



Australian Government



COMMONWEALTH
OMBUDSMAN

PUBLIC INTEREST
DISCLOSURE SCHEME

2023-24
ANNUAL REPORT



Acknowledgement of Country

In the spirit of reconciliation, the Commonwealth Ombudsman acknowledges the Traditional Owners and Custodians of Country throughout Australia and their continuing connection to land, sea, waters and community. We recognise the continuation of cultural, spiritual and educational practices of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. We pay our respects to First Nations cultures and Elders past and present.

Artwork description

This artwork is a representation of the Office of the Commonwealth Ombudsman by WA-based Whadjuk Nyungar Badimia Yamatji artist Kevin Bynder.

The centre of the artwork represents the colours of the Ombudsman. Outside the central circle are semi-circles that represent the people that work and have worked in the Ombudsman's Office. The coloured circles that surround the Ombudsman are the different sectors, such as overseas students, VET Student Loans, Australian Defence Force, private health insurance, postal industry and immigration. These sectors are overseen by the Ombudsman and in the artwork are all connected to the centre. The blue features between each sector are the waterways and the Derbal Yerrigin (Swan River) created by the Waagyl (rainbow serpent). The red circles represent the businesses and people of the community we serve.



Credits

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For enquiries about this report, email the Office of the Commonwealth Ombudsman at media@ombudsman.gov.au.

If you would like to make a public interest disclosure (PID) or obtain further information about the PID Act, contact us:

- by email at pid@ombudsman.gov.au
- by phone on **1300 362 072**
(note this is not a toll-free number and calls from mobile phones may attract additional charges)
- in writing at GPO Box 442, Canberra ACT 2601.

Services available to help you

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If English is not your first language and you require a translating and interpreting service, the Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS) is a free-of-charge service available on **131 450**.

If you are d/Deaf, hard of hearing or have a speech communication difficulty, you can use the National Relay Service (NRS) to contact the Commonwealth Ombudsman.

Visit the [National Relay Service website](#) or phone **1800 555 727**.

Transmittal letter

18 September 2024

The Hon. Mark Dreyfus KC, MP
Attorney-General for Australia
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Attorney-General,

I am pleased to present my annual report on the operation of the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013* (PID Act) for 2023–24.

This report has been prepared for the purposes of s 76 of the PID Act, which requires that I prepare and provide an annual report on the operation of the PID Act to you for presentation to the Australian Parliament.

As required by s 76, it includes:

- (a) details in relation to public interest disclosures received by each agency during the financial year
- (b) details about complaints made to me during the financial year about the conduct of agencies in relation to public interest disclosures
- (c) [information](#) about the performance of my functions
- (d) [information](#) about the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security's performance of its functions.



Yours sincerely,

Iain Anderson
Commonwealth Ombudsman

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Part 1: Foreword from the Ombudsman

I am pleased to present my first annual report on the operation of the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013* (PID Act) since reforms to the PID Act commenced on 1 July 2023.

The reforms implemented a number of recommendations from the 2016 Review of the PID Act by Philip Moss (the Moss Review). The reforms:

- required agencies to notify the Ombudsman and the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security (IGIS) of an expanded range of decisions made about the handling of public interest disclosures (PIDs)
- provided the Ombudsman and the IGIS with new powers to oversee the operation of the PID Act
- improved protections for disclosers and other persons assisting with the investigation of a PID
- removed personal work-related conduct from the scope of the PID Act.

The reforms also increased the frequency of my reports on the operation of the PID Act, from annual to biannual.

Reports from the Ombudsman have been prepared since the PID Act commenced in 2014 and have been included as part of this Office's annual report. In light of the reforms and the increased frequency of reporting, the IGIS and I agreed that this report should be prepared as a stand-alone annual report. By doing this, we hope to enhance awareness and understanding of the PID Act among agencies, public officials and the broader community in pursuit of the PID Act's object to promote the integrity of the Commonwealth public sector.



Iain Anderson

Since the reforms commenced, my Office has seen a 95% increase in PID-related enquiries and a 76% increase in enquiries from agencies seeking assistance with the operation of the PID Act. We have conducted 6 online PID forums attended by over 350 public officials. All sessions have been oversubscribed, and we intend to continue running forums at this frequency this year to meet demand. The number of notifications received and processed by my Office has increased from 297 in 2022-23 to 764 in 2023-24. This reform-related workload has been absorbed by my Office, at the expense of our other functions.

Given that the new powers provided to my Office under the reforms were not funded, the analysis that my Office and I can provide on the operation of the PID Act is limited. However, based on the contacts my Office has received and the complaints and reports

we have reviewed, my view is that, 11 years after it was first enacted, the PID Act is still not well understood within the Commonwealth public sector. At the same time, a number of agencies are dealing with difficult questions about how to best protect and support disclosers while also managing instances of challenging, and in some cases unreasonable, behaviour by some disclosers. It is my view that both agencies and public officials require greater assistance to navigate the PID Act and realise its objects. I have welcomed the Government's consultation on a further 'Stage 2' of reforms to the PID Act, including how to simplify the PID Act and what steps can be taken to provide effective and accessible protections to whistleblowers.

I would like to acknowledge the 188 agencies who have assisted the IGIS and my Office to prepare this report. Some of this report has been prepared using data collected from notifications submitted by agencies to this Office. My hope is that greater reliance on notifications data will, in future years, streamline the reporting process and reduce the administrative burden on agencies.

Part 2: Overview of the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013* (PID Act)

The *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013* (PID Act) promotes the integrity of the Commonwealth public sector by providing a framework for the reporting and investigation of wrongdoing and the protection of whistleblowers.

The PID Act is intended to encourage public officials to speak out about wrongdoing. It does this by setting a low threshold to allocate matters for investigation and protecting disclosures that:

- are made by a current or former public official
- are made to an authorised recipient,¹ and
- involve ‘disclosable conduct.’

The PID Act casts a wide net, covering the actions of both agency staff and contracted service providers and a broad range of conduct. Agencies are required to investigate allocated disclosures unless certain circumstances apply. Agencies should complete investigations within 90 days², and provide a copy of the report to the discloser within a reasonable time after its completion. Disclosers can make a complaint to this Office or the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security (IGIS) if they are dissatisfied with the way an agency handles their PID.

The Office oversees the operation of the PID Act and has 3 primary functions, to:

- assist public officials and disclosers with information and advice about the PID Act
- conduct educational and awareness programs relating to the PID Act
- investigate complaints and review agency decisions about the handling of a PID.

The IGIS has comparable responsibilities for disclosures concerning intelligence agencies and the intelligence functions of the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC) and the Australian Federal Police (AFP).

This report is primarily concerned with *internal* PIDs. These are PIDs made to an agency or this Office and which meet certain criteria in the PID Act. This is explained in Table 1 on the next page.

¹ A public official may make a PID to an authorised officer (a person appointed by the agency head to receive PIDs), their supervisor or the agency’s principal officer.

² Unless an extension of time is granted under s 52(3) of the PID Act.

What is an internal public interest disclosure?

Table 1: A summary of the elements of making an internal PID under the PID Act.

When a public official (current or former) (s 69)	discloses information (s 26)	about disclosable conduct (s 29)	to an authorised internal recipient (s 34)	they receive protection (s 13)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> public servants parliamentary service officers service providers under a Commonwealth contract Defence Force members AFP appointees statutory office holders staff of Commonwealth companies individuals deemed to be public officials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the information tends to show, or the public official believes on reasonable grounds that the information tends to show, disclosable conduct the disclosure is not made in the course of performing the discloser's ordinary functions as a public official. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> conduct engaged in by an agency, public official or contracted service provider <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the conduct involves illegal conduct, corruption, maladministration, abuse of public trust, deception relating to scientific research, wastage of public money, unreasonable danger to health or safety, danger to the environment, or abuse of position or grounds for disciplinary action resulting in termination. <p>Note: Personal work-related conduct is NOT disclosable conduct unless it could constitute reprisal or is otherwise significant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> principal officer or authorised officer of own agency, agency where the public official previously belonged, or agency to which the disclosable conduct relates supervisor or manager Commonwealth Ombudsman (if there is a reasonable belief the Ombudsman should investigate) IGIS (if the disclosure relates to an intelligence agency or to an intelligence function of the ACIC or AFP). 	<p>Protection from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reprisals (ss 14–16 and 19) exposure of their identity (ss 20 and 21) civil, criminal or administrative liability (s 10).

Part 3: PIDs at a glance

Number of PIDs that met the requirements of an internal PID



243

Number of PIDs that did not meet requirements of an internal PID



444

Number of allegations of disclosable conduct³



404

Number of PIDs allocated



212

Number of PIDs not allocated



472

Number of finalised PID investigations



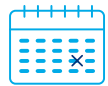
131

Number of instances s 48 used to decline to investigate⁴



149

Percentage of PID investigations finalised within 90 days



40%

Number of findings of disclosable conduct



39

³ A PID that meets the requirements of an internal PID may involve multiple allegations of disclosable conduct.

⁴ Section 48 gives agencies a discretion not to investigate or investigate further some or all of the allegations in a PID in prescribed circumstances.

Part 4: Operation of the PID Act

How many PIDs were there?

In the reporting period, agencies made 684 decisions to allocate or not allocate a PID. Of these, 212 were decisions to allocate for investigation under the PID Act and 472 were decisions not to allocate.

A decision not to allocate may be made because there is no reasonable basis on which a PID can be considered an internal disclosure (in other words, an authorised officer has decided that it does not meet the criteria at s 26 of the PID Act), or because the PID would be more appropriately investigated under another law or power. The ability to refer a PID for investigation under another law or power was introduced as part of the PID Act reforms. Guidance from this Office indicates that referral to another law or power can occur whether or not an authorised officer considers that a PID is an internal disclosure and meets the criteria in s 26.⁵

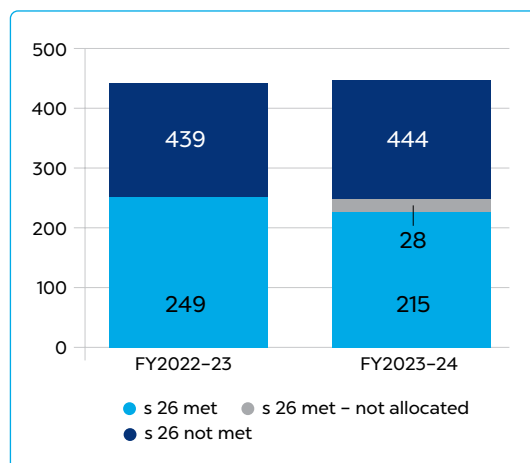
Prior to the reforms, there was no option to refer a PID to another investigative process. In addition, there was no requirement for this annual report to report on allocations. Previous PID annual reports included data obtained from surveying agencies on the number of disclosures assessed in the period as meeting or not meeting the criteria in s 26.

In order to compare the overall volume of matters between 2022–23 and 2023–24 and how they have been treated under the PID Act, we have again sought to collect information, through notification forms and our agency survey, on the number of PIDs assessed in the period as meeting or not meeting the criteria in s 26. This has included identifying whether decisions to refer a PID to

another law or power concerned PIDs that did or did not meet the criteria in s 26. However, as agencies are not required to provide this information in their notifications (and there is an argument that the PID Act does not require them to make this assessment when deciding to refer to another law or power), the data we have collected for this year's report may be incomplete. This should be considered when reviewing Figure 1 below.

There is also a small discrepancy between the total number of matters assessed to meet or not meet s 26 and the total number of allocations this year. This is in part explained by the fact that allocation may occur shortly after an agency decides that a matter should be allocated. For example, an agency may decide that a matter meets the criteria in s 26 but considers that it should be allocated to another agency for investigation. The allocation cannot be made unless that other agency consents.

Figure 1: Number of PIDs that met or did not meet s 26



⁵ See paras 5.3.1 and 5.3.2 of the Office's *Agency Guide to the Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013* Version 3 (the Guide).

Why were PIDs not allocated?

Most decisions not to allocate were made on the grounds that there was no reasonable basis on which the PID could be considered internal (in other words, an authorised officer determined that the requirements of s 26 of the PID Act were not met). This was the case in 91% of decisions not to allocate. The most common reason why PIDs were not considered to be internal PIDs was because the PIDs concerned personal work-related conduct.

Personal work-related conduct was excluded from the scope of the PID Act as part of the reforms. The PID Act defines personal work-related conduct as conduct engaged in by a public official (the first official) in relation to another public official (the second official) that occurs in the course of the second official's employment and tends to have personal implications for the second official. Concerns about such conduct are able to be dealt with under other legislation, such as the *Public Service Act 1999* or the *Fair Work Act 2009*.

Examples of personal work-related conduct include interpersonal conflict between the first official and the second official (including,

but not limited to, bullying or harassment), conduct relating to the terms of engagement, transfer or promotion of the second official, disciplinary action taken in relation to the second official, or suspension or termination of their employment.

There is an exception to this exclusion. Personal work-related conduct will be disclosable conduct if it may constitute reprisal or is so significant it would undermine public confidence in an agency or has other significant implications for an agency.⁶

The reforms also empowered authorised officers to decide not to allocate a PID where it would be more appropriate for the matter to be investigated under another law or power (that is, not under the PID Act). Our Agency Guide explains that another law or power⁷ may be more appropriate if, for example, the powers available under the other law would be better suited to conducting an effective investigation of the PID, or the powers available under the other law include the ability to directly impose disciplinary action if the alleged wrongdoing is substantiated.⁸

The conclusion that a matter would be better investigated under another law or power was the reason for not allocating a PID in 9% of decisions not to allocate. The top 4 reasons for not allocating a PID are set out in Table 2.

Table 2: Top 4 reasons for not allocating a public interest disclosure

Reason	
Not disclosable conduct (personal work-related grievance)	157
Not disclosable conduct (conduct other than personal work-related grievance)	125
Not a public official	114
Conduct disclosed would be more appropriately investigated under another law or power	43

⁶ See paras 5.1.3.3 of the Agency Guide, and our factsheet on [Personal work-related conduct](#).

⁷ Referral to another law or power does not include referral of a PID to the National Anti-Corruption Commission. See s 43(4A) of the PID Act and para 5.3.2 of the Agency Guide.

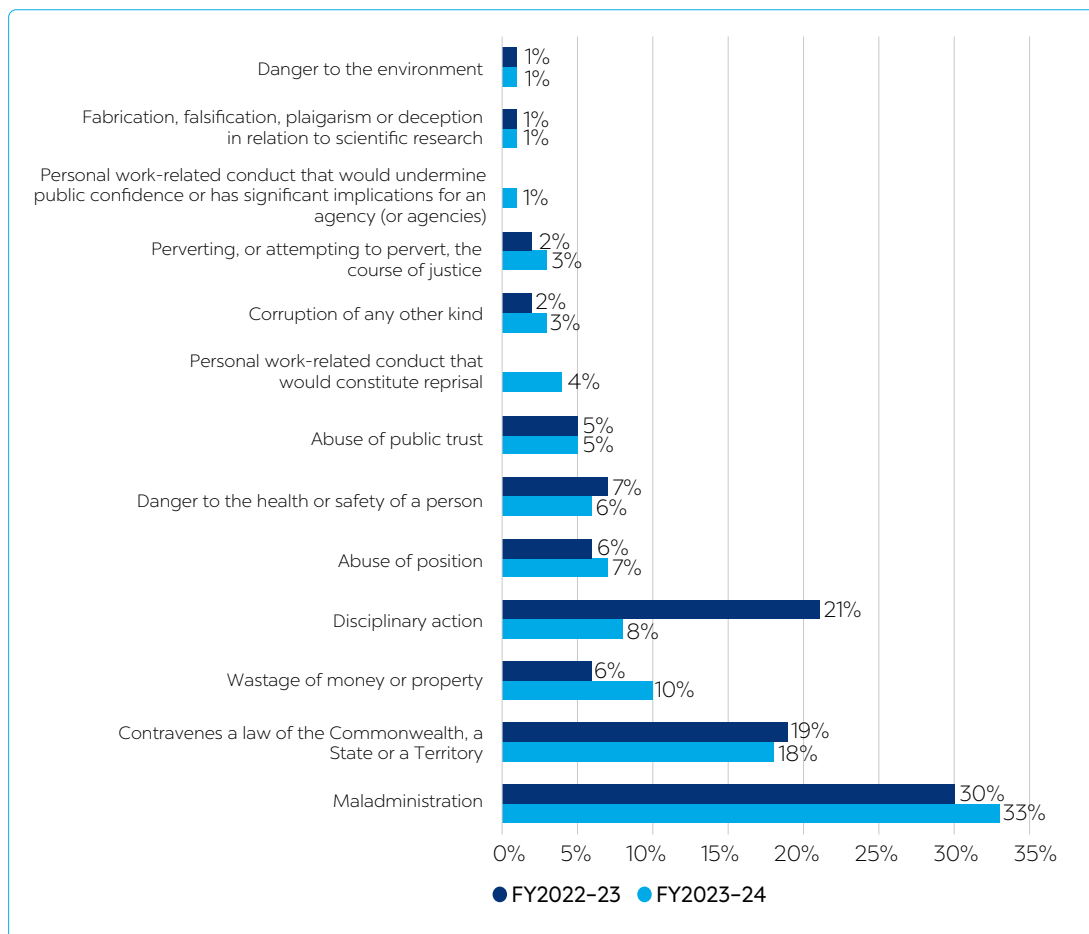
⁸ See para 5.3.2 of the Agency Guide.

What were PIDs made about?

A single PID may involve multiple allegations of disclosable conduct. Across the 243 PIDs assessed as meeting the criteria in s 26, there were 404 instances of alleged disclosable conduct.⁹ The most common types of alleged disclosable conduct were ‘maladministration,’ ‘conduct that contravenes a law,’ ‘conduct resulting in the wastage of money or property’ and ‘conduct that may result in disciplinary action resulting in termination.’

The reforms made some changes to disclosable conduct types. As a result, there are some types of disclosable conduct that appear for the first time in Figure 2 below. Some types of disclosable conduct were amended as part of the reforms (for example, conduct that could result in disciplinary action was amended to only matters that could result in termination). We have compared these amended conduct types with like conduct in previous years.

Figure 2: Allegations of disclosable conduct



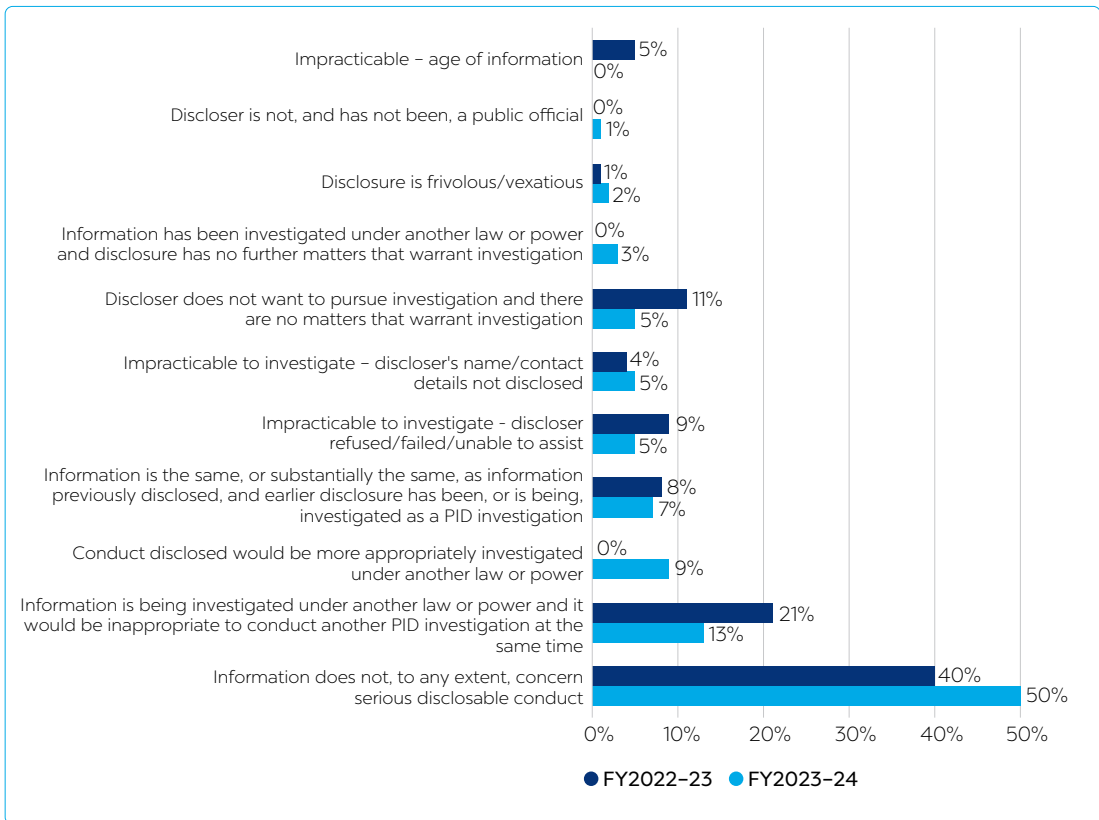
⁹ This refers to allegations of disclosable conduct prior to an investigation being undertaken.

Why were PIDs not investigated?

There are many reasons why agencies may decline to investigate a PID or decline to investigate it further. There were 149 instances where agencies used their discretion under s 48 not to investigate or investigate further some or all of the allegations in a PID, with the most common reason being the information did not, to any extent, concern serious disclosable conduct.

The reforms introduced new grounds where agencies could use their discretion not to investigate or investigate further. As a result, there are some grounds that appear for the first time in Figure 3 below. Some grounds were also amended, and we have sought to compare these with like grounds in previous years.

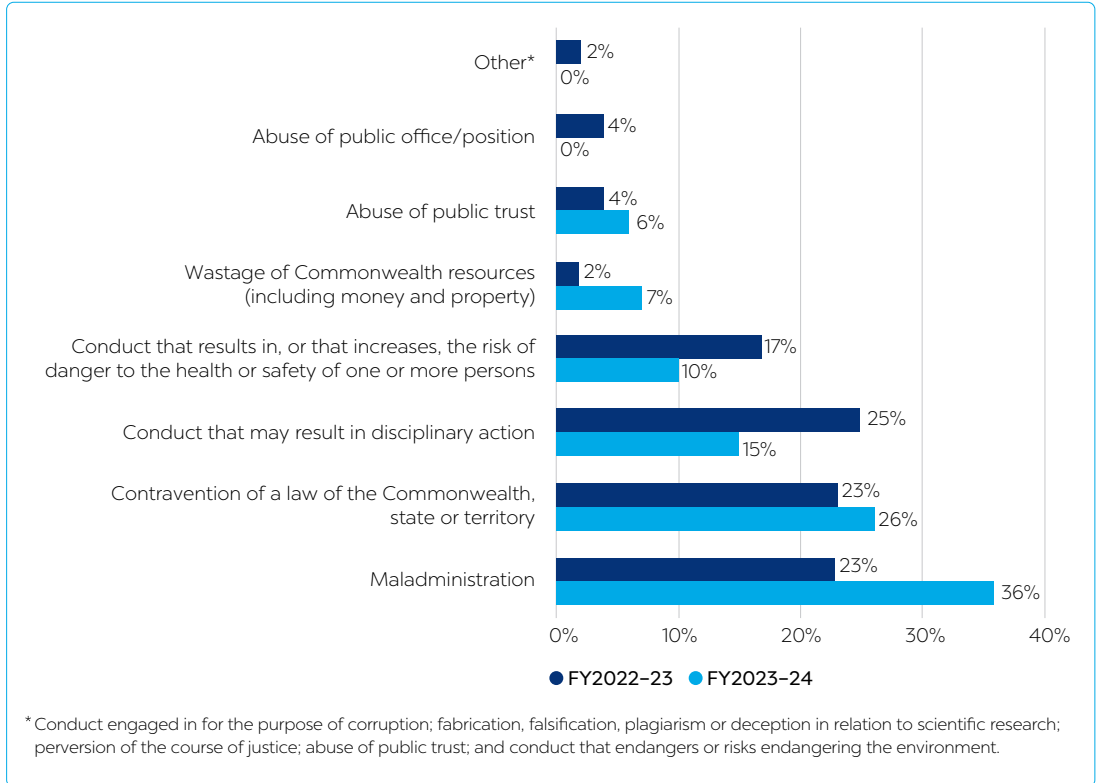
Figure 3: Section 48 decisions and reasons



Investigation outcomes

In the reporting period, agencies finalised 131 PID investigations,¹⁰ compared with 169 last year. There were findings of disclosable conduct in 26 of these investigations (20% of finalised investigations), which is comparable to the previous year (20.1%). The types of disclosable conduct found in the investigations are set out in Figure 4. The same disclaimer in Figure 2 applies to the comparison with last year’s results in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Findings of disclosable conduct



One or more recommendations were made in 79 investigations, and 15 investigations resulted in a recommendation that the matter be referred for further consideration under another law or power.¹¹

¹⁰ Most investigations were finalised with a report under s 51 of the PID Act. However, investigative agencies (this Office and the IGIS) can decide to investigate a PID under their own legislation. If this occurs, the PID will be finalised in accordance with those laws and not with a s 51 PID investigation report.

¹¹ For example, referral for a Code of Conduct investigation under the *Public Service Act 1999*.

The types of actions agencies reported taken in the period in response to PID investigation recommendations included:

- amending policy and practice concerning the identification, registration and management of conflicts of interest
- amending policy and practice concerning procurement, recruitment and travel, providing remedial training to delegates exercising powers in these areas, and undertaking targeted audits of procurement and travel activities
- clarifying agency procedures for the handling of PIDs
- reporting breaches of the Commonwealth Procurement Rules
- undertaking Privacy Impact Assessments to identify and mitigate privacy risks in proposed agency activities.

There was one referral to the police in 2023–24 as a result of a PID investigation, compared with 2 referrals in 2022–23.

Please see Table 4 at Part 8 of this report for full details of the number of PIDs received, the kinds of disclosable conduct alleged, the number of PIDs allocated, the number of investigations conducted and the actions taken in response to recommendations for each agency.

Timeliness of investigations

The PID Act imposes a 90-day timeframe on investigations, but agencies may apply to the Office or the IGIS for an extension of time where there are reasonable grounds. If an investigation is not completed in time and an extension is not granted, the discloser may, if other requirements in the PID Act are met, disclose the information externally and retain the protections of the PID Act. Completing an investigation out of time does not affect the validity of the investigation.

In the reporting period, 40% of investigations were completed within 90 days, 31% between 91 and 180 days, and 29% exceeded 180 days. More investigations took longer to complete this year when compared with 2022–23 (49% in 90 days, 30% between 91 and 180 days, and 21% exceeded 180 days).

The Office received 203 extension requests from agencies in the reporting period.

We granted 198 requests and denied 5 as they were out of time.

Reprisal

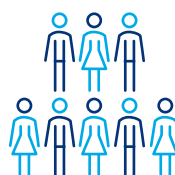
Disclosers who believe they have been subject to reprisal are encouraged to raise the issue with their agency. Agencies are expected to investigate claims of reprisal and, if appropriate, refer the matter to the police or another oversight agency. Disclosers may also contact the Office if they are dissatisfied with the way the agency handles their reprisal claim.

Commonwealth agencies reported 18 claims of reprisal, which represents a decrease from last year (24) and the year before (52). The most common types of conduct alleged were bullying, disadvantage to employment and unreasonable management action (see Table 3). Agencies reported that, on investigation, no claims were substantiated.

Table 3: Reprisal claims reported by agencies – types of conduct

Description	%
Unfair or unreasonable management or performance management action	26%
Disadvantage to a person's employment	22%
Bullying, harassment or threats of intimidation	19%
Dismissal of an employee	15%
Damage to a person's property or reputation/Damage to a person's business or financial position	7%
Harm or injury to a person, including psychological harm	4%
Any other damage to a person	4%

Nine enquiries or complaints were made to this Office about reprisal concerns, including about agencies' actions to investigate or manage reprisal concerns, compared with 11 enquiries or complaints made last year. Disclosers variously elected to make a disclosure regarding the reprisal action, make a complaint to the Office, or await the outcome of the agency's investigation report. The Office encourages agencies to model best practice when managing the risk of and investigating concerns about reprisal.¹² Sometimes we see that agencies have taken the first step of carrying out a reprisal risk assessment but then not followed that up by actively using that assessment to manage reprisal risk during the matter. We made similar observations in our 2022 report on agency compliance with the PID Act.¹³



Who is using the PID Act?

As in previous years, agencies reported that most PIDs were made by current or former public officials. Based on a survey of agencies, 85% of PIDs were made by current or former public officials (compared with 84% last year), 10% by persons deemed by an authorised officer to be a public official (compared with 8% last year), and 5% by contracted service providers (compared with 8% last year).

Who did disclosers disclose to?

A public official may make a PID to an authorised officer,¹⁴ their supervisor or the agency's principal officer. Most PIDs were made to authorised officers (93% compared with 83% in 2022–23). There was a drop in the number of PIDs made to supervisors (2% compared with 7% in 2022–23) and an ongoing decline in the number made directly to principal officers (5% compared with 8% in 2022–23 and 12% in 2021–22).

¹² In addition to our Agency Guide to the PID Act, the Office has prepared a short [Guide to Managing the Risk of Reprisal](#).

¹³ [Investigation into compliance with the Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013 \(October 2022\)](#).

¹⁴ A person appointed by an agency's principal officer to receive disclosures. Section 59(1) of the PID Act provides that principal officers must take reasonable steps to ensure there are enough authorised officers

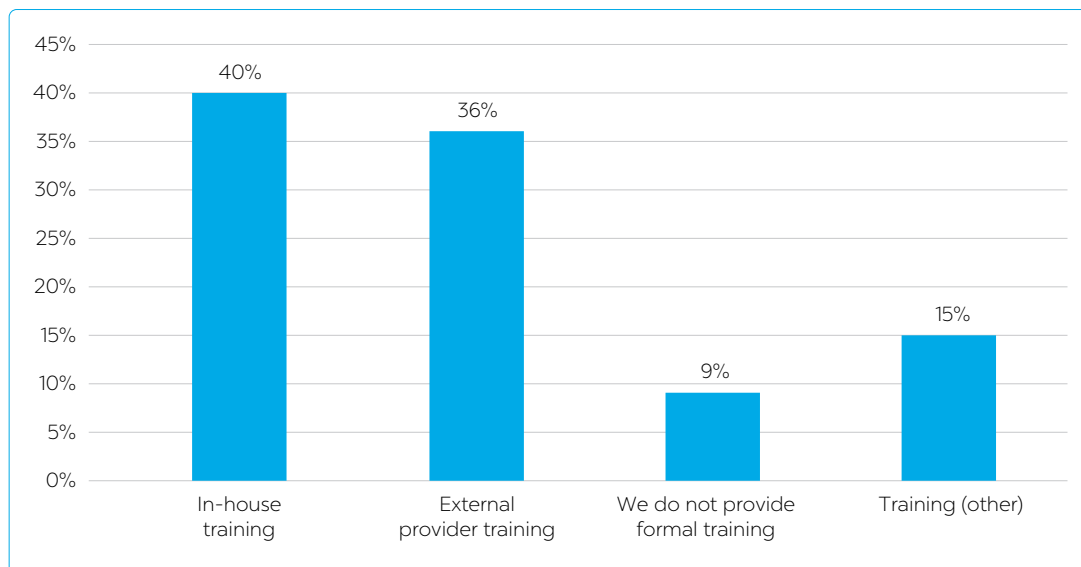
The distribution of authorised officers across classification levels remains heavily weighted at the senior management level, with 43% of authorised officers occupying an EL1-EL2 classification and 43% occupying an SES classification. Only 9% of authorised officers were reported to occupy a classification between APS 4 and 6. Five agencies reported not having any authorised officers other than their principal officer, a decrease from 9 in 2022-23. To maximise accessibility, we encourage agencies to appoint authorised officers at a range of levels. We further recommend that principal officers ensure their agency has enough authorised officers relative to its size and its geographic spread, so that all public officials who work or have worked with the agency have ready access to an authorised officer.

Agency awareness raising and training

Based on our engagement with agencies over the course of the year, we are aware of a variety of PID-related information and training provided to their employees, including annual information sessions, the Ombudsman's PID e-Learning module, digital signage and video messaging. Agencies also provided information about the PID Act on their internal intranet and external website.

The reforms required principal officers to ensure that staff appointed to a position that requires or could require them to perform the functions or duties, or exercise the powers, of an authorised officer or supervisor under the PID Act are given training appropriate to that position.¹⁵ Based on survey responses, 40% of agencies provided in-house training to PID officers and 36% of agencies provided this training through an external provider (see Figure 5).

Figure 5: Type of training provided to Authorised Officers and Supervisors



¹⁵ See s 59(8) of the PID Act.

Part 5: Complaints to the Ombudsman

The Ombudsman can consider complaints about agencies' handling of PIDs to assess whether their actions are reasonable and comply with the PID Act and their own PID procedures.

The Ombudsman received 35 complaints about agencies' handling of PIDs, a decrease on the 39 complaints received in the previous year. Common complaint themes were:

- dissatisfaction with the findings or recommendations of an investigation, or agencies' consideration of evidence or selection of witnesses
- concern that decisions not to allocate had not been made properly
- dissatisfaction with decisions not to investigate¹⁶ or to investigate under another law or power¹⁷
- delays in completing an investigation.

The Office investigated or is investigating 11 of the 35 complaints it received about agencies' handling of PIDs.

The Office finalised 31 complaints and made formal comments, suggestions or recommendations¹⁸ to agencies to take particular action or improve their practice on 5 occasions.



Case study 1: Allocating a disclosure as a whole

In several instances, disclosers approached us about agency allocation decisions. In each case, decisions to allocate and decisions to not allocate had been made in relation to different parts of a single disclosure.

We engaged with each agency to explain our view that, if a disclosure contains at least one instance of possible disclosable conduct, it would be better practice to allocate the disclosure as a whole. This would allow an investigator to determine, based on the information disclosed, the possible disclosable conduct that should be investigated. All matters were resolved with decisions to allocate, some following discussion with the agency concerned, and some following further investigation and the making of recommendations by this Office.

¹⁶ In accordance with s 48 of the PID Act.

¹⁷ In accordance with s 47(3) of the PID Act.

¹⁸ This includes recommendations under s 15 of the *Ombudsman Act 1976* or s 55 of the PID Act.



Case study 2: Scope of authorised officer assessment

We received a complaint from a discloser about a decision not to allocate their PID. On investigation, we noted that the authorised officer had made a series of their own enquiries that bordered on investigation and determination of whether the claims in the PID were likely to be substantiated – which is the role of an investigating officer once a PID has been allocated. We recommended that the agency allocate the PID to allow for proper testing of the concerns it raised. The agency accepted our recommendation.



Case study 3: Complaint about the adequacy of a PID investigation

We received a complaint from a discloser who considered that the investigation of their PID was inadequate. On investigation, we determined that the enquiries that had been made by the agency to test one of the allegations were inadequate. We recommended that the agency re-investigate that part of the PID and provided some guidance on the types of enquiries that we considered would be reasonable to make. The agency accepted our recommendation.



Case study 4: Agencies' understanding of the PID Act and reforms

Included below are a series of anecdotes drawn from enquiries, notifications and complaints received by this Office over the reporting period. While these examples are not the result of a systematic audit or investigation of agency practice, when they are combined with some of our complaint investigations they support our concerns that the reforms and the PID Act more generally are not well understood across the Commonwealth.

- A small agency contacted us shortly after the reforms commenced to help understand the practical impact. In the course of that engagement, it became apparent that the agency understood the PID Act to be a framework for members of the public to raise concerns about the agency's work and not a framework for employees and contracted service providers (public officials) to raise concerns about wrongdoing in the agency.



Case study 4 (continued)

- We received a disclosure about an agency and decided to allocate it to the agency's portfolio department. The reforms amended the PID Act to allow for PIDs within a portfolio to be allocated to the relevant portfolio department to assist with capacity in small agencies. This Office has also used the power to allocate to a portfolio department where there were concerns about conflicts of interest if the matter was allocated to a portfolio agency and we consider it appropriate for the department to investigate. The portfolio department subsequently submitted the PID to one of its own authorised officers to determine its allocation (despite this step having already been completed by this Office) and raised concerns that it would not be appropriate for them to investigate because it concerned a portfolio agency.
- An agency contacted us for a copy of the notification form they should use to report an external disclosure. After speaking with the agency, we determined that the enquiry concerned a disclosure that had not been made through the advertised channels for making a PID in that agency and had been referred to the agency's PID officers for advice. It was not an external disclosure for the purposes of the PID Act. We took the opportunity to remind the agency to ensure that they clearly advertise how PIDs can be made to that agency. We determined that the agency had done the right thing by proceeding to assess a disclosure that had ultimately been received by its authorised officers. We advised them that they should proceed to decide whether to allocate or not allocate the disclosure and send us the corresponding notification.
- An agency contacted us about whether they needed to report a matter to us if it had been referred to the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC). The National Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2023 (NACC Act) provides that if a PID officer suspects that a PID involves possible serious or systemic corruption they must refer the PID to the NACC.¹⁹ This might occur in the course of deciding whether to allocate a PID or while investigating a PID. If an agency makes a referral, it is to continue handling the matter under the PID Act unless the NACC issues a stop action direction. We asked the agency if the referral concerned a PID and had occurred as part of deciding whether to allocate it or investigate it. The agency advised that the referral had not been made in the course of handling a PID. Rather, it concerned a matter that the agency had received in another way. We were able to advise the agency that, given the matter did not involve a PID, there was no requirement to notify us of the matter. We took the opportunity to explain to the agency what they should do if they received a PID in the future that involved suspected serious or systemic corruption, including their mandatory referral obligations to the NACC and the notifications that they would need to provide to this Office, including if the NACC issued a stop action direction.

¹⁹ See s 35 of the NACC Act.

Part 6: Performance of the Ombudsman's other functions



Allocation and investigation

PIDs may be made directly to this Office where the discloser has reasonable grounds to believe the Ombudsman should investigate.

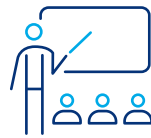
The Office considers that, in most instances, the agency to which the PID relates is best placed to investigate. However, the Office may consider investigating a PID if satisfied the agency is unable to properly investigate or respond to the PID, such as where there is a conflict of interest that cannot be satisfactorily resolved or mitigated. In the case of a portfolio agency where these concerns exist, we may also consider allocating a PID to the relevant portfolio department.

The Office assessed 59 PIDs in the reporting period, an increase from 30 last year. We assessed that 28 PIDs met the criteria in s 26 (compared with 9 last year) and 31 did not. Of the matters we assessed as not meeting the criteria in s 26, most did not concern disclosable conduct, with 47% concerning conduct other than personal work-related conduct and 25% concerning personal work-related conduct. A further 19% were not made by a public official.

In the reporting period, we allocated 26 PIDs, with 22 allocated to agencies for handling and 4 allocated to this Office for handling.

The Office exercised its discretion under s 48 not to further investigate one PID, and finalised 4 PID investigations in the reporting period. None of the investigations resulted in a finding of disclosable conduct. One investigation resulted in 17 recommendations.

Two PIDs allocated to the Ombudsman for handling remain under investigation. The Office reminds agencies in its guidance that, even if a PID investigation does not result in a finding of disclosable conduct, it may still identify an opportunity to mitigate potential risks of wrongdoing or improve agency practice and procedure.



Education and awareness

The Office delivered 6 PID forums to a total of 393 representatives from a large cross-section of agencies. The forums were specifically tailored to those agency staff who were new to the PID Act and the role of an authorised officer, and provided a brief overview of the PID Act and the responsibilities of an authorised officer. We received positive feedback from attendees that the content of the forums was appropriate as both a refresher for officers who have worked with the PID Act and as an introduction to officers who are new to the PID Act or a PID officer role.

The topics covered in the forums included:

- an introduction to the PID Act
- best practice when deciding to allocate or not allocate a PID
- notification requirements
- interactions with the NACC
- interactions with this Office
- communicating with a discloser – what is required under the PID Act and what is good administrative practice in terms of keeping a discloser updated.

The Office received and responded to 374 enquiries from agencies and disclosers, compared with 192 in 2022-23 and 174 in 2021-22.

There were 17,795 visits to the PID section of our website, compared with 8,092 in 2022-23.

Over the course of the year, the Office updated the guidance materials available on its website, including creating new notification forms and, with the assistance of the Attorney-General's Department, revising the Office's Agency Guide to the PID Act and producing several factsheets on the reforms.



Oversight

The reforms gave our Office increased oversight over agencies' completion

of PID investigations by requiring agencies to notify our Office when a PID investigation is completed and provide a copy of their finalised PID investigation reports.²⁰ In addition to the collection of this information, our Office was given the power to review agencies' PID investigation reports and, if required, comment or make recommendations.²¹

This review function is retrospective in nature, and our Office has no statutory timeframe or mandatory obligation to complete a review of each investigation report. This function only relates to PIDs made after 1 July 2023.

This new oversight role for our Office did not come with additional funding or resources.



This new review function intends to provide increased visibility of the effectiveness and overall operation of the PID scheme.

Due to our limited Office resources, our initial aim in operating this new review function is to ensure agencies are conducting investigations in accordance with the PID Act and the *Public Interest Disclosure Standard 2013* (PID Standard) issued by the Ombudsman, specifically focusing on the information required to be included in a PID investigation report.²² These reviews are also an opportunity for our Office to provide feedback and educate agencies on better practice principles for investigations more broadly.

It is important to note that there is no legislative requirement on how this review function operates, allowing our Office to evolve as resources allow.

What we have seen so far

Figure 6: Review of PID investigation reports

	Number of PID investigation reports received	62
	Number of reviews completed	24
	Number of times we provided comments	3

²⁰ Section 51 of the PID Act. Agencies are allowed to redact certain information when providing the discloser and our Office with a copy of the investigation report, pursuant to ss 51(5) and 51(6) of the PID Act.

²¹ Section 55 of the PID Act.

²² Subsection 51(2) of the PID Act and s 13 of the PID Standard.

While we have not yet used our power to make recommendations following review of a PID investigation report, we have engaged informally with a number of agencies on our observations.

These have included:

- instances where redactions had not been appropriately applied to reports (in that they could be removed by the reader)
- matters where we sought clarification as to whether a principal officer's powers to investigate had been appropriately delegated to the investigator (as this information was missing from the report)
- an instance where an investigation report did not make clear that it was a PID investigation and appeared to be an investigation of a more general nature, as it did not comply with certain legislated features of a PID investigation.

We continue to carefully consider what further assistance we can provide to agencies and disclosers within our existing resources over the coming year, using the information we receive in agency notifications and PID investigation reports.

Part 7: IGIS investigations and complaints

Reporting on disclosures made to the IGIS

During the 2023–24 financial year, the IGIS allocated one disclosure, received in the 2022–23 financial year, that met the criteria under s 26 of the PID Act. The disclosure related to one instance of suspected disclosable conduct and was allocated to the IGIS for handling. In handling this matter the IGIS decided to exercise his powers under s 49(1) of the PID Act not to investigate the matter and instead use the powers under the *Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security Act 1986* (IGIS Act) to commence an inquiry into the PID. The inquiry into this matter is still ongoing.

In the reporting period, the IGIS assessed 16 matters that resulted in a decision not to allocate the disclosure. A decision not to allocate was made in 11 instances because the conduct was not disclosable conduct (personal work-related grievance); in 4 instances because the conduct was not disclosable conduct (conduct other than personal work-related grievance); and in one instance because the person making the disclosure was not a public official.

On one occasion during the reporting period IGIS exercised their discretion under s 48(1)(e) of the PID Act not to investigate a disclosure because the information disclosed was already being investigated as a PID.

Two disclosures allocated to IGIS in the 2022–23 reporting period are still under investigation by IGIS in accordance with the PID Act.

IGIS did not allocate any disclosures to the intelligence agencies within IGIS's jurisdiction for investigation in the reporting period.

Reporting on disclosures made to intelligence agencies

The Office of the IGIS also reports on the handling of PIDs made to the intelligence agencies within its jurisdiction.²³ During the reporting period, the intelligence agencies received 7 disclosures which met the criteria under s 26 of the Act and completed investigating a total of 5 disclosures. This included the completion of one investigation into a disclosure allocated by an agency in the 2022–23 reporting period. Of the 5 completed investigations, 3 were completed within 90 days and 2 were completed between 91 and 180 days. For both investigations that exceeded 90 days, the relevant agencies sought and obtained extensions from the Office of the IGIS in accordance with s 52(4)(d) of the PID Act. In the course of conducting the 5 completed investigations, the agencies identified no claims or evidence of detrimental action taken against the discloser, nor did the agencies receive any complaints about reprisals, outside the investigative process, during the reporting period.

²³ The Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO), the Australian Signals Directorate (ASD), the Australian Secret Intelligence Service (ASIS), the Australian Geospatial-Intelligence Organisation (AGO), the Defence Intelligence Organisation (DIO), the Office of National Intelligence (ONI), and the intelligence functions of the Australian Federal Police (AFP) and the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC).

The 7 disclosures received in this reporting period covered 12 instances of suspected disclosable conduct. One investigation found at least one finding of disclosable conduct and 4 investigations were finalised with no findings of disclosable conduct. Of these investigations, one resulted in a recommendation that the matter be referred for investigation under another law of the Commonwealth, under s 47(3) of the PID Act. Two investigations commenced by intelligence agencies this reporting period remain ongoing.

During the reporting period, there was one instance where an authorised officer or principal officer decided to re-allocate a disclosure allocated to the agency to another agency because the conduct did not relate to the intelligence agency.

The intelligence agencies did not assess any matters that resulted in a decision not to allocate a disclosure during the reporting period.

Consistent with s 63 of the Act, IGIS provided assistance to officials of intelligence agencies about the operation of the PID Act. This included facilitating the attendance of intelligence agency officials at external authorised officer training.

Part 8: Agency statements

Section 76 of the PID Act requires the Ombudsman to include in this report a statement in relation to each agency concerning:

- the number of PIDs received by the agency (s 76(2)(a)(i))
- the kinds of disclosable conduct to which those disclosures relate (s 76(2)(a)(ii))
- the number of disclosures allocated to the agency (s 76(2)(a)(iia))
- the number of disclosure investigations conducted (s 76(2)(a)(iii))
- the time taken to conduct those investigations (s 76(2)(a)(iiia)), and
- the actions taken in response to recommendations of those investigations (s 76(2)(a)(iv)).

We have also included data on decisions not to allocate as a new feature of the PID Act following the reforms.

This information is presented in Table 4.

Data in response to ss 76(2)(a)(i)–76(2)(a)(iia) has been collected from agency notifications to this Office and then verified with agencies. Data in response to ss 76(2)(a)(iii)–76(2)(a)(iv) has been collected through a survey of agencies.

Under s 76, the Office is not able to aggregate agency data. This has resulted in some agencies, particularly those with small numbers of PIDs, not providing information that is likely to enable the identification of a person who has made a PID or another person, or which would result in the document provided being exempt for the purpose of Part IV of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*. This is permitted by s 76(4) of the PID Act.

Where it is reported that an agency has 'Nil' content, this reflects the agency had no PID matters relevant to the column to report in the financial year. Where a principal officer has exercised discretion under s 76(4) not to provide information, this is represented by a dash.

Table 4: Agency operation of the PID Act – annual reporting for the period 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

Agency	Data required to be reported						
	s 76(2)(a)(i) – the number of PIDs received by authorised officers of the agency (this may include disclosures where s 26 is met but a decision is made not to allocate as conduct is more appropriately investigated under another law or power)	s 76(2)(a)(ii) – the kinds of disclosable conduct to which those disclosures relate	s 44A – the number of disclosures resulting in a decision not to allocate	s 76(2)(a)(iia) – the number of disclosures allocated to the agency (this may include allocations to the agency from the OCO or another agency)	s 76(2)(a)(iii) – the number of investigations conducted (ie finalised ²⁴)	s 76(2)(a)(iia) – the time taken to conduct those disclosure investigations	s 76(2)(a)(iv) – the actions taken in response to report recommendations ²⁵
Administrative Appeals Tribunal	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	1	Greater than 180 days (1)	Feedback provided to individuals. President of AAT briefed on findings and recommendations.
Airservices Australia	1	Conduct that could, if proved, give reasonable grounds for disciplinary action resulting in the termination of the official's engagement or appointment (1)	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil

24 Investigations finalised with a report of the investigation under s 51 of the PID Act. For investigative agencies (this Office and the IGIS), investigations may also be conducted and finalised under their own legislation and result in a s 51 report.

25 Actions taken in response to report recommendations relate to a PID investigation finalised for the period. Investigations may have commenced prior to the period.

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 44A	s 76(2)(a)(ia)	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
Anindilyakwa Land Council	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Attorney-General's Department	1	Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (3)	3	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Broadcasting Corporation	8	Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (2) Conduct that could, if proved, give reasonable grounds for disciplinary action resulting in the termination of the official's engagement or appointment (1) Personal work-related conduct that would constitute taking a reprisal against another person (3) Conduct that constitutes maladministration (5)	5	8	3	0-90 days (1) 91-180 days (1) Greater than 180 days (1)	Enhance the conflict of interest declaration process. Provide further education to staff regarding a specific topic addressed by the PID investigation.	
Australian Bureau of Statistics	1	Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (1) Conduct that constitutes maladministration (1)	Nil	1	1	0-90 days (1)	Privacy threshold assessment completed, resulting in the implementation of several privacy enhancements. Strengthen the privacy culture.	
Australian Competition and Consumer Commission	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 44A	s 76(2)(a)(ia)	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission	3	Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of, a public official abusing their position as a public official (1) Conduct that could, if proved, give reasonable grounds for disciplinary action resulting in the termination of the official's engagement or appointment (1) Personal work-related conduct that would constitute taking a reprisal against another person (1) Conduct that constitutes maladministration (5) Conduct that results in the wastage of money or property of a prescribed authority (1) Conduct that unreasonably results in, or increases, a risk of danger to the health or safety of a person (1)	29	3	2		Greater than 180 days (2)	Referrals to the NACC.
Australian Digital Health Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 44A	s 76(2)(a)(ia)	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iiaa)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
Australian Electoral Commission	1	Conduct that could, if proved, give reasonable grounds for disciplinary action resulting in the termination of the official's engagement or appointment (1) Conduct that constitutes maladministration (1)	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Federal Police	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Financial Security Authority	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Institute for Teaching and School Leadership	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Intelligence Agencies ²⁶	7	-	Nil	6	5	0-90 days (3) 91-180 days (2)	-
Australian Maritime Safety Authority	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian National Audit Office	1	Conduct that unreasonably results in, or increases, a risk of danger to the health or safety of a person (1)	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil

26 Aggregated disclosures received by Australian Geospatial-Intelligence Organisation, Australian Signals Directorate, Defence Intelligence Organisation, Australian Secret Intelligence Service, Australian Security Intelligence Organisation, Office of National Intelligence, and the Australian Federal Police and Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission in relation to their intelligence functions.

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 44A	s 76(2)(a)(ia)	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iva)
Australian National University	1	Conduct that constitutes maladministration (1) Conduct that involves fabrication, falsification, plagiarism or deception in relation to scientific research (1)	Nil	1	1	0-90 days (1)	Nil
Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority	1	Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (1)	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 44A	s 76(2)(a)(fia)	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iiia)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
Australian Postal Corporation	20	<p>Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (12)</p> <p>Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of, a public official abusing their position as a public official (1)</p> <p>Conduct that could, if proved, give reasonable grounds for disciplinary action resulting in the termination of the official's engagement or appointment (6)</p> <p>Personal work-related conduct that would constitute taking a reprisal against another person (1)</p> <p>Conduct that perverts, or is engaged in for the purpose of perverting or attempting to pervert, the course of justice (1)</p> <p>Conduct that constitutes maladministration (4)</p> <p>Conduct that results in the wastage of money or property of a prescribed authority (3)</p>	179	20	16	<p>0-90 days (8)</p> <p>91-180 days (4)</p> <p>Greater than 180 days (4)</p>	<p>Reviewed and implemented improved processes, including in relation to the onboarding of contractors.</p> <p>Engaged a third party to support capturing all breach types relating to compliance with our extended workforce, to ensure we maintain fair and consistent actions on all breach types.</p> <p>Induction process for contractors has been reviewed and reinforced.</p> <p>Updated process to actively monitor non-compliance.</p>

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 44A	s 76(2)(a)(ia)	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
Australian Prudential Regulation Authority	3	Conduct that constitutes maladministration (2) Conduct that is an abuse of public trust (2) Conduct that results in the wastage of money or property of a prescribed authority (2)	21	3	1	0-90 days (1)	Develop guidance or internal policy in relation to engaging contractors or temporary staff. Review travel-related policies and record keeping requirements.
Australian Public Service Commission	Nil	Nil	21	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Rail Track Corporation	3	Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of, a public official abusing their position as a public official (1) Conduct that is an abuse of public trust (1) Conduct that unreasonably results in, or increases, a risk of danger to the health or safety of a person (1)	Nil	3	3	0-90 days (3)	Entities re-training and remediation program commenced. Conduct meetings regarding required behaviours and alignment to the previously developed project team charter.
Australian Reinsurance Pool Corporation	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
ASC Pty Ltd	1	-	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 44A	s 76(2)(a)(ia)	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)
Australian Securities and Investments Commission	1	Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (1) Conduct that constitutes maladministration (1) Conduct that unreasonably results in, or increases, a risk of danger to the health or safety of a person (1)	Nil	1	1	1	1	91–180 days (1)	Enhance the triage process and review of Speak Up reports.
Australian Submarine Agency	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	1	1	1	Greater than 180 days (1)	Recommend that the ASA Internal Audit Forward Work Program include related topics for potential future audits. Referral to relevant areas for consideration.
Australian Taxation Office	5	Personal work-related conduct that would constitute taking a reprisal against another person (3) Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of, corruption of any other kind (1) Conduct that constitutes maladministration (2) Personal work-related conduct that would undermine public confidence or has significant implications for an agency (or agencies) (1)	8	7	2	2	2	91–180 days (1) Greater than 180 days (1)	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(e)(ii)	s 44A	s 76(2)(a)(ia)	s 76(2)(e)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
Australian Trade and Investment Commission	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bureau of Meteorology	1	Conduct that constitutes maladministration (1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Civil Aviation Safety Authority	1	Conduct that could, if proved, give reasonable grounds for disciplinary action resulting in the termination of the official's engagement or appointment (1)	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Clean Energy Regulator	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	1	Greater than 180 days (1)	Nil
Comcare	1	Conduct that could, if proved, give reasonable grounds for disciplinary action resulting in the termination of the official's engagement or appointment (1) Conduct that perverts, or is engaged in for the purpose of perverting or attempting to pervert, the course of justice (1) Conduct that constitutes maladministration (1)	1	1	2	Greater than 180 days (2)	Review training material to relevant personnel to ensure it includes guidance on administrative decision-making and administrative law practices. Provide remedial training regarding compliance with Commonwealth Procurement Rules. Review procedures regarding contract management and record-keeping.

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 44A	s 76(2)(a)(tia)	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iiia)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
Commonwealth Ombudsman – Office ²⁷	25	<p>Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (10)</p> <p>Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of a public official abusing their position as a public official (5)</p> <p>Conduct that could, if proved, give reasonable grounds for disciplinary action resulting in the termination of the official's engagement or appointment (9)</p> <p>Personal work-related conduct that would constitute taking a reprisal against another person (1)</p> <p>Personal work-related conduct that would undermine public confidence or has significant implications for an agency (or agencies) (5)</p> <p>Conduct that perverts, or is engaged in for the purpose of perverting or attempting to pervert, the course of justice (1)</p> <p>Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of, corruption of any other kind (3)</p> <p>Conduct that constitutes maladministration (21)</p> <p>Conduct that is an abuse of public trust (8)</p> <p>Conduct that results in the wastage of money or property of a prescribed authority (8)</p> <p>Conduct that unreasonably results in, or increases, a risk of danger to the health or safety of a person (7)</p> <p>Conduct that results in, or increases, a risk of danger to the environment (1)</p>	30	4	4	91–180 days (1) Greater than 180 days (3)	Ombudsman has written to respective agencies with recommendations and related background. Agencies have reviewed processes, policies, existing guidance, practices and standards, and updated or developed where required.

²⁷ Unlike other agencies, the Office of the Commonwealth Ombudsman can receive disclosures both about itself and about other agencies. Of the PIDs the Office assessed in 2023–24, 25 PIDs related to other Commonwealth agencies.

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(e)(ii)	s 44A	s 76(2)(a)(fia)	s 76(2)(e)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(fiia)	s 76(2)(a)(v)
Commonwealth Superannuation Corporation	1	Conduct that constitutes maladministration (4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation	1	Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (1) Conduct that constitutes maladministration (1) Conduct that is an abuse of public trust (1)	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Defence Housing Australia	1	Nil	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	1	Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (1) Personal work-related conduct that would constitute taking a reprisal against another person (1) Conduct that constitutes maladministration (1)	Nil	3	4	0-90 days (1) 91-180 days (1) Greater than 180 days (2)	Review practices to ensure they are compliant with Departmental processes in respect of preparing policy advice for a Minister. Review the vetting and procurement processes for independent medical experts, including how they are engaged by the Department. Undertake an education program to ensure the correct processes and procedures are undertaken in relation to animal welfare incidents.

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 44A	s 76(2)(a)(ia)	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water	1	Conduct that constitutes maladministration (1)	1	2	1			91-180 days (1)	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(e)(ii)	s 44A	s 76(2)(a)(fia)	s 76(2)(e)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(fiia)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
Department of Defence	88	<p>Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (18)</p> <p>Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of a public official abusing their position as a public official (13)</p> <p>Conduct that could, if proved, give reasonable grounds for disciplinary action resulting in the termination of the official's engagement or appointment (7)</p> <p>Personal work-related conduct that would constitute taking a reprisal against another person (8)</p> <p>Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of, corruption of any other kind (2)</p> <p>Conduct that constitutes maladministration (35)</p> <p>Conduct that results in the wastage of money or property of a prescribed authority (13)</p> <p>Conduct that unreasonably results in, or increases, a risk of danger to the health or safety of a person (3)</p> <p>Conduct that involves fabrication, falsification, plagiarism or deception in relation to scientific research (1)</p>	64	69	46	<p>0-90 days (19)</p> <p>91-180 days (15)</p> <p>Greater than 180 days (12)</p>	<p>Relevant area informed of findings.</p> <p>Relevant area to implement ongoing assurance measures, including Performance Audit.</p> <p>Review processes and procedures to ensure compliance with relevant legislative framework.</p> <p>Review of contract administration policy to ensure compliance with Commonwealth Procurement Rules.</p> <p>Reminder to relevant areas of their obligations to manage conflicts of interest.</p> <p>Improve cultural awareness training.</p> <p>Relevant area to implement training for recruitment selection panel members.</p>

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 44A	s 76(2)(a)(fia)	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(fiiia)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
Department of Education	1	-	3	2	1	Greater than 180 days (1)	Update PID procedures and ensure PID resources are accessible.
Department of Employment and Workplace Relations	1	Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (1) Conduct that could, if proved, give reasonable grounds for disciplinary action resulting in the termination of the official's engagement or appointment (1) Conduct that constitutes maladministration (1) Conduct that results in the wastage of money or property of a prescribed authority (1)	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Department of Finance	Nil	Nil	6	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	2	Nil	3	Nil	1	0-90 days (1)	Relevant area informed of findings.
Department of Health and Aged Care	2	Conduct that constitutes maladministration (2)	7	4	2	91-180 days (2)	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 44A	s 76(2)(a)(ia)	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
Department of Home Affairs	1	Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (1) Conduct that constitutes maladministration (1)	4	2	2	0-90 days (1) Greater than 180 days (1)	Nil
Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts	Nil	Nil	4	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Department of Industry, Science and Resources	3	Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (2) Conduct that constitutes maladministration (2) Conduct that is an abuse of public trust (1) Conduct that results in the wastage of money or property of a prescribed authority (1)	2	3	2	91-180 days (1) Greater than 180 days (1)	Review recruitment process involving broad Expressions of Interest. Review training to areas responsible for procurement and sponsorship arrangements. Consider revising conflict of interest policy.

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 44A	s 76(2)(a)(ia)	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
Department of Social Services	1	Conduct that perverts, or is engaged in for the purpose of perverting or attempting to pervert, the course of justice (1)	6	1	2							Updated relevant procedures, authorisations and delegations in January 2024. Provided training to relevant officials in March 2024. Other.
Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet	Nil	Nil	2	2	Nil						Nil	Nil
Department of the Treasury	Nil	Nil	3	2	1						91-180 days (1)	Recommendations provided to the relevant agency for implementation.
Department of Veterans' Affairs	1	Conduct that constitutes maladministration (1)	Nil	1	Nil						Nil	Nil
Federal Court of Australia	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil						Nil	Nil
Food Standards Australia New Zealand	1	-	Nil	1	1						91-180 days (1)	Review of policies and procedures. Develop training and guidance material. Staff consultation and training.
Fair Work Commission	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil						Nil	Nil
Housing Australia	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil						Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(e)(ii)	s 44A	s 76(2)(a)(ia)	s 76(2)(e)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
High Speed Rail Authority	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Indigenous Business Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation	1	-	Nil	1	1	0-90 days (1)	Referral to Human Resources for further inquiry.
NBN Co Limited	14	Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (4) Conduct that could, if proved, give reasonable grounds for disciplinary action resulting in the termination of the official's engagement or appointment (1) Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of, corruption of any other kind (4) Conduct that constitutes maladministration (15) Conduct that results in the wastage of money or property of a prescribed authority (3) Conduct that unreasonably results in, or increases, a risk of danger to the health or safety of a person (3)	7	14	10	0-90 days (8) 91-180 days (1) Greater than 180 days (1)	Review processes and procedures regarding supplier accreditations. Review relevant training provided to people leaders. Review supervision levels and controls.
National Disability Insurance Agency	1	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 44A	s 76(2)(a)(ia)	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
NDIS Quality and Safeguards Commission	8	<p>Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (1)</p> <p>Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of a public official abusing their position as a public official (4)</p> <p>Conduct that perverts, or is engaged in for the purpose of perverting or attempting to pervert, the course of justice (5)</p> <p>Conduct that constitutes maladministration (4)</p> <p>Conduct that is an abuse of public trust (5)</p> <p>Conduct that unreasonably results in, or increases, a risk of danger to the health or safety of a person (1)</p>	14	7	1		91-180 days (1)	<p>Provide administrative decision-making training to staff.</p> <p>Develop decision-making checklist.</p> <p>Update internal procedures and guidance and provide information sessions on amended practices.</p> <p>Introduce auditing of un-actioned decisions for greater accountability and visibility.</p>
National Emergency Management Agency	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Indigenous Australians Agency	1	Conduct that constitutes maladministration (1)	1	1	2		91-180 days (2)	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 44A	s 76(2)(a)(ia)	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
National Museum of Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Greater than 180 days (1)	Develop new First Nations First strategy. Review policies regarding diversity and inclusion. Update APS Census.
Office of the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	0-90 days (1)	Nil
Office of the Commonwealth Ombudsman	3	Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (2)	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Office of the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security ²⁸	1	Conduct that constitutes maladministration (1)	16	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Reserve Bank of Australia	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Royal Australian Mint	1	Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of a public official abusing their position as a public official (1) Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of, corruption of any other kind (1) Conduct that constitutes maladministration (1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

²⁸ Like the Office of the Commonwealth Ombudsman, the Office of the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security can receive disclosures both about itself and other agencies – in its case, Australian intelligence agencies.

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 44A	s 76(2)(a)(ia)	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
Safe Work Australia	Nil	Nil	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Screen Australia	1	-	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Services Australia	8	<p>Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (2)</p> <p>Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of a public official abusing their position as a public official (1)</p> <p>Conduct that constitutes maladministration (3)</p> <p>Conduct that is an abuse of public trust (2)</p>	10	4	4		0-90 days (1) 91-180 days (2) Greater than 180 days (1)	Nil	Nil
Snowy Hydro Limited	2	<p>Personal work-related conduct that would constitute taking a reprisal against another person (2)</p> <p>Conduct that results in the wastage of money or property of a prescribed authority (4)</p>	Nil	2	Nil			Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 44A	s 76(2)(a)(ia)	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
Sport Integrity Australia	2	<p>Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (1)</p> <p>Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of a public official abusing their position as a public official (1)</p> <p>Conduct that could, if proved, give reasonable grounds for disciplinary action resulting in the termination of the official's engagement or appointment (1)</p> <p>Conduct that unreasonably results in, or increases, a risk of danger to the health or safety of a person (1)</p>	2	2	2	0-90 days (1) 91-180 days (1)	Nil
Sydney Harbour Federation Trust	2	<p>Conduct that constitutes maladministration (2)</p> <p>Conduct that results in the wastage of money or property of a prescribed authority (2)</p>	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tourism Australia	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
WSA Co Limited	2	Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (2)	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil

Table 5: Agencies that reported not receiving PIDs or conducting PID investigations

Agency	Data required to be reported						
	s 76(2)(a)(i) – the number of PIDs received by Authorised Officers of the agency (this may include disclosures where s 26 is met but a decision is made not to allocate as conduct is more appropriately investigated under another law or power)	s 76(2)(a)(ii) – the kinds of conduct to which those disclosures relate	s 44A – the number of disclosures resulting in a decision not to allocate	s 76(2)(a)(iia) – the number of disclosures allocated to the agency (this may include allocations to the agency from the OCO or another agency)	s 76(2)(a)(iii) – the number of investigations conducted (ie finalised ²⁹)	s 76(2)(a)(iia) – the time taken to conduct those disclosure investigations	s 76(2)(a)(iv) – the actions taken in response to report recommendations ³⁰
AAF Co	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Aboriginal Hostels Limited	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Aged Care Quality and Safety Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Army and Air Force Canteen Service	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

²⁹ Investigations finalised with a report of the investigation under s 51 of the PID Act. For investigative agencies (this Office and the (GIS), investigations may also be conducted and finalised under their own legislation and result in a s 51 report.

³⁰ Actions taken in response to report recommendations relate to a PID investigation finalised for the period. Investigations may have commenced prior to the period.

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 44A	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iiia)	s 76(2)(e)(iv)
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Communications and Media Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Film, Television and Radio School	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Fisheries Management Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Human Rights Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Institute of Family Studies	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Institute of Marine Science	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 44A	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iiia)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
Australian Law Reform Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Military Forces Relief Trust Fund	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian National Maritime Museum	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Naval Infrastructure Pty Ltd	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Office of Financial Management	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Organ and Tissue Donation and Transplantation Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Renewable Energy Agency	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Research Council	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Sports Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Sports Foundation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 44A	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iiia)	s 76(2)(e)(iv)
Australian Strategic Policy Institute	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Transaction Reporting and Analysis Centre	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Transport Safety Bureau	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian War Memorial	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bundanon Trust	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cancer Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Central Land Council	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Clean Energy Finance Corporation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Climate Change Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Coal Mining Industry (Long Service Leave Funding) Corporation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Commonwealth Grants Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cotton Research and Development Corporation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Creative Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Department of Parliamentary Services	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Department of the House of Representatives	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 44A	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iiia)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
Department of the Senate	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Digital Transformation Agency	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Export Finance Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fisheries Research and Development Corporation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Future Fund Management Agency	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Geoscience Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Grains Research and Development Corporation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Hearing Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Independent Health and Aged Care Pricing Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Independent Parliamentary Expenses Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Infrastructure Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inspector-General of Taxation and Taxation Ombudsman	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
IP Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 44A	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iiia)	s 76(2)(e)(iv)
Murray-Darling Basin Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Museum of Australian Democracy	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Anti-Corruption Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Archives of Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Australia Day Council	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Blood Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Capital Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Competition Council	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Film and Sound Archive of Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Gallery of Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Health and Medical Research Council	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Health Funding Body	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Intermodal Corporation Limited	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Library of Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 44A	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iiia)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
National Mental Health Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Portrait Gallery of Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Reconstruction Fund Corporation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Transport Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Northern Australia Infrastructure Facility	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Northern Land Council	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Northern Territory Aboriginal Investment Corporation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Office of Parliamentary Counsel	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Office of the Australian Accounting Standards Board	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Office of the Australian Information Commissioner	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 44A	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iiia)	s 76(2)(e)(iv)
Office of the Fair Work Ombudsman	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Office of the Inspector-General of Aged Care	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Office of the Official Secretary to the Governor-General	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Office of the Special Investigator	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Outback Stores Pty Ltd	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Parliamentary Budget Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Parliamentary Workplace Support Service	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Productivity Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Professional Services Review	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
RAAF Welfare Recreational Company	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Regional Investment Corporation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Royal Australian Air Force Welfare Trust Fund	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Royal Australian Navy Central Canteens Board	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Royal Australian Navy Relief Trust Fund	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 44A	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iiaa)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation trading as AgriFutures Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Special Broadcasting Service	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tertiary Education Quality and Standards Agency	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tiwi Land Council	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Torres Strait Regional Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Wine Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Workplace Gender Equality Agency	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Wreck Bay Aboriginal Community Council	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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