

Queensland Crime Commission

Annual Report 2000 - 2001

Queensland Crime Commission

ANNUAL REPORT

2000 - 2001



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Mission

To combat organised and major crime and criminal paedophilia by utilising specialised, innovative and effective law enforcement services and expertise

Outcomes

QCC's activities and outputs contribute to the State Government priority: Safer and more supportive communities

Communication Objective

This annual report provides a record of the Queensland Crime Commission's (QCC) activities and achievements during the 2000-2001 year as well as the factors that have affected the agency's outcomes during the year.

The document is aimed at informing a range of stakeholders, which include the QCC Management Committee, the Premier and Minister for Trade, the Queensland Parliament, the QPS and other law enforcement agencies, other State Government agencies, and the general public.

This report contains a profile of the agency, its mission, structures, the strategies employed to meet its corporate objectives and statutory obligations, and its performance in achieving its objectives. In particular, the report provides an account of the achievements relevant to the two outputs identified in the QCC's Strategic Plan: investigations and intelligence. Importantly, this document details how the QCC has added value to the policing and investigative capabilities of the State and has contributed to the fight against organised and major crime and criminal paedophilia. The Commission's outlook for the 2001-2002 year is also outlined in the report.

Commissioner's Perspective



by controlling crime can authorities provide safe and secure living conditions for the communities they serve. Without it all other civil liberties would quickly become so eroded and devalued that although they would continue to exist in theory they would be worthless in practice.¹

QCC was added to the law enforcement community in 1997 for the specific purpose of dealing with investigations into organised and major criminal activity within the State beyond the capacity of the police service and any other agency.

Its existence reflects government recognition of the global experience that attempts to stamp out organised and major criminal activity generally - and drug crime, in particular - using ordinary police powers and conventional investigative methods were no longer viable in the modern era and a more strategic and proactive approach was needed.

Thus, the Commission's main function is to do everything it can to make sure that organised and major crime is prevented or deterred and where it does occur that it is detected and prosecuted. It is expected to ensure that accused persons are allowed to walk free because they are innocent and not merely because the powers, resources or competencies needed by law enforcement to secure a conviction were lacking.²

The inclusion of QCC as part of the State law enforcement apparatus means that the overall response to organised and major crime, including paedophilia, is now a more integrated, coordinated, and comprehensive one and that all relevant agencies work cooperatively as partners in a way that makes optimal use of available resources, avoids any confusion of roles or duplication of effort and achieves better overall results.

Since commencing operations in March 1998 QCC has finalised forty-two referred investigations (eight

The State government has announced its intention to reform and rationalise existing anti crime and corruption arrangements by merging the Crime Commission with the Criminal Justice Commission in the next few months. Consequently, this is the last chance I have as Crime Commissioner to say something in this space about crime control and law enforcement issues.

The detection and prevention of crime are among the most important functions of any government. They are not optional extras which can expand and contract according to fluctuating social circumstances or economic conditions. They are essential elements of a free society and arguably among the most basic of all democratic rights. Only

¹ compare Commission of Inquiry into Possible Illegal Activities and Associated Police Misconduct, *Report of a Commission Inquiry Pursuant to Orders in Council*, Commissioner A.E. Fitzgerald QC, 1989, Brisbane at p.176.

² Cowdrey, N. QC "Getting Justice Wrong: Myths, Media and Crime", Allen and Unwin (2001).

major crime, twenty-one organised and thirteen criminal paedophilia) resulting in over 240 arrests and a total of 1,900 charges including - apart from the hundreds of major drug crimes - 8 x murder, 2 x attempted murder, 2 x kidnapping, 10 x armed robberies, 766 x child sexual abuse, 6 x perjury, 2 x witness tampering and 2 x money laundering.

These are especially good results bearing in mind that QCC is barely three years old and that QCC investigations are all extreme cases that by definition either could never - or were unlikely to ever - have been effectively investigated using ordinary police powers and methods. Organised crime investigation is a long-term commitment of resources and energies. Although care is taken to ensure that investigations are not allowed to go on for too long without results or real prospects of success the duration of QCC's operations are necessarily protracted and many are measured in years rather than months. They are resource intensive and have the capacity to absorb all the available resources and funds of such a small agency for little or no immediate (or even apparent) return.

But the real value of specialist anti crime agencies like QCC does not depend solely - or even mainly - on statistical claims such as the size of drug hauls, arrest numbers or the amount of confiscated proceeds. It depends rather more on how well they focus their efforts, direct their resources and choose their targets and use their powers - do they make a difference and represent a worthwhile return on the money invested in them?

For example, a major drug seizure has no significance as an indicator of performance itself, unless it can be measured in terms of its impact upon the drug market as a whole. That is, did consumption of the drug fall or did the price reflect either a drop in availability relative to demand or a higher risk compensation component due to an increase in the likelihood of detection? Moreover, not all arrests are of equal importance or comparative significance and the nature of the charge may be more significant than the number. The arrest of one major drug importer, for instance, may do more to disrupt or dismantle a criminal enterprise than the arrest of a dozen of his or her street dealers.

Conversely, very effective disruption, prevention or

deterrence based strategies may not result in a single arrest but directly cause or contribute to the closure of a criminal opportunity or entire enterprise, e.g. by making it unprofitable or increasing the cost of doing business without actually scoring anything according to the "body count" or "scalps on belts" method of assessing performance.

The Crime Commission's intrinsic worth lies essentially in "its capacity to think and act strategically and work in groups and networks".³

QCC treats organised crime as a risk to be measured and managed rather than an accident to be avoided. It looks to achieve the achievable - even modest improvements on the margins - and concentrates on what it can (instead of what it cannot) do. It tries to see and accept things as they really are instead of taking them to be clearly what they are not.

It takes different approaches to different crimes. It develops policies and implements strategies that adapt themselves to the reality of crime rather than ones that irrationally try to deny it.⁴ It is prepared to try new ways of doing things and to tolerate failed experiments and partial successes in the process of developing new investigative skills, forensic techniques and apparatus for their implementation to cope with the complexity of modern crimes.⁵

QCC and its successor can continue to do this, of course, only if they are properly structured and directed and adequately supported (legislatively and financially).

There is a greater requirement now than ever before for our formal responses to crime to be adaptable to new conditions and, where appropriate, revised to meet new needs and better serve old ones. But the task is growing more and more difficult in a world undergoing rapid and seismic change. Categories and levels of crime generally and drug abuse in particular are at historically unprecedented levels. Funding is limited. Resources are scarce. Appropriately experienced and skilled staff are becoming increasingly harder to recruit and difficult to retain. Law enforcement itself is undergoing radical transformations as it faces different and tougher challenges than it is used to or may be prepared for.

To excel - or even survive - in the new millennium law enforcement and the criminal justice system more generally need to improve their intellectual agility, conceptual capacity and adopt different tactical mindsets. Investigative methods, forensic technology, recruitment and training programs will all have to change - and keep on changing and adapting - to keep up with the unfolding domestic and criminal environment.⁶

We urgently need to come to grips with a new high tech global economy and adapt our structures and activities to the internationalisation of crime. This, according to the Head of the Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence, Dr. Grant Wardlaw, means in part learning to "cross jurisdictional boundaries and to live with the reality of fragmented authority and work within a new set of alliances and accommodations".⁷

More collaboration and cooperation between private and public sector agencies eg. through public-private partnerships, secondment arrangements, cross-training and pooling of expertise is also urgently needed to ensure that the public interest in the investigation of financial and economic based crimes is not ignored or overshadowed by competing private or commercial interests.

Specialist crime agencies such as QCC have the potential to make a unique and worthwhile contribution toward the attainment of better overall forensic results and the maintenance of public confidence in the criminal justice system through the effective and responsible use of its special investigatory powers, giving more emphasis to different kinds of attributes and skills and by elevating relevant crime issues on public and policy agendas.

But neither they nor the traditional police agencies can ever solve fundamental social problems such as drug abuse and paedophilia on their own. It is simply unrealistic to expect that prevention and control polices alone can have any lasting impact on crimes rooted in social neglect and human weakness and beyond ordinary social regulation.

Coordinated and committed communal efforts are required to cope with problems of this sort.

The first step for governments, law enforcement and the community as a whole to take is to acknowledge and accept the truth that the relationship between crime and society is not

always antagonistic and, in the case of addictive drugs, is a co-dependent one. As long as there is a demand for illicit drugs within sections of society there will be an underground market supplying them and traditional law enforcement efforts will continue to have comparatively little and only temporary impact irrespective of how well planned and executed they are.

Nowhere - not even in Hollywood - can the so-called "war on drugs" be won in such circumstances.

Another thing we - as a society - need to do is stop being so unrealistically hopeful about anti drug policies and frustrated with lower than expected results. We should instead be trying to find out what it is that makes ordinary young men and women - including those from good homes with loving parents - so profoundly unhappy or naive that they resort to taking illicit drugs in a desperate attempt to fill the void in their lives? What is it about the social environment that we have constructed for our children that is so inhospitable that it marginalises them? What, if any, are the connections between various social problems such as poverty, violence, social isolation, child sexual abuse and drug use?

Dr. Ross Homel from the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Griffith University suggests that the answer lies partly in the modern contradiction that at the same time as we increase our material wealth we are undermining the traditional nurturing institutions of society, the family, neighbourhood and schools. This in-turn creates an inhospitable social environment for children resulting in the marginalisation of youth adding to family disintegration, wider social deterioration and other adverse side effects - such as increased drug use. Maybe he has a valid point.

Research both here and overseas shows that a staggering 70% - 80% of convicted paedophiles and drug users claim to have been sexually abused as a child. If these statistics are true - even if only half of them are - then logically a reduction in the incidence or impact of child sexual abuse, e.g. via effective prevention or early intervention strategies would have a suppressing effect on the rate of child sex offending as well as on overall drug demand with a corresponding reduction in the level of secondary drug related crime.

However, the connection between these conditions is not yet fully established or understood and more

³ compare Wardlaw, Dr. G. "The Future in Crime: Challenges for Law Enforcement". Paper presented at the 3rd National Outlook Symposium on Crime in Australia, 22 March 1999, Australian Institute of Criminology, p.7.

⁴ compare Garland, D. (1996) "The Limits of the Sovereign States: Strategies in Crime Control in Contemporary Society" Vol. 36 No. 4 *The British Journal of Criminology* 445,461 at p.449.

⁵ Wardlaw, Dr. G. (1999), p.p.9-12.

⁶ Wardlaw, Dr. G. (1999) "The Future in Crime: Challenges for Law Enforcement".

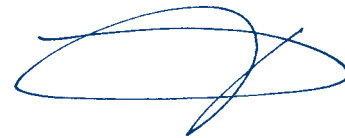
⁷ Ibid. p.10.

research is required before any meaningful conclusions can be reached.

Regrettably, I have run out of time and space and will have to leave it there but before signing off I would like to extend my thanks to members of the Management Committee for their helpful guidance and assistance during the year. I also gratefully acknowledge the Queensland Police Service, the National Crime Authority and the Australian Federal Police for their co-operation and operational support.

I would especially like to thank QCC staff whose dedicated and committed effort in difficult circumstances has been the single most important ingredient in QCC's outstanding performance throughout the year. It has been a privilege and honour to have known and worked with all of them.

Finally, it is not often that I get the chance to do so publicly but I would like to acknowledge and thank my wife, Robyn, for her staunch and unswerving support and our children for their patience and understanding. While indirect and hidden from view their contribution to the success, such as it is, I have enjoyed in the role of Crime Commissioner has been real and substantial. Any failures, on the other hand, are entirely my own responsibility.



Tim Carmody SC
Crime Commissioner

Overview

2000 - 2001

Performance summary

References

- Eleven new references (ten major crime and one organised crime) were issued by the Management Committee in 2000–2001.
- Ten references were carried over from 1999–2000, four of these related to organised crime and five to major crime investigations. QCC also has a standing criminal paedophilia reference.
- Six major crime references were completed during the year.
- In total twenty references, excluding the standing criminal paedophilia reference, were active at some point during the year, compared with fourteen in the previous year.

Task forces

- The Management Committee approved the formation of nineteen police task forces to assist with QCC investigations during 2000–2001.

Joint operations

- During the year, QCC contributed resources to thirty-nine operations (sixteen organised crime, fourteen major crime and nine criminal paedophilia), compared to thirty-one in the previous year.
- Eighteen operations (six organised crime, six major crime and six criminal paedophilia) were completed during the year.
- Eleven joint operations required complex financial analysis.

Use of powers

- The use of powers included:

Under the <i>Crime Commission Act 1997</i>	1999-2000	2000-2001
Search warrants (overt)	0	0
Surveillance warrants (Class A or Class A and Class B devices)	0	30
Surveillance warrants (Class B devices only)	0	2
Approval for emergent use of a surveillance device	0	1
Covert search warrants	3	1
Notice to a unit of public administration	2	0
Notices to produce	169	288
Attendance Notices	112	138
Immediate Attendance Notices	2	2
Under the <i>Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000</i>	1999-2000	2000-2001
Search warrants (overt)	0	3
Surveillance warrants (Class A or Class A and Class B devices)	6	2
Surveillance warrants (Class B devices only)	3	3
Covert search warrants	1	3

Investigative hearings

- Eighty-one days were allocated to investigative hearings held in accordance with s.100 of the Crime Commission Act - compared to sixty-eight days in 1999–2000.
- Hearings on organised crime references required twenty-nine days, fifty-two days were used for hearings on major crime references while there were no hearings connected to criminal paedophilia matters.
- One hundred and sixteen individual witnesses attended QCC hearings (some of these witnesses were issued more than one notice to attend) compared to ninety-nine witnesses in 1999–2000.

Assets restrained

- Assets to the value of \$1.322 million were either restrained or seized during 2000–2001, compared with \$2.28 million in 1999–2000.

Charges

- Five hundred and twelve charges were preferred during the year, compared to 963* charges in 1999–2000. Organised crime operations accounted for 282 (55%) of the total charges, fifteen (3%) of charges followed major crime investigations and 215 charges were laid as a result of criminal paedophilia operations (42%).

*Note: 1999–2000 statistics included one offender charged with 225 offences.

- Ninety-two offenders were charged in 2000–2001 in comparison to eighty-nine in 1999–2000. Offenders statistics included sixty from organised crime operations, six from major crime operations and twenty-six resulting from criminal paedophilia investigations.
- Significant charges include:
 - 3 charges of murder
 - 2 charges of attempt to murder
 - 1 charge of being an accessory after the fact to a crime
 - 2 charges of perjury
 - 18 drug trafficking charges
 - 11 charges of producing a dangerous drug
 - 126 charges of supplying a dangerous drug
 - 2 charges of contamination of goods
 - 2 charges of maliciously administering poison with intent to harm
 - 1 charge of fraud
 - 3 charges of demanding property, benefit or performance of services with threats
 - 5 charges of incest
 - 88 charges of indecent treatment of children under 16
 - 12 charges of rape
 - 8 charges of robbery

Intelligence

During 2000–2001, QCC:

- worked on a total of thirty-one strategic and tactical intelligence projects, probes and investigations, sixteen of which related to organised crime and seven to criminal paedophilia;
- provided intelligence support to twenty-three (sixteen organised crime and seven criminal paedophilia) joint tactical investigations with other agencies;
- contributed 159 source documents to the Australian Criminal Intelligence Database (ACID), consisting of intelligence and information reports, offender profiles, criminal and post operational assessments;
- recorded 204 disseminations of QCC intelligence products;
- published one *Crime Bulletin – The Amphetamine Market in Queensland*;
- published one *Intelligence Digest: The Internet – A New Tool for Child Sex Offenders*;

- completed and published the second volume of the report on Project AXIS, *Child Sexual Abuse Queensland: Responses to the Problem*;
- completed Project CASSIUS *Networked and Organised Child Sex Offending in Queensland* (report was published in three parts); and
- upgraded the status of the risk posed by Queensland's amphetamine trade following a strategic intelligence assessment of this market.

Financial summary

Revenue

- The primary source of QCC's revenue is provided through a grant from the State Government. In 2000–2001, this grant was \$4.129 million, representing 98% of revenue. The remaining 2% came from bank interest and gains from the sale of assets.

Expenses

- Total expenses were \$4.056 million compared with \$3.872 million in 1999–2000. The increase in expenses was due principally to the impact of salaries of current employee numbers over a full year and accommodation costs. Most of QCC's expenses for the year related to employee costs, supplies and services, and depreciation.

Assets

- QCC's total non-current assets decreased marginally by \$0.044 million in 2000–2001 to \$0.646 million. This small decrease is due predominantly to an adjustment of depreciation rates to more accurately reflect asset life.

Liabilities

- QCC's total liabilities for the year amounted to \$0.288 million and comprised \$0.219 million in employee entitlements accrued but not taken, and \$0.069 million in accrued payables.

Financial results

	1999–2000	2000–2001	Change \$000s
For the year			
Queensland Government Grant	4,030	4,129	99
Operating revenue	48	75	27
Operating expenses	3,872	4,056	184
Operating surplus	206	148	(58)
At 30 June			
Total assets	1,379	1,320	(59)
Total liabilities	495	288	(207)
Net assets	884	1,032	148

Investigative Jurisdiction

QCC's statutory functions include the investigation of relevant criminal activity or major crime referred to it by the Management Committee. In examining referral requests, the Committee is required to consider the effectiveness of the police investigation undertaken to date, the likely outcome of an ongoing police investigation and a range of public interest factors. QCC does not have exclusive jurisdiction to investigate all criminal activity within its statutory responsibilities and is required to work co-operatively with other law enforcement agencies to achieve optimal use of available resources.

Crime Commission Profile

The QCC's role under the *Crime Commission Act 1997* is to serve the people of Queensland by delivering value added law enforcement capabilities to assist in the fight against organised and major crime and paedophilia. QCC contributes to the State Government's priority of providing safer and more supportive communities through the delivery of effective investigative and intelligence services.

The core function of the Crime Commission is to investigate major and organised crime and criminal paedophilia. QCC operates strictly on a referral basis from its nine-member Management Committee although it has a standing reference to investigate criminal paedophilia. The referral mechanism provides an important foil against the inappropriate use of QCC's powers.

The QCC's intelligence service is concerned with relevant criminal activity and major crime and assists in identifying crime trends as well as

supporting its investigative activities. The Commission combines the use of strategic intelligence with targeted research and a risk assessment methodology to monitor and evaluate the criminal environment, and to determine investigative priorities and trends in criminal activity.

The Commission's focus in targeting crime seeks to undermine the financial incentives behind unlawful activities and limit the reinvestment of criminal assets into other illicit enterprises.

The Commission is provided with statutory powers and uses its specialist investigative services, such as the use of its coercive powers, to add value to the State's law enforcement capabilities. The additional powers extend beyond those ordinarily available to police and are considered a vital component of the State's law enforcement strategy against organised and major crime and criminal paedophilia.

QCC Criminal Investigative Responsibilities

The types of activities that QCC may investigate are defined in the *Crime Commission Act* and include:

'Relevant criminal activity' involves criminal paedophilia or organised crime or is something that is preparatory to the commission of criminal paedophilia or organised crime; or undertaken to avoid detection of, or prosecution for, criminal paedophilia or organised crime.

'Organised crime' is criminal activity that involves:

- indictable offences punishable on conviction by a term of imprisonment not less than seven years; and
- two or more persons; and
- substantial planning and organisation or systematic and continuing activity; and
- a purpose to obtain profit, gain, power or influence.

'Major crime' is criminal activity, other than relevant criminal activity, that involves an indictable offence punishable by conviction by a term of imprisonment of not less than fourteen years.

'Criminal paedophilia' involves offences of a sexual nature committed in relation to children, or offences relating to obscene material depicting children. It is immaterial whether the offence is committed in Queensland or elsewhere if the offender or the child is ordinarily resident in Queensland.

Criminal paedophilia, major crime, organised crime or relevant criminal activity includes, in the context of a QCC investigation, suspected criminal activity.

Outputs

QCC's two outputs – (i) combat organised and major crime and criminal paedophilia; and (ii) maintain an effective intelligence service; – provide the reporting structure for this annual report.

Investigations

Description

QCC's investigative services involve the conduct of proactive, multi-disciplinary investigations of relevant criminal activity utilising the QCC's coercive powers and specialist expertise. Investigative activities focus on the gathering of evidence and the identification and confiscation of criminal proceeds, and include joint agency operations.

Strategies

- conduct proactive, multi-disciplinary investigations of relevant criminal activity and major crime;
- make astute and strategic use of hearings and compulsory powers;
- identify and target the proceeds of crime for confiscation;
- undertake focused joint operations with other agencies; and
- obtain evidence for the prosecution of persons involved in criminal activity.

Intelligence

Description

QCC's intelligence services involve the production of quality strategic and tactical intelligence products to generate and support investigations into organised and major crime and criminal paedophilia, and the identification of trends in relevant criminal activity. Intelligence is developed through the collection, collation and analysis of criminal information and data, and is used directly in QCC investigations, in target development and/or is disseminated to client agencies.

Strategies

- maintain a coordinated, professional and relevant criminal intelligence service;
- provide timely, reliable information and analytical support to investigations;
- foster the development of best practice in research and intelligence through engagement with the public and private sectors and academic specialists;
- provide risk management based target identification;
- participate in the exchange of information and take part in joint operations with external agencies; and

- monitor and analyse intelligence holdings to forecast threats, trends and opportunities relating to organised and major crime and criminal paedophilia.

Partners

The QCC works in partnership with other law enforcement agencies to make optimal use of available resources. The Commission has a limited complement of police investigators with the majority of tasks being assigned to police task forces working under the direction of the Commissioner of Police but with access to QCC investigative powers. Such task force arrangements provide essential operational resources to support QCC investigations, while reducing the duplication of effort. Apart from its major partner, the Queensland Police Service (QPS), the Commission works cooperatively with the National Crime Authority (NCA), the Australian Federal Police (AFP), the Australian Customs Service (ACS), the Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) and other agencies at both State and Commonwealth levels.

Organisational structure



Crime Commissioner, Timothy Francis Carmody SC and Assistant Crime Commissioner, John David Callanan.

The Crime Commissioner and the Assistant Crime Commissioner (ACC) are Commission members. As such, they constitute the QCC under the terms of the *Crime Commission Act* and exercise the powers that enable the QCC to function. The Crime Commissioner is the chief executive officer of the QCC and is the accountable officer for the QCC. He is supported in these functions by the:

- Executive Management Group (EMG) consists of the Crime Commissioner, the Assistant Crime Commissioner/General Counsel, the Director Operations, Manager Financial Crime Investigations and the Executive Officer, and provides strategic level management, policy setting and operational guidance to the Commission. The group also monitors key events and reviews the performance of QCC and its risk management strategies. The EMG meets fortnightly and provides strategic policy

direction across a broad range of matters, including the QCC budget, personnel and operational policies, priorities and resourcing. The Principal Legal Officer, Principal Intelligence Analyst and Manager Operational Support contribute as necessary to Executive Management Group meetings.

- Operational Planning Group (OPG) meets every three weeks to oversee the conduct of QCC projects and investigations and is comprised of the Commissioner, the Assistant Crime Commissioner/General Counsel, the Director Operations, the Manager Financial Crime Investigations, the Operations Coordinator, the Principal Legal Officer and the Principal Intelligence Analyst.
- The Principal Officers' Forum (POF), which comprises the Assistant Crime Commissioner / General Counsel, Director Operations, Operations Coordinator, Manager Financial Crime Investigations, Principal Legal Officer and Principal Intelligence Analyst, provides multi-disciplinary operational supervision and guidance for QCC operations. The forum also provides operational advice to the Crime Commissioner through the Operational Planning Group.
- QCC/QPS Joint Executive Group (JEG), which includes senior representation from QCC and QPS State Crime Operations Command, provides strategic direction and coordination for joint QCC/QPS activities and, where appropriate, joint activities with other agencies such as the NCA and the AFP. In the event of such joint activities, the JEG then also includes representatives from those agencies.

QCC's divisions

The Crime Commission is comprised of three groups - Office of the Crime Commissioner, the Operations Directorate and the Operational Support Group.

The **Office of the Crime Commissioner** includes the Crime Commissioner, the Assistant Crime Commissioner and executive management staff. The Assistant Crime Commissioner enhances the Commission's ability to efficiently utilise its investigative powers, by presiding at hearings and exercising powers as a Commission member. As a member of the Commission's senior executive and operational planning groups, the Assistant Crime Commissioner contributes to the strategic direction of the Commission and to operational, administrative and managerial decisions about policy direction. The Crime Commissioner from time to time delegates to the Assistant Crime Commissioner powers exercisable by the

Commissioner. The Assistant Crime Commissioner also undertakes the duties of **General Counsel** in a wide variety of functions and responsibilities, involving the giving of legal advice and opinions to the Crime Commissioner and operational staff, appearing as Counsel Assisting in the examination of witnesses in investigative hearings, and liaising at senior executive level with external agencies. In addition, the Assistant Crime Commissioner/General Counsel settles hearings programs adopted in those investigations in which the use of the hearings power has been considered necessary and appropriate.



(Above): Computer Systems Officer, Chris Tan, standing; Executive Secretary, ACC, Julie Barker; Legal Researcher, Alison deJersey; Executive Assistant, Therese Flynn and Librarian Suzanne Sweeper.

Executive management staff within the Office of the Commissioner provide coordination, strategic level advice and executive support to the Commissioner and the Assistant Crime Commissioner to assist in QCC's management. Executive staff coordinate support for the Management Committee, oversee the support services and liaise with all other functional areas of the Commission to assist in policy development and to enhance the effective and integrated management of the Commission's key functions. Executive staff also establish and maintain appropriate liaison between the Commission and Executive Government, other law enforcement agencies and other entities. The Office of the Crime Commissioner also includes library, research and project services and provides information management services to the Commission's operational and support groups across the span of QCC functions. Library and research personnel undertake special project work, while the essential computer support also encompasses the integrity and security of QCC's information systems and technical support to investigative activities.

Operations

The Operations Directorate delivers the core investigative and intelligence outputs. Its operational resources include investigative accounting, legal, intelligence and police

investigative disciplines that provide the multi-disciplinary expertise to support QCC investigations and intelligence tasks in five operational teams:

- RAMSON Team (Strategic Intelligence)
- EGRET Team (Paedophilia)
- SILHOUETTE Team (Organised Crime)
- GATEKEEPER Team (Financial Crime)
- MAJOR CRIME Team

The Director Operations leads the **Operations Directorate** and oversees QCC's five operational teams. In consultation with the Crime Commissioner, the Assistant Crime Commissioner and principal officers, the Director determines the Commission's investigative priorities. The Director manages and monitors the performance of the operational teams and facilitates the Commission's multi-disciplinary investigative approach. In cooperation with QPS executive management, the Director participates in the setting of operational directions and guidelines for joint task forces. The Director is also responsible for facilitating interaction with other law enforcement agencies at an executive level, to ensure mutual cooperation and minimise duplication. The Crime Commission's operational teams also work alongside police task forces assigned to QCC or joint agency investigations to make effective use of available resources and maximise investigative outcomes.



(Above left to right): Manager, Financial Crime, John Richardson; Director Operations, Chief Supt. Jan Lidicky; Operations Co-ordinator, Inspector Ian Parsons and Operations Assistant, Debbie Hasted discuss operational issues.

The **RAMSON Team** provides strategic intelligence services in support of the activities of the Commission. The Team monitors the changing criminal environment in Queensland, assessing and reporting on criminal trends and methodologies. The various organised crime markets are subjected to a risk evaluation process that assists the Commission in allocating its operational resources to those issues posing the highest risk to the Queensland public. Strategic intelligence also identifies and develops targets for proactive intelligence and investigative action. In turn, other QCC tactical teams assist and inform the strategic activities by advising on trends and methodologies

encountered in the course of operations. QCC's intelligence analysts work closely with their counterparts in other law enforcement agencies ensuring a relevant and ongoing exchange of intelligence. The RAMSON Team also maintains a number of information sources, which contribute to intelligence assessments on organised crime markets.



(Above left to right): Intelligence Analyst, Sean Arthur; Detective Acting Sergeant, Jason Hindmarsh; Detective Acting Senior Sergeant, Phil Stevens and Assistant Intelligence Analyst, Rebecca Rose discussing Egret issues.

The **EGRET Team** provides proactive intelligence-driven target identification capabilities within the environment of the 'standing' criminal paedophilia reference. The Team utilises innovative strategies, liaison and technology enhancements to identify suspected criminal activity on the Internet, and to enhance the intelligence assessment of child sex offending for targeting in subsequent tactical operations. In association with the QPS, interstate and international law enforcement agencies and Internet service providers, the Team has developed effective investigative methodologies to proactively identify targets suitable for tactical operations to be undertaken in conjunction with the QPS. The QCC/QPS EGRET Committee meets regularly to overview investigative activities and intelligence assessments and to coordinate joint and single agency operations in accordance with the joint operational policy developed by QCC and QPS.

The **SILHOUETTE Team** was established in 2000 to focus on tactical investigations combating organised crime in Queensland. The Team uses strategic intelligence target identification and evaluation outputs and liaises closely with other law enforcement agencies in Queensland, interstate and nationally to develop investigations targeting organised criminal activity that contributes to operational planning for joint tactical operations. The SILHOUETTE Team provides specialist support to joint task forces involving police and other partner agencies pursuant to organised crime multi-disciplinary operations.

QCC's **GATEKEEPER Team** draws on the expertise of financial investigators to detect money trails and identify money laundering of the proceeds of



(Above left to right): Intelligence Analyst, Darren Cluff; Assistant Intelligence Analyst, Sarah Hardwick; Plain Clothes Acting Sergeant, Jacqueline Lukis; Financial Investigator, Angela Pyke; and Principal Legal Officer, Michael Scott attending a Gatekeeper meeting.

targeted criminal activities. The Team conducts meticulous financial investigations that focus on the recovery of the proceeds of crime and which complement standard investigative methods. It conducts proactive probes in partnership with QCC's intelligence staff, particularly into suspicious financial activity, which might be indicative of money laundering, and assists in building a more detailed picture of a criminal target or enterprise. The Team also prepares matters for court presentation and provides expert evidence as required.

The **MAJOR CRIME Team** comprises members of QCC's legal team who have primary carriage of QCC's responsibilities in matters of major crime that have been referred to QCC for investigation. In most cases major crimes are referred to QCC in order that QCC's hearings power may be utilised so as to advance the investigation. Accordingly, members of the Major Crime Team prepare and conduct any investigative hearings held in connection with a major crime. However once a major crime has been referred to QCC, the full range of QCC's coercive powers are available for use and, as a consequence, members of the team may also be engaged in a range of applications for search and surveillance warrants, the preparation of notices to produce etc. Members of the Team liaise closely with the relevant QPS case officers so as to maximise investigative outcomes.

Operational Support

Operational support staff provide the essential services to ensure the Crime Commission is able to fulfil its statutory functions and responsibilities and meet its operational objectives. The Commission's operational support teams have a range of functions that ensure the agency operates with independence,

integrity, accountability, professionalism and efficiency.

Operational support is essential to the efficient and independent operation of the Commission, and is provided through three sections - Registry, Finance and Personnel and Administration and Purchasing. **Registry** provides records management services for the Commission. Apart from providing an information retrieval and dissemination service, the unit preserves records pertaining to the use of the Commission's statutory powers, including notices to produce, attendance notices and warrants. Registry also maintains registers relating to surveillance and covert search warrants, as required under the Crime Commission Act. The section also maintains a register of exhibits that lists exhibits obtained through hearings and warrants. QCC utilises the Police Service's secure storage facility for certain types of evidentiary material. **Finance and Personnel** provides human resource



(Above left to right): Administration Officer (Finance and Personnel), Wendy Bird; Manager, Operational Support, Ian Thomas; Records Manager, Anita Sturm and Acting Administration and Purchasing Officer, Andrew Whittaker.

management and financial services to the Commission. Responsibilities include assisting in the formulation and management of the QCC budget, and contributing to the implementation of policies, procedures and management systems to support the Commission's operations.

Administration and Purchasing provides administrative support to the Commission, ensuring all purchases, contracts and tenders comply with State Purchasing Policy guidelines, as well as providing asset management services. To avoid unnecessary duplication, and in order to maximise the agency's operational capabilities, high level corporate support is provided by the QPS on a remunerative basis.

Key officers



Tim Carmody SC was appointed as Queensland's first Crime Commissioner in March 1998. A former police officer, university lecturer and published legal writer, the Commissioner holds both graduate and postgraduate degrees in law. Mr Carmody maintained a specialised criminal trial and appeal practice at the Queensland Bar for 15 years before taking up his current post. He has appeared in some of the State's most notable criminal cases and public inquiries, including as Counsel Assisting the Fitzgerald Commission of Inquiry into Police Corruption (1987-89) and the Special Prosecutor (1990-91), and the 'Connolly-Ryan Inquiry' into the Criminal Justice Commission (1996-97). He was the first graduate from the Queensland University of Technology's Law School to be promoted to Senior Counsel, and was named the Faculty's Outstanding Alumni Award winner for professional achievement and community service in 1999.



QCC's Assistant Crime Commissioner/General Counsel **John Callanan** joined QCC in 1998 as General Counsel, and was appointed Assistant Crime Commissioner in June 2000. He was admitted to the Queensland Bar in 1976 and for ten years was a Crown Prosecutor. He served as Counsel Assisting with the Fitzgerald Commission of Inquiry, subsequently headed the Prosecutions Task Force within the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, and was Counsel with the Office of the Special Prosecutor. Before his appointment as QCC General Counsel in 1998, he spent five and a half years in private practice at the Bar.



Detective Chief Superintendent **Jan Lidicky APM** is the Commission's Director Operations and has been a serving police officer since 1972. He was a member of the police team at the Fitzgerald Commission of Inquiry (1987-1989) and was then seconded to the

Criminal Justice Commission for two years. As a Detective Superintendent, he led the QPS Bureau of Criminal Intelligence between 1994 and 1998 before being seconded to the QCC.



John Richardson CPA is the Commission's Manager, Financial Crime Investigations. He has twenty-three years experience in the investigation of fraud, corporate crime, organised crime and money laundering. He was previously the Senior Financial Investigator with the National Crime Authority in Queensland and has held senior positions in financial investigation roles with the Australian Securities Commission and the Queensland Police Service.



Executive Officer **Brian Hodge** was tasked with the establishment of QCC in 1998 following appointments in legislation and policy development at QPS. During his previous career in the Australian Defence Force, his military postings had included regimental, staff, training positions and secondments to foreign services, operational service in South Vietnam and senior appointments in Headquarters Australian Defence Force. Other overseas appointments included service with the Commonwealth Forces in Malaysia, the British Army on the Rhine, Papua New Guinea Defence Force and Malaysian Defence Forces.



Michael Scott has held the position of Principal Legal Officer at the Queensland Crime Commission since QCC's inception in early 1998. At QCC Mr Scott leads the major crime/legal team and provides specialist support to other multi-disciplinary teams. He regularly acts as Counsel Assisting at investigative hearings held by QCC across the range of its major and organised crime investigations. Mr Scott holds Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws degrees from the University of Queensland and a Master of Laws

degree from the Queensland University of Technology. He was admitted as a Barrister of the Supreme Court of Queensland in 1986. Michael has worked previously as a Crown Prosecutor in the Queensland Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and at the Criminal Justice Commission, where his responsibilities covered the fields of official corruption, public sector misconduct and organised crime.

2001. He holds degrees in Economics and Law from the University of Queensland. Prior to joining the QCC, Mr Neilson worked for five years in the banking sector, followed by nine years as an intelligence analyst and operational officer. Mr Neilson also has experience in the training of intelligence analysts and the provision of legal advice in respect of the collection and dissemination of intelligence.



Detective Inspector **Ian Parsons** was appointed to the Commission as Operations Coordinator in February 2000 on secondment from the QPS. He has been a serving Police Officer for the past twenty-six years and has significant policing and investigative experience

from his service with a number of criminal investigation branches throughout the State, including the Criminal Justice Commission and QPS Ethical Standards Command.

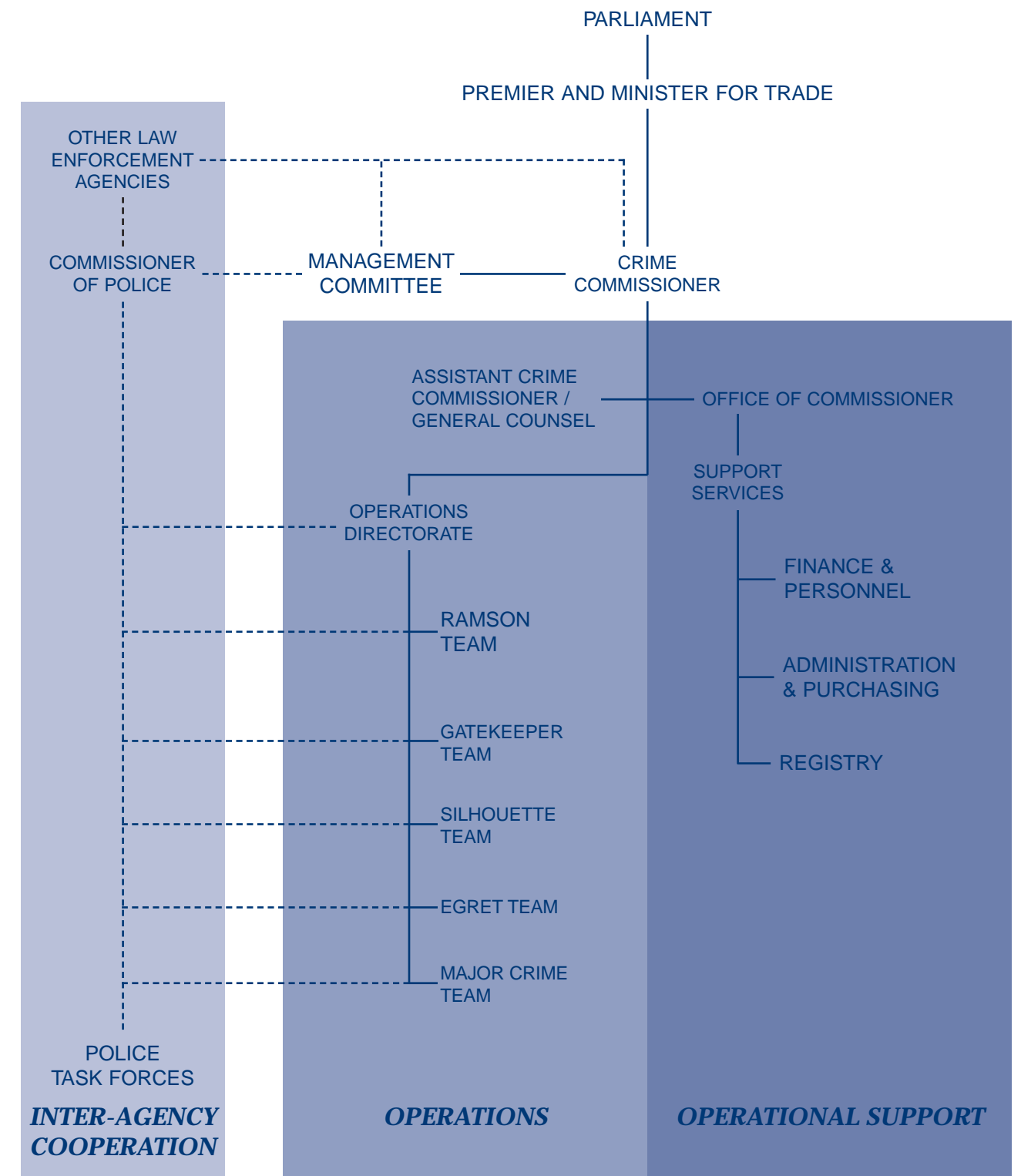
Principal Intelligence Analyst **Shane Neilson** joined the QCC in 1998 and was appointed as the Commission's Principal Intelligence Analyst in



Ian Thomas is the Manager Operational Support and has over 30 years experience in the Queensland Public Sector and the provision of professional operational support. Positions previously held have been in the Department of Natural Resources and

Mines and the Department of Justice and Attorney-General. He was Secretary to the Connolly-Ryan Inquiry (1996) and held the position of Executive Officer, Financial and Administrative Services in the Department of Justice and Attorney-General before being seconded to the Commission in March 1998. Ian holds tertiary qualifications in Business Management.

Organisational Structure



Management Committee

Role and functions

The Management Committee is a nine-member body established under the Crime Commission Act to oversee the activities of the Commission and to refer matters to the Commission for investigation. In regard to the monitoring responsibilities, the Crime Commission is bound by any directions or guidelines issued by the Committee regarding the performance of its functions or its management. The QCC's investigative functions are activated strictly on a referral basis from the Management Committee. This mechanism provides an important safeguard against the inappropriate exercise of the QCC's investigative powers. References from the Committee are granted only in specific circumstances.

The criteria to be assessed by the Management Committee in considering referral requests include:

- the effectiveness of a police investigation undertaken to date;
- the likely effectiveness of any future investigation using the powers ordinarily unavailable to police officers; and
- the public interest factors in referring the investigation to the QCC.

The Management Committee may refer 'relevant criminal activity' to the QCC for investigation on its own initiative, or at the request of either the Commissioner of Police or the Crime Commissioner. Relevant criminal activity involves criminal paedophilia or organised crime, or something that is preparatory to, or undertaken to avoid detection of, or prosecution for such offences. Major crime, which involves indictable offences punishable on conviction by a term of imprisonment of at least fourteen years, may be referred at the request of the Crime Commissioner or Commissioner of Police. Under legislation, the Crime Commission is taken to have a standing reference from the Management Committee to investigate paedophilia. The Committee is also

responsible for making arrangements to establish police task forces to assist with QCC investigations, approving liaison, information sharing and other operational matters.

The Management Committee has the authority to end an investigation where the Committee considers it is more appropriate or more effective for another entity to investigate, or an investigation is not a justifiable use of resources. The Committee may also place limits on a QCC investigation, including determining the powers that may be exercised and is required to give approval for QCC to hold public sittings or hearings.

Complaints against the QCC, its members and employees are dealt with by the Management Committee while the Committee is obliged, under statute, to refer matters of suspected official misconduct to the CJC, which has appropriate jurisdiction in this area.

Membership

Membership of the Management Committee is set out in the Crime Commission Act to include:

- Crime Commissioner (Chairperson);
- Commissioner of Police;
- Chairperson of the Criminal Justice Commission;
- Chairperson of the National Crime Authority;
- Chairperson of the Parliamentary Criminal Justice Committee;
- Deputy Chairperson of the Parliamentary Criminal Justice Committee;
- Commissioner for Children and Young People; and
- Two community representatives (one must be female and one must have a demonstrated interest in civil liberties) appointed by the Governor in Council on a part time basis for a maximum of three years.

Committee Members in 2000–2001

The composition of the Management Committee changed during the 2000-2001 year, when the community representatives completed their appointments in March 2001. The QCC acknowledges the commitment and support given by Sue Johnson and Sherrie Meyer in fulfilling their roles on the Management Committee, particularly as two of the inaugural Management Committee members. The Parliamentary representation on the Management Committee also changed following the State election with Mr G Wilson MP, Member for Ferny Grove and Mr H Hobbs MP, Member for Warrego joining the Committee in place of the Hon. Paul Lucas MP and the Hon. Vince Lester MP respectively. The involvement of members of the Parliamentary Criminal Justice Committee continued to add a broader perspective to Management Committee proceedings.

Marshall Irwin, the Brisbane-based Member of the National Crime Authority, Ray Rinaudo, part time Commissioner of the Criminal Justice Commission, Assistant Commissioner Graham Williams and Assistant Commissioner Andrew Kidcaff continued their assistance with the tasks of the Management Committee as deputies for Committee members who were unable to attend every meeting.

Members' Profiles

• Commissioner of Police



Bob Atkinson was sworn in as a member of the Queensland Police Service on 30 October 1968. He has served throughout the State from Goondiwindi to Cairns performing a wide range of operational and managerial roles. In 1997 Mr Atkinson achieved the rank of Assistant

Commissioner, Far Northern Region and was appointed Commissioner of the Queensland Police Service on 1 November 2000. In 1989 he attended a three-month FBI National Academy Course at Quantico, where he received a Certificate in Criminal Justice Education from the University of Virginia, USA. He also holds a Graduate Certificate in Police Management from Charles Sturt University and is currently completing a Bachelor of Administrative Leadership at the University of New England. Mr Atkinson has been awarded the National Medal of Australia, the Australian Police

medal, and the Queensland Police Service Medal for Distinguished Service.

• Chairperson of the Criminal Justice Commission



Brendan Butler SC was appointed Chairperson of the Criminal Justice Commission in November 1998. At the time of his appointment he was in practice as a criminal barrister in Brisbane. Mr Butler's twenty-two year legal career included service as a Crown

Prosecutor, defence counsel, investigator and manager. He appeared in the High Court, Court of Appeal, Supreme Court and District Court. From 1987 to 1989 he was Counsel Assisting the Fitzgerald Commission of Inquiry. During 1990 Mr Butler was Principal Counsel Assisting the Ward 10B Commission of Inquiry in Townsville. As Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions from 1989 to 1996, Mr Butler performed a senior managerial role while continuing to appear in trial and appeal cases. He received a Master of Laws degree in 1986 and co-authored two editions of Carter's Criminal Law in Queensland. Mr Butler was awarded the status of Senior Counsel in 1994.

• Chairperson of the National Crime Authority



Gary Croke QC was appointed Chairperson of the National Crime Authority in September 1999. Mr Croke has had a distinguished legal career spanning thirty years. He was appointed a Queens Counsel in 1982 and acted as Senior Counsel assisting both the Fitzgerald Inquiry

and Wood Royal Commission into the NSW Police Service. Mr Croke is a former President of the Australian Bar Association and the Bar Association of Queensland (of which he was made a life member in 1993). He has also served as a member of the Executive and Vice President of the Law Council of Australia, and as Chairman of the Management Committee of the Queensland Bar Practice Centre.

• **Chairperson of the Parliamentary Criminal Justice Committee**



Geoff Wilson, MP commenced his parliamentary career in October 1998 with his election to the Brisbane seat of Ferny Grove. He was appointed Chairman of the Parliamentary Criminal Justice Committee (PCJC) in May 2001. Mr Wilson has served

on several Ministerial Legislative Committees, including the Legal, Constitutional and Administrative Review Committee and the Estimates Committee, and was a union official, barrister and public servant prior to his election to Parliament. He holds the degrees of Bachelor of Arts (Hons) and Bachelor of Laws.

• **Deputy Chairperson of the Parliamentary Criminal Justice Committee**



Howard Hobbs, MP has been the State member for the seat of Warrego since 1986. Apart from his appointment as Deputy Chairman of the PCJC in May 2001, he has served as the Minister for Natural Resources between 1996 and 1998. He is currently the National Party Shadow

Minister for Local Government, Planning, Regional, Rural Communities and Racing, and has undertaken a number of shadow ministerial posts during his Parliamentary career, including shadow portfolios for Land Management and Water Resources and Local Government and Planning. He has also served on Estimates Committees, the Members' Ethics and Parliamentary Privileges Committee, and the Select Committee on Travelsafe. Prior to his election to the seat of Warrego, Mr Hobbs served in the 49th Battalion Royal Queensland Regiment, and as Chairman and Councillor of the Tambo Shire.



• **Commissioner for Children and Young People**

Robin Sullivan was appointed Commissioner in April 1999 after a distinguished career in Education Queensland. As the Commissioner for

Children and Young People, she is responsible for monitoring and reviewing the delivery of children's services and receiving, assessing and investigating complaints about the delivery of children's services and alleged offences involving children. She is a member of various groups including the Child Protection Council, and contributes to a range of children's issues and policy setting at the state and national levels.

• **Community representative (completed her appointment in March 2001)**



Sherrie Meyer has extensive experience as a community representative and victim advocate both in Australia and in the United States. Mrs Meyer co-founded and was inaugural president of the Queensland Homicide Victims Support Group, and is currently the

group's North Queensland coordinator. She is the national representative of the United States based organisation, Parents of Murdered Children, and acts as a liaison officer for the Cairns Region of the Compassionate Friends. As a Registered Nurse since 1978, Mrs Meyer has worked with and represented abused children through abuse detection and prevention pilot programs and as a court advocate for children involved in legal proceedings.

• **Community representative and civil liberties advocate (completed her appointment in March 2001)**



Susan Johnson is a barrister and consultant on legal and research matters in the criminal justice and policing spheres. Ms Johnson was admitted to the Bar in 1984 and worked at the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and Legal Aid before serving seven

years at the Research and Coordination Division of the Criminal Justice Commission, where she rose to the position of Assistant Director. She participated in the review of police powers and prostitution laws in 1998-1999, and as a Crown Prosecutor specialised in child abuse matters. Ms Johnson represents a broad range of community interests and views through her involvement in public consultations on major criminal justice policy issues.

Report of the Management Committee

The Management Committee met on six occasions and approved the referral of eleven matters to the QCC for investigation. As well as the six meetings, the Committee also passed four resolutions without meeting during the year, under the provisions of s. 58 of the Crime Commission Act. Matters considered by the Committee included:

- the examination and approval of new reference requests;
- approval of arrangements for the establishment of police task forces to assist the QCC;
- monitoring and assessment of current operations and projects;
- the development of reports and public information papers; and
- the review of the QCC's budget position.

References

One of the most important Management Committee functions is the consideration of reference requests and the criteria to be assessed prior to the approval of the referral. During 2000-2001, the Committee

approved eleven new references. One of these new references involved organised crime and ten related to the investigation of major crime. Nine references were carried over from the 1999-2000 financial year - four of these related to organised crime and five related to major crime. Six major crime references were finalised during the period under review. As well, six organised crime investigations and six paedophilia investigations were also completed. At some point during the year, the QCC had a total of twenty-one active references from the Management Committee, with fifteen references remaining current at 30 June 2001 (see Table below).

The majority of new references for the 2000-2001 year fall in the major crime category, which are by their nature very specific. By contrast, the references carried over from previous year's fall evenly between the organised and major crime categories. The carry over and organised crime matters reflects the "umbrella" nature of these references generally, which are designed to allow for flexibility in QCC's response to matters as they arise, and QCC's ongoing participation in national task forces under national organised crime references. The Table on page 25 contains a description of Management Committee references issued to date.

Table: Reference status, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001

	1999-2000	2000-2001
<i>New references</i>		
Organised crime	1	1
Major crime	4	10
Total new references	5	11
<i>Carried over from previous year</i>		
Organised crime	6	4
Major crime	3	5
Criminal paedophilia	1*	1*
Total carried over from previous year	10	10
Total active references during year	15	21
<i>Disposed of during year</i>		
Organised crime	3	-
Major crime	2	6
Total disposed of during year	5	6
<i>Current at 30 June</i>		
Organised crime	4	5
Major crime	5	9
Criminal paedophilia	1*	1*
Total current at 30 June	10*	15*

*standing reference

Criminal paedophilia

Under the Act, the Crime Commission has a standing reference to investigate criminal paedophilia, and accordingly does not require specific Management Committee approval to instigate investigations under this function. However, the Management Committee does oversee the conduct of investigations undertaken by QCC under this standing reference, and has endorsed a policy in relation to the discharge of the QCC's responsibilities in this area.

The establishment of one police task force was approved for an investigation under the standing reference.

QCC policy in relation to discharging its responsibilities under the standing reference on criminal paedophilia:

QCC investigates only those criminal paedophilia matters which other agencies, such as the Police Service and other State entities, cannot efficiently or effectively investigate, or where there is significant public interest in the matter to be examined.

Regular meetings of the QCC/QPS EGRET Committee examine investigative activities and intelligence assessments and coordinate the development of appropriate strategies in accordance with the joint approach to criminal paedophilia investigations.

Major crime

Nine major crime references were requested by the Commissioner of Police during the year and one request was made by the Crime Commissioner. Reference requests initiated by the QPS involved issues where police investigations had not been effective, further investigation was unlikely to resolve the issues using powers available to police, and it was in the public interest to refer a matter to the QCC.

Major crime references issued by the Management Committee during the year covered unsolved homicide, arson, extortion, and attempting to procure for the commission of a criminal act. The Management Committee after having duly considered the circumstances of each case also noted the public interest to be served in pursuing the use of QCC's powers. In all nine cases, the Management Committee considered the use of QCC assistance was warranted and noted that the use of investigative hearings could elicit further evidence and assist in the resolution of these matters. The Committee subsequently approved the establishment of nine police task forces to pursue the referred major crime matters under

arrangements agreed between QPS and QCC.

Organised crime

Four organised crime "umbrella" references remained current throughout the year. A new organised crime reference (QCC Reference No. 01/01) was issued in February 2001 by the Management Committee at the request of the Crime Commissioner in accordance with s. 29(1)(a) of the Act. The Commissioner sought a specific organised crime reference that was distinct from the existing QCC Reference No. 8/98 (FRESHNET). The need for a separate reference was based on an assessment of the suspected criminal activity and the conditions applicable to the FRESHNET reference limiting its application in relation to the particular matter under examination.

The Committee also approved the establishment of nine police task forces for investigations under organised crime references.

Task forces

During the year, the Management Committee approved the formation of nineteen police task forces under the existing "umbrella" organised crime reference (QCC Reference No. 8/98), specific organised or major crime references or the standing reference. Arrangements to establish police task forces were approved under ss. 30 and 45(1)(b) of the Crime Commission Act. This action by the Management Committee to formally establish a task force allows for the assignment of QCC authority and enables task force officers to access QCC's powers.

Monitoring QCC activities

During the year, the Committee monitored the progress of forty-eight projects and operations conducted by the QCC under its criminal paedophilia, intelligence, organised crime and major crime functions. This included receiving oral and written briefings on QCC operational activities at each Management Committee meeting. The Committee also made particular requests of the QCC where it considered such requests to be appropriate (for example with regards the support available for witnesses). In addition, the Management Committee reviewed the QCC's budgetary position and its impact on the Commission's operational capabilities and commitments. The Committee also examined the results of the Parliamentary Criminal Justice Commissioner's review of the QCC's intelligence function and authorised the dissemination of the report to the QPS and CJC.

Complaints

The Management Committee received no complaints against the QCC, its members or staff during the period under review.

Table: Reference description*

Reference no.	Date issued	Date finalised	Reference type	Description
1/98	March 1998	December 1998	Organised crime	Drug trafficking and property offences
2/98	March 1998	July 1999	Organised crime	Drug production and distribution in south east Queensland
3/98	March 1998	December 1998	Organised crime	Drug production and wholesale distribution
4/98	March 1998	December 1999	Organised crime	Major distribution network involving dangerous drugs
5/98	March 1998	December 1998	Organised crime	Organised vehicle theft
6/98	March 1998	April 1998	Criminal paedophilia	Suspected child sex offender activity
7/98*	June 1998	Active	Organised crime	An umbrella organised crime reference that mirrors the NCA Blade, Panzer and old Freshnet references
8/98*	3 August 1998	Active	Organised crime	Umbrella organised crime reference based on the NCA new Freshnet reference
9/98*	August 1998	Active	Organised crime	A money laundering umbrella reference corresponding to the NCA Limbeck/Swordfish reference.
10/98	November 1998	November 1999	Major crime	A disappearance and suspected murder
11/98	November 1998	Active	Major crime	Murder
1/99	March 1999	December 1999	Organised crime	Alleged organised payments of secret commissions to an official of a community organisation
2/99	June 1999	Active	Major crime	Murder
3/99	August 1999	March 2000	Major crime	Murder
1/00	April 2000	Active	Major crime	A disappearance and suspected murder
2/00*	April 2000	Active	Organised crime	An umbrella organised crime reference relating to money laundering
3/00	April 2000	Active	Major crime	Unlawful killing
4/00	May 2000	Active	Major crime	A disappearance and suspected murder
5/00	August 2000	Active	Major crime	Murder
6/00	November 2000	Active	Major crime	Suspected murder
7/00	November 2000	April 2001	Major crime	Murder
8/00	November 2000	Active	Major crime	Unlawful killing
9/00	November 2000	Active	Major crime	Unlawful killing
10/00	December 2000	May 2001	Major crime	Extortion, tampering with pharmaceutical products and consequent poisoning
01/01	February 2001	Active	Organised crime	Importation of illicit drugs
02/01	February 2001	Active	Major crime	Murder
03/01	March 2001	Active	Major crime	Arson
04/01	March 2001	Active	Major crime	Attempting to procure for the commission of a criminal act, namely murder
05/01	March 2001	April 2001	Major crime	Murder

Note: * A number of operations may be undertaken under an "umbrella" reference.

Output 1: Combat organised & major crime & criminal paedophilia

Description: Effective, Specialist and Proactive investigation of organised and major crime and criminal paedophilia.

Conduct effective, specialist, proactive investigations, projects and other law enforcement tasks in regard to major and organised crime and criminal paedophilia matters referred by the Management Committee through target development, intelligence analysis, investigative hearings, the gathering of evidence for prosecution action and confiscation of the proceeds of crime.

2000–2001 Performance

Projected Performance

Focus on proactive investigative strategies to identify and target serial, organised and network recidivist child sex offenders, who offend against multiple victims.

Continue to target individuals, networks and crime markets according to the QCC's risk evaluation process.

Attack the profitability of crime by maximising the identification and seizure of criminal assets.

Actual Performance

QCC has developed its proactive investigative capabilities to identify and target suspected child sex offenders who use the Internet to network with other offenders, groom potential victims or distribute child pornography.

Target development activities have been undertaken within the areas of criminal paedophilia and organised crime to provide a focus for tactical operations by QCC investigative teams working in conjunction with QPS. The target development initiatives have been used to lead proactive operations in accordance with QCC statutory functions. The results of these initiatives are detailed in the succeeding paragraphs.

The appointment of Manager Financial Crime Investigations in October 2000 has strengthened QCC's capability to proactively target organised criminal activity through the detection of money laundering and the identification and restraint of the proceeds of crime.

A part-time Assistant Crime Commissioner (ACC) was appointed in June 2000 and has been extended until January 2002 to enhance the Commission's ability to use its hearings power in the conduct of timely and effective investigative hearings.

Proactive, multi-disciplinary investigations

Throughout 2000-2001, QCC has continued to draw on the skills and knowledge of the four principal law enforcement professional disciplines to proactively identify criminal activity and conduct complex multi-disciplinary investigations of organised and major crime and criminal paedophilia. Using an intelligence-driven approach, QCC investigative processes have combined the skills and knowledge of legal officers, financial investigators, intelligence analysts and police to examine all aspects of criminal enterprises. During the reporting period, the QCC commenced or continued examination of a number of potential targets for tactical investigations following strategic intelligence projects aimed at monitoring and assessing aspects of organised and major crime and criminal paedophilia in Queensland. The establishment of joint QCC/QPS task forces has also been incorporated in the multi-disciplinary team approach to the QCC's investigation of criminal paedophilia and organised crime activity. Although police task forces remain under the direction and control of the Commissioner of Police, unless the Management Committee directs otherwise, the performance of the task forces is monitored and coordinated at regular meetings of the QCC/QPS Joint Executive Group. During 2000-2001, the QCC committed resources to thirty-nine separate multi-disciplinary operations. Of these, it completed a total of eighteen tactical operations that included six criminal paedophilia operations, six organised crime operations and six major crime operations. In addition, the QCC and partner agencies are continuing to progress a further

twenty-two tactical operations including three criminal paedophilia investigations, eleven organised crime operations and eight major crime operations.

Legal Counsel

In 2000-2001, the Assistant Crime Commissioner/General Counsel provided in excess of twenty written opinions on a diverse range of legal issues and provided oral advices on an even wider range of legal and administrative issues. Since his appointment, the Assistant Crime Commissioner has presided at most of the investigative hearings conducted by QCC thereby permitting the Crime Commissioner to focus on high level strategic and administrative issues. As the Commission's senior legal counsel, the Assistant Crime Commissioner has settled the hearings programs adopted in those investigations in which the use of the hearings power has been considered necessary and appropriate. The Assistant Crime Commissioner has also conducted the examination of witnesses in many of those hearings in which he did not preside.

The Assistant Crime Commissioner has been directly involved in liaison with other agencies at all levels from consultation with police investigators for the purpose of investigative hearings to the oversight of joint operations. The Assistant Crime Commissioner has also dealt extensively with such other agencies as the NCA, the CJC, the AFP and the NSW Crime Commission (NSWCC), and was involved in the negotiation and settlement of joint operational agreements with those agencies as well as the development of inter-agency cooperation generally.

Operations by reference type - total worked on during year

	1999–2000	2000–2001
Organised crime*	15	16
Major crime*	7	14
Criminal paedophilia*	9	9
Total number of referenced operations	31	39

* Operations may continue from one financial year to the next, therefore there may be some overlap between the two financial years listed.

Operations completed during 2000–2001, and current at 30 June 2001, by reference type

	Completed in 2000–2001	Current at 30 June 2001
Organised crime	6	11*
Major crime	6	8*
Criminal paedophilia	6	3*
Total operations	18	22

Note: * One operation re-activated.

Operational Highlights

Organised Crime

Operation BASTILLE

Operation BASTILLE evolved from a QCC intelligence assessment that some Gold Coast nightclubs were major distribution points for various types of illicit drugs. The operation evolved into a joint QCC/QPS operation (BASTILLE/VAPOUR) targeting criminal networks supplying illicit drugs in a number of clubs.

When the operation closed down in April 2001, seventeen persons were charged with a total of ninety-two charges, including trafficking and the production and supply of dangerous drugs. Persons arrested included a legal practitioner, a nightclub manager and a nightclub security provider.

Assets valued in excess of \$85,000 were seized together with quantities of amphetamine powder and capsules, cannabis leaf, plants and seeds, cocaine, ephedrine, LSD, MDMA (ecstasy) and steroids.

Operation SALAMANDER

Operation SALAMANDER commenced as an intelligence driven target development initiative of the QCC. It developed into a major joint NCA/QPS/QCC operation targeting suspected heroin traffickers in Queensland and interstate.

At the conclusion of the operation, five persons were charged with ten offences including supply of dangerous drugs and possession of dangerous drugs. 1.478 kilograms of heroin were seized.

Major Crime

Operation JAKE

Operation JAKE was an investigation into the attempted extortion of monies from several pharmaceutical companies between 1993 and 2000, the tampering of pharmaceutical products manufactured by those companies and the poisoning of four persons who consumed such products in early 2000. The operation was carried out under QCC Reference 10/2000, granted at the request of the Commissioner of Police.

Operation POINT

Operation POINT was an investigation into the murder of a Russian businessman on the Gold Coast in July 2000. The operation was carried out under QCC Reference 7/2000, granted at the request of the Commissioner of Police in November 2000.

QCC held extensive hearings in the matter commencing in January 2001 to which numerous local and interstate witnesses were called, and a warrant has subsequently been issued for the arrest of a suspect for the murder.

Criminal Paedophilia

Operations ATRAX I/II

These umbrella operations were the QCC initiatives to proactively combat child sex offenders who use the Internet to contact and groom children for the purposes of child abuse and to combat the distribution of child pornography.

The operations resulted in fifteen persons being charged with forty-eight offences. These included three persons being charged with 'Attempting to Procure a Child for Indecent Purposes.'

A male teacher in New South Wales was prosecuted on charges of 'Possession of Child Pornography' and 'Publish Indecent Articles'. He was fined \$5,000 and placed on a good behaviour bond for three years.

In another case, QCC officers covertly communicated with a male person in Queensland who sent them a video file of a young child involved in sexual activity. In January 2001, this person was charged by QPS with two counts of 'Selling an Objectionable Computer Game' and two counts of 'Possession of a Child Abuse Computer Game'. He was convicted and sentenced to a term of six months imprisonment that was suspended for a period of two years.

In November 2000, QCC officers covertly entered a news group and located a number of child abuse postings belonging to a NSW resident. QCC informed the NSW Police Service who charged a male person with two counts of 'Publish Indecent Articles' and five counts of 'Possession of Child Pornography'. This person was convicted and fined \$400 on each charge of 'Possession of Child Pornography' and received a six month suspended term of imprisonment in relation to the other charges.

Hearings and other special powers

QCC has a range of special powers to enable it to perform its statutory investigative function effectively and to efficiently enhance law enforcement outcomes in Queensland. The use of such special powers is integral to QCC's ability to penetrate intractable organised crime groups and paedophile networks and vital to enabling QCC to progress investigations into serious major crime such as murder. The power to conduct hearings, for example, enables the QCC to gather evidence of offences, which may not otherwise be obtained using powers ordinarily available to police officers.

QCC's special powers include the following:

- A Crime Commission member may require a person holding an appointment in a unit of public administration such as any person or company to produce a document or thing that is relevant to a QCC investigation. The Crime Commissioner may require the immediate production of the document or thing if delay in its production may prejudice QCC's investigation.
- With the Crime Commissioner's consent, a QCC officer may in appropriate circumstances apply to a Supreme Court judge for a covert search warrant. This enables members of QCC task forces to covertly enter premises to search for and seize, or take samples of evidence relevant to a QCC investigation.
- With the Crime Commissioner's consent, a QCC officer may in appropriate circumstances apply to a Supreme Court judge for a surveillance warrant enabling members of QCC task forces to install surveillance devices in specified premises and intercept conversations or monitor visual images for the period specified in the warrant.
- The Crime Commissioner may issue an attendance notice requiring a person to attend and give evidence at a QCC investigative hearing. Upon application by the Crime Commissioner, a Supreme Court judge may issue an immediate attendance notice if satisfied that any delay in the attendance of the proposed witness may prejudice a QCC investigation.

The hearing powers are perhaps the most significant of QCC's special powers and sets it apart from law enforcement agencies such as QPS, which is limited to traditional investigative powers. While there is no common law obligation upon citizens to help investigating police when they have knowledge or information that would assist in solving a crime, QCC's hearing powers mean that QCC can compel such persons to attend a QCC hearing and give sworn evidence of such matters. Moreover, the Crime Commission Act contains legal

mechanisms that prevent witnesses who have committed a criminal offence from refusing to answer questions on the grounds that the answers may incriminate them. In such circumstances, witnesses may be directed to answer the relevant questions in order to gather evidence of criminal conduct by other persons. Such persons have the compensating protection that their answers may not be used in evidence against them in any later criminal, civil or disciplinary proceeding. The hearing powers are a potent investigative tool that significantly enhances QCC's ability to break through the "walls of silence" that frequently characterise organised crime, paedophile activity and, often, the perpetrators of major crimes. However, QCC is acutely conscious of the need to use such special powers in a discerning way with appropriate regard to the public interest in solving crime and calling wrongdoers to account on the one hand, and to the rights of an individual citizen on the other. The Crime Commission Act contains several safeguards against the oppressive or over-zealous use of QCC's special powers, which in all cases require the personal approval of the Crime Commissioner or, in relation to a unit of public administration, a Commission member. For example, the Management Committee may give QCC directions imposing limitations on the exercise of QCC's powers for a particular investigation. Furthermore, in the case of all applications by QCC to a Supreme Court judge or a magistrate for a search warrant or surveillance warrant, the Public Interest Monitor must be given notice of the application and will appear at the hearing as an advocate for the public interest.

QCC issued 140 attendance notices during the reporting period requiring witnesses to attend at QCC hearings, of which 121 notices to attend were served on the persons named in the notice. One hundred and sixteen witnesses attended hearings relating to sixteen separate QCC investigations in comparison to ninety-nine witnesses in 1999-2000 for eleven operations. Of these witnesses, forty-five were legally represented.

In total, there were eighty-one hearing days throughout the year. Of these, fifty-two days related to major crime investigations and twenty-nine days were used for organised crime investigations. There were no hearings held in relation to criminal paedophilia investigations. During 2000-2001 the Crime Commissioner acted as presiding member on twenty-four hearing days with the Assistant Crime Commissioner being the presiding member on fifty-seven days. As in 1999-2000, QCC hearings were conducted in centres other than Brisbane. Of the total eighty-one hearing days, sixty-three were held in Brisbane, with the remainder held in regional centres.

Hearings by reference type

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Organised crime hearings	27	29
Major crime hearings	36	52
Criminal paedophilia hearings	5	-
Total hearings	68	81

Witnesses by reference type

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Organised crime	32	45
Major crime	62	71
Criminal paedophilia	5	-
Total witnesses	99	116

Applications were made during 2000-2001 to the Supreme Court under s. 95 of the Crime Commission Act for immediate attendance notices requiring two witnesses to attend at a QCC hearing immediately upon service of the relevant notices.

Financial assistance for legal representation

All witnesses called to QCC hearings have a statutory right to be legally represented at the hearing. Furthermore, under s. 118 of the Crime Commission Act persons who have been called to QCC hearings, or who wish to seek leave to appeal to the Supreme Court under s. 109 of the Act, may apply to the Attorney-General for financial assistance with respect to their legal representation. If the Attorney-General decides to grant financial assistance, the Attorney-General may decide on the level of assistance and the conditions on which it is to be provided. The cost of any such assistance is paid for by QCC.

There were seventeen applications to the Attorney-General for financial assistance for legal representation by QCC witnesses during 2000-2001. All applications were approved by the Attorney-

General in accordance with the Legal Aid Schedule. Forty-five witnesses were legally represented out of a total of 116.

Notices to produce

During 2000-2001, QCC issued 295 notices to produce under s. 93 of the Crime Commission Act, in comparison to 182 in 1999-2000. Of these 288 were served, each requiring the production to QCC officers of specified documents or classes of documents. Banks and other financial institutions were issued 213 notices to obtain records of financial transactions by or for persons of interest to QCC investigations. The remaining notices were issued in relation to a range of other businesses or individuals such as legal practitioners, accountants, financial information service providers and real estate agencies.

Other powers

In addition to the powers contained in the Crime Commission Act, police officers who are members of QCC/QPS task forces continue to have available the full range of police powers under the Police Power and Responsibilities Act. These powers may

also be used where appropriate and QCC sometimes assists in applications to the courts in relation to those powers.

Legal Services

The Assistant Crime Commissioner / General Counsel and all QCC legal officers appeared as Counsel Assisting at different hearings during the year. However, QCC hearings generally entailed the active involvement of QCC officers from all disciplines, including police task force members who were authorised QCC officers under the Crime Commission Act. Investigating police officers also assisted legal staff in identifying areas of questioning and pursuing lines of inquiry arising out of evidence given at hearings. Where appropriate, QCC financial investigators completed preliminary financial inquiries to facilitate the examination of witnesses about any suspect financial transactions, while QCC intelligence analysts sought to develop a full intelligence profile of prospective witnesses. This assisted legal staff in identifying any information gaps that required attention. In short, QCC hearings entailed a multi-disciplinary approach from all operational areas of QCC.

As well as appearing as Counsel Assisting to investigative hearings, QCC's legal officers also provided legal advice to investigators and members of joint task forces and QCC teams. Numerous court applications were made in cases where the use of coercive powers under the Crime Commission Act or the Police Powers and Responsibilities Act required the approval of a judge or magistrate. QCC lawyers also spent considerable time during the year engaged in the research of law reform issues. The management and conduct of QCC's hearings program continued to dominate the work of QCC's legal officers during the year.

In 2000-2001, QCC legal officers made a range of court applications including applications for covert

and overt search warrants; applications for surveillance warrants; applications for the issue by Supreme Court judges of notices requiring witnesses to attend immediately at hearings; and applications for the leave of the Supreme Court to serve QCC attendance notices interstate. During the year, QCC lawyers also delivered presentations to a range of client groups throughout the State. These were aimed at enhancing law enforcement officers' understanding of QCC's charter and the ways in which it could add value to police investigations.

Proceeds of Crime

One of the QCC's particular strategies against organised crime was to seek the restraint and forfeiture of the proceeds of criminal activity. As profit is the major factor driving organised crime, the QCC affords priority to attacking the profit motive and financial rewards that underpin all forms of organised crime. The confiscation of criminal assets denies offenders the opportunity of benefiting from their illegal activities; reinvesting financial, or other assets into the continuation and expansion of criminal enterprises; or concealing their activities from law enforcement attention and justice. Asset confiscation also returns capital gained through criminal activities to the community.

The identification and restraint of criminal assets under the current conviction-based *Crimes (Confiscation) Act 1989* remains a major focus of QCC's financial investigations. Currently, this legislation provides for criminal assets to be restrained pending the conclusion of criminal proceedings. Upon conviction, an application for the forfeiture of restrained assets or a pecuniary penalty order may proceed. This year, the QCC has restrained or seized criminal assets to the value of \$1.322 million as a result of joint QCC/QPS investigations.

Use of powers by Act and Section

	Section	1999-2000	2000-2001
<i>Crime Commission Act;</i>			
Notice to a unit of public administration	73	2	-
Search warrants	74	-	-
Surveillance warrants	82	-	32
Covert search warrants	88	3	1
Notice to produce	93	169	288
Notice to attend	95	114	140
Hearings	100	68	81
<i>Police Powers and Responsibilities Act;</i>			
Search warrant	28	-	3
Surveillance warrant	68	9	5
Covert search warrant	74	1	2

Assets Restrained/Seized

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Cash	84,308	108,260
Bank account/other financial deposits	368,604	18,176
Real property	1,395,000	332,320
Vehicles, plant and equipment	194,024	535,500
Boats	2,000	25,000
Jewellery and gold bullion	48,925	237,000
Furniture	48,400	-
Business	130,000	20,000
Other	10,000	45,800
Total value of assets restrained	2,281,261*	1,322,056

* Assets restrained do not include things seized from joint QPS/QCC Operation HIBISCUS.

Joint operations with other agencies and inter-agency cooperation

QCC worked in close partnership with the QPS and other agencies to ensure cooperation at an operational level, and enhance the effective use of available resources. Not only does the QCC Management Committee include members from other law enforcement agencies to enhance liaison and coordination at an executive level, QCC also participated in a variety of multi-agency forums that served to promote communication and collaboration.

Senior officers from the QCC and QPS met regularly as the Joint Executive Group to oversee the progress of joint investigations and projects, to provide strategic direction to operations and to determine investigative priorities and resource issues. QCC members of the forum include the Crime Commissioner, Assistant Crime Commissioner, Director Operations and Operations Coordinator, while QPS members include the Assistant Commissioner, Chief Superintendent, and the Superintendents of State Crime Operations Command. In addition, QCC personnel continued to liaise with the QPS in a number of key forums to determine operational priorities and strategies or facilitate the exchange of information. These included meetings of the Covert Operations Evaluation Committee, Target Committee and State Crime Operations regional liaison meetings.

The QCC also participated in the National Coordination Committee of National Organised Crime Task Forces, convened by the NCA to coordinate investigations under national organised crime references. Other participating agencies include state police services, the New South Wales Crime Commission (NSWCC), AFP, New Zealand Police, the ACS, Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA), Australian Taxation Office (ATO), the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC) and the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC).

QCC also participated in monthly meetings of the Regional Joint Agencies (Queensland) forum, which provided a platform for state-based agencies to liaise and coordinate organised crime law enforcement in Queensland. Membership of this group included the QPS, the regional offices of the AFP, NCA, ACS, DIMA, ATO and AUSTRAC. At an operational level, QCC officers met regularly with law enforcement partners including the QPS, AFP, NCA and CJC to ensure that tactical objectives and operational effectiveness were achieved.

In addition, QCC's intelligence officers attended meetings of groups such as the QPS South Eastern Region Intelligence Group and the law enforcement Joint Analyst Group. These meetings allowed officers from a range of agencies to exchange information concerning the fight against organised crime. The Commission was also represented at two national criminal intelligence agencies conferences held during 2000-2001. During the financial year, QCC intelligence analysts also visited a number of QPS regional offices to discuss perceived trends in organised crime and criminal paedophilia. These visits proved useful in that they generated intelligence to support QCC strategic assessments and they developed and consolidated relationships between the QCC and QPS officers across the State.

Police task forces

The QCC's legislation requires it to work cooperatively with its partner agencies to ensure the efficient and optimal use of available resources, and that it conducts operational activities through police task forces under the control of the Commissioner of Police. This means that the QCC does not have an extensive internal investigative capability in its own right, and its resource needs are met by police task forces provided by the QPS. This essential operational assistance includes the provision of investigative personnel, resources, field support, technical assistance and surveillance teams. During 2000-2001, there were a total of thirty-nine operations conducted by joint QCC/QPS task forces. In addition, the QCC worked in joint task forces with the NCA and AFP.

Corruption and official misconduct matters

Information concerning alleged official misconduct or corruption that came to the attention of the Commission was referred to the CJC.

Evidence for prosecutions

During 2000-2001, the QCC, along with partner agencies, was involved in operations that led to prosecutions against ninety-two offenders on a total of 512 charges. This compares with eighty-nine offenders charged in 1999-2000 on a total of 963 charges although it should be noted that these figures included one offender charged with 225 charges. Most charges relate to offences committed under the *Criminal Code Act 1899*, *Drugs Misuse Act 1986*, *Weapons Act 1990* and the *Classification of Computer Games and Images Act 1995*.

Significant charges include:

Type of Offence	Number of Charges
Murder	3
Attempt to Murder	2
Being an accessory after the fact to a crime	1
Perjury	2
Drug trafficking charges	18
Producing a dangerous drug	11
Supplying a dangerous drug	126
Contamination of goods	2
Maliciously administering poison with intent to harm	2
Fraud	1
Demanding property, benefit or performance or services with threats	3
Incest	5
Indecent treatment of children under 16	88
Rape	12
Robbery	8

Charges by reference type

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Organised crime	392	282
Major crime	27	15
Criminal paedophilia	544	215
Total charges	963**	512

**One child sex offender charged with 225 offences.

Offenders charged by reference type

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Organised crime	65	60
Major crime	3	6
Criminal paedophilia	21	26
Total offenders charged	89	92

Outlook 2001-2002

- Continue to target individuals, networks and crime markets according to the QCC's risk evaluation process.
- Attack the profitability of crime by maximising the identification and seizure of criminal assets.
- Establish a multi-disciplinary joint QCC/QPS task force (TF Scorpion) to proactively target suspected child sex offender networks and conduct investigations into identified networks.
- Continue to target organised criminal paedophilia networks and recidivist offenders involved in child sex offending on the Internet.
- Proactively target criminal networks involved in organised crime.

Output 2:

Maintain an effective intelligence service

Description: Collection, collation, analysis and dissemination of criminal intelligence.

Collect, collate and analyse criminal intelligence data and related information and monitor such data with a view to forecasting trends in relevant criminal activity and disseminating timely advice to other agencies.

2000–2001 Performance

Projected Performance

Continue Project RAMSON to assess the criminal environment in Queensland using a risk evaluation process to identify organised criminal activities and enterprises causing and potentially causing risk to the safety and prosperity of people.

Publish periodic law enforcement reports focusing on those organised crime or criminal paedophilia matters of strategic importance.

Publish periodic public release *Crime Bulletins* advising the Queensland community in terms of organised crime trends and associated risks.

Continue Project FABER to target the facilitators of money laundering, identifying entities involved in such activities and referring them for tactical investigation.

Complete Probe ARIADNE and disseminate a strategic law enforcement report.

Complete Project CASSIUS and disseminate a law enforcement report.

Complete the preparation and publication of the second report on Project AXIS with recommendations on a response to the problem.

Actual Performance

Project Ramson has continued to monitor developing trends and identify emerging methodologies in the Queensland criminal environment. This culminated in the assessment of the amphetamine drug market as being in the highest risk category.

One *Intelligence Digest* was produced in 2000–2001, focusing on the use of the Internet by child sex offenders.

QCC released a public information *Crime Bulletin* to inform the community of the Commission's conclusions concerning the reassessment of the risk posed by the various illicit drug markets.

Project FABER, has continued to focus on the identification of suspected facilitators of money laundering, the associated underlying criminal activities and attacking the proceeds of crime.

A comprehensive strategic report was released in June 2001 to law enforcement partners.

A strategic report outlining the nature and extent of networked/organised child sex offending in Queensland was completed and appropriately disseminated.

Project AXIS Volume 2 *Child Sexual Abuse in Queensland: Responses to the Problem* was released in October 2000 and focuses on community and criminal justice responses to child sexual abuse.

Proactive, risk-based criminal intelligence

QCC's investigative function is reinforced by the legislative requirement that the Commission establish and maintain an effective intelligence service and monitor criminal activity with a view to forecasting trends. Intelligence products may be purely strategic, involve a mixture of strategic and tactical outcomes, or may be solely tactically focused in support of operational activities. Intelligence analysts also have the capability to generate intelligence through a network of diverse information sources.

The QCC is able to have a significant impact on the Queensland law enforcement environment because of the emphasis the Commission places on the preparation of quality proactive strategic intelligence. By constantly assessing and reviewing the organised crime environment in Queensland, the QCC is able to identify trends, target activities and entities and move to address the crime related problems. The QCC has directed its activities to produce its own charter of work, making the activities of the Commission complementary to other law enforcement agencies. This approach has been very effective in generating targets for tactical investigations. The intelligence function is enhanced by the inclusion of intelligence staff in multi-disciplinary teams allowing analysts to work with specialists from each of the financial, legal, investigative and research fields. Each of these professions contributes additional skills to the intelligence process and its products.

During 2000-2001, intelligence support was provided to thirty-one strategic and tactical projects,

probes and investigations. Of these, sixteen related to organised crime matters while seven were concerned with criminal paedophilia.

Strategic Intelligence Products – forecasting trends and threats

QCC's strategic intelligence activities have two components. The first is directed towards monitoring the current criminal environment with a view to detecting and predicting trends, identifying new methodologies used by offenders in committing crimes, and evaluating methods used by law enforcement to detect and investigate those crimes. The trends and problems identified are subjected to a risk evaluation process that helps guide the QCC's future operational direction. The use of a risk evaluation process permits the QCC to efficiently allocate its resources to criminal activity assessed to pose the greatest risk and cause the greatest concern to the Queensland public. During 2000-2001, QCC intelligence analysts have been involved in six major strategic intelligence projects.

Intelligence probes and target development

QCC's second strategic intelligence component undertakes focused intelligence probes and develops targets for tactical investigations. The intelligence analysts conducted two such probes during the year. These probes have contributed significantly to law enforcement's understanding of particular criminal activities and have also resulted in the commencement of target development for a number of networks of interest. QCC's risk assessment methodology is again used in the selection of tactical targets. These probes also generated two tactical operations.

Strategic Intelligence Highlights

Project RAMSON

Project RAMSON has been used to facilitate QCC's continuing overview of the organised crime environment in Queensland, including the identification of trends and methodologies along with issues requiring further tactical development. Each of the relevant illicit markets, including those previously identified by Project KRYSTAL, and newly emerging markets, have been identified and assessed for proactive investigation. Crime markets were then assigned priorities for action according to the risk assessment methodology developed and applied in Project KRYSTAL.

The project was also used to inform the Crime Commissioner on topical issues, which attracted public, media or law enforcement interest during 2000-2001. These issues included the amphetamine and ecstasy markets, drug distribution in nightclubs and alleged Russian organised crime.

A mutually beneficial relationship was also established with Griffith University pursuant to which final year students completed short-term research projects related to organised crime under the direction of QCC analysts.

Project RAMSON enabled the preparation of regular law enforcement-in-confidence intelligence reports providing advice and risk assessments on matters of interest. Based on the conclusions of the RAMSON assessments, the QCC released a public information *Crime Bulletin* to inform the community. One of the major outcomes of Project RAMSON during the year involved the reassessment of the risk posed by the various illicit drug markets. Following extensive consultation with partner agencies the risk assessment posed by the amphetamine market to the community was upgraded to the 'very high' category (previously assessed as 'high'). This assessment led to more focused activity under Project LAUDA (see below).

Project CASSIUS

Project CASSIUS formed part of the QCC's response to criminal paedophilia in Queensland. The project involved extensive consultation with law enforcement and correctional officers throughout Queensland, as well as an extensive review of relevant literature and law enforcement holdings. The project produced a strategic report outlining the nature and extent of networked/organised child sex offending in Queensland.

The project also produced a discussion paper that critically evaluated the methodologies currently used and potentially used in investigating child sex offender networks. This paper was widely disseminated within the QPS to assist police officers involved in these types of investigations.

Project LAUDA - The amphetamine market in Queensland

In November 2000, QCC published an open source *Crime Bulletin* discussing the extent of Queensland's amphetamine problem; market indicators (supply and demand characteristics); links between crime markets; and QCC's revised risk assessment, which placed the amphetamine market in the highest risk category. This assessment was based on the extent and ease of amphetamine availability; the level of local production; the degree of organisation required to produce and distribute the drug; the extensive demand for it; and the harm to the community caused by amphetamine abuse.

Project LAUDA is continuing as a multi-faceted response to the risk posed by amphetamine abuse.

Project FABER

Project FABER is an ongoing QCC intelligence project aimed at identifying and assessing persons and entities suspected of facilitating money laundering activities in Queensland. As well as providing a strategic overview of these matters, the project is directed towards identifying persons and activities of interest with a view to target development and tactical investigation where appropriate. To date the Project has identified a number of significant persons of interest and has generated three separate tactical operations.

QCC also commissioned research by a Griffith University student into the availability of information about amphetamine recipes, precursors and glassware on the Internet. The resultant report is currently being assessed.

Target identification

The combination of strategic intelligence and selected tactical intelligence activity, and the application of the risk assessment methodology to potential targets ensured that the QCC can identify priority organised crime targets to be addressed in accordance with QCC's statutory responsibilities. Both strategic and tactical activities undertaken by the QCC were used in the identification of persons and activities of interest that may then be assessed for appropriate target development action.

Risk assessment of criminal markets (e.g. cannabis, heroin, cocaine, amphetamines, MDMA/ecstasy, money laundering, property crime and fraud) is an ongoing process. Within the respective crime markets, the risk assessment methodology was applied to networks and individuals to identify persons who warranted further investigation.

Information exchange

The QCC has continued to be an active participant in the broader law enforcement environment in both Queensland and Australia. One aspect of this participation has involved the regular exchange of information and intelligence, which is a by-product of significant liaison with partner agencies. This has ensured that duplication of effort has been minimised and that the information exchange between partner law enforcement agencies is effective, timely and productive. The QCC's intelligence analysts have also benefited from evolving relationships with a number of tertiary institutions.

The intelligence database

The QCC has continued to use the Australian Law Enforcement Intelligence Network (ALEIN) administered by the Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence (ABCI). ALEIN includes ACID and is used as both an intelligence database and a method of prompt dissemination of criminal intelligence to both intrastate and interstate law enforcement agencies. ACID is also an important intelligence tool that permits QCC officers to review tactical and strategic intelligence reports from partner agencies to assist in the investigation of organised crime and criminal paedophilia. During 2000-2001, the QCC contributed a total of 159 source documents to ACID. Source documents consisted of intelligence and information reports, offender profiles and criminal and post operational assessments focusing on organised crime, criminal paedophilia and other criminal activity.

As well as contributing to ALEIN and ACID by disseminating source documents, intelligence analysts at QCC used the databases to create new entities and associations between diverse pieces of data (for example persons of interest, addresses of interest, vehicles and telephone numbers of criminal identities). These entities and associations benefit other ACID users by creating searchable links between persons of interest and their criminal associates and activities.

In 2000-2001, the QCC created 1015 entities that were linked to the documents uploaded by the QCC and other entities already on ACID. Less than 10% of the information lodged by the QCC onto ACID was caveated, and most caveats were applied solely to protect sensitive sources of information or the disclosure of details specific to current operations. In the latter case, the caveats were normally removed upon completion of the operation.

Disseminations

The QCC recorded a total of 204 disseminations of

intelligence product to other law enforcement agencies during the year. QCC also followed a policy of contributing to public discussion of issues relevant to its functions through the publication of non-sensitive reports and assessments and responding, where appropriate, in an informed way to media inquiries.

Intelligence Digest

As part of its information exchange activities, QCC has used a law enforcement-in-confidence publication, the *Intelligence Digest*, created in 1999, to provide updates on the findings of the Commission's intelligence activities. One *Intelligence Digest* was produced in 2000-2001, focusing on the use of the Internet by child sex offenders. The document was well received by the QCC's partner agencies.

Inter-agency liaison

During 2000-2001, senior QCC intelligence staff participated in an extensive liaison exercise visiting regional commands of QPS, and providing information in relation to the past, current and future intelligence activities of the QCC. The liaison visits provided a forum for the exchange of intelligence between the agencies and material obtained during the exercise made a significant contribution to the QCC's understanding of organised criminal activity in regional Queensland. The QCC has continued to consolidate its relationships with other agencies with a view to continually improving and facilitating the exchange of relevant information between them. In this regard, the intelligence officers have actively participated in a number of forums including the Joint Agency Liaison Meeting, the Regional Intelligence Group (South East Region), the Joint Analyst Group and the Heads of Criminal Intelligence Agencies Forum.

Participation in joint operations

During 2000-2001 intelligence support was provided to a total of twenty-three tactical investigations being advanced by joint agency task forces of which the QCC was a member. Of these, four joint organised crime investigations involved QCC, QPS and NCA, one involved QCC, QPS and AFP, while the remaining eight involved QCC and QPS. Four of these joint investigations were initiated by the QCC through its internal target development process. The involvement of QCC's intelligence officers in the remaining eighteen joint investigations was progressed in cooperation with QPS.

Project Axis

The second volume of the Project AXIS report, *Child Sexual Abuse in Queensland: Responses to the Problem* was released in October 2000 as part of a joint initiative of the QCC and QPS. Volume 2 of Project Axis focused on community and criminal justice responses to child sexual abuse and examined policies, procedures, structures and practices adopted by various institutions, community groups and government agencies. This report also examined whether existing measures are adequately addressing the needs of victims, and meeting legitimate public expectations in dealing with offenders.

Key findings

The recommendations of Volume 2 of the Project AXIS included that:

- a comprehensive training and education program be developed to assist those in government and non-government agencies to identify indicators of child sexual abuse along with a set of guidelines to assist agencies who work with children to decide how best to respond to suspicions or disclosures of child sexual abuse.
- appropriate complaints handling procedures and appropriate policies for responding to suspicions or disclosures of child sexual abuse in non-government schools be developed.
- consideration of a requirement that as part of their accreditation, non-government schools have in place adequate and appropriate employment screening policies, policies for responding to suspicions or disclosures of child sexual abuse and policies for handling complaints of child sexual abuse involving employees.
- a formal evaluation of the Coordinating Committee on Child Abuse (CCOCA) and Suspected Child Abuse and Neglect (SCAN) team procedures be undertaken.
- increased Interviewing Children and Recording Evidence (ICARE) training, and commensurate funding, be provided to ensure QPS and Families Youth and Community Care officers are appropriately trained for the task of conducting initial interviews with child victims.
- the Commission for Children and Young People be granted sufficient funding to expand its trial data tracking project to examine the progress of individual cases of child sexual abuse through the criminal justice system with a view to:
 - gaining a comprehensive understanding of why child sex offence matters are withdrawn and discontinued at a higher rate than other offence types
 - providing information about the effect of changes to legislation and court practices.
 - the possibility of introducing a pre-trial diversion scheme for first-time intra-familial child sex offenders in Queensland be examined.
 - additional resources be provided to custody-based treatment programs for child sex offenders to enable all eligible inmates to participate in the program.
- increased funding be provided for the Community Corrections Sex Offenders' program so that:
 - it will be more widely available as an option for courts to include as part of a community-based sentence in appropriate cases; and
 - it will provide more comprehensive treatment for offenders released from prison.
 - a working party be established to develop a coordinated response to the treatment, monitoring and supervision of child sex offenders in the community.
- the twelve month review of the proposed *Commission for Children and Young People Act 2000* consider the following issues:
 - screening of private childcare providers;
 - the use of suitability notices for areas of child-related employment not covered by existing provisions;
 - the maintenance of information in relation to disciplinary proceedings by the Commission and the use of this information in issuing suitability notices.
 - the Commission for Children and Young People be given responsibility and commensurate funding to develop and provide comprehensive education and training for community groups and organisations involved in child-related employment as well as an ongoing advisory service in relation to all aspects of effective employment screening, complaints handling and child protection issues more generally.
 - the accountability of church institutions be examined in relation to when an allegation of child sexual abuse has been made involving a church employee, and consideration be given to whether the introduction of any official oversight mechanism might improve the response of churches.
 - child protection advisory material be developed to assist sporting and recreation organisations to develop their own policies for addressing complaints against staff or volunteers.
 - mechanisms for improving accountability of

childcare centres and other youth recreation and adventure groups be examined to ensure that complaints handling policies are in place and enforced, and that allegations of child sexual abuse are brought to the attention of the appropriate authorities.

- the Commission for Children and Young People be adequately funded to enable it to document the services available for victims of child sexual abuse and identify any gaps in services provided.
- the Commission for Children and Young People consider the feasibility of establishing a centralised facility to advise children and their families of available services.

- the Queensland Government broaden its commitment to crime prevention to include strategies, programs and resources that are specifically focused on the prevention of child sexual abuse, or that may have the prevention of child sexual abuse as an outcome.
- the Child Protection Council coordinate a broad-based child sexual abuse prevention media campaign in Queensland
- a working group be established to take responsibility for coordinating government child abuse prevention activities.

Outlook 2001–2002

- Project RAMSON will continue to assess the criminal environment in Queensland with a particular focus upon the illicit drug markets, the organised property crime market and money laundering.
- The publication of periodic law enforcement reports, focusing on those organised crime or criminal paedophilia matters of strategic importance.
- The publication of periodic public release *Crime Bulletins* advising the Queensland community in terms of organised crime trends and the associated risks.
- The ongoing proactive development of tactical targets (both organised crime and criminal paedophilia) based on strategic intelligence assessments.
- The consolidation of links to academic institutions and the extensions of information networks.
- An ongoing focus on the amphetamine market.

Operational Support

2000–2001 Performance

Projected Performance

Draft and implement local instructions on purchasing in accordance with the new State Purchasing Policy.

Develop and implement an approved disposal and retention schedule under the *Libraries and Archives Act 1988*.

Progress development of the QCC Financial and Administrative Procedures Manual.

Implement network management tools and introduce a standard operating environment (SOE) to reduce desktop hardware and software management costs.

Reconfigure the QCC Library catalogue to allow for its inclusion in the QPS Virtual Library System.

Revise and update QCC's Strategic Plan.

Review the implementation of QCC risk management policy and procedures.

Actual Performance

Finalised the compilation of local instructions on purchasing in accordance with the new State Purchasing Policy.

Significantly progressed an approved disposal and retention schedule under the *Libraries and Archives Act*. Finalisation suspended pending the amalgamation of the QCC and the CJC.

Significantly progressed the development of the QCC Financial and Administrative Procedures Manual. Finalisation suspended pending the amalgamation of the QCC and the CJC.

Network management tools were introduced that simplified network management and administration. The SOE was suspended pending the amalgamation of the QCC and the CJC.

QCC Library holdings were transferred onto the SIRSI computer system utilised by QPS allowing for a greater information database to be made available to QCC at minimal cost.

QCC's Strategic Plan received some minor amendment during the year.

The QCC completed its first six monthly review and provided its findings to the Commissioner. Minimal action was required.

Administration

Asset Management

An audit of all Commission assets was completed, as required under the *Financial Management Standard 1997*. Portable and attractive items (valued at less than \$1,000) have been bar coded and registered on the QCC asset register system as a safeguard measure. There were no recorded losses of assets or attractive items during the financial year.

Purchasing

The QCC purchasing policy including local instructions and the use of corporate cards was amended

during the year to reflect the changes to the State Purchasing Policy that were recently implemented.

Records management

QCC's registry is responsible for the safekeeping and management of all records held by the Commission. At 30 June 2001, these holdings amounted to 1,253 files made up of 341 in-confidence and standard files, 499 protected files and 413 highly protected files. This is an increase of 392 in comparison to file holdings of the previous year, which included: a total of 861 files (282 in-confidence or standard files, 299 protected files and 280 highly protected files). Registry exhibits, including video tapes, audio tapes and documents from notices to produce, hearings and other investigative activities, have also increased from 676 in 1999-2000 to 1316 in 2000-2001. Exhibits such as drugs, cash and weapons are secured with the QPS exhibit facility for secure storage. In addition, registry personnel maintain database registers containing particulars for warrants, disseminations, notices to attend and notices to produce issued by the QCC. These registers are available for examination by the Parliamentary Criminal Justice Commissioner and the Public Interest Monitor.

Information technology

QCC information systems have been designed to provide information collection, retention and management, while specialist tools and systems are directed at case management and information analysis. The capacity of the Commission's network has been improved with the upgrade of disk drives for the file servers. Additional computers were purchased to cater for temporary investigators seconded from the QPS. Video-editing software and associated hardware has been purchased to enhance the surveillance capabilities for the Commission's investigators. The software will complement existing hardware resources such as digital cameras and video cameras. Financial analysis software was also purchased to assist the capabilities of the Commission's financial investigators.

Staff by designation (as at 30 June)*

	1999–2000	2000–2001
Crime Commissioner	1	1
Assistant Crime Commissioner / General Counsel	1	1
Sworn Police	2	8
Operational	24	25
Operational Support	7	10
Total staff	35	45

*Full time equivalents.

Statistical database

The development of the Operations And Statistical Information System (OASIS) was one of the major information management highlights reported upon in the previous financial year, 1999-2000, to provide timely and accurate access to relevant QCC statistical information for budgeting and performance measurement purposes. This year, the reporting facilities of OASIS have been developed further with the provision of additional report arrangements.

Other database access

During the year, access was made available to other external information databases through the Internet. This special type of access allowed for efficiencies and up to date information that may prove crucial to ongoing investigations without placing the security of QCC information at risk.

Automated data entry

An automated data upload facility was developed for a key intelligence database during 1999-2000. This additional function was enhanced in 2000-2001 removing the majority of manual data entry, thus enabling staff to concentrate on the task of information analysis.

Personnel

Human resources management

The Commission increased its staffing level marginally above the 1999-2000 strength of thirty-five full-time equivalent staff members. As previously noted, the part-time position of Assistant Crime Commissioner, established in June 2000, has been extended until January 2002. The position continues to be filled by the appointment of the QCC's existing General Counsel, and therefore did not require the appointment of an additional staff member.

Refinement of the QCC's human resources policies continued during the year. A revised manual

governing policies and procedures for the management of QCC employees and the maintenance of appropriate records was progressed during the year. Finalisation was postponed pending the recently announced linking of the Commission with the CJC.

EEO Management

The Commission's EEO Management Plan 2000-

2002 was made accessible to all staff through the QCC's information management system. Work also commenced on the development of an EEO Management Plan to cover the period 2001-2003.

Existing objectives were reviewed and modified to suit the Commission's evolving human resource needs. A survey of all staff was undertaken in June 2001 to compare with previous year's statistics.

Table: Membership of EEO target groups — 1999–2000 and 2000–2001

	Women	NESB	ATSI	People with Disabilities
1999–2000	48.6%	5.4%	0%	0%
2000–2001	51.28%	5.13%	0%	0%

Figure: Employment status by gender, as at 30 June 2001

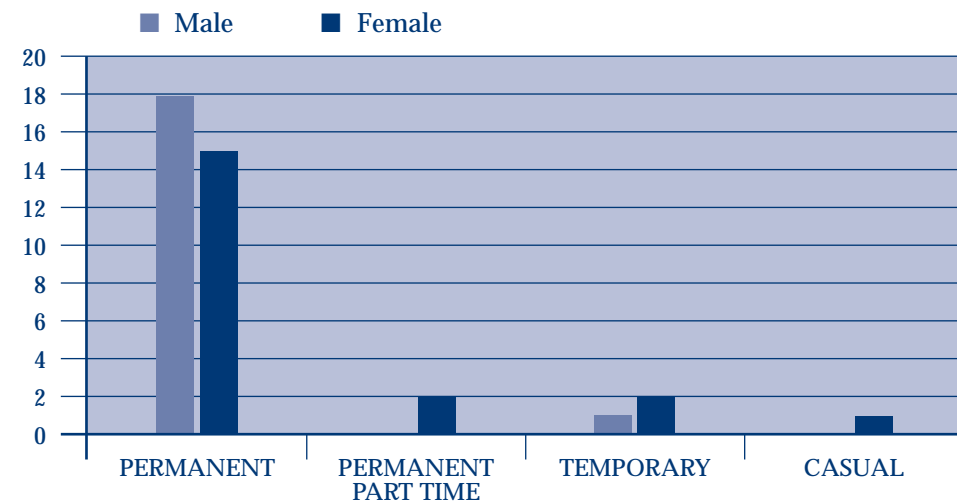


Figure: Employees salary by gender, as at 30 June 2001

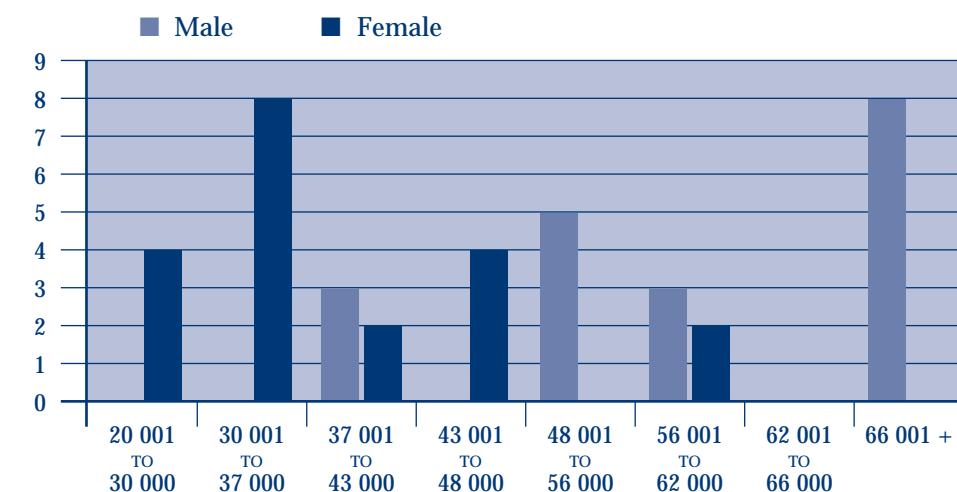
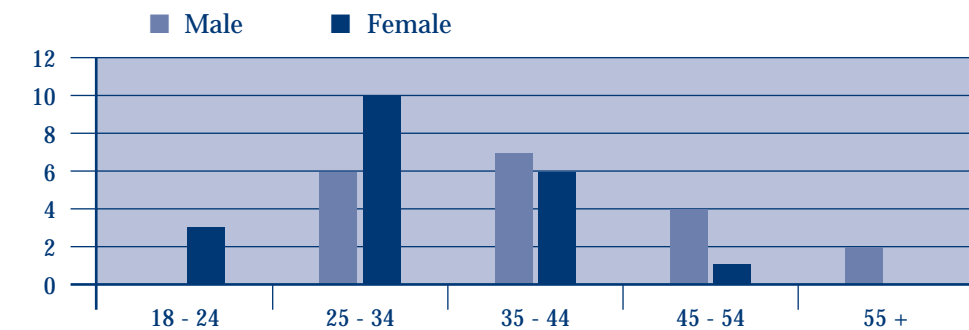


Figure: Employees age and gender, as at 30 June 2001



Staff development and training

QCC continued to place emphasis on the training and professional development of employees. During 2000-2001, several staff members had undertaken further study under the QCC SARAS scheme. Study assistance provided by the Commission may be used for organisational and personal development, and for assisting and encouraging officers to undertake courses and research that directly contribute to the achievement of the Commission's goals. This scheme was designed to meet specific work needs above an officer's personal vocational development, and to develop an officer's personal skills for vocations in the public service. During the 2000-2001 financial year one QCC intelligence analyst attended the revised National Strategic Intelligence Course, conducted by the Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence in affiliation with Charles Sturt University. Other training courses attended by QCC staff during the year included leadership development, report writing, analytical interviewing, Internet and OASIS training, Word and PowerPoint computer courses, training in the use of the QCC telephone system, information technology training, salary sacrifice, risk management, amphetamine abuse and economic crime.

Conferences attended by QCC personnel included: the Regional Crime Coordinators Conference, Fraud in the Information Age, 77th Police Management Development Program, Police Cross Border Conference, and the Computer Crime Investigation Seminar.

In addition, the QCC continued its program of lunchtime training seminars. These information sessions have been presented to employees on topics of interest to QCC staff. Speakers were drawn from the professional disciplines and resources within the Commission, or were invited from other agencies to contribute expertise in a

particular area. The seminars presented included topics associated with QCC operations and investigations, investigative models, telephone interception, illicit drug trends, library functions, registry functions and the intelligence process.

Library

To reduce costs, the QCC Library continued to have a number of cooperative arrangements with libraries at the QPS, CJC and other law enforcement agencies including the AFP and NCA. Arrangements included the sharing of relevant information via use of inter-library loans and circulation of current awareness bulletins and on-line services. During the year, the QCC Library continued to pursue a policy of subscribing to electronic and on-line information services in preference to hard copy material, particularly where savings have been identified.

The major initiative of the year was to link QCC desktops to the QPS Virtual Library. The Virtual Library is an Internet formatted system published on the QPS Bulletin Board and allows QCC staff members to search for material and make information requests. In addition, the Virtual Library increasingly has on-line access to full text documents and is linked to GovNet, which provides access to the library facilities and information resources of other Government departments. The benefits to the QCC of using the Virtual Library include a reduced need for an extensive QCC library collection and associated savings, and a reduction in the potential duplication of resources.

Research

Research tasks have continued to contribute to intelligence outcomes during the year and assisted with the development of investigative strategies. A number of inter-disciplinary and collaborative research projects have given effect to the QCC goal

of being research-based and intelligence-driven. For example, Dr Glenda Adkins completed a study of the impact of economic principles and drug markets under Project CROSBY. This project has developed a simulation model to assist in the assessment of markets and the investigation strategies and policies aimed at combating drug abuse problems. A report on this research will be published in the second half of 2001.

In addition, the QCC has actively sought to work collaboratively with academic institutions that have expertise in law enforcement and related issues, to contribute to the development of strategic intelligence. As such, QCC is collaborating with researchers on a number of different projects to supplement its existing research/library and intelligence capacity.

Education about QCC

Annual and other reports and publications

QCC's Annual Report provides an important means for communicating the Commission's role, activities and performance and is a useful publication for a wide variety of readers including academics, politicians, law enforcement agencies, and interested members of the general public.

Website

During 2000-2001, QCC continued to update its website to improve public access to, and enhance awareness of, the Commission, its role, functions and activities. This website is linked to the State Government and QPS web pages, and the websites of all Australian police services. A total of over 80,000 hits were recorded in the period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, peaking with over 1,500 hits recorded on any one day. Most documents available

to the public are posted on the QCC website including positions vacant.

Media liaison

The media is an important means of communicating the QCC's activities to the Queensland community and, in some instances, publishing information of particular relevance to the public interest. QCC seeks to accommodate and assist journalists as much as possible in instances that will not compromise operational considerations, and endeavours to build a strong and positive relationship with all facets of the media. The QCC revised some aspects of its media policy during the year to reflect a more practical approach with regards to its activities. It has responded to approximately fifty media requests during the year. In addition, key officers have given several interviews relating to public information papers on amphetamine abuse, paedophilia, ecstasy specific requests.

Conferences, lectures and seminars

Participation in various conferences and seminars and providing lectures about the QCC and aspects of the Commission's activities is an important part of communicating its objectives to specialist audiences. Numerous lectures have been presented to QPS agencies and police officers around the State in 2000-2001. This has given police officers a more detailed understanding of the Commission's role in the law enforcement environment and its relationship with the QPS.

Audit

QCC's 2000-2001 accounts have been audited and approved by the Queensland Audit Office. A statement of QCC's financial position and associated notes is appended to this report.

Lectures delivered by the Crime Commissioner and other staff include:

DATE	TITLE	AUDIENCE
11 July 2000	QPS Regional Intelligence Committee Conference	Queensland Police Service Intel Officers Brisbane
13 July 2000	Project KRYSTAL Information Seminar	NSW Crime Commission, National Crime Authority Brisbane
18 July 2000	QCC Powers & Functions	Phase 3 Detective Training Chelmer College
02 August 2000	Results of AXIS Volume 1 and the Role of QCC	Crime Statistics Network
03 August 2000	Role of Research in Strategic Intelligence	Chelmer College
11 August 2000	Operation COFFEE	JAB State Conference QPS Brisbane
04 September 2000	Role of QCC & Paedophile Issues	QPS Academy Brisbane
14 September 2000	Gatekeeper Seminar	QPS Brisbane
04 October 2000	Role of QCC	QPS Southern Region Management Conference
10 October 2000	Role of QCC	Phase 3 Detective Training Chelmer College
21 November 2000	Role of QCC	Phase 3 Detective Training Chelmer College
04 December 2000	Role of QCC	1st year Constables, QPS Academy Brisbane
08 March 2001	ICARE Conference	QPS and Family Services Officers Gympie
27 March 2001	Role of QCC	Phase 3 Detective Training Chelmer College
03 May 2001	Role of QCC	Southern Regional Detectives Conference Toowoomba
15 May 2001	Role of QCC	Police Abridged Competency Education Program QPS Academy
05 June 2001	Role of QCC	Phase 3 Detectives Training Chelmer College
27 June 2001	Role of QCC	Detectives Conference Metro South
28 June 2001	Role of QCC	Detectives Conference Far Northern Region

Outlook for 2001-2002

- Continue development and implementation of an approved disposal and retention schedule under the Libraries and Archives Act.
- Continue development of a QCC Intranet to provide QCC staff with more rapid and effective access to corporate information, policies and dissemination of information.
- Redesign and enhance the QCC Internet website.
- Implement network management tools and introduce a standard operating environment (SOE) to reduce desktop hardware and software management costs.

Appendix A

Other reporting requirements

Overseas Travel

Overseas travel was undertaken by the Crime Commissioner and the Manager, Financial Crime Investigations during the 2000-2001 year to develop networks with international law enforcement agencies and specialists in accordance with s. 28(1)(f) of the Crime Commission Act. The two QCC officers attended the Pacific Rim Money Laundering and Financial Crimes Seminar in Vancouver in the period 20-24 October 2000.

The conference focused on the increasing problem of financial crime and was directed at facilitating the sharing of resources and information between private and public sector leaders from government agencies, law enforcement, legal banking, accounting, security and information technology communities. The conference allowed for extensive interaction between public sector justice and law enforcement specialists and top-level decision-makers from the corporate world.

Expenditure for conference and associated overseas travel including registration, airfares, accommodation, meals and allowances and sundry expenses was \$19,508.30.

Consultancies

During the financial year ending 30 June 2001, the Crime Commission did not engage or require the use of consultancies.

Freedom of information and whistleblower protection

The Commission did not receive any freedom of information requests during the 2000-2001 year.

Similarly there were no public interest disclosures to the Commission under the *Whistleblowers Protection Act 1994* in the reporting period.

Management Committee costs

The Crime Commission expended a total of \$33,540

on supporting the Management Committee in 2000-2001. This expenditure included airfares, accommodation, and an annuity for each of the two community representatives on the Management Committee.

Energy Management

The Crime Commission has continued to follow a proactive approach to energy conservation to promote savings and to eliminate any unnecessary consumption of energy in its operational and administrative activities. As well as equipment checks, the use of the most appropriate electricity tariffs and efficient switching arrangements, staff are briefed and encouraged to minimise power usage, commensurate with workplace safety requirements, by turning off lights and power appliances not in use. During 2000-2001 expenditure on electricity consumption was reduced in comparison to the 1999-2000 financial year.

Code of Conduct

The pursuit and maintenance of high ethical standards are key elements of the QCC's approach to its functional responsibilities and remain crucial to the success of the Commission's operations and administrative activities. The Crime Commission has developed and implemented a Code of Conduct in consultation with staff members, the Research and Corruption Prevention Division of the CJC and Ethical Standards Command of the Queensland Police Service. An electronic copy of the Code of Conduct has been made available to all staff through the Commission's computer network system. All staff members are advised of the document and its implications during the induction briefings and processes.

Rural and regional activities

The Crime Commission has undertaken a number of activities to ensure its services are extended to a statewide basis. These measures include liaison with regional agencies and the timely investigation

of criminal activity referred from QPS regions outside of the Brisbane metropolitan area. Of the investigative hearings conducted over 81 days during the year, 17 days were spent in regional centres.

Women's initiatives

The composition of the Management Committee included three women (33%) until March 2001. The staff complement of the QCC includes 51% women. In addition, QCC human resources management policies and support arrangements have focused on flexible working and leave arrangements, provision of parenting facilities, support for child care arrangements and awareness of balancing of work and family responsibilities.

Training and professional development initiatives have also been provided to support women in

career development opportunities while mentoring programs and stress management have been available for all staff.

Multicultural Activities

The QCC has an active role in multicultural activities in conjunction with the Cross-Cultural Unit of the QPS. The Crime Commissioner regularly meets with the Police-Vietnamese Liaison Committee to foster a positive relationship with the Vietnamese community and to assist in providing members of the community with confidence in law enforcement in Queensland.

Availability of Annual Report

This annual report is available on the Commission's website (www.crimecom.qld.gov.au).

Appendix B

Abbreviations

ABCI	Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence
ACID	Australian Criminal Intelligence Database
ACC	Assistant Crime Commissioner
ACS	Australian Customs Service
AFP	Australian Federal Police
ALEIN	Australian Law Enforcement Intelligence Network
ASIC	Australian Securities and Investments Commission
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
ATSI	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
AUSTRAC	Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre
CCOCA	Co-ordinating Committee on Child Abuse
CJC	Criminal Justice Commission
DIMA	Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
EMG	Executive Management Group
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
ICARE	Interviewing Children and Recording Evidence
JEG	Joint Executive Group
LSD	Lysergic Acid Diethylamide
MDMA	Methylenedioxymethylamphetamine
NCA	National Crime Authority
NESB	Non English Speaking Background
NSW	New South Wales
NSWCC	New South Wales Crime Commission
OASIS	Operations And Statistical Information System
OPG	Operational Planning Group
PCJC	Parliamentary Criminal Justice Commission
POF	Principal Officers' Forum
QCC	Queensland Crime Commission
QPS	Queensland Police Service
SARAS	Study And Research Assistance Scheme
SCAN	Suspected Child Abuse and Neglect
SOE	Standard Operating Environment
USA	United States of America

QUEENSLAND CRIME COMMISSION
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
for the year ended 30 June 2001

	Note	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Revenue from ordinary activities			
Government contributions		4,129	4,030
Reimbursement Workers Compensation Recoveries		..	3
Other - Services received free of charge		24	..
Interest Revenue	7	30	39
Gain on sale of Motor Vehicle		21	6
Total revenue from ordinary activities		4,204	4,078
Expenses from ordinary activities			
Employee expenses	3	2,629	2,287
Supplies and services	4	775	812
Depreciation expense	5	151	273
Other expenses	6	501	500
Total expenses from ordinary activities		4,056	3,872
Net Surplus / Total change in equity		148	206

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

QUEENSLAND CRIME COMMISSION
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
for the year ended 30 June 2001

	Note	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash	8	577	652
Other	9	97	37
Total Current Assets		674	689
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	10	646	690
Total Non-Current Assets		646	690
TOTAL ASSETS		1,320	1,379
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payables	11	69	341
Provisions (Employee Entitlements)	12	219	154
Total Current Liabilities		288	495
TOTAL LIABILITIES		288	495
NET ASSETS		1,032	884
EQUITY			
Accumulated Surplus		1,032	884
TOTAL EQUITY	13	1,032	884

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

QUEENSLAND CRIME COMMISSION
STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS
for the year ended 30 June 2001

	Note	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
<i>Inflows:</i>			
Interest Income		30	39
GST Input Tax Credits received		241	..
GST collected on sales		12	..
Workers Compensation Recoveries		..	3
<i>Cash flows from Government</i>			
Government contributions		4,129	4,030
<i>Outflows:</i>			
Employee expenses		(2,800)	(2,020)
Supplies and services		(786)	(858)
GST paid on purchases		(301)	(3)
Other		(492)	(472)
Net cash provided by operating activities	14	33	719
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
<i>Inflows:</i>			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		122	39
<i>Outflows:</i>			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(230)	(247)
Net cash used in investing activities		(108)	(208)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(75)	511
Cash at beginning of financial year		652	141
Cash at end of financial year	8	577	652

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

1 Funding of the Commission

The Queensland Crime Commission was established on 1 December 1997 as a statutory body under the *Crime Commission Act 1997*.

Under the Act, the Commission discharges criminal investigation and intelligence functions in relation to organised and major crime. It operates strictly on a referral basis dealing only with those matters referred to it for investigation by a Management Committee. QCC has a standing reference on criminal paedophilia i.e. offences of a sexual nature committed in relation to children but its role and jurisdiction in all other investigations are regulated by legislation.

The Commission is funded through non-reciprocal government contributions.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements and have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977, the Financial Management Standard 1997, Statements of Accounting Concepts, Australian Accounting Standards and Urgent Issues Group Abstracts and other prescribed requirements.

Except where stated, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention.

The accrual basis of accounting has been adopted.

The following new or revised Australian Accounting Standards became operative during the 2000-01 year and have been adopted where relevant:

- AAS 1 Statement of Financial Performance;
- AAS 36 Statement of Financial Position; and
- AAS 37 Financial Report Presentation and Disclosures.

(b) Leases

A distinction is made in the financial statements between finance leases, that effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership, and operating leases under which the lessor retains substantially all risks and benefits.

Where a non-current physical asset is acquired by means of a finance lease, the asset is recognised at an amount equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments. The liability is recognised at the same amount. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component and the interest expense.

Operating lease payments are representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets and accordingly, are charged to the Statement of Financial Performance in the periods in which they are incurred.

There were no finance leases as at 30 June 2001.

(c) The Reporting Entity

The financial statements include all assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and equities of the Queensland Crime Commission. The Commission has established two companies as from 29 June 1999. These companies have conducted minimal financial transactions during the year ending 30 June 2001.

The Commission is funded through non-reciprocal government contributions that are recognised as revenues when the Commission obtains control over the relevant assets. The Commission has full discretion in the use of the funds in achieving its objectives.

(d) Cash

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash includes cash on hand and at bank that is used in the day-to-day cash management function of the Commission.

(e) Acquisition of Assets

The cost method of accounting is used for the initial recording of all acquisitions of assets owned by the Commission. Cost is determined as the fair value given as consideration plus costs incidental to the acquisition and all other costs incurred in preparing the assets ready for use.

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment with a cost, or other value, of \$1,000 or greater, are capitalised in the year of acquisition. All other items with a cost, or other value, less than \$1,000 are expensed.

(g) Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment

Depreciation of plant and equipment is calculated on a straight line basis so as to write off the cost or other value of each depreciable asset, less its estimated residual value, progressively over its estimated useful life.

Class of Asset	Depreciation
Computer Equipment (Hardware/Software)	20.00%
Network Computer Equipment (Hardware/Software)	20.00%
Office Equipment – Furniture and Workstations *	10.00%
Office Equipment - Photocopier	20.00%
Office Equipment (Facsimile, Shredders, E/Whiteboards)	10.00%
Office Equipment - Safes	2.50%
Leasehold Improvements	2.00%
Radio Equipment (Alarm Systems, Recording equipment)	10.00%
Motor Vehicles	16.70%
Photographic Equipment (Audio visual)	14.30%

* Second hand furniture and workstations.

(h) Revaluations of Non-Current Physical Assets

In December 1999, the Australian Accounting Standards Board issued two new accounting standards, - AAS38 – Revaluation of Non-Current Assets and AAS10 – Recoverable Amount of Non-Current Assets. These standards introduce the concept of valuing non-current assets at "fair value". All non-current physical assets are valued at cost or fair value in accordance with these standards and with the Financial Management Standard and Queensland Treasury's guidelines "Non-Current Asset Accounting Guidelines for the Queensland Public Sector".

(i) Employee Entitlements

Wages, Salaries and Annual Leave

Liabilities for wages, salaries and annual leave are recognised, and are measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at current pay rates in respect of employees' services up to that date, and include related on-costs.

Superannuation

The superannuation expense for the financial year is determined by the Queensland State Actuary. No liability is shown for superannuation in the Statement of Financial Position, as the liability is held by the Queensland Government.

Long Service Leave

The Commission participates in the public sector long service scheme whereby a levy is made on the agency to cover this expenditure and amounts paid to employees for long service leave are claimed from the scheme as a reimbursement. Accordingly, a provision for long service leave is not recognised.

(j) Taxation

The Commission's activities are exempt from all forms of Commonwealth taxation except Fringe Benefits Tax and Goods and Services Tax (GST). As such, input tax credits receivable and GST payable from/to the Australian Tax Office are recognised and accrued in this financial year.

(k) Resources Received Free of Charge or for Nominal Value

Resources received free of charge or for nominal value that can be reliably measured are recognised as revenues and assets as appropriate.

(l) Insurance

In accordance with Government policy, assets are not insured, and losses are expensed as they are incurred. This includes any losses on the outcome of pending litigation.

(m) Rounding

Amounts included in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest \$1,000, or where that amount is \$499 or less, to zero.

	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
3 Employee Expenses		
Salaries, wages and annual leave	2,194	1,890
Superannuation and pension payments	250	228
Long service leave levy	31	28
Payroll Tax	114	91
Other related expenses	40	50
	<u>2,629</u>	<u>2,287</u>
4 Supplies and Services		
Travel	115	117
Communications	63	51
Corporate Support Levy	200	200
Repairs, maintenance and Minor Equipment	67	70
Materials	97	97
Contractors, Consultants & Agency Staff	135	162
Building maintenance	55	49
Miscellaneous / Other	43	65
	<u>775</u>	<u>811</u>
5 Depreciation Expense		
Depreciation incurred in respect of:		
Office Equipment	18	60
Motor Vehicles	45	18
Computer Equipment	78	140
Radio Equipment	9	55
Other Plant & equipment	1	..
	<u>151</u>	<u>273</u>
6 Other Expenses		
Community representative fees	30	41
Rental of Premises	460	439
External audit Fees	11	10
Lease – Operating	..	10
	<u>501</u>	<u>500</u>

	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
7 Interest Revenue		
Interest Income	30	39
	<u>30</u>	<u>39</u>
8 Cash		
<i>Current</i>		
Cash on hand	1	1
Cash at bank	576	651
	<u>577</u>	<u>652</u>
9 Other Assets		
<i>Current</i>		
GST Input Tax Credits	56	3
Prepayments	41	34
	<u>97</u>	<u>37</u>
10 Property, Plant and Equipment		
Office Equipment		
- At cost	245	232
- Accumulated Depreciation	(141)	(123)
- Carrying amount as at 30 June 2001	<u>104</u>	<u>109</u>
Motor Vehicles		
- At cost	271	266
- Accumulated Depreciation	(34)	(48)
- Carrying amount as at 30 June 2001	<u>237</u>	<u>218</u>
Computer Equipment		
- At cost	541	525
- Accumulated Depreciation	(354)	(276)
- Carrying amount as at 30 June 2001	<u>187</u>	<u>249</u>
Radio Equipment		
- At cost	193	186
- Accumulated Depreciation	(115)	(106)
- Carrying amount as at 30 June 2001	<u>78</u>	<u>80</u>
Other Plant and Equipment		
- At cost	41	34
- Accumulated Depreciation	(1)	..
- Carrying amount as at 30 June 2001	<u>40</u>	<u>34</u>
Total Property, Plant and Equipment		
- At cost	1,291	1,243
- Accumulated Depreciation	(645)	(553)
- Carrying amount as at 30 June 2001	<u>646</u>	<u>690</u>

	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Reconciliation of carrying amount		
<i>Non-Current</i>		
Office Equipment		
As at 1 July 2001	109	
- Acquisitions	13	
- Depreciation Expense	(18)	
- Carrying amount as at 30 June 2001	104	
Motor Vehicles		
As at 1 July 2001	218	
- Acquisitions	163	
- Disposals	(99)	
- Depreciation Expense	(45)	
- Carrying amount as at 30 June 2001	237	
Computer Equipment		
As at 1 July 2001	249	
- Acquisitions	16	
- Depreciation Expense	(78)	
- Carrying amount as at 30 June 2001	187	
Radio Equipment		
As at 1 July 2001	80	
- Acquisitions	7	
- Depreciation Expense	(9)	
- Carrying amount as at 30 June 2001	78	
Other Plant and Equipment		
As at 1 July 2001	34	
- Acquisitions	7	
- Depreciation Expense	(1)	
- Carrying amount as at 30 June 2001	40	
Total Property, Plant and Equipment		
As at 1 July 2001	690	
- Acquisitions	206	
- Disposals	(99)	
- Depreciation Expense	(151)	
Total Property, Plant and Equipment - as at 30 June 2001	646	
11 Payables		
<i>Current</i>		
Trade creditors	59	95
Other creditors	8	246
GST payable on sales	2	..
	69	341

	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
12 Provisions		
<i>Current</i>		
Recreation Leave	219	154
	219	154
13 Changes in Equity		
Balance at 1 July	884	505
Increase/(decrease) in net assets	148	206
General Equity Injection	..	173
	1032	884
14 Reconciliation of Net Surplus to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		
Net Surplus	148	206
<i>Non-cash items:</i>		
Depreciation expense	151	273
Gain on sale of Motor Vehicle	-21	-6
General Equity injection - LSL liability	..	173
Prior Year Adjustment	..	4
<i>Change in assets and liabilities</i>		
(Increase)/decrease in GST receivable	-53	-3
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	-7	-1
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	65	-161
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	-253	234
Increase/(decrease) in GST payable	3	..
	33	719
Net cash provided by operating activities	33	719
15 Contingency		
(a) Litigation		
There are no known material contingent liabilities arising from litigation, potential claims or the like outstanding against the Queensland Crime Commission as at 30 June 2001.		
16 Non-Cancellable Operating Lease Commitments		
Commitments under operating leases at reporting date are inclusive of anticipated GST and are payable as follows:		
	2001 \$'000	
Not later than one year:	\$518,000	
Later than one year and not later than five years:	\$539,000	
Later than five years:	..	
Total Commitments:	\$1,057,000	
Input tax credits anticipated:	\$96,000	
Operating leases are entered into as a means of acquiring access to office accommodation and storage facilities. Rental payments are generally fixed, but with inflation escalation clauses on which contingent rentals are determined. No renewal or purchase options exist in relation to operating leases and no operating leases contain restrictions on financing or other leasing activities.		

17 Financial Instruments

(a) Terms, Conditions and Accounting Policies

The Commission's accounting policies, including the terms and conditions of each class of financial liability, both recognised and unrecognised at the balance date, are as follows:

Financial Instrument Principal	Related Financial Statement Note	Accounting Policy	Terms and Conditions
Trade Creditors and Accruals	11	Recognition – upon receipt of goods or services received irrespective of whether an Invoice has been received.	As per invoice or within 30 days of months end of receipt of invoice.

(b) Interest Rate Risk Exposure

The Commission is exposed to interest rate risk through financial assets and financial liabilities. The following table summarises interest rate risk for the Commission, together with effective interest rates at balance date. All other assets and liabilities have no interest rate exposure.

2001 Financial Instrument	Floating Rate	1 year or Less	Non-Interest Bearing	TOTAL	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate
	2001 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2001 %
Financial Assets					
Cash	576		1	577	4.66
Total Financial Assets	576		1	577	
Financial Liabilities					
Trade Creditors And Accruals			69	69	
Total Financial Liabilities			69	69	

(i) Floating Interest rate represents the most recently administered market rate applicable to the instrument at 30 June.

2000 Financial Instrument	Floating Rate	1 year or Less	Non-Interest Bearing	TOTAL	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate
	2000 \$'000	2000 \$'000	2000 \$'000	2000 \$'000	2000 %
Financial Assets					
Cash	651		1	652	4.75
Total Financial Assets	651		1	652	
Financial Liabilities					
Trade Creditors And Accruals			341	341	
Total Financial Liabilities			341	341	

(i) Floating Interest rate represents the most recently administered market rate applicable to the instrument at 30 June.

(c) Net Fair Values

The carrying amount of Cash, Trade Creditors and Accruals approximates fair value.

(d) Credit Risk Exposures

As the Commission does not envisage having accounts receivable, there would be minimum credit risk exposure.

18 Machinery of Government

The Commission is funded through appropriation via a grant. This grant is now administered through the portfolio of the Premier and Minister for Trade. It was announced during the year that the Crime Commission would meld with the Criminal Justice Commission during 2001-2002. It is considered that there will be no adverse effects on the going concerns of the Commission as a result of this amalgamation.

CERTIFICATE OF THE QUEENSLAND CRIME COMMISSION

The foregoing Financial Statements have been prepared pursuant to the provisions of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977* and other prescriber requirements. We certify that :

the foregoing financial statements and notes to and forming part thereof are in agreement with the accounts and records of the Queensland Crime Commission; and

in our opinion -

(a) the prescribed requirements for the establishment and keeping of accounts have been complied with in all material respects; and

(b) the foregoing statements have been drawn up to present a true and fair view, in accordance with prescribed accounting standards, of the transactions of the Queensland Crime Commission for the financial year ended 30 June 2001 and of the financial position as at the end of that year.

IAN BRUCE THOMAS
Manager, Operational Support
 September 20, 2001

TIMOTHY FRANCIS CARMODY SC
Crime Commissioner
 September 20, 2001

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To: The Crime Commissioner, Queensland Crime Commission

Scope

I have audited the general purpose financial statements of the Queensland Crime Commission for the year ended 30 June 2001 in terms of section 46F of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*. The financial statements comprise the Statement of Financial Performance, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Cash Flows, Notes to and forming part of the financial statements and certificates given by the Crime Commissioner and person responsible for financial administration.

The Queensland Crime Commission is responsible for the preparation and the form of presentation of the financial statements and the information they contain. I have audited the financial statements in order to express an opinion on them.

The audit has been conducted in accordance with *QAO Auditing Standards*, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards, to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. Audit procedures included the examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the financial statements and the evaluation of accounting policies and significant accounting estimates. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion as to whether, in all material respects, the financial statements are presented fairly in accordance with prescribed requirements which include Australian Accounting Standards so as to present a view which is consistent with my understanding of the entity's financial position and the results of its operations and its cash flows.

The audit opinion expressed in this report has been formed on the above basis.

Audit Opinion

In accordance with section 46G of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act*, I certify that I have received all the information and explanations I have required and, in my opinion -

- . the prescribed requirements in respect of the establishment and keeping of accounts have been complied with in all material respects; and
- . the statements have been drawn up so as to present a true and fair view in accordance with prescribed accounting standards and other prescribed requirements of the transactions of the Queensland Crime Commission for the financial year 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, and of the financial position as at the end of that year.



J E HARTEN
Assistant Auditor-General
(As Delegate of the Auditor-General of Queensland)



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Brisbane

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