 environment offences, x
 espionage, 4
 eTrial Solution (eTS) in NSW, 8
 Evidence Management Solution (EMS), 8
ex-officio indictments, 67
 Executive Committee (ExCo), 51, 52, 54, 56
 Executive Leadership Group (ELG), 51
 expenses by outcome, 86
 external scrutiny, 56

F

family day care fraud, 4
Family Law Act 1975 (Cth), consent under section 121(8), 67
 federal offences, 16
 financial crimes, 4
 financial performance 2024–25, 19
 financial statements, 19–49
 notes to, 34–52
 statement by the Accountable Authority and Chief Financial Officer, 22
 fisheries offences, 4, 13
 forced marriage, 10
 foreign interference, 4
 Former AFP Protective Services Officer sentenced for false declarations and false information, 10
 Fraud and Corruption Control Framework, 54
 Fraud and Specialist Agencies (FSA) (Practice Group), 3, 4

fraud offences, x, 4
fraud prevention and control, 54
freedom of information, 65
Freedom of Information Act 1982, 4, 61, 65

G

glossary of terms, 87
governance committees, 51–3
governance framework, 51
governance structures, 51–5
Governor-General, 1
greenhouse gas emissions inventory, 64–5
Group of 20 (G20) Nations, prosecuting agencies summit, Brazil, 9

H

Head of Prosecuting Agencies Conference in Mombasa, Kenya, 9
High Court of Australia, 19
Human Exploitation and Border Protection (HEBP) (Practice Group), 3, 4
human trafficking, 4

I

identity fraud, 4
illegal foreign fishing, 13
illicit tobacco, x, 4
indemnities, 66–7
Independent Auditor's Report, 20–1
Indigenous staff, viii, 84
individual flexibility agreements, 57
Indonesia prosecutor delegation, 9
Information Publication Scheme, 65
internal audit, 54
International Association of Prosecutors Conference
 Baku, Azerbaijan, 9
 Hong Kong, 9
international engagement, 8–9
International Society for the Reform of Criminal Law conference, Edinburgh, 9
judicial or administrative decisions and reports, 56

K

Key Activity 1 – Prosecute with integrity, 15, 16–17
Key Activity 2 – Work in partnership, 15, 18
key management personnel, remuneration, 47, 72
Kingston, Michael, 6

L

law reform, 8
leadership and management capability, 59
Legal Capability and Performance (LCP) (Group), vii, 3, 4
Legal Capability Strategy 2023–26, 59
Legal Forum, 51
legal learning, 59
Legal Practice Review, vi, 5–6
legislation under which offences dealt with, 69–70
letter of transmittal, v
LGBTIQA+ staff, viii
list of requirements, 89–94

M

Malaysia, counter-terrorism training, 9
Maldives' Prosecutor General's office, Anti-Corruption Commission, Civil Service Commission and Information Commissioner's Office, 8
management and accountability, 51–65
marine safety offences, 4
market research, 64
Medicare fraud, 4
migration and passport offences, x
money laundering, x, 4, 9
Montano, Elizabeth, 53
Moore, Ken, 53
Muhammad Jan v DPP (Cth) [2025] VSCA 43, 10

N

National Consultative Committee, 52
National Disability Insurance Agency (NDIA) fraud, 4, 13
National Health and Safety Committee, 52
National Legal Direction, 55
national practice group model, 3–5
 external review, 5–6
national security, 4

National Witness Assistance Services Conference, 7
Nazi salutes, 10
New South Wales Police Force, ix, 6
non-consultancy contracts, 63
non-salary benefits, 57
NZYQ v Minister for Immigration, Citizenship and Multicultural Affairs & Anor, 19

O

Obokata, Prof. Tomoya, 8
offences dealt with, ix
Office of the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions (CDPP) Enterprise Agreement 2024–2027, 57
Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Cth) see Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions (CDPP)
Office of the Special Investigator (OSI), 4
online child sex exploitation offences, 4
operating environment, 5
organisational structure, 2–3
organised crime, 4
Organised Crime and National Security (OCNS) (Practice Group), 3, 4
Outcome 1, expenses for, 86

P

Parliamentary committees, 56
partner agencies
 referrals from, x, 6, 68
 satisfaction survey, 18
 working with, 6
Partner Agency Engagement Strategy 2024–26, 6
people see staff
people with disability, 60
performance framework, 15–18
Performance Plan, vi
Philippine-Australia Investigator Exchange Program, 8
Philippine investigator and prosecutor delegations, 8, 9
Philipson, Joanne, 3
Ponzi scheme, 11
Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements 2023–24, 19
Portfolio Budget Statements 2024–25, 1
Practice Group Leaders, 3, 51
Practice Groups, responsibilities, 4

privacy, 55
Privacy Act 1988, 55
Privacy Management Plan, 55
Privacy Policy, 55
private prosecutions, 67
procurement and purchasing, 61–3
Prosecution Policy of the Commonwealth, 1, 7, 16, 86
Prosecution Policy Declaration (PPD), 16
prosecution(s), 5, 16–17
 appeals and outcomes, 71
 case examples, 10–13
 consent to conspiracy charges, 67
 consent under section 121(8) of the *Family Law Act 1975*, 67
 discontinuances, 66
 ex-officio indictments, 67
 indemnities, 66–67
 internal reviews, 6
 legislation under which offences dealt with, 69–70
 matters dealt with 2024–25, vi, ix–x, 68–71
 policy compliance, 16
 referring agencies - defendants dealt with, vi, x, 5, 68–9
 resulting in a finding of guilt (total and defended matters), vi, ix, 16–17
 statistics, ix–x, 5, 68–70
 taking matters over and discontinuing – private prosecutions, 67
 working with partners, 6
prosecutor's allowance, v, 17
Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013, v, 2, 3, 14, 22, 54, 62
Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014 (PGPA Rule), 52, 54, 62
public interest disclosure, 55
Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013, 55
Public Prosecutor Centre for the Protection of the Rights of Children, Youth and Family Institutions (Thailand), 8
Public Service Act 1999, 2, 57, 58, 76–7, 80–2
purchasing, 61

Q

quarantine, 4
Queensland Police Service, x
Quiggin PSM KC, Peter, 53

R

R v Brennan; R v Sipple [2025] QCA 57, 11

R v Ferns [2024] QCA 262, 12

R v Iervasi [2024] NSWSC 1116, 11

R v Yinan ZHAO (2025), 13

referrals

received and on hand from partner agencies, x, 71

Witness Assistance Service, 7

referring agencies, x, 5, 68–9

remuneration

key management personnel, 47, 72

other highly paid staff, 73

senior executives, 73

staff, 58

renewable electricity, ACT, 65

reportable consultancy contracts, 62

reportable non-consultancy contracts, 63

responsible Minister, 2

review (by Director), vi–vii

Right of Review process, 56

risk management, 54

Rowland, the Hon Michelle, v, 2

Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Abuse, 56

S

Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988, 60

senior executives

employment arrangements, 57

remuneration, 73

Serious Financial and Corporate Crime (SFCC) (Practice Group), 3, 4

Services Australia – Centrelink, vi, x

SES Performance Leadership Framework, 59

sexual offenders, penalty, 12

Sharp, Raelene KC, vi–vii, 2, 3, 14, 72

see also Accountable Authority; Director of Public Prosecutions

slavery, 4, 8

small and medium enterprises, 63

social security fraud, 4

staff

by classification and gender, 76–7, 80–1

by employment type, viii, 74–5, 78–9, 82–3

by location, viii, 75, 78–9, 83–4

capability development, 55, 59

diverse workforce, viii, 59–60

Employee Assistance Program, 60

employment arrangements, 57–8

Indigenous, viii, 84

legal and enabling, viii

non-salary benefits, 57

remuneration, 58, 72

statistics, viii, 58, 74–84

Wellbeing Program, 57, 60

work health and safety, 60

workforce planning, 59

workplace agreements, 57

see also senior executives

stakeholders, 5, 18

state and territory Police Forces, vi, 6

statement of changes in equity, 25

statement of comprehensive income, 23

statement of financial position, 24

Statutory Declarations Act 1958 (Cth), 10

strategic framework, 1

Strategic Internal Audit Plan, 54

Strategic Risk Register, 54

T

taking matters over and discontinuing – private prosecution, 67

telecommunication offences, x, 4

terrorism, x, 1, 4

tobacco offences, x, 4

training (staff) see capability development

transnational drug importation, 4, 11

U

United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 60

V

victims and witness support, 7

victims of crime, 7

Victims of Crime Policy, 7

Victoria Police, x, 6

violent extremist material, possession or transmission via a carriage service, 10

W

- war crimes, 1, 4
- waste-collection cartel, 11
- website, 55, 65
 - Feedback and Complaints page, 56
- Wellbeing Program, 57, 60
- wildlife offences, 4, 13
- Williams, Karen, 53
- Witness Assistance Service (WAS), 4, 7, 55, 56
 - referral types and numbers, 7
 - trauma informed training for staff, 55
- witnesses, indemnity, 66–7
- Women in Law Enforcement Strategy program, 61
- work health and safety, 60
 - reporting incident and enforcement measures, 60
 - Wellbeing Program, 60
- Work Health and Safety Management System, 60
- Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 (Cth), 60
- Work Health and Safety Act 2011*, 60
- Work Health Safety Incident and Hazard reporting guidelines, 60
- Workforce Plan 2022–26, 59
- workforce planning, 59
- Workforce Planning Committee, 52
- workplace agreements, 57–8

Y

- Youngberry, Tim, 53