

Crime and Corruption Amendment Bill 2015

Explanatory Notes

Short title

The short title of the Bill is the Crime and Corruption Amendment Bill 2015.

Policy objectives and the reasons for them

The main objective of the Bill is to implement a number of Government election commitments to amend the *Crime and Corruption Act 2001* (CC Act) to restore the Crime and Corruption Commission's (CCC) independence and integrity by:

- providing the CCC chief executive officer (CEO) is not a CCC commissioner;
- requiring bipartisan support of the Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Committee (PCCC) for the CEO appointment;
- limiting temporary appointments for the CCC chair, commissioners and CEO to three months, unless there is bipartisan PCCC support;
- reinstating the CCC's corruption prevention function as well as the CCC's independence when undertaking its research function; and
- allowing complaints to be made anonymously to the CCC.

Several of the changes made under the Bill involve restoring provisions to how they were prior to the changes made by the previous Government in the *Crime and Misconduct and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2014* and the *Criminal Law Amendment Act 2014* (the 2014 amendments).

The 2014 amendments made the following changes relevant to the Bill:

- changed the CCC's membership from one full-time commissioner (who held the position as both chair and CEO) and four part-time commissioners to two full-time commissioners (being the chair and CEO respectively) and three part-time commissioners (deputy chair and two ordinary commissioners);
- did not require PCCC bipartisan support for the appointment nomination to the new CEO position; although the PCCC was provided with a right of veto for the CEO appointment nomination. A right of veto means a veto by a majority of the PCCC members; while bipartisan support under the CC Act means support of the members of the PCCC unanimously, or support of a majority of the members, other than a majority consisting wholly of members of the political party or parties in government in the Legislative Assembly;
- required complaints about corruption to be made by way of statutory declaration unless the CCC decides, because of exceptional circumstances, that it need not be made by statutory declaration;
- removed the CCC's corruption prevention function; and
- narrowed the CCC's research function to align strictly with supporting the performance of the CCC's functions rather than enabling the CCC to research any matter relevant to its functions; and required ministerial approval and consultation with the PCCC for the CCC's research activities.

The Bill's other objectives are to restore gender neutral language to the title of the CCC chair position (which was also removed by the 2014 amendments), and support the efficient performance of the CCC's day to day financial management.

Achievement of policy objectives

The Bill achieves its objective of restoring the CCC's independence and integrity by amending the CC Act to:

- provide the CEO is not a commissioner, consistent with best practice governance arrangements; and retain a five member commission so that the commission will consist of the chairperson, the deputy chairperson and three rather than two part time commissioners who are ordinary commissioners - ensuring the commission has a broad range of expertise and skill;
- require bipartisan PCCC support for the appointment nomination of the CEO to support transparency and accountability in that appointment;
- limit temporary appointments for the commissioners and CEO to three months, unless there is bipartisan PCCC support for the appointment. This will prevent any future long-term partisan appointments being made;
- reinstate the CCC's corruption prevention function to enable the CCC to build the capacity of units of public administration to prevent corruption;
- reinstate the CCC's research function to as it stood prior to the 2014 amendments. This means the CCC will no longer be required to obtain ministerial approval for its research activities; and
- allow anonymous complaints about corruption to be made to the CCC, by removing the requirement for complaints to be made by way of a statutory declaration. This will foster a culture that encourages complaints about corruption to be made.

The Bill achieves its objective of restoring gender neutral language to the title of the CCC chair position by replacing references to CCC 'chairman' with CCC 'chairperson' in the CC Act and other legislation.

The Bill achieves its objective of supporting the efficient performance of the CCC's day to day financial management by removing the current prohibition on the CEO sub-delegating the financial accountability functions under the *Financial Accountability Act 2009* (FAA). This amendment will mean the CEO's delegation powers are consistent with the delegation powers departmental accountable officers have under the FAA.

Alternative ways of achieving policy objectives

There is no alternative way for achieving these policy objectives.

Estimated cost for government implementation

The proposed amendments will be met from within existing resources.

Consistency with fundamental legislative principles

The Bill is consistent with the fundamental legislative principles.

Consultation

The Queensland Law Society; the Bar Association of Queensland; the Queensland Council for Civil Liberties; the Centre for Governance and Public Policy Griffith University; the Institute for Ethics, Government and Law Griffith University; the Accountability Round Table; the Law and Justice Institute (Qld) Inc; the Queensland Police Commissioned Officers' Union of Employees; the Queensland Police Union of Employees; the PCCC; the Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Commissioner (parliamentary commissioner), the CCC and the Queensland Ombudsman were invited to comment on a consultation version of the Bill.

The majority of stakeholders were supportive of the Bill. A number raised other issues, for example, relating to corporate governance; the powers of commissioners, chair, CEO and parliamentary commissioner; and whether the CCC's functions in relation to crime and corruption should be carried out by separate entities. These issues may be considered as part of the Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Committee's (PCCC) current review of the CCC (which is due to report by 30 June 2016). The Queensland Police Union of Employees (QPUE) considers that the Bill is premature given the PCCC review and opposed particular aspects of the Bill.

Consistency with legislation of other jurisdictions

A number of other Australian jurisdictions have established entities to investigate and prevent major crime and/or corruption.

In New South Wales the Independent Commission Against Corruption is established under the *Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 1988*; the Police Integrity Commission under the *Police Integrity Commission Act 1996*; and the New South Wales Crime Commission established under the *Crime Commission Act 2012*.

In Victoria the Independent Broad-Based Anti-Corruption Commission is established under the *Independent Broad-Based Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2011*.

In Western Australia the Corruption and Crime Commission is established under the *Corruption, Crime and Misconduct Act 2003*.

The Tasmanian Integrity Commission is established under the *Integrity Commission Act 2009*.

The South Australian Independent Commissioner Against Corruption is established under the *Independent Commissioner Against Corruption Act 2012*.

The Australian Crime Commission is established under the *Australian Crime Commission Act 2002* and the Commonwealth Law Enforcement Integrity Commissioner is established under the *Law Enforcement Integrity Commissioner Act 2006*.

The entities have similar purposes and functions to the CCC (although some of these entities have functions in relation to crime or corruption only but not both), but with quite different governance arrangements. The majority of the entities have one commissioner where the functions of the entity are exercisable by the commissioner, compared with the CCC which is a five member commission, with the CC Act outlining the specific powers and functions that are to be exercised by the commission, the chair and the CEO.

Notes on provisions

Part 1 Preliminary

Clause 1 provides that the Act may be cited as the *Crime and Corruption Amendment Act 2015*.

Part 2 Amendment of Crime and Corruption Act 2001

Clause 2 provides that part 2 amends the *Crime and Corruption Act 2001*.

Clause 3 amends section 4 to provide that one of the main purposes of the Act is to continuously improve the integrity of, and to reduce the incidence of corruption in, the public sector. This is consistent with the reinstatement of the CCC's corruption prevention function.

Clause 4 amends section 5 to provide that one of the ways the Act's purposes are to be achieved is by the CCC having the role of helping units of public administration to deal effectively and appropriately with corruption by increasing their capacity to do so. This amendment is part of restoring the CCC's function in relation to preventing corruption in the public sector.

Clause 5 amends the note in section 13 which is consequential to the amendments to section 33 made by clause 9 of the Bill.

Section 13 provides that chapter 1, part 4, division 2 of the CC Act provides for the meaning of corrupt conduct. The existing note to section 13 provides that under section 35(3) of the CC Act, the CCC in performing its corruption function must focus on more serious cases of corrupt conduct and cases of systemic corrupt conduct within a unit of public administration.

Section 33 of the CC Act currently provides that the CCC has the function (the corruption function) to ensure a complaint about, or information or matter involving, corruption is dealt with in an appropriate way having regard to the principles set out in section 34. Clause 9 of the Bill amends section 33 as part of reinstating the CCC's corruption prevention function by providing (in new section 33 (a)) that the CCC also has a corruption function to "... raise standards of integrity and conduct in units of public administration"; with existing section 33 becoming new section 33(b).

Clause 5 consequentially amends the note to section 13 to refer to the corruption function under what will become section 33(b) as provided by clause 9.

Clause 6 amends section 23 to provide that the CCC's prevention function is both helping to prevent major crime and helping to prevent corruption.

Clause 7 amends section 24 (How commission performs its prevention function) as part of restoring the CCC's corruption prevention function. This includes adding the following to the list of ways the CCC performs its prevention function:

- analysing the intelligence it gathers in support of its investigations into corruption;
- analysing systems used within units of public administration to prevent corruption;
- providing information to, consulting with, and making recommendations to, units of public administration;

- generally increasing the capacity of units of public administration to prevent corruption by providing advice and training to the units and, if asked, to other entities; and
- reporting on ways to prevent corruption.

Clause 8 amends the heading of chapter 2, part 3, division 1 by replacing the word ‘function’ with ‘functions’, consequentially to the Bill’s amendments restoring the CCC’s corruption prevention function. As a result of the reinstatement of the corruption prevention function, the CCC has two corruption functions under section 33 instead of just a single corruption function.

Clause 9 omits existing sections 33 and 34 and replaces them with new provisions to give effect to the reinstatement of the corruption prevention function.

New section 33 provides the CCC has the following two functions for corruption: (a) to raise the standards of integrity and conduct in units of public administration; and (b) ensure a complaint about, or information or matter involving corruption, is dealt with in an appropriate way, having regard to the principles set out in section 34. The function to raise the standards of integrity and conduct in units of public administration is inserted as part of restoring the CCC’s corruption prevention function.

New section 34 is inserted to modify the principles the CCC applies when performing its corruption functions to reflect the CCC’s reinstated corruption prevention function. The principles are amended to include the following:

- to the greatest extent practicable, the CCC and units of public administration should work together to prevent corruption (under the cooperation principle);
- the CCC has a lead role in building the capacity of units of public administration to prevent and deal with cases of corruption effectively and appropriately (new capacity building principle); and
- the CCC has an overriding responsibility to promote public confidence in the integrity of units of public administration (under the public interest principle).

The clause also modifies the devolution principle to provide that subject to the cooperation and public interest principles and the capacity of the unit of public administration, action to prevent and deal with corruption in a unit of public administration should generally happen within that unit.

Clause 10 amends section 35 consequentially to the reinstatement of the CCC’s corruption prevention function by replacing references to ‘function’ with ‘functions’. As a result of the reinstatement of the corruption prevention function, the CCC has two corruption functions under section 33, instead of just a single corruption function.

Clause 10 consequentially amends section 35(3) (which sets out the CCC’s obligation to focus on more serious cases of corrupt conduct and cases of systemic corrupt conduct within a unit of administration) to provide that it applies to the CCC performing its corruption function in respect of ensuring that a complaint about, or information or matter involving, corruption is dealt with in an appropriate way having regard to the section 34 principles (i.e. section 33(b) as provided by the Bill).

Clause 11 amends the heading in section 35A to make it clear that the provision applies to the CCC's corruption function relating to complaints (i.e. its corruption function under section 33(b) as provided by the Bill).

Clause 12 amends the heading in section 35B to make it clear that the provision applies to the CCC's corruption function relating to complaints (i.e. its corruption function under section 33(b) as provided by the Bill).

Clause 13 amends section 36 to omit subsections (3), (4) and (6). These omissions remove the requirement for a complaint about corruption to be made by statutory declaration unless the CCC decides, because of exceptional circumstances, that it need not be made by statutory declaration.

Clause 14 replaces section 52 with a provision equivalent to section 52 as it stood prior to the 2014 amendments. The requirement for the CCC to only undertake research in accordance with a research plan approved by the Minister has been removed. New section 52(1) provides that the CCC has the following research functions:

- to undertake research to support the proper performance of its functions;
- to undertake research into the incidence and prevention of criminal activity;
- to undertake research into any other matter relating to the administration of criminal justice or relating to corruption referred to the commission by the Minister;
- to undertake research into any other matter relevant to any of its functions.

New section 52(2) provides that without limiting section 52(1)(a) (the function to undertake research to support the proper performance of its functions), the CCC may undertake research into:

- (i) police service methods of operations; and
- (ii) police powers and the use of police powers; and
- (iii) law enforcement by police; and
- (iv) the continuous improvement of the police service.

Clause 15 makes a consequential change to section 213(4)(a) as a consequence of the CEO no longer being a commissioner. Section 213(4)(a) provides that particular persons (including CCC officers) may not be required to produce in any court a document that has come into the person's possession, or to disclose to any court a matter or thing that has come to the person's notice, unless the CCC, or a commissioner in the commissioner's official capacity, is a party to the relevant proceeding. As the CEO is no longer a commissioner, clause 15 includes a further exception where production or disclosure to a court may be required where the CEO in the CEO's official capacity is a party to the proceedings. For example the CEO may be party to proceedings relating to the discipline of CCC officers.

Clause 16 replaces the heading of chapter 6, part 1, division 2 to rename the division 'Commissioners and chief executive officer', as a consequence of amendments in the Bill to provide that the CEO is no longer a commissioner.

Clause 17 inserts a new subdivision 1AA into chapter 6, part 1, division 2 to provide a definition of officer for the purpose of division 2. Officer is defined in new section 222A to mean a commissioner or the CEO.

This definition will allow certain provisions in the CC Act dealing with the CEO's appointment to continue to apply to the CEO despite the fact that under the Bill the CEO is no longer a commissioner.

Clause 18 amends section 223 to remove section 223(c) which provides that the CEO is a full time commissioner and section 223(d) which provides that the CCC also comprises two part time commissioners who are ordinary commissioners. The clause inserts a new section 223(c) to provide that the CCC has three (rather than two) part-time commissioners who are ordinary commissioners. The clause's effect is to remove the CEO as a commissioner whilst retaining a five member commission.

Clause 19 inserts a new section 223A to provide that the CCC must have a CEO.

Clause 20 amends the heading of section 225 to reflect that the CEO is no longer a commissioner, by renaming it "Qualifications for appointment – chief executive officer and ordinary commissioners".

Clause 21 replaces section 226 to provide that as well as an ineligible person being unable to be appointed as or continue as commissioner, the CEO is also unable to be appointed as or continue as commissioner. It also provides that an ineligible person cannot be appointed as or continue as the CEO.

Clause 22 amends section 227 consequentially because the CEO is no longer a commissioner to provide that the requirements for advertising for the appointment of the CEO as set out in section 227(2) do not apply to the reappointment of the CEO, consistent with the approach for the reappointment of commissioners.

Clause 23 replaces section 228. Under the new section, the Minister may only nominate a person for appointment to an office of the chairperson, deputy chairperson, ordinary commissioner or the CEO if the Minister has consulted with the PCCC, and the chairperson (except where the appointment is for the chairperson) and the nomination is made with the bipartisan support of the PCCC. The new section 228 applies the requirement for bipartisan support of a nomination to the CEO appointment nomination.

Clause 24 amends section 229 to replace references to 'commissioners' in the heading and the provision with 'officers'. The effect of this is that the both commissioners and the CEO (who is no longer a commissioner) are to be appointed by the Governor in Council, and are appointed under the *Crime and Corruption Act 2001* and not the *Public Service Act 2008*.

Clause 25 replaces sections 231 and 232 to apply these provisions to an 'officer' rather than a 'commissioner' so the provisions apply to both commissioners and the CEO (who will no longer be a commissioner). Section 231 governs the duration of an officer's appointment and section 232 governs the terms of an officer's appointment (including remuneration and allowances).

Clause 26 amends section 234 to apply the provision about leave of absences to an 'officer' rather than a 'commissioner' so the provision applies to both commissioners and the CEO (who will no longer be a commissioner).

Clause 27 amends section 235 to apply the provision about resignation to an ‘officer’ rather than a ‘commissioner’ so the provision applies to both commissioners and the CEO (who will no longer be a commissioner).

Clause 28 replaces sections 236 and 237.

The new section 236, which governs the termination of an appointment of a commissioner, reflects changes necessary to apply relevant parts of the section to an ‘officer’ rather than a ‘commissioner’ so the provision applies to both a commissioner and the CEO where appropriate.

Under new section 236(5) the office of a commissioner is vacated not only if the commissioner becomes an ineligible person but also if the commissioner becomes the CEO. New section 236(6) provides that the office of the CEO is vacated if the CEO becomes an ineligible person to reflect that the CEO is no longer a commissioner.

The new section 237, which governs acting appointments of commissioners, also specifically applies the provision to acting CEO appointments as the CEO is no longer a commissioner.

New section 237 also has the effect that a person may not be appointed to act in the office of the chairperson, deputy chairperson, ordinary commissioner or CEO for:

- a continuous period of more than three months; or
- a period that, with the periods of other appointments of the person to act in the office, form a continuous period of more than three months;

unless the Minister recommends the person for appointment with the bipartisan support of the PCCC.

New section 237 also inserts a definition of ‘qualified’ in relation to an appointment to act in an office to mean qualified for appointment to the office.

Clause 29 amends section 238, which governs the disclosure by commissioners of pecuniary interests and personal or political associations that might influence the discharge of duties, to apply the provision to an ‘officer’ rather than a ‘commissioner’. This means the provision applies to both commissioners and the CEO (who will no longer be a commissioner).

Clause 30 consequentially amends section 238E(1)(b), which provides for a former chairman’s pension if the chairman’s appointment ends due to ill health, to replace the reference to section 236(1)(a) with a reference to section 236(1), as a result of amendments to section 236 by the Bill.

Clause 31 consequentially amends section 238I to replace a reference to section 236(3) with section 236(4) as a result of amendments to section 236 by the Bill. Section 238I provides that chapter 6, part 1, division 2, subdivision 3 (which sets out the chairman’s pension entitlements) does not apply to a former chairman if the former chairman’s appointment is terminated under section 236(3) unless the Governor in Council decides otherwise. The provision in section 236(3) becomes 236(4) as a consequence of the Bill.

Clause 32 amends section 241 which provides that an ineligible person cannot be appointed as or continue as a sessional commissioner to also provide that the CEO cannot be appointed as or continue as a sessional commissioner.

Clause 33 amends section 245 to replace the reference to ‘function’ in subsection (3)(b) with ‘functions’ to reflect that the CCC will have corruption functions, rather than a single corruption function, as a result of the reinstatement of the corruption prevention function by the Bill.

Clause 34 replaces section 262, which provides that a senior executive officer may attend CCC meetings, but is not entitled to vote at a meeting, to provide that both the CEO and a senior executive officer may attend these meetings but are not entitled to vote.

Clause 35 amends section 266, which governs the conduct of CCC meetings, by omitting the word ‘senior’ from section 266(4). This is necessary to reflect the fact that both the CEO and senior executive officers can attend CCC meetings as provided under section 262 as amended by the Bill.

Clause 36 amends section 269, which sets out specific statutory delegations of the CCC’s powers including to the CEO, by removing section 269(4)(c) which prohibits the CEO sub-delegating the CCC’s financial accountability functions (which are delegated to the CEO under section 269(1)(a)).

Clause 37 amends section 292, which sets out the PCCC’s functions. The clause extends the PCCC’s function in participating in the selection of commissioners and the removal from office of a commissioner to the selection of the CEO and removal from office of the CEO.

Clause 38 amends section 302A, which provides for meetings of the PCCC to be generally held in public subject to exceptions, to replace the reference in 302A(2)(c) to ‘corruption function’ with ‘corruption functions’ to reflect the reinstatement of the CCC’s corruption prevention function.

Clause 39 amends section 314A to insert references to the CEO. Section 314A enables the parliamentary commissioner, following an investigation under section 314(4) about the conduct of a commission officer to make recommendations and referrals. The clause amends the section to provide that if the matter investigated involved conduct of a commissioner or the CEO, the parliamentary commissioner may make a recommendation to the Minister or the PCCC that the Minister or PCCC consider whether disciplinary action should be taken against the commissioner or the CEO. This maintains the status quo for recommendations from these investigations despite the CEO no longer being a commissioner.

Clause 40 amends section 314B to insert a reference to the CEO in section 314B(2)(b). Section 314B is amended to provide that the current obligations on the parliamentary commissioner following an investigation under section 314(4) to report to the PCCC on the results of the investigations and give a copy of the report to the Minister if the report relates to the conduct of a commissioner apply where the report relates to the CEO’s conduct. This maintains the status quo for these investigations despite the CEO no longer being a commissioner. The clause also amends the note in section 314B(4) to replace the reference to section 236(3)(a) with a reference to section 236(4)(a), as result of amendments to section 236 by the Bill (i.e. the provision in 236(3)(a) becomes section 236(4)(a)).

Clause 41 replaces the table in section 329 to insert additional references to the CEO to provide that the chairperson must notify the PCCC and the parliamentary commissioner of all conduct of the CEO (in addition to conduct of commissioners other than the chairperson) that the chairperson suspects involves or may involve improper conduct. This maintains the status quo despite the CEO no longer being a commissioner.

Clause 42 amends section 348A (which enables an amendment of the Crime and Corruption Regulation 2005 to declare an entity to be a criminal organisation) to replace the reference to the Crime and Corruption Regulation 2005 with the Crime and Corruption Regulation 2015 because the regulation has been remade.

Clause 43 inserts a new chapter 8, part 13 with new sections 424, 425 and 426. The new part and sections are transitional and saving provisions for the amendments in the Bill.

New section 424 provides that the appointment of a person as commissioner ends if, immediately before the commencement, the person held office as a commissioner and the CEO under an appointment by the Governor in Council. The appointment, to the extent it relates to the office of CEO, continues under section 229 until it ends under the Act.

New section 425 provides that section 237(2) (which requires PCCC bipartisan support for the nomination for the appointment of a person to act in the office of chairperson, deputy chairperson, ordinary commissioner or the CEO for a period of more than three months) does not apply to an appointment made under section 237 before the commencement that is still in effect on the commencement.

New section 426(1) provides that a reference in an Act or document to the ‘chairman’ of the CCC may, if the context permits, be taken to be a reference to the ‘chairperson’.

New section 426(2) provides that a reference in an Act or document to a person who was the ‘chairperson’ of the CCC may, if the context permits, be taken to include a person who was the ‘chairman’ of the CCC. Section 426(2) ensures that references to ‘chairman’ of the CCC that are changed to ‘chairperson’ as a consequence of section 426(1) can be read as ‘chairman’ of the CCC, where appropriate. This may be necessary for example in relation to the provision in the CC Act and the *Judges (Pensions and Long Leave) Act 1957* that relate to a former chairman’s pension and entitlements. Under these provisions, a former chairman is a person who has held office as the chairman. As a consequence of section 426(1) these provisions will relate to a former chairperson who held office as the chairperson. Section 426(2) ensures that the provisions will also apply to a person who was appointed as ‘chairman’ prior to commencement of the Bill.

Clause 44 amends the dictionary in schedule 2 to:

- replace the definition of ‘corruption function’ with ‘corruption functions’;
- amend the definition of ‘commission officer’ to include the CEO;
- make a consequential amendment to the definition of ‘corruption investigation’ to reflect the CCC has more than one corruption function with the reinstatement of the corruption prevention function; and
- insert a definition of ‘officer’ for chapter 6, part 1, division 2 by cross-reference to new section 222A inserted by the Bill.

Clause 45 amends the Act to provide that:

- each provision of the Act containing a reference to ‘chairman’ is amended by omitting ‘chairman’ and inserting ‘chairperson’;
- each provision of the Act containing a reference to ‘chairman’s’ is amended by omitting ‘chairman’s’ and inserting ‘chairperson’s’; and
- each provision of the Act containing a reference to ‘Chairman’s’ is amended by omitting ‘Chairman’s’ and inserting ‘Chairperson’s’.

Part 3 Amendment of other Acts

Clause 46 provides that schedules 1 and 2 amend the Acts they mention.

Schedule 1 Amendments for chair references

Part 1 References to ‘chairman’

Part 1 makes consequential amendments to the following legislation to replace reference to ‘chairman’ with ‘chairperson’:

- *Child Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2004*;
- *Corrective Services Act 2006*;
- *Criminal Code*;
- *Criminal Proceeds Confiscation Act 2002*;
- *Evidence Act 1977*;
- *Judges (Pension and Long Leave) Act 1957*;
- *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000*;
- *Police Service Administration Act 1990*;
- *Prostitution Act 1999*;
- *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2010*;
- *Telecommunications Interception Act 2009*; and
- *Witness Protection Act 2000*.

Part 2 Reference to ‘Chairman’

Part 2 makes a consequential amendment to the *Evidence Act 1977*, schedule 1, item 2 to replace the reference to ‘Chairman’ with ‘Chairperson’.

Part 3 References to ‘chairman’s’

Part 3 makes consequential amendments to the following legislation to replace references to ‘chairman’s’ with ‘chairperson’s’:

- *Judges (Pension and Long Leave) Act 1957*;
- *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000*;
- *Police Service Administration Act 1990*; and
- *Witness Protection Act 2000*.

Schedule 2 Other consequential amendments

Schedule 2 replaces the definition of ‘corruption function’ in schedule 3, section 10(9) of the *Right to Information Act 2009* with ‘corruption functions’, and amends the definition of ‘prescribed functions’ in schedule 3, section 10(9) of the *Right to Information Act 2009* to refer to the CCC’s ‘corruption functions’ rather than ‘corruption function’.