



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 January to 31 March 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 May 2022.

The report covers the period 1 January to 31 March 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.



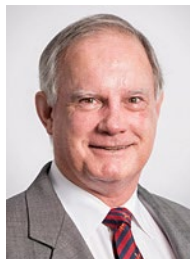
Contents

About this report.....	2
Contents	3
A message on behalf of the Commission.....	4
Year-to-date highlights	6
CCC Strategic Plan 2021–25	7
Objective: Reduce the incidence of major crime and corruption in Queensland.....	7
Objective: Build our organisational capability.....	7
2021–22 Areas of focus.....	7
Agency overview	8
Areas of focus.....	9
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 misuse of confidential information, abuse of authority and exploitation of public sector resources.....	14
Critical organisational capabilities including digital, analytics and workforce planning	17
Key statistics 2021–22	20
Appendix A Liaison meetings of the Chairperson	28
Appendix B Media.....	29
Appendix C External presentations.....	30





Bruce Barbour
Acting 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 January to 31 March 2022.

As you will note, the Commission of Inquiry relating to the Crime and Corruption Commission (Inquiry) commenced on 7 February 2022, with its terms of reference to review the investigative and charging powers of the CCC as well as the role of seconded police officers.

On 1 April 2022, the CCC provided its submission to the Inquiry. This has been a comprehensive piece of work providing a detailed response to the Inquiry's terms of reference and specific questions directed to the CCC. Additional requests for information received on 4 and 6 April 2022 were responded to on 11 April 2022.

During the reporting period, the CCC has released two prevention advisory publications *Conflicting commitments – Managing other employment and volunteering* and *Misuse of confidential information*. Respectively the documents aim to equip managers and agencies with information about corruption risks that can arise when a public official engages in employment or other commitments outside of their agency, and addressing the corrupt behaviours associated with misuse of confidential information.

In February, to support Queensland Health's Fraud and Corruption Awareness month the CCC provided a live web-based presentation about the role of the CCC and the importance of setting the right organisational culture to create a fraud-resistant workplace. Further to this, in March a live web-based presentation was given to the annual Government Law Conference on recognising fraudulent behaviours in government departments.

The CCC also held hearings to advance a number of complex major crime investigations in particular to assist the Queensland Police Service to progress investigations into a number of criminal syndicates suspected to be engaged in drug trafficking, money laundering and weapons offences.

Finally, it is important to recognise the work the CCC undertakes in the intelligence space. During the reporting period, the CCC analysed intelligence data about the activities of organised crime groups, their participants and facilitators, collected from our own operations and assessments, or by request of other law enforcement agencies. Twenty-three intelligence disclosures were provided to both State and Commonwealth law enforcement agencies during the first three months of this year.



Matters arising from the public meeting of 25 February 2022.

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

Mr Bruce Barbour
Acting Chairperson



Year-to-date highlights



12 crime investigations finalised



7 people charged with 67 criminal offences relating to corruption investigations



26 confiscation matters concluded
\$6.111 M forfeited to the state



12 recommendations for disciplinary action as a result of a corruption investigation relating to 9 persons



125 law enforcement intelligence disclosures



2839 complaints of suspected corruption received

2818 complaints of suspected corruption assessed



94¹ days of hearings relating to crime investigations



10 corruption investigations finalised



6 days of hearings relating to corruption investigations



33 prevention recommendations made

Note:

1. The number of Crime investigation hearings in the 1 July to 31 December 2021 report was incorrectly reported and should have been reported as 87.



CCC Strategic Plan 2021–25

Our vision

Safe communities supported by fair and ethical public institutions.

Our purpose

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

Our values



People



Accountability



Integrity



Courage



Excellence

Unite & Recover

The CCC's strategic plan aligns with the objectives in the *Unite and Recover – Queensland's Economic Recovery Plan*, in particular:

- Safeguarding people's health and jobs by keeping Queensland pandemic-ready.
- Delivering world-class frontline services in community safety.

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

Strategies:

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

Objective: Build our organisational capability

Strategies:

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

2021–22 Areas of focus

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

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



Agency overview

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

Our crime jurisdiction enables us to investigate major crime such as drug trafficking, fraud, money laundering and criminal paedophilia. Our corruption jurisdiction is broad and diverse, including state government departments, public sector agencies and statutory bodies, the Queensland Police Service (QPS), local governments, government-owned corporations, universities, prisons, courts, tribunals, and elected officials. The CCC investigates only the most serious or systemic allegations of corrupt conduct.

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

Investigative powers

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

Coercive hearings

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

Proceeds of crime

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

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

Intelligence

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

Research

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

Prevention

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



Areas of focus

Performance outcomes from 1 January to 31 March 2022
are detailed in the following pages.¹

¹ 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 the economic costs for healthcare, law enforcement and the productivity of our communities. Investigations in this area of focus may be approved under the CCC Organised Crime General Referral, or as a special intelligence operation, depending on the circumstances and purpose of the investigation.

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

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

CCC major crime investigations

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

Referred major crime investigations

Referred major crime investigations are investigations where the CCC holds hearings to advance investigations being undertaken by the QPS.

During the reporting period, the following matters were finalised in which the CCC held hearings to advance the QPS investigation:

- an investigation of a Gold Coast based syndicate alleged to have been engaged in drug trafficking, money laundering and weapons offences.
- an investigation of a Brisbane-based network suspected to have been engaged in the trafficking of dangerous drugs, namely methylamphetamine and cannabis.

Intelligence operations

During the last reporting period, the CCC finalised an operation to determine the involvement of a principal person of interest in the facilitation of drug and firearms trafficking and money laundering through the provision of encrypted communications devices.

The intelligence operation achieved its purpose and successfully identified the organisation participants, the level and extent of their alleged criminal activities and the business model used. Valuable intelligence has confirmed existing and new networks linked to serious and organised crime. A large amount of intelligence will continue to be compiled and disseminated to relevant agencies before the matter is closed.

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

- an operation focussed on understanding and assessing the involvement of principal targets in the facilitation of dangerous drug trafficking and supply through the sale of encrypted communications devices and ongoing technical support related to those devices.



- an operation regarding the involvement of a target and others in the facilitation of criminal offences, specifically drug trafficking and money laundering through cryptocurrencies and gold bullion, and complex company structures.

Intelligence assessments and disclosures

The CCC commenced one intelligence assessment during the reporting period into a criminal network's involvement in the retail industry.

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 January and 31 March 2022, the CCC made 23 intelligence disclosures to law enforcement, 8 of which were in response to specific intelligence information requests made from external agencies. An intelligence disclosure may contain one or more discrete information reports or intelligence products.

Table 1: Intelligence disclosures and requests for information¹

Nature of disclosure	1 Jan – 31 Mar 2022	2021–22 YTD
CCC Investigations	1	16
Intelligence Operations	1	18
Referred Investigations	9	34
Strategic & Other ²	8	40
Proceeds Matter	4	17
Total	23	125

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

In March 2021, the CCC commenced a project to uplift the CCC's cryptocurrency capability with a focus on infrastructure, resources, and policies and procedures to support the training, administrative and operational environments for investigations involving cryptocurrency transactions. The CCC is collaborating with the QPS on 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	1 Jan – 31 Mar 2022		2021–22 YTD	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
Restraining orders obtained	1	\$300,000	14	\$8.044 M
Forfeitures of property to the state	6	\$2.303 M	26	\$6.111 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 held hearings to advance the QPS investigation into the murder of a 64-year-old man at Craignish (near Hervey Bay) in August 2021. The matter was also finalised in the reporting period.

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, which are particularly effective when engaged with collateral QPS investigation strategies. 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 closed a referred investigation, advanced by the examination of witnesses, into the possession and distribution of Child Exploitation Material by a 62-year-old Brisbane man and numerous others in Queensland he engaged with online.

Crimes against children

During the reporting period the CCC closed a referred investigation, advanced by the examination of witnesses, into the suspected unlawful killing of a 4-year-old boy and the doing of grievous bodily harm to his 3-year-old brother as a result of a house fire on a rural property near Tara on 14 November 2017.

The CCC also held hearings to advance a QPS investigation into the suspected unlawful killing of a 16-month-old boy in Burpengary on 8 January 2022.



Area of focus:

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

Misuse of confidential information

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

In the reporting period, the CCC received 163 complaints relating to the misuse of information. This currently accounts for approximately 19 per cent of all complaints received. Complaints relating to the misuse of information account for approximately 23 per cent of the CCC's current investigations. The most common allegations being investigated relate to unauthorised disclosure of information.

During the reporting period, one new investigation commenced regarding the unauthorised access and disclosure of confidential information. The CCC commenced 11 reviews and finalised 12 reviews of matters dealt with by UPAs subject to our monitoring function. The CCC was satisfied with the way all investigations reviewed were dealt with.

Prevention

To assist agencies with corruption risk identification and prevention strategies, two updated Prevention Advisories were reissued on 10 February 2022 in relation to two major corruption risks. The updated advisories deal with:

- Misuse of confidential information; and
- Conflicting commitments: Managing secondary employment and volunteering.

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

Description	1 Jan – 31 Mar 2022	2021–22 YTD
Investigations commenced	1	3
Investigations finalised	0	0
People charged	3 ¹	6 ²
Criminal charges laid	24 ³	65 ⁴
Reviews commenced	11	46
Reviews finalised	12	52
Referred to a UPA as a disciplinary matter	1	1
Referred to a UPA to investigate subject to monitoring by the CCC	25	64
Prevention recommendations	1	6

Notes:

1. Includes two persons who are not a member of the QPS or a UPA.
2. Includes 21 charges against persons who are not a member of the QPS or a UPA.
3. Includes four persons who are not a member of the QPS or a UPA.
4. Includes 24 charges against persons who are not a member of the QPS or a UPA.

² A matter which may involve 'misuse of confidential information' may also involve 'abuse of authority' and 'exploitation of public sector resources', or all of these. For this reason the sum of these categories when combined may exceed 100% in total.

Abuse of authority

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

In the reporting period, the CCC received 100 complaints relating to abuse of authority. This currently accounts for approximately 11 per cent of all complaints received. Complaints relating to the abuse of authority account for approximately 83 per cent of the CCC's current investigations.

Nine new investigations were commenced during the reporting period.

The CCC also commenced 27 reviews and finalised 28 reviews of matters dealt with by UPAs subject to our monitoring function.

The CCC was dissatisfied with the way two investigations reviewed during the period were dealt with. The CCC reminded one agency of the importance of adhering to timeframes for the provision of reports and directed them to the CCC's publication Corruption in Focus which is a guide for dealing with corrupt conduct. The CCC provided feedback to the second agency in relation to the quality of the investigation report and recommended the agency endeavour to identify strategies to prevent similar allegations arising, such as reviewing their policies and procedures and undertaking staff training. The CCC was satisfied with the way the remaining 26 investigations reviewed during the period were dealt with.

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

Description	1 Jan – 31 Mar 2022	2021–22 YTD
Investigations commenced	9	18
Investigations finalised	1	5
People charged	0	1
Criminal charges laid	0	2
Reviews commenced	27	77
Reviews finalised	28	76
Referred to a UPA as a disciplinary matter	1	1
Referred to a UPA to investigate subject to monitoring by the CCC	30	99
Prevention recommendations	7	19

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 69 complaints relating to the exploitation of public resources. This currently accounts for approximately eight per cent of all complaints received. Complaints relating to the exploitation of public sector resources account for approximately 10 per cent of the CCC's current investigations.

No new investigations were commenced during the reporting period.

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



Prevention Presentations

Queensland Health

In February 2022, the A/Senior Executive Officer Corruption provided a live web-based presentation about the role of the CCC and the importance of setting the right organisational culture to create a fraud-resistant workplace. This presentation was conducted during Queensland Health's Fraud and Corruption Awareness month which is an annual event implemented following the \$16.9M fraud carried out by Hohepa Morehu-Barlow (Joel Barlow) discovered in 2011. The presentation was available to all staff in Queensland Health and the Hospital and Health Services.

Government Law Conference 2022

In March 2022, the A/Senior Executive Officer Corruption delivered a live web-based presentation to the annual Government Law Conference (which included participants from Australia-wide). The topic of the presentation was Recognising Fraudulent Behaviours in Government Departments.

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

Description	1 Jan – 31 Mar 2022	2021–22 YTD
Investigations commenced	0	3
Investigations finalised	0	2
People charged	0	1
Criminal charges laid	0	2
Reviews commenced	5	25
Reviews finalised	5	27
Referred to a UPA as a disciplinary matter	0	0
Referred to a UPA to investigate subject to monitoring by the CCC	14	28
Prevention recommendations	0	8

Note:

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

Area of focus:

Critical organisational capabilities including digital, analytics and workforce planning

CCC Futures Workforce Strategy

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

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

In this reporting period the leaders across the CCC commenced incorporating the Leadership Story into their individual Performance and Development Agreements to provide consistency and clarity on the expectations of leaders within the CCC.

The first set of data from the CCC's new Employee Experience Measurement (EXM) approach has been analysed. Since July 2021, the CCC has used the platform to measure employee experience through onboarding and offboarding process.

- The results of the onboarding survey are positive. Commission officers identify work life balance (75% of participants) and alignment with the CCC's purpose and values (71% of participants) as key motivators for joining the CCC. New commission officers report being treated with respect throughout the recruitment process and positive early interactions with their line managers. It has also provided useful information on



ways to improve the recruitment process by improving the role descriptions that we use in advertising and by improving the induction process to ensure that new commission officers are familiar with the technology, systems and processes used by the CCC.

- The key findings of the offboarding survey are also positive. Most exiting commission officers (87%) positively rated their overall experience working at CCC and stated that they felt the CCC is a values-driven organisation. Analysis of the contributing factors show that commission officers leave the CCC for a variety of reasons including: a unique opportunity elsewhere (43%), the end of their secondment or contract (26%), better salary (32%), promotion from current position (32%), career change (21%), and better working hours (21%) (N.B. participants are able to choose multiple factors in their decision, therefore the percentages are not cumulative). This data will continue to inform changes made by the CCC to strengthen our Employee Value Proposition (EVP) so that we can attract and retain talented people to deliver on our strategic objectives.

Moving forward it is anticipated that further pulse surveys relevant to employee experience will be developed and implemented to assist the CCC to monitor and focus on managing employee experience.

Working for Queensland Survey Action Plan

The Working for Queensland Survey was conducted in September 2021. The Executive Leadership Team developed divisional and an organisational action plan through consultation with their teams. The organisational action plan highlights four areas for action:

1. Red Tape reduction – by implementing new processes to capture and implement ideas that remove red tape and communicating examples of these reductions to stimulate further ideas.
2. Recruitment quality and efficiency – by trialling relieving pools for a range of positions to make it easier to identify and appoint talent, and developing new approaches to selection especially for leadership roles to assess candidate's capabilities and cultural fit for the CCC.
3. Flexible work – by continuing to emphasise the CCC's commitment to flexible working arrangements and encouraging our people to discuss their needs with their leaders.
4. Developing our people – by refreshing our identified critical capabilities and continuing to invest in development opportunities for both leadership and technical skills.

Digitising the workplace

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

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

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

- continued implementation of cloud and firewall security audit recommendations
- commenced replacement of all remaining aged computing fleet devices with Surface Pro 7 devices
- continued optimisation of the digital Governance, Risk, and Compliance (GRC) system including the commencement of work to automatically integrate the GRC with Content Manager, our records management system.

Advancing analytics

Analytics has been identified as a critical capability for the ongoing success of the CCC and is a key element of the modernisation of the organisation. The implementation of a cloud-based data warehouse in June 2021 was a significant investment to support an agency-wide, contemporary business intelligence platform. One initiative currently in progress is the development of a Finance Reporting Dashboard for internal stakeholders to track and monitor key finance and budget metrics. This is being delivered through the data warehouse using Power BI. The CCC Data Catalogue project was completed in January 2022, delivering an inventory of data holdings and serving to reduce information silos and promote a data driven culture.



Key statistics 2021–22

Key statistics for the 2021–22 financial year
are detailed in the following pages.²

² All financial year 2021–22 data is for the period 1 July 2021 to 31 Mar 2022.



CCC crime and corruption investigations

Table 6: Summary – Crime investigations¹

Description	Number
Total number of investigations commenced	16
Total number of investigations finalised	12
People charged	0
Charges laid	0
Law enforcement intelligence disclosures	125

Note:

1. Crime investigations include CCC Crime Investigations, Referred Crime Investigations, CCC Intelligence Operations and Immediate Response Investigations.

Table 7: Summary – CCC corruption investigations

Description	Number
Total number of investigations commenced ¹	23
Total number of Investigations finalised ²	10
Percentage of investigations completed within 12 months ³	80%
People charged ⁴	7
Charges laid ⁵	67
Recommendations for disciplinary action	12
no. of people	9
Prevention recommendations	8

Notes:

1. An investigation may be counted across multiple areas of focus.
2. Includes two finalised investigations that are outside the areas of focus.
3. Two of the ten investigations YTD exceeded 365 days in duration; the CCC's involvement in these two investigations was limited to providing financial assistance to the lead agency, and the timeframes were largely beyond the CCC's control.
4. Includes four persons who are not a member of the QPS or a UPA.
5. Includes 24 charges against persons who are not a member of the QPS or a UPA.

Table 8: CCC corruption investigations – QPS

Description	Number
Number of investigations commenced	3
Number of investigations finalised	1
People charged ¹	7
Charges laid ²	67
Recommendations for disciplinary action	3
no. of people	2
Prevention recommendations	0

Notes:

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



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

Description	Number
Number of investigations commenced	20
Number of investigations finalised	9
People charged	0
Charges laid	0
Recommendations for disciplinary action	9
no. of people	7
Prevention recommendations	8

Table 10: Duration of current CCC corruption investigations

Duration of investigation	Number	% of total matters
< 6 months	17	59%
6-12 months	8	27%
> 12 months	4	14%
Total	30	100%

Complaints

Table 11: Complaints received and assessed

Description	Number/ Percentage
Total complaints received ¹	2,839
% increase or decrease when compared to 2020–21	▲ 8%
Percentage of complaints assessed within 30 days (target: 85%)	94%
Total allegations received	6,589
% increase or decrease when compared to 2020–21	▲ 1%
% allegations relating to the QPS	56%
% allegations relating to other units of public administration (excluding QPS)	44%
Total complaints assessed	2,818

Note:

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

Table 12: Complaints received – QPS¹

Description	Number/ Percentage
Complaints received	1,426
% increase or decrease when compared to 2020–21	▲ 25%
Allegations received	3,683
% increase or decrease when compared to 2020–21	▲ 27%

Note:

1. Complaints by Indigenous people comprised 2% of the total complaints made against QPS officers (sworn officers and civilian staff), which is down by 2% when compared to 2020–21.



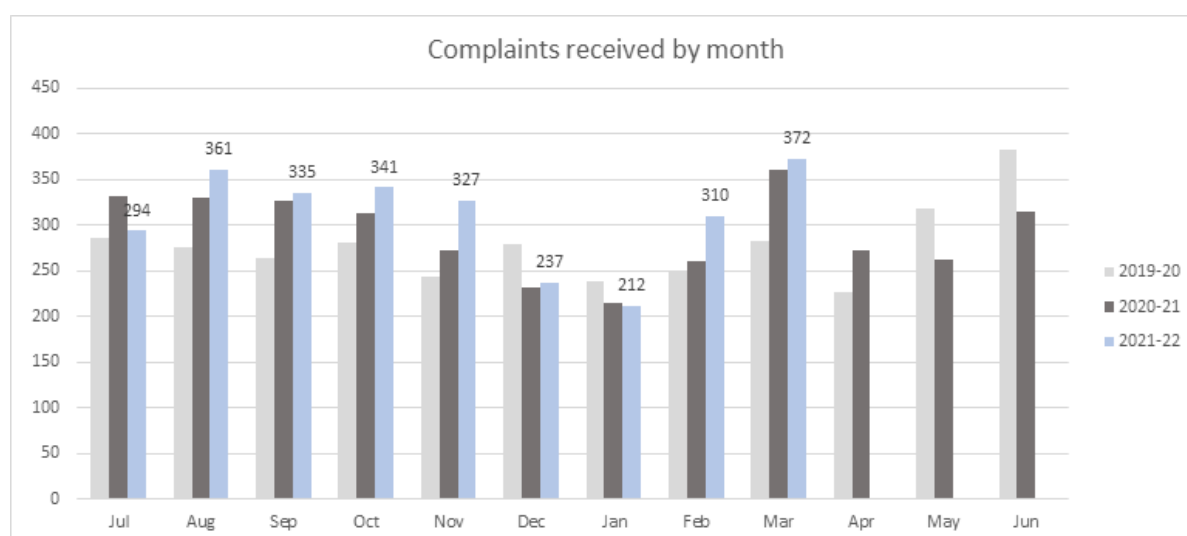
Table 13: Complaints received – other units of public administration (excluding QPS)

Description	Number/ Percentage
Complaints received for public sector ¹ (including government owned corporations and Members of Parliament)	1,196
% increase or decrease when compared to 2020–21	▼ 4%
Allegations received for public sector (including government owned corporations and Members of Parliament)	2,408
% increase or decrease when compared to 2020–21	▼ 21%
Complaints received for local government sector ¹	239
% increase or decrease when compared to 2020–21	▲ 8%
Allegations received for local government sector	498
% increase or decrease when compared to 2020–21	▼ 20%

Note:

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

Figure 1: Total number of complaints received: 2019–20 to 2021–22¹



Note:

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

Table 14: Outcomes of complaints assessed

Description	Number
Retained for CCC investigation	22
Referred to the appropriate agency, subject to the CCC's monitoring role	207
Referred to the appropriate agency, with no further advice required by the CCC	1,981
Requiring no further action	608
Total complaints assessed	2,818



Monitoring allegations of corruption referred to other agencies

Table 15: Reviews of referred matters

Description	Number/ Percentage
Median days ¹ to complete a review	7
% improvement when compared to the same period 2020–21	22%
Final reviews	183
QPS reviews	65
Public sector reviews (including local Government)	118
Interim reviews	356
QPS reviews	90
Public sector reviews (including local Government)	266
Reviewable decisions ²	47

Notes:

- Median days calculated using a 7-day week.
- A reviewable decision is a decision made by a prescribed police officer in an internal disciplinary process against a prescribed person (that is, another police officer who is generally referred to as the subject officer) concerning an allegation of police officer misconduct. The term reviewable decision is defined in section 219BA of the *Crime and Corruption Act 2001*.

Oversight of police-related deaths and significant events

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

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

Description	Number
Police-related deaths	8
Notifications of significant events QPS	63

Proceeds of Crime

Table 17: Proceeds of crime outcomes

Description	Number	Value
Restraining orders obtained	14	\$8.044 M
Forfeitures of property to the state	26	\$6.111 M
Settlement negotiations ¹	11	\$6.493 M

Note:

- Settlement negotiations¹ means matters currently under settlement negotiation.



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

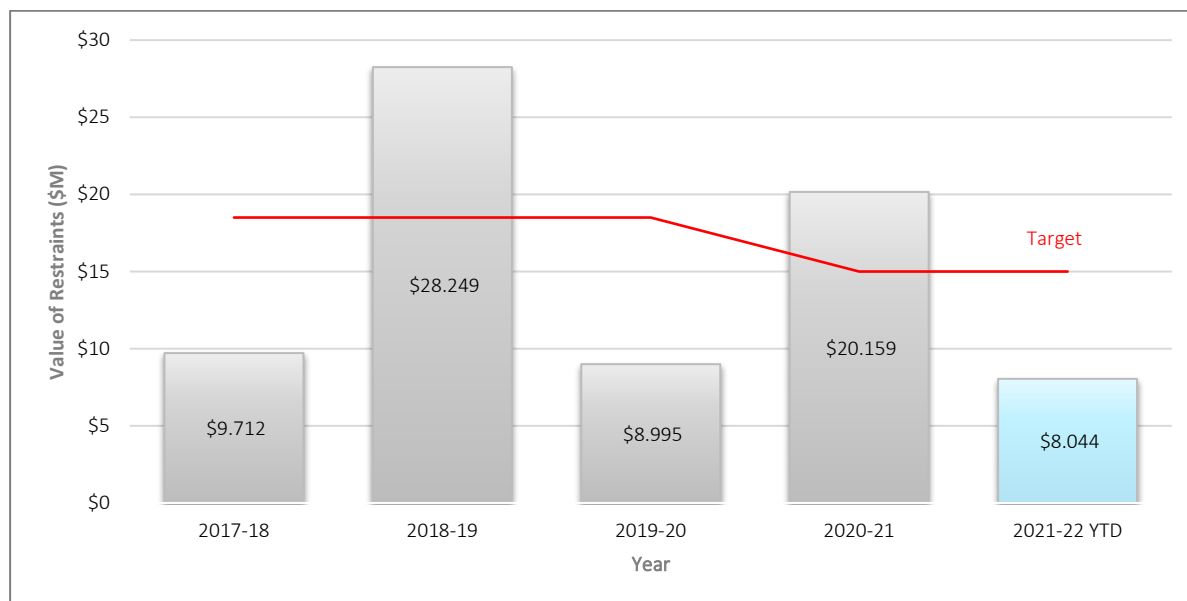


Figure 3: Value of criminal proceeds forfeited: 2017–18 to 2021–22

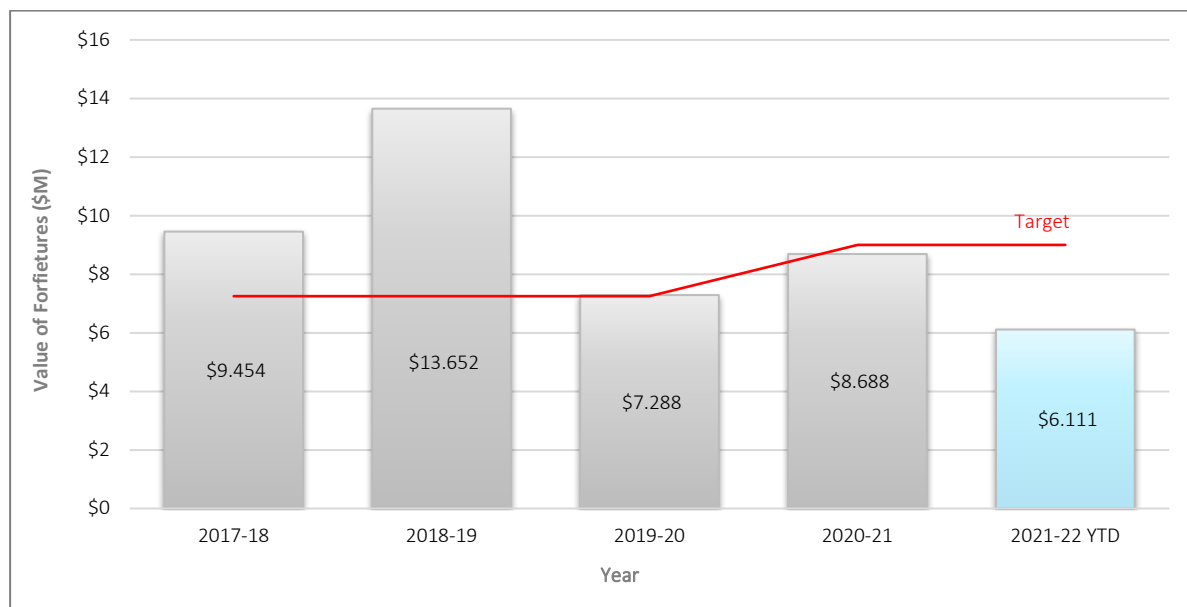


Table 18: Matters in progress (YTD as of 31 March 2022)

Description	Number	Value
Civil confiscation matters involving restrained property	49	\$47.911 M
Matters pending restraint	6	\$3.643 M

Table 19: Total restraints and forfeitures (since 2002)

Description	Value
Restraints	\$311 M
Forfeitures	\$137 M



Hearings

Table 20: CCC hearings overview

Description	Crime investigation hearings	Crime intelligence hearings	Corruption investigation hearings
Hearing days	88 ¹	6	6
Witnesses attending	83	9	5
Attendance notices served	117	9	5

Note:

1. The number of Crime investigation hearings in the 1 July to 31 December 2021 report was incorrectly reported and should have been reported as 81.

Legal services

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

Description	Number
Review applications filed ¹	6 ²
Police disciplinary applications before QCAT (reviews and corrupt conduct proceedings)	21
Police disciplinary matters finalised	8 ³
Ongoing corrupt conduct proceedings ⁴	2
Ongoing disciplinary review matters ⁵	11 ⁶
Appeals before the Appellate Tribunal	7

Notes:

1. 'Review applications filed' includes applications brought by CCC and applications to join reviews brought by QPS officers.
2. The number of 'review applications filed' in the 1 July to 31 December 2021 report was over-reported (as QCATA applications were included in error) and should have been reported as 5.
3. The number of 'police disciplinary matters' finalised in the 1 July to 31 December 2021 report was under-reported and should have been reported as 6.
4. 'Ongoing corrupt conduct proceedings' includes 1 application to commence an original jurisdiction prosecution during the reportable period.
5. 'Ongoing disciplinary matters' includes 1 review application which the CCC joined during the reportable period.
6. The number of 'ongoing disciplinary review matters' in the 1 July to 31 December 2021 report was over-reported and should have been 10.

Table 22: Other legal proceedings

Description	Number
Judicial reviews ¹	2
Section 195 appeals (Supreme Court)	1
Contempt Applications (Supreme Court) ²	7
Supreme Court proceeding (other than Contempt)	1
Court of Appeal Matters ³	5
High Court Matters	0
Other Court Matters ⁴	3

Notes:

1. The number of 'Judicial reviews' in the 1 July to 31 December 2021 report was over-reported and should have been reported as 2.
2. The number of 'Contempt Applications' in the 1 July to 31 December 2021 report was over-reported and should have been reported as 7.
3. The number of 'Court of Appeal Matters' in the 1 July to 31 December 2021 report was under-reported and should have been reported as 5.
4. Includes matters in which the CCC was involved in litigation over subpoenas/summonses (in District and Magistrates Courts). Where subpoenas were dealt with without attendant litigation, they have not been included in the calculations.



Police Service Reviews

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

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

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

Table 23: Police Service Review – Outcome of matters

Police Service Review matters	Promotion	Transfer	Discipline
Matters lodged in 2021-22	12	1 ¹	25
Matters carried forward from 2020-21	18	1 ²	0
Matters heard (during reporting period)	3	-	2
Matters progressing to hearing	-	-	6
Matters pending (e.g. awaiting papers or court outcomes)	4	-	12
Matters withdrawn or lapsed, or not within jurisdiction (prior to hearing)	2	-	2

Notes:

1. Of the matters received during the reporting period, 1 matter was a Management Initiated Transfer.
2. Of the Transfer matters received in 2020-21, 1 matter was a Lateral Transfer (received in 2020 and ruled No Jurisdiction during the reporting period).

Workforce composition

Table 24: Full-time equivalents (FTE) (YTD as of 31 March 2022)

Count of actual FTE	Employment type			
	Permanent	Temporary	Casual	Total
Office of the Commission	6	0	0	6
Corporate Services Division	70.21	14.75	0	84.96
Strategy, Innovation & Insights Division	8	1	0	9
Operations Support Division	80.36	0.5	1.99	82.85
Crime Division	55.7	4	4.68	64.38
Corruption Division	83.7	9.6	0.79	94.09
Total sum of staff FTE ^{1,2}	303.97	29.85	7.46	341.28 ³

Notes:

1. Reported data is Paid FTE data derived from the payroll period ending 24 March 2022 (which is inclusive of payroll transactions processed prior to 14 March 2022) and includes staff who are on paid long-term leave (e.g. parental leave, ill health leave).
2. Reported data includes commission officers on secondment to the CCC but continuing to be funded by their home agency (eg: QPS).
3. The total number of FTE in the 1 July – 31 December 2021 report was under-reported and should have been reported as 330.28 FTE. This was due to under-reporting the police cohort by 18 FTE.



Appendix A Liaison meetings of the Chairperson

- On 5 January 2022 Mr Alan MacSporran QC attended the Controlled Operations Committee meeting via MS Teams.
- On 18 January 2022 Mr Alan MacSporran QC met with the Director-General, Department of Premier and Cabinet to discuss matters of mutual interest.
- On 19 January 2022 Mr Alan MacSporran QC and the Senior Executive Officer (Corruption) met with Mr Rod Welford and Mr Mark Harvey of Raise the Bar Solutions.
- On 11 February 2022 Mr Bruce Barbour met with the Attorney-General and the Director-General, Department of Justice and Attorney-General.
- On 22 February 2022 Mr Bruce Barbour and the Senior Executive Officer (Crime) met with Mr Luke Twyford, Principal Commissioner, Queensland Family and Child Commissioner and member of the Crime Reference Committee.
- On 22 February 2022 Mr Bruce Barbour participated in the Crime Reference Committee meeting.
- 7 March 2022 Mr Bruce Barbour met with Mr Jim Meyers of the Corruption Prevention Network by telephone.
- On 14 March 2022 Mr Bruce Barbour with Chief Executive Officer Ms Jen O'Farrell participated in the Economics and Governance Committee Public Hearing - *Inquiry into the Report on the Strategic Review of the Functions of the Integrity Commissioner*.



Appendix B Media

Media releases	
12 January 2022	Corruption allegations data dashboard updated The Crime and Corruption Commission (CCC) updated its Corruption Allegations Data Dashboard (CADD) to include data up to 30 September 2021.
25 January 2022	Statement from CCC Chairperson Alan MacSporran QC Statement from Chairperson Alan MacSporran QC stating he has advised the Attorney-General of his decision to resign as Chairperson of the Crime and Corruption Commission (CCC), effective from close of business on Friday 28 January 2022.
Media interviews	
Nil	There were no media interviews conducted during the reporting period.
Media conferences	
Nil	There were no media conferences conducted during the reporting period.
CCC social media	
31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2022, the CCC had 1,497 Twitter followers, 2,049 Facebook followers and 1,869 Facebook page likes and 83 YouTube subscribers.



Appendix C External presentations

Date	Presenter and title	Audience	Topic
January 2022			
17 Jan 2022	Sergeant – Operations Support	Technical Surveillance Operatives – CCC, QPS, AFP and ASIO	<i>Introduction to covert methods of entry</i>
18 Jan 2022	Sergeant – Operations Support	Technical Surveillance Operatives – CCC, QPS, AFP and ASIO	<i>Introduction to covert methods of entry</i>
February 2022			
02 Feb 2022	Ms Sharon Raabe, Director Proceeds of Crime	Queensland Operations Coordination Group (QOCG) Via MS Teams	<i>Introduction to Cryptocurrency & CCC Cryptocurrency Capability Project</i>
14 Feb 2022	Mr David Caughlin, Acting Senior Executive Officer (Corruption)	Department of Health and Hospital and Health Services – All staff	<i>Influencing an ethical organisational culture: Annual Queensland Health Fraud and Corruption awareness campaign – combating fraud in the workplace</i>
22 Feb 2022	Detective Senior Sergeant, Officer in Charge – Witness Protection Unit Sergeant – Witness Protection Unit	Queensland Police Service – Detective Training Phase 3, QPS Academy	<i>The role of Witness Protection and how we can help investigators</i>
24 Feb 2022	Mr Andrew Gillies, Detective Inspector, Director Corruption Operations Ms Leisa Cleaver, Sergeant – Corruption Operations	Queensland Police Service – Detective Training Phase 3, QPS Academy	<i>Crime and Corruption Commission – An overview of Corruption Operations</i>
24 Feb 2022	Ms Fiona Rowbotham, Principal Lawyer – Crime Hearings and Legal	Queensland Police Service – Detective Training Phase 3, QPS Academy	<i>Crime Hearings and Legal – Coercive hearings</i>
24 Feb 2022	Ms Veronica Sosa, Acting Senior Financial Investigator – Proceeds of Crime	Queensland Police Service – Detective Training Phase 3, QPS Academy	<i>Recovering the Proceeds of Crime</i>
March 2022			
02 Mar 2022	Mr Lyndon Kappu, Manager Assessment Unit – Integrity Services	Department of Health and Hospital and Health Services – HR Practitioners Via MS Teams	<i>Identifying and assessing corrupt conduct</i>
02 Mar 2022	Ms Sharon Raabe, Director Proceeds of Crime	Queensland Joint Organised Crime Task Force (QJOCTF)	<i>Investigating Cryptocurrency</i>



Date	Presenter and title	Audience	Topic
9 Mar 2022	Mr David Caughlin, Acting Senior Executive Officer (Corruption)	Government Law Conference – Government Lawyers	<i>Recognising Fraudulent Behaviours in Government Departments: The role of government lawyers in a public service department and their primary role in serving the public interest</i>
17 Mar 2022	Mr Chris Rahmann, Detective Senior Sergeant – Corruption Operations	Queensland Police Service – QPS Recruits	<i>Ethics and integrity for police</i>
17 Mar 2022	Mr Cameron Gardner, Detective Sergeant – Operations Support	Advanced Interviewing Skills and Conversation Management (AISCN) Course – QPS investigators	<i>Investigative Interviewing</i>
22 Mar 2022	Ms Kaitlen La, Principal Financial Investigator – Proceeds of Crime	Queensland Police Service – Financial crime investigation course	<i>Recovering the Proceeds of Crime</i>
22 Mar 2022	Mr Nick Hanly, Principal Lawyer – Crime Hearings and Legal	Queensland Police Service – Financial crime investigation course	<i>Crime Hearings and Legal – Coercive hearings</i>
28 Mar 2022	Mr David Caughlin, Acting Senior Executive Officer (Corruption)	Director's-General Leadership Board – Directors-General, Deputy Directors-General and department Chiefs of Staff	<i>Overview of Corruption Integrity Survey and managing conflicts of interest: The key role that senior executives play as leaders in setting integrity standards and being ethical role models for their agency</i>
30 Mar 2022	Mr Cameron Rentz, Executive Director – Crime Hearings and Legal	Queensland Police Service – Southern Region, Regional Crime Coordinators Forum	<i>Crime Hearings and Legal – Coercive hearings</i>
30 Mar 2022	Ms Sharon Raabe, Director Proceeds of Crime	Queensland Police Service – Southern Region, Regional Crime Coordinators Forum	<i>Using Criminal Asset Confiscation to Disrupt Serious and Organised Crime in Queensland</i>



Crime and Corruption Commission

QUEENSLAND

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