



**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORY**

**12th Assembly**

**'Ice' Select Committee**

**Public Hearing Transcript**

8.30 am – 9.15 am, Friday, 19 June 2015

Litchfield Room, Level 3, Parliament House

**Members:**

Mr Nathan Barrett, MLA, Chair, Member for Blain  
Ms Lauren Moss, MLA, Deputy Chair, Member for Casuarina  
Mr Francis Kurrupuwu, MLA, Member for Arafura  
Mr Gerry Wood, MLA, Member for Nelson

**NT Police Service and Australian Federal Police**

**Witnesses:**

Mark Payne: Deputy Commissioner, NT Police Service  
Brett Prowse: Acting Superintendent, NT Police Service  
Ramzi Jabbour: National Manager Serious and Organised Crime,  
Australian Federal Police

**Mr CHAIR:** On behalf of the committee I welcome everyone to this public hearing into prevalence, impacts and government responses to the illicit use of ice in the Northern Territory.

I welcome to the table to give evidence to the committee from the Northern Territory Police Service, the Deputy Commissioner, Mark Payne and sitting beside him is Brett Prowse. I will get you to introduce yourself.

**Mr PROWSE:** I am the current staff officer for the Deputy Commissioner, and formerly Officer In-Charge of the Intelligence Section of NT Police.

**Mr CHAIR:** We also have on the phone hook-up Ramzi Jabbour, National Manager, Serious and Organised Crime. Welcome to you all.

**Mr JABBOUR:** Thank you.

**Mr CHAIR:** Thank you for appearing before the committee. We appreciate you taking the time to speak to the committee and look forward to hearing from you today. This is a formal proceeding of the committee and the protection of parliamentary privilege and the obligation not to mislead the committee apply. This is a public hearing and is being webcast through the Assembly's website.

A transcript will be made for use of the committee and may be put on the committee's website. If at any time during the hearing you are concerned that what you will say should not be made public you may ask that the committee go into a closed session and take your evidence in private.

I will ask each witness to state their name for the record and the capacity in which they appear. I will then ask you to make a brief opening statement before proceeding to the committee's question. Can you please each state your name and the capacity in which you appear.

**Mr PAYNE:** I am the Deputy Commissioner of police in the Northern Territory Police Service. I am responsible for the submission presented to the Ice Select Committee earlier last month.

**Mr PROWSE:** My name is Acting Superintendent Brett Prowse, and I am here in a support capacity for the Deputy Commissioner.

**Mr JABBOUR:** Ramzi Jabbour, Australian Federal Police. I am currently performing the role of Deputy Commissioner, Capability.

**Mr CHAIR:** Deputy Commissioner, would you like to make a brief opening statement?

**Mr PAYNE:** Yes, thank your, Mr Chair.

As discussed, the submission from the Northern Territory Police to the Ice Select Committee addressed a number of key issues. I will frame them quickly for you before opening to questions you may have for me. One of the first and probably most important aspects is that at a national level we are seeing, particularly on the quantitative data, an increase in the use of crystalline methamphetamine. The Northern Territory is not immune to that. We have seen a rise in its specific use, but I qualify that by saying that the overall use of amphetamine-type substances in the Northern Territory has remained relatively constant over the last few years. In short, it would appear that ATS substance users are moving away from other substances such as MDMA and moving more towards ice based.

We have identified there are gaps in our data collection and that we need to know more about the emerging nature of ice use in the Northern Territory. We have also seen not only an increase in ice use, but also an increase in the manufacture of methamphetamine and other ATS. We understand that the increase in manufacture is to take advantage of a very lucrative market. We need to understand that ice is a commodity that attracts a very high sell rate across Australia, particularly in the Northern Territory.

I would like to state that, and in line with the submission, there is no evidence to suggest that ice use is prevalent in remote communities of the Northern Territory. However, there is some anecdotal evidence that ice has been used in a number of communities but it appears it is not a drug of choice or taking hold at this stage. I think it would be naïve to suggest that it would not.

We have seen an increase in the connection between the use of ice and other offending. Predominantly that was in property offending associated with being able to afford your habit essentially, but we have also seen a growth in the number of violent crimes associated with ice. It is less so with someone being ice affected and then committing an assault per se, but more so violence that is associated with the dealing and the transaction elements surrounding ice, that is dealers upon dealers.

We also have seen that of the offences investigated by Serious and Major Crimes Squads in the Territory a significant number are either directly or indirectly associated with ATS, use including ice, and we have seen an increase in the number of information reports submitted over a three-year period relating to ATS including ice. There has been the establishment of a Commonwealth and Territory multiagency task force to provide support for all agencies in identifying and targeting suppliers and supply routes internationally, nationally and into the Territory, and essentially that ice poses a significant risk to the Northern Territory and the Northern Territory police are working not only with our national stakeholders, but very closely with our Territory-based stakeholders, government and non-government, to focus on harm reduction, demand reduction and supply reduction.

We have made a number of recommendations in our submission to you. I suggest that the explanation of those recommendations could be by way of questions if that pleases you.

**Mr CHAIR:** You mentioned that gaps exist in the data you are collecting. What are you recommending around the ability to collect data and how will that improve your ability to reduce demand and supply in this market?

**Mr PAYNE:** The issue, as it stands and as the submission identifies, is there are a number of national and local methodologies for collecting information from drug users. We have difficulty, as does the Department of Health, in the way we have been collecting that information by grouping ATS, or amphetamine-type substances, into one category, whereas ice is emerging as a specific category within a category. Some of the recommendations about how we collect data on ice will enhance our ability to understand ice as separate from other ATS.

**Mr CHAIR:** Your submission, and also the Australian Federal Police one, talked about waste water and the ability to use waste water as a plan to determine the drug prevalence trends. Could you talk us through how that would work, and if any work has been done by the police to see if it is viable or not? How would that work? For the federal police member as well, could you talk us through how that is working in other places and if it is effective?

**Mr PAYNE:** If I could begin, Mr Chair, waste water analysis is not done here presently, but it is certainly something we are quite interested in. Waste water analysis gives us some very strong indicators of overall population use pure amphetamine, particularly substances such as methamphetamine. How it works is that waste water is captured and analysed for the trace elements parts per million. It gives indicators not only in an overall sense, but particularly waste water that is trapped and analysed from specific areas such as central business district areas or certain areas that may be presenting as problematic in ice or other drug usage. It provides not only an indicator of the amount of use, but can help identify what cohorts are using more often.

**Mr CHAIR:** Federal police representative, would you like to comment on waste water?

**Mr JABBOUR:** Yes, I support what Mark said. This is a relatively new concept currently being considered, both nationally by the serious organised crime committee members, which are basically the assistant commissioner's crime and others from relevant departments. The strategy has been recommended and is currently being further considered. It will certainly - and I fully agree with what the Deputy Commissioner has said, I think it would be quite informative with respect to considering how we might go about the issue of demand reduction. I think we would be quite surprised by some of the analysis with respect to user groups within the community.

**Mr CHAIR:** Yes, that data will certainly help us. A lot of the information we have and a lot of the data collected tends to come from dependent users. I see that a lot of the market is inhabited by non-dependent users, and this data set could help us get a clear picture of where and when these drugs are being used and give us a picture of how to work on it.

**Mr WOOD:** Deputy Commissioner, the Australian Crimes Commission, in its report, raised the issue of importation of precursor chemicals and also the diversion of precursor chemicals. They also talk about how this is making it much harder for police forces to track the chemicals that can be used for ATS. Are you

involved in some of the advances in trying to find the technology or controls to make sure these precursor chemicals are not - which might have a legitimate reason for being in hospitals or chemists - are not diverted to illegal processes?

**Mr PAYNE:** What I can say about the pre-cursors is there is an array of mechanisms to identify when precursors are imported into the country. In fact, many of our investigations flow on from information that comes forward to us by agreement nationally and internationally, particularly internationally. Certain chemicals are identified as precursors, and are either banned from import or are monitored on the subject of their importation to ensure the uses they were intended for. This, of course, does not stop people from stealing them. That is certainly something that - although we do not see that in the Northern Territory, it is not uncommon in larger jurisdictions.

Perhaps Mr Jabbour could comment further on that, but I think the key from what we have seen, particularly working with the AFP and border protection, is being able to ensure our borders are more resilient to the importation of precursor drugs that can then be used to manufacture drugs in Australia.

We are seeing – again Mr Jabbour could comment - there are increases in the actual drug form rather than precursor coming into this country. Seizures of ice on ships and planes, as opposed to precursors, are becoming more prominent. Again, I really need to defer to Mr Jabbour for that.

**Mr WOOD:** Mr Jabbour, would you be able to comment on that, please?

**Mr JABBOUR:** Certainly. I will go back one step, if you can indulge me, and reaffirm something that Mark said earlier with respect to the appetite for narcotics in this country at the moment and why we have the situation we do. To be frank, in this country we have a very high demand, an insatiable appetite it would appear, for illicit narcotics, particularly ice, and this results in a highly lucrative methamphetamine market which sustains strong organised crime interest in meeting that demand.

By way of example and going to Mark's point, if we look at seizures historically, in 2006 at the Australian border 2 kg of crystal methamphetamine was detected and seized. In 2014, 2.6 tonne was detected and seized. Mark is quite right in what he is saying. We are seeing a significant increase based on these statistics, and they come from the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service, in relation to the importation of the finished product. That said, precursor chemicals are also a significant issue. The challenge is not only detection at the border, the challenge is keeping up with the prescription or listing of these controlled precursors under the Criminal Code Regulations.

At present, there are 13 chemicals listed as controlled precursors under the Criminal Code Regulations and this is consistent with the United Nations – they call it a red list – in relation to precursor chemicals that are controlled internationally. In comparison, in some foreign jurisdictions there are as many as 100 chemicals, including analogues, listed as controlled precursors. We have certainly been in conversation with the Attorney-General's department and a lot of work is under way looking at how we can more effectively prescribe precursor chemicals.

One of the other challenges with respect to the work the AFP does is taking the fight offshore, if I can phrase it that way, trying to disrupt the transnational crime at its source. We do this largely through an international network of liaison officers positioned around the world where we facilitate the exchange of information with our foreign law enforcement partners to try to prevent the drugs from coming in. One of the significant challenges with respect to precursor chemicals is that they are not illicit substances in many of the source countries. They have a legitimate commercial use and it is not illegal in those countries to export those goods, so unfortunately it is not regulated in any way.

One of the treatments that we considered nationally is to introduce a real time electronic database for end user declarations for precursor sales. It goes to your point, Mr Chair. Currently point of purchase sales controls requires submission of a completed end user document for precursor sales, but only in five jurisdictions and there is no national database. This is one of the recommendations that we collectively, as the Assistant Commissioners Crime, have been discussing as to the benefits of such a national database.

**Mr WOOD:** The Australian Crime Commission, in its report, said that 38 countries were identified as embarkation points for ATS precursors the most prominent of which was China. How are our Federal Police working with China to try to reduce the importation of these precursors from that country?

**Mr JABBOUR:** The AFP has very good working relationships with Chinese authorities. They have been very committed to working collaboratively with us and state and territory police when we identified these

issues. The challenge with China particularly is that many of these precursor chemicals are not illicit substances in their country so it is not illegal. Many of them are used legitimately, for example, for the production of fireworks. These are some of the challenges they face. We have six AFP officers deployed in China, including two in Beijing, two in Guangzhou and two in Hong Kong not only for the detection of illicit drugs, but more broadly to work collaboratively with the Chinese authorities on areas of mutual interest for them as well - foreign corruption, bribery and the like.

From an Australian perspective, our focus has been for a long time - and we have received good cooperation from the Chinese in relation to particularly precursor chemicals, but also the end product. By way of example as to why it is so lucrative for these individuals to target Australia, 1 kg of crystal methamphetamine in Australia sells for between \$160 000 and \$250 000 per kilo. In China, it costs approximately \$6000 to produce so there is a significant mark up.

One of the challenges for us, and this is something we are considering with respect to the National Drug Strategy, is what more can we do collectively with respect to the three pillars that Mark touched on. Supply reduction definitely is the mandate of law enforcement and we continue to work on that with vigour. The other two pillars we contribute to are harm reduction, but I think the main one is demand reduction. What more can we do to try to reduce the demand in this country because, quite frankly, we will not arrest our way out of this issue.

**Mr WOOD:** Thank you.

**Ms MOSS:** Lauren Moss, and thanks very much for appearing this morning. I understand how association with alcohol is recorded through incidents that come into contact with police, but I was hoping you might be able to walk us through how this data is actually recorded where there is association with ice use or other drug use.

**Mr PAYNE:** Generally speaking, when a person comes into contact with police in relation to ice use it is more often than not directly related to an apprehension, arrest, search or seizure of the drug itself. We have a drug database recording system that accurately records all the details surrounding that, but those are the easier sides of what we do.

On many occasions a person will come to our notice for other matters but there is a strong inference or indirect evidence they are either ice affected or involved in the use of ice. That therefore presents a situation we can less accurately record, and unless there is probable cause or a reasonable ground to believe the person is currently affected and it is related to their offending, taking a sample of their blood or urine to test becomes a difficult proposition. This is one of the reasons we put forward to some legislative change around random testing for drug use, particularly for those people driving motor vehicles. Where there is some doubt with regard to whether a person is drug-affected, as opposed to alcohol-affected, because the signs of being affected by alcohol are generally pretty obvious. When you are affected by ice, it can take many forms and a lot of people will say people are violent. They are not necessarily violent but they are certainly erratic and their behaviours are unusual but they can be often misinterpreted as a psychiatric event. What we do in the main is record these episodes in our intelligence base and it becomes part of the data that surrounds an individual. I hope that answers your question.

**Ms MOSS:** Yes, thank you very much.

**Mr CHAIR:** Deputy Commissioner, you have talked about legislative amendments and you touched on one of random driver testing. What other legislative amendments are you proposing and how will they improve our response?

**Mr PAYNE:** You will be aware that some of these are in the process of being drafted and some are before or going before the House. The first one I refer to is amendments to the *Firearms Act* with regard to existing offence and penalty deficiencies. We are specifically interested in firearm prohibition orders to prohibit the possession of firearms from persons who - particularly persons who are linked to drug use and drug trafficking, and increase the penalties for people accessing and using illegal firearms. Also, enhanced search provisions for law enforcement when they are dealing with subject persons.

The reason we believe this is so important to us is for a variety of reasons, not least of which is some drug dealers find the need to protect themselves from other drug dealers. They are arming themselves with weapons. It not only creates a significant risk to them, but certainly to the community and the law enforcement officers who serve the community. We see the firearm prohibition orders as being a very big step in that direction.

We are also looking at offences under the *Misuse of Drugs Act*, which would include manufacturer where a child is present, and also dangerous drug offences where firearms or weapons are involved or used. We also are seeking amendments to the *Serious Crime Control Act*. If I was to put that in a simple sense, we are looking at declared drug routes so that an area we identify by specific intelligence as being used as a transport route for drugs gives law enforcement an opportunity to conduct specific searches without warrant.

Lastly, amendments to the *Criminal Code Act* to capture relevant aggravations for violent or drug offences and to also deal with some stronger powers for consorting of people known to be drug suppliers or traffickers, but more particularly people who are identified as being involved in organised crime consorting with each other.

**Mr CHAIR:** Deputy Commissioner, if I ask you to take that question on notice, we would like some details around the legislative changes you suggested. Given we have 15 minutes to go I would rather have them in written form than read them onto the *Hansard* record. Would you be able to submit to this committee the amendments you are suggesting in a detailed form?

**Mr PAYNE:** Yes sir.

**Mr CHAIR:** In regard to what the federal police member said about not being able to arrest our way out of this, for a holistic approach - you have said multifaceted groups which bring together various government and non-government agencies. How do you see being able to work in harm reduction? What are the main things you think police can contribute?

**Mr PAYNE:** As part of our Territory strategy task force Nemesis, but also working in partnership with the community. Our ability to better understand the problem and to map user groups gives us a better indication of how we might address that. Part of the communication strategy we have around it is making sure we de-glamorise the issue of ice use in the Territory, not unlike the way we work very hard to de-glamorise, if it ever was the case, the use of heroin.

There may be a belief by users across a community that ice is relatively harmless, and I suggest that probably in the early stages of ice use, users would form that opinion. The slippery dip is extremely steep and extremely slippery. What we are looking at locally is a public information campaign that sheds true light on the effects of ice usage in the Territory, combined with assisting and directing those who are identified as early ice users to divert them away from ice usage, but also for those who are dependent users to get them into care.

This requires influence at many levels to ensure those that take on the challenge of rehabilitating and assisting dependent users have the necessary resources to meet the demand. I cannot understate the level of demand of those people who seriously require drug rehabilitation services.

**Mr CHAIR:** You spoke about Taskforce Nemesis disrupting and dismantling criminal networks. How are they doing that, and are you finding it effective? Is there anything else that needs to happen in recommendations to us to assist Taskforce Nemesis in the work they do?

**Mr PAYNE:** Specific actions of Taskforce Nemesis should be discussed in camera. However, one of the key elements for any task force in dealing with a significant problem the community faces is the disruption and dismantling of the networks. If I was to put this in a way we - as normal people - can more easily understand, the buying and selling and using of ice is like any other commodity. The fact that you pay \$1000 a gram for it makes it an extremely lucrative commodity. The people who engage in the supply, sale and manufacture of methamphetamines are running businesses and, as anyone who owns a business would know, if the factory gets burnt down or if the supply goes up in flames, which is essentially what we do every time - whether at a national level through the Australian Federal Police or the local level - we disrupt a clan lab, we make a significant seizure and these commodities are not insured and monies are owed. It has a tremendous effect on that particular and other affiliated criminal syndicates and they find it very difficult to continue to survive.

Disrupting and dismantling is a key element. Again, Strike Force Nemesis looks at it in a more holistic sense. It is about our borders, what occurs within those borders and what is occurring nationally. Linking up with the Australian Federal Police, Border Protection but also the ACC with certain powers they have, gives us a greater leverage on being able to dismantle and disrupt criminal enterprises.

**Mr CHAIR:** Is there anything else we can do to assist that process?

**Mr PAYNE:** Yes, I think there is an important role for government in assisting law enforcement to fill capability gaps. There are capability gaps. The rate at which offenders are able to move, particularly those offending groups that are highly skilled and highly organised, means that law enforcement needs to stay a step ahead. This means a significant commitment to equipment and other information technologies that enable us to infiltrate and glean information that leads to the dismantling and disruption. I will be blunt, these technologies are expensive. One thing I would ask the parliamentary committee to consider is whether - and we have some tremendous legislation in the Northern Territory for seizure of properties and monies associated with drug-related crime - separate from the normal budgetary process, some consideration should be given to that where these offences and seizure of monies or properties have been the subject of drug-related offences, that capability is then furnished back into law enforcement to increase our capabilities, but also is directly funded back into our non-government entities that are trying to deal with the other end, that is the harm reduction side of the effects of ice.

**Mr CHAIR:** Would you be able to submit to the committee what those technologies are at some point?

**Mr PAYNE:** Yes.

**Mr WOOD:** Deputy Commissioner, we are talking about ice, but is there is a risk we might take our focus off other drugs? It has become the 'in thing' to look at, but we have other drugs and they are still being pushed by various criminal activities. Are we in danger of forgetting alcohol is still the number one drug that is abused in the Territory?

**Mr PAYNE:** The emphasis on ice at the moment falls into a number of different motivations. One of them is the growing use of ice. As Mr Jabbour rightly pointed out, seizures of the actual drug at border have increased exponentially so we know that more drugs are coming into the country.

The preference of user - there was a time where users might well be dabbling across or engaging in a very full range of available ATS. As the market becomes more absorbed with ice there are more ice users. Why is there such a concern? We have not seen some of the effects previously that long-term use of ice, or addictive use of ice, has on the individuals and the harms to the community. Then link in the association to other crime types, particularly violent crime types, and it has raised the priority of ice not to the exclusion of alcohol or of other drugs such as cannabis and the effect they have, particularly in remote communities, but essentially it has enhanced the priority by which nationally, and certainly here in the Territory, we are viewing ice as a key harm to the community of the Northern Territory.

We have not taken our eye off the ball when it comes to alcohol and the harms of alcohol in the community, nor cannabis and the harms of cannabis and other drugs to the community.

**Mr WOOD:** Can I ask another question and Mr Jabbour might be included in this. How do the two police forces work together? Do the Australian Federal Police have power to arrest people in the Northern Territory when it comes to drug-related issues, or are their powers only related to the importation of drugs from overseas?

**Mr JABBOUR:** Would you like me to take that one first?

**Mr WOOD:** Yes, please.

**Mr JABBOUR:** We have powers. Our focus is predominately through the Commonwealth *Criminal Code Act*, the importation and possession of imported narcotics also falls within our mandate. This is where we work very closely with our state and territory partners, particularly the Northern Territory police. We look at the most relevant legislation depending on a case-by-case basis. Certainly, we can and do have jurisdiction. If a person is in possession of imported narcotics we have jurisdiction.

**Mr WOOD:** How would you distinguish what was imported between what was locally made? If you

**Mr JABBOUR:** For example, in the case of ice, typically it is the intelligence. If we are dealing with an organised crime group we have been monitoring for some time, there would typically be intelligence to indicate an importation is imminent or has occurred and we may have missed the interdiction at the border. It is typically intelligence led.

In a situation where you simply come across – for example, there may be a vehicle stop in which you identify a quantity of illicit drugs. At that time you would not know whether it is imported without doing some form of forensic analysis. In a case like that you would typically defer to a Territory charge of possess.

However, if analysis came back to indicate, through profiling, it had been imported you could potentially charge with a Commonwealth offence, but typically it achieves the same result and sentencing is similar.

**Mr PAYNE:** The Australian Federal Police, as well as other state jurisdictions, work very closely with the Northern Territory, particularly around borders, but also in joint intelligence sharing and joint investigations. We are fortunate that we have not, to my knowledge, arrived at a situation where we, for want of another word, bicker about who has jurisdiction over a particular issue.

**Mr WOOD:** Just one last question.

**Mr CHAIR:** We have less than two minutes and there are two more questions which go specifically ...

**Ms MOSS:** I know you use SupportLink ...

**Mr PAYNE:** Yes, we do.

**Ms MOSS:** ... to link up people who need further assistance from NGOs. Do you have any data on how many referrals have been made to local services regarding ice use?

**Mr PAYNE:** We certainly have and we keep very specific data. Specifically around ice use, what I could provide to the committee is referrals to NGOs for drug-related matters or the need for drug rehabilitation services. This goes to that point earlier in discussion about when is something ice related and when is it determination. Very often a referral might occur where it is ice related but it is known at the time that it is - perhaps another - and vice versa. That data could be, at this stage, more global than it is specific to ice, but I am very happy to supply to you.

**Ms MOSS:** That would be really useful. My other question relates to youth engagement police officers. I know they do great work in schools in a range of different areas. How do they interact with the Department of Education and their policies around community education and drug education? Also, what support do they get to create what they deliver in schools?

**Mr PAYNE:** As you would be aware, delivery of the program has transitioned over a number of years. Police officers, and particularly the youth engagement police officers, are very involved in drug awareness education in schools and work extremely well with the Department of Education in the revised programs.

We see, of course, the further and additional role for youth engagement officers in not just the education, but early indicators about youth who are involved in drug-related activity and the effect that it then flows on to other youth in the school and also the families. We see youth engagement officers as being integral to the early warning system, particularly at the early stages of the use of methamphetamine or other amphetamine-type substances or other drugs.

**Mr KURRUPUWU:** I have a question regard trafficking. In my electorate I have two large communities of Maningrida and Wurrumiyanga. I am not familiar with Maningrida, but at Wurrumiyanga we have two police officers and rumours I am hearing is there is ice on Wurrumiyanga now. There are not enough officers at Wurrumiyanga. I would like to see more officers because you cannot police everything with two officers. They supply it on the boat, but by air they get caught.

**Mr PAYNE:** In answer to that question first off, I can advise that - as is contained in our submission - there have been two communities where ice has been identified. As identified in the submission, the communities you have mentioned, particularly the Tiwi Islands - we have identified that ice has been used. In regard to it being something that has taken hold in the community or is widespread in the community, there are no indicators of that at this stage. As I said, it would be naïve to think that will not happen, particularly if there are not the interdictions we are speaking about.

When it comes to staff on the ground at Wurrumiyanga or any other remote community, it would also be naïve for the police force that the members on the ground would be able to control the supply of drugs into the community and their usage. That is why our remote area drug strategy is very much about interdicting and disrupting prior to the drugs getting to the community. Our substance abuse intelligence desk, the use of drug detector dogs not only at airports but at ferry terminals, freight depots - where we have a strong sense that drugs have already gone into the community you will see our remote area drug officers go to communities with the drug dogs and interdict there. The most successful way of dealing with drugs reaching Aboriginal communities or remote communities is to stop them before they get on the plane, on



the barge or into people's cars to be transported. Many of our strategies are about interdicting well before they arrive at the communities.

**Mr JABBOUR:** Could I make one comment, conscious of time?

**Mr CHAIR:** We are out of time, Mr Jabbour.

If I send through, Deputy Commissioner, a list of questions which have not been asked, could you guys provide a response?

**Mr PAYNE:** Yes, and if you want Mr Jabbour's statement could be included in there.

**Mr CHAIR:** Mr Jabbour, if you could submit what you would like to say now as a statement to us it would be fantastic.

**Mr JABBOUR:** Will do. Thank you.

**Mr CHAIR:** Thank you very much, gentlemen.