

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE

PLATYPUS

MAGAZINE



Arriving early to the future
It would be a brave person to predict what law enforcement will look like in 10 years' time

A helping hand
The Pacific Police Development Program-Regional is a perfect case of 'for the Pacific, by the Pacific' cooperation.

The difference is choice
The AFP's partnership with Australian Red Cross is tackling the emerging issue of forced marriages in Australia

APRIL 2016



The platypus has been adopted by the Australian Federal Police as a symbol representing the diverse requirements placed on members in the execution of their duties.

This unique and tenacious Australian animal is a survivor against increasing pressure from today's environment. It leaves no stone unturned in its daily pursuits and has equipped itself with a range of features to adapt to changes over many years.

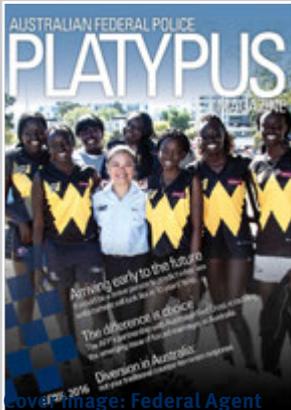
It is capable of passing unnoticed if required, yet it demonstrates an unfailing dedication to explore all possibilities in an effort to maintain its special place in Australia's environment.

Although generally a peaceful animal, the platypus is able to defend itself, if necessary, with a venomous spur. This is done, at times, against larger and more powerful opponents—a quality admired and respected by members of the Australian Federal Police.

All editions of Platypus are now also available online at platypus.rvrapid.com



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Cover image: Federal Agent
Daisie Beckensall building bridges with the ladies from Werribee Australian football team during the 2015 Unity Cup (see page 30)

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The Editor
AFP Platypus Magazine
Government and Communications
GPO Box 401
Canberra ACT 2601
Telephone (02) 6131 5960
Email:
news-and-digital-publishing@afp.gov.au

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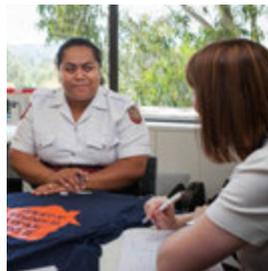
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Commissioner's Message



[Click here to watch an interview with AFP Commissioner Andrew Colvin on partnerships.](#)

Partnerships are the foundation of modern law enforcement at the national and international level. Transnational crime crosses all borders and the digital age removes them almost completely.

At a more fundamental level, people in our communities also need to feel that you understand them, that you listen to their concerns, and that you care about the problems they face.

Achieving this lies in building and maintaining relationships of trust so the community will engage with us, and work with us to tackle our current challenges.

Response to serious crime needs this broad cross-agency cooperation where we can draw on the expertise of our law enforcement, intelligence and national security partners.

By leveraging off each partner's strengths we can draw on the specialisations in those agencies that the AFP needs and in turn share our expertise with our partners.

The bilateral and multilateral sharing of information, evidence, technology and capability through our international presence assists us to deliver on our promise of leading disruption and prosecution efforts.

The lead feature on the Pacific Policing Development Program—Regional (PPDP-R) highlights the crucial benefits of collaborative relationships with foreign law enforcement agencies.

By leveraging off each agency's strengths we can draw on the specialisations in those agencies that the AFP needs in any particular situation and in turn provide our expertise to our partners.

The PPDP-R is a 'fly-in, fly-out' program where the law enforcement needs are identified by the seven partner nations of Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Niue, Palau, Tuvalu and Republic of Marshall Islands.

It is part of the larger Pacific Policing Development Program (PPDP), which has a permanent presence in Vanuatu, Samoa, Tonga, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Nauru.

Both programs strengthen the capabilities of our smaller regional neighbours while also forming an important element of Australian Government efforts to promote effective governance in the Pacific region.

Our work with the community to counter violent extremism is a good example of creating new relationships that will protect all Australian communities.

Dr Jenny Cartwright's Perspective feature recognises that diversion activity will not be effective without the trust and collaboration of communities, participating individuals, frontline staff at all levels of government and service providers.

Most of the best work of police will rarely be seen. It is the work we do to prevent and disrupt crime, in collaboration with all our partners and relationships that will have the greatest impact.

As Commissioner, it is my aim to ensure that through our partnerships the AFP is viewed as an organisation that is professional and trusted – not one that is feared or misunderstood.

Commissioner Andrew Colvin

Perspective:

By Deputy Commissioner Ramzi Jabbour
AFP Deputy Commissioner Capability

Arriving early to the future

Introduction

It would be a brave person to predict what law enforcement will look like in 10 years' time. We know the operating environment will continue to be more complex and faster paced. Criminality will continue to evolve. Criminals are not constrained by legislation or government procurement processes or similar governance. They can quickly adopt the most cutting-edge technology. Criminals will keep evolving and they will keep using the best tools they can to obfuscate their activity from authorities.

Law enforcement needs to similarly adapt and evolve to meet the threat or harm to the community. That means the AFP needs a workforce that is as adaptable as the criminals and which employs contemporary technology and practice. Accordingly, that is why the AFP's Future Directions project, established by Commissioner Andrew Colvin in 2015 through the Strategic Context Paper, is of fundamental importance for the AFP's future capability.

Constant adaptation to new circumstances is part of business as usual. But to just maintain current capability at current capability means that the AFP, in 10 years' time, will

have degraded. The AFP needs to evolve its capability now to meet the operating environment of 2026. That is what the Future Directions project is about.

Partnerships

Partnerships are fundamental to the AFP's capability and success; whether they are partnerships with state and territory police; with commonwealth agencies concerning crime or national security; or with international partners. All partnerships are fundamentally important.

We are at a precipice now and starting to look much more broadly with the private sector than probably we have in the past. We will explore how commercial partnerships might do more for us in a business delivery sense.

By establishing relationships with the commercial sector, commercial agencies can alert us when they start to see phenomena in those spaces. The sooner they can alert us the better placed we are to respond and, in time, to disrupt criminal activity.

A police agency of the future will need to go where the crime or harm is. That means we need to ask whether



AFP Deputy Commissioner Capability Ramzi Jabbour says the AFP needs to adapt and evolve to meet the future threats to the community

our workforce is equipped to meet those challenges. By 'equipped' I mean tools/skills members need to work effectively in that future environment. So how do we start to imagine that and design a workforce that can be adaptive as we go forward?

Diversity, people & ideas

While I would not like to predict the magnitude of change – big or small – change is required. The AFP in 10 years will be very different by necessity. Being equipped also means that we have people with the skills and qualities we need to foster and encourage cohesion with the community.

Certainly the Commissioner's exploration of diversity and having Ms Elizabeth Broderick work with the AFP is an indication of that. That necessarily means the AFP future workforce will include a significantly changed gender element to it. Efficiency is not a choice – it's a requirement. The drivers are around us: technology, crime,

telecommunications, and government's requirements as examples. Doing more with less is something Western governments have embraced in recent years and there is no reason to conclude that the continual thirst for efficiencies will abate.

The solution is likely to include a more flexible workforce, a budget model that provides the Commissioner maximum flexibility, strong working relationships at home and overseas and capabilities that enable us to compete with high end criminals and violent extremists – any entity that would do harm to Australians and Australia's interests.

If we do not try to evolve, to enhance our capability, then it is likely the AFP will become decreasingly effective. So change is inevitable. What we are talking about is how the AFP imagines the future and how we shape and manage that change by design rather than change being forced upon us by circumstance.



The Pacific Police Development Program-Regional is 'For the Pacific, by the Pacific'.

A helping hand

The Pacific Police Development Program-Regional is a perfect case of 'for the Pacific, by the Pacific' cooperation.

It is understandable when people discuss AFP regional missions that the immediate thought turns to the Regional Assistance Mission Solomon Islands (RAMSI) or other big deployments. The size and scale of major deployments to missions like RAMSI or the PNG-APP Police Development Program attract significant attention.

Even so, the quiet achievements of the Pacific Police Development Program (PPDP) and the Pacific Police Development Program-Regional (PPDP-R) are an important element of Australian Government efforts to promote effective governance in the Pacific region.

The difference between the two programs is that the overarching PPDP consists of permanent off-shore missions within the host countries (see Figure 1) to support a broad range of bilateral and multi-country police development activities throughout the Pacific region.

The program works with police in Pacific nations on improving the rule of law as a prerequisite for economic, social and political development of the region.

The program is operating a regional component, as well as country-specific programs in Vanuatu, Samoa, Tonga, Papua New Guinea and Nauru.

PPDP-R

The PPDP-R was established as a 'mission' to complement the PPDP framework in 2008 and conducts its operations on a 'fly-in, fly-out' as-needed basis to meet the specific needs of the seven host countries. Member countries include Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Niue, Palau, Tuvalu and Republic of Marshall Islands.



AFP Pacific Police Advisor Lautoa Faletau, right, brings a deep wealth of knowledge on Pacific law enforcement from her career with Tonga Police.

AFP Pacific Police Advisor Lautoa Faletau says PPDP-R presents challenges. Ms Faletau (a former senior officer of the Tonga Police) says the seven PPDP-R priority countries are among the seven poorest nations in the world and are situated in the world's largest expanse of water. The 165 million square kilometres of the Pacific Ocean is larger than all of the Earth's land areas combined.

"Their security issues are not just related to crime," Ms Faletau says. "They have other pressing national concerns like climate change, rising sea levels, health issues related to their living environment – water supply and sanitation. They are policing some of the smallest populations but that doesn't make their job any easier."

The tyranny of distance is a constant challenge. One of the benefits of having the seven countries in one coordinated program is that joint planning and sharing of resources is possible. Operational planning and training activities can



[Click here to watch an interview with AFP Pacific Police Advisor Lautoa Faletau.](#)



Disaster Victim Identification training funded by the Pacific Police Development Program – Regional in progress.

be conducted in a single location rather than repeating the same initiatives in seven countries.

From the massive expanse of Kiribati – half the size of Australia – to the tiny nations of Tuvalu and Niue, there is no single typical Pacific Island country. Even within this small group of countries, the differences are quite stark. Niue has just 16 police on one tiny island, whereas Kiribati has more than 500 police scattered across more than 30 islands in 3.5 million square kilometres of ocean.

“It’s quite a challenging mission to be part of but also really exciting because you are not just working with one country. You are working with several different ethnic groups and they are all unique cultures. So you have to be flexible and responsive,” Ms Faletau says.

The PPDP-R is closely aligned to the Australian Government’s policy of promoting prosperity, reducing poverty and enhancing stability. To this end it has two primary outcomes. The first is for the police in host nations to earn community legitimacy and be accountable for their actions. The second is for the law and justice agencies to have increased capacity to develop, implement and operate within legal frameworks that are just, effective and support rule of law.

The support to these outcomes is multifaceted (see PPDP-R – a success story). Major projects for the 2015-16 financial year

PPDP-R at a glance

AFP’s Pacific Police Development Program-Regional (PPDP-R) is an integral part of International Operations.

The PPDP-R promotes the security of Pacific Island communities through effective operational policing under the motto ‘For the Pacific, by the Pacific’.

It is strongly aligned with the Australian Government’s development policy of ‘promoting prosperity, reducing poverty, enhancing stability’. The program supports two key outcomes:

- Police earn community legitimacy and are accountable for their actions
- Law and justice agencies have increased capacity to develop, implement and operate within legal frameworks that are just, effective and support rule of law.

PPDP-R key outcomes are achieved through activities that:

- Improve community confidence in the police
- Improve engagement between police and their communities

- Improve bilateral and regional police engagement and cooperation
- Improve police operational effectiveness through enhanced policing skills and confidence development, leadership and management, and enabling service improvements
- Develop and improve the implementation and understanding of legal frameworks that govern law enforcement.
- Support gender equality and gender mainstreaming.

2015/2016 FY Projects are centred on the following themes:

- Corporate services reform
- Gender
- General Policing
- Investigations
- Legislation and Policy reform
- Regional Forums
- Specialist Policing

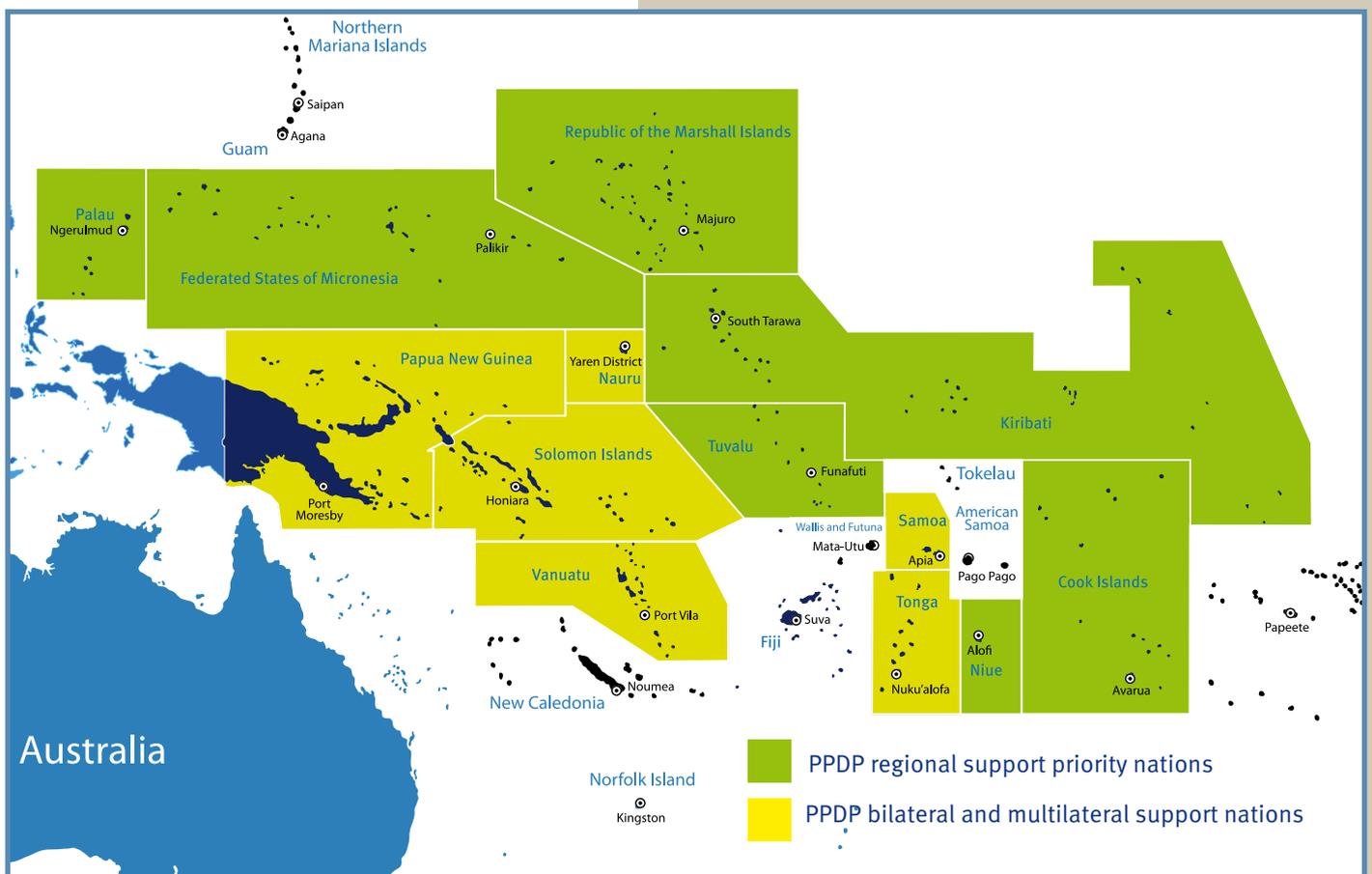
include corporate services reform, gender, general policing, investigations, legislation and specialist policing. But Ms Faletau says that a primary focus is building capacity within the host nations. She highlights the creation of the Pacific Police Training Advisory Group (PPTAG) as a major success.

PPTAG

A priority of the PPDP-R from the outset was to develop close bilateral ties between the seven nations and regional organisations like the Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police (PICP) a non-profit organisation made up of (21 Pacific Island) police service members from across the Pacific. Regional working groups and networks to promote collaborative and peer learning were quickly established in the first year, with a particular focus on capacity development. One of the first outcomes was PPTAG.

The PPTAG working group comprises training managers from PICP member countries. Key training needs were identified through a regional needs analysis to identify and 'fill in the gaps' where they existed. Rather than AFP assistance being directed to individual countries, PPTAG is an opportunity to address training needs holistically within the region.

Figure 1. The AFP and Pacific island partnerships are an important element of promoting rule of law as a prerequisite for economic, social and political development.





Importantly, the training managers report to their respective Commissioners and PPTAG report directly to the PICP Conference as a mandated PICP working group. It was not an advisory group established for PPDP-R as such but is an advisory body for the 21 chiefs of police within the Pacific region and will live on beyond any broader developments of the PPDP-R. That was the intent.

Ms Faletau says PPTAG sub-working groups focus is on priority training areas established to research and develop concept papers for PICP on a range of police training issues. To date, PPTAG has completed a training needs analysis and for the first time a definitive snapshot of the regional needs of the Pacific is available.

“The success for us is stepping back and supporting the Pacific in providing advice to their commissioners as a collective, advice to their individual commissioners and providing really good advice to us as a program as a bi-product.”

Achievements and future

In the past year PPDP-R has provided regional and national level police development support drawing on the annual Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police meeting outcomes and regional security and law enforcement meetings to inform program planning. PPDP-R has provided funding and technical advisory support to PICP established working groups including the Pacific Forensics Working Group, Cyber Safety Pasifika, PPTAG, the PICP Womens Advisory Network and the Pacific Prevention of Domestic Violence Program (PPDVP) managed by the New Zealand Police and startup funding for the Pacific Police Information Technology Program working group.

Another unique feature of the PPDP-R mission is its partnership with the Australian Attorney-General's Department (AGD).

Below: The Pacific Police Training Advisory Group is a “major success” of the Pacific Police Development Program-Regional.



Perfect solution flies in

Investigations training adds to Pacific Island capacity through the ‘fly-in, fly-out’ program.

Pacific Police Development Program Regional’s (PPDP-R) mission is to promote the safety and security of Pacific Island communities through effective operational policing.

One way it does this is by addressing gaps in police knowledge and skills related to investigations and crime scene management capability.

As part of this process, the Basic Investigation Program (BIP) in its current format was developed by PPDP-R’s Federal Agent Ron McFadyen in 2012.

Since then, PPDP-R has capacity developed 171 participants and 19 Pacific Island trainers, providing them with skills in presenting and assessing on investigation courses.

The BIP concentrates on the fundamentals of criminal investigations, including initiating investigations and presenting evidence as part of court proceedings.

Federal Agent McFadyen said the program covers all facets of the investigation process.

“We identified back in 2012 that investigation was a big issue that needed assistance right throughout the Pacific,” he said.

The two-week course comprises face-to-face training and allows time for participants to apply new skills. They undertake workplace assessments and are supported by their local supervisors.

The program has received very positive feedback, mainly because the PPDP-R team has focused on the fundamental aspects of investigating crime – those aspects that are



More than 170 Pacific law enforcement officers have received basic investigations training through the Pacific Police Development Program.

similar whether the crime is simple or complex; a theft or a murder.

Delivery of the BIP is a combination of syndicate work (including the development of country-specific police forms) and simulated exercises. This gives the program a true-to-life, practical application of the best practice process for investigating crime.

The key to the BIP’s success is that the course is designed with a phased approach. Over several phases, AFP trainers systematically reduce support until ultimately the Pacific police services are able to conduct their own investigation training.

The phased approach identifies training officers from the Pacific nations who work with PPDP-R advisors to integrate and contextualise the learning and outcomes from the BIP into training course documentation.

These training officers are then supported during a number of BIP courses until they are confident to conduct the training by themselves.

To ensure regional support, Federal Agent McFadyen presented the BIP to the Pacific Police Training Advisory Group, which endorsed the program to the Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police.

This approach has seen the BIP introduced into the police services of Kiribati, Tuvalu, Nauru, Tonga, Samoa, Vanuatu, the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands. Each country is at different phases of the BIP process.



Tonga Police Detective Senior Constable Ana Aho meets with AFP staff in Canberra for ideas on promoting the message that domestic violence is not on.

On many PPDP-R projects, AGD provides technical, legal and in-country advisory support. PPDP-R has worked collaboratively with AGD in the development and delivery of investigation training programs, implementation of legislation, policy development as well as analysis of forensic legislation and procedures in the Pacific region.

PPDP-R's advisors are backed by a highly professional Program Management Office and dedicated project officers who support the off-shore activities and provide critical linkages to service providers and partner agencies.

The incoming Coordinator PPDP-R Detective Superintendent Todd Hunter in gaining an appreciation of the scope of PPDP-R activities.

"It is clear PPDP-R is making real change in the Pacific using 'for the Pacific, by the Pacific' methodology.

"When we look at some of the key successes, for example Kiribati Police Service being the first Pacific police service

to have completed all phases of the Basic Investigation Program and now having a self-sustainable capability to train their members, or the Cook Islands Police being well equipped and trained to deal with disaster management utilising their headquarters and mobile command facilities, PPDP-R is truly reaching its set objectives."

Detective Superintendent Hunter indicates that the future of the program's activities is bright and is focused on sustainable, effective development, which contributes to stability across the region – which is also a key focus of the AFP and a personal aim of AFP Commissioner Andrew Colvin.

Consolidation is the key to PPDP-R's activities says Detective Superintendent Todd Hunter. "As we continue to deliver effective advisory services and delivery against the Chiefs of Police needs, there is a need to consolidate activities to solidify and sustain longevity in the capabilities being delivered.

PPDP-R – a success story

The Pacific Police Development Program-Regional is increasing regional efficiency and making the Pacific a safer place.

Pacific Police Development Program-Regional (PPDP-R) continues to support the AFP's police partners in the Pacific through activities that build community confidence in police, improve police-community engagement, increase police operational effectiveness and actively promote the introduction and implementation of contemporary, relevant governance which leads to accountable, ethical and efficient police services.

In financial year 2014/2015, PPDP-R funded the establishment of the Cook Islands Police Service (CIPS) National Command and Coordination Centre (NCCC), the procurement of a mobile command centre and the procurement of two emergency response trailers. The NCCC has been operational for over 12 months and is used to deliver day-to-day business and reports against the CIPS strategic plan.

Key training activities included completion of the phased Basic Investigations Program in Kiribati, regional training programs in Investigation Management and Command, Control and Coordination. In addition a regional training program addressing gender and human rights tailored for a Pacific police audience was conducted by the Fiji Women's Crisis Centre with some support from the AFP in Suva.

To meet shared priorities across the region, PPDP-R also supports regional cooperation through the Pacific Police Training Advisory Group, the Pacific Forensic Working Group, the Pacific Police Policy Network, the regional Women's Advisory Network and a range of regional training programs and leadership development opportunities.

PPDP-R engages regional partners including the Pacific Islands Centre of Public Administration (PICPA) for the delivery of training to strengthen corporate areas of police organisations. In July and October 2015, the PICPA delivered monitoring and evaluation training, performance management training and basic statistics training. Through utilising these regional partners and delivering regional training courses, PPDP-R has been instrumental in assisting the training of more participants from more countries.



The Cook Islands disaster management program has been another outstanding success of the Pacific Police Development Program-Regional.



Committed ally

Tonga's new domestic violence laws are having an effect on how perpetrators are handled in the multi-island nation.

As a progressive, female police officer in Tonga, Detective Senior Constable Ana Aho has her work cut out.

Educating on and enforcing domestic violence laws in the country's 36 inhabited islands – some hundreds of kilometres apart – is tricky and can be frustrating.

And Tonga's religious, male-centred culture has firm beliefs on what is – and what isn't – appropriate when it comes to communicating with wives and partners.

As part of the Tonga Police Development Program (TPDP), Detective Senior Constable Aho is being supported in her mission to bring the reality of Tonga's 2013 Family Protection Act (FPA) – and the new protections it affords women – to the Tongan community.

It is part of the larger Pacific Police Development Program focus on sexual based violence and the rights of women.

Working in country with AFP Police Advisor Sonia Sawczak from the Tonga Police Development Program, Detective Senior Constable Aho is expanding her work to include developing an anti-domestic violence awareness campaign with the AFP's Strategic Communications team in Canberra.

Presently in Tonga, community members are protected by the FPA, with the Tonga Police having the right to issue 'police safety orders' to partners. In a major step forward, abusive partners can now be compelled to move out of their house, leaving the victim and children with a home base.

According to Detective Senior Constable Aho, spreading the word is slow, but steady.

"Most of the people in the community don't know about the Act – especially all of the outer islands," she said.

"We work closely, hand in hand with [senior] police and all of our stakeholders to come to a point where we have the same feeling on domestic violence issues. But it's a cultural thing to beat women in Tonga – that is tough to change."

Some Tongan victims tend not to make complaints about being abused at home.

"They think their husband will go to jail – [and it's] the husband who earns money and works for the family," she said.

Based at the Central Police Station in Tonga, Detective Senior Constable Aho regularly takes phone calls from police in the outer islands, seeking advice as to how they should proceed with domestic violence matters.

"Some ask me 'Ana, what are we going to charge the perpetrator with? You know it's our culture. I can't go and tell the man to leave the house because he says he's the owner of the land'."

Beyond face-to-face advice and telephone calls to the outer islands, Detective Senior Constable Aho talks to the media, appearing in television segments and on radio talkback about the state of domestic violence in Tonga.

Her message is clear and direct.

"Some Tongan men are very strict with religion and culture – and this includes beating women. I let them know that there are other actions they can take."

As part of her duties, Detective Senior Constable Aho also convenes case managers' meetings with all stakeholders – the Salvation Army, two women's crisis centres, and the Tongan Ministry of Health.

"We discuss all our cases that we really need to help [immediately] – we put up our high-risk offenders – everyone knows about it.

"I automatically refer the domestic violence cases to our domestic violence unit and to non-government organisations. We work with the women in crisis for counselling and other things.

Detective Senior Constable Ana Ahomeets
AFP Commissioner Andrew Colvin during
her fact-finding visit.



“If it’s a case that involves drug and alcohol, we refer the perpetrator to the Salvation Army for anger management training.”

Information exchanged during a recent visit by Detective Senior Constable Aho to the AFP in Canberra will further improve the available avenues for assistance.

The AFP has offered to assist the Tonga Police develop ideas that will ultimately be used in a communications plan to raise awareness among Tongans on the issue. While Tonga is developing its resources, it will use the AFP’s assistance to develop materials, such as anti-domestic violence posters.

Detective Senior Constable Aho says her trip to Canberra will add weight to what is already being done to confront the problem in Tonga.

“It’s a good thing for me to come to Australia. I can share with the AFP any ideas that I have on domestic violence: like plans for further promoting the Family Protection Act in communities and the need for women’s development.”

During a recent public address on White Ribbon Day in Tonga, Tonga Police Commissioner Steven Caldwell noted the crucial work of Detective Senior Constable Aho and others in encouraging women to come forward. This included 16 days of activism in Tonga to stop violence against women.

“It is the courage of victims coming forward and condemning violence in the home environment that allows police to do their job and send a message to the community that perpetrators of domestic violence will be prosecuted,” he said.

It is the courage
of victims coming
forward and
condemning
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home environment
that allows police
to do their job



Talamahu Market, Nuku'alofa



Gunman Michael Zehaf-Bibeau records a video message moments before the attack.

Make the call

The growing relationship between the AFP and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is embedded in shared experience.

It was just five brief minutes that shocked Canada on 22 October, 2014. The images of gunman Michael Zehaf-Bibeau coldly murdering Canadian soldier Corporal Nathan Cirillo was chilling. Zehaf-Bibeau then drove to Parliament House for a frantic shootout in the home of Canada’s Parliament.

Just two days before, lone-actor terrorist Martin Couture-Rouleau injured two Canadian soldiers in a vehicle ramming attack in Quebec. Warrant Officer Patrice Vincent later died of injuries. The similarities between these lone-actor attacks and the Martin Place siege in Sydney highlight the shared problems in countering terrorism.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) Superintendent Ches Parsons was invited to Australia to share the RCMP experience. Superintendent Parsons was closely involved in the operational response to Zehaf-Bibeau and presented to AFP members in Sydney, Canberra and Melbourne.

While much of the operational detail is still classified, he says the message for the public is clear – ‘if you see something suspicious, make the call’. It is known that Zehaf-Bibeau had spoken with members of the public during his bus journey to Ottawa. He had made known his intentions to harm people. But the authorities were not alerted. Superintendent Parsons says people in the public domain should not be dismissive of any suspicious activity.

“He had a criminal record dating back 10 years,” Superintendent Parsons says. “If only someone

had made that call. We had intelligence on this guy and could have headed him off at the pass well before it got as bad as it did. Members of the public appear to be reluctant to get involved if they see or hear something that is out of the ordinary or may set the alarm bells ringing”.

“If a member of the public hears an individual uttering threats in a public setting towards say any governmental institution around the jihadi theme then the person overhearing those threats should call. Even if they don’t have a name, a description is sufficient enough or anything else they can impart.”

Five Eyes

The visit by RCMP is also a sign of the growing partnership between the two law enforcement agencies. Both are member countries of the Five Eyes intelligence alliance – the joint intelligence sharing partnership between Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the UK and the US.

“It is an extremely important relationship because the Five Eyes countries operate from a very common legal framework and common tradecraft framework,” he says. “We are able to lever whatever equities that one country may have that another might not possess and we lever equities into other countries to assist them.

“We generally share our investigative assets and equities between ourselves very well. The

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superintendent Ches Parsons delivers his presentation at AFP headquarters in Canberra.



proverbial line of two heads being better than one applies across the Five Eyes community, in this case, five heads being better than one.

“Working together, leveraging everybody’s assets and equities against the other gives us a better and more effective operational posture and global coverage against what is, in fact, a global threat.”

AFP Counter Terrorism Operations Support (CTOS) in partnership with Learning and Development are responsible for organising the suite of training within the Counter Terrorism Training Program and coordinate visits such as Superintendent Parsons’. Detective Sergeant John McIntyre, Team Leader CTOS, says the Five Eyes partnership does open up an opportunity for the AFP to develop relationships with a chosen partner.

Detective Sergeant McIntyre says the RCMP previously had liaised with Australia through a single member positioned in South East Asia. The RCMP now has one of its members posted to the Canadian High Commission in Canberra.

“It was always a strong relationship and we worked closely with the RCMP in Asian countries as well as here in Australia,” Detective Sergeant McIntyre says. “But with a member now in Australia I think it really solidifies that relationship and I think we have been engaging in Canberra more extensively – including having RCMP members visit Australia on a more regular basis. The RCMP relationship is in fact growing.

Superintendent Parsons believes that a growing partnership is necessary and a natural corollary of the times. “The relationship is very good in my opinion. But it does continue to develop as the threats develop in front of us. In other words, this is about rising to the occasion.”



On the inside

An extraordinary level of collaboration provided the critical ingredient to breaking Australia's largest insider trading case.

Insider trading doesn't often incite the same media sensationalism as other crime types. There isn't even a particular victim as the financial loss is ultimately dispersed throughout markets and economies. Australia's biggest insider trading case was however, unique. Age-old greed would undo 26-year-old Lukas Kamay and 25-year-old Chris Hill.

Kamay and Hill met at university in 2007 while studying commerce and economics. After graduation, Kamay ventured into the financial system with the National

Australia Bank (NAB) and Hill to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). It was only because of Kamay's extraordinary good luck while trading on foreign exchange (FX) derivatives that would bring them under scrutiny of law enforcement.

Kamay's success trading on FX market derivatives raised the suspicion of insider trading and brought Kamay onto the radar. In the course of about four months, Kamay had amassed \$500,000 in a string of more than 20 successful trades and it all seemed a bit too good to be true.



National Manager Organised Crime and Cyber Ian McCartney and Australian Securities Investment Commission Senior Executive Leader, Markets Enforcement Chris Savundra meet the press to announce the resolution of Australia's biggest insider trading investigation.

set time. It's akin to betting on 'red' or 'black' on a roulette table, so when Kamay started to accumulate win after win, his FX contract provider became suspicious and referred the situation to the Australian Securities Investment Commission (ASIC).

Andrew Stecher has worked at ASIC in enforcement roles since 1998. He says there were certainly unique aspects that needed investigation. Mr Stecher says insider trading more generally occurs with shares traded on the listed market. It was a first for Mr Stecher that Kamay was trading exclusively in FX derivatives.

"When you trade in foreign exchange you are gambling," Mr Stecher says. "It's a zero sum game. For everyone that makes money somebody loses."

Kamay was trading immediately ahead of ABS announcements of Main Economic Indicators such as the Consumer Price Index, Labour Force, Retail Trade and Building Approval data. Not that that is necessarily suspicious. The market fluctuations Kamay was betting on are affected by economic announcements from institutions like the ABS.

What piqued Mr Stecher's curiosity was that Kamay was betting only on the ABS data in a market where providers can offer as many as 7000 options. Kamay was always trading ahead of the same ABS data. Finally, Kamay was making increasingly larger bets beyond what his account could sustain if he lost – but winning every time. It looked suspicious and it looked like insider trading. More concerning was that it pointed to a corrupt government official inside the ABS.

Mr Stecher says another unique aspect of the case was that the compliance officer from the FX provider had done initial investigative work. He had looked at Kamay's contacts on social networking sites. One of those was Chris Hill, a friend from Kamay's university days who now worked at the ABS.

The compliance officer Googled Hill and found he had written a statistics paper. He contacted the ABS on the auspices of talking to Mr Hill about the paper. Even through casual conversation, he found that Hill worked in the very area producing the statistics that Kamay was betting on.

"Within 48 hours of it actually coming through the doors of ASIC we had a formal investigation," Mr Stecher says. "We received material from the CFD provider and also another CFD provider used by Kamay who made a similar complaint. We contacted the AFP and in a couple of days we tentatively had a joint investigation."

Foreign exchange derivatives

Kamay was trading FX derivatives, which are flexible 'leveraged' products that give exposure to price movements of a financial commodity. Specifically Kamay was trading on fluctuations in the price of the Australian dollar versus the United States dollar. Known as Contracts for Difference (CFD), you don't have to own the commodity and you can trade through a variety of online platforms once you are registered. Even better, you don't need that much money. You can start trading with as little as \$10.

But here's the catch. Essentially, it is a 50-50 bet on what is going to happen with the price of the commodity over a



STOCK

BA

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| TREASURY | 3.8 |
| TREASURY WINE | 3.2 |
| TREYDLE | 0.0 |
| TRIANGLE | 0.0 |
| TRIALSMIN | 0.1 |
| TRIBUNE | 2.1 |
| TRITONGOLD | 0.0 |
| TROJAN EN | |
| TROY RES. | |
| URANIUMS | |
| USCOM | |
| UTD OROGEN | 0.0 |
| UTD URAN | 0.0 |
| UXA RESOUR | 0.0 |
| UXC LTD | 0.8 |
| VAN IALGEG | 0.1 |
| VDM GROUP | 0.0 |
| VECTOR RES | 0.1 |
| VENTURRES | 0.1 |

A decision was made to fully engage and work in partnership with government agencies and private businesses. It turned out to be a key decision to facilitate collection of evidence that was otherwise impossible to obtain.

Challenges

Operation Leith was launched on 21 February 2014. The challenge to gather the evidence required to prove a case of insider trading had begun. And there were significant concerns within the stakeholders already involved.

From the AFP perspective, there were gaps in the evidence. They didn't know how the information was being passed, according to the AFP's case officer, Federal Agent Dean Wealands. Initial checks identified that contact between Kamay and Hill ceased in about August 2013, when the trading activity began. "That," says Federal Agent Wealands "was one of the most critical gaps to fill for the investigation to be successful."

Just to complicate things, the investigation couldn't find any evidence of profit sharing between Kamay and Hill, even after \$500,000 had been made. With two people working collaboratively, it was expected that money was being shared. It was also problematic that Kamay was trading from an app on his smart phone. While money was exiting his account, there was no evidence that it was Kamay actually making the trades.

During the initial stages of the operation, investigators didn't know who else may be involved other than Kamay and Hill. A decision was made to fully engage and work in partnership with government agencies and private businesses. It turned out to be a key decision to facilitate collection of evidence that was otherwise impossible to obtain.

The ABS found it confronting to have an investigation within its ranks. ABS Chief Operating Officer and Deputy Australian Statistician Jonathon Palmer says the ABS is one of Australia's most trusted institutions. Erosion of trust does have a real impact on the public good as well as market integrity.

"We don't often get a call from the ASIC, so we didn't have much precedent," Mr Palmer says. "I worried a lot about what would happen if proof wasn't found because very smart people may not leave a sufficient evidence trail."

NAB also places great emphasis on trust, integrity and doing the right thing and gave its full co-operation to the AFP investigation.

Federal Agent Wealands says the ability to conduct surveillance was absolutely critical. "It was really important to either confirm whether it is occurring or not – especially corruption at the ABS. We had to work out whether Kamay was actually pushing the button or not."

At this time Operation Leith also engaged with members of the AFP-led Criminal Assets Confiscation Taskforce (CACT), which resulted in the commencement of a parallel investigation by the CACT for the purposes of identifying and confiscating assets under the *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002* (POCA).

Critical partnerships

National Coordinator of the AFP's Fraud and Anti-Corruption Centre, Detective Superintendent Brett James, says six agencies ultimately participated in the investigation, including the AFP, ASIC, ABS, the two CFD providers and the NAB.

"In investigations like this it is proven that you are not going to get the results if you don't bring these organisations into the game. We were just going to be floundering. Without the assistance of the ABS and NAB we never would have achieved the results we got." This included the co-location of investigators and personnel with specialist skills to decipher the complexities of FX trading.

Surveillance inside NAB quickly demonstrated that Kamay left his workplace when the trades were being made and would go out into a hallway or into the toilet. Information from ASIC verified that trades were corresponding to when Kamay disappeared.

But a month into the investigation frustration was building. Managing the relationships between all stakeholders became important as there were, at times, competing priorities.

Stakeholders expected the investigation would quickly gather evidence and the suspects arrested. But there was still no contact between the two suspects and investigators did not know how Hill was passing information to Kamay. Then Kamay traded and won \$2.5 million!

Whilst the criminal investigation continued to unfold, the CACT was able to capitalise on a range of coercive powers available under the POCA, enabling the CACT to contribute to the overall objectives of the investigation.

Breakthrough

By April 2014 Kamay had amassed about \$6 million. Fortunately, a critical breakthrough in the investigation was close at hand. Investigators learned Hill would be visiting Melbourne on Anzac Day.



Key partners: AFP's National Coordinator Fraud and Anti-Corruption Centre Brett James (left), Australian Bureau of Statistics Acting Chief Statistician Johnathon Palmer, AFP Melbourne Office Federal Agent Dean Wealands and Australian Securities Investment Commission Senior Manager, Market Integrity Enforcement Andrew Stecher



Lucas Kamay: the desire for riches brought him under suspicion of law enforcement.



Chris Hill: his betrayal of a privileged position with the Australian Bureau of Statistics would land him in prison.



[Click here to watch an interview with Detective Superintendent Brett James on partnerships during Operation Leith.](#)

No-one knew if Hill and Kamay would meet. But investigators surmised correctly that if they did meet then this would be their chance. Investigators decided that while they were both in Melbourne, physical surveillance would focus on Hill, while technical surveillance would focus on Kamay. Then contact finally occurred. Kamay picked Hill up and they drove to a shopping centre where they were observed buying mobile phones.

The two went back to Kamay's motor vehicle and the deal unfolded. They had agreed to the arrangement for one year. Kamay was supposed to use the information to make \$200,000. Hill did not know that Kamay had made millions of dollars behind his back and that his greed had attracted law enforcement attention and they were just weeks from arrest.

Kamay then provided Hill with \$13,000 in \$50 notes for payment. "This was the kind of thing that you can only dream of," says Federal Agent Wealands. "It was the whole kit and caboodle. It was very tempting to go into resolution right there."

But investigators believed the information was still not enough to give them an air-tight brief to satisfy the evidence for insider trading. Within two weeks, the last piece of the puzzle fell into place.

"It was on the 2nd of May when we obtained the evidence of how the information was being passed," Federal Agent Wealands says. Hill was taking hand-written notes from the ABS system and relaying the information to Kamay. They were unaware that law enforcement was monitoring the

conversation. On 9 May, police arrested Hill in Canberra and Kamay in Melbourne.

By the time of arrest, Kamay had accrued \$7.2 million in illegal profit. Hill had been paid comparatively next to nothing and was unaware of the fortune Kamay had amassed. Meanwhile, Kamay had successfully bid \$2,375,000 in April 2014 at auction for a three-bedroom Albert Park loft designed on the television series *The Block*.

But he didn't get much time to enjoy it. The CACT, through its criminal assets litigation lawyers, had obtained restraining orders over property of both Kamay and Hill on 8 May 2014 prior to their arrest. Kamay was removed from his position from NAB as soon as was possible. Ultimately, he was sentenced to seven years and three months' imprisonment on 17 March, 2015. It was the largest sentence handed down in an insider trading prosecution in Australia. Chris Hill was sentenced to three years and three months.

As a result of the fraudulent trading activity, which occurred between August 2013 and May 2014, property valued at over \$7 million dollars was confiscated by the CACT under the POCA.

Acting Deputy Commissioner Operations Ian McCartney was the National Manager Organised Crime and Cyber at the time of the investigation. He says Operation Leith shows the importance of collaboration and partnerships.

"Effective law enforcement in the 21st century depends entirely on the strength of collaboration with our partners. More than ever before, partnerships will form the fundamental building blocks to fight crime and win."

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So, you've reached the last page and are no doubt already looking forward to our next edition of Platypus!

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Jump online for your daily dose of all things AFP – including operational successes, events and key messages from us to the community.

And don't forget, AFP Commissioner Andrew Colvin is on Twitter now as well.

The difference is choice





Baby Anika is fed by her 13-year-old mother, Sonamoni. She was married at the age of 8 years and 6 months to her husband who is now 29 years old. Photo courtesy UNICEF/BANA2013-01082/Kiron.

The AFP's partnership with Australian Red Cross is tackling the emerging issue of forced marriages in Australia.

It seems simple enough. You meet someone, fall in love – and then make a conscious decision to marry. But it's not always that straight forward.

A recent 2014–15 investigation where a 12-year-old girl in Sydney was 'married' to a 26-year-old foreign national in Australia on a student visa is a good example.

The case was referred to NSW Police and the 26-year-old and the child's father were prosecuted under sexual assault and procuring a child for sexual assault.

The foreign student saw the 12-year-old at a mosque in the Hunter Valley and pursued the girl for marriage. He was duly told that any such marriage would be illegal by religious leaders.

Even so, the girl's father was concerned that his daughter would soon be interested in boys and was afraid that she may have sex outside the institution of marriage.

Against the protests of his wife, the father sourced a religious principal that would officiate at the proposed marriage at a private residence in Sydney.

Authorities reported the matter to the police when the 26-year-old attended a Centrelink interview to become the child's legal guardian.

The child was sexually assaulted 25 times and miscarried from an ectopic pregnancy.

The 26-year-old was sentenced to 10 years' gaol after pleading guilty to the persistent sexual abuse of a child, while the father was convicted for "intentionally procuring a child under 14 for unlawful sexual activity" and for "inciting" and "encouraging" this activity to take place and sentenced to eight years' gaol with a minimum non-parole period of six years.



About 70,000 girls die in labour every year because their bodies aren't ready for childbirth.

Challenges

The unfortunate reality is that the young girl is one of a growing number of reported cases of Australians being “coerced, threatened or deceived” into a forced marriage.

Legislation was passed in 2013 and these laws were amended in November 2015. So it is a relatively new issue for Australia and most countries in the West.

Australian Red Cross National Program Coordinator Support for Trafficked People Program (STPP) Helen Seignior says there is very little research to draw from.

“The reality is that we don't yet know enough about the nature and extent of this issue,” Ms Seignior says. “It clearly existed before the legislation and as awareness grows that it is illegal and help is available, we are seeing more reporting. However, one of the challenges is that we still don't know enough about how many people are really at risk or how best to prevent forced marriage.”

“Both the research and reported cases to date are limited. We are getting cases referred to us, but anecdotally we are hearing of more suspected cases from our networks with reach into schools, services and communities.”

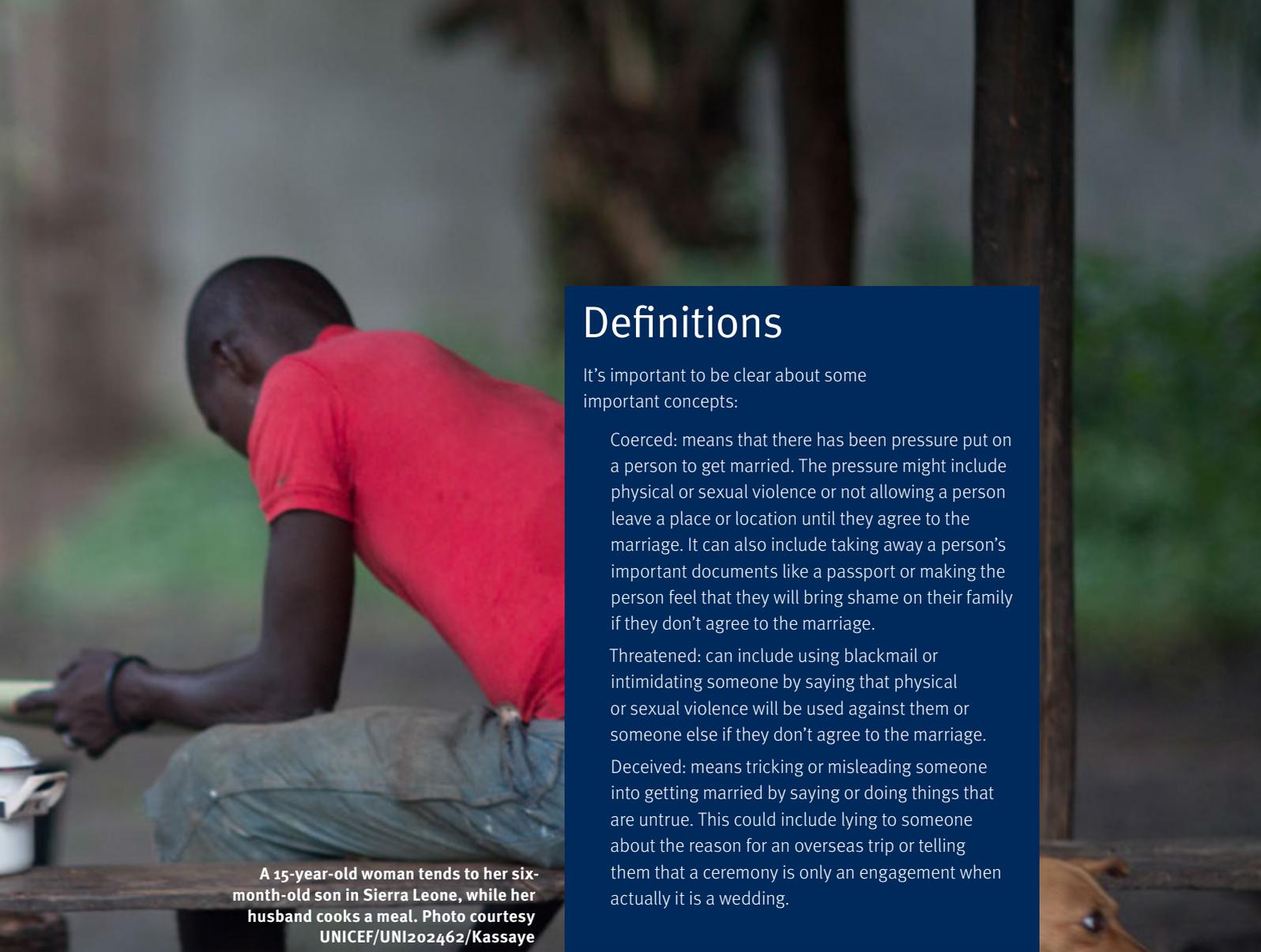
The international statistics are chilling. According to the 2013 UNICEF report *Ending Child Marriage* more than 700 million women alive at that time were married before their 18th birthday.

More than one in three of those women “entered into union” before age 15. Some were married as early as 5-years-old. About 70,000 girls die in labour every year because their bodies aren't ready for childbirth.

Forced marriage is still a hidden problem as young women are reluctant to report their own families, in many cases, their parents, to the authorities. Others might not know help is available or not feel ready or able to leave their family, home and community. Victims often are also afraid of retaliation against them if they don't comply with family wishes.

The AFP has specialised teams to investigate forced marriage and other types of human trafficking. These teams work in partnership with state and territory police and government agencies to ensure potential victims are protected.

AFP National Team Leader Human Trafficking James Braithwaite says forced marriages are a complex issue that could be considered another form of domestic violence.



A 15-year-old woman tends to her six-month-old son in Sierra Leone, while her husband cooks a meal. Photo courtesy UNICEF/UNI202462/Kassaye

Definitions

It's important to be clear about some important concepts:

Coerced: means that there has been pressure put on a person to get married. The pressure might include physical or sexual violence or not allowing a person leave a place or location until they agree to the marriage. It can also include taking away a person's important documents like a passport or making the person feel that they will bring shame on their family if they don't agree to the marriage.

Threatened: can include using blackmail or intimidating someone by saying that physical or sexual violence will be used against them or someone else if they don't agree to the marriage.

Deceived: means tricking or misleading someone into getting married by saying or doing things that are untrue. This could include lying to someone about the reason for an overseas trip or telling them that a ceremony is only an engagement when actually it is a wedding.

"Our experience shows that it isn't limited to one or two cultural or ethnic groups, it is something that has been seen across a broad range of communities," he says.

Between 8 March 2013 and 31 December 2015, the AFP received 65 referrals for suspected forced marriage cases, but the reality is suspected to be much higher as it is a taboo subject in many communities, making it difficult at times to pursue an investigation or gather evidence.

Partnership

The AFP and Red Cross partnership is mandated under the Australian Government's *National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Slavery 2015-2019*. Since 2009, 208 people have been referred to the Red Cross as suspected trafficked people. Of those, only 17 have been referred for forced marriage. Red Cross' role is to provide people referred by the AFP with support as they recover from their experience and while they support the police to pursue their case.

While the number of forced marriage clients is still small, Ms Seignior says meeting their needs is challenging.

"For some, reporting a forced marriage is very confronting." Trafficked people are generally from overseas – so in most

cases they need help to reconnect with families. With forced marriage, a young person may be escaping from their families and communities.

"Some young people may never have spent a night away from home before and they suddenly find themselves facing a new environment and big decisions about whether to help the police or leave home permanently. For some who need to go to a refuge, which might be mixed sex, and, where other residents can have a lot more life experience, it can be confronting and feel very isolating.

"Having to learn to live more independently and be away from friends, families and communities can be very challenging and people need time and support to adjust."

Legislation

Australia has joined the international community in condemning forced marriages. The November amendments further clarify and expand the definition of what forced marriage is.

In formally announcing the laws, Justice Minister Michael Keenan said forced marriage was an insidious and hidden crime. "It is a slavery-like practice, an abuse of international

human rights and there is no place for it in Australia,” he said.

Under Australian law, parties to a marriage must be 18-years-old. In some rare occasions, a 16 or 17 year old can marry with court approval.

It is against the law for children under 16 years old to marry at all. It is against the law to force anyone to marry.

Under the *Commonwealth Criminal Code Act 1995*, the forced marriage offences can apply to any person with a role in bringing about the forced marriage – including family members, friends, wedding planners or marriage celebrants.

The offences apply regardless of the age, gender or sexual orientation of the victim. The offences also criminalise being a party to a forced marriage. The offences can apply to different kinds of marriage and marriage-like relationships, including registered relationships and those formed by cultural and religious ceremonies.

This includes marriages that occur in Australia (including where a person was brought to Australia to get married), as well as where a person is taken from Australia to get married overseas.

The November amendments significantly increase penalties for forced marriage. The penalty for an “aggravated”

forced marriage offence has increased from a maximum of seven years’ imprisonment to a maximum of nine years’ imprisonment.

Aggravated forced marriage applies if the victim is under 18 and if the offender subjects the victim to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment; or engages in conduct reckless to the danger of death or serious harm to the victim or another person.

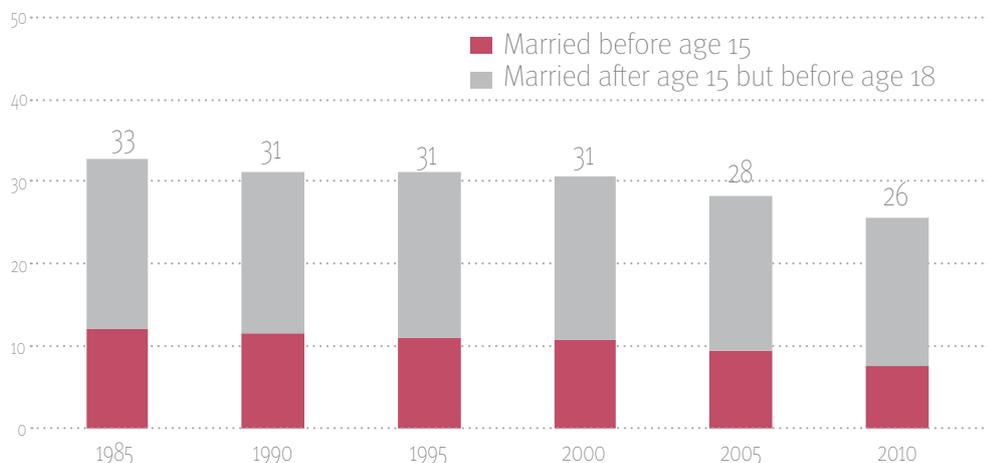
The maximum penalty for non-aggravated forced marriage offences has been increased from the existing four years’ to seven years’ imprisonment.

If the victim is under the age of 18 and taken overseas for the purpose of forced marriage, this may constitute a trafficking in children offence, which carries a penalty of up to 25 years’ imprisonment.

Initiatives are ongoing. The Government also announced the My Blue Sky website in November last year developed by Anti-Slavery Australia with the support of more than \$350,000 in funding from the Commonwealth.

Extensive community consultation was undertaken in developing the website, including through Anti-Slavery Australia’s participation in a series of forced marriage workshops for frontline officers and non-government agencies.

Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who were married or in union before ages 15 and 18



Note: Estimates are based on a subset of countries covering at least 50 per cent of the global population of women aged 20 to 24

While the practice of child marriage is declining internationally there is still a need for more research. Information courtesy 2013 UNICEF report *Ending Child Marriage*.



Australian Red Cross National Program
Coordinator Support for Trafficked People
Program Helen Seignior.

The workshops, hosted by the Attorney-General's Department, were delivered across Australia throughout 2015 in partnership with Anti-Slavery Australia and the AFP.

Anti-Slavery Australia will deliver the My Blue Sky legal advice service and a forced marriage helpline to provide free confidential advice to any person who has experienced, or is at risk of being coerced, threatened or deceived into marriage.

My Blue Sky can be accessed at www.mybluesky.org.au, and the forced marriage helpline is (02) 9514 8115. Further information regarding the Government's efforts to eradicate forced marriage can be found at www.ag.gov.au/forced-marriage.

More to do

There is still a lot to do. Ms Seignior says new research will provide a better understanding of how big a problem forced marriage is and of the most effective ways to address it. "It's important to understand and address any obstacles that stop people coming forward and reporting".

But she says it is clear that a lot more needs to be done to raise awareness that forced marriage is a crime and that help is available.

"Communities and other service providers may come across people in need of help, but the issue might go undetected or unreported. All of us are still learning about this complex issue.

"More awareness-raising is also needed in schools. Anecdotally, we are hearing that school counsellors are seeing this issue and may not know what to do about it. They may not know they can refer someone to the AFP and that help is available."

Ms Seignior says we also don't know enough yet about whether early family intervention could help prevent forced marriage where a risk is identified. "Research could help determine what special family services are needed. So far, these options haven't been available."

"In the meantime, if we can keep promoting more dialogue about forced marriage and help everyone to recognise it is a problem, we can hopefully increase reporting and get more people the help and support they need."

Diversions in Australia: not your traditional counter-terrorism response

Perspective

By Dr Jenny Cartwright
Coordinator National Disruption Group Diversion

The Australian terrorism environment is seeing younger people come to the attention of authorities for a range of reasons including changes in their behaviour and beliefs that may be indicative of a susceptibility to radicalisation. Quite often these concerns do not meet the threshold for a criminal investigation but show a vulnerability that can be exploited by extremist and criminal groups. The AFP has seen young people who were on the periphery of a counter terrorism investigation quickly become the main targets.

This fluid environment requires the AFP and law enforcement in general, to be innovative in their response and incorporate non-traditional counter terrorism approaches, such as prevention and early intervention. As a result, in November 2014, the AFP broadened its counter terrorism responses, and created the Diversion Team to identify, evaluate and assist at-risk individuals, and prevent them from going down the path of committing politically motivated violence in Australia.

The Diversion Team forms part of the AFP-led National Disruption Group (NDG) within the Counter Terrorism portfolio and focuses on developing alternatives to prosecution, such as reintegration and rehabilitation, while balancing national security requirements. As part of the Attorney-General's Department Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Intervention Framework, diversion and intervention activities focus on working with vulnerable individuals, particularly young people, to prevent them from committing terrorist-related activity or travelling overseas to fight with a terrorist group.

The Diversion Team consists of a mix of intelligence staff, sworn members, administrative staff and behavioural scientists; however, its strength lies in its relationships with other agencies and the community. Representatives from ASIO, ABF, DIBP, ATO, DHS (Centrelink, Child Care and Medicare), ACC and AUSTRAC are co-located with the NDG and share information to allow for a comprehensive evaluation of people considered at-risk of radicalising to violent extremism.

| | |
|---------|--|
| ASIO | Australian Security Intelligence Organisation |
| ABF | Australian Border Force |
| DIBP | Department of Immigration and Border Protection |
| ATO | Australian Taxation Office |
| DHS | Department of Human Services (Centrelink, Child Care and Medicare) |
| ACC | Australian Crime Commission |
| AUSTRAC | Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre |

Assistance from schools, government-sponsored community organisations such as the Police Citizens Youth Club, non-government community groups, clerics, mentors and others who are invested in developing resilient communities assist in the development and implementation of individual programs. It is recognised within the team that diversion activity will not be effective



Above & right: Unity Cup: building trust and collaboration with the community.



without the trust and collaboration of communities, participating individuals, frontline staff at all levels of government and service providers.

One of the main responsibilities of the Diversion Team is to identify people suitable to participate in a state-led intervention program. Initial referrals to the Diversion Team can come from a range of entities including members of the community (such as teachers, social workers, health care professionals and concerned citizens through the National Security Hotline), Joint Counter Terrorism Teams, state and territory police services and other Commonwealth and/or state government agencies.

Upon receiving a referral the Diversion Team undertakes a comprehensive deconfliction process with all relevant Commonwealth government agencies to collate information and assess whether the person is of interest to another agency. This avoids duplication and ensures that diversion activities and engagement strategies do not adversely impact on current investigations.

Depending on the state/territory where the person lives, the Diversion Team then works with the local CVE Coordinator (who are either from a state/territory police service or other government agency) to assess the suitability of the person for intervention, as well as the

development of an individualised program. This is done through the completion of a comprehensive risk and needs analysis to assess the person's suitability and

recommend strategies for diversion. This may include targeted CVE strategies to address issues such as identity, social relations, and ideology, or more traditional services such as assistance with housing, schooling, employment, mental health and drug or alcohol dependence.

Diversion activities focus on working with vulnerable individuals to prevent them from being drawn into committing terrorist-related activity or travelling overseas to fight with a terrorist group. This can include addressing the factors that make extremist groups attractive, which often start with social relationships, as well as factors that make engagement with the mainstream difficult, which could include (but is not limited to) family dysfunction.

Not every person referred to the Diversion Team will be found suitable for early intervention engagement. This can happen if a person is closely associated with persons of interest of a current CT investigation and any



Building community trust: Click here to watch a video with AFP Commander Peter Whowell on the 2016 Unity Cup.

engagement from a diversion perspective could have an adverse impact on that investigation. Additionally, a person may be excluded if he or she is considered too far along the path of radicalisation for early intervention to be effective or presents an unacceptable risk to the safety of service providers.

In some cases, individuals may have 'self-corrected' since the initial referral was received and no longer require intervention and assistance with reintegration. Similarly, not everyone who is considered suitable will be willing to participate. Involvement in a state-led intervention program is entirely voluntary and people are not mandated to participate.

The Diversion Team relies upon its network of government and community partners to implement individualised, early intervention and violence disengagement strategies. Once the person has been assessed as suitable for diversion and shows a willingness to participate, it becomes the responsibility of the relevant state or territory CVE coordinator to:

- Meet with the person (and their parents if they are a minor) and seek their consent to participate in the program
- Identify and engage appropriate service providers
- Monitor the progress of participants on the program
- Provide de-identified reporting on implementation of the Intervention Framework.

- During this time the Diversion Team continues to assess the individual's progress and effectiveness of the strategies.

The inclusion of psychologists and behavioural scientists within the Diversion Team enables it to provide expert advice on the behaviours and motivation of an individual to assessment panels, as well as assist with the design and assessment of appropriate intervention strategies. As part of on-going relationships with operational teams, the behavioural science capability can assist investigators with risk assessments, target selection, engagement and management strategies. The sharing of capabilities and resources develops a stronger relationship for a holistic approach to addressing the threat of terrorism.

While the Diversion Team assists the national security environment by countering violent extremism through early intervention and focusing on the needs of individuals who may be at risk of, or already on the path to, radicalisation, the community is pivotal to the AFP's success. Our community partners play an essential role in the early detection, intervention and prevention of disengaged persons and our best defence is well-informed and well-equipped families, communities and institutions. Social cohesion and resilience build safe, secure and crime-resistant communities, which are an integral part of the Australian Government's approach to countering the terrorist threat. After all, the best way to counter terrorism is to prevent radicalisation towards violence in the first place.



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AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE

