

Australian Capital Territory

University of Canberra

LP0883814 Dr AD Clarke; Prof T Clarke; Prof AF Armstrong; Prof MA Adams; Prof PE Lewis; Dr A Richardson; Prof IA Eddie

Approved Project Title **Developing a responsive regulatory system for Australia's small corporations**

2008 : \$ 30,000
2009 : \$ 67,500
2010 : \$ 72,500
2011 : \$ 35,000

Primary RFCD 3901 LAW

APA(I) Award(s): 1

Collaborating/Partner Organisation(s)

The Treasury
 Council of Small Business Organisations of Australia Ltd
Administering Organisation University of Canberra

Project Summary

Small corporations employ approximately 50% of Australia's 10.5 million employed persons (ABS: Nov 2007). Promoting and maintaining small corporations is vital to the health of the Australian economy and the well being of society. This research will strengthen Australia's social and economic fabric by identifying, in consultation with regulators, industry leaders, government, the ideal regulatory environment for Australia's small corporations. A responsive regulatory framework will enable small corporations to conduct business more efficiently and profitably allowing for and creating structures and processes for encouraging and managing innovation creativity in this vital sector.

LP0883333 Prof CJ Lennard; Prof A Cooper; Prof CP Roux; Dr J Robertson; Dr DB McNevin; Mr SJ Walsh

Approved Project Title **Silent witness: New analytical approaches to advance and enhance the forensic value of human hair**

2008 : \$ 34,627
2009 : \$ 69,254
2010 : \$ 69,254
2011 : \$ 34,627

Primary RFCD 3904 LAW ENFORCEMENT

APA(I) Award(s): 2

Collaborating/Partner Organisation(s)

Australian Federal Police
 Leica Microsystems Pty Ltd
Administering Organisation University of Canberra

Project Summary

The Australian criminal justice system is under ever-increasing scrutiny with recent threats to national security. Courtroom evidence is expected to carry an objective indication of its value, largely as a result of the success and widespread application of DNA evidence. This is problematic for conventional human hair evidence which has traditionally been presented as the expert opinion of a hair examiner who has conducted a microscopic comparison. A recent wrongful conviction in Canada and an associated Royal Commission has highlighted these problems. A comprehensive new hair examination sequence employing objective techniques will increase the forensic value of human hair, one of the most common evidence types found at crime scenes.