



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 June to 31 July 2020**



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 11 September 2020.

Given that the reporting period (1 June to 31 July 2020) falls across two financial years:

- statistics for the 2019-20 financial year are provided, unless otherwise noted (pp. 5, 16-23)
- performance outcomes against the CCC's strategic areas of focus for 1 June to 31 July 2020 are also provided (pp. 8-15).

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

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

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

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

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Alan MacSporran QC
Chairperson



Sydney Williams QC
Deputy Chairperson



Marshall Irwin
Commissioner



Deborah Holliday
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 June to 31 July 2020.

It has been a busy period for the CCC as we finalise our reporting for the previous financial year and move into 2020-21 with a new Strategic Plan 2020-24 taking effect on 1 July. The plan articulates our two strategic objectives, which remain unchanged, and our six areas of focus for the next 12 months which will underpin and guide our future work.

The *Electoral and Other Legislation (Accountability, Integrity and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2020* was passed by the Queensland Legislative Assembly on 18 June 2020. This legislation is part of continuing government reforms to implement recommendations from the CCC's Operation Belcarra report to strengthen transparency and integrity in local governments in Queensland.

On 2 July 2020, the CCC tabled its report *An investigation into allegations relating to the appointment of a school principal*. The report details an investigation into allegations that the then Deputy Premier interfered in a Department of Education recruitment process to select the principal for the new Inner City South State Secondary College. The report highlights a number of systemic failures of governance, transparency and accountability and I strongly encourage all Queensland public servants and elected officials to read the report as there are vital lessons from this investigation that must be learned.

The CCC also released two audit reports in July, *Reducing the risk of research fraud* and *Managing corruption risks associated with timesheet and leave activities*. The first report highlights the lessons learned from the audit findings which evaluated measures Queensland's universities had implemented to mitigate the risk of research fraud. The second report details the audit findings which assessed whether employee fraud in public sector agencies is adequately prevented through timesheet and leave processes. These audits identified areas for improvement and provided prevention recommendations to assist agencies in implementing process to mitigate the risks associated with timesheet and research fraud.

On 29 July, the CCC provided a submission to the Federal Parliamentary Joint Committee on Law Enforcement's inquiry into criminal activity and law enforcement during COVID-19. Our submission highlighted a number of risks, including the digital evolution of criminal organisations, procurement and recruitment processes and the changing drivers for corruption risk via unemployment, constrained opportunities for promotion and devalued personal investment. The CCC will continue to monitor the evolving landscape and look for further signs of disruption as events unfold.

The CCC also provided a submission to the PCCC on 10 August 2020 in response to its review of the activities of the CCC as required by Section 292(f) of the *Crime and Crime and Corruption Act 2001*. We look forward to working the PCCC on this important aspect of oversight of the CCC.

The CCC continues to focus on building our critical organisational capabilities including digital, analytics and workforce planning. Our progress against these areas and our strategic objectives more broadly will be captured in the CCC Annual Report 2019-20 which is to be tabled in Parliament by 30 September 2020.

For the purposes of this report to the PCCC, we have included outcomes against our areas of focus (up until 31 July 2020), and statistical information for the full 2019-20 financial year.

Finally, on behalf of the CCC I would like to express my appreciation to Professor Anne Tiernan for her valuable contribution during her time as a Commissioner to the work of the CCC and the people of Queensland.

Matters arising from the public meeting of 19 June 2020

No matters requiring separate reporting were raised at this meeting.

A J MacSporran QC

Chairperson

Highlights from 2019–20



43 people charged with **173** criminal offences relating to crime investigations



22 people charged with **112** criminal offences relating to corruption investigations



53 proceeds of crime restraining orders involving **\$8.995 M**



17 recommendations for disciplinary action as a result of a corruption investigation relating to **11** persons



39 confiscation matters concluded and **\$7.181 M** forfeited to the state

3327 complaints of suspected corruption received

3435 complaints of suspected corruption assessed



32 crime investigations finalised



53 corruption investigations finalised



178 days of hearings relating to crime investigations



42 days of hearings relating to corruption investigations, including **9** days of public hearings

CCC Strategic Plan 2020–24

Our vision

Safe communities supported by fair and ethical public institutions.

Our purpose

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

Our values



People



Accountability



Integrity



Courage



Excellence

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

Strategies:

- Advance major crime investigations and help the Queensland Police Service solve 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
- Work with stakeholders to build corruption resistant public institutions
- Inform public policy about major crime and corruption by providing independent 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

2020–21 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 victims
- Corruption involving elected officials, misuse of confidential information, and exploitation of public sector resources
- Stakeholder engagement
- 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 June to 31 July 2020
are detailed in the following pages.¹

¹ Some data variation 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

Criminal organisations create and use illicit markets to facilitate the supply of illicit drugs, weapons and other illegal high-value products. Though difficult to quantify, the significant negative impact of these illicit markets on Queensland is clear in the toll it takes on individuals, families and communities, the impost on the state health system and related services, and the increasing pressures on law enforcement.

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

- partnering with other law enforcement and intelligence agencies to investigate and disrupt criminal organisations
- undertaking intelligence focused investigations to enhance understanding of criminal organisations and opportunities to disrupt them
- investigations focused on identifying and seizing criminal assets and proceeds.

Major crime operations

The CCC has four ongoing major crime investigations focused on the alleged involvement of professionals in enabling and facilitating organised criminal activity involving drug offences, fraud, and money laundering.

In this reporting period, the CCC examined two witnesses over 1 day to support an investigation by the Queensland Police Service (QPS) that focused on illicit markets. This investigation related to a Rockhampton-based drug trafficking network, involving three primary targets, engaged in the trafficking of methylamphetamine in Central Queensland since at least June 2019.

Intelligence operations

The CCC is also continuing an intelligence operation to examine the involvement of a telecommunications provider in facilitating the criminal activities of a number of crime networks.

An intelligence operation continued in relation to a Brisbane-based drug trafficking network engaged in the importation and trafficking of multiple drugs, including methylamphetamine, MDMA and cocaine, to other drug networks based in Brisbane, the Sunshine Coast and as far north as Gladstone since early 2019.

Intelligence activities

The CCC continued an intelligence assessment into two individuals alleged to be involved in money laundering activity by converting the proceeds of crime from drug trafficking into legitimate assets and holdings. Intelligence enquiries have provided valuable insight into the activities of the primary targets.

In July 2020, the CCC commenced an intelligence project focused on assessing the extent and risk of money laundering activity impacting Queensland. The assessment will involve the collection and analysis of intelligence from a variety of qualitative and quantitative sources to identify key risks, issues and enablers that support individuals or groups to carry out money laundering. It is known that this type of illegal activity is used to attempt to legitimise the proceeds of crime obtained from illicit markets and other criminal activity. The project is due for completion in January 2021.

Proceeds of crime recovery

In June 2020, the CCC, working alongside the QPS, and with the assistance of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Public Trustee of Queensland, restrained cash totalling approximately \$1.3 million which had been seized by police as a result of an investigation into drug trafficking activities of a network located in Townsville.

The cash was found concealed in a number of residences in the Townsville area along with large amounts of methylamphetamine and cannabis. The CCC alleges that the cash is the proceeds of crime and has applied for it to be forfeited to the State.

An overview of proceeds of crime outcomes are outlined in Table 1.

Table 1. Proceeds of crime outcomes – illicit markets

Description	2019–20		2020–21 YTD	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
Restraining orders obtained	51	\$8.698 M	3	\$226,000
Forfeitures of property to the state	38	\$7.035 M	5	\$1.263 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, in particular 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 the sustaining of serious injuries. In particular, in referred investigations, the CCC uses its coercive hearings power to advance investigations of this kind.

Homicides

Hearings were held to support investigations in relation to:-

- the fatal stabbing of an 18-year-old man in a high-rise apartment in Brisbane City in January 2020.
- the murders of two men, aged 36 and 47, at Tallebudgera in October 2019.

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

The CCC works in cooperation with other agencies, in particular the QPS, to respond to the most serious crimes involving physical or sexual abuse affecting children or other vulnerable victims. The CCC uses its coercive hearings power to progress these investigations, which are conducted under our Vulnerable Victims or Criminal Paedophilia general referrals.

No hearings were held in the reporting period relating to this Area of Focus.

Area of focus:**Corruption involving elected officials, misuse of confidential information, and exploitation of public sector resources****Elected officials**

Elected officials must act with integrity and exercise judgement that is not motivated or perceived to be motivated by self-interest and that puts the interests of the public ahead of their own personal interest. Failure to demonstrate accountability and transparency in decision making can severely erode public confidence in the work of elected officials. During June to July 2020, the CCC received 35 complaints relating to elected officials, representing five per cent of all complaints received.

Complaints against elected officials account for approximately 40 per cent of the CCC's current investigations. These investigations relate to local governments throughout Queensland. The most common allegations being investigated relate to misuse of authority, misappropriation and corruptly receiving benefits.

During the reporting period, the CCC commenced two new investigations regarding misuse of council funds and possible bribery.

During the reporting period, the CCC commenced one review and finalised two reviews of matters dealt with by units of public administration (UPAs) subject to our monitoring function. The CCC was satisfied with the way the investigations reviewed during the period were dealt with.

On 2 July 2020, the CCC's report titled *An Investigation into allegations relating to the appointment of a school principal* was tabled in Parliament. The report details an investigation arising from an allegation that the then Deputy Premier interfered in a recruitment process being undertaken by the Department of Education.

In June 2020, the CCC released the Prevention in Focus case study, *Role clarity in councils: understanding the respective roles of Mayor and CEO*.

Table 2. Summary of outcomes – elected officials investigations and reviews¹

Description	2019–20	2020–21 YTD
Investigations commenced	10	2
Investigations finalised	22 ²	1
People charged	5 ³	0
Criminal charges laid	12 ⁴	0
Reviews commenced	10	0
Reviews finalised	15	0
Referred back to the unit of public administration (UPA) as a disciplinary matter	5	0
Referred back to the UPA to investigate subject to monitoring by the CCC	1	0
Prevention recommendations	32	0

Notes:

- The CCC monitors the way an agency deals with an allegation of corruption by doing one or more of the following:
 - if the allegation is serious, reviewing the investigation while it is in progress
 - reviewing the outcomes, once the matter has been finalised.
- The number of 2019-20 investigations finalised has been re-adjusted at year end following the identification of one matter previously being incorrectly categorised as a matter involving an elected official.
- Includes two persons who are not members of a unit of public administration and includes 1 person where the CCC has referred a matter under s49(2)(a) of the *Crime and Corruption Act 2001* to the Office of the Independent Assessor recommending consideration of prosecution under the *Local Government Act 2009*.
- Includes seven charges against a person who is not a member of a unit of public administration and includes 1 charge where the CCC has referred a matter under s49(2)(a) of the *Crime and Corruption Act 2001* to the Office of the Independent Assessor recommending consideration of prosecution under the *Local Government Act 2009*.

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, reviewing other agency investigations, audits of systems, policies and processes, and the development of guidance material for UPAs.

In the reporting period, the CCC received 215 complaints relating to the misuse of information. This accounts for 30 per cent of all complaints received.

Complaints relating to the misuse of information account for approximately 18 per cent of the CCC's current investigations. The most common allegations being investigated relate to unauthorised access and disclosure of confidential information.

In June 2020, the CCC published a short animation on its website to raise awareness of the seriousness of the misuse of confidential information. The animation is based on a number of findings from Operation Impala, including some of the most common causes for public sector employees finding themselves under investigation for corrupt conduct for misusing confidential information.

The CCC referred 10 matters to the appropriate agencies to investigate subject to monitoring by the CCC.

During the reporting period, the CCC commenced 16 reviews and finalised 22 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 was dissatisfied with the quality of the investigations undertaken and the length of time taken in relation to one of these matters. The CCC was satisfied with the way the remaining 20 investigations reviewed during the period were dealt with.

Table 3. Summary of outcomes – improper release of confidential information investigations and reviews

Description	2019–20	2020–21 YTD	
Investigations commenced	6	0	
Investigations finalised	9	0	
People charged	8	0	
Criminal charges laid	15	0	
Reviews commenced	110	9	
Reviews finalised	116	11	
Referred back to the UPA as a disciplinary matter	2 ¹	0	
Referred back to the UPA to investigate subject to monitoring by the CCC	79	5	
Prevention recommendations	38 ²	1	

Notes:

1. 2 persons referred on 8 disciplinary recommendations.
2. This number has increased significantly from the previous public report. The increased number is partly due to an anomaly that was identified during an audit conducted at year end.

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 whereby 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 like offences.

In the reporting period, the CCC received 92 complaints relating to the exploitation of public resources. This accounts for 13 per cent of all complaints received.

Complaints relating to the exploitation of public sector resources account for approximately 32 per cent of the CCC's current investigations. The most common allegations being investigated relate to fraudulent use of departmental and council funds, theft of dangerous drugs and theft of a Council's assets. During the reporting period, one new investigation commenced.

During the reporting period, the CCC commenced two reviews and finalised eight 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 was dissatisfied with the length of time taken and an agency's decision not to continue a post-separation discipline process on an officer who, in the CCC's opinion, is considered a corruption risk. The CCC was satisfied with the way the remaining six investigations reviewed during the period were dealt with.

Audit

In July 2020, the CCC published a summary audit report titled *Managing corruption risks associated with timesheet and leave activities*.

A summary audit report titled *Reducing the risk of research fraud* was also published on the CCC website in July 2020.

Table 4. Summary of outcomes – exploitation of public sector resources investigations and reviews¹

Description	2019–20	2020–21 YTD	
Investigations commenced	7	1	

Investigations finalised	18	0	
People charged	8 ²	0	
Criminal charges laid	84 ³	0	
Reviews commenced	35	1	
Reviews finalised	39	2	
Referred back to the UPA as a disciplinary matter	4	0	
Referred back to the UPA to investigate subject to monitoring by the CCC	32	2	
Prevention recommendations	59	0	

Notes:

1. Some of the matters above are also captured and reported under Table 2 Elected Officials.
2. Includes 1 person who is not a member of the QPS or a UPA.
3. Includes 1 charge against a person who is not a member of the QPS or a UPA.

Area of focus:

Stakeholder engagement

Effective engagement with stakeholders is a critical capability for the CCC. Our aim is to progressively enhance our engagement activities so that our priority stakeholders – complainants, law enforcement agencies, UPAs and Queenslanders – are informed, educated and empowered to act. Ultimately, we are focused on ensuring that our stakeholders have the information they need, when they need it.

Joint Assessment and Moderation Committee

The Joint Assessment and Moderation Committee (JAMC) reviews how serious complaints are triaged and monitored, and aims to improve the timeliness and consistency in approach when the QPS investigates complaints against its own officers. The JAMC includes representatives from the CCC and the QPS Ethical Standards Command. In the reporting period, the JAMC assessed nine complaint matters.

Investigation Consultation Process

The Investigation Consultation Process (ICP) is the second tier of the JAMC process. It does not meet on every matter, instead focussing on matters that are the subject of the CCC's statutory monitoring function.

Matters can be nominated by either the QPS or the CCC. Topics for discussion may include opportunities for collaboration between the QPS and the CCC on contemporary investigative methodologies. The QPS can raise issues that have arisen in the course of an investigation that are contentious or that impact on resources, and the CCC can make clear its expectations regarding investigations and outcomes. The ICP meetings reduce the time delay between tasking and action, which results in the timely investigation of matters.

In the reporting period, two ICP meetings were held in relation to five matters. Topics discussed included the status of investigations and the outcomes of previously agreed upon enquiries, further investigative approaches required, disciplinary proceedings and managerial resolution, risk management strategies and legal issues.

Crime Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

From 1 July 2020, the CCC implemented its Crime Stakeholder Engagement Strategy. The strategy's objective is to enable and sustain meaningful engagement with our stakeholders that creates value in our crime work.

Prioritisation model for crime matters

In July 2020, the CCC implemented a Matter Prioritisation Model for its crime-related work. This model will assist in the CCC's assessment and prioritisation of requests from stakeholders, and other opportunities to undertake major crime investigations, confiscation action and related projects.

CCC Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP)

The CCC celebrated National Reconciliation Week (27 May – 3 June 2020) with a program of online activities, culminating in a virtual staff screening event of 'The Australian Dream'. The CCC joined with thousands of voices on social media to participate in the National Acknowledgement of Country. Alongside a daily NRW email, the 'Reconciliation and Cultural Hub' Teams channel was launched to post reconciliation themed content throughout the week to promote discussion and engagement with CCC staff, including recorded interviews with staff members sharing their personal reflections on reconciliation.

A new award for Contributions to Reconciliation was presented at the staff PAICE Awards, with over 60 staff members receiving a nomination for this award, either individually or as a team.

The CCC supported an Indigenous law student through the Career Trackers program on a 4 week winter internship.

A guide outlining some of the key concepts and considerations when communicating and engaging with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples has been developed and published on the Intranet for use by CCC staff.

Enhancing accessibility to the CCC's services and information

On 24 June 2020, the Australasian Reporting Awards (ARA) announced the CCC received a Gold Medal for its 2018-19 Annual Report.

Area of focus:

Critical organisational capabilities including digital, analytics and workforce planning

Implementation of an integrated case management system

Program Unify was a significant body of work focused on delivering alignment and integration across the CCC's future state operational activities. Program Unify concluded on 30 June 2020 following:

- successful implementation of the agency's new operating model, operational framework, governance arrangements and operations manual, and
- transition of responsibility for the evolution of the agency's cloud-based analytics infrastructure to the Digital Workplace Program.

The CCC's new case management system (CMS) is now being delivered as an independent project. The CMS is being developed to support investigations and projects, and provide enhanced workflow tracking capabilities.

In the reporting period, configuration of the CMS was completed. Data migration, testing and training activities will occur in the coming months, with the CMS expected to Go-Live by the end of 2020.

Digitising the workplace

The Digital Workplace Program is delivering enhancements to the CCC's organisational resilience (through transitioning to cloud services), forensic computing processes and technologies, and online intelligence gathering processes and security. Anticipated outcomes include:

- anywhere, anytime access to the CCC network on CCC devices with internet connection,
- heightened security and alignment with Whole-of-Government ICT policies, and
- data-driven decisions powered by cloud-based artificial and business intelligence tools.

During the reporting period, the CCC successfully transitioned its email platform to the cloud and launched a new application to assist with the daily management of the agency's Police group. Work also continued on transitioning the CCC's critical systems and data to a cloud-based environment, and on strengthening the agency's ability to monitor and respond to security threats in the cloud.

Advancing analytics

Analytics has been identified as a critical capability for the ongoing success of the CCC. Investments being made in analytics include:

- a cloud-based data warehouse, which will support the repeatable reporting and predictive analysis of CCC operational data in future, and

- staff training and development in relevant analytical tools and technologies to uplift internal capability.

During the reporting period, the CCC successfully conducted a cloud-based data warehouse Proof of Concept (PoC) and arranged for training of key staff in future state analytical tools and technologies.

Workforce planning

Through the CCC Futures program a strategic workforce planning model was developed to assist the CCC in placing the right resources in the right team at the right time. Further refinement and testing of this model continues to take place to ensure that it is robust and reliable. It is intended that this tool will be rolled out organisation-wide for the 2021-22 business planning cycle.

Strategic planning

The CCC's updated strategic plan for 2020–24 has been published on our website. It includes areas of focus for the year ahead which will guide and direct our efforts in combating major crime and reducing corruption for the benefit of the Queensland community.

Key statistics 2019–20

Key statistics for the 2019–20 financial year
are detailed in the following pages.

CCC crime and corruption investigations

Table 5. Summary - Crime investigations¹

Description	Number
Total number of investigations commenced	30
Total number of investigations finalised	32
People charged	43
Charges laid	173

Note:

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

Table 6. Summary - CCC corruption investigations

Description	Number
Total number of investigations commenced	28
Total number of Investigations finalised	53
Percentage of investigations completed within 12 months ¹	51
People charged ²	22
Charges laid ³	112
Recommendations for disciplinary action	17
Number of people	11
Prevention recommendations	126

Notes:

1. The 2019-20 target of 85% was not met. This was partly due to the number of open investigations carried into the 2019-20 financial year which exceeded 365 days. In addition, investigations into corrupt conduct continue to be protracted and complex in nature and requiring specialist resources which are shared across multiple investigations. Of the 53 investigations finalised in 2019-20, 74% of these were finalised within 18 months.
2. Includes 3 persons who are not a member of the QPS or a UPA. Also includes 1 person where the CCC has referred a matter under s49(2)(a) of the CC Act to the Office of the Independent Assessor recommending consideration of prosecution under the Local Government Act.
3. Includes 8 charges against persons who are not a member of the QPS or a UPA. Also includes 1 charge where the CCC has referred a matter under s49(2)(a) of the CC Act to the Office of the Independent Assessor recommending consideration of prosecution under the Local Government Act.

Table 7. CCC corruption investigations – QPS

Description	Number
Number of investigations commenced	10
Number of investigations finalised	6
People charged	1
Charges laid	3
Recommendations for disciplinary action	0
Number of people	0
Prevention recommendations	1

Table 8. CCC corruption investigations – other units of public administration (excluding QPS)

Description	Number
Number of investigations commenced	18
Number of investigations finalised	47
People charged ¹	21
Charges laid ²	109
Recommendations for disciplinary action	17
Number of people	11
Prevention recommendations	125

Notes:

1. Includes 3 persons who are not a member of the QPS or a UPA. Also includes 1 person where the CCC has referred a matter under s49(2)(a) of the CC Act to the Office of the Independent Assessor recommending consideration of prosecution under the Local Government Act.
2. Includes 8 charges against persons who are not a member of the QPS or a UPA. Also includes 1 charge where the CCC has referred a matter under s49(2)(a) of the CC Act to the Office of the Independent Assessor recommending consideration of prosecution under the Local Government Act.

Table 9. Duration of current CCC corruption investigations (as at 30 June 2020)

Duration of investigation	Number	% of total matters
< 6 months	10	42 %
6-12 months	9	38 %
> 12 months	5	20 %
Total	24	100%

Complaints**Table 10. Complaints received and assessed**

Description	Number/Percentage
Total complaints received ¹	3327
% increase or decrease when compared to 2018–19	▲ 7 %
Percentage of complaints assessed within 30 days (target: 85%)	87%
Total allegations received	8726
% increase or decrease when compared to 2018–19	▲ 5 %
% allegations relating to the QPS	43 %
% allegations relating to other units of public administration (excluding QPS)	57 %
Total complaints assessed	3435

Note:

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

Table 11. Complaints received – QPS¹

Description	Number/Percentage
Complaints received	1398
% increase or decrease when compared to 2018–19	▼ 6 %
Allegations received	3735
% increase or decrease when compared to 2018–19	▼ 2 %

Note:

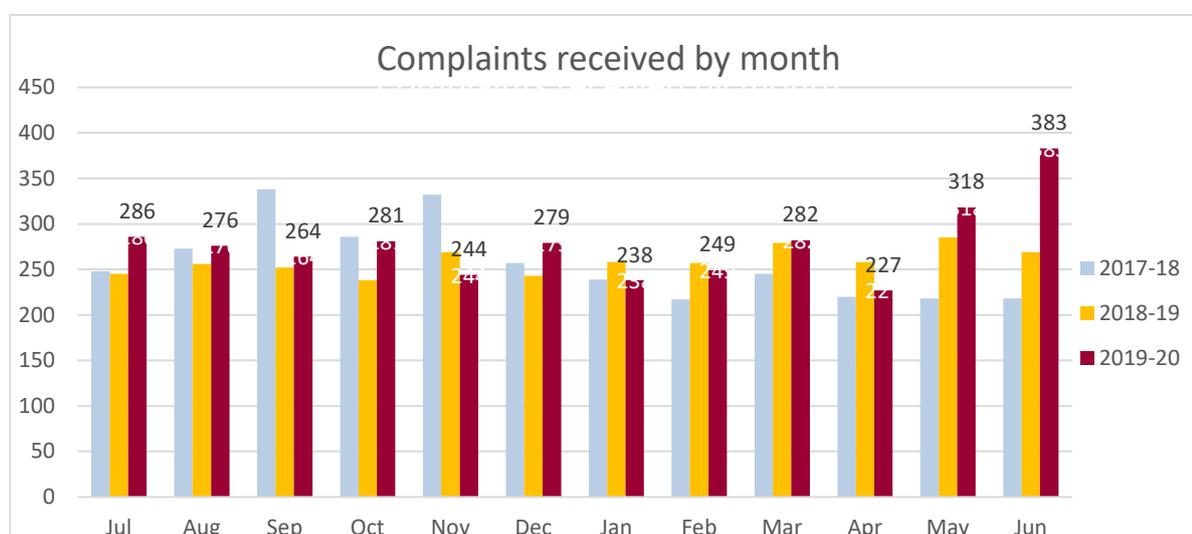
1. Complaints by Indigenous people comprises 6% of the total complaints made against QPS officers (sworn officers and civilian staff), which is a decrease of 1% when compared to 2018-19.

Table 12. 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)	1575
% increase or decrease when compared to 2018–19	▲ 19 %
Allegations received for public sector (including government owned corporations and Members of Parliament)	3745
% increase or decrease when compared to 2018–19	▲ 13 %
Complaints received for local government sector ¹	446
% increase or decrease when compared to 2018–19	▼ 2 %
Allegations received for local government sector	1246
% increase or decrease when compared to 2018–19	▲ 5 %

Note:

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

Graph 1. Total number of complaints received 2017–18 to 2019–20¹**Note:**

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

Table 13. Outcomes of complaints assessed

Description	Number
Retained for CCC investigation	28
Referred to the appropriate agency, subject to the CCC's monitoring role	200
Referred to the appropriate agency, with no further advice required by the CCC	2469
Requiring no further action	738
Total complaints assessed	3435

Monitoring allegations of corruption referred to other agencies

Table 14. Reviews of referred matters

Description	Number/Percentage
Median days ¹ to complete a review	10
% increase or decrease when compared to the same period 2018–19	▼ 52 %
Final reviews	308
QPS reviews	130
Public sector reviews (including local Government)	178
Interim reviews	575
QPS reviews	214
Public sector reviews (including local Government)	361
Reviewable decisions ²	71

Notes:

1. Median days calculated using a 7 day week.
2. A reviewable decision is a decision made by a prescribed police officer in an internal disciplinary process against a prescribed person (that is, another police officer who is generally referred to as the subject officer) concerning an allegation of police officer misconduct. The term reviewable decision is defined in section 219BA of the *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 shot at someone, regardless of whether there have been injuries or deaths. The incidents included self-harm, injuries caused in custody, injuries sustained in traffic incidents including pursuits, police shootings and a TASER deployment.

Table 15. Summary of police-related deaths and significant events

Description	Number
Police-related deaths	18
Notifications of significant events Qld Police	40

Proceeds of Crime

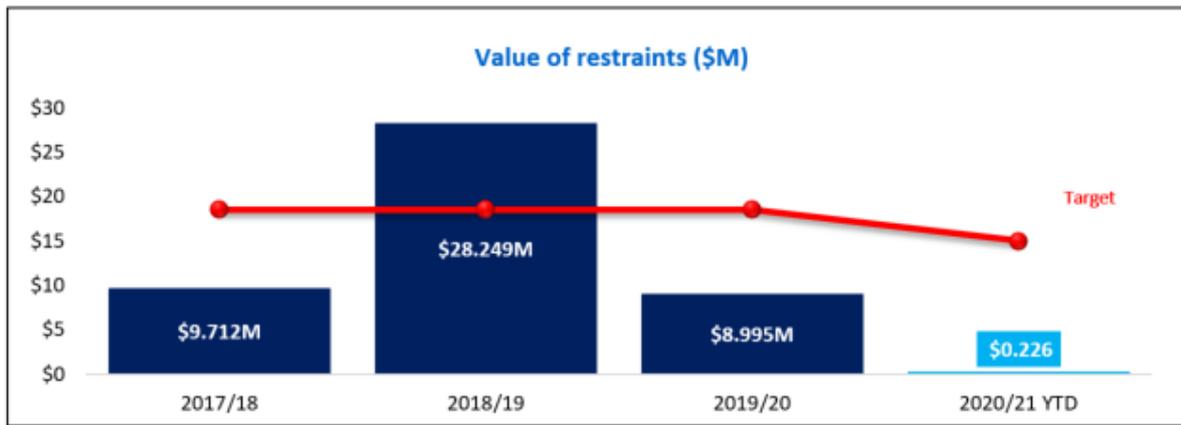
Table 16. Proceeds of crime outcomes

Description	Number	Value
Restraining orders obtained	53	\$8.995 M
Forfeitures of property to the state	39	\$7.181 M
Settlement negotiations ¹	23	\$5.371 M

Note:

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

Graph 2. Value of criminal proceeds restrained, 2017–18 to 2020–21



Graph 3. Value of criminal proceeds forfeited, 2017–18 to 2020–21

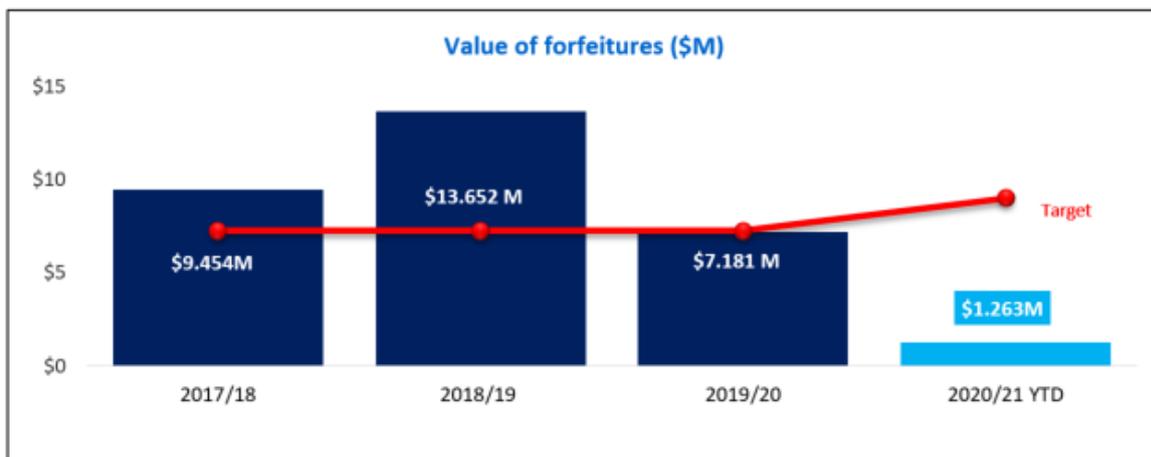


Table 17. Matters in progress as at 31 July 2020

Description	Number	Value
Civil confiscation matters involving restrained property	55	\$39.593 M
Matters pending restraint	38	\$19.477 M

Table 18. Total restraints and forfeitures (since 2002)

Description	Value
Results since 2002	
Restraints	\$282.405 M
Forfeitures	\$122.103 M

Hearings

Table 19. CCC hearings overview

Description	Crime investigation hearings	Crime intelligence hearings	Corruption investigation hearings

Hearing days	170	8	42
Witnesses attending	185	8	71
Attendance notices served	210	9	76

Legal services

Table 20. Queensland and Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT) proceedings

Description	Number
Review applications filed ¹	13
Police disciplinary applications before QCAT (reviews and corrupt conduct proceedings) ²	16
Police disciplinary matters finalised	5
Ongoing corrupt conduct proceedings	2
Ongoing disciplinary review matters	14
Appeals before the Appellate Tribunal ³	5

Notes:

1. These include both applications to review brought by the CCC, and applications to join reviews brought by QPS officers, and elections under the new s2190 of the CC Act to be a respondent to a review application brought by an officer.
2. These figures are point-in-time, rather than year-to-date, except for the number of disciplinary matters finalised.
3. One appeal before the Appellate Tribunal involves an appeal against an Information Commissioner's decision – the CCC was not a party to the first instance proceedings in that matter. The other appeals all relate to police disciplinary matters.

Table 21. Other legal proceedings

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

Note:

1. The figure for s195 appeals represents an application brought by a witness in a hearing. That application was withdrawn due to a procedural issue and a new application was brought. As they are separate applications, they are counted as two matters, despite being the same applicant and the same subject matter.

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 secretarial support to Review Commissioners. The secretary coordinates review applications and schedules hearings with Review Commissioners and relevant parties.

Table 22. Outcome of matters as at 30 June 2020

Police Service Review matters	Promotion	Transfer	Discipline	Non-appointment

Matters lodged in 2019–20 ¹	92	6	3	2
Matters carried forward from 2018–19	6	1	2	-
Matters heard ²	16	1 ³	1	-
Matters progressing to hearing	57	-	-	-
Matters pending (e.g. awaiting papers or court outcomes)	3	1	2	-
Matters withdrawn or lapsed, or not within jurisdiction (prior to hearing)	18	4	2	2

Notes:

1. The large number of reviews received during this reporting period included bulk reviews against 26 Commissioned Officer appointments.
2. Of the 18 matters heard in 2019-20:
 - 10 were affirmed
 - 8 were set aside.
3. The number of Transfer matters heard during 2019-20 was previously reported as 2. The table has been updated to 1 Transfer matter heard during 2019-20 as it has been identified that one of these matters was heard outside of the reporting period.

Workforce composition

Table 23. Full-time equivalents (FTE) as at 31 July 2020¹

Count of actual FTE	Employment type			Total
	Permanent	Temporary	Casual	
Office of the Commission	8.50	-	-	8.50
Corporate Services Division	62.02	9.0	-	71.02
Strategy, Innovation and Insights Division	17.41	1.0	-	18.41
Operations Support Division	82.05	1.0	0.89	83.94
Crime Division	55	1.0	3.2	59.20
Corruption Division	85.67	7.6	-	93.27
Total sum of staff FTE	311.65	18.6	4.09	334.34

1. This table includes QPS officers who are funded by the QPS and currently seconded to the CCC.

Appendix A Liaison meetings

- On 8 June 2020, Ms Sharon Loder (Senior Executive Officer, Crime) and I met with Ms Cheryl Vardon (Principal Commissioner, Queensland Family and Child Commission) and Assistant Commissioner Cheryl Scanlon (Assistant Commissioner, Security and Counter Terrorism Command, QPS) to discuss matters of mutual interest.
- On 10 June 2020, Mr Paul Alsbury (Senior Executive Officer, Corruption) and I participated in a meeting with Mr Don Brown MP (Member for Capalaba and Chief Government Whip) and Ms Kim Richards MP (Member for Redlands and Deputy Government Whip) to discuss matters of mutual interest.
- On 11 June 2020, I participated in the QPS/CCC Joint Assessment and Moderation Committee Meeting conducted via MS Teams.
- On 15 June 2020, I participated in a telephone meeting with The Honourable Yvette D’Ath MP, (Attorney-General and Minister for Justice and Leader of the House) to discuss matters of mutual interest.
- On 16 June 2020, I participated in a telephone meeting with Mr Scott McDougall (Commissioner, Human Rights Commission) to discuss matters of mutual interest.
- On 17 June 2020, I participated in the LGAQ Civic Leaders Summit conducted via MS Teams.
- On 18 June 2020, I participated in a meeting with the Independent Broad-Based Anti-corruption Commission conducted via MS Teams.
- On 19 June 2020, I met with Mr Charlie Carver (State Manager, Queensland Operations, Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission) to discuss matters of mutual interest.
- On 22 June 2020, I met with Ms Sharon Cowden (Assistant Commissioner, Ethical Standards Command, QPS) to discuss matters of mutual interest.
- On 24 June 2020, Ms Sharon Loder (Senior Executive Officer, Crime) and I met with Mr James Sullivan, (Chief of Staff to the Attorney-General and Minister for Justice and Leader of the House) and Mr Michael Kely (Senior Advisor to the Attorney-General and Minister for Justice and Leader of the House) to discuss matters of mutual interest.
- On 24 June 2020, I met with Ms Sharon Cowden (Assistant Commissioner, Ethical Standards Command, QPS) to discuss matters of mutual interest.
- On 25 June 2020, I participated in the QPS/CCC Joint Assessment and Moderation Committee Meeting conducted via MS Teams.
- On 25 June 2020, I participated in a Corruption Prevention Network Queensland panel discussion via MS Teams.
- On 1 July 2020, I participated in the QPS/ESC Meeting conducted via MS Teams.
- On 8 July 2020, I participated in the QPS/ESC Commissioned Officers Meeting and provided a presentation on *Building a strong and ethical culture*.
- On 9 July 2020, I participated in the QPS/CCC Joint Assessment and Moderation Committee Meeting conducted via MS Teams.
- On 10 July 2020, I met with Mr Peter Martin APM (Commissioner, Queensland Corrective Services) to discuss matters of mutual interest.
- On 15 July 2020, I met with Mr Samay Zhouand (Acting Public Trustee) to discuss matters of mutual interest.
- On 16 July 2020, I met with Mr Doug Smith APM (Deputy Commissioner, Strategy and Corporate Services, QPS) to discuss matters of mutual interest.
- On 21 July 2020, I participated in The Public Trustee Customers First, Government Reference Group Meeting.

- On 22 July 2020, I met with Mr Anthony Reilly (Queensland Ombudsman) to discuss matters of mutual interest.
- On 23 July 2020, Mr Darren Brookes (Director Assessment, Corruption) and I participated in the QPS/CCC Joint Assessment and Moderation Committee Meeting.
- On 24 July 2020, I participated in the Executive Leadership Team Meeting, Department of Environment and Science and provided a presentation on *Fraud and Corruption Risks in the Public Service*.
- On 24 July 2020, Ms Jen O'Farrell (Chief Executive Officer) and I met with Mr Shannon Cook (Deputy Director-General, Department of the Premier and Cabinet) to discuss matters of mutual interest.
- On 27 and 29 July 2020, I presided over closed hearings for a CCC Operation.
- On 30 July 2020, I participated in the Transparency International Australia Multi-Stakeholder Roundtable session and provided a presentation on *Corruption risks and controls in procurement discretionary decision-making*.

Appendix B Media

Media releases

02 July 2020	CCC Report on an investigation into ICSSSC recruitment allegations tabled in State Parliament A CCC report titled <i>An investigation into allegations relating to the appointment of a school principal</i> was tabled in State Parliament.
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Media interviews

02 July 2020	CCC Chairperson Alan MacSporran QC was interviewed by ABC Radio Brisbane's Steve Austin regarding the release of the report <i>An investigation into allegations relating to the appointment of a school principal</i> .
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Media conferences

19 June 2020	CCC Chairperson Alan MacSporran QC held a media conference following the public PCCC meeting to discuss items raised during that public meeting.
02 July 2020	CCC Chairperson Alan MacSporran QC held a media conference at the CCC following the release of the report <i>An investigation into allegations relating to the appointment of a school principal</i> .

CCC social media

31 July 2020	As at 31 July 2020, the CCC had 1244 Twitter followers, 1635 Facebook followers and 1519 Facebook page likes.
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Appendix C External presentations

Date	Presenter and title	Audience	Topic
June 2020			
17/06/20	Alan MacSporran Chairperson	LGAQ Civic Leaders Summit Virtual Event	<i>A strong ethical culture leads to quality government - An update on recent investigations for the LGAQ</i>
July 2020			
07/07/20	Jen O'Farrell Chief Executive Officer	Queensland Police Service Workshop - Strategic Governance	<i>Governance Leading Accountability</i>
08/07/20	Alan MacSporran QC Chairperson	Queensland Police Service Ethical Standards Command Commissioned officers meeting - Internal Investigations and Integrity and Performance	<i>Building a strong and ethical culture</i>
24/07/20	Alan MacSporran QC Chairperson	Executive Leadership Team Meeting Department of Environment and Science	<i>CCC Update: Fraud and Corruption Risks in the Public Service</i>
30/07/20	Alan MacSporran QC Chairperson	Transparency International Australia Multi-Stakeholder Roundtable	<i>Corruption risks and controls in procurement discretionary decision-making</i>



Crime and Corruption Commission

QUEENSLAND

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