

# Government response

Queensland Organised  
Crime Commission of  
Inquiry's Report

March 2016



## Foreword

The Queensland Organised Crime Commission of Inquiry delivered on the Government's 2015 election commitment to establish a commission of inquiry into organised crime.

The Commission of Inquiry commenced on 1 May 2015 and was directed by its terms of reference to focus on four key areas: the high threat illicit drug and illicit drug precursor market; online child sexual offending; financial crimes; and the relationship between organised crime and corruption.

On 30 October 2015, Commissioner Michael Byrne QC delivered on that task with the presentation of the Commission of Inquiry's report.

After careful consideration and as indicated in the Response, the Government accepts in full 35 recommendations, accepts in principle 5 recommendations and does not accept one recommendation. The Government's position on two of the recommendations is postponed until the Government has considered the report of the Queensland Taskforce on Organised Crime Legislation.

The Government showed its commitment to taking immediate action to address the critical finding of the Commission of Inquiry that more resources are needed on the front line to investigate child exploitation. As announced by Premier Anastacia Palaszczuk on 10 November 2015, the Queensland Government will provide \$3.2 million to blitz the online sharing of child exploitation material. A new police taskforce, Taskforce Orion, will lead blitz and will work alongside the existing highly acclaimed Queensland Police Service Taskforce Argos.

I anticipate that the Government will be bringing forward a comprehensive package of legislative amendments addressing organised crime and taking into account the findings of this review, the Taskforce's review and the *Review of the Criminal Organisation Act 2009*.

As Commissioner Byrne QC stated in his foreword, it can be expected that organised crime will continue to pose a challenge to society, government and law enforcement. It is my hope that the implementation of the Commission of Inquiry's recommended legislative changes; the prioritisation of resources and enhanced law enforcement collaboration, will lead to the deterrence, thwarting and swifter punishment of organised criminals.

**Yvette D'Ath MP**  
**Attorney-General and Minister for Justice,**  
**Minister for Training and Skills**

Commission of Inquiry recommendation		Queensland Government Response
<b>CHAPTER 2: Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs</b>		
1	<p><b>2.1</b></p> <p>The Crime and Corruption Commission extend the focus of its intelligence and research functions beyond outlaw motorcycle gangs to other areas of organised crime that pose a risk to Queensland.</p>	<p><b>Accepted</b></p> <p>The Crime and Corruption Commission (CCC) is an independent statutory body.</p> <p>The Queensland Government supports the CCC extending the focus of its intelligence and research functions.</p> <p>It is noted that the CCC's Research Plan for 2015/16 to 2017/18 includes a strategic research priority that targets crime areas that pose the greatest potential harm to Queensland. To support this priority, the CCC will conduct research on illicit markets and groups that impact on Queensland, and methodologies, innovations and adaptations that people operating in these markets and groups use to execute their crimes and avoid detection by law enforcement.</p>
2	<p><b>2.2</b></p> <p>The Queensland Police Service extend the focus of its policing strategies beyond outlaw motorcycle gangs to other areas of organised crime that pose a risk to Queensland.</p>	<p><b>Accepted</b></p> <p>The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation.</p> <p>The Queensland Police Service's (QPS) resources and specialist investigative focus are fully committed to effectively extend to all areas of organised crime to achieve a balanced and overall policing response beyond a focus on outlaw motorcycle gangs.</p> <p>\$3.2M in funding has been allocated to the QPS as a first stage to improve frontline investigations into child exploitation. This funding was provided from savings of the Commission of Inquiry.</p> <p>The QPS will also continue to tackle outlaw motorcycle gangs, in particular owing to their involvement in the production, importation and distribution of the drug ice, as reflected in recommendation 26 of the <i>Final Report of the National Ice Taskforce (2015)</i>, namely '[t]hat the Commonwealth Government should...work with the states and territories through the Australian Federal Police-led National Anti-Gangs Squad to tackle the significant outlaw motorcycle gangs' involvement in ice production...'</p>
<b>CHAPTER 3: The illicit drug market</b>		
3	<p><b>3.1</b></p> <p>The Queensland Police Service ensure that there are sufficient resources in place to deal with the additional workload</p>	<p><b>Accepted</b></p> <p>The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation.</p> <p>QPS will consider how best that the Federal Government's hotline is supported effectively and efficiently.</p>

	generated by the Dob-in-a-Dealer telephone hotline, a Federal Government initiative aimed to attack the ice epidemic.	
4	<p><b>3.2</b></p> <p>The Queensland Government review the extended definition of the term 'dangerous drug' within the <i>Drugs Misuse Act 1986</i>—that is, limb (c) (i), (ii), and (iii)—to determine whether the definition effectively facilitates the successful prosecution of the unlawful possession of, and dealing in, drug analogues. In particular, such a review should examine alternative approaches in other jurisdictions.</p>	<p><b>Accepted</b></p> <p>The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation.</p> <p>While the Queensland Government ensures the timely prescribing of new synthetic dangerous drugs, the extended definition of 'dangerous drug' provides an important stop gap. It is therefore important to ensure the definition facilitates successful prosecutions.</p>
5	<p><b>3.3</b></p> <p>The Queensland Police Service consider increasing the number of operations targeting drug analogues in mining regions in Queensland, given the prevalence of drug analogues in these regions and the apparent inability of mining companies to test for such ever-evolving drugs.</p>	<p><b>Accepted in principle</b></p> <p>The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation in principle.</p> <p>QPS will consider how best to address the issue of drug analogues in mining regions in Queensland. Final implementation arrangements for this recommendation will be determined following an assessment of threats and risks of harm to Queenslanders at any particular time and place.</p>
6	<p><b>3.4</b></p> <p>The Queensland Government amend the <i>Drugs Misuse Act 1986</i> and <i>Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987</i> to omit the current distinction between types of dangerous drugs by including all dangerous drugs in the one Schedule. The maximum penalties that apply for offences relating to current Schedule 1 dangerous drugs should be retained and applied to all dangerous drugs. The quantities specified in Schedules 3 and 4 should</p>	<p><b>Accepted</b></p> <p>The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation.</p> <p>A one-schedule drug regime will remove any risk of inconsistency in the scheduling of substances and provide for a more readily transparent penalty regime, which may enhance its deterrent value.</p>

	<p>be retained but moved to be included in the dangerous drug Schedule for ease of reference. Consequential amendments should be made to ensure appropriate offending can still be dealt with summarily.</p>	
7	<p><b>3.5</b> The Queensland Government consider amending the <i>Drugs Misuse Act 1986</i> and <i>Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987</i> to extend the current end user declaration scheme to hydroponic equipment.</p>	<p><b>Accepted</b> The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation.</p> <p>It is recognised that regulating the sale and purchase of hydroponic equipment will increase the risk of detection for illicit cannabis producers, however, the Queensland Government is mindful that such equipment is used by a number of industries for legitimate purposes. The Government will undertake consultation with these industries to determine the impact of this policy on their business.</p>
8	<p><b>3.6</b> The Queensland Police Service invest further resources into the area of online drug offending. In particular, additional police officers with sufficient training and expertise in cybercrime, be tasked to monitor online activity, with a view to infiltrating the activities of those purchasing and selling drugs over the Internet.</p>	<p><b>Accepted in principle</b> The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation in principle.</p> <p>QPS will consider how best to ensure the QPS can achieve optimum effectiveness in the area of on-line drug offending. Final implementation arrangements for this recommendation will be determined following an assessment of threats and risks of harm to Queenslanders at any particular time and place.</p>
9	<p><b>3.7</b> The Queensland Government amend the <i>Drugs Misuse Act 1986</i> to apply aggravated penalties to the offences of possessing, supplying and trafficking in dangerous drugs where such conduct is facilitated by the Internet. The circumstance of aggravation would attract an additional five years. This will increase the maximum penalties to 20 years, 25 years, and life imprisonment.</p>	<p><b>Accepted</b> The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation.</p> <p>The Commission of Inquiry found the dealing of illicit drugs over the internet to be a growing trend. Aggravated penalties may act to deter such criminal conduct.</p>
10	<p><b>3.8</b></p>	<p><b>Accepted</b></p>

	<p>The Queensland Government legislate to make Project STOP mandatory for all pharmacies and pharmacists dispensing pseudoephedrine in Queensland. This may be achieved by inserting a provision in the <i>Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996</i>.</p>	<p>The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation.</p> <p>The Commission of Inquiry was concerned that despite legislation in this area and the success of Project STOP, there were nevertheless instances of illegal conduct by pharmacists.</p> <p>Consideration will be given to the way in which the database is identified to ensure future innovations or providers are not excluded.</p>
11	<p><b>3.9</b> The Queensland Government amend section 590AB (Disclosure obligation) of the Criminal Code to require all documents to be provided in non-electronic form, as well as in electronic form if the latter is available.</p>	<p><b>Not accepted</b> The Queensland Government does not accept this recommendation.</p> <p>Substantial whole of government resources are currently being focused on the creation of digital information sharing and storing across government services generally and the criminal justice system specifically. The trend of governments is towards e-trials including e-disclosure.</p> <p>The issues underpinning the Commission's recommendation can be addressed in ways other than to legislate mandatory paper-based briefs in all cases. Technological issues should be resolved through better technology, not through a reversion to producing paper briefs. Issues for non-legally represented defendants in custody assessing briefs can be dealt with administratively.</p>
<p><b>CHAPTER 4 – Online child sexual offending and child exploitation material</b></p>		
12	<p><b>4.1</b> The Queensland Government proposed independent crime statistical body, once established, prioritise the collection and analysis of data relevant to organised crime in Queensland.</p>	<p><b>Accepted</b> The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation.</p>
13	<p><b>4.2</b> The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions considers implementing guidelines similar to the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions' <i>Online child exploitation conduct of matters guideline</i>, particularly as it relates to limiting the time a member of staff is exposed to child</p>	<p><b>Accepted</b> The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) is an independent statutory body.</p> <p>The Queensland Government supports the ODPP implementing measures to ensure the well-being of employees who are exposed to child exploitation material.</p>

	exploitation material in any one sitting.	
14	<p><b>4.3</b> Legal Aid Queensland considers implementing guidelines similar to the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions' <i>Online child exploitation conduct of matters guideline</i>, particularly as it relates to limiting the time a member of staff is exposed to child exploitation material in any one sitting, for the protection of its officers (and preferred suppliers) who are exposed to child exploitation material.</p>	<p><b>Accepted</b> Legal Aid Queensland is an independent statutory body.</p> <p>The Queensland Government supports Legal Aid Queensland implementing measures to ensure the well-being of employees who are exposed to child exploitation material.</p>
15	<p><b>4.4</b> The Queensland Government amend the Criminal Code to include provisions that would criminalise the contribution of administrators of child exploitation websites, as well as those who encourage their use and provide advice to avoid detection and add to the proliferation of child exploitation material online. In developing the new provisions regard should be had to sections 70AAAB, 70AAAC and 70AAAD of the <i>Crimes Act 1958</i> (Vic).</p>	<p><b>Accepted</b> The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation.</p> <p>The Commission of Inquiry found an alarming increase in the demand for material involving the abuse of children. The proposed new provisions will fill any legislative gap that may exist with regards to administrators of child exploitation websites and those who encourage their use and provide advice to avoid detection.</p>
16	<p><b>4.5</b> The Queensland Government amend the Criminal Code by increasing the maximum penalty for sections 228A (Involving child in making child exploitation material) and 228B (Making child exploitation material) from 14 years to 20 years imprisonment.</p>	<p><b>Accepted</b> The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation.</p> <p>Given what the Commission of Inquiry learned about the child exploitation material market becoming increasingly depraved and voracious for new material, it is appropriate to apply higher penalties to those offenders who make such material.</p>
17	<p><b>4.6</b> The Queensland Government amend the Criminal Code to include a</p>	<p><b>Accepted</b> The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation.</p>

	<p>circumstance of aggravation for each of the child exploitation material-related offences in sections 228A, 228B, 228C and 228D.</p> <p>The circumstances of aggravation would apply to any new offence (in relation to administrators of child exploitation websites, those who encourage their use and those who provide advice to avoid detection) enacted in accordance with recommendation 4.4.</p> <p>The circumstance of aggravation would apply when the Darknet, or other hidden network, or anonymising service was used in the commission of the relevant offence. The terminology used to describe such networks and anonymising services would need to be framed in such a way as to survive the evolution of technology.</p> <p>The new circumstance of aggravation will increase the maximum penalty for sections 228A and 228B to 25 years imprisonment (see recommendation 4.5 which proposes increasing the simpliciter penalty from 14 years to 20 years imprisonment). The new circumstance of aggravation will increase the maximum penalty for sections 228C and 228D from 14 years to 20 years imprisonment.</p>	<p>Aggravated penalties for offenders who engage in the child exploitation material market using the Darknet or other anonymising device is justified to deter such conduct. The nature of such offending on these hidden networks is generally more serious and organised; and is very difficult to detect.</p>
18	<p><b>4.7</b> The Queensland Government amend section 154 (Order in search warrant about information necessary to access information stored</p>	<p><b>Accepted</b> The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation.</p> <p>The QPS is hampered in its investigation of technology-facilitated crime as it has limited ability to legally access all electronically stored information (including information</p>



	<p>electronically) of the <i>Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000</i> so that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'stored information' includes information accessible by a computer or storage device (for example from a 'cloud' storage service); and</li> <li>• an application for another order may be made after the seizure of a computer or storage device; and</li> <li>• an order may contain conditions for the provision of access information at some future time when the computer or storage device is not on the premises.</li> </ul> <p>In developing the amendments regard should be had to section 465AA of the <i>Crimes Act 1958</i> (Vic).</p>	<p>stored in a 'cloud'). The amendment will enhance the capacity of law enforcement to effectively investigate technology-facilitated crime.</p>
19	<p><b>4.8</b> The Queensland Government amend Chapter 3, Part 2 (Search warrants generally) of the <i>Crime and Corruption Act 2001</i> to include a provision allowing for the issuer of a search warrant to make orders about information necessary to access information, in the same, or similar, terms as section 154 of the <i>Police Powers and Responsibilities Act</i>, as amended in accordance with recommendation 4.7. A consequential amendment might also be made to provide that a failure to comply with such an order may be dealt with under the new offence provision in the Criminal Code recommended in 4.9, below.</p>	<p><b>Accepted</b> The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation.</p> <p>The CCC is hampered in its paedophilia investigations because it has no legislative ability to seek an order in a search warrant that the suspect provide necessary passwords or other information to allow access to electronically stored information.</p>
20	<p><b>4.9</b> The Queensland Government amend the Criminal Code to insert a</p>	<p><b>Accepted</b> The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation.</p>

	<p>new offence of failing to comply with an order in a search warrant about information necessary to access information stored electronically (whether made under the <i>Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000</i> or the <i>Crime and Corruption Act 2001</i>). The offence would be an indictable offence, and carry a maximum penalty of five years imprisonment. The new offence would include a circumstance of aggravation, increasing the maximum penalty to seven years imprisonment, when the specified person is in possession of child exploitation material at the time the search warrant is executed. Section 552A of the Criminal Code should be amended to provide that the new offence may be heard summarily on the prosecution election.</p>	<p>The QPS is hampered in its investigation of technology-facilitated crime as there is no effective deterrence for refusal to comply with a request to provide necessary passwords or other information to allow access to electronically stored information.</p> <p>The amendment will enhance the capacity of law enforcement to access electronically stored data that is password protected or encrypted.</p>
21	<p><b>4.10</b> The Queensland Attorney-General seek to include legislative and other measures apt to block or remove child exploitation material on to the 2015–2016 agenda for the Law, Crime and Community Safety Council.</p>	<p><b>Accepted</b> The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation.</p>
22	<p><b>4.11</b> The Queensland Government proposed Sentencing Advisory Council, once established, as a matter of priority, review the use of the current ‘Oliver scale’ classification system, other classification options, and the merits of using random sampling, in the sentencing process.</p>	<p><b>Accepted</b> The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation.</p>

23	<b>4.12</b> The Queensland Police Service seek to execute and implement, as a matter of priority, the Joint Anti-Child Exploitation Team Memorandum of Understanding.	<b>Accepted</b> The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation.  The JACET model will support cross-agency collaboration and cross-border operations relating to child exploitation activities.
24	<b>4.13</b> The Queensland Police Service and the Crime and Corruption Commission prioritise the implementation of the Kent Internet Risk Assessment Tool.	<b>Accepted</b> The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation.  The KIRAT is being implemented nationally and will provide all jurisdictions with an effective prioritisation tool for directing resources to target those offenders at greatest risk of committing sexual offences against children.  The CCC supports the rollout of the KIRAT to the QPS and will monitor its likely utility for CCC peer-to-peer investigations.
25	<b>4.14</b> The Queensland Police Service and Crime and Corruption Commission be properly resourced, including with technical staff and analysts, to undertake a 'blitz' and tackle to a greater degree known Queensland-based offenders sharing child exploitation material on peer-to-peer platforms.	<b>Accepted</b> The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation.  The QPS is committed to continuing its efforts to disrupt offenders who utilise technology to facilitate child sexual offending.  \$3.2M in extra funding has been allocated to the QPS as a first stage to improve frontline investigations into child exploitation. This funding was provided from savings of the Commission of Inquiry.
<b>CHAPTER 5 – Financial crimes</b>		
26	<b>5.1</b> The Office of Fair Trading develop and publish 'best practice guidelines' for property agents, including the visual verification of identity.	<b>Accepted</b> The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation.
27	<b>5.2</b> The Queensland Government ensure that the Land Title Practice Manual includes a requirement for visual verification of identity before a mortgagee or mortgage transferee is deemed to have taken 'reasonable steps' under	<b>Accepted</b> The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation.  This is consistent with the approach taken for electronic conveyancing transactions, and will align the paper and electronic requirements for mortgages.

	sections 11A and 11B of the <i>Land Title Act</i> 1994.	
28	<p><b>5.3</b> The Queensland Government amend section 408C (Fraud) of the Criminal Code by increasing the maximum penalty for aggravated fraud in subsection (2) to 14 years imprisonment.</p>	<p><b>Accepted</b> The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation.</p> <p>The Commission of Inquiry found an increasing prevalence and seriousness of certain financial crimes, particularly investment frauds, which may not be adequately deterred by present penalties.</p>
29	<p><b>5.4</b> The Queensland Government amend section 408C (Fraud) of the Criminal Code by inserting an additional circumstance of aggravation, to apply if the property, or the yield to the offender from the dishonesty, or the detriment caused, is of a value of \$100,000 or more.</p> <p>In that case, the maximum penalty would be 20 years imprisonment.</p>	<p><b>Accepted</b> The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation.</p> <p>This further aggravated penalty will apply to frauds involving \$100,000 or more and combined with recommendation 5.5, will address serious and organised financial crimes.</p>
30	<p><b>5.5</b> The Queensland Government amend section 408C (Fraud) of the Criminal Code by inserting an additional circumstance of aggravation, carrying a maximum penalty of 20 years imprisonment, where the fraudulent conduct involved the planned and systematic targeting of the public.</p>	<p><b>Accepted</b> The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation.</p> <p>The proposed new circumstance of aggravation will particularly apply to cold-call investment frauds, a type of organised crime that the Commission of Inquiry found has operated on the Gold Coast for many years.</p>
31	<p><b>5.6</b> The Queensland Government further amend section 408D (Obtaining or dealing with identification information) of the Criminal Code by extending the ambit of the circumstance of aggravation in subsection (1AA) as follows: (1AA) If the person obtaining or dealing with the identification</p>	<p><b>Position reserved pending consideration of Taskforce report</b> The final position on this recommendation will be determined during the development of legislation to give effect to the agreed outcomes from the Taskforce on Organised Crime Legislation, QOCCOI and the review of the <i>Criminal Organisation Act 2009</i>.</p>

	information supplies it for the benefit of a criminal organisation, or 2 or more members of a criminal organisation, or at the direction of, or in association with, a criminal organisation, the person is liable to ....	
32	<p><b>5.7</b> The Queensland Government amend section 408D (Obtaining or dealing with identification information) of the Criminal Code to increase the maximum penalties as follows:</p> <p>(1) 5 years imprisonment</p> <p>(1AA) 14 years imprisonment</p> <p>(1A) 5 years imprisonment.</p>	<p><b>Position reserved pending consideration of Taskforce report</b> The final position on this recommendation will be determined during the development of legislation to give effect to the agreed outcomes from the Taskforce on Organised Crime Legislation, QOCCOI and the review of the Criminal Organisation Act 2009.</p>
33	<p><b>5.8</b> The Queensland Government amend Chapter 7, Part 4 of the <i>Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000</i> to allow production notices to be issued by a Justice of the Peace or a Magistrate.</p>	<p><b>Accepted</b> The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation.</p>
34	<p><b>5.9</b> The Queensland Government consider establishing a scheme to allow the victims of serious frauds to apply for compensation from property forfeited to the State under Chapter 3 of the <i>Criminal Proceeds Confiscation Act 2002</i>.</p>	<p><b>Accepted</b> The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation. The Department of Justice and Attorney-General, in conjunction with the Treasury Department, will consider the establishment of such a scheme and report to the Attorney-General on its findings.</p>
35	<p><b>5.10</b> The Queensland Police Service prioritise cold call investment frauds for intelligence collection. The Queensland Police Service State Intelligence Unit be properly resourced to produce a detailed intelligence report regarding</p>	<p><b>Accepted in principle</b> The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation in principle.  The QPS will consider how best to ensure the right information technology and appropriately skilled intelligence officers are in place to effectively achieve intelligence gathering on cold-call investment frauds. Final implementation arrangements for this recommendation will be determined following an assessment of threats and</p>

	cold-call investment frauds operating in Queensland.	risks of harm to Queenslanders at any particular time and place.
36	<p><b>5.11</b></p> <p>The Queensland Police Service Fraud and Cyber Crime Group be appropriately resourced to deal with the much higher than expected volume of complaints referred to the police through the Australian Cybercrime Online Reporting Network.</p>	<p><b>Accepted</b></p> <p>The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation.</p> <p>The QPS will allocate additional resources to meet the additional work demand associated with the success of the Australian Cybercrime Online Reporting Network.</p>
37	<p><b>5.12</b></p> <p>The Queensland Police Service ensure by appropriate means that all operational police officers are aware that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is not appropriate to have reference to section 3.4.3 (<i>Factors to consider when deciding to prosecute</i>) of the Queensland Police Service <i>Operational Procedures Manual</i> when assessing whether a complainant is civil or criminal in nature; in determining whether it will be investigated by the Queensland Police Service, and if so, what priority it is to be given.</li> <li>• The law relating to the element of dishonesty in section 408C of the Criminal Code has changed by virtue of the decision in <i>R v Dillon; Ex parte Attorney-General (Qld)</i> [2015] QCA 155.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Accepted</b></p> <p>The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation.</p> <p>In conjunction with educational initiatives by the Public Service Business Agency to address recommendation 5.14, the QPS will review its Operational Procedures Manual with respect to the investigation of fraudulent activities and will ensure officers are up to date on case law regarding 'dishonesty' in the offence of fraud.</p>
38	<p><b>5.13</b></p> <p>The Queensland Police Service establish a dedicated taskforce, resourced by specialist investigators and other personnel, to address cold-call investment frauds.</p>	<p><b>Accepted in principle</b></p> <p>The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation in principle.</p> <p>The QPS will consider how best to ensure specialist investigators and other personnel are best placed to address cold call investment frauds. Final implementation arrangements for this recommendation will be determined following an assessment of threats and risks of harm to Queenslanders at any particular time and place.</p>

39	<p><b>5.14</b> The Queensland Police Service include the economic crime course in the curriculum for new recruits and for detective training. A refresher course should be developed and implemented for existing detectives.</p>	<p><b>Accepted</b> The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation.</p> <p>In conjunction with educational initiatives by the QPS to address recommendation 5.12, the Public Service Business Agency will develop economic crime curricula and learning products for police recruits, police officers and specialist investigators.</p>
40	<p><b>5.15</b> The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Queensland Police Service develop a mechanism for collaboration between the two agencies in respect of assessing alleged frauds for criminality.</p>	<p><b>Accepted</b> The ODPP is an independent statutory body.</p> <p>The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation but notes that amendment of the Director's Guidelines would be required to allow ODPP consideration of matters under investigation by the QPS but not yet the subject of charges before the court.</p> <p>Protocols could be developed between QPS and ODPP allowing for particular fraud cases to be referred to ODPP for input.</p> <p>The Director of Public Prosecutions could also consider enhancing the Director Guidelines with material guiding police in charging in fraud cases.</p> <p>The resourcing behind any such collaboration will require ongoing consideration by both agencies.</p>
<p><b>CHAPTER 6 – Money Laundering</b></p>		
41	<p><b>6.1</b> The Queensland Government amend section 251 (Charging of money laundering) of the <i>Criminal Proceeds Confiscation Act 2002</i>, to remove the requirement for Attorney-General consent.</p>	<p><b>Accepted</b> The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation.</p> <p>The Commission of Inquiry found that the historical reasons for requiring ministerial consent to prosecute are not present with regards the Queensland money laundering offences. The current requirement deters Queensland police from using the Queensland offence, preferring to charge the Commonwealth money laundering offences which do not require ministerial consent.</p>
<p><b>CHAPTER 7 – Corruption</b></p>		
42	<p><b>7.1</b> All Queensland Government departments and agencies undertake an audit to identify high-risk areas, in terms of information, assets, materials and functions. Persons employed in those identified high-risk areas complete (and keep</p>	<p><b>Accepted</b> The Queensland Government accepts this recommendation.</p> <p>The most appropriate way to implement this recommendation, including the potential need for legislation, will be investigated by the Department of the Premier and Cabinet.</p>

	current) a statement of their declarable associations.	
<b>CHAPTER 8 – An organised crime specific offence/proceeds of crime</b>		
43	<b>8.1</b> The Queensland Government amend the <i>Criminal Proceeds Confiscation Act 2002</i> , so that the Crime and Corruption Commission administer the Chapter 3 scheme, and the Crime and Corruption Commission conduct all court proceedings under the Act.	<b>Accepted in principle</b> The Queensland Government accepts the ODPP ceasing to administer chapter 3 of the <i>Criminal Proceeds Confiscation Act 2002</i> and ceasing to appear on behalf of the Crown in <i>Criminal Proceeds Confiscation Act 2002</i> proceedings.  Further work will be done by the Government to determine the appropriate agency to which those functions should be transferred.