



Crime and Corruption Commission

QUEENSLAND

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

Activities of the Crime and Corruption Commission
for the period 1 April to 30 June 2022



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 19 August 2022.

The report covers the period 1 April to 30 June 2022.

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



Sydney Williams QC
Deputy Chairperson



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 April to 30 June 2022.

On 28 June 2022, Professor Coaldrake delivered his final report of the review of culture and accountability in the Queensland public sector. The report contained 14 recommendations, some of which relate to issues the CCC has raised in the past, including risk about influencing practices, funding models for integrity agencies, appointment cycles and terms of senior executives of the public service, and the need for a mandatory data breach notification scheme when citizens' privacy or information are involved in data breaches. The report also recommends the government consider the establishment of a single clearing house for complaints.

At the time of writing this message, the CCC is awaiting the final report from the Commission of Inquiry relating to the Crime and Corruption Commission, which is expected to be delivered on 9 August 2022.

As an agency we value the importance of reviews (both internal and external) as an opportunity to identify and improve the CCC's ability to combat major crime and reduce corruption.

Operationally, during the reporting period work in the area of prevention to assist agencies in building their internal awareness and capabilities continued with the publication of a discussion paper; *Influencing practices in Queensland: Have your say*. This included an invitation for public submissions on a range of topics related to influence, decision-making and transparency in Queensland. We received 46 responses by the closing date and have commenced a detailed analysis of the submissions. The complementary audit of the records of meetings with lobbyists is due to be completed in October.

Several other reports and publications were also released in June including, the report *Misuse of public resources: how effectively are agencies minimising risks?*, a prevention publication *Minimising fuel consumption fraud: a guide for agencies* and an updated corruption prevention advisory *Use of public resources*.

During 2021-22, the CCC made a total of 91 prevention recommendations arising from corruption investigations.

Understanding and responding to an ever-changing criminal environment is essential to the CCC and our law enforcement partners. Our strategic projects provide one avenue into understanding this environment. Currently, the CCC has two projects, 'Enhancing our cryptocurrency investigation capability' and 'Measuring the impacts of proceeds of crime actions'. The ongoing research and subsequent reports produced are being shared with State and Commonwealth Law enforcement agencies and/or crime and justice researchers in the Queensland Public sector to assist them.

Also, during the reporting period the CCC held hearings to advance a number of complex major crime investigations including, homicides, cold cases, child exploitation and crimes against children to assist the Queensland Police Service to progress investigations. In total, the CCC has held 151 days of hearings relating to crime investigations in 2021-22.

In closing, I'm pleased to advise the CCC has received a Gold Award for its 2020-21 Annual report from the Australasian Reporting Awards. This is the 3rd consecutive year the CCC has been awarded gold for a well-balanced report of our agency's performance.

Matters arising from the public meeting of 3 May 2022.

A formal response has been provided to the Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Committee.

Mr Bruce Barbour
Chairperson

2021-22 highlights



19 crime investigations finalised



8 people charged with 73 criminal offences relating to corruption investigations



30 confiscation matters concluded
\$7.419 M forfeited to the state



19 recommendations for disciplinary action as a result of a corruption investigation relating to 12 persons



161 law enforcement intelligence disclosures



3,889 complaints of suspected corruption received
3,943 complaints of suspected corruption assessed



151 days of hearings relating to crime investigations



21 corruption investigations finalised



9 days of hearings relating to corruption investigations



91¹ 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.

CCC Strategic Plan 2021–25

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.

2021–22 Areas of focus

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

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

Agency overview

The Crime and Corruption Commission (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, fraud, money laundering and criminal paedophilia. Our corruption jurisdiction is broad and diverse, including state government departments, public sector agencies and statutory bodies, the Queensland Police Service (QPS), local governments, 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* 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.

Coercive hearings

The CCC also has powers to conduct coercive hearings that compel people to attend and give evidence, and to produce documents and other material. Coercive 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* (CPCA). 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 CPCA. 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 April to 30 June 2022
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.
- 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

The CCC continued to progress an investigation into money laundering, fraud and drug trafficking alleged to be facilitated by a solicitor and a retailer on the Gold Coast.

Referred major crime investigations

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

During the reporting period, CCC hearings were held to advance QPS investigations in relation to:

- the arson of a business premises at Windaroo on 5 June 2021.
- a Mackay based drug trafficking syndicate alleged to have been engaged in distribution and supply of methylamphetamine and ecstasy between the Gold Coast and Cairns.
- a large-scale criminal network based in Queensland engaged in the trafficking of dangerous drugs and firearms, and associated money laundering.
- a criminal network, active in both Brisbane and the Gold Coast with alleged links to OMCGs, suspected to have been engaged in the trafficking of dangerous drugs, money laundering and weapons related offences.
- a drug-trafficking syndicate based in Mackay engaged in the supply and distribution of methylamphetamine between southeast Queensland and the Mackay region.
- the break and enter of an unoccupied rural property in April 2021 and the theft and subsequent trafficking of 21 firearms previously stored in the farmhouse by its now deceased owner.

Intelligence operations

During the reporting period, the CCC finalised and closed an operation to assess the money laundering vulnerabilities in the gold bullion industry. The primary focus of the operation was to determine the methodologies used by an alleged facilitator suspected to be laundering money through the use of cryptocurrency, gold bullion and complex company structures.

During the operation, the CCC disseminated six intelligence products to our law enforcement partners to assist them with their investigations. Additionally, a strategic intelligence assessment of potential vulnerability in the gold bullion industry was undertaken. This was disseminated to a law enforcement partner for consideration as part of a broader assessment into the storage of proceeds of crime and money laundering activity.

In the reporting period, the CCC also continued to progress the following intelligence operations:

- an operation focussed on understanding and assessing the involvement of principal targets in the facilitation of dangerous drug trafficking and supply through the sale of dedicated encrypted communications devices and ongoing technical support related to those devices.
- an operation focused on understanding the extent and involvement of a business in the facilitation of organised crime activities.

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 for intelligence data and assessments about organised crime groups and participants from those agencies.

Between 1 April and 30 June 2022, the CCC made 36 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 Apr – 30 Jun 2022	2021–22
CCC Investigations	4	20
Intelligence Operations	5	23
Referred Investigations	12	46
Strategic & Other ²	12	52
Proceeds Matter	3	20
Total	36	161

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

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, a project report detailing the capability framework completed during the first stage of the project was disclosed to the QPS and other State and Commonwealth law enforcement agencies to assist with guiding their own requirements. The CCC continues to collaborate with the QPS on the next stage of the project to ensure mutual benefits are realised.

Measuring the impacts of proceeds of crime actions

In June 2020, the CCC completed a feasibility assessment of producing a measure of the impacts of proceeds of crime actions on illicit drug markets. Following this, in January 2022 the CCC completed the first stage of a time series analysis project which aimed to provide insight into the deterrent effect of proceeds of crime action through tracking offenders' contacts with the justice system, before and after that action.

We shared the results of the research with Queensland law enforcement agencies, crime and justice researchers in the Queensland public sector, Australian experts on responding to organised crime, and the Australian public.

Additionally, this research was presented at Queensland's Crime Research and Evaluation network meeting and the Serious and Organised Crime Research Forum hosted by the Australian Institute of Criminology in May and June respectively.

Proceeds of crime recovery

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

Table 2: Proceeds of crime outcomes – illicit markets

Description	1 Apr – 30 Jun 2022		2021–22	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
Restraining orders obtained ¹	1	\$0.220 M	15	\$8.264 M
Forfeitures of property to the state ²	3	\$1.060 M	29	\$7.171 M

Notes:

1. Restraints: There is one other matter under restraint in the FY that does not align with the illicit markets area of focus - \$522K
2. Forfeitures: There is one other matter forfeited in the FY that does not align with the illicit markets area of focus with a value of \$248K

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, especially 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 coercive 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 and closed two referred investigations, advanced by the examination of witnesses at hearing, into:

- the suspected murder of a serving police officer on the Bruce Highway, Burpengary on 26 June 2021.
- the murder of a 31-year-old female at Koumala on or about 9 August 2021.

The CCC also held hearings to advance the QPS investigations into:

- the murder of a 35-year-old male at Pimpama on 12 October 2020.
- the alleged murder of a 36-year-old man at Brisbane on or about 7 November 2021.
- the alleged murder of a 35-year-old man at Brisbane on or about 17 January 2022.
- the shooting of a 29-year-old male at Pimpama on 21 January 2022.
- the homicide of a 16-year-old male at Buddina on 20 January 2022.
- the suspected homicide of a 46-year-old male in Brisbane on or about 3 March 2022.

Cold Cases

During the reporting period, the CCC held hearings to advance the QPS investigation into:

- the homicide of a 32-year-old man on 26 January 2009 at Burleigh Heads.
- the homicide of a 56-year-old male on 11 April 2012 at Rochedale South.

Area of focus:

Crimes against children and vulnerable people

The CCC also 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 or prevent these crimes through the use of our coercive hearing powers. Investigations in this area of focus may be approved under the CCC Vulnerable Victims or Criminal Paedophilia General Referral.

Child exploitation

During the reporting period, the CCC held hearings to advance the QPS investigation into the possession of child exploitation material by a Spring Mountain man.

Crimes against children

During the reporting period the CCC finalised and closed two referred investigations, advanced by the examination of witnesses at hearing, as follows:

- an investigation of the suspected unlawful killing of a 23-month-old boy at Gordonvale on 27 September 2021.
- an investigation of the suspected unlawful killing of a 16-month-old boy at Burpengary on 8 January 2022.

The CCC is also assisting the QPS with ongoing investigations into:

- an investigation into the suspected unlawful homicide of a six-year-old boy as a result of a vehicle crash on the Carnarvon Highway near Injune on 6 January 2022.
- an investigation into the suspected homicide of a 12-year-old female at Coomera on 18 April 2022.
- an investigation into the grievous bodily harm of a four-month-old boy on or about 5 May 2022.

Area of focus:

Corruption involving misuse of confidential information, abuse of authority and exploitation of public sector resources²

Misuse of confidential information

The CCC focuses on misuse of confidential information because the security and privacy of sensitive data is of great concern to the community, and it is a significant corruption issue facing the Queensland public sector. The CCC deals with the issue of misuse of confidential information through conducting investigations, monitoring and reviewing other agency investigations, audits of systems, policies and processes, and the development of guidance material for Units of Public Administration (UPAs).

In the reporting period, the CCC received 158 complaints relating to the misuse of information. This accounts for approximately 16 per cent of all complaints received. Complaints relating to the misuse of information account for approximately 10 per cent of the CCC's current investigations. The most common allegations being investigated relate to unauthorised disclosure of information.

Following a cooperative investigation between the CCC and the QPS Ethical Standards Command into allegations of drug use, improper association and misuse of information among a cohort of QPS officers, a former police officer was charged with six criminal offences. In total, the investigation has resulted in the following action:

- criminal proceedings commenced against seven defendants involving 71 charges relating to computer hacking, drug supply, drug possession and related offences, and
- disciplinary proceedings recommended against seven officers.
 - Two of these matters are currently outstanding, however the disciplinary outcomes so far include:
 - one dismissal of an officer by the QPS
 - a disciplinary finding of local management resolution (LMR) against a second officer.

During the investigation, three officers resigned from the QPS, and post-separation disciplinary proceedings were recommended against one of those officers.

During the reporting period, the CCC commenced 15 reviews and finalised 15 reviews of matters dealt with by UPAs subject to our monitoring function. The CCC was satisfied with the way 14 of the 15 investigations reviewed were dealt with. In relation to one matter, the CCC highlighted concerns about the agency's adherence to timeframes.

Table 3: Summary of outcomes – misuse of confidential information investigations and reviews

Description	1 Apr – 30 Jun 2022	2021–22
Investigations commenced	0	3
Investigations finalised	5	5
People charged	1	5 ^{1,2}
Criminal charges laid	6	67 ³
Reviews commenced	15	67
Reviews finalised	15	70
Referred to a UPA as a disciplinary matter	2	3 ⁴
Referred to a UPA to investigate subject to monitoring by the CCC	32	98
Prevention recommendations	40	47

Notes:

1. Includes three persons who are not a member of the QPS or a UPA.
2. The number of people charged in the reporting period 1 January – 31 March 2022 was over-reported and should have been reported as four.
3. Includes 23 charges against persons who are not a member of the QPS or a UPA.
4. Includes three persons referred on seven disciplinary recommendations.

² A matter which may involve 'misuse of confidential information' 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.

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 Queensland Police Service. The CCC's focus on this corruption risk is to ensure public confidence in the decisions being made on their behalf by public servants and elected officials.

In the reporting period, the CCC received 99 complaints relating to abuse of authority. This currently accounts for approximately 10 per cent of all complaints received. Complaints relating to the abuse of authority account for approximately 76 per cent of the CCC's current investigations.

Two new investigations were commenced during the reporting period.

The CCC also commenced 19 reviews and finalised 21 reviews of matters dealt with by UPAs subject to our monitoring function. The CCC was satisfied with the way all investigations reviewed during the period were dealt with.

Prevention

The CCC will further explore 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, in June 2022, the CCC published a discussion paper, *'Influencing practices in Queensland: Have your say'*, inviting public submissions on a range of topics related to influence, decision-making and transparency in Queensland. At the closing date we received 46 submissions and have commenced a detailed analysis of the submissions. The complementary audit of the records of meetings with lobbyists is due to be completed in October.

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

Description	1 Apr –30 Jun 2022	2021–22
Investigations commenced	2	19
Investigations finalised	8	11
People charged	0	1
Criminal charges laid	0	2
Reviews commenced	19	96
Reviews finalised	21	97
Referred to a UPA as a disciplinary matter	2 ¹	3 ²
Referred to a UPA to investigate subject to monitoring by the CCC	42	142
Prevention recommendations	16	33

Notes:

1. Includes two persons referred on three disciplinary recommendations.
2. Includes four persons referred on seven disciplinary recommendations.

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 61 complaints relating to the exploitation of public resources. This currently accounts for approximately six per cent of all complaints received. Complaints relating to the exploitation of public sector resources account for approximately 14 per cent of the CCC's current investigations.

One new investigation was commenced during the reporting period.

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

Prevention Publications

The CCC reviewed seven agencies to ascertain how effectively they had dealt with allegations of corruption involving misuse of public resources. The CCC identified satisfactory outcomes across the seven agencies. The review found that agencies were dealing with complaints effectively, had relevant, sound policies and procedures in place, with systems in place to monitor the use of resources in order to detect wrongdoing.

A summary report entitled *‘Misuse of public resources: how effectively are agencies minimising risks?’* was published in June 2022. The CCC also provided agencies with a stand-alone prevention publication *‘Minimising fuel consumption fraud: a guide for agencies’* to help them develop an anti-corruption program to prevent bulk fuel theft.

To complement the review findings, in June 2022, an updated corruption prevention advisory entitled *‘Use of public resources’* was also reissued.

Table 5: Summary of outcomes – exploitation of public sector resources¹

Description	1 Apr – 30 Jun 2022	2021–22
Investigations commenced	1	3
Investigations finalised	1	3
People charged	0	1
Criminal charges laid	0	2
Reviews commenced	6	31
Reviews finalised	6	33
Referred to a UPA as a disciplinary matter	0	0
Referred to a UPA to investigate subject to monitoring by the CCC	11	40
Prevention recommendations	9	13

Note:

1. Some of the matters above are also captured and reported under Table 4. Summary of outcomes – abuse of authority investigations and reviews.

Area of focus:

Critical organisational capabilities including digital, analytics and workforce planning

CCC Futures Workforce Strategy

The CCC Futures Workforce Strategy is a five-year program of work to ensure that:

- our people are doing work that matters enabled by insights, digital technology and innovation
- our workforce is diverse, engaged and adaptable
- we foster a great place to work.

Key milestones achieved and activities progressed under the Workforce Strategy during this reporting period include:

- Continued implementation of the Early Career Pathways program through sourcing student placements in Research and Analytics and Integrity Services.
- Continued investment in leadership capabilities through the Leader as Coach and Presentation Skills training programs.
- Development of future capability frameworks for our Forensic Computing Unit and Operations Support function

Digitising the workplace

The CCC continued 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
- 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.

Key milestones achieved and activities progressed by the Digital Program during this reporting period include:

- completed implementation of cloud and firewall security audit recommendations
- completed the replacement of all remaining aged computing fleet devices with Surface Pro 7 devices
- continued optimisation of the digital Governance, Risk, and Compliance (GRC) system, including an automatic recording of confirmation records into Content Manager, our records management system.
- commenced the development of applications roadmaps to provide a current state and future state assessment of the digital tools used by the CCC.

Advancing analytics

Analytics has been identified as a critical capability for the CCC. Analytics initiatives are contributing to the modernisation of the organisation by reducing information silos and promoting a data-driven culture. Following the recent success of the Finance dashboard using the cloud-based data warehouse, work has commenced to develop two more dashboards. The first will ingest complaints data from the COMPASS system to enhance operational reporting and provide the basis of improved analytic capability of this dataset. The second is a human resource information dashboard to support managers with information about their teams.

Key statistics 2021–22

Key statistics for the 2021–22 financial year are detailed in the following pages.³

³ All financial year 2021–22 data is for the period 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022.

CCC crime and corruption investigations

Table 6: Summary – Crime investigations¹

Description	Number
Total number of investigations commenced	26
Total number of investigations finalised	19
People charged ²	5
Charges laid	9
Law enforcement intelligence disclosures	161

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	26
Total number of Investigations finalised ²	21
Percentage of investigations completed within 12 months ³	81%
People charged ⁴	8
Charges laid ⁵	73
Recommendations for disciplinary action	19
no. of people	12
Prevention recommendations	67

Notes:

1. An investigation may be counted across multiple areas of focus.
2. Includes seven finalised investigations that are outside the areas of focus.
3. Four of the twenty-one investigations exceeded 365 days in duration; including two investigations where the CCC's involvement was limited to providing financial assistance to the lead agency, and the timeframes were largely beyond the CCC's control.
4. Includes four persons who are not a member of the QPS or a UPA.
5. Includes twenty-four charges against persons who are not a member of the QPS or a UPA.

Table 8: CCC corruption investigations – QPS

Description	Number
Number of investigations commenced	4
Number of investigations finalised	5
People charged ¹	8
Charges laid ²	73
Recommendations for disciplinary action	9
no. of people	4
Prevention recommendations	33

Notes:

1. Includes four persons who are not a member of the QPS or a UPA.
2. Includes twenty-four charges against persons who are not a member of the QPS or a UPA.

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

Description	Number
Number of investigations commenced	22
Number of investigations finalised	16
People charged	0
Charges laid	0
Recommendations for disciplinary action	10
no. of people	8
Prevention recommendations	34

Table 10: Duration of current CCC corruption investigations

Duration of investigation	Number	% of total matters
< 6 months	11	52%
6-12 months	8	38%
> 12 months	2	10%
Total	21	100%

Complaints

Table 11: Complaints received and assessed

Description	Number/ Percentage
Total complaints received ¹	3,889
% increase or decrease when compared to 2020–21	▲ 11%
Percentage of complaints assessed within 30 days (target: 85%)	90%
Total allegations received	8,859
% increase or decrease when compared to 2020–21	▲ 3%
% allegations relating to the QPS	56%
% allegations relating to other units of public administration (excluding QPS)	44%
Total complaints assessed	3,943

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	1,980
% increase or decrease when compared to 2020–21	▲ 27% ²
Allegations received	4,922
% increase or decrease when compared to 2020–21	▲ 23%

Notes:

1. Complaints by Indigenous people comprised 2% of the total complaints made against QPS officers (sworn officers and civilian staff), which is down by 2% when compared to 2020–21.
2. The increase of 27% compared to 2020-21 largely attributed to positive action being taken by the QPS to review incidents of alleged 'failure of duty' (police misconduct) on the part of investigating officers responding to domestic violence incidents as well as failure of police staff to comply with the Commissioner's direction regarding Covid-19 vaccine and workplace health and safety.

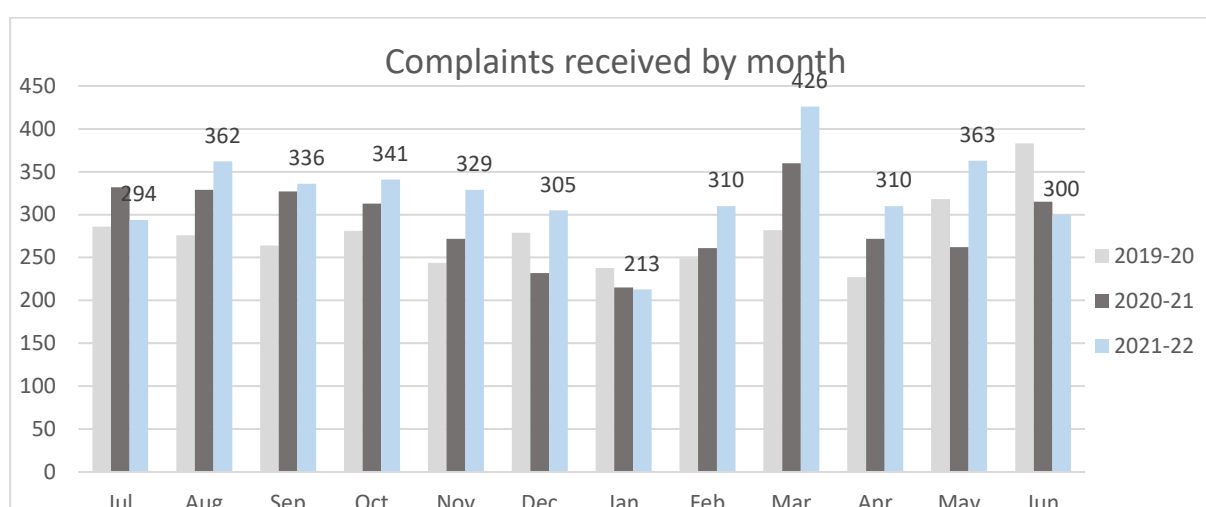
Table 13: Complaints received – other units of public administration (excluding QPS)

Description	Number/ Percentage
Complaints received for public sector ¹ (including government owned corporations and Members of Parliament)	1,608
% increase or decrease when compared to 2020–21	▲ 1%
Allegations received for public sector (including government owned corporations and Members of Parliament)	3,293
% increase or decrease when compared to 2020–21	▼ 12%
Complaints received for local government sector ¹	301
% increase or decrease when compared to 2020–21	▼ 12%
Allegations received for local government sector	644
% increase or decrease when compared to 2020–21	▼ 18%

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: 2019–20 to 2021–22¹



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	26
Referred to the appropriate agency, subject to the CCC's monitoring role	299
Referred to the appropriate agency, with no further advice required by the CCC	2,827
Requiring no further action	791
Total complaints assessed	3,943

Monitoring allegations of corruption referred to other agencies

Table 15: Reviews of referred matters

Description	Number/ Percentage
Median days ¹ to complete a review	8
% improvement when compared to the same period 2020–21	11%
Final reviews	239
QPS reviews	93
Public sector reviews (including local Government)	146
Interim reviews	511
QPS reviews	128
Public sector reviews (including local Government)	383
Reviewable decisions ²	66

Notes:

- Median days calculated using a 7-day week.
- 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 *Crime and Corruption Act 2001*.

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, police shootings and a TASER deployment.

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

Description	Number
Police-related deaths	10
Notifications of significant events QPS	84

Proceeds of Crime

Table 17: Proceeds of crime outcomes

Description	Number	Value
Restraining orders obtained	16	\$8.786 M
Forfeitures of property to the state	30	\$7.419 M
Settlement negotiations ¹	8	\$3.161 M

Note:

1. Settlement negotiations means matters currently under settlement negotiation.

Figure 2: Value of criminal proceeds restrained: 2017-18 to 2021-22

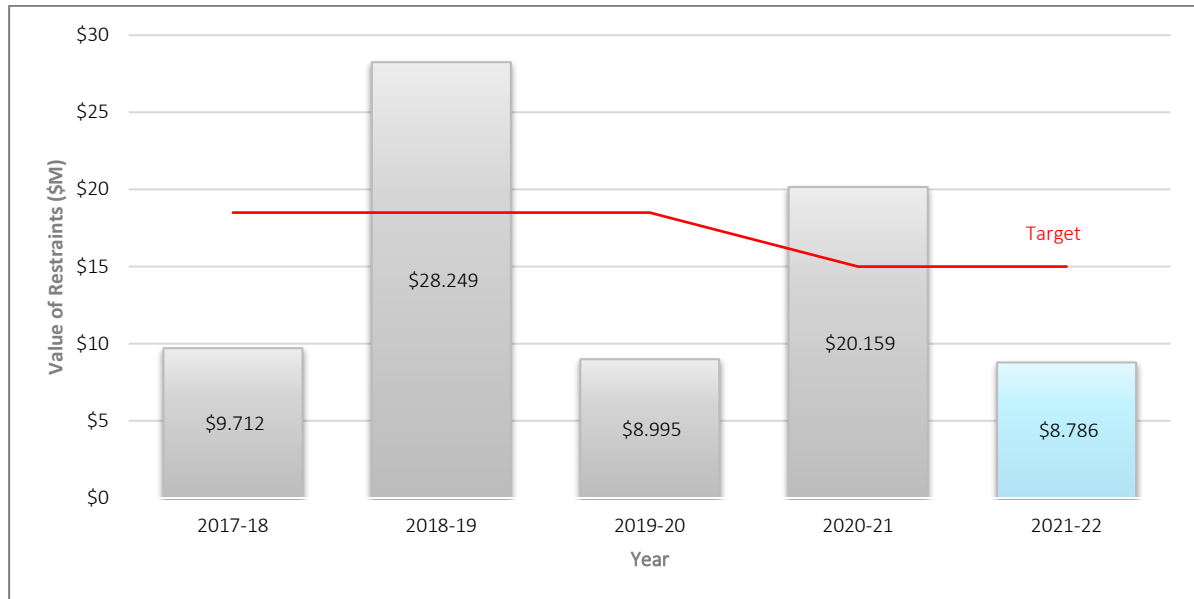


Figure 3: Value of criminal proceeds forfeited: 2017-18 to 2021-22

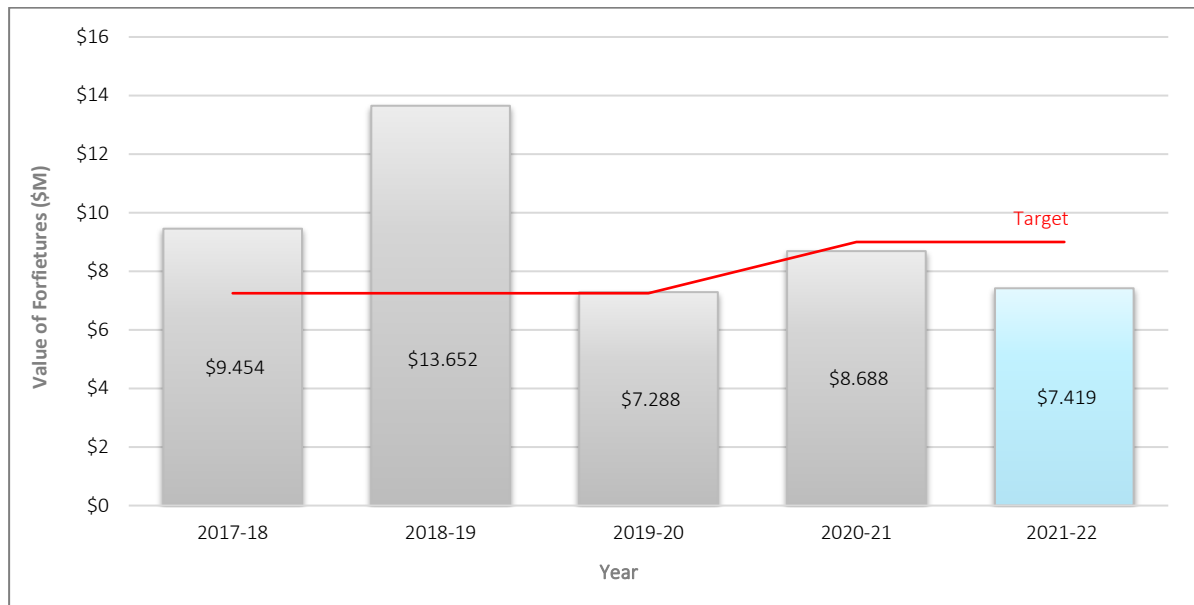


Table 18: Matters in progress

Description	Number	Value
Civil confiscation matters involving restrained property	43	\$46.242 M
Matters pending restraint	9	\$6.340 M

Table 19: Total restraints and forfeitures (since 2002)

Description	Value
Restraints	\$312 M
Forfeitures	\$138 M

Hearings

Table 20: CCC hearings overview

Description	Crime investigation hearings	Crime intelligence hearings	Corruption investigation hearings
Hearing days	136	15	9
Witnesses attending	130	12	6
Attendance notices served	188	12	6

Legal services

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

Description	Number
Review applications filed ¹	7
Police disciplinary applications before QCAT (reviews and corrupt conduct proceedings)	23
Police disciplinary matters finalised	9
Ongoing corrupt conduct proceedings ²	3
Ongoing disciplinary review matters ³	11
Appeals before the Appellate Tribunal ⁴	7

Notes:

- Includes applications brought by the CCC and applications to join reviews brought by QPS officers.
- 'Ongoing corrupt conduct proceedings' includes two applications to commence an original jurisdiction prosecution during the reportable period.
- 'Ongoing disciplinary matters' includes five review applications which the CCC joined during the reportable period.
- There is a further interlocutory application brought in one ongoing disciplinary review matter – the applicant has applied for a question of law to be referred by QCAT to the Court of Appeal. That is not captured in these figures as it does not fall within one of the above categories, and strictly speaking is an application in a current proceeding.

Table 22: Other legal proceedings

Description	Number
Judicial reviews ¹	2
Section 195 appeals (Supreme Court)	1
Contempt Applications (Supreme Court)	8
Supreme Court proceeding (other than Contempt)	1
Court of Appeal Matters	5
High Court Matters	0
Other Court Matters	5

Note:

- 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 in 2021-22	25	2 ¹	30
Matters carried forward from 2020-21	10	1	-
Matters heard (during reporting period)	-	-	4
Matters progressing to hearing	5	-	8
Matters pending (e.g. awaiting papers or court outcomes)	14	-	13
Matters withdrawn or lapsed, or not within jurisdiction (prior to hearing)	2 ²	1 ³	3

Notes:

1. Of the matters received during the reporting period, one matter was a Lateral Transfer and therefore not within our jurisdiction; and one matter was a Management Initiated Transfer.
2. Of the matters withdrawn, lapsed or ruled no jurisdiction in 2021-22, one matter was a Non-Appointment.
3. As per Note. 1., this matter was ruled no Jurisdiction as it was a Lateral Transfer.

Workforce composition

Table 24: Full-time equivalents (FTE)

Count of actual FTE	Employment type			
	Permanent	Temporary	Casual	Total
Office of the Commission	7.6			7.6
Corporate Services Division	60.8	6.3	1.5	68.6
Strategy, Innovation & Insights Division	10			10
Operations Support Division	74.1		2.5	76.6
Crime Division	56.6		4.2	60.8
Corruption Division	84.5	3.3	0.9	88.7
Total sum of staff FTE ^{1,2}	293.6	9.6	9.1	312.3

Notes:

1. Reported data is Paid FTE data derived from the payroll period ending 1 July 2022 and includes staff who are on paid long-term leave (e.g. parental leave, ill health leave).
2. Reported data includes commission officers on secondment to the CCC but continuing to be funded by their home agency (eg: QPS).

Appendix A Liaison meetings of the Chairperson

- On 6 April 2022, Mr Bruce Barbour attended the Controlled Operations Committee meeting as a member of the Committee.
- On 12 April 2022, Mr Bruce Barbour had a phone discussion with Professor Peter Coaldrake AO concerning the review of culture and accountability in the Queensland public sector.
- On 26 April 2022, Mr Bruce Barbour chaired the Crime Reference Committee meeting.
- On 3 May 2022, Mr Bruce Barbour attended the PCCC public and private meetings along with Ms Jen O'Farrell (Chief Executive Officer) and Mr David Caughlin (Acting Senior Executive Officer (Corruption)).
- On 18 May 2022, Mr Bruce Barbour met with Assistant Commissioner Cheryl Scanlon APM (QPS Ethical Standards Command) to discuss matters of mutual interest.
- On 18 May 2022, Mr Bruce Barbour met with Dr Lynne Coulson Barr OAM (Health Ombudsman), Jess Wellard (Executive Director Assessment and Resolution, Office of Health Ombudsman), Mr David Caughlin (Acting Senior Executive Officer (Corruption)) and Ms Elizabeth Foulger (Executive Director Integrity Services) to discuss matters of mutual interest.
- On 19 May 2022, Mr Bruce Barbour attended the Controlled Operations Committee meeting as a member of the Committee.
- On 23 May 2022, Mr Bruce Barbour met with The Hon. Margaret McMurdo (Chair, Women's Safety and Justice Taskforce), Ms Megan Giles (Executive Director, Women's Safety and Justice Taskforce) and Ms Sharon Loder (Senior Executive Officer (Crime)) to discuss matters of mutual interest.
- On 2 June 2022, Mr Bruce Barbour met with Ms Brigita Cunnington (Executive Director, Commission of Inquiry), Ms Ruth Butler (Commission of Inquiry), Ms Jen O'Farrell (Chief Executive Officer), Dr Rebecca Denning (General Manager Corporate Services) and Mr David Caughlin (Acting Senior Executive Officer (Corruption)) to discuss matters concerning the Commission of Inquiry relating to the Crime and Corruption Commission.
- On 9 June 2022, Mr Bruce Barbour attended the Controlled Operations Committee meeting as a member of the Committee.
- On 10 June 2022, Mr Bruce Barbour met with Mr Walter Sofronoff QC (Commissioner, Commission of Inquiry) and Ms Jen O'Farrell (Chief Executive Officer) to discuss matters concerning the Commission of Inquiry into DNA testing conducted by Queensland Health Forensic and Scientific Services.
- On 17 June 2022, Mr Bruce Barbour met with Mr Walter Sofronoff QC (Commissioner, Commission of Inquiry), Ms Jess Wellard (Executive Director, Commission of Inquiry), Josh Jones (Counsel Assisting, Commission of Inquiry), Mr David Caughlin (Acting Senior Executive Officer (Corruption)) and various other CCC officers to discuss matters concerning the Commission of Inquiry into DNA testing conducted by Queensland Health Forensic and Scientific Services.
- On 21 June 2022, Mr Bruce Barbour presented at the Queensland Police Service Ethical Standards Command 'Leading with Ethics & Integrity' conference on "The CCC and QPS – Working Together" and participated in a panel discussion.
- On 28 June 2022, Mr Bruce Barbour chaired the Crime Reference Committee meeting.
- On 30 June 2022, Mr Bruce Barbour attended the Controlled Operations Committee meeting as a member of the Committee.

Appendix B Media

Media releases	
30 April 2022	CCC organised crime investigation seizes 9 kilos of drugs worth \$1.7M A 13-month organised crime investigation by the CCC resulted in the seizure of nine kilograms of methylamphetamine estimated to be valued at \$1.73 million and a man facing multiple serious drug offences.
27 May 2022	Former police officer to appear in court on six charges A 41-year-old former Queensland Police Service (QPS) officer was charged with six criminal offences following a cooperative investigation between the CCC and the QPS Ethical Standards Command.
17 June 2022	CCC calls for submissions on influencing practices in Queensland The CCC is continuing its examination of influencing practices in Queensland and has called for the public to share their views.
Media interviews	
Nil	There were no media interviews conducted during the reporting period.
Media conferences	
Nil	There were no media conferences conducted during the reporting period.
CCC social media	
30 June 2022	As at 30 June 2022, the CCC had 1,527 Twitter followers, 2,103 Facebook followers and 1,913 Facebook page likes and 85 YouTube subscribers.

Appendix C External presentations

Date	Presenter and title	Audience	Topic
April 2022			
1 Apr 2022	Ms Sharon Raabe, Director – Proceeds of Crime	Queensland Police Service – Officers in Charge of Criminal Investigation Branches (CIB)	<i>Using Criminal Asset Confiscation to Disrupt Serious and Organised Crime in Queensland</i>
6 Apr 2022	Ms Katherine Fisher, Senior Intelligence Analyst – Corruption Strategy Prevention and Legal	National Anti-Corruption Investigation Network Conference – National Intelligence Network	<i>Moving from reactive to proactive corruption prevention: A case study of capability alignment</i>
7 Apr 2022	Mr Neil Squires, Information Security Officer – Information Services	Queensland Government Customer and Digital Group Information Security Management System Community of Practice	<i>Airlock and Allow Listing – Easier than you think yet harder than the brochures</i> <i>Lessons learnt from implementing the Airlock allow listing software within the Commission</i>
20 Apr 2022	Mr Darren Brookes, Director – Assessments (Corruption)	Department of Employment, Small Business, and Training – All staff	<i>Fraud Prevention – “Sharing and Learning”</i>
24 Apr 2022	Ms Fiona Rowbotham, Principal Lawyer, Crime Hearings and Legal	Queensland Police Service – Detective Training Phase 3	<i>Crime and Corruption Commission: Crime and Intelligence Hearings – Another Investigative Tool</i>
27 Apr 2022	Mr Darren Brookes, Director – Assessments (Corruption)	Department of Education – Ethical Standards Unit	<i>“Sharing and Learning” – Provide a working understanding of Assault v Domestic discipline</i>
28 Apr 2022	Ms Jen O’Farrell, Chief Executive Officer	Institute of Public Administration Australia (IPAA) Western Australia – IPAA WA Integrity and Accountability Conference	<i>Integrity and Accountability: Moving to a better future – Panel Discussion: State of the Nation</i>
May 2022			
17 May 2022	Dr Rebecca Denning, General Manager – Corporate Services	The University of Queensland – Criminology Students	<i>Writing with impact in the criminal justice sector</i>
17 May 2022	Acting Senior Sergeant – Operations Support	Queensland Police Service – Detective Training Phase 3	<i>The roles and function of the Witness Protection Unit and how we can assist investigators</i>
19 May 2022	Mr Andrew Gilles, Detective Inspector – Director Corruption Operations	Queensland Police Service – Detective Training Phase 3	<i>Crime and Corruption Commission: Role and Benefits to Investigators</i>
19 May 2022	Ms Sharon Raabe, Director – Proceeds of Crime	Queensland Police Service – Detective Training Phase 3	<i>Using Criminal Asset Confiscation to Disrupt Serious and Organised Crime in Queensland</i>

Date	Presenter and title	Audience	Topic
20 May 2022	Dr Melissa Legg, Research Officer – Research and Insights	Crime Research and Evaluation Network (via Teams)	<i>Exploring the deterrent effect of proceeds of crime action</i>
June 2022			
10 Jun 2022	Mr David Caughlin, Acting Senior Executive Officer (Corruption)	Department of Premier and Cabinet Directors-General Deputy Directors-General Senior Executive Service	<i>Ethical Leadership: How leaders drive a culture of ethical behaviour, accountability, transparency, and integrity</i> <i>Panel Discussion: Leadership Lens – Ethical Executives</i>
10 Jun 2022	Dr Melissa Legg, Research Officer – Research and Insights	Serious and Organised Crime Research Forum – The Australian Institute of Criminology	<i>Exploring the deterrent effect of proceeds of crime action</i>
21 Jun 2022	Mr Bruce Barbour, Acting Chairperson	Queensland Police Service – Ethical Standards Command	<i>“Leading with Ethics & Integrity” Conference</i> <i>Panel Discussion and Presentation: The CCC and QPS – “Working Together”</i>
21 Jun 2022	Senior Sergeant – Operations Support and Senior Constable – Operations Support	Queensland Police Service – Domestic Violence and Vulnerable Persons Unit	<i>The roles and functions of the Witness Protection Unit and how we can assist investigators</i>



Crime and Corruption Commission

QUEENSLAND

Contact details

✉ Crime and Corruption Commission
GPO Box 3123, Brisbane QLD 4001
Level 2, North Tower Green Square
515 St Pauls Terrace,
Fortitude Valley QLD 4006

☎ 07 3360 6060 or
Toll-free 1800 061 611
(in Queensland outside Brisbane)

📠 07 3360 6333

More information

🌐 www.ccc.qld.gov.au

@ mailbox@ccc.qld.gov.au

🐦 @CCC_QLD

f [CrimeandCorruptionCommission](#)

🗉 CCC email updates
www.ccc.qld.gov.au/subscribe