



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 July to 30 September 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 3 November 2022.

The report covers the period 1 July to 30 September 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.

Contents

About this report.....	2
A message on behalf of the Commission.....	4
Year-to-date highlights	6
CCC Strategic Plan 2022–26	7
Objective: Reduce the incidence of major crime and corruption in Queensland.....	7
Objective: Build our organisational capability.....	7
2022–23 Areas of focus.....	7
Agency overview	8
Areas of focus.....	9
Illicit markets of high value or high public impact	10
Crimes involving risk to, or actual loss of life or serious injury to a person	12
Crimes against children and vulnerable people.....	13
Corruption involving improper influence, abuse of authority and exploitation of public sector resources	14
Critical organisational capabilities including digital, analytics, intelligence and workforce planning.....	17
Key statistics 2022–23	19
Appendix A Liaison meetings of the Chairperson	27
Appendix B Media.....	28
Appendix C External presentations.....	29



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 July to 30 September 2022.

During the reporting period we commenced implementation of the recommendations arising from the Commission of Inquiry's report which was handed down by Commissioners Fitzgerald and Wilson on 9 August 2022.

In line with recommendations 31 and 32 of the report, the CCC provided its first progress report on our implementation of the COI recommendations to the Minister and the Parliamentary Commissioner, in addition to the PCCC, on 9 September 2022. A second progress report was provided on 7 October 2022.

The CCC is committed to implementing all 32 recommendations, with their implementation forming part of a significant strategic renewal agenda. From August 2022, the CCC has been operating under a new organisational structure to support us during this period of significant change. We have also been undertaking recruitment processes for many of the positions required to enable the renewal agenda.

As part of our renewal program of work, a review of the key functions of the CCC's Integrity Services is underway. In late July 2022, the CCC engaged GSA Management Consulting to commence a review of corruption lodgement and assessment processes, examining the way in which complaints are processed, triaged and assessed. The review is expected to be completed by the end of February 2023.

Our involvement in ongoing external inquiries has continued. The CCC provided a submission to the Commission of Inquiry into DNA Testing conducted by Queensland Health Forensic and Scientific Services and a CCC officer gave evidence about the CCC's role in dealing with and overseeing complaints against police involving domestic and family violence at the Commission of Inquiry into Queensland Police Service responses to domestic and family violence. Our Chief Executive Officer also continues to be a member of the Integrity Reform Stakeholder Group which was formed subsequent to Professor Coaldrake AO's report of his review of integrity and accountability in Queensland being delivered.

At the last meeting I indicated the CCC's intention to lodge an application to seek leave to appeal the Queensland Court of Appeal decision in the matter concerning the former Public Trustee, Mr Peter Carne. I advise this occurred on 2 September 2022.

In addition to our involvement with these matters, we continue to deliver our operational work with some of our highlights provided below.

The CCC held hearings to advance a number of complex major crime investigations, including homicides, child exploitation and crimes against children to assist the Queensland Police Service to progress investigations.

We have also undertaken significant engagement with various public sector agencies during the reporting period. At the request of the Acting Director-General of the Department of Resources, our prevention team conducted eight presentations and workshops on the topic of recognising and declaring a conflict of interest to over 160 staff from the department's Business and Corporate Partnership Division.

On 31 August 2022 and 1 September 2022, the CCC facilitated a two-day workshop, based on *Corruption in Focus* training, in Townsville. Topics discussed included assessing and referring allegations of corrupt conduct, best practice in investigating corrupt conduct allegations, and accessing and using open-source intelligence. The workshop was well attended with 28 participants from 14 different agencies, including eight local governments. The feedback received on the *Corruption in Focus* workshops to date has been very positive, and we intend to run further workshops in the future.

The CCC also continues to undertake its review of the operation and effectiveness of the *Child Protection (Offender Reporting and Offender Prohibition Order) Act 2004* (Qld). The Act 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. On 13 October 2022, we published a discussion paper on our website inviting submissions from the public on the Act's application, operation and effectiveness. At the conclusion of the review, the CCC will deliver a report for tabling in the Legislative Assembly.

Finally, I advise the CCC's Annual Report 2021–22 was tabled in State Parliament on 26 September 2022.

Matters arising from the public meeting of 19 August 2022

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

Mr Bruce Barbour

Chairperson

Year-to-date highlights



10 Crime investigations finalised



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



3 recovery orders over assets totalling **\$0.656 M** forfeited to the state



962 complaints of suspected corruption received
1,012 complaints of suspected corruption assessed



49 law enforcement intelligence disclosures



11 corruption investigations finalised



50 days of hearings relating to crime investigations



1 day of hearings relating to corruption investigations



11¹ 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 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, 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, 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 July to 30 September 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 involving members of an outlaw motor cycle group based 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, the CCC finalised four illicit market referred investigations advanced by the examination of witnesses at hearings. These investigations related to:

- a criminal network suspected to have been engaged in the trafficking of dangerous drugs, the unlawful possession of firearms and ammunition, the theft and subsequent arson of a motor vehicle, and the attempted murder of a criminal associate
- the arson of a business by suspected organised crime group
- a large-scale criminal network based in Queensland alleged to be engaged in the trafficking of dangerous drugs and firearms, and associated money laundering, and
- a drug-trafficking syndicate based in Mackay alleged to be engaged in the supply and distribution of methylamphetamine between southeast Queensland and the Mackay region.

Intelligence operations

During the reporting period, the CCC completed one intelligence operation. The operation focused on understanding and assessing the facilitation of drug trafficking and supply through the sale of encrypted mobile devices and ongoing technical support related to those devices.

The operation resulted in the production and dissemination of 55 intelligence products to our law enforcement partners about the types of devices (and applications) being supplied and the operational model utilised by the network in Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria. The operation identified the use of cryptocurrency to conceal the identities of customers and network members as well as supply methodologies designed to maintain anonymity. Further disruption opportunities were identified as a result of the operation.

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

- an operation focused on understanding the extent and involvement of a business in the facilitation of organised crime activities, and
- an operation aimed at investigating business models used in money laundering by organised crime groups.

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 July and 30 September 2022, the CCC made 49 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	2022–23 YTD
CCC Investigations	13
Intelligence Operations	16
Referred Investigations	6
Strategic & Other ²	14
Proceeds Matter	0
Total	49

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 *Child Protection (Offender Reporting and Offender Prohibition Order) Act 2004* (Qld) (the 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. This review is required by section 74C of the Act.

The CCC is reviewing the operation and the effectiveness of the Act. Specifically, we are aiming to determine:

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

In the reporting period the review team commenced initial consultations with key stakeholders, and commenced the process for obtaining official data from the QPS and Queensland Courts, and a literature review. A consultation paper was published in October 2022.

At the conclusion of the review, the CCC will deliver a report to the Speaker for tabling in the Legislative Assembly.

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 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 the Stages 2 and 3 of the project to ensure mutual benefits are realised.

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	2022–23 YTD	
	Number	Value
Restraining orders obtained	1	\$0.308 M
Forfeitures of property to the state	3	\$0.656 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, 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 completed four referred investigations which were advanced by the examination of witnesses at hearing. These involved:

- the shooting of a 29-year-old male at Pimpama on 21 January 2022
- the alleged murder of a 35-year-old man at Brisbane on 17 January 2022 and the alleged murder of a 36-year-old man on 7 November 2021
- the strangulation murder of a 36-year-old prisoner at a Queensland Correctional Centre on 6 May 2020, and
- the homicide of a 32-year-old man on 26 January 2009 at Burleigh Heads.

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

- the homicide of a male on 5 January 2021 at Toowoomba
- the suspected murder of a 25-year-old male near Toowoomba on 15 March 2022
- the homicide of a 26-year-old female on 27 May 2022 at Dicky Beach
- the murder of a male at Pimpama on 12 October 2020, and
- the shooting of a 34-year-old male at Spring Hill on 15 November 2021.

Cold Cases

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

- the homicide of a 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 completed a hearing 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 completed one QPS referred investigation into the homicide of a 16 year-old-male on 20 January 2022 in Buddina, which was advanced by the examination of witnesses at a hearing.

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

- the grievous bodily harm sustained by a four-month-old boy on 5 May 2022
- the suspected unlawful homicide of a six-year-old boy as a result of a vehicle crash on the Carnarvon Highway on 6 January 2022
- the suspected homicide of a 12-year-old female, and
- the grievous bodily harm and torture of a six-week-old male child between 14 May 2022 and 22 June 2022.

Area of focus:

Corruption involving improper influence, abuse of authority and exploitation of public sector resources³

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 UPA (unit of public administration) employee makes a decision, exercises a discretion or undertakes an activity.

In the reporting period, the CCC received 29 complaints relating to improper influence. This accounts for approximately three per cent of all complaints received. Complaints relating to improper influence account for approximately 21 per cent of the CCC's current investigations.

Two new investigations were commenced during the reporting period and one investigation was finalised.

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 closed on 29 July 2022. The CCC received 52 submissions from a broad range of individuals and organisations and these are currently under review.

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

Description	2022–23 YTD
Investigations commenced	2
Investigations finalised	1
People charged	0
Criminal charges laid	0
Reviews commenced	0
Reviews finalised	0
Referred to a UPA as a disciplinary matter	0
Referred to a UPA to investigate subject to monitoring by the CCC	8
Prevention recommendations	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 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 sector employees and elected officials.

³ 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.

In the reporting period, the CCC received 113 complaints relating to abuse of authority. This currently accounts for approximately 12 per cent of all complaints received. Complaints relating to the abuse of authority account for approximately 79 per cent of the CCC's current investigations.

Five new investigations were commenced during the reporting period and six investigations were finalised. As a result of these six investigations finalised, four disciplinary recommendations were made involving two officers from the QPS. Seven prevention recommendations were made in relation to pre-employment communications with applicants during recruitment processes and policies and procedures in relation to gifts and benefits.

During the reporting period, the CCC commenced 24 reviews and finalised 21 reviews of matters dealt with by UPAs subject to our monitoring function. The CCC was satisfied with the way 19 of the 21 investigations were undertaken.

The CCC was dissatisfied with the way two investigations reviewed during the period were dealt with. Both investigations were internally conducted by the relevant agencies. Key concerns with the investigation reports were inconsistent/missing evidence, poor analysis and failures to identify issues with immediate and more senior managers. The CCC requested additional information to finalise its review and recommended that final reports be considered by senior officers before submitting them to the CCC. In future, the CCC will consider this information as part of any decision to refer matters to those agencies.

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

Description	2022–23 YTD
Investigations commenced	5
Investigations finalised	6
People charged	0
Criminal charges laid	0
Reviews commenced	24
Reviews finalised	21
Referred to a UPA as a disciplinary matter	2 ¹
Referred to a UPA to investigate subject to monitoring by the CCC	25
Prevention recommendations	8

Note:

1. Includes two persons referred on four 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 65 complaints relating to the exploitation of public resources. This currently accounts for approximately seven per cent of all complaints received. Complaints relating to the exploitation of public sector resources account for approximately 26 per cent of the CCC's current investigations.

Two new investigations were commenced during the reporting period.

During the reporting period, the CCC commenced 10 reviews and finalised nine reviews of matters dealt with by UPAs subject to our monitoring function. The CCC was satisfied with the way eight of the nine investigations reviewed were dealt with. Deficiencies were identified in relation to the investigation of one matter where the agency engaged an external investigator. The investigator interviewed only two witnesses. The allegations concerned the location of the subject officer during working hours, and the witnesses had no visibility of the subject officer. Further action was requested by the CCC to establish more conclusive findings.

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

Description	2022–23 YTD
Investigations commenced	2
Investigations finalised	0
People charged	0
Criminal charges laid	0
Reviews commenced	10
Reviews finalised	9
Referred to a UPA as a disciplinary matter	0
Referred to a UPA to investigate subject to monitoring by the CCC	7
Prevention recommendations	0

Area of focus:

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

CCC renewal program

CCC response to Commission of Inquiry

On 9 August 2022, in accordance with the Commissions of Inquiry Order (No.1) 2022, the Honourable Gerald Edward (Tony) Fitzgerald AC QC and the Honourable Alan Wilson QC provided their report on the Commission of Inquiry relating to the Crime and Corruption Commission (COI) to the Queensland Premier and the Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence. The report included 32 recommendations.

The COI recommendations provide a five-year blueprint for the reform of the CCC. The CCC is committed to implementing all recommendations and has commenced a significant and strategic renewal agenda. The CCC will publish a quarterly public report on the implementation of COI recommendations. The first public report will be published on 11 November 2022.

Independent review of corruption complaint lodgement and assessment processes

Recommendation 4 of the PCCC's report on its Inquiry into the Crime and Corruption Commission's investigation of former councillors of Logan City Council and related matters proposed the CCC engage in reform of culture, including seeking external advice, to assist in creating a best practice organisational culture that aligns with the purpose, functions and goals of the *Crime and Corruption Act 2001* and to enhance public confidence in the CCC.

The CCC supported the recommendation and prioritised an external review of current practices in relation to the assessment of corrupt conduct complaints. The CCC engaged external consultants, GSA Management Consulting (GSA) to assist in conducting the review.

On 31 August 2022, GSA delivered the phase one report, which identified eight opportunities to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the CCC's corruption assessment and review functions.

GSA has recently commenced phase two, which will redesign the corruption complaints intake and assessment process. The first stage is the detailed design component followed by expected implementation by end of February 2023.

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. Consultations continue to identify updated business requirements.

CCC Futures 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 will review the Workforce Strategy in light of these recommendations to ensure we can successfully deliver the COI and renewal reforms.

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.

Activities progressed or delivered by the Digital Program during this reporting period include:

- continued development of the Applications Roadmap, which will enable a proactive, structured and managed approach for application lifecycle management and is a foundational component of the CCC Digital Operating Model.
- continued upgrade of the eLook system, which will improve the effectiveness and consistency of financial investigations and improve the quality of reporting.
- delivery of the system to acquire, analyse and retain digital data as electronic evidence for forensic investigators (Nuix).
- further investment in the digital Governance Risk and Compliance framework to ensure future application development continues to provide value for money.

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.

Work continued to enable the ingestion of COMPASS data into the Analytics Data Warehouse and develop a dynamic establishment management dashboard for the Corruption Division. Refinements of the Finance dashboard were successfully completed.

Key statistics 2022–23

Key statistics for the 2022–23 financial year
are detailed in the following pages.⁴

⁴ All financial year 2022–23 data is for the period 1 July 2022 to 30 September 2022.

CCC crime and corruption investigations

Table 6: Summary – Crime investigations¹

Description	Number
Total number of investigations commenced	6
Total number of investigations finalised	10
People charged ²	3
Charges laid	6
Law enforcement intelligence disclosures	49

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	9
Total number of Investigations finalised ²	11
Percentage of investigations completed within 12 months ³	82%
People charged	0
Charges laid	0
Recommendations for disciplinary action	4
no. of people	2
Prevention recommendations	10

Notes:

1. An investigation may be counted across multiple areas of focus.
2. Includes four finalised investigations that are outside the areas of focus.
3. Of the 11 corruption investigations finalised in Quarter 1, two were not finalised within 12 months. These two matters were novel and complex investigations in relation to influencing practices. Obtaining external and other legal advice extended the timeframe for finalising these investigations.

Table 8: CCC corruption investigations – QPS

Description	Number
Number of investigations commenced	4
Number of investigations finalised	3
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	5
Number of investigations finalised	8
People charged	0
Charges laid	0
Recommendations for disciplinary action	0
no. of people	0
Prevention recommendations	6

Table 10: Duration of current CCC corruption investigations

Duration of investigation	Number	% of total matters
< 6 months	8	42%
6-12 months	9	47%
> 12 months	2	11%
Total	19	100%

Complaints

Table 11: Complaints received and assessed

Description	Number/ Percentage
Total complaints received ¹	962
% increase or decrease when compared to 2021–22	▼ 3%
Percentage of complaints assessed within 30 days (target: 85%)	93%
Total allegations received	2,047
% increase or decrease when compared to 2021–22	▼ 17%
% allegations relating to the QPS	59%
% allegations relating to other units of public administration (excluding QPS)	41%
Total complaints assessed	1,012

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	539
% increase or decrease when compared to 2021–22	▲ 9%
Allegations received	1,204
% increase or decrease when compared to 2021–22	▼ 13%

Note:

1. Complaints by Indigenous people comprised 5% of the total complaints made against QPS officers (sworn officers and civilian staff), which is comparable when compared to 2021–22.

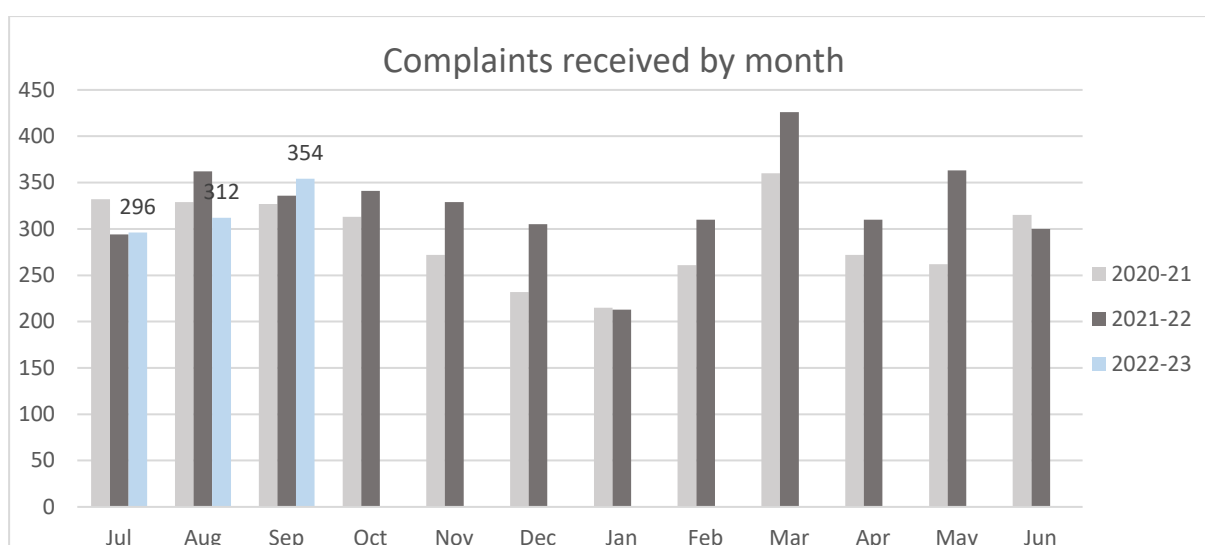
Table 13: Complaints received – other units of public administration (excluding QPS)

Description	Number/ Percentage
Complaints received for public sector ¹ (including government owned corporations and Members of Parliament)	387
% increase or decrease when compared to 2021–22	▼ 6%
Allegations received for public sector (including government owned corporations and Members of Parliament)	774
% increase or decrease when compared to 2021–22	▼ 9%
Complaints received for local government sector ¹	42
% increase or decrease when compared to 2021–22	▼ 61%
Allegations received for local government sector	69
% increase or decrease when compared to 2021–22	▼ 71%

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	9
Referred to the appropriate agency, subject to the CCC's monitoring role	74
Referred to the appropriate agency, with no further advice required by the CCC	804
Requiring no further action	125
Total complaints assessed	1,012

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 2021–22	0%
Final reviews	61
QPS reviews	27
Public sector reviews (including local Government)	34
Interim reviews	216
QPS reviews	62
Public sector reviews (including local Government)	154
Reviewable decisions ²	12

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 and police shootings.

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

Description	Number
Police-related deaths	3
Notifications of significant events QPS	17

Proceeds of Crime

Table 17: Proceeds of crime outcomes

Description	Number	Value
Restraining orders obtained	1	\$0.308 M
Forfeitures of property to the state	3	\$0.656 M
Settlement negotiations ¹	7	\$2.189 M

Note:

1. 'Settlement negotiations' means matters currently under settlement negotiation.

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

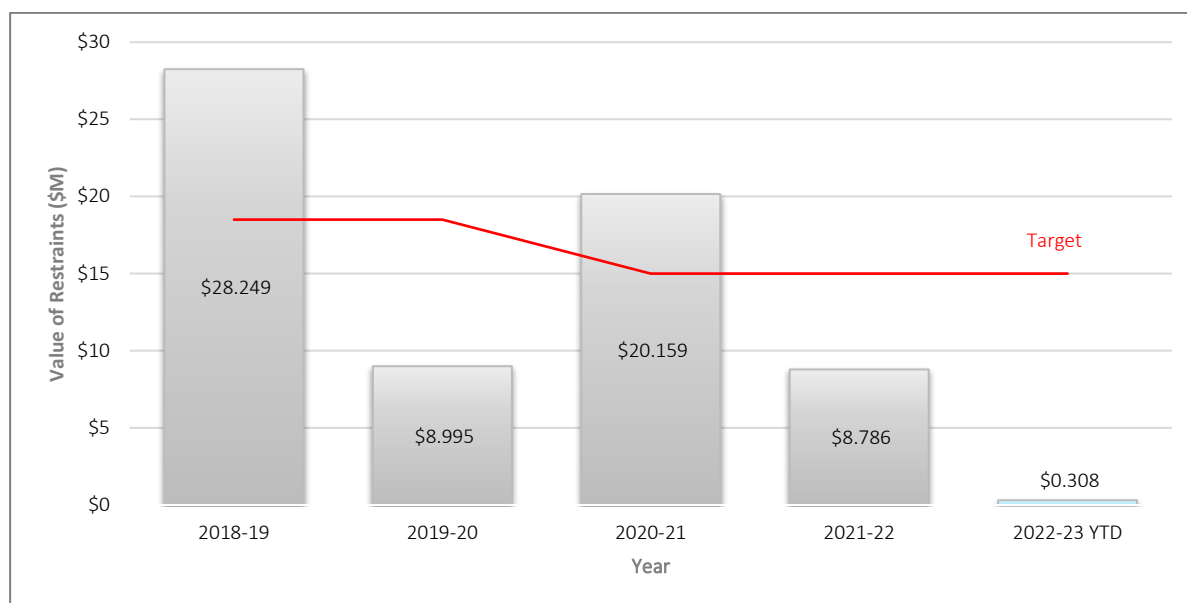


Figure 3: Value of criminal proceeds forfeited: 2018–19 to 2022–23

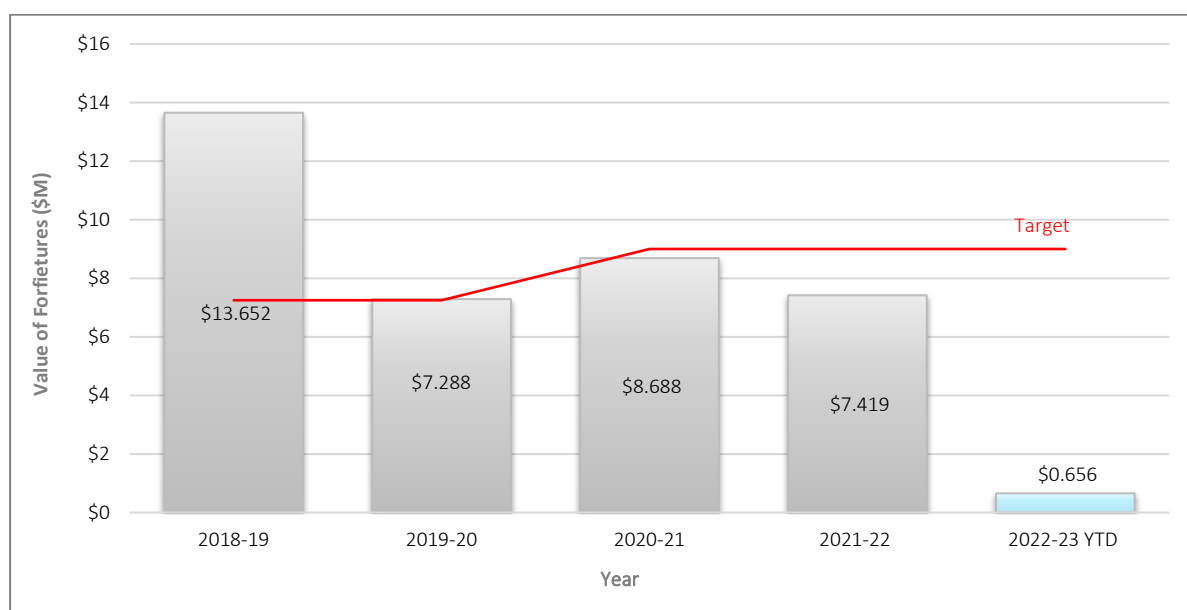


Table 18: Matters in progress

Description	Number	Value
Civil confiscation matters involving restrained property	39	\$43.862 M
Matters pending restraint	31	\$17.455 M

Table 19: Total restraints and forfeitures (since 2002)

Description	Value
Restraints	\$312.330 M
Forfeitures	\$138.936 M

Hearings

Table 20: CCC hearings overview

Description	Crime investigation hearings	Crime intelligence hearings	Corruption investigation hearings
Hearing days	44	6	1
Witnesses attending	40	4	1
Attendance notices served	47	3	1

Legal services

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

Description	Number
Review applications filed	1
Police disciplinary applications before QCAT (reviews and corrupt conduct proceedings)	14
Police disciplinary matters finalised	1
Ongoing corrupt conduct proceedings	3
Ongoing disciplinary review matters ¹	10
Appeals before the Appellate Tribunal	6

Note:

1. In the last reporting period the 'Ongoing disciplinary review matters' contained an over-report of one matter which was finalised.

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)	0
Court of Appeal Matters	1
High Court Matters	1
Other Court Matters ¹	2

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 in 2022-23 (during reporting period)	10	0	3
Matters carried forward from 2021-22	15	0	21
Matters heard (during reporting period)	4 ¹	0	6
Matters progressing to hearing	8 ¹	0	5
Matters pending (e.g. awaiting papers or hearing outcomes)	6	0	8
Matters withdrawn or lapsed, or not within jurisdiction	7	0	2

Note:

1. One matter was heard and held over to consider legal advice received by the applicant. A second hearing is to be scheduled.

Workforce composition

Table 24: Full-time equivalents (FTE)

Count of actual FTE	Employment type			
	Permanent	Temporary	Casual	Total
Crime	55.50	2.00	0.52	58.02
Corruption	75.40	3.60	0.41	79.41
Operations Support	70.55	-	1.91	72.46
Strategy and Renewal	15.30	0.80	-	16.10
Office of the Commission	6.00	-	-	6.00
Corporate Services	20.24	1.00	-	21.24
Information Services	22.00	2.30	-	24.30
Legal, Risk and Compliance	14.70	2.00	-	16.70
Total sum of staff FTE ^{1,2}	279.69	11.70	2.84	294.23

Notes:

1. Reported data is Paid FTE data derived from the payroll period ending 21 October 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 (e.g. QPS).

Appendix A Liaison meetings of the Chairperson

- On 12 July 2022, Mr Bruce Barbour had a Microsoft Teams discussion with Mr Brendan Worrall (Auditor-General) to discuss matters of mutual interest.
- On 13 July 2022, Mr Bruce Barbour had a phone discussion with Mr Anthony Reilly (Queensland Ombudsman) to discuss matters of mutual interest.
- On 18 July 2022, Mr Bruce Barbour and Ms Jen O’Farrell (Chief Executive Officer) met with Ms Brigita Cunningham (Executive Director, Commission of Inquiry) and Ms Ruth Butler (Projects and Policy Manager, Commission of Inquiry) to discuss matters concerning the Commission of Inquiry relating to the Crime and Corruption Commission.
- On 19 July 2022, Mr Bruce Barbour met with Queensland Police Commissioner Katarina Carroll to discuss matters of mutual interest.
- On 20 July 2022, Mr Bruce Barbour and Ms Jen O’Farrell (Chief Executive Officer) met with The Hon. Shannon Fentiman, MP (Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence) to receive an Estimates briefing.
- On 21 July 2022, Mr Bruce Barbour attended the Controlled Operations Committee meeting as a member of the Committee.
- On 3 August 2022, Mr Bruce Barbour attended the Legal Affairs and Safety Committee’s 2022 Parliamentary Estimates Committee Hearing as a witness.
- On 4 August 2022, Mr Bruce Barbour attended an out of session Controlled Operations Committee meeting as a member of the Committee.
- On 5 August 2022, Mr Bruce Barbour attended an out of session Controlled Operations Committee meeting as a member of the Committee.
- On 15 August 2022, Mr Bruce Barbour and Ms Jennifer Crowther (Director Legal) met with Ron Ashton QC to discuss matters of mutual interest.
- On 29 August 2022, Mr Bruce Barbour, Ms Jen O’Farrell (Chief Executive Officer) and Ms Jennifer Crowther (Director Legal) met with Ron Ashton QC, to discuss matters of mutual interest.
- On 30 August 2022, Mr Bruce Barbour chaired the Crime Reference Committee meeting.
- On 13 September 2022, Mr Bruce Barbour had a phone discussion with Mr Anthony Reilly (Queensland Ombudsman) to discuss matters of mutual interest.
- On 15 September 2022, Mr Bruce Barbour, Ms Sharon Loder (Senior Executive Officer (Crime)) and Ms Cecelia Christensen (Senior Executive Officer (Corruption)) met with Mr Carl Heaton KC (Director of Public Prosecutions) to discuss matters of mutual interest.
- On 27 September 2022, Mr Bruce Barbour chaired the Crime Reference Committee meeting.
- On 29 September 2022, Mr Bruce Barbour attended the National Police Remembrance Day Memorial.
- On 30 September 2022, Mr Bruce Barbour, Ms Jen O’Farrell (Chief Executive Officer) and Ms Cecelia Christensen (Senior Executive Officer (Corruption)) met with Cr Mark Jamieson (President, LGAQ) and Ms Alison Smith (Chief Executive Officer, LGAQ) to discuss matters of mutual interest.

Appendix B Media

Media releases	
4 July 2022	CCC report on Investigation Workshop tabled in State Parliament The CCC tabled its report on an investigation into allegations of disclosure of confidential information at the office of the Integrity Commissioner, known as <i>Investigation Workshop</i> , in State Parliament.
9 August 2022	CCC Chairperson Statement on COI The CCC Chairperson issued a statement following the Commission of Inquiry (COI) relating to the CCC releasing its report.
26 September 2022	CCC Annual Report 2021-22 tabled in Parliament The CCC's Annual Report 2021-22 was tabled in State Parliament by the Attorney-General.
Media interviews	
1 July to 30 September 2022	There were no media interviews conducted during the reporting period.
Media conferences	
1 July to 30 September 2022	There were no media conferences conducted during the reporting period.
CCC social media	
30 September 2022	As at 30 September 2022, the CCC had 1,558 Twitter followers, 2,117 Facebook followers and 86 YouTube subscribers.

Appendix C External presentations

Date	Presenter and title	Audience	Topic
July 2022			
7 July 2022	Morgan Bettridge, Principal Data Analyst	Joint Assessment and Moderation Committee, Ethical Standards Command, QPS	<i>CCC High Risk Police Dashboard, explaining how this tool is used to enhance integrity services review of complaints against police officers</i>
11 July 2022	David Honeyman, Principal Adviser, Prevention	Department of Resources, Business and Corporate Partnership – Senior Managers	<i>Recognising and declaring a Conflict of Interest</i>
12 July 2022	Sergeant – Operations Support Senior Constable – 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>
13 July 2022	David Honeyman, Principal Adviser, Prevention	Department of Resources, Business and Corporate Partnership – Senior Managers	<i>Recognising and declaring a Conflict of Interest</i>
14 July 2022	Ms Fiona Rowbotham, Principal Lawyer, Crime Hearings and Legal	Queensland Police Service, Detective Training Course at Police Academy at Oxley	<i>Crime and Intelligence Hearings, another investigative tool</i>
19 July 2022	Ms Fiona Rowbotham, Principal Lawyer, Crime Hearings and Legal	Queensland Police Service, Financial Crimes Investigation Course, Roma Street Police Headquarters	<i>Crime and Intelligence Hearings, another investigative tool</i>
19 July 2022	David Honeyman, Principal Adviser, Prevention	Department of Resources, Business and Corporate Partnership – Senior Managers	<i>Recognising and declaring a Conflict of Interest</i>
August 2022			
3 August 2022	Dr Trish Collingwood, Principal Research Officer	National Proceeds of Crime Network	<i>Exploring the deterrent effects of proceeds of crime actions</i>
16 August 2022	David Honeyman, Principal Adviser, Prevention	Department of Resources, Business and Corporate Partnership – Staff	<i>Recognising and declaring a Conflict of Interest</i>
17 August 2022	David Honeyman, Principal Adviser, Prevention Marie Zitny, Director, Review Lyndon Kappu, Manager, Assessment Unit	Redland City Council and Ipswich City Council: - Staff from Workplace Relations Performance and Capability	<i>Corruption prevention awareness</i>
19 August 2022	David Honeyman, Principal Adviser, Prevention	Department of Resources, Business and Corporate Partnership – Staff (2 sessions delivered)	<i>Recognising and declaring a Conflict of Interest</i>
30 August 2022	David Honeyman, Principal Adviser, Prevention	Department of Resources, Business and Corporate Partnership – Staff	<i>Recognising and declaring a Conflict of Interest</i>
31 August 2022	Mr Lyndon Kappu, Manager, Assessment Unit	Corruption in Focus workshop, in Townsville:	<i>Notification and Assessment of corrupt conduct</i>
31 August 2022	Mr Darren Brookes, Director, Assessment Unit	Bundaberg Regional Council; Mount Isa City Council; Noosa Shire Council; Fraser Coast Regional Council; Cairns Regional Council; Townsville City Council; Richmond Shire Council; Burdekin	<i>CCC referrals</i>
31 August 2022	Mr Andrew Gillies, Detective Inspector – Corruption Operations		<i>Investigating corrupt conduct</i>

Date	Presenter and title	Audience	Topic
		Shire Council; Gladstone Ports Corporation; Cairns and Hinterland Hospital and Health Service; Townsville Hospital and Health Service; Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water; Department of Resources; and Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	
September 2022			
1 September 2022	Ms Beulah Davies, Intelligence Analyst	Corruption in Focus workshop, in Townsville:	<i>Open source intelligence gathering</i>
	Ms Marie Zitny, Director, Review	Bundaberg Regional Council; Mount Isa City Council; Noosa Shire Council; Fraser Coast Regional Council; Cairns Regional Council; Townsville City Council; Richmond Shire Council; Burdekin Shire Council; Gladstone Ports Corporation; Cairns and Hinterland Hospital and Health Service; Townsville Hospital and Health Service; Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water; Department of Resources; and Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	<i>Finalising an investigation and Reporting to the CCC</i>
1 September 2022	David Honeyman, Principal Adviser, Prevention	Department of Resources, Business and Corporate Partnership – Staff (2 sessions delivered)	<i>Recognising and declaring a Conflict of Interest</i>
5 September 2022	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>
	Senior Constable – Operations Support		
6 September 2022	Archit Menon, Manager Analytics (via Teams presentation that was not recorded)	Crime Research Evaluation Network (comprised of representatives from multiple State government departments)	<i>The CCC's Data Warehouse Journey</i>
8 September 2022	Detective Acting Senior Sergeant Wendy Scorey, Corruption Investigations	Queensland Police Service – Detective Training Phase 3	<i>The CCC and corruption investigations</i>
8 September 2022	Mr Cameron Rentz, Executive Director, Crime Hearings and Legal	Queensland Police Service, Detective Training Course at Police Academy at Oxley	<i>Crime and Intelligence Hearings, another investigative tool</i>
8 September 2022	Ms Kaitlin La, Principal Financial Investigator, Proceeds of Crime	Queensland Police Service – Detective Training Phase 3	<i>Recovering the Proceeds of Crime</i>
15 September 2022	Ms Jen O'Farrell, Chief Executive Officer	Corruption Prevention Network Queensland members	<i>Recent changes at the CCC and general overview of the CCC</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