



Public Report to the **Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Committee**

**Activities of the Crime and Corruption Commission
for the period 1 January to 31 March 2023**



About this report

This report has been prepared by the Crime and Corruption Commission (CCC) for discussion at its public meeting with the Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Committee (PCCC) on 2 May 2023.

The report covers the period 1 January to 31 March 2023.

Some investigations undertaken by the CCC cannot be reported on publicly until they are finalised. Reporting on them could compromise a current investigation, cause reputational damage to those people under investigation or risk breaching legislation. Discussing the progress of an investigation also carries with it a risk of identifying people who are assisting by confidentially providing information to the CCC.

Similarly, it is not possible to include detailed reports on short-term or recent performance from the CCC's witness protection program.

The CCC acknowledges there is a public interest in our business and we need to report publicly to our parliamentary oversight committee, the PCCC. The information in this report strikes a balance between providing information to the public and protecting confidential CCC processes.

More general information about our jurisdiction, work areas, roles and responsibilities can be found at www.ccc.qld.gov.au.

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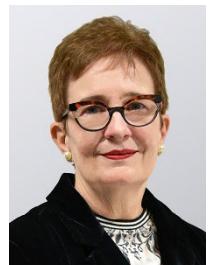
Bruce Barbour
Chairperson



Kathryn McMillan KC
Deputy Chairperson



Peter Dowling AM
Commissioner



Helen Darch OAM
Commissioner

A message on behalf of the Commission

I am pleased to present this report to the Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Committee (PCCC) on the activities of the Crime and Corruption Commission (CCC) for the period 1 January to 31 March 2023.

We are continuing to make progress on the implementation of recommendations from the *Commission of Inquiry relating to the Crime and Corruption Commission (COI)*. Of the 29 recommendations which are the responsibility of the CCC, eight have been completed, 17 are progressing and four have not yet commenced. The CCC released its second quarterly public progress report on our website on 9 March 2023. Of note:

- On 14 February 2023, the CCC conducted an internal mock post-prosecution review meeting with internal stakeholders to test draft policies and procedures developed in response to Recommendation 24. The CCC commenced consultation with the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions on 7 March 2023, with a view to hosting a pilot post-prosecution review with the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions by June 2023.
- On 10 March 2023, the CCC met with the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions to discuss feedback on the draft Memorandum of Understanding in relation to practices and procedures for the referral of matters and the provision of advice in accordance with Recommendation 26.
- At the end of March 2023, I accompanied the CEO and a number of senior Queensland Police Service (QPS) and Queensland Police Union of Employees staff to Northern Ireland to meet with academics, law enforcement personnel and integrity agencies to learn more about their approach to police oversight to help inform work being undertaken on the recommendations arising from the Commission of Inquiry into Queensland Police Service responses to domestic and family violence, including the options for a new and independent Police Integrity Division within the CCC.

The CCC continued to review the *Child Protection (Offender Reporting and Offender Prohibition Order) Act 2004* (Qld).

In January 2023, the CCC made a formal submission to the ongoing Queensland Government *Review of the Public Interest Disclosure Act 2010*.

On 30 January 2023, the CCC published a corruption prevention report summarising insights from its examination of influencing practices. The report discusses key themes and highlights areas of continuing risk and opportunities to improve confidence and transparency across state and local government decision-making. To accompany the release of the report, the CCC wrote to all public sector agencies advising them of this publication and encouraging them to share it with their colleagues to raise awareness across the public sector of what could be considered “improper” attempts to influence decision-making.

Additionally, the CCC has provided 11 external presentations within this reporting period to assist our stakeholders in building capability and understanding our role and the services we provide to them.

Operationally, the CCC finalised an investigation into money laundering, fraud and drug trafficking involving members of an outlaw motorcycle group based on the Gold Coast. As a result of the investigation, proceedings were commenced against five offenders on 11 charges, which includes drug trafficking charges and analogous offences, consorting and contravening access orders. Additionally, 35 intelligence products arising from the investigation have been disclosed to law enforcement partners.

During the reporting period, the CCC finalised five referred crime investigations involving seven recent homicides and a cold case homicide from 2012. The CCC also progressed an investigation into the suspected homicide of a 14-year-old child in 2019. The CCC finalised seven corruption investigations and made five prevention recommendations to units of public administration (UPAs) as a result of our monitoring function.

Matters arising from the public meeting of 3 February 2023

A formal response has been provided to the PCCC.

Mr Bruce Barbour

Chairperson

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Year-to-date highlights



28 crime investigations finalised



4 recommendations for disciplinary action as a result of a corruption investigation relating to **2** persons



10 recovery orders over assets totalling **\$3.017 M** forfeited to the state



2955 complaints of suspected corruption
2412 complaints of suspected corruption assessed



159 law enforcement intelligence disclosures



23 corruption investigations finalised



102 days of hearings relating to crime investigations



1 day of hearings relating to corruption investigations



29¹ prevention recommendations made

¹ The total number of recommendations may differ from the values reported in Tables 3, 4 & 5 as matters can be reported under more than one area of focus. Furthermore, prevention recommendations may arise out of corruption investigations or monitoring activities.

CCC Strategic Plan 2022–26

Our vision

Safe communities supported by fair and ethical public institutions.

Our purpose

The CCC is an independent agency combating major crime and reducing corruption for the benefit of the Queensland community.

Our values



People



Accountability



Integrity



Courage



Excellence

Objective: Reduce the incidence of major crime and corruption in Queensland

Strategies:

- Work with our partners to solve and prevent major crime
- Remove the financial benefit and support for serious criminal offending
- Investigate and oversee investigations into serious and systemic public sector corruption and police misconduct
- Inform, educate and empower public institutions to build corruption resistant cultures
- Contribute to improved public policy decision making by providing independent and evidence-based advice to government

Objective: Build our organisational capability

Strategies:

- Develop capabilities to create a healthy, collaborative and innovative culture
- Modernise and embed changes to our assets, systems, processes and workplace
- Leverage data and information to become an insight driven agency

2022–23 Areas of focus

- Illicit markets of high value or high public impact
- Crimes involving risks to, or actual loss of life or serious injury to a person
- Crimes against children and vulnerable people
- Corruption involving improper influence, abuse of authority and exploitation of public sector resources
- Critical organisational capabilities including digital, analytics, intelligence, and workforce planning

The CCC's full strategic plan can be found on our website: www.ccc.qld.gov.au.

Agency overview

The CCC is an independent statutory body established to reduce the incidence of major crime and public sector corruption in Queensland, and to provide the state's witness protection service. It focuses on major crime that poses the greatest threat to the Queensland community and matters that erode the integrity of its public institutions.

Our crime jurisdiction enables us to investigate major crime such as drug trafficking, money laundering, and serious crimes such as homicide and offences of violence against children and vulnerable persons. Our corruption jurisdiction is broad and diverse, including State Government departments, public sector agencies and statutory bodies, QPS, Local Government, government-owned corporations, universities, prisons, courts, tribunals, and elected officials. The CCC investigates only the most serious or systemic allegations of corrupt conduct.

The *Crime and Corruption Act 2001* (CC Act) sets out our agency's primary functions, powers and governance structure.

Investigative powers

The CCC's investigative powers include search, surveillance and seizure powers. Where we conduct joint investigations with other agencies, we use these powers as well as our expertise in intelligence, financial analysis, forensic computing and covert investigative techniques.

Investigative hearings

The CCC also has powers to conduct investigative hearings that compel people to attend and give evidence, and to produce documents and other material. Hearings are held to investigate major crime and allegations of serious corruption. The CCC can also respond quickly to incidents of terrorism by immediately conducting hearings.

Proceeds of crime

The CCC administers the non-conviction based civil confiscation scheme contained within Chapter 2 of the *Criminal Proceeds Confiscation Act 2002* (CPC Act). Under this scheme, property is liable to be restrained if it belongs to, or is under the effective control of, someone who is suspected of having engaged in serious criminal activity. Restrained property is liable to be forfeited to the state unless a person proves, on the balance of probabilities, that it was lawfully acquired.

The CCC also administers the serious drug offender confiscation order scheme contained within Chapter 2A of the CPC Act. This is a conviction-based scheme dependent upon a person's conviction of a serious drug offence under the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*.

Intelligence

Intelligence informs and guides the CCC's operational and strategic priorities and provides support and direction to the crime and corruption areas. Our intelligence function enhances law enforcement's understanding of the criminal environment in Queensland, increases the CCC's capability to respond to threats and opportunities posed by high-risk crime groups, and enables resource allocation based on assessed levels of threat and harm.

Research

The CCC conducts research to support the proper performance of its functions in areas such as crime, corruption, policing and the criminal justice system.

Prevention

The CCC has a statutory function to prevent crime and corruption.

Areas of focus

Performance outcomes from 1 January to 31 March 2023
are detailed in the following pages.²

² Some data variations in Corruption-related figures is possible given that the CCC's month-by-month corruption data is extracted from a live database (COMPASS).

Area of focus:

Illicit markets of high value or high public impact

Illicit markets involve the exchange of illegal goods or services, or the exchange of those things in unlawful ways. The CCC is concerned with illicit market activity that enables or involves serious and organised crimes, such as illicit drugs and firearms trafficking, and produces significant financial return for offenders. These markets are pervasive, and impacts include serious health and social ramifications, and economic costs for healthcare, law enforcement and the productivity of our communities. Investigations in this area of focus may be approved under the CCC Organised Crime General Referral, or as a special intelligence operation, depending on the circumstances and purpose of the investigation.

The CCC's response to this area of focus is multifaceted and includes:

- undertaking major crime investigations, including in partnership with other law enforcement and intelligence agencies to enhance investigative outcomes and intelligence sharing
- undertaking intelligence focused investigations to identify criminal networks, their methods and vulnerabilities, and to identify strategic responses to organised criminal activity
- pursuing criminal proceeds investigations and taking civil confiscation action, and
- undertaking research and intelligence projects to identify emerging trends, risks, and opportunities to disrupt serious criminal activity and assess the impact of our action taken.

CCC major crime investigations

During the reporting period, the CCC finalised an investigation into money laundering, fraud and drug trafficking involving members of an outlaw motorcycle group based on the Gold Coast. As a result of the investigation, proceedings were commenced against five offenders on 11 charges, which includes drug trafficking charges and analogous offences, consorting and contravening access orders. Additionally, 35 intelligence products arising from the investigation have been disclosed to law enforcement partners.

The CCC also progressed an investigation into suspected money laundering, fraud and drug trafficking facilitated by a solicitor on the Gold Coast.

Referred major crime investigations

Major crime investigations may be referred (generally by the Queensland Police Service (QPS)) for assistance, primarily through the use of the CCC's coercive hearings powers.

During the reporting period, four illicit market referred investigations were advanced by the examination of witnesses at hearings. These investigations related to:

- an investigation into a criminal network with alleged links to the Outlaw Motorcycle Group (OMCG) suspected to have been engaged in trafficking dangerous drugs, the commission of offences against the *Weapons Act 1990*, and money laundering
- an investigation into the theft of 11 firearms on 29 August 2022 from a residence at Ottoba, and the subsequent unlawful trafficking, supply and possession of the firearms
- an investigation into a drug trafficking syndicate based in Brisbane for the supply and distribution of heroin and methylamphetamine, and
- an investigation into the suspected trafficking of dangerous drugs between Sydney, Brisbane, Rockhampton and Mackay by a syndicate with links to an OMCG.

Intelligence operations

During the reporting period, the CCC finalised one intelligence operation. The operation focused on a trade-based promotion business model that has been identified as an emerging money laundering trend. In the course of the investigation, five intelligence products were disseminated to law enforcement agencies specifically addressing the purposes of the operation.

The CCC also initiated an investigation into alleged money laundering activity identified by multiple Suspicious Matter Reports (SMRs).

Intelligence assessments and disclosures

The CCC analyses intelligence data about the activities of organised crime groups, their participants and facilitators, that it has collected from its own operations and assessments, and discloses that intelligence to the QPS and other Commonwealth and State law enforcement agencies for their information and action. The CCC also responds to specific requests from those agencies for intelligence data and assessments about organised crime groups and participants.

Between 1 January and 31 March 2023, the CCC made 53 intelligence disclosures to law enforcement. An intelligence disclosure may contain one or more discrete information reports or intelligence products.

Table 1: Intelligence disclosures and requests for information¹

Nature of disclosure	1 Jan–31 Mar 2023	2022–23 YTD
CCC Investigations	4	26
Intelligence Operations	6	34
Referred Investigations	21	48
Strategic & Other ²	18	45
Proceeds Matter	4	6
Total	53	159

Notes:

1. In 2021–22 the disclosure categories were revised to better align with the CCC’s Crime services and investigation types.
2. Includes disclosures in response to specific intelligence information requests made from external agencies.

Strategic projects

Review of *Child Protection (Offender Reporting and Offender Prohibition Order) Act 2004 (Qld)*

This year the CCC is reviewing the operation of the CPOROPO Act which seeks to protect children from the risks posed by people living in the community who have been convicted of sexual and other serious offences against children.

Our review aims to determine:

- how the CPOROPO Act operates, including policies, training, and practices that give life to the CPOROPO Act, and
- how well the options provided in the CPOROPO Act protect children, and manage or mitigate the risks posed by offenders defined under the CPOROPO Act.

During the reporting period, the review team closed the data collection phase of the project, completed the qualitative analysis of submissions and the peer-reviewed literature, and continued the quantitative data analysis. The final report is being drafted.

Enhancing our cryptocurrency investigation capability

In March 2021, the CCC commenced a project to uplift the CCC’s cryptocurrency capability with a focus on infrastructure, resources, and policies and procedures to support the training, administrative and operational environments for investigations involving cryptocurrency transactions. In April 2022, following completion of Stage 1 of the project, a report detailing a capability framework was completed and shared with the QPS and other State and Commonwealth law enforcement agencies. The CCC continues to collaborate with the QPS on Stages 2 and 3 of the project to ensure mutual benefits are realised:

- Stage 2 will focus on the required administrative environment needed to investigate cryptocurrency related crime, and
- Stage 3 aims to establish an operations environment for investigation of cryptocurrency related crime.

Throughout the reporting period, the project team facilitated foundational cryptocurrency training to a large contingency of internal investigators, police and intelligence staff. Additionally, progress was made on the Stage 2 and Stage 3 feasibility report, with feedback expected from stakeholders in the next reporting period.

Proceeds of crime recovery

An overview of proceeds of crime outcomes related to illicit markets is provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Proceeds of crime outcomes – illicit markets

Description	1 Jan–31 Mar 2023		2022–23 YTD	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
Restraining orders obtained	3	\$1.348 M	8	\$4.773 M
Forfeitures of property to the state	2	\$1.166 M	10	\$3.017 M

Area of focus:

Crimes involving risk to, or actual loss of life or serious injury to a person

The CCC works in cooperation with other agencies, including the QPS, to make optimal use of its available resources in responding to the most serious crimes that involve risk to life or actual loss of life or serious injuries. Our work in this area principally involves investigations referred from the QPS for assistance by way of undertaking investigative hearings. Investigations in this area of focus may be approved under the CCC Homicide, Sexual Offences, Terrorism or Organised Crime General Referral, or as a special intelligence operation, depending on the circumstances of the case.

Homicides

During the reporting period, the CCC finalised five referred investigations, which were advanced by the examination of witnesses at a hearing. These involved:

- the homicide of a 61-year-old female on or about 20 January 2022 at Crows Nest,
- the homicide of a 26-year-old female on 27 May 2022 at Dicky Beach,
- the homicides of a 47-year-old female and a 20-year-old male in Stretton on 8 August 2022,
- the homicides of two males and a female at Bogie on 4 August 2022,³ and
- the homicide of a male at Logan Reserve on 1 November 2012.

The CCC also conducted consultations and ongoing administration alongside hearings associated with the following QPS investigations:

- the murder of a male at Pimpama on 12 October 2020,
- violence committed by three separate groups over the course of 2022,
- the robbery and torture of a male in July 2022,
- the homicide of a 19-year-old female at Bundamba on 5 February 2023 believed to have been caused as a result of injuries sustained on 4 February 2023, and
- the homicide of a 38-year-old male at Oxley on 4 October 2022.

³ The incident in which these homicides occurred also involved the shooting of another male.

Area of focus:**Crimes against children and vulnerable people**

The CCC works with the QPS to respond to the most serious crimes involving the death, or physical or sexual abuse of children or other vulnerable people. The CCC helps the QPS solve and/or prevent these crimes through the use of our investigative hearing powers. Investigations in this area of focus may be approved under the CCC Vulnerable Victims or Criminal Paedophilia General Referral.

Crimes against children

During the reporting period the CCC progressed one referred investigation into crimes against children, which involved an investigation into the suspected homicide of a 14-year-old child on or about 18 March 2019.

Area of focus:**Corruption involving improper influence, abuse of authority and exploitation of public sector resources⁴****Improper influence**

From 2022–23, the CCC has focused on allegations involving improper influence. This area of focus seeks to identify third parties who influence, or attempt to influence, the way a unit of public administration (UPA) employee makes a decision, exercises a discretion or undertakes an activity.

In the reporting period, the CCC received eight complaints relating to improper influence. This accounts for approximately one per cent of all complaints received. Complaints relating to improper influence account for approximately 18 per cent of the CCC's current investigations.

No new investigations in this category were commenced during the reporting period. One review of a matter dealt with by a UPA subject to our monitoring function was finalised in the reporting period. The CCC was satisfied with the way the investigation was undertaken.

Prevention

In June 2022, the CCC commenced a project into how influence and access to government and public sector decision-makers is obtained, the corruption risks that may arise with influencing practices and whether existing legislative, regulatory and reporting mechanisms are adequate in safeguarding and mitigating those risks. As part of this body of work, public submissions were invited on this topic and the CCC received 54 submissions from a broad range of individuals and organisations.

⁴ A matter which may involve 'improper influence' may also involve 'abuse of authority' and 'exploitation of public sector resources', or all of these. For this reason the sum of these categories when combined may exceed 100% in total.

On 30 January 2023, the CCC published a corruption prevention report summarising insights from its examination of influencing practices. The report discusses key themes and highlights areas of continuing risk and opportunities to improve confidence and transparency across state and local government decision-making.

To accompany the release of the report, the CCC wrote to all public sector agencies advising them of this report and encouraging them to share it with their colleagues to raise awareness across the public sector of what could be considered “improper” attempts to influence decision-making.

Table 3: Summary of outcomes – improper influence investigations and reviews

Description	1 Jan–31 Mar 2023	2022–23 YTD
Investigations commenced	0	7
Investigations finalised	0	1
People charged	0	0
Criminal charges laid	0	0
Reviews commenced	2	4
Reviews finalised	1	3 ¹
Referred to a UPA as a disciplinary matter	0	0
Referred to a UPA to investigate subject to monitoring by the CCC	0	12
Prevention recommendations	0	0 ²

Note:

1. Includes one review finalised in a previous reporting period and retrospectively added to the 2022–23 YTD total (as a result of the live database).
2. The number of ‘Prevention recommendations’ in the 1 October to 31 December 2022 report was over-reported and should have been reported as 0.

Abuse of authority

From 2021–22, the CCC has focused on allegations involving the misuse of authority by public sector employees, including those with special legislative powers like elected officials and the QPS. The focus on this corruption risk is to ensure public confidence in the decisions being made on their behalf by public sector employees and elected officials.

In the reporting period, the CCC received 57 complaints relating to abuse of authority. This currently accounts for approximately five per cent of all complaints received. Complaints relating to the abuse of authority account for approximately 47 per cent of the CCC’s current investigations.

One new investigation in this category was commenced during the reporting period and five investigations were finalised. All five investigations finalised were found to be unsubstantiated.

During the reporting period, the CCC commenced 24 reviews and finalised 23 reviews of matters dealt with by UPAs subject to our monitoring function. Of the 23 finalised reviews, 11 matters (or 48%) were found to be not substantiated by the UPAs. The CCC was satisfied with the way all investigations were undertaken.

Table 4: Summary of outcomes – abuse of authority investigations and reviews

Description	1 Jan-31 Mar 2023	2022–23 YTD
Investigations commenced	1	15
Investigations finalised	5	14
People charged	0	0
Criminal charges laid	0	0
Reviews commenced	24	75
Reviews finalised	23 ¹	66
Referred to a UPA as a disciplinary matter	0	2 ²
Referred to a UPA to investigate subject to monitoring by the CCC	5	37
Prevention recommendations	4	22 ³

Note:

1. Includes one review which was also counted in the previous reporting period as a result of the live database (and therefore has only been counted once in the YTD figure).
2. Includes two persons referred on four disciplinary recommendations.
3. Includes seven prevention recommendations issued during the previous reporting period and retrospectively added to the 2022–23 YTD total (as a result of the live database).

Exploitation of public sector resources

The exploitation of public sector resources has the potential to adversely impact all Queenslanders. When property or funds are diverted to a use that is not relevant to the performance of an agency's functions, this comes at a cost as other critical goods and services are not able to be supported by the agency. The types of conduct that are measured under this area of focus include misappropriation (fraud), stealing and similar offences.

In the reporting period, the CCC received 58 complaints relating to the exploitation of public resources. This currently accounts for approximately five per cent of all complaints received. Complaints relating to the exploitation of public sector resources account for approximately 18 per cent of the CCC's current investigations.

One new investigation in this category was commenced during the reporting period.

During the reporting period, the CCC commenced nine reviews and finalised four reviews of matters dealt with by UPAs subject to our monitoring function. The CCC was satisfied with the way all investigations reviewed were dealt with.

Table 5: Summary of outcomes – exploitation of public sector resources investigations and reviews¹

Description	1 Jan–31 Mar 2023	2022–23 YTD
Investigations commenced	1	6
Investigations finalised	2	2
People charged	0	0
Criminal charges laid	0	0
Reviews commenced	9	22 ²
Reviews finalised	4	17
Referred to a UPA as a disciplinary matter	0	0
Referred to a UPA to investigate subject to monitoring by the CCC	4	12
Prevention recommendations	1	3 ³

Note:

1. Some of these matters are also captured and reported under Table 4. Summary of outcomes – abuse of authority investigations and reviews.
2. Includes one review commenced during the previous reporting period and retrospectively added to the 2022–23 YTD total (as a result of the live database).
3. Includes one prevention recommendation issued during the previous reporting period and retrospectively added to the 2022–23 YTD total (as a result of the live database).

Area of focus:

Critical organisational capabilities including digital, analytics, intelligence and workforce planning

CCC renewal

- **CCC response to Commission of Inquiry (COI):** The CCC continued to scope and plan for the implementation of the COI recommendations not yet completed. The CCC received \$5.81 M over five years through the mid-year budget process which enabled the recruitment of new positions recommended by the COI and additional positions required to assist in implementing the COI recommendations. The CCC has provided five progress reports to the Minister, the Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Committee, and the Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Commissioner. The CCC has also published two quarterly public reports on its website (www.ccc.qld.gov.au/publications/implementation-and-delivery-coi-recommendations).
- **Corruption complaint lodgement and assessment processes:** In response to recommendation 4 of the PCCC's report on the Logan Inquiry, the CCC engaged independent consultants to review the corruption complaint lodgement and assessment process. The new operating model, which includes a new decision-making tool that sharpens the CCC's focus on serious and systemic corruption, a new structure, improved policies and work instructions and additional training, was implemented in February 2023. The new intake and assessment process is being supported and closely monitored to ensure the new process delivers the intended benefits over time.
- **Corruption monitoring process:** The CCC has commenced a review of the way we monitor the investigation of corrupt conduct complaints by units of public administration. This review is expected to be completed by June 2023.

Workforce Strategy

The CCC Futures Workforce Strategy is a five-year program of work to connect people, insights and technologies to reduce major crime and improve the integrity of public institutions. Our priorities include:

- investing and growing our workforce to ensure that the work undertaken is of high value and impact
- ensuring our workforce is diverse, engaged and adaptable
- ensuring we foster a great place to work, underpinned by a strong performance culture and robust workforce planning and management.

The Commission of Inquiry made several recommendations relevant to the capability of our corruption workforce. The CCC is developing a capability framework for corruption investigators to ensure we are positioned to anticipate and respond to emerging investigative demands. The CCC expects the framework to be developed by July 2023. The Workforce Strategy is also being reviewed to ensure alignment with the broader Commission of Inquiry recommendations.

Digitising the workplace

The CCC is continuing to progress its Digital Program, which leverages the investments already made by the CCC to progress the agency's digital maturity. The Digital Program objectives are to:

- improve the resilience of the CCC and the connectedness, efficiency and effectiveness of the service delivery model in order to get ahead of the increasingly sophisticated crime and corruption the CCC pursues, and
- improve the experiences stakeholders have when acting within the CCC service delivery ecosystem either when working at the CCC or interacting and collaborating with the CCC.

Activities progressed or delivered during this reporting period include:

- **Applications Roadmap:** The CCC Applications Roadmap enables a proactive, structured and managed approach for application lifecycle management and is a foundational component of the CCC Digital Operating Model. The roadmap differentiates between applications of differing levels of business criticality and will ensure investment is targeted to ensure the security and resilience of the most critical and operationally important applications.
- **Nuix Investigate:** This web application, that allows investigators to collaboratively review electronic evidence, was deployed as a trial in October 2021 to determine if it is “fit for purpose” in a wider CCC environment. The trial identified several use cases that would improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the review of electronic evidence.
- **Digital GRC:** The CCC is currently undertaking works to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the digital Governance Risk and Compliance application.
- **Investigation Information and Workflow Management System:** This project will deliver a business case for a technical solution that will improve the efficiency, effectiveness and quality of corruption investigations and consolidate information holdings. Business and technical requirements have been developed.
- **Legal Practice Management System:** The CCC is seeking to implement a digital solution to manage legal advices. Business and technical requirements have been completed and the procurement process is underway.

Advancing analytics

Analytics is a critical capability for the CCC. Analytics initiatives are contributing to the modernisation of the organisation by reducing information silos, leveraging the value of our significant data assets and promoting a data-driven culture.

The priority continues to be preparatory work to enable the CCC, and ultimately the broader public sector, to leverage the value of the CCC’s corruption complaints database (COMPASS). During the period, COMPASS was ingested into the Analytics Data Warehouse, which represents a significant step toward delivering an enhanced reporting capability and enhancing data and insights development.

New dynamic data dashboards are also in development to improve the quality of decision making and support performance monitoring. These dashboards support effective human resources management, strategic project delivery, and enable greater monitoring of metrics and performance relating to the new corruption intake and assessment operating model.

Key statistics 2022–23

Key statistics for the 2022–23 financial year are detailed in the following pages.⁵

⁵ All financial year 2022–23 data is for the period 1 July 2022 to 31 March 2023.

CCC crime and corruption investigations

Table 6: Summary – Crime investigations¹

Description	Number
Total number of investigations commenced	17
Total number of investigations finalised	28
People charged ²	5
Charges laid	12
Law enforcement intelligence disclosures	159

Notes:

1. Crime investigations include CCC Crime Investigations, Referred Crime Investigations, CCC Intelligence Operations and Immediate Response Investigations.
2. Figures in relation to people charged and charges laid do not include those arising from investigations in which the CCC participated or assisted other law enforcement agencies.

Table 7: Summary – CCC corruption investigations

Description	Number
Total number of investigations commenced ¹	37
Total number of Investigations finalised ²	23
Percentage of investigations completed within 12 months	74%
People charged	0
Charges laid	0
Recommendations for disciplinary action	4
No. of people	2
Prevention recommendations	15

Notes:

1. An investigation may be counted across multiple areas of focus.
2. Includes 7 finalised investigations that are outside the areas of focus.
3. Investigations which were not completed within the 12-month timeframe were complex, multi-faceted investigations that required considerable resources over a protracted period of time.

Table 8: CCC corruption investigations – QPS

Description	Number
Number of investigations commenced	8
Number of investigations finalised	6
People charged	0
Charges laid	0
Recommendations for disciplinary action	4
No. of people	2
Prevention recommendations	4

Table 9: CCC corruption investigations – other units of public administration (excluding QPS)

Description	Number
Number of investigations commenced	29
Number of investigations finalised	17
People charged	0
Charges laid	0
Recommendations for disciplinary action	0
No. of people	0
Prevention recommendations	11

Table 10: Duration of current CCC corruption investigations

Duration of investigation	Number	% of total matters
< 6 months ¹	25	73 %
6-12 months	4	12 %
> 12 months ²	5	15 %
Total	34	100 %

Notes:

1. Reporting for 1 October to 31 December 2022 included an administrative error wherein the number of investigations with a duration of < 6 months should have been reported as 24 (69% of total matters).
2. The above administrative error also resulted in the number of investigations with a duration of > 12 months being reported incorrectly. This should have been reported as 7 (20% of total matters).

Complaints**Table 11: Complaints received and assessed**

Description	Number/ Percentage
Total complaints received ¹	2,955
% increase or decrease when compared to 2021–22	▲ 1 %
Percentage of complaints assessed within 30 days (target: 85%)	70 %
Total allegations received	5,666
% increase or decrease when compared to 2021–22	▼ 21 %
% allegations relating to the QPS	64 %
% allegations relating to other units of public administration (excluding QPS)	36 %
Total complaints assessed	2,412

Note:

1. The number of complaints by sector may be higher than total complaints received as one complaint may relate to multiple sectors.

Table 12: Complaints received – QPS¹

Description	Number/ Percentage
Complaints received	1,791
% increase or decrease when compared to 2021–22	▲ 22 %
Allegations received	3,648
% increase or decrease when compared to 2021–22	▼ 7 %

Note:

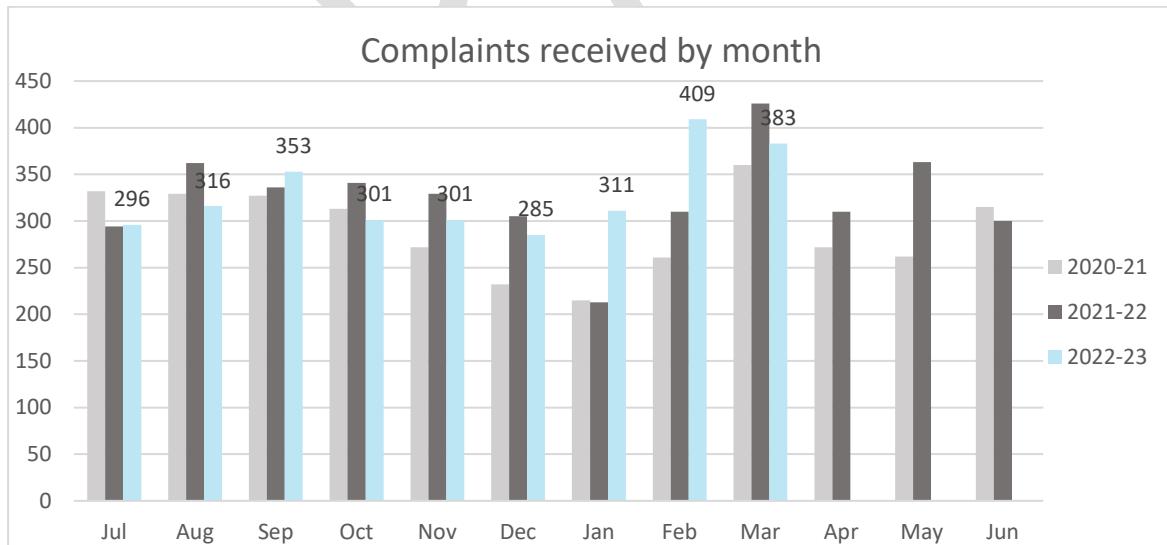
1. Complaints by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people comprised 3 % of the total complaints made against QPS officers (sworn officers and civilian staff), which is an increase of 1 % when compared to the same period in 2021–22.

Table 13: Complaints received – other units of public administration (excluding QPS)

Description	Number/ Percentage
Complaints received for public sector ¹ (including government owned corporations and Members of Parliament)	798
% increase or decrease when compared to 2021–22	▼ 34 %
Allegations received for public sector (including government owned corporations and Members of Parliament)	1,783
% increase or decrease when compared to 2021–22	▼ 33 %
Complaints received for local government sector ¹	154
% increase or decrease when compared to 2021–22	▼ 34 %
Allegations received for local government sector	238
% increase or decrease when compared to 2021–22	▼ 55 %

Note:

1. The number of complaints by sector may be higher than total complaints received as one complaint may relate to multiple sectors.

Figure 1: Total number of complaints received: 2020–21 to 2022–23¹**Note:**

1. CCC corruption complaints data is recorded on a live database. Consequently, historical data may not be consistent across different reporting periods.

Table 14: Outcomes of complaints assessed

Description	Number
Retained for CCC investigation	33
Referred to the appropriate agency, subject to the CCC's monitoring role	113
Referred to the appropriate agency, with no further advice required by the CCC	1,912
Requiring no further action	354
Total complaints assessed	2,412

Monitoring allegations of corruption referred to other agencies

Table 15: Reviews of referred matters

Description	Number/ Percentage
Median days ¹ to complete a review	12
% increase or decrease when compared to the same period 2021–22	▼ 42 %
Final reviews	155
QPS reviews	61
Public sector reviews (including local Government)	94
Interim reviews	452
QPS reviews	133
Public sector reviews (including local Government)	319
Reviewable decisions ²	37

Notes:

1. Median days calculated using a 7-day week.
2. A reviewable decision is a decision made by a prescribed police officer in an internal disciplinary process against a prescribed person (that is, another police officer who is generally referred to as the subject officer) concerning an allegation of police officer misconduct. The term reviewable decision is defined in section 219BA of the CC Act.

Oversight of police-related deaths and significant events

The CCC is informed of all police-related deaths and significant events involving police. The CCC may elect to attend an incident where a police officer has discharged a firearm, regardless of whether there have been injuries or deaths. The significant events included self-harm, injuries caused in custody (including a police dog bite), injuries sustained in traffic incidents including pursuits and police shootings.

Table 16: Summary of police-related deaths and significant events

Description	Number
Police-related deaths	17
Notifications of significant events QPS	35

Proceeds of Crime

Table 17: Proceeds of crime outcomes

Description	Number	Value
Restraining orders obtained	8	\$4.773 M
Forfeitures of property to the state	10	\$3.017 M

Figure 2: Value of criminal proceeds restrained: 2018–19 to 2022–23

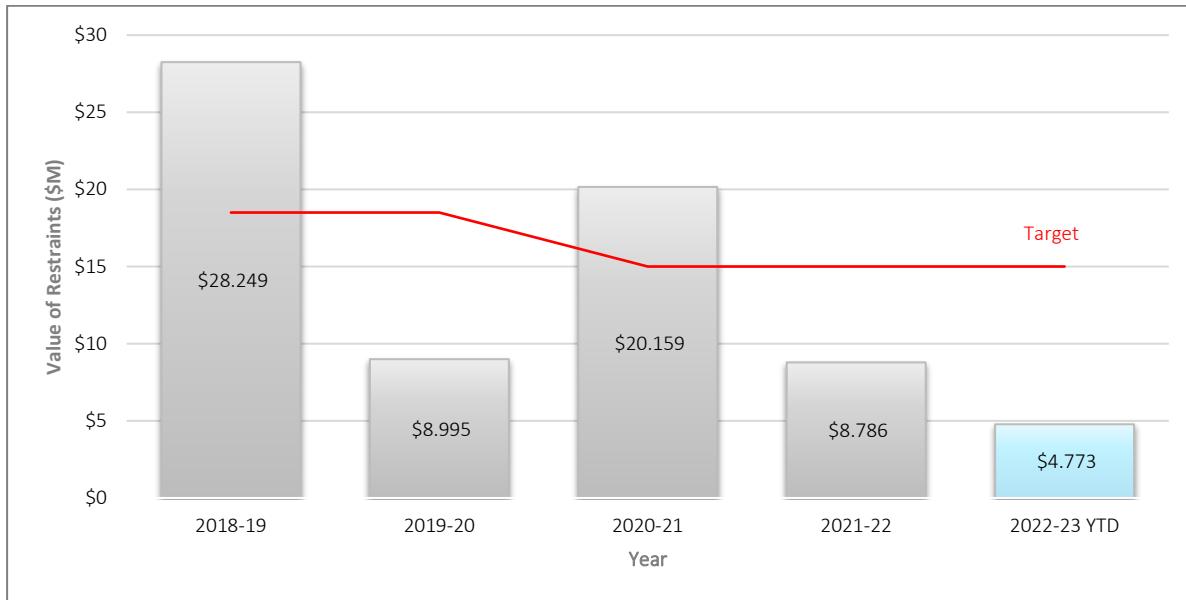


Figure 3: Value of criminal proceeds forfeited: 2018–19 to 2022–23

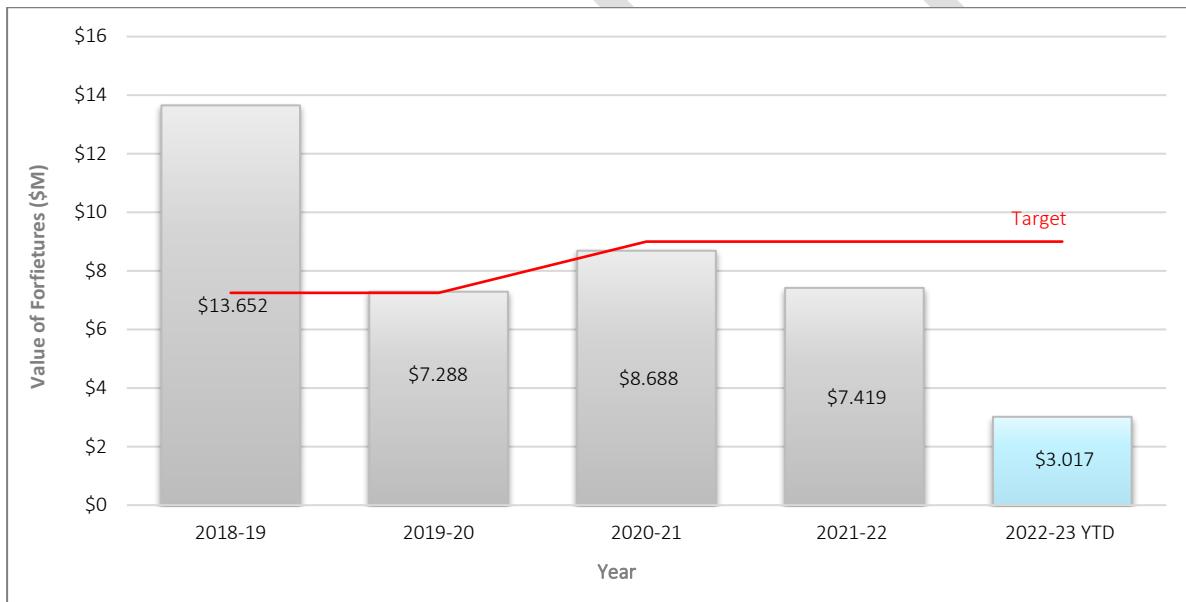


Table 18: Matters in progress

Description	Number	Value
Civil confiscation matters involving restrained property	36	\$45.290 M
Matters pending restraint	28	\$11.767 M

Table 19: Total restraints and forfeitures (since 2002)

Description	Value
Restraints	\$315.975 M
Forfeitures	\$141.298 M

Hearings

Table 20: CCC hearings overview

Description	Crime investigation hearings	Crime intelligence hearings	Corruption investigation hearings
Hearing days	90	12	1
Witnesses attending	83	8	1
Attendance notices served	115	7	1

Legal services

Table 21: Queensland and Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT) proceedings

Description	Number
Review applications filed	3
Police disciplinary applications before QCAT (reviews and corrupt conduct proceedings) ¹	16
Police disciplinary matters finalised	1
Ongoing corrupt conduct proceedings ¹	3 ²
Ongoing disciplinary review matters ¹	12 ³
Appeals before the Appeal Tribunal ¹	7

Note:

1. Data is as at 31 March 2023, not cumulative YTD data.
2. Despite appearing under the category 'Police disciplinary applications before QCAT (reviews and corrupt conduct proceedings)', the number of 'Ongoing corrupt conduct proceedings' consist of two matters concerning police officers and one matter concerning a person who is not a police officer.
3. This number does not include one matter remitted from the Appeal Tribunal as it is to be determined with an ongoing related disciplinary review matter.

Table 22: Other legal proceedings

Description	Number
Judicial reviews	1
Section 195 appeals (Supreme Court)	0
Contempt Applications (Supreme Court)	2
Supreme Court proceeding (other than Contempt)	2
Court of Appeal Matters	1
High Court Matters	1
Other Court Matters ¹	3

Note:

1. Includes matters in which the CCC was involved in litigation over subpoenas/summonses (in District and Magistrates Courts). Where subpoenas were dealt with without attendant litigation, they have not been included in the calculations.

Police Service Reviews

Commissioners for Police Service Reviews (Review Commissioners) review grievances that police officers may have about promotions, transfers or disciplinary action. To ensure the transparency and independence of the review process, Queensland Police Union of Employees representatives have a standing invitation to attend promotion, transfer and disciplinary review hearings as observers.

When a review matter progresses to a hearing, the Review Commissioner is empowered to consider the material presented and prepare written recommendations for the attention of the Commissioner of Police (Commissioner), who makes the final decision. If a recommendation is not accepted, the Commissioner must provide the Review Commissioner with a statement of reasons for non-acceptance.

The CCC provides secretariat support to Review Commissioners. The secretary coordinates review applications and schedules hearings with Review Commissioners and relevant parties. Review Commissioners, and the review process, are independent of the CCC.

Table 23: Police Service Review – Outcome of matters

Police Service Review matters	Promotion	Transfer	Discipline
Matters lodged	24 ¹	1	5
Matters carried forward from 2021–22	15	0	21
Matters heard	16	0	14
Matters progressing to hearing	2	0	0
Matters pending (such as awaiting papers or hearing outcomes)	4	0	3
Matters withdrawn or lapsed, or not within jurisdiction	17	1	9

Note:

1. Two non-appointments lodged.

Workforce composition

Table 24: Full-time equivalents (FTE)

Count of actual FTE	Employment type			
	Permanent	Temporary	Casual	Total
Crime	66.3	3	2.8	72.1
Corruption	66.2 ¹	8.5 ²	-	74.7
Operations Support	70.34	1.1	2.37	73.81
Strategy and Renewal	17	4	-	21
Office of the Commission	8	-	-	8
Corporate Services	21.1	2	-	23.1
Information Services	24.3	0.8	-	25.1
Legal, Risk and Compliance	19.2	1	-	20.2
Total sum of staff FTE^{3,4}	289.44	20.4	5.17	315.01

Notes:

1. Data correction reduction of 2.9 FTE to the 76.1 FTE previously reported for period 1 October to 31 December 2023 (data derived from the payroll period ending 30 December 2022).
2. Data correction increase of 2.9 FTE to the 1.5 FTE previously reported for period 1 October to 31 December 2023 (data derived from the payroll period ending 30 December 2022).
3. Reported data is Paid FTE data derived from the payroll period ending 24 March 2023 and includes staff who are on paid long-term leave (such as parental leave and ill health leave).
4. Reported data includes commission officers on secondment to the CCC but continuing to be funded by their home agency (such as QPS).

Appendix A Liaison meetings of the Chairperson

- On 16 January 2023, Mr Bruce Barbour, Ms Sharon Loder (Acting Chief Executive Officer) and Mr David Caughlin (Executive Director, Legal, Risk and Compliance) met with Deputy Commissioner Tracy Linford APM (Crime, Counter Terrorism and Specialist Operations Command), Assistant Commissioner Cheryl Scanlon APM (Ethical Standards Command) and Ms Carolyn Harrison (Legal Division) from the Queensland Police Service to discuss matters of mutual interest.
- On 17 January 2023, Mr Bruce Barbour met with Ms Linda Waugh (Queensland Integrity Commissioner) to discuss matters of mutual interest.
- On 18 January 2023, Mr Bruce Barbour met with Ms Rachel Hunter (Director-General, Department of the Premier and Cabinet) to discuss matters of mutual interest.
- On 31 January 2023, Mr Bruce Barbour chaired the Crime Reference Committee meeting.
- On 2 February 2023, Mr Bruce Barbour attended two Controlled Operations Committee meetings as a member of the Committee.
- On 7 February 2023, Mr Bruce Barbour met with the Honourable Alan Wilson KC (Reviewer, Public Interest Disclosure Review) to discuss matters of mutual interest.
- On 7 February 2023, Mr Bruce Barbour, Ms Cecelia Christensen (Senior Executive Officer, Corruption) and Ms Tam Fitton (Manager Strategy and Performance) met with Mr Brendan Worrall (Auditor-General) and Mr Patrick Flemming (Assistant Auditor-General, Parliamentary Services) from the Queensland Audit Office to discuss matters of mutual interest.
- On 13 February 2023, Mr Bruce Barbour met with Ms Lisa Fraser (Director) and Ms Ashita Lal (Audit Manager) from the Queensland Audit Office to discuss matters of mutual interest.
- On 15 February 2023, Mr Bruce Barbour, Ms Elizabeth Foulger (Executive Director, Integrity Services), Mr David Caughlin, Ms Jennifer Crowther (Director, Corporate Legal) and Ms Sarah Widelski (Lawyer, Corporate Legal) met with the Honourable Alan Wilson KC, Mr James Liddy (Director), Ms Rebekah Oldfield (Principle Legal Officer), Ms Patricia Morris (Senior Legal Officer), Ms Nicola Murray (Legal Officer) and Ms Kathleen Housego (Administrative Officer) from the Public Interest Disclosure Review to discuss matters of mutual interest.
- On 16 February 2023, Mr Bruce Barbour attended the Controlled Operations Committee meeting as a member of the Committee.
- On 22 February 2023, Mr Bruce Barbour met with Deputy Commissioner Steven Gollsheckski (Special Coordinator, Police and Emergency Services Reform) to discuss matters of mutual interest.
- On 27 February 2023, Mr Bruce Barbour and Ms Jen O'Farrell (Chief Executive Officer) met with Queensland Police Commissioner Katarina Carroll, Deputy Commissioner Steven Gollsheckski (Special Coordinator, Police and Emergency Services Reform), Detective Acting Chief Superintendent Tod Reid (Ethical Standards Command), Assistant Commissioner Maurice Carless (Office of State Discipline), and representatives from GSA Management Consulting to discuss recommendations arising from the Commission of Inquiry into Queensland Police Service responses to domestic and family violence.
- On 28 February 2023, Mr Bruce Barbour chaired the Crime Reference Committee meeting.
- On 8 March 2023, Mr Bruce Barbour and Ms Jen O'Farrell met with Mr Ian Leavers APM (General President and CEO) (via Microsoft Teams) and Mr Simon Tutt and Mr Troy Schmidt from the Queensland Police Union of Employees to discuss recommendations arising from the Commission of Inquiry into Queensland Police Service responses to domestic and family violence.
- On 9 March 2023, Mr Bruce Barbour attended the Controlled Operations Committee meeting as a member of the Committee.
- Mr Bruce Barbour, Ms Jen O'Farrell, Assistant Commissioner Cheryl Scanlon APM, Mr Ian Leavers APM, Mr Troy Schmidt, Mr Neil Greenfield and Dr Michael Maguire (both from GSA Management Consulting) attended the following meetings in Northern Ireland to discuss recommendations arising from the Commission of Inquiry into Queensland Police Service responses to domestic and family violence:

- 20 March 2023:
 - Ms Marie Anderson (Police Ombudsman) and colleagues from the Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland.
- 21 March 2023:
 - Mr Niall Murphy (Partner), Mr Connor Cunningham and Ms Helen Malley from KRW Law
 - Mr Mark Hamilton (Deputy Chief Constable) and Mr Simon Wallis (Head of Professional Standards) from the Police Service of Northern Ireland, and
 - Sir George Hamilton (former Chief Constable Police Service of Northern Ireland).⁶
- 22 March 2023:
 - Mr Thomas Frawley (former Northern Ireland Ombudsman and former member of the Northern Ireland Policing Board)⁷
 - Mr Brian Gormally (Director) from the Committee on Administration of Justice⁸
 - Ms Deidre Toner (Chair) and Mr Edgar Jardine (Vice Chair) from the Northern Ireland Policing Board, and
 - Ms Jacqui Durkin (Chief Inspector) and Mr James Corrigan (Deputy Chief Inspector) from the Criminal Justice Inspection.
- 23 March 2023:
 - Dr John Topping (Senior Lecturer in Criminology) from Queens University of Belfast
 - Ms Helen Hall (Chief Executive Officer) and colleagues from the Policing Authority Dublin (meeting held via MS Teams)
 - Mr Nick Harden (Deputy Director, Operations) from the Garda Ombudsman Commission, and
 - Mr Jonathan Roberts (Assistant Commissioner, Professional Standards) from Garda Síochána (meeting held via MS Teams).
- 24 March 2023:
 - Mr Trevor Purcell (Vice Chair) and Mr Michael May (Solicitor) from the Police Federation of Northern Ireland, and
 - Mr Ian Magee from the Superintendents Association.

⁶ Mr Ian Leavers APM did not attend this meeting.

⁷ Mr Bruce Barbour and Ms Jen O'Farrell were the only attendees at this meeting.

⁸ Assistant Commissioner Cheryl Scanlon APM did not attend this meeting.

Appendix B Media

Media releases

30 January 2023	CCC proposes seven reforms to strengthen public sector transparency to minimise risks of improper influence The CCC released a publication summarising insights from its examination of influencing practices in Queensland's public sector.
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Media interviews

-	There were no media interviews conducted during the reporting period.
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Media conferences

-	There were no media conferences conducted during the reporting period.
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CCC social media

31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023, the CCC had 1561 Twitter followers, 2210 Facebook followers, and 99 YouTube subscribers.
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Appendix C External presentations

Date	Presenter and title	Audience	Topic
January 2023			
-	-	-	-
February 2023			
22 February 2023	Darren Brookes Director – Reviews Integrity Services	Office of the Health Ombudsman (OHO) – Complaint Assessment and Review staff	<i>The Crime and Corruption Commission “Dealing with the CCC”</i>
23 February 2023	David Honeyman Principal Advisor, Corruption	Public Trustee – Client Services Lawyers	<i>Misuse of confidential information</i>
27 February 2023	Andrew Gillies Director Team 1, Corruption Investigations	Queensland Police Service (QPS) Phase III Detective Training	<i>An Introduction to the role of CCC Corruption</i>
March 2023			
2 March 2023	Veronica Alaniz A/ Principal Financial Investigator	Queensland Police Service (QPS) Phase III Detective Training	<i>Recovering the proceeds of crime</i>
2 March 2023	Cameron Rentz Executive Director, Crime Hearings and Legal	Queensland Police Service (QPS) Phase III Detective Training	<i>Crime Hearings</i>
3 March 2023	Senior Sergeant Peter Steyger Officer in Charge Witness Protection Unit	Queensland Police Service (QPS) Phase III Detective Training	<i>The role and function of the Witness Protection Unit and how we can assist investigators to protect witnesses.</i>
15 March 2023	Jade Pereira Intelligence Analyst Nick Shaw Assistant Intelligence Analyst	Office of the Health Ombudsman (OHO) – Investigators	<i>Introduction to Analyst Notebook (Association Charts & Timelines)</i>
29 March 2023 and 30 March 2023	David Honeyman Principal Advisor, Corruption	Department of Resources, State Valuation Service – Managers and Supervisors	<i>Manager and supervisor staff management responsibilities in the public sector ethical framework</i>
29 March 2023 and 30 March 2023	David Honeyman Principal Advisor, Corruption	Department of Resources, State Valuation Service – All staff	<i>Conflict of interest training</i>



**Crime and Corruption
Commission**

QUEENSLAND

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- 🌐 CrimeandCorruptionCommission
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