



Crime and Corruption Commission
QUEENSLAND

Public Report to the Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Committee

Activities of the
Crime and Corruption Commission

for the period

13 September 2014 to 31 March 2015

Purpose of the 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 18 May 2015. The report covers the period from 13 September 2014 to 31 March 2015.

About this report

Some investigations undertaken by the CCC cannot be reported on publicly until they are finalised. There would be a significant risk of compromising a current investigation, causing reputational damage to those persons who are under investigation or a risk of breaching legislation. Discussing the progress of an investigation also carries with it a risk that persons who are assisting by confidentially providing information to the CCC could be identified.

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 Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Committee. 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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Chairman's report

I am pleased to report on the Crime and Corruption Commission's (CCC) activities for the period of 13 September to 31 March 2015 to the Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Committee (PCCC).

This report outlines the key activities undertaken by the CCC across the breadth of the organisation.

Acting Chairman's activity during this period

The following liaison meetings were undertaken in my capacity as Acting Chairperson during the reporting period:

Liaison meetings

- On 7 October and 15 December 2014 I provided a briefing to Cabinet regarding OMCGs.
- On 9 October 2014 I met with the Attorney-General to discuss the Commissioner appointments.
- On 17 October 2014 I, with CCC officers met with Ms Hetty Johnston AM from Bravehearts and Prof. Freda Briggs.
- On 3 December 2014 I met with Mr David Fraser, Chief of Staff, Office of the Attorney-General and Minister for Justice regarding an administrative matter.
- On several occasions I met with Deputy Commissioner Pointing to discuss an operational matter.
- On 4 December 2014 I met with the State Coroner Mr Terry Ryan regarding a potential research project.
- On 9 December 2014 I met with Mr David Ford, Office of Fair Trading, to discuss an operational matter.
- On 15 December 2014 and 18 February 2015 I attended a Violent Confrontations Review Steering Committee meeting.
- On 17 December 2014 I met with Mr Tony Moynihan DPP to discuss Special Investigations.
- On 17 December 2014 I met with members of ASIC to discuss Special Investigations.
- On 23 December 2014 and 5 February 2015 I, together with the CCC Media Adviser, met with journalists from ABC.
- On 19 January 2015 I met with Commander Sharon McTavish, AFP.
- On 29 January 2015 I met with Commissioner Stewart QPS and Mr John Sosso, Director-General regarding Police Service Reviews.
- On 20 March 2015, I met with a representative from the Australian Crime Commission.
- On 30 March 2015, I met with Andrew Chesterman and Geoff Robson in relation to the Terms of Reference for the Government's Review of Statutory Appointments.

During the reporting period I also attended various other meetings to discuss operational and complaint matters.

Update on reviews and inquiries

Action taken since the PCMC inquiry into the release and destruction of Fitzgerald Inquiry documents includes:

- The last transfer of CCC operational files to QSA on 18 November 2014. [During the course of this project four transfers took place and a total of 1293 boxes were transferred to Queensland State Archives].
- A staff roll out of compulsory e-learning training addressing the training needs for Information Security, Code of Conduct and other policies.
- Managing Meeting and Correspondence Management procedure has been approved and recordkeeping awareness has been implemented as part of the CCC e-learning.

Corporate activities and issues report

- The CCC's consultation draft 2014-18 Strategic Plan (Year 2) was forwarded to the PCCC and the Department of Justice and Attorney-General (DJAG) on 26 March 2015 and to the Performance Unit, Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC) on 27 March 2015. Central agency feedback from the DPC was received on 8 April 2015 with no issues raised. The final approved strategic plan will be published on the CCC website by 1 July 2015.

Initial consideration has been given to a fuller review of the agency's strategic direction, that fuller review to be reflected in the CCC's strategic plan due for publication in 2016.

- The CMC Annual Report 2013-14 was tabled in State Parliament on 30 September 2014.

Matters arising out of previous public meeting on 13 October 2014

I have provided a formal response to these matters to the Committee.

Dr Ken Levy RFD
Acting Chairman

Crime

The CCC is a specialist law enforcement agency targeting crime of the highest threat to our community. Our goal is to make Queensland as hostile an environment as possible to major crime and to reduce its impact on Queenslanders. It contributes to the overall law enforcement effort in Queensland through its mix of unique powers and specialist resources in investigations, proceeds of crime recovery, strategic intelligence and research. The CCC operates in a framework of strict legal compliance, and a high level of accountability attaches to the use of our special powers.

Activities and issues report

- 18 new major crime investigations commenced during the reporting period; these included 11 organised crime investigations, 2 weapons investigations and 2 investigations into allegations of suspected infanticide involving 3 infants. Most of these investigations are matters being undertaken with the QPS and involve the provision of coercive hearings support.
- The CCC's Organised Crime investigation team were engaged in six organised crime investigations of crime networks engaged in drug trafficking and other illegal activity in Queensland. Arising out of these investigations 51 people have been charged with 390 offences and an estimated \$2.179 million worth of illicit drugs and precursors have been seized during the reporting period.
- The CCC's Crime hearings teams held a total of 166 days of hearings involving 167 witnesses in support of 37 CCC or QPS investigations of organised and serious crime, or in support of our intelligence function. These matters have included hearings to progress 12 homicide investigations.
- 56 persons were called to criminal organisation related hearings, including intelligence hearings, held over 56 days generating 80 intelligence reports which continue to build on our understanding of criminal organisations in Queensland.
- The CCC's Criminal Paedophilia team charged five alleged offenders with 65 child exploitation offences.
- Crime Intelligence completed a project assessing the new and emerging psychoactive substances (NPS) market in Queensland and a classified report was disseminated to partner law enforcement agencies in October 2014. In January 2015, an unclassified version of the report was publicly released.
- The CCC produced an annual Drug commodities guide (2014) and disseminated it to law enforcement agencies in November 2014.

The CCC's Crime Function

The CCC's crime and prevention function is undertaken by the following:

- Organised Crime investigation team
- Criminal Paedophilia team
- Hearings unit
- Dedicated intelligence and research officers.

The CCC's major crime function received specific funding over the 2013-14 and 2014-15 financial years to deliver an increased focus on criminal organisations and particularly outlaw motorcycle gangs (OCMGs).

Since the CCC's Illicit Drugs Markets in Queensland report <http://www.ccc.qld.gov.au/research-and-publications/publications/crime/illicit-drug-markets-in-queensland.pdf/download> the CCC has prioritised operational resources towards high threat organised crime networks active in the manufacturing and trafficking of crystal methamphetamine (ICE).

An update on the performance of each of these teams or areas of focus follows.

Update: Focus on Criminal Organisations

Since October 2013, extensive outlaw motor cycle gang (OMCG) related intelligence hearings have been focusing on the membership and activities of Queensland based OMCGs. In addition, the CCC hearings team has conducted OMCG related major crime hearings where it was assessed that the investigations in question were likely to yield valuable evidence concerning OMCG offending in Queensland.

Since the commencement of this initiative, a hearings program has been undertaken exploring a range of OMCG related themes and issues identified by the CCC and QPS Task Force Maxima. During the reporting period, 34 witnesses were called to intelligence hearings held over 35 days, and 22 witnesses were called to OMCG related major crime hearings held over 21 days.

During the reporting period, the Proceeds of Crime team obtained 8 restraining orders valued at approximately \$1.774 million and one forfeiture order valued at approximately \$0.434 million in OMCG related matters.

The CCC continues to collect intelligence on issues associated with OMCGs in Queensland and produces intelligence reports which are disseminated to partner law enforcement agencies. During the reporting period 80 Intelligence information reports were produced.

Organised crime

In combating organised crime, the CCC focuses on investigations calculated to dismantle or disrupt the criminal identities and networks engaged in the illicit commodity markets of greatest harm to Queenslanders. In making these assessments, we rely upon our specialist strategic intelligence expertise. To maximise the law enforcement response, the CCC's operations are often conducted jointly with other State and Commonwealth law enforcement agencies.

Activities/outcomes

During the reporting period the Organised Crime team was engaged in six organised crime investigations of high-risk crime networks engaged in drug trafficking and other illegal activity. As at 31 March 2015, the operational phase of three of these investigations (Operations Juliet Wave, Biscay and Lithium) have closed and the other three remain in a covert/sensitive phase and no further information can be published at this time. During the reporting period, 51 persons have been charged with 390 offences in Queensland and New South Wales and \$2.179 million worth of illicit drugs and precursors have been seized.

Arrests undertaken during this reporting period have included:

- The arrest of two criminal lawyers for offences of structuring and obstruct the course of justice.
- Several arrests in relation to a cocaine trafficking syndicate active in South East Queensland.
- Ongoing arrests arising out of the closure of Operation Juliet Wave.

Case Study – Operation Juliet Wave

A two-year operation by the CCC, in partnership with the QPS, dismantled a major organised crime network consisting of former members and associates of the Centro Chapter of the Bandidos OMCG. The network was trafficking crystal methamphetamine or "ice" and other drugs between Sydney and Brisbane.

The CCC established the operation, codenamed Juliet Wave, to address the criminal sophistication and resilience demonstrated by the ex-Centro members and their associates, and because ice is assessed by CCC strategic intelligence as the drug causing greatest harm to the Queensland community.

The operation employed various investigative strategies, focusing on key targets identified through intelligence and financial analysis. Investigators found they were using both legitimate business and criminal intermediaries to avoid risk and mask their criminal activities. The close cooperation with other law enforcement agencies also contributed to

the successful outcome.

Results

The operation was closed in three phases. The closure of the covert stage occurred in October 2014 when 19 search warrants were executed at addresses in Brisbane, the Gold Coast, Logan and Cairns, involving 100 officers of the CCC and the QPS with assistance from the National Anti-Gang Squad, the Australian Federal Police, and Customs and Border Protection Service.

By the completion of Operation Juliet Wave, a total of 63 people had been charged with 455 offences. This includes 13 persons being charged with the serious offence of drug trafficking, which in Queensland has a maximum prison sentence of 25 years.

Those arrested included a 28-year-old man who was a former office-bearer of the Centro Chapter of the Bandidos. During the investigation he surrendered his colours and formally disassociated himself from the Bandidos OMCG. A close associate, a 34-year-old South Brisbane man, was also charged with drug trafficking. He is a part-owner of a Brisbane coffee shop where a BitCoin ATM was seized for forensic examination.

Drugs with an estimated value of \$2.9 million were also seized including crystal and liquid ice estimated at over \$2 million. The seizure of these drugs prevented them from entering communities and drugs proceeds being reinvested into further trafficking activities.

The CCC has also commenced proceeds of crime action in the Supreme Court against two targets of Operation Juliet Wave, successfully restraining assets and bank accounts to the value of \$1,141,560 as at 31 March 2015. The restraint of further assets is ongoing.

Focus on Methamphetamine

As demonstrated by Operation Juliet Wave, since its 2012 illicit market assessment the CCC has focused much of its organised crime investigative capability on high threat networks involved in manufacturing methamphetamine and in particular crystal methamphetamine (ICE) in Queensland and New South Wales, and trafficking crystal methamphetamine into, and within, Queensland.

The illicit methamphetamine market is the drug market that is causing the greatest harm to Queenslanders; it is also a market in which there is a strong organised crime presence. As part of the CCC's response to methamphetamine and as at the end of the reporting period, the CCC had \$22.922 million worth of cash and assets under restraint arising from individuals alleged to be engaged in offences of manufacturing or trafficking in methamphetamine in Queensland. Since 2002–03 the CCC has obtained proceeds of crime settlements in relation to a further \$24.226 million¹. Monies thus recovered have gone into consolidated revenue.

Outcomes from earlier CMC investigations

- Operation Storm (2011–12): During the reporting period, three Operation Storm targets pleaded guilty to trafficking in heroin and were sentenced. Josephine Walker and Jacqueline Beach received a 2.5 year term of imprisonment each and the primary target, Sadri Ahmetaj was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment.
- Operation Lightning (2011-13): During the reporting period a target, Ilie Chilnicean, was sentenced to a total period of imprisonment of 6.5 years for drug trafficking heroin from October 2011 to August 2012. On 17 December 2014, Michael Maxwell, was sentenced for Extortion, Burglary with Violence and Burglary offences. He received a head sentence of 4 years, suspended after serving 12 months.

¹ As at 31/03/15

- Operation Lithium (2012-15): A target, Leslie Conboy, was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment for offences related to the production of methylamphetamine. On 19 September 2014, a Helen Lau was sentenced to 3 years to serve a minimum of 2 years and 8 months imprisonment by the NSW Supreme Court for Supply Commercial Quantity of a Prohibited Substance.
- Operation Warrior (2008–10): A consent forfeiture order to the State of Queensland was granted against an offender to the value of approximately \$1.604m. This amount included proceeds from the sale of a block of land and a powerboat, and cash seized. In total the CCC has restrained more than \$6 million worth of assets arising out of Operation Warrior, including a cash seizure of approximately \$1.123m. Approximately \$3.189m has been forfeited to the State as a result of confiscation proceedings against Operation Warrior targets.
- Operation Hotel Kingdom (2009-11): On 18 December 2014, Momtaz Fattal was convicted for trafficking in dangerous drugs namely cocaine. He received a term of imprisonment of 9 years with a parole eligibility date of 18 December 2018 (4 years).

Criminal paedophilia

Although our jurisdiction relates to all child sex offending, the CCC focuses on networked internet-based offending and offenders engaging with each other on peer to peer platforms. This ensures that our work complements, rather than duplicates, the work of others. The CCC works closely with QPS Task Force Argos, regional Child Protection Investigation Units, Offices of the Commonwealth and Queensland Director of Public Prosecutions, and interstate and foreign law enforcement agencies.

Activities/outcomes

During the reporting period and as a result of the CCC's ongoing internet-based investigations, 5 investigations relating to criminal paedophilia were finalised resulting in 5 persons being arrested on 65 charges for allegedly accessing, possessing and distributing child exploitation material (CEM) including 1 person charged with Commonwealth Aggravated Networking charges. Cumulatively these 5 investigations have resulted in the identification of 215,340 child exploitation files, although forensic analysis and categorisation of files is ongoing.

Case Study

On 11 September 2014, Police from the CCC's criminal paedophilia team, Cerberus, and the Forensic Computing Unit (FCU), with assistance from the Ipswich Child Protection Investigation Unit, executed a *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000* (PPRA 2000) search warrant at an Ebbw Vale (Ipswich) address of the suspect person. This male person was arrested and charged with a number of CEM offences. A forensic analysis of computers, related computer hardware, and storage devices identified a number of additional State and Commonwealth offences relating to the possession and distribution of CEM. As a result, on 4 February 2015 officers attended the Ipswich address and issued the male with a Notice to Attend the Ipswich Magistrates Courts in reply to 54 child sex offences including the Aggravated Conduct (Networking) offence. These charges included:

- Possessing Child Exploitation Material (Qld Criminal Code 1899)
- Use a carriage service to access child pornography material (Commonwealth Criminal Code)
- Aggravated offence—offence involving conduct on 3 or more occasions and 2 or more people, (Networking), (Commonwealth Criminal Code 1995)

The man has since been committed for trial in the Ipswich District Court concerning all charges relating to this investigation.

The CCC works closely with QPS Task Force Argos to ensure the best use of multi-agency resources are made to impact on Queensland participants in on-line criminal paedophilia.

Case Study

In October 2014, the CCC commenced a joint investigation with the Queensland Police State Crime Command, Task Force Argos concerning a member based website trading in child exploitation material. On 24 November 2014, Detectives from Task Force Argos with the assistance of the CCC Forensic Computing Unit executed a PPRA search warrant at a Central Queensland address resulting in the location of a significant amount of computer and storage equipment. An examination of material captured by covert means resulted in the identification of a significant quantity of CEM image and movie files. The man was arrested and charged with child sex exploitation offences.

Results of Referrals to Other Jurisdictions

Whilst undertaking criminal paedophilia investigations in Queensland, the Cerberus team routinely identify suspected interstate and international offenders. Such evidence is promptly disseminated to the relevant jurisdiction.

As a direct result of previous CCC disseminations during the reporting period, two men in Redfern and Tweed Heads, New South Wales were arrested on a range of child sex offences with the identification of a child at risk concerning one particular investigation. Additional information has been supplied to NSW Detectives for the consideration of additional State (NSW) and Commonwealth offences identified by Cerberus investigators. These investigations received particular praise from the Australian Federal Police (National Coordinator for Child Protection Operations) recognising the ongoing working relationship of State and Federal law enforcement to work collaboratively to achieve significant results in child protection.

Coercive hearings

The CCC continued to maintain a high level of hearings output during the reporting period, both in terms of hearings in support of major crime investigations and intelligence hearings relating to criminal organisations.

New Major Crime Hearings Investigations

During the reporting period we were referred two new investigations, under the 'vulnerable victims' general referral, involving three child deaths.

We also received and commenced hearings into two referrals involving attempted murder and weapons trafficking and one involving torture and rape.

We were referred four investigations involving drug trafficking.

Three investigations were also referred with respect to property crime, including the theft of a large number of firearms from a property in rural South East Queensland.

Activities/outcomes

The Crime Hearings team held a total of 166 days of hearings in Brisbane, Beenleigh, Bundaberg, Hervey Bay, Maryborough, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Yeppoon, Proserpine, Bowen, Cairns and Townsville in support of 37 CCC or QPS investigations of organised and serious crime, or in support of the Commission's intelligence function. A total of 167 witnesses were called to these hearings.

Major crime hearings were held in support of a range of investigations. They include the following:

- 12 homicide investigations (including one under the 'vulnerable victims' general referral)
- Two investigations involving attempted murder and one involving torture and rape;
- One investigation in relation to causing grievous bodily harm to an infant

- A variety of organised crime investigations involving, among other things, drug trafficking and weapons theft.

In addition, hearings were held in support of 7 specific intelligence operations.

Significant Outcomes

Examples of significant law enforcement outcomes achieved during the reporting period as a result of coercive hearings support include:

In October 2014, two men were charged with the ‘cold case’ murder of a mother and her two daughters and related offences. Numerous witnesses believed to have information or evidence relevant to the suspected murder were called to CCC hearings over 31 days from February 2014 held in Brisbane and in North Queensland. The QPS acknowledged that *“The renewed investigation and use of coercive powers has gathered significant evidence without which the arrests would not have been possible”*. (Operation Avow)

From July to October 2014, the CCC held extensive hearings in relation to the torture and murder of a man whose remains had been located in forestry near Tin Can Bay. In early October 2014, two men were charged with the murder. At the time of the arrests, the QPS publicly acknowledged the *“significant contribution”* of the CCC, noting that the hearings gathered *“crucial evidence”* and *“helped investigators to identify those involved in the alleged murder and the timeline of events leading up to it.”* (Operation Mike Dorado)

A number of persons who were the subject of previous hearings programs were committed for trial or were sentenced including:

- three former members of the Hells Angels OMCG charged with trafficking were committed for trial
- a man alleged to have murdered a woman on an island in South East Queensland was committed for trial
- a husband and wife accused of a murder in Cape York were committed for trial
- two persons entered pleas of guilty to charges arising out of the murder of a man in Mackay in 2012.

Reviews and Appeals Relating to the Use of CCC’s Coercive Powers

During the reporting period, two witnesses applied to the High Court for leave to appeal against a decision of the Court of Appeal upholding a decision by the CCC to issue attendance notices to the witnesses, who are suspects in a murder investigation. The application may be heard in June 2015.

In the Supreme Court in March 2015, a witness in a murder investigation who was previously sentenced to six months imprisonment for contempt, and who, at a subsequent hearing, refused to answer the same question that led to the first contempt, was sentenced to the mandatory two and a half years imprisonment. This was the first occasion on which the 2013 amendments to the *Crime and Corruption Act 2001* introducing mandatory penalties for repeated contempts were judicially considered. On 27 March 2015, the witness filed an appeal in the Court of Appeal against the order of the Supreme Court. The appeal has not yet been listed for hearing.

New Major Crime General Referrals

The CCC’s use of coercive Crime hearings is oversighted by the statutory Crime Reference Committee (CRC).

Many of the CCC’s current major crime general referrals are due for review by the CRC during the 2015 calendar year, giving rise to an opportunity to consider the effectiveness of the previous system of general referrals. The CRC review of the CCC’s general referral regime is ongoing but the milestones that have been reached to date are:

- A new drafting format was developed and – with the approval of the CRC on 24 February 2015 – was applied to the existing ‘terrorism’ and ‘vulnerable victims’ general referrals.
- A new terrorism general referral was issued to allow the CCC to be in a state of readiness to provide urgent hearing support to the QPS in the event of a terrorist incident in Queensland.

- On 31 March 2015, the CRC ended the 'Hydra' general referral, as well as imposing limitations on the 'Freshnet' and 'Weapons' general referrals so that they will no longer be used to progress any new investigations.
- On 31 March 2015, the CRC made a new general referral in relation to 'organised crime'.

Intelligence Contribution to Crime Function

The CCC's work in major crime is largely shaped by its strategic intelligence activity. This informs our understanding of organised crime markets, identifies the priority markets and syndicates, and helps to ensure that resources are allocated towards those areas that pose the highest risk. In this way, strategic intelligence products inform and drive our investigative activities. The intelligence function also contributes significantly to our crime prevention function. Intelligence staff engage with a wide range of clients, stakeholders and partners to ensure the CCC maintains a strategic awareness of developments in the crime environment in Queensland and other jurisdictions.

Activities/outcomes

During the reporting period:

- The CCC produced the annual Drug commodities guide (2014) and disseminated it to law enforcement agencies in November 2014. This product provides information on drug prices, trends in drug markets in Queensland and drug terminology to assist law enforcement practitioners.
- The CCC completed a project assessing the new and emerging psychoactive substances (NPS) market in Queensland and a classified report was disseminated to partner law enforcement agencies in October 2014. The report identified trends in the market, the level of involvement of organised crime groups, marketing techniques, sources (e.g. online drug marketplaces and regional supply chains) and the implications for law enforcement.
- An unclassified version of the report for a public audience was completed in January 2015 and published on the CCC website. The report was intended to raise community awareness about the risks associated with using NPS and the growing role of organised crime groups in producing and supplying them.
- The CCC has been collecting intelligence on the criminal behaviour and methodologies of organised crime groups to inform intelligence reports. A classified report on the use of violence and extortion by OMCGs was disseminated to partner law enforcement agencies in February 2015.
- The CCC has completed a strategic project exploring the increasing involvement of OMCGs in the Performance and Image Enhancing Drug (PIED) market in Queensland. A classified report will be released later in 2015.

Corruption

The role of the CCC's Corruption function is to reduce the incidence of corruption in the public sector in Queensland. Our wide-ranging jurisdiction includes all state government departments, the Queensland Police Service (QPS), local governments, public sector agencies and statutory bodies, government-owned corporations, universities, prisons, courts, tribunals and elected officials.

This report on the Corruption function emphasises the most current and/or critical information.

Activities and issues report

Overview

- The CCC finalised 24 corruption investigations resulting in 200 criminal charges (see below) and a recommendation that an agency consider disciplinary action against an officer. We are also considering eight charges against one police officer for offences of unauthorised disclosure of confidential QPS information and misuse of information systems.
- Following an investigation into the fraudulent issuing and upgrading of genuine driver licences, 48 persons have been charged with 155 criminal charges. Of the 48 persons charged 23 have had their matters finalised in court and have received penalties ranging in fines to imprisonment. The key target, a former employee of the Department of Transport and Main Roads, is currently facing 62 charges of official corruption.
- In December 2014 the CCC issued a former University of Queensland researcher with a Notice to Appear in Court on 16 fraud-related offences following an investigation into allegations that the man fabricated research findings and fraudulently applied for public and private research funding. Earlier in October 2014 and as a result of the same investigation, another former researcher was issued with a Notice to Appear in Court on six fraud-related offences.
- Following two separate investigations, a police officer from the South Eastern Region and another from the QPS Operations Support Command, were issued with Notices to Appear for allegedly possessing dangerous drugs, contrary to Section 9 of the *Drugs Misuse Act 1986*.
- The CCC charged a former member of parliament with 16 offences, including soliciting secret commissions, fraud and fraudulent falsification of records, following a joint investigation with the Queensland Police Service into allegations including official misconduct and fraud.
- In October 2014, following an investigation into allegations about irregularities surrounding the recruitment of a number of staff to the Department of Education Training and Employment (DETE), a former and current employee of DETE were each served with a Notice to Appear in court on one charge of misconduct in relation to public office.
- In relation to an investigation concerning a QPS officer's practices when interacting with the public, in March 2015, in regard to charges of assault, administer poison (O/C Spray) and perverting the course of justice, the subject officer was found not guilty on all counts. One further trial is set down for August 2015 in relation to charges of misconduct in public office and damaging evidence.
- A former QHealth employee was jailed for defrauding the Queensland Government of nearly \$40,000 for dishonestly claiming overtime for work not done. The former employee was sentenced to two years imprisonment, to be suspended after three months.

Recent Court Matters

ICAC v Cunneen

The High Court found that for the purposes of the ICAC Act, corrupt conduct involves risk to the probity of the exercise of an official function by a public official. The CCC has reviewed the meaning of corrupt conduct under the CC Act in light of that decision. Consequently, the CCC reviewed all of its current investigations and has concluded that the current investigations are not impacted by this decision. The CCC is further considering how this decision might impact upon its jurisdiction into the future, but considers that it is unlikely to have a significant impact upon most investigations undertaken by the CCC.

Lee v CCC

In December 2014 the CCC assumed responsibility for the investigation of a complaint of corrupt conduct against a police officer that was being dealt with by the QPS. The police officer in question subsequently applied to the Supreme Court for an order declaring that the CCC has no power under its Act to assume responsibility for the investigation. We await the decision of the Court. (See Legal Services Division section for further details).

Flori v Commissioner for Police and Another

In November 2014 the Supreme Court declared that the QPS could not use property seized pursuant to a search warrant under the *Police Powers and Responsibility Act 2000* against a police officer in disciplinary proceedings. The CCC has reviewed its corruption powers in light of that decision. We do not consider the decision has any impact on our current investigations or our ability to investigate complaints in the future.

Statistics for the period 13 September 2014 to 31 March 2015

- Received 1255 complaints² of corruption
- Assessed 1306 complaints³
- Closely monitored and reviewed 96 public sector and police matters
- Commenced 21 new investigations
- Finalised 24 investigations

Complaints

For the reporting period 13 September 2014 to 31 March 2015, the CCC received 1,255 complaints. The number of complaints received represents a 38% decrease when compared to the same period in the previous year for complaints alleging official misconduct. Given the change in definition from official misconduct to corrupt conduct and other amendments to the Act, this decrease was not unexpected.

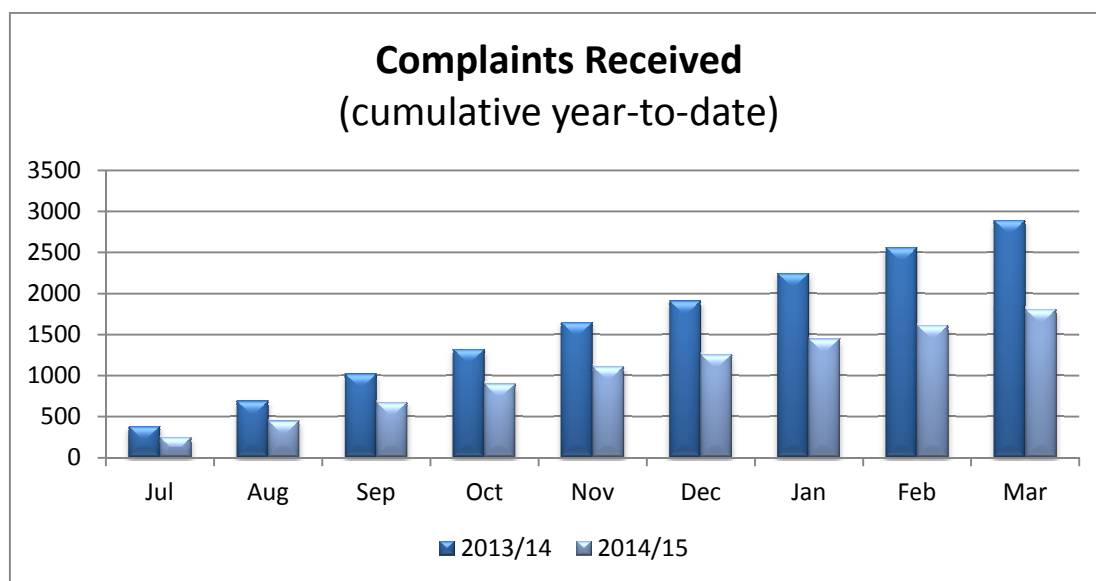
The 1,255 complaints received in the reporting period contain a total of 2,937 allegations of corruption. (A complaint may contain multiple allegations.) Of these allegations:

- 72% (2,101) related to police
- 20% (593) related to public sector agencies (including Government-Owned Corporations)
- 6% (186) related to local government
- 2% (57) related to other agencies.

Figure: Complaints received 2013–14 and 2014–15 comparison.

² The term 'complaint' is used generically and includes the CCC's key matter types of Complaint, Information, Matter and Notification.

³ This includes complaints received prior to 1 July 2014 but assessed in the reporting period.



The CCC assessed 1,306⁴ complaints in the reporting period:

- 16 (1%) were retained for investigation by the CCC (including investigations conducted cooperatively with agencies)
- 39 (3%) were referred to the appropriate agency to deal with, subject to the CCC's monitoring role
- 802 (62%) were referred to the appropriate agency to deal with, and no further advice was required by the CCC
- 449 (34%) were assessed as requiring no further action.

Assessment of Senior Medical Officers' conduct

In September 2014 the CCC released an assessment report *Conduct of Senior Medical Officers in treating and billing private patients in public hospitals; Report of assessment of allegations referred to the Crime and Corruption Commission*.

This assessment report followed the January 2014 referral by the Queensland Audit Office (QAO) of its report *Right of private practice: Senior medical officer conduct* for the (then) CMC to determine whether the information raised a suspicion of official misconduct and warranted an investigation.

The QAO report identified 12 Senior Medical Officers (SMOs) who were allegedly inappropriately treating and billing private patients in Queensland public hospitals. In particular the QAO report alleged:

- That SMOs without right of private practice contracts were treating and billing their private patients in public hospitals, and were therefore being paid by the hospital and earning private sector income at the same time, effectively double dipping and potentially in breach of the Health Insurance Act.
- That SMOs with right of private practice contracts were treating their private patients in public hospitals in their own time and keeping the income earned, allegedly in breach of their contracts.

Due to the large volume of material involved and the need for specialist legal advice, the CMC engaged retired Supreme Court Justice, the Hon. Stanley Jones AO QC, to independently review information provided by the QAO, assess the allegations and advise whether an investigation was warranted.

⁴ The number of complaints assessed differs from the number received because it includes complaints received prior to 13 September 2014 but assessed in the reporting period.

In relation to both sets of allegations, the Hon. S Jones concluded that while the material in some instances exposed conduct which justified the concerns raised by QAO, there was insufficient evidence of official misconduct to warrant investigation by the CCC, particularly given the absence of any other adverse conduct.

Regarding the SMOs without right of private practice contracts, the Hon. S Jones found that their practices were done with the knowledge and apparent agreement of hospital administrators. He found no evidence that their practices were dishonest or done so as to deliberately deceive hospital administrators.

Regarding SMOs with right of private practice contracts, the Hon. S Jones found that the issue of whether specialists were entitled to retain fees earned from treating private patients outside rostered Queensland Health time depended on the interpretation of their contracts, and that different hospitals had adopted different approaches.

Having been informed by the Hon. S Jones's consideration of this matter, the CCC agreed with the assessment and has determined not to investigate the matter.

The CCC noted that the uncertainty around the SMOs' contracts has been resolved, and that Queensland Health has accepted recommendations stemming from the QAO report.

The CCC did identify information about two SMOs which warranted further examination. The CCC determined that these matters could be most appropriately dealt with by the relevant Hospital and Health Service and referrals for such action were subsequently made.

How the CCC monitors complaints⁵

The CCC performs its monitoring role with respect to individual complaints in accordance with the legislative imperative within the CC Act to focus on more serious cases of corrupt conduct and cases of systemic corrupt conduct within a unit of public administration. Factors such as the capacity of the originating agency to undertake an independent investigation and the public interest are also considered.

The CCC's monitoring function also includes audit activities focussed on high risk activities or agencies. A Corruption Audit Program for 2014-15 has been developed in accordance with the CCC's approved Audit Protocol and Plan. Two audits have been designed during the reporting period and will commence this financial year:

- A review of agency responses to incidents involving inappropriate access to, and disclosure of, confidential information by officers in the public sector (including QPS)
- A review of public sector agency compliance with new requirements for dealing with corrupt conduct (sections 15(1), 38 and 40 of the *Crime and Corruption Act 2001*).

Corruption Investigations

The CCC investigates only the most serious or systemic allegations of corrupt conduct. Such investigations are generally not reported publicly until finalised. There would otherwise be a significant risk of either compromising a current investigation or causing reputational damage to those persons who are under investigation. Discussing the progress of an investigation also carries with it the risk of persons providing confidential assistance or information to the CCC being identified.

⁵ The CMC's monitoring role is set out in sections 35, 47 and 48 of the *Crime and Corruption Act 2001*.

As at 31 March 2015, 23 Corruption matters were under investigation (including 3 cooperative investigations). The time so far devoted to the 23 investigations outstanding is as follows:

No. of matters	% of total matters	Duration of the investigation
4	17%	< 3 months
9	40%	3–6 months
6	26%	6–9 months
4	17%	9–12 months
0	0%	> 12 months
Total: 23	Total: 100%	

Oversight of the Queensland Police Service

QPS complaints

During the reporting period, the CCC received 875 complaints containing 2,101 allegations against police. This represents a 15% decrease when compared with the same period last year for complaints alleging official misconduct.

Indigenous complaints numbers remained steady for the reporting period, when compared with the previous reporting period, comprising 5% of the total complaints made against police.

Reviews of matters dealt with by the QPS

For the reporting period 13 September 2014 to 31 March 2015, 52 police matters have been the subject of close monitoring through a case review. The CCC was satisfied with the way in which the QPS dealt with the matters in 92% of the cases.

Over this reporting period the Commission has expressed serious concerns regarding the investigations of two matters by the QPS. The CCC found that these investigations did not effectively address, and deal with, the conduct of the subject officers in a way that would withstand public scrutiny.

In these cases the available material provided to the Commission strongly suggested that there was evidence of criminal as well as corrupt conduct by the subject officers, which had not been adequately investigated to an acceptable standard. Also, the CCC found that the proposed disciplinary action, to be taken against these officers, was not commensurate with the identified conduct.

The Commission, in taking into account the nature and seriousness of the alleged conduct and the likely increase in public confidence in the complaints process, has assumed responsibility for these investigations.

In progressing these matters the CCC will consider the prospects of criminal charges and/or disciplinary action against the subject officers.

Discipline reviews and appeals

In the reporting period, we examined 35 reviewable decisions⁶. For further information in relation to Police discipline matters in QCAT or other Courts, refer to page 24.

⁶ 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 misconduct. The term reviewable decision is defined in section 219BA of the CC Act

Oversight of police-related deaths and ‘significant events’

The CCC is informed of all police-related deaths and also of ‘significant events’ involving police. It may elect to attend an incident if there is concern regarding the public interest (for example, where a police officer has shot at someone, regardless of whether there have been injuries or deaths).

Over the reporting period the CCC received notification in relation to five police-related deaths and seven significant events across the state. The incidents included self-harm by civilians resulting in death, traffic incidents and police shootings.

Investigating allegations of serious or systemic corruption

In the reporting period the CCC finalised nine investigations into 38 serious or systemic allegations of corrupt conduct or police misconduct. As a result of these investigations, five criminal charges were laid involving two officers and we recommended that one disciplinary charge be instituted against one officer. A further eight criminal charges are being considered. The offences involved possession of dangerous drugs, unauthorised disclosure of confidential QPS information, misuse of information systems and excessive use of force.

The CCC has commenced 11 new investigations into allegations against police in the reporting period.

Oversight of the Public Sector (including Local Government)

Complaints

During the reporting period, the CCC received 403 complaints containing 650 allegations related to public sector and other agencies (including government-owned corporations and members of Parliament). The number of complaints received is 59% lower than the same period last year for complaints alleging official misconduct.

In the local government sector, for the reporting period the CCC received 104 complaints (containing 186 allegations) of corrupt conduct involving local governments, which is a decrease of 46% when compared to the same period last year for complaints alleging official misconduct.

Reviews of matters dealt with by public sector agencies

For the reporting period 13 September 2014 to 31 March 2015, the CCC reviewed 44 complaints investigated and or dealt with by public sector agencies (including local governments). The CCC was satisfied with the way in which agencies dealt with the matters in 80% of the cases. In the remaining cases, a range of concerns were identified and referred back to agencies to deal with, including unsupported conclusions, unexplained delays in completing inquiries or investigations and the quality of investigations, particularly in relation to interviews and interview techniques.

Investigating allegations of serious or systemic corrupt conduct

In the reporting period to 31 March 2015, the CCC finalised 15 investigations into 123 serious or systemic allegations of corrupt conduct in the public sector (including local government). As a result of these investigations, 53 persons have been charged with 195 criminal charges for offences of fraud, official corruption, falsification of records and false representation. We also recommended that one disciplinary charge be instituted against one university officer for mismanagement.

The CCC commenced 10 new investigations into allegations against public sector employees (including local government) in the reporting period.

Civil Confiscation Proceeds of Crime

The CCC administers the non-conviction-based civil confiscation scheme (Chapter 2) under the *Criminal Proceeds Confiscation Act 2002* (CPCA). Under Chapter 2, 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 in the past six years. Restrained property is liable to be forfeited unless a person proves, on the balance of probabilities, that it was lawfully acquired. The CCC is also responsible for administering Chapter 2A of the CPCA, the Serious Drug Offender Confiscation Order Scheme. Under Chapter 2A, property of a person is liable to forfeiture upon conviction for qualifying serious drug offences.

The Proceeds of Crime staff work closely with the Queensland Police Service (QPS) and the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) in identifying and litigating proceeds of crime matters, as well as with the Public Trustee of Queensland, who is responsible for the property restrained and held by the state.

Activities/outcomes

As at 31 March 2015, work in progress was as follows:

- 91 current civil confiscation matters involving restrained property valued at \$50.253m
- 41 referred matters awaiting restraint involving property valued at \$8.821m.

Since the last report we achieved the following results:

- Assessed 66 new referrals
- 29 restraining orders were obtained over property valued at \$10.013m
- The State was the recipient of 17 forfeitures of property totalling \$5.088m.
- Settlement negotiations were being undertaken in 36 matters involving property valued at \$11.509m.

Proceeds of crime results since 2002

Since the *Criminal Proceeds Confiscation Act 2002* came into operation, the team has been instrumental in delivering to the state:

- \$191.611m in assets restrained
- \$70.868m in assets forfeited.

Value of restraints

In the financial year to date (as at 31 March 2015), the CCC has restrained a total of \$14.878m against an annual target of \$18m.

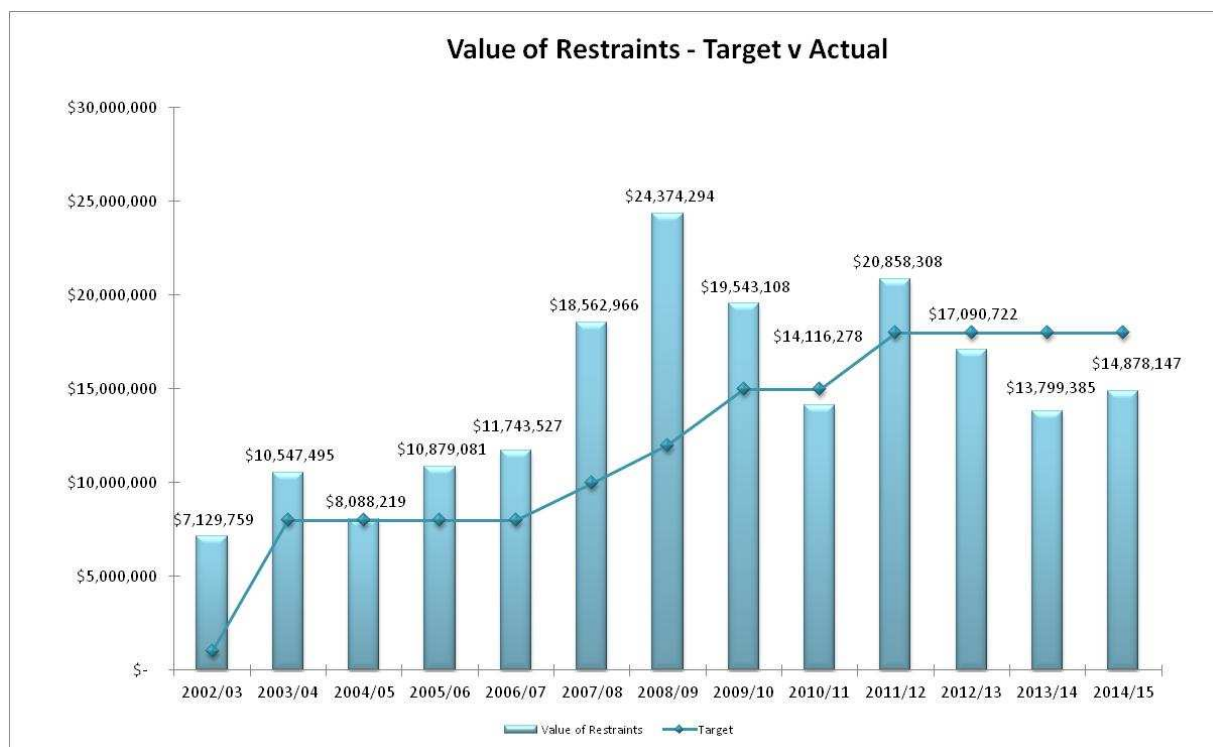


Figure: Estimated value of criminal proceeds restrained (target compared with actual), 2002–03 to 2014–15.

Value of forfeitures

In the financial year to date (as at 31 March 2015), \$7.695m has been forfeited against an annual target of \$7m.

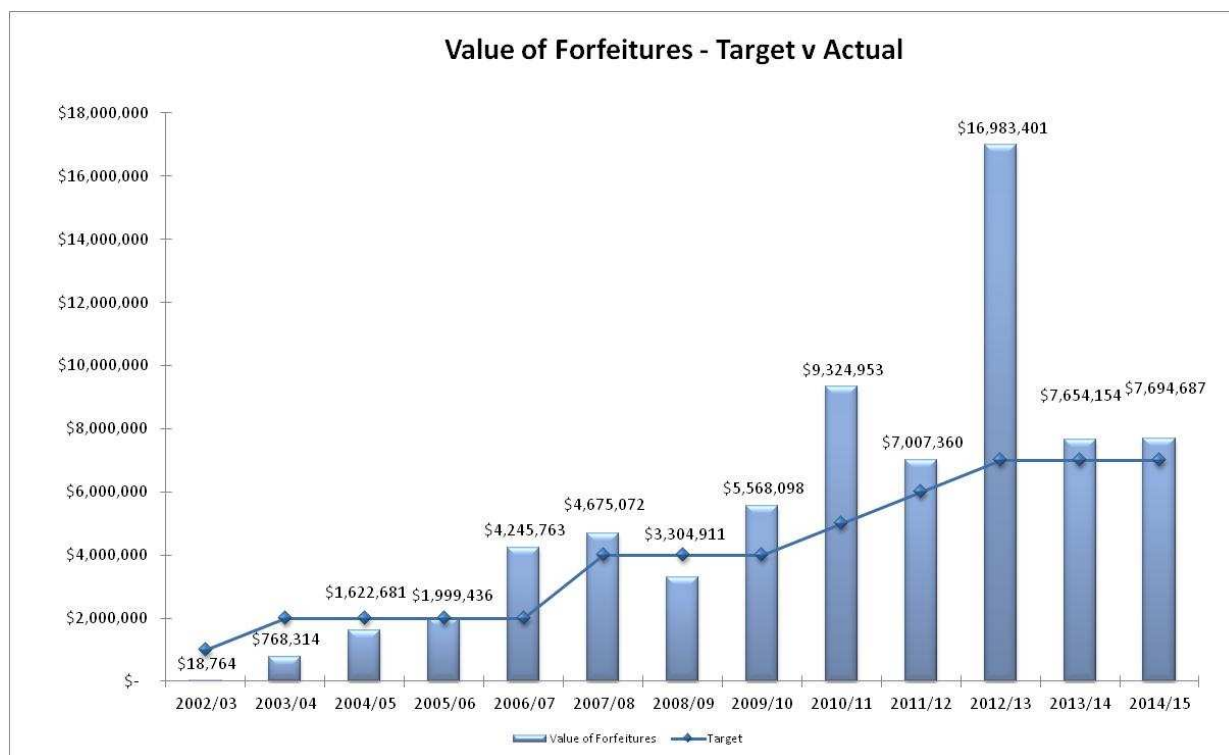


Figure: Net value of assets forfeited (target compared with actual), 2002–03 to 2014–15.

Witness protection

For reasons that include preserving the safety of witnesses it is not possible to include reports on short-term or recent Witness Protection performance.

However, in the reporting period all witnesses in our program were kept safe and were able to give their evidence in court.

Additionally, the target for performance against the witness protection service standard in the CCC's Service Delivery Statement was exceeded, with the median time taken to conduct an initial witness protection assessment at 23 hours against a target of 48 hours for the period 13 September 2014 to 31 March 2015.

Research

Contribution to Crime Function

Analysis of CCC Proceeds of Crime data relating to the assets of drug offenders

The project examines the CCC's proceeds of crime data to determine whether there are any differences in assets between different kinds of drug offenders (e.g. depending on drug type or the offender's position in the supply chain) and whether there has been any changes in drug offenders' assets over time. Findings from this project may be used to:

- inform processes for targeting and prioritising law enforcement investigations
- inform decision making about which drug offenders should be referred for proceeds of crime action
- identify opportunities to improve legislative provisions or investigative practices to increase the likelihood of drug offenders' assets being restrained (e.g., seeking to restrain assets in a timelier manner)
- inform further research about proceeds of crime action and/or drug offenders in Queensland.

The project will be completed in September 2015.

Contribution to Corruption Function

Police interviewing police

This project examines the extent of compliance with the QPS investigative interviewing model when police interview police subject officers. This project seeks to measure the nature and extent of non-compliance in police interviews of police subject officers, and determine whether a range of factors affect the level of compliance. The report was finalised and Policy and Research delivered presentations on the findings to CCC officers.

Improving the CCC's corruption monitoring capabilities

Following legislative changes to the jurisdiction of the CCC, the Commission commenced a program of work that aims to improve its corruption monitoring capabilities.

- External audit program – Policy and Research prepared an audit protocol, which specifies the CCC audit principles, the audit governance framework, and the process to plan and undertake audits. Policy and Research also reviewed the capacity of the CCC to conduct high quality audits and identified a number of options to reform audit processes and systems.
- Redesign of the corruption data framework – Policy and Research is developing a new framework to classify and capture information about corruption and police misconduct allegations made to the CCC. The new approach will improve the CCC's knowledge about corruption and police misconduct trends and allow more meaningful analyses to guide the audit program and other monitoring activities, and CCC research. The new framework will be operational from 1 July 2015.

Other Contributions

Legislative review of the *Child Protection (Offender Prohibition Order) Act 2008*

The CCC's Review of the *Child Protection (Offender Prohibition Order) Act 2008* report was tabled in parliament on 19 December 2014. This legislation allows police officers to apply to a Magistrate for an order prohibiting certain previously convicted child sex offenders from engaging in certain conduct that poses a risk to the lives or sexual safety of one or more children, or of children generally.

Review of the *G20 (Safety and Security) Act 2013*

The *G20 (Safety and Security) Act 2013* was enacted to provide the Queensland Police Service (QPS) with special powers to promote the safety and security of persons attending any part of the G20 meeting; ensure the safety of members of the public from acts of civil disobedience; protect property from damage from civil disobedience; prevent acts of terrorism; and regulate traffic and pedestrian movement to ensure the meeting was not impeded. The CCC is participating in a joint steering committee with the QPS to conduct the Commissioner of Police review of the Act, as required by Section 98 of the G20 Act. The CCC will provide a research report that examines the use and effectiveness of the *G20 (Safety and Security) Act 2013* to the QPS in August 2015. The QPS will then provide a report to the Police Minister by 17 October 2015.

The Australian Public Sector Anti-Corruption Conference (APSACC)

APSACC is a bi-annual conference jointly hosted by the Queensland Crime and Corruption Commission, the New South Wales Independent Commission Against Corruption and the Western Australia Corruption and Crime Commission. The fourth APSACC was held in Sydney in November 2013. The CCC takes the role of lead agency for the fifth APSACC, to be held in Brisbane in late 2015. Planning for APSACC is currently underway.

Legal Services

Significant issues

Police disciplinary reviews

The CCC had a number of QCAT reviews in relation to police discipline under way in the reporting period. These cover a range of different aspects of police misconduct.

During the relevant period the CCC was involved in three police disciplinary review applications before QCAT all of which are ongoing, with the exception of one review that was finalised in QCAT late 2015. There were two appeals before the Appellate Tribunal of QCAT, one setting aside the CCC's application (referring the matter back to QPS to deal with); the other set aside the QPS decision and ordered a sanction dismissal, which has subsequently been appealed to the Court of appeal by the officer.

Judicial Reviews

The CCC has been involved in four judicial review matters over the relevant period, all of which finalised in the Supreme Court during that period. However, two of those judicial review matters have now proceeded to High Court applications for special leave to appeal. Three of the judicial reviews involved witnesses who were required to attend at crime/intelligence hearings, and one matter relates to a corruption investigation conducted by a unit of public administration.

Section 195 appeals

Over the relevant period, the CCC was involved in one appeal pursuant to s. 195 of the CC Act, relating to a witness' claim of "reasonable excuse" in relation to requirements to answer questions at a CCC hearing.

Contempt Applications

There was one contempt application on behalf of the CCC over the relevant period, which is still ongoing.

Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979 (Cth)

The CCC became an "enforcement agency" after the enactment of the *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Amendment Act 2007* (Cth) in November 2007. Until the enactment of the *Telecommunications Interception Act 2009* (Qld) (Qld TI Act) in June 2009, the CCC utilised telecommunications data and stored communications information as part of its investigative strategies.

Under the Qld TI Act, the CCC was declared to be an interception agency for the purposes of the *Telecommunications Interception and Access Act 1979* (Cth) (TIA Act) on 8 June 2009. From this point, CCC investigative teams have increasingly used telecommunications interception (TI) capabilities as part of their investigative strategies, to great effect. The TI regime imposes a number of stringent obligations upon the CCC; accordingly, the agency has developed formal policies and procedures and provides ongoing TI training to assist relevant CCC officers in appropriately discharging those obligations.

TI warrant powers are utilised regularly, adopting the compliance procedures established by Legal Services Division and approved by the Commission. The procedures adopted in relation to using, communicating and destroying lawfully intercepted information have been revised and adopted since 1 July 2014 in order to ensure compliance with legislative requirements.

TIA Act Reform

It has been recognised that the TI landscape is constantly changing and that the interception of data has become increasingly important in the management of criminal and corruption operations. Given the complexity of the TIA Act and its inability to keep pace with technological advances in telecommunications, the former Commonwealth Government sought to embark upon TIA Act reform — in particular, principles-based TI legislation that would be flexible

enough to encompass new technologies and provide a more streamlined approach for agencies who use TI as an investigative tool.

On 16 December 2013, the CCC was invited by the Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs References Committee (the Committee) to lodge a submission to the Inquiry into Comprehensive Revision of the TIA Act, with specific regard to:

- (a) The recommendations of the Australian Law Reform Commission *For your Information: Australian Privacy Law and Practice* report, dated May 2008, particularly recommendation 71.2; and
- (b) Recommendations relating to the TIA Act from the PJCIS *Inquiry into the potential reforms of Australia's National Security Legislation* report, dated May 2013.

The CMC lodged a confidential submission to the Committee on 27 February 2014.

The general TIA Act reform agenda contemplated by the PJCIS Inquiry has been put on hold pending the enactment of the Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Amendment (Data Retention) Bill 2014 ('the Bill'), which gives effect to several PJCIS recommendations.

On 19 January 2015, the CCC lodged a confidential submission to the PJCIS in respect of the Bill. The Bill received Royal assent and passed into law on Monday 13 April 2015. The Act amends the TIA Act to standardise the types of telecommunications data that service providers must retain and the period of time that information must be held (2 years).

Reporting and Compliance Obligations

The Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Commissioner has continued to report favourably in relation to the CCC's procedure on obtaining TI warrants and managing TI warrant information. The CCC has also been assessed as compliant by the Commonwealth Ombudsman with regard to stored communications obligations under the TIA Act, and Commonwealth surveillance device obligations under the *Surveillance Devices Act 2004* (Cth).

Our people

The CCC recognises that committed and capable employees are central to our success in achieving our goals and objectives. We continue to review, develop and implement human resource management practices and programs to provide a supportive and stimulating environment for all staff.

CCC Establishment

(as at 31 March 2015)

People

Employment type							
Functional Area	Data	Permanent	Temporary	Casual	Grand Total	Aug-14	Differential
Executive, Office of the Commission and Special Investigations	Headcount	12	4	0	16	23	-7
	FTE	12	4	0	16	22.8	-6.8
Operations Support (excluding Intelligence)	Headcount	52	1	0	53	53	0
	FTE	51.4	0.6	0	52	52	0
Intelligence	Headcount	29	2	23	54	49	5
	FTE	25.8	2	0	27.8	27.1	0.7
Proceeds of Crime	Headcount	16	7	0	23	24	-1
	FTE	16	7	0	23	24	-1
Crime	Headcount	40	8	5	53	46	7
	FTE	39.1	7.8	0	46.9	41.1	5.8
Corruption	Headcount	61	9	0	70	73	-3
	FTE	58.2	8.4	0	66.6	70.2	-3.6
Legal Services	Headcount	13	2	0	15	16	-1
	FTE	12.1	2	0	14.1	15.2	-1.1
Policy and Research	Headcount	10	1	0	11	9	2
	FTE	10	1	0	11	8.8	2.2
Corporate Services (including Security)	Headcount	58	10	0	68	68	0
	FTE	56.3	8.7	0	65	64.7	0.3
Total Count of Actual Staff		291	44	28	363	361	2
Total Sum of Staff FTE		280.9	41.5	-	322.4	325.9	-3.5

Permanent positions

Functional Area		Mar-15	Aug-14	Differential (Actual)	Differential (FTE)
Executive, Office of the Commission and Special Investigations	Actual	11	11	0	
	FTE	11	11		0
Operations Support (excluding Intelligence)	Actual	52	52	0	
	FTE	52	52		0
Intelligence	Actual	31	31	0	
	FTE	29.8	29.8		0
Proceeds of Crime	Actual	16	17	-1	
	FTE	16	17		-1
Crime	Actual	38	37	1	
	FTE	38	37		1
Corruption	Actual	69	72	-3	
	FTE	68.8	71.8		-3
Legal Services	Actual	17	16	1	
	FTE	17	16		1
Policy and Research	Actual	11	11	0	
	FTE	11	11		0
Corporate Services (including Security)	Actual	64	62	2	
	FTE	63.4	61.4		2
Total	Actual	309	309	0	
Total	FTE	307	307		0

Police Service Reviews

Commissioners for Police Service Reviews (Review Commissioners) arbitrate on any 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 this.

During the reporting period, the following statistical information applies:

Status	Promotion	Transfer	Unapplied Transfer	Disciplinary	Non-appointment
Matters lodged	6	-	-	1	-
Matters withdrawn before hearing	4	-	-	2	-
Matters out of jurisdiction	-	-	-	-	-
Matters awaiting hearing at 31 March 2015	1	-	-	-	-
Matters heard in a preliminary hearing	-	-	-	-	-
Matters heard	1	-	1	2	-
Matters progressing (awaiting papers)	1	-	-	-	-
Matters referred for Judicial Review	-	-	-	2	-
Matters lapsed	-	-	-	-	-
Matters awaiting outcome from hearings held in previous reporting period	-	-	-	-	-

Media

30.03.2015	CCC issues fraud warning to Queensland public service – Statement warning public servants about the consequences of fraudulent conduct in the workplace, in light of a former Queensland Health employee being jailed for fraud.
27.02.2015	Two men to face drug charges - Statement announcing that the CCC has issued one man with a Notice to Appear in court on charges of supplying cocaine and has obtained an arrest warrant for another man who is overseas as part of an ongoing investigation that is focused on a cocaine trafficking syndicate operating in South East Queensland.
24.02.2015	CCC media statement – Statement clarifying information about an ongoing investigation into a cocaine-trafficking syndicate operating in South-East Queensland.
22.02.2015	Four men to appear in court on drug offences – Statement about the CCC issuing four men with Notices to Appear in court on charges of supplying cocaine.
20.02.2015	CCC arrest four people for drug supply – Statement about the CCC issuing three men and one woman with Notices to Appear in court on charges of supplying cocaine.
18.02.2015	Former public servant charged over driver licence scam – Statement about the CCC issuing a former employee of the Department of Transport and Main Roads with a Notice to Appear in court on 62 charges of official corruption for allegedly fraudulently issuing and upgrading genuine driver licences.
05.02.2015	Police officer charged with drug possession – Statement about the CCC issuing a police officer with a Notice to Appear in court on drug possession charges.
15.01.2015	Synthetic drugs market is deceptive, dangerous and illegal – Statement about the CCC’s public report on the expanding new and emerging psychoactive substances (NPS) market.
12.01.2015	Lawyers to appear in court following CCC investigation – Statement announcing that the CCC has issued two lawyers with Notices to Appear in court on charges of Structuring and Attempting to pervert the course of justice.
19.12.2014	CCC releases review of CPOPO Act – Statement announcing that the CCC has released its report <i>Review of the operation of the Child Protection (Offender Prohibition Order) Act 2008</i> and made 17 recommendations.
18.12.2014	CCC makes official corruption and fraud arrests in driver licence investigation – Statement announcing that the CCC has issued 18 people with Notices to Appear in court following an investigation into the fraudulent issuing and upgrading of genuine driver licences.
12.12.2014	Former researcher to face court over alleged fraud – Statement announcing that the CCC has issued a former University of Queensland researcher with a Notice to Appear in court on 16 fraud-related offences.
05.12.2014	Operation Juliet Wave update – Statement confirming that the CCC has closed the final phase of a joint CCC-QPS drug trafficking investigation and providing updated results from the operation.

31.10.2014	University researcher to appear in court on fraud offences – Statement announcing that the CCC has issued a former University of Queensland researcher with a Notice to Appear in court on six fraud-related offences.
28.10.2014	Gold Coast police officer to appear in court on drug offences – Statement announcing that a police officer has been issued with a Notice to Appear in court on charges of possessing dangerous drugs following a CCC investigation.
28.10.2014	Abuse of Office charge withdrawn – Statement confirming that a charge of Abuse of Office against a police officer was withdrawn in the Brisbane Magistrates Court after the ODPP advised that there was not a reasonable prospect of a conviction.
27.10.2014	CCC completes investigations into Whitsunday Regional Council – Statement announcing that the CCC has finalised an investigation into the Whitsunday Regional Council and has found no evidence of criminal offences.
17.10.2014	CCC and QPS dismantle major CMG-related drug trafficking network – Statement announcing that the CCC and QPS Taskforce Maxima are in the process of executing 18 search warrants as part of a two-year drug trafficking investigation focused on former members of the Centro Chapter of the Bandidos criminal motorcycle gang.
15.10.2014	Former and current DETE employee to appear in court on misconduct charges – Statement announcing that a former and current employee of the Department of Education Training and Employment have been served with Notices to Appear in court on one charge each of misconduct in relation to public office.
09.10.2014	No criminal charges over alleged false or misleading statements – Statement announcing that on advice from the ODPP, the CCC will not proceed with charges of making false or misleading statements.
07.10.2014	39-year-old man to face court over alleged secret commissions and fraud – Statement announcing that the CCC has issued a 39-year-old Narangba man with a Notice to Appear in court on charges of soliciting secret commissions and fraud-related offences.
30.09.2014	CMC's final annual report tabled in State Parliament – Statement outlining the key results from the CMC's Annual Report 2013-14.
23.09.2014	CCC completes assessment of senior medical officers' conduct – Statement announcing that the CCC has finished assessing a referral about the treatment and billing practices of 12 senior medical officers and has determined it will not launch an investigation.

Media interviews

30.03.2015	Acting Executive Director, Corruption, Paxton Booth: Separate interviews with three television journalists to warn public servants about the consequences of workplace fraud after a former Queensland Health payroll employee was jailed for fraud.
18.02.2015	Acting Executive Director, Corruption, Paxton Booth: Media conference about the CCC issuing a former employee of the Department of Transport and Main Roads with a Notice to Appear in court on 62 charges of official corruption for allegedly fraudulently issuing and upgrading genuine driver licences.
17.10.2014	Executive Director, Crime, Kathleen Florian: Joint media conference with Taskforce Maxima Commander Michael Niland about the closure of the covert phase of Operation Juliet Wave.

Communications

External presentations

PRESENTER AND TITLE		AUDIENCE	TOPIC
March 2015			
31/03/15	Paxton Booth A/Executive Director Corruption	Deloitte Seminar	<i>Panel discussion – Bribery and Corruption Survey</i>
24/03/15	Emma Heap A/Principal Financial Investigator Proceeds of Crime	Logan Police Station – Logan District CIB and CPIU CCC joint presentation	<i>Recovering the Proceeds of Crime</i>
	Scott Campbell A/Senior Financial Investigator Proceeds of Crime		
19/03/15	David Caughlin A/Principal Lawyer Organised Crime	QPS Criminal Motorcycle Gangs Forum 2015 - QPS, interstate and foreign law enforcement	CCC Coercive Powers and CMG Intelligence Hearings
19/03/15	David Caughlin A/Principal Lawyer Organised Crime	QPS South East Region Legal Conference - QPS lawyers & prosecutors	Coercive Hearings and CCC Investigative Powers
19/03/15	Katherine Pike Intelligence Analyst	Australasian Drug and Alcohol Strategy Conference	<i>New and emerging psychoactive substances market in Queensland</i>
17/03/15	Christopher Walsh, Detective Sergeant Corruption Operations	Qld Police Academy, Oxley - Recruits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – CCC overview & complaints process – History of the CCC – Services provided by CCC to police and the community – Complaints process involving police
13/03/15	Christopher Walsh, Detective Sergeant Corruption Operations	Qld Police Academy, Oxley - Recruits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – CCC overview & complaints process – History of the CCC – Services provided by CCC to police and the community – Complaints process involving police
04/03/15	Christopher Walsh, Detective Sergeant Corruption Operations	Qld Police Academy, Oxley - Recruits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – CCC overview & complaints process – History of the CCC – Services provided by CCC to police and the community – Complaints process involving police

PRESENTER AND TITLE		AUDIENCE	TOPIC
03/03/15	Detective Chief Superintendent Maurice Carless	Senior Officers – Management Development Program Qld Police Service	<i>The role and function of the CCC</i>
February 2015			
18/02/15	Chris McCann Operations Support	South West District OIC Detectives Conference, Roma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Proceeds of Crime</i> – <i>Crime and Corruption Investigations</i> – <i>Coercive Hearings</i> – <i>Witness Protection</i>
	Simon Kupec Senior Lawyer, Crime & Corruption		
	Tim Geraghty Principal Financial Investigator Proceeds of Crime		
	John James Operations Coordinator, Crime		
17/02/15	Kathleen Florian Executive Director Crime	Australia National University Legal Practice Course	<i>Law Enforcement Powers in Qld</i>
13/02/15	Christopher Walsh, Detective Sergeant Corruption Operations	Qld Police Academy, Oxley - 1 st year Constables	
06/02/15	David Goody Manager, Proceeds of Crime	Qld Police Academy, Oxley - Detective Training Phase 2	<i>Recovering the Proceeds of Crime</i>
	Dan Mahon Director, Crime Operations		<i>Role and Functions of the Crime and Corruption Division CCC</i> <i>Use of Coercive Powers by the CCC to assist law enforcement</i>
	Simon Kupec Senior Lawyer, Crime & Corruption		
	John Diggle A/Detective Inspector, Corruption Operations		
04/02/15	Darren Brookes Assistant Director Police Program	Delegation from the Hong Kong Police Force	<i>Role and Functions of the CCC</i>
January 2015			
14/01/15	Christopher Walsh, Detective Sergeant Corruption Operations	Townsville Police Academy - 1 st year Constables	<i>Role and Functions of the CCC</i>

PRESENTER AND TITLE		AUDIENCE	TOPIC
December 2014			
09/12/14	Mark Docwra Acting Director Office of the Senior Executive Officer – Corruption	Australian Securities and Investments Commission staff	<i>The Mr Morehu-Barlow Fraud perpetrated on Queensland Health – proceeds of crime action – the CCC’s public report on the failings of Queensland Health</i>
	Ben Duell Principal Financial Investigator Proceeds of Crime		
08/12/14	David Goody Manager, Proceeds of Crime	Qld Police Service Headquarters, Roma Street	<i>Recovering the Proceeds of Crime</i>
	Alicia Burger Principal Financial Investigator, Proceeds of Crime		
02/12/14	David Honeyman Performance Auditor Office of the Commission	Delegation of senior government officials from Vietnam	<i>Role and Functions of the CCC</i>
November 2014			
20/11/14	Maurice Carless Detective Chief Superintendent.	Senior officers – Ipswich District Police	<i>Role and functions of the CCC.</i>
07/11/14	Kylee Rumble A/Director Integrity Services	Hospital and Health Board Secretariats’ Professional Development Forum – Brisbane	<i>The Crime and Corruption Act 2001: a new framework</i>
06/11/14	Paxton Booth A/Executive Director Corruption	10 th National Investigations Symposium in Sydney (organised by ICAC, the NSW Ombudsman and Institute of Public Administration Australia)	<i>Procedural Fairness</i>
October 2014			
15/10/14	Katherine Pike Intelligence Analyst	Australian Drug Conference	<i>New and emerging psychoactive substances market in Queensland</i>
03/10/14	David Goody Manager, Proceeds of Crime	Qld Police Academy, Oxley - Detective Training Phase 2	<i>Recovering the Proceeds of Crime</i>
	Simon Kupec Senior Lawyer, Crime		<i>Crime Coercive Hearings</i>
	John Diggle A/Detective Inspector, Corruption Operations		<i>CCC Corruption function</i>

PRESENTER AND TITLE		AUDIENCE	TOPIC
September 2014			
18/9/14	David Honeyman Performance Auditor Office of the Commission	Australasian Research Management Society Annual Conference, Canberra	<i>Detecting and identifying research fraud. How Quality Assurance can protect your university's reputation (and money)</i>
17/9/14	Angela Pyke Director Financial Investigations	Deloitte Financial Crime Strategy Conference	<i>Panel discussion – Financial Crime Regulatory Landscape</i>



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