

ANNUAL REPORT 2024-25



OFFICE FOR
PUBLIC INTEGRITY
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

To:

The Hon Leon Bignell MP
Speaker
House of Assembly
Parliament House
ADELAIDE SA 5000

The Hon Terry Stephens MLC
President
Legislative Council
Parliament House
ADELAIDE SA 5000

The Hon Kyam Maher MLC
Deputy Premier
Attorney-General
GPO Box 464
ADELAIDE SA 5000

It is my privilege to present the Office for Public Integrity's Annual Report for 2024-25 to Parliament as required by Section 45 of the *Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 2012*.

I also present information about the Office for Public Integrity's functions pursuant to the *Police Complaints and Discipline Act 2016* and the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2018*.



VANESSA BURROWS
DIRECTOR
OFFICE FOR PUBLIC INTEGRITY

29 SEPTEMBER 2025



The Office for Public Integrity
acknowledges Aboriginal people as
the first Australians.

We pay our respect to them and
their cultures, and to their Elders
past, present and future.

See back page for artist details.



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FROM THE DIRECTOR

I am honoured to present my first annual report as Director of the Office for Public Integrity (OPI), having been appointed to the role in March 2025. Prior to my appointment, I held the role of Assistant Director of the OPI for 2 years. I thank the OPI's inaugural Director, Commissioner Emma Townsend, for the example she set as a leader. Commissioner Townsend oversaw the implementation and continual review of processes and procedures during the first three years of the OPI's existence as an independent statutory authority. While maintaining her independence, as Director of the OPI, Commissioner Townsend pursued collaborative and cooperative relationships with the other integrity agencies and committed to educating public officers to achieve the aim of preserving and promoting integrity in South Australia. I will strive to continue this legacy with the wonderful staff of the OPI who, throughout another busy year, have modeled our values of accessibility, professionalism, collaboration and resilience.

In the 2024-25 financial year, there was a 90% increase in referrals made to the Independent Commission Against Corruption (Commission / ICAC). 120 matters were assessed by the OPI under the *Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 2012* (ICAC Act) as raising a potential issue of corruption in public administration compared with 63 in the previous financial year. I do not suggest that there has been an increase in corrupt behaviour; rather, there is likely an increased awareness in public officers of what amounts to a reasonable suspicion of corruption and an increased willingness of public officers to make a report to the OPI. 87% of matters referred to the Commission were reported to the OPI by a public officer.

The OPI relies on public officers to recognise that something is not right and take the, often courageous, step to share their suspicions with us. We received an additional 15% of reports from public officers during 2024-25.

A significant contributing factor to this increased reporting must be the OPI's commitment to educating public officers about what corruption might look like and how they should report it. The OPI delivered 90 information sessions to public officers and police officers, more than double than in the previous financial year. A number of these sessions were presented jointly with staff from the Commission and Ombudsman SA to deliver the united message that 'you do not need to know for certain if it is corruption, misconduct or maladministration, if you think it is not right, report it'; and, 'there is no wrong door'. If you contact one of our agencies, we will make sure the information gets to where it needs to be.

The OPI presents information sessions to every police security officer cadet and police cadet course and to other courses for designated officers preparing to rise up the ranks of South Australia Police (SA Police). This year, reports made by designated officers internally to SA Police increased from 556 to 878 and those made to the OPI increased from 23 to 49. It does not matter whether a designated officer makes their report to the OPI or to SA Police, the OPI oversees the resolution of them all. What matters is that designated officers understand their obligation to report a reasonable suspicion that another designated officer has engaged in corruption, misconduct or maladministration.

Complaints from members of the public also increased under the ICAC Act by 17% and under the PCD Act by 15%. We encourage anyone who has a complaint about public administration or the conduct of a designated officer to contact the OPI.

Each complaint or report helps the OPI to build a picture of integrity in public administration in South Australia, even when there is no investigation of the matter or ultimately no findings of wrongdoing by an agency to which a matter is referred. Sometimes, the information we receive represents a small piece of a much larger puzzle, with a picture of corruption, misconduct or maladministration revealing itself over time.

The vast majority of public officers and police officers do the right thing and work diligently to advance the interests of our State. The existence of appropriate checks and balances serves to identify vulnerabilities to corruption that must be mitigated; and informs the development of robust processes to deter and detect potential breaches. Transparency and accountability breed trust in government. Public officers and members of the community alike should have confidence that there is value in their contact to the OPI, no matter what the outcome.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'V Burrows', is written over a horizontal line that extends across the width of the signature.

VANESSA BURROWS

DIRECTOR

OFFICE FOR PUBLIC INTEGRITY

29 SEPTEMBER 2025



WHAT WE DO

The OPI plays a vital role in keeping public institutions reliable, fair and trustworthy and works to promote and preserve integrity.

THE ROLE OF THE OPI UNDER THE ICAC ACT

Under the *Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 2012* (ICAC Act), the OPI is established to manage complaints and reports about public administration with a view to identifying potential corruption, misconduct and maladministration and ensure that complaints are dealt with by the most appropriate body. The OPI assesses complaints from members of the public and reports from public officers and determines whether an investigation is required; and, if so, who is the appropriate agency to investigate. This process is not an investigation and the OPI does not make findings. If a matter raises a potential issue of corruption in public administration that could be the subject of a prosecution it will be referred to the Independent Commission Against Corruption. “Corruption” is defined in the ICAC Act by reference to very specific criminal offences. If the matter raises some other potential criminal offence, which does not meet the definition of “corruption” in the ICAC Act, the OPI may refer it to a law enforcement agency (usually SA Police). If the matter raises some other issue, for example misconduct or maladministration or some other potential error, the OPI will determine whether it requires a referral to an inquiry agency (Ombudsman SA or the Judicial Conduct Commissioner) or a public officer or public authority. Once the referral has been made, that ends the OPI’s role in the matter. Under the ICAC Act, the OPI may determine to take no further action where the matter is trivial, frivolous or vexatious; it has already been dealt with; or there is other good reason.

Reporting on the ICAC Act is available in Annexure A.

THE ROLE OF THE OPI UNDER THE PCD ACT

Under the *Police Complaints and Discipline Act 2016* (PCD Act), the OPI is responsible for overseeing the assessment and investigation of complaints and reports about SA Police and the operation and enforcement of the PCD Act. A complaint is made by any member of the public. A report is made by a “designated officer” (for example, a police officer). The OPI does not have any power itself to assess or investigate the matter.

The OPI is bound by strict legislative timeframes in relation to its work. The PCD Act requires the OPI to refer complaints it receives about designated officers to the Internal Investigation Section (IIS) of SA Police within 3 calendar days and it has 3 business days to review a completed assessment.

The OPI’s role is to ensure that any assessment or investigation by SA Police is carried out appropriately. The OPI does this by exercising its power under section 28 of the PCD Act to change an assessment; or its power under section 27 of the PCD Act to issue a direction in relation to an investigation; or by making submissions to SA Police.

Reporting on the PCD Act is available in Annexure B.

THE ROLE OF THE OPI UNDER THE PID ACT

Under the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2018* (PID Act), the OPI is a relevant authority to receive disclosures of public interest information.

Additionally, all persons to whom an appropriate disclosure of public interest information is made must provide the OPI with information about the notification and information about the outcome of any action taken with respect to the disclosure.

Other reporting is available in Annexure C.



OUR VALUES

The OPI's purpose is to receive complaints and reports about corruption, misconduct and maladministration in public administration and South Australia police, thereby promoting and preserving integrity.

The OPI's values are the foundation for the service we provide to the community and the culture we have developed within our Team.



PROFESSIONALISM

Provide a professional service at all times and ensure complaints and reports are dealt with respectfully, with direction and to the highest standard.



ACCESSIBILITY

Ensure our processes are accessible for all by reducing barriers and providing various ways in which to make a complaint or report.



COLLABORATION

Collaborate with both internal and external stakeholders to promote awareness and accountability within public administration.

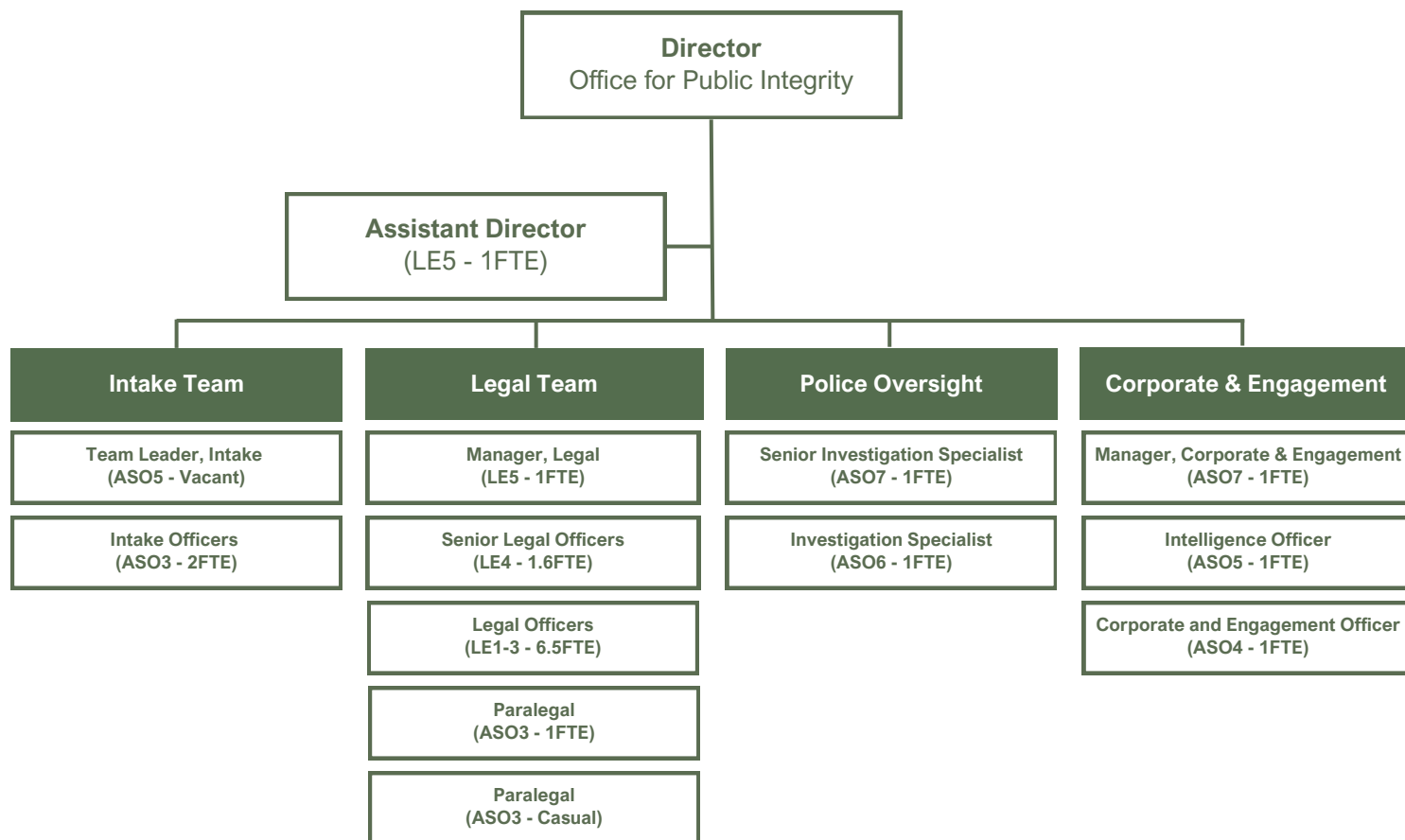


RESILIENCE

Develop and retain a resilient and strong workforce which is responsive and adaptable.



OUR STRUCTURE



The above structure is the approved budgeted structure at 30 June 2025. Some vacancies existed within the structure at that time.

Executive Employment

The Director is a statutory appointment. There is no other executive employment within the agency.



CHANGES TO THE AGENCY

On 12 December 2024, the Director of the OPI, Emma Townsend, was appointed as the Commissioner of the Independent Commission Against Corruption. The OPI Assistant Director, Vanessa Burrows, commenced as Acting Director of the OPI on 2 January 2025 and was appointed to the role of Director of the OPI for a term of 3 years commencing on 6 March 2025.

In the 2024-25 financial year, the following changes were made to the OPI's structure after consultation with the relevant parties:

- Renaming the "Assessment Team", which is staffed by legal officers, as the "Legal Team"
- The ASO3 Business Support Officer position was replaced with an ASO4 Corporate and Engagement Officer position. In addition to providing the administrative support that was done by the Business Support Officer, the Corporate and Engagement Officer plays an important role in stakeholder engagement and preparing the information sessions to be presented by the OPI.

In June 2025, the OPI commenced consultation in relation to changes to the OPI's structure to commence in the 2025-26 financial year.



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS



DELIVERED 90 EDUCATION SESSIONS TO POLICE OFFICERS AND PUBLIC OFFICERS ACROSS STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ABOUT THE ROLE OF THE OPI AND THE REPORTING OBLIGATIONS OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.



DELIVERED INFORMATION SESSIONS IN PERSON TO REGIONAL LOCATIONS INCLUDING KANGAROO ISLAND, PORT AUGUSTA, PORT PIRIE, VICTOR HARBOR AND GOOLWA.



SIGNED THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING: INFORMATION SHARING BETWEEN THE OPI, THE COMMISSION AND OMBUDSMAN SA TO INCREASE OPPORTUNITIES FOR STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE BETWEEN INTEGRITY AGENCIES AND REDUCE UNNECESSARY DUPLICATION OF WORK.



DEMONSTRATED A COMMITMENT TO CONTINUAL IMPROVEMENT BY CREATING NEW PROCESSES TO ENSURE THAT OUR OVERSIGHT OF POLICE COMPLAINTS HAS BEEN COMPLETED CORRECTLY.



CONTINUED TO FOSTER A POSITIVE WORKPLACE CULTURE THROUGH PROVIDING TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES, DEVELOPING LEGAL RESOURCES AND ENCOURAGING ENGAGEMENT WITH WELLBEING INITIATIVES.



JOINED WITH STAFF FROM OMBUDSMAN SA AND THE INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION FOR A TRAINING DAY.

YEAR AT A GLANCE

5631

Matters registered



927

Police reports

2294

Police complaints

778

**Complaints about public
administration**

504

**Reports about public
administration**

100 **Public Interest Disclosures**

68 **Queries Outside of Jurisdiction**

908 **General Enquiries**

52 **Requests from the Inspector**



ICAC ACT

1103 matters were registered under the ICAC Act.
They were received from:



778

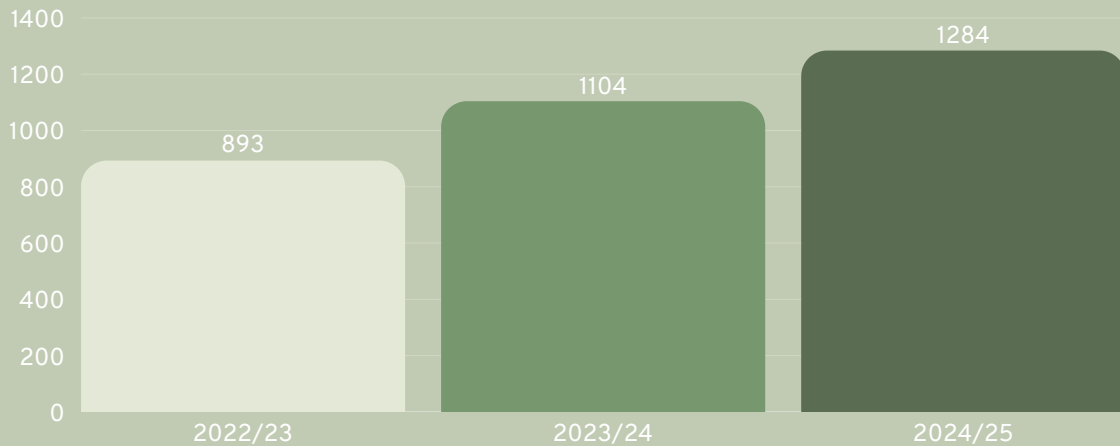
Members
of the
Public



504

Public
Officers

Complaints and Reports Received



1099 assessments were undertaken, resulting in
463 referrals:



120

TO ICAC



26

TO A LAW
ENFORCEMENT
AGENCY



90

TO AN
INQUIRY
AGENCY

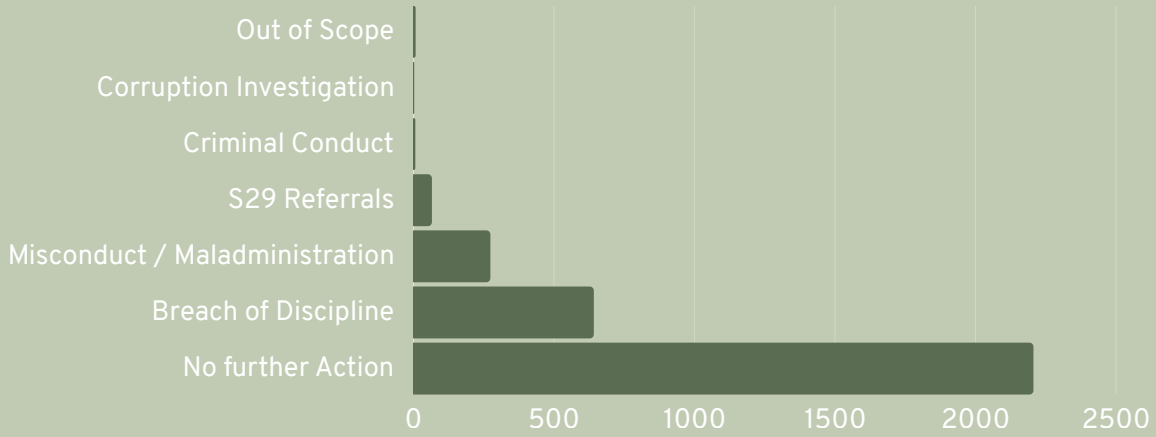


227

TO A PUBLIC
AUTHORITY OR
PUBLIC
OFFICER

PCD ACT

3248 assessments were reviewed under the PCD Act, resulting in the below outcomes:

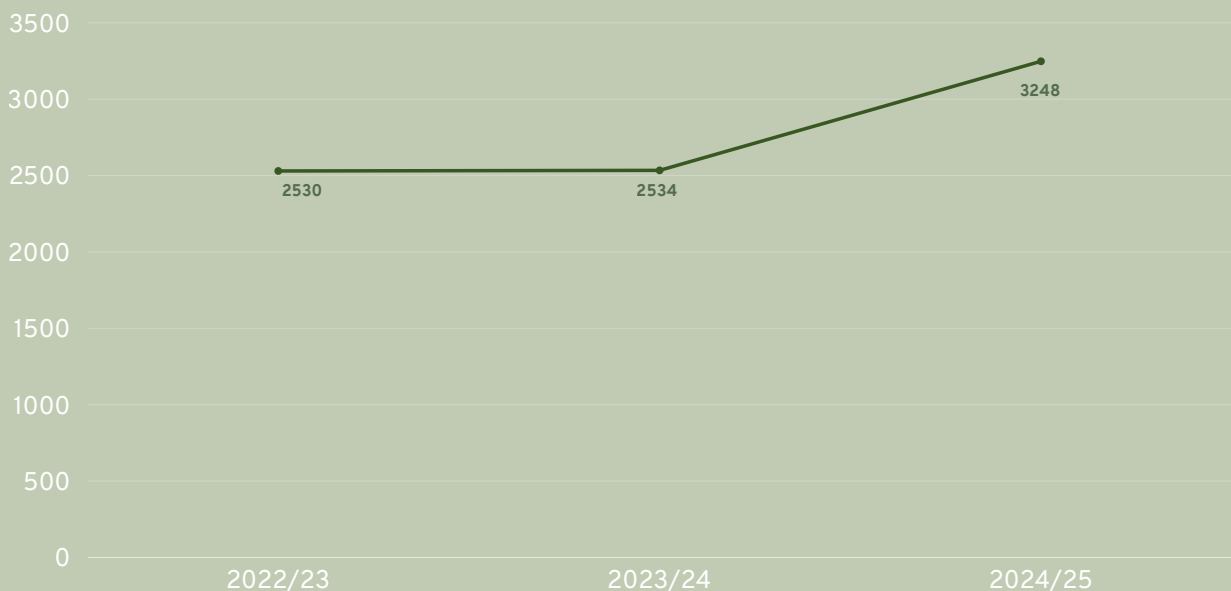


113% increase in reports made by a Designated Officer directly to the OPI and **58%** to the IIS



18% increase in complaints made directly to the OPI by members of the public*

Assessments Reviewed



*The number of complaints made to IIS remained steady

PERFORMANCE AGAINST OBJECTIVES

The OPI monitors its performance against Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and strategic objectives.

OBJECTIVE 1: DEVELOP EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

The OPI has continued to develop its education and engagement strategy, with a focus on educating public officers on their reporting obligations. On 22 July 2025, at the OPI's request, the Department of Premier and Cabinet sent an all of government email reminding public officers of their obligation to report a reasonable suspicion of corruption to the OPI.

Staff of the OPI delivered approximately 90 information sessions to public officers and police officers compared with 41 in the previous financial year. The OPI explains its role under the ICAC Act and the PCD Act to inform public officers about what corruption might look like and when their obligation to make a report arises. A number of these education sessions were delivered jointly by the OPI, Ombudsman and Independent Commission Against Corruption to deliver the message that there is 'no wrong door' for making a report. A joint committee with members from the three integrity agencies meets to coordinate training sessions about the integrity landscape in South Australia and ensure messaging around reporting is consistent.

OBJECTIVE 2: DELIVER AN ACCESSIBLE AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

The OPI aims to discharge its legislative responsibilities to the highest standard despite increases to the complexity and the volume of its work.

The OPI offers different ways for people to make a complaint or report, including online form, telephone, and post. Matters that are particularly sensitive or complex can be reported to the OPI in person. Staff are equipped with internal resources, such as a legal guide and templates, to ensure that people contacting the OPI are provided with consistent and helpful information.

This year, the OPI's reviews of assessments completed by SA Police under the PCD Act increased by 28%. In 67% of cases, the outcome of the assessment reviewed by the OPI was to take no further action in relation to a complaint. In response to an increase in contact to the OPI from complainants who were not happy with the outcome of the assessment of their police complaint, the OPI developed an information package to better explain the respective roles of SA Police and the OPI in dealing with complaints under the PCD Act. Upon request, the OPI will also review how it oversaw a police complaint to ensure that we have not made any error.

Where the performance of the OPI has not met the office's expectations or where there is a complaint to the OPI or about the OPI to the Office of the Inspector, the OPI will try to resolve the issue promptly. Consistent with advice it gives to public officers to whom it provides education; the OPI has a culture of personal and organisational accountability. Staff are supported to self-report mistakes to their manager and the OPI self-reports issues to the Office of the Inspector.

OBJECTIVE 3: DEVELOP OUR PEOPLE

Staff of the OPI are offered flexible working arrangements where appropriate. The OPI is a small office and staff are involved in strategic decision making and process improvements. The OPI has an internal training committee, which arranges for guest speakers to present to OPI staff on areas of interest. Legal staff are assisted in completing their mandatory continuing professional development. The OPI subscribed to a new training program with modules dealing with mindset; language; connection; empathy; and objection handling.

The three integrity agencies have agreed in principle to consider staff secondments between the agencies where there is an operational need and to assist in the development of individual staff. This year, one OPI staff member spent time working at both Ombudsman SA and the Independent Commission Against Corruption.

In July 2024, the Assistant Director, Manager Legal and Senior Investigation Specialist attended the Australian Public Sector Anti-Corruption Conference in Darwin, which provided an excellent opportunity hear from other integrity agencies about trends and innovations.

In April 2025, staff of the OPI, Ombudsman SA and the Independent Commission Against Corruption joined together for a training day with a keynote speaker, panel discussion with the leaders of the three agencies and opportunities for staff to meet and learn from each other.

OBJECTIVE 4: CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

Since its establishment as an independent statutory authority in 2021, the OPI has been constantly reviewing how it performs its functions under the ICAC Act, PCD Act and PID Act. This has been necessary having regard to the increased volume of complaints and reports dealt with under both the ICAC Act and the PCD Act. In the 2024-25 financial year, the following innovations were made:

- Ongoing improvements to the information available to staff via SharePoint, including procedural instructions and a legal guide.
- With respect to our work under the PCD Act, the OPI created a new “Dissatisfied with IIS” process. The new process allows for a consistent letter to be sent in such circumstances setting out the role of the OPI and providing complainants with the option to provide further information for the Internal Investigation Section (IIS) to assess; to complain under the PCD Act about IIS; or to have the OPI review its oversight of the IIS’s assessment.
- Under the PCD Act the OPI updated its instructions about the date by which a referral is due to be made to the IIS under section 13(2) of the PCD Act in accordance with section 44(2) of the *Legislation Interpretation Act 2021*.
- With respect to its work under the ICAC Act, the OPI developed “simple assessment templates” to streamline the assessment of common complaints by topic. This ensured that such complaints were able to be dealt with quickly and consistently.
- The OPI updated its difficult or unreasonable complainants process to ensure the safety of staff and the efficacy of our communication with the public.
- The OPI updated its templated referral letter for referrals made to the Commission, the Ombudsman and to public officers and public authorities including clear instructions about the requirements of the PID Act to ensure that public interest disclosures referred by the OPI to another agency were dealt with by that agency in accordance with the PID Act.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Key performance indicators (KPIs) continue to be monitored monthly to determine areas where efficiencies can be found. Strategies to support this have been implemented, including changes to case management system workflows. The OPI also reviews the allocation of resources across the teams in the office. As the number of complaints and reports has continued to rise, so too has the productivity of the OPI.

Financial year	FTE Legal Officers	Average number of ICAC Act assessments per week	Average number of PCD Act assessment reviews per week
2022-2023	5.9	16	49
2023-2024	6.6	17	49
2024-2025	8.1	23	65

Each financial year the matters received by the OPI under the ICAC Act has outnumbered matters assessed by the OPI. This has unfortunately sometimes resulted in delays for people receiving an outcome from us, most often in circumstances where the OPI has assessed that there is not raised a potential issue of corruption nor some other issue that should be referred to an inquiry agency. We have procedures in place to identify those matters and prioritise the assessment of them. This year there was also an unexpected increase in the work of the OPI under the PCD Act. The legislated timeframes for the exercise of the OPI's powers and functions under the PCD Act mean that the OPI must prioritise that work in favour of its work under the ICAC Act.

	KPI	2024-2025
Legal officer to complete a complex assessment under the ICAC Act	30 days	35.7 days
Legal officer to complete a standard assessment under the ICAC Act	25 days	23.6 days
Legal officer to complete a simple assessment under the ICAC Act	10 days	14.38 days
Notify a complainant/reporter of an outcome under the ICAC Act	5 days	6.21 days
Complete a review of an assessment under the PCD Act	3 days	2.73 days
Register and refer a complaint to SA Police under the PCD Act	3 calendar days	1.07 days
Register, action and close a general enquiry	5 days	5.73 days

In the next financial year, the OPI will introduce a new “early resolution” process to deal with complaints and reports under the ICAC Act that are commonly referred to a public authority or in respect of which there is another appropriate agency that the complainant can contact. The OPI's paralegals will be responsible for receiving complaints and reports and will be equipped with templates to make a quick recommendation to a legal officer for the disposition of such matters.



OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

Throughout 2024-25, the OPI continued to operate with four teams: Intake, Legal, Police Oversight and Corporate and Engagement.

THE INTAKE TEAM

The Intake Team is responsible for receiving, registering and responding to complaints received from members of the public and reports received from public officers and police officers under the ICAC Act and the PCD Act. The Intake Team also registers and responds to general enquiries and will refer people to appropriate agencies if their issue is not within the OPI's jurisdiction.

This year, the Intake Team registered 5479

matters, including 1282 complaints or reports about public administration under the ICAC Act and 3221 complaints and reports about SA Police. This is a 20% increase in total matters registered from the previous financial year. There was a 16% increase in complaints and reports registered under the ICAC Act and a 25% increase in complaints and reports registered under the PCD Act.

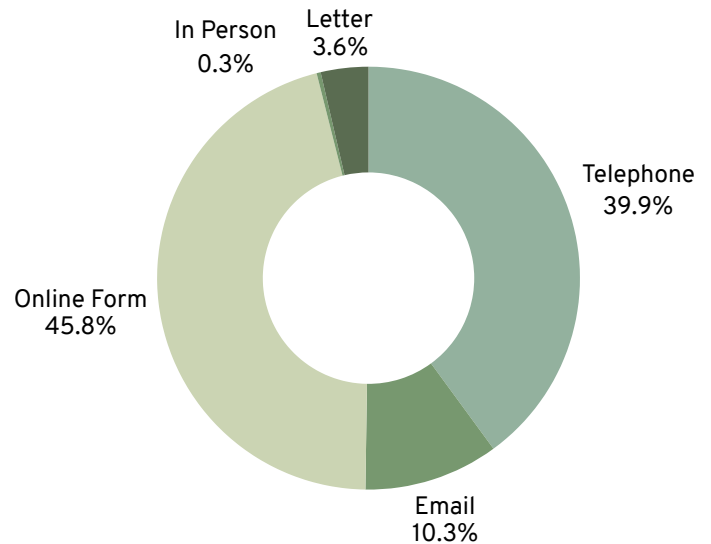
A key value of the OPI is to ensure the methods by which to make a complaint or report are varied and accessible. Figure 1 highlights the method of total contact to the OPI and indicates that the most common method was telephone call and the OPI's online form.

THE LEGAL TEAM

Once a matter has been registered by the Intake Team it is referred to the Legal Team, which consists of legal officers who have a variety of responsibilities under both the ICAC Act and PCD Act.

Under the ICAC Act, a legal officer produces a written recommendation in relation to how a matter should be dealt with in accordance with section 18E of the ICAC Act. The complexity and subject matter of these complaints and reports varies widely. There are some topics about which the OPI receives multiple complaints in a year, which are amenable to a templated approach. However, sometimes a potential issue of corruption, misconduct or maladministration can be hidden in voluminous documents and require research of publicly available information, requests to agencies for answers to questions and detailed analysis of the available facts and applicable law. The OPI's legal officers have developed expertise in recognising potentially corrupt or improper conduct because of connections drawn by the OPI's intelligence officer or the legal officer about other information the OPI has received.

Figure 1:



Where there is a recommendation to refer a matter to either the Independent Commission Against Corruption or another inquiry agency, the OPI must seek the views of the agency in relation to the proposed referral. A decision under section 18F(1)(a) of the ICAC Act to make a referral to the Commission is only made by the Director or the Assistant Director. Other decisions to refer a matter to another inquiry agency, a law enforcement agency or a public authority or public officer or a decision to take no further action can also be made by a senior legal officer.

This year the legal team completed 1099 assessments resulting in 463 referrals. In 59% of cases, the OPI determined not to take any further action. This does not necessarily mean that the complaint or report was without merit; sometimes the OPI determines that there is good reason to take no further action when an appropriate agency is already investigating or where the person contacting the OPI has another avenue available to them to resolve the matter.

Under the PCD Act, the legal team reviews every assessment completed by the Internal Investigation Section (IIS) of SA Police. A review can include accessing SA Police information and watching bodyworn video footage. If the legal officer disagrees with the assessment of the IIS, a senior legal officer consults with the Officer in Charge of the IIS as required by section 28 of the PCD Act. The OPI has only 3 business days to identify an assessment has been completed, review it and the supporting materials, consult with the Officer in Charge of the IIS, and decide whether to substitute the OPI's assessment in place of the IIS's. In 2023-24, the OPI reviewed an average of 211 assessments per month. This year, the OPI reviewed a total of 3248 PCD Act assessments, representing a 28% increase compared with the last financial year. Consequent to the commendable efforts of the IIS to reduce a backlog of matters, in February 2025, the legal team reviewed 308 PCD Act assessments and in March 2025, the legal team completed 404 PCD Act assessment reviews. Despite the significant increases in output of the IIS, the OPI did not observe any detrimental impact on the appropriateness of the outcomes of the assessments. The percentage of occasions in which the OPI consulted with the Officer in Charge of the IIS remained steady at about 3% of assessments reviewed; but increased in number from 85 to 101, representing an approximately 19% increase in that workload. On 70 occasions this process resulted in a change to the assessment outcome. In the remaining 31 matters, the OPI took into account further information received from the IIS in the consultation process in deciding not to exercise its power to substitute an assessment.

Legal officers are also required to consider whether to refer a complaint or report to the Independent Commission Against Corruption under section 29 of the PCD Act. Such a referral occurs where there is raised a potential issue of corruption or some other reason why the Commission is the appropriate agency to assess and investigate the matter (for example, allegations made against a senior police officer or where the IIS has a conflict of interest in dealing with the matter). The OPI made 66 such referrals to the Commission.

THE POLICE OVERSIGHT TEAM

Under the PCD Act, the majority of potential breaches of discipline (breaches of the SA Police Code of Conduct that are not serious and intentional) are dealt with informally by SA Police using their management resolution process, without further work required by the OPI.

An assessment of potential misconduct requires an investigation by the IIS, which is overseen in real time by the police oversight team, which consists of two investigation specialists with law enforcement experience. Their role is to ensure that investigations are completed thoroughly and fairly.

The increase in reporting from designated officers has corresponded with an increase in the complexity and seriousness of allegations being dealt with under the PCD Act. 274 matters were assessed as requiring an investigation of potential misconduct compared with 137 in 2023-24 and 233 in 2022-23. The OPI had oversight over 402 investigations throughout the financial year. Designated officers are more likely than members of the public to raise a potentially serious issue given their knowledge and understanding of SA Police practices and procedures. The percentage of matters in which IIS determined to take no further action has decreased from 72% in 2022-23 to 67% in 2023-24 and 2024-25.

The OPI issued 22 directions in relation to investigations. The majority of these directions were issued to require the timely completion of the investigation or adjudication of potential breaches of discipline. Timeliness is important to maintain public confidence in SA Police and ensure the welfare of both the complainant and the subject of the investigation.

THE CORPORATE AND ENGAGEMENT TEAM

The OPI's intelligence officer assists the OPI to identify patterns and trends in the information received by the OPI under both the ICAC Act and PCD Act. This informs the assessment of matters under those Acts, and other strategic objectives including targets for education by the OPI.

The Manager, Corporate and Engagement and Corporate and Engagement Officer are responsible for the internal administrative functions of the OPI, including finance and human resources, with assistance from the Attorney-General's Department. They also liaise with public authorities to provide information about the role of the OPI and to arrange for the OPI to provide training, including adapting information sessions to the interests of the public authority.



CORPORATE PERFORMANCE

The OPI Training Committee continued to identify development opportunities for staff and arranged training to individuals and/or cohorts of staff on cultural awareness and cultural safety, strategies for dealing with challenging behaviours and building resilience. The Training Committee also continued to develop and implement policies and initiatives relating to training and arranged for presenters from SA Government to present on relevant topics.

To further upskill its staff, in the second half of the financial year, the OPI introduced internal training with a focus on customer service. The OPI has tailored the content to the work of the office and its interactions with its stakeholders. The initial feedback from staff was positive. The OPI will review the effectiveness of the training to ensure it continues to add value to the work of the OPI and its staff.

While the OPI is an independent statutory authority, it receives some administrative support from the Attorney-General's Department (AGD). Corporate data, such as human resources and risk and fraud control measures are captured in the annual report of the AGD.

Complaints about the OPI are made to the Office of the Inspector (OOTI). Please refer to the OOTI's Annual Report for details of complaints made about the OPI. Where a complaint was made to the OOTI in relation to the OPI, the OPI has acted quickly to provide relevant information to the Inspector, Acting Inspector or Deputy Inspector to assist them to effectively respond to the complaint.

There were no workplace injury claims or attributable Return to Work costs this year, nor notifiable incidents under Part 3 of the *Work, Health and Safety Act 2012*.

Refer to Annexure D for the OPI's audited financial statements.



ANNEXURES

- Annexure A: Reporting under the ICAC Act
- Annexure B: Reporting under the PCD Act
- Annexure C: Other Reporting
- Annexure D: Audited Financial Statements



ANNEXURE A: ICAC ACT REPORTING

Table 1: CONTACT WITH THE OPI

	Total
Complaints about public administration	778
Reports about public administration	504
General Enquiry	908
Outside Jurisdiction	68
TOTAL	2258

A “complaint” is from any member of the public. A “report” is made by a “public officer” as defined in Schedule 1 of the ICAC Act.

Table 2: METHOD OF RECEIPT OF COMPLAINTS AND REPORTS

	Complaints	Reports	Total
Telephone	402	39	441
Email	96	45	141
Online Form	253	401	654
In person	2	4	6
Letter	25	15	40
TOTAL	778	504	1282

Table 3: THE SUBJECT OF COMPLAINTS AND REPORTS RECEIVED

	Complaints	Reports	Total
Contractor / Other	14	2	16
Local Government	90	69	159
State Government	662	418	1080
Universities	12	15	27
TOTAL	778	504	1282

- “Contractor/other” includes persons performing contract work for a public authority or the Crown (who are defined as a “public officer” in Schedule 1 of the ICAC Act). Other members of the public who are not a public officer can also be the subject of a complaint or report if they are alleged to be involved in a corruption offence
- “Local government” includes elected members and employees
- “State government” includes categories of “public officer” as defined in Schedule 1 of the ICAC Act (for example, public service employees, public sector employees, statutory authorities and their employees, judicial officers and members of Parliament)
- “Universities” refers to the University of Adelaide, the University of South Australia and Flinders University.

Table 4: GENERAL NATURE OF COMPLAINTS AND REPORTS

	Complaints	Reports	Total
Bribery / Inducement	0	10	10
Coercion / Extortion	3	2	5
Conduct in private capacity, failure to disclose / declare to employer	12	30	42
Environmental & Health	10	4	14
Excessive force / Assault / Intimidation / Threats	10	9	19
Failure of duty, inaction or inadequate exercise of power	343	100	443
Improper budgeting, procurement, contract management, accounts payable	19	57	76
Improper or unauthorised use of employment entitlements	8	25	33
Improper Recruitment / Deception in Employment	9	43	52
Improper use, damage or theft of resources	4	16	20
Improper use / access of information and improper record keeping	33	44	77
Improper votes / decision making	8	6	14
Improper, unauthorised or mismanaged exercise of power	100	37	137
Negligence in management / Oversight	36	14	50
Other criminal conduct while acting in capacity as a public officer	12	26	38
Sexual harassment / sexual impropriety	3	9	12
Theft and fraud – monetary	2	15	17
Unprofessional Conduct	162	55	217
Victimisation / Reprisals for Reporting	4	2	6
TOTAL	778	504	1282

Table 5: NUMBER OF ASSESSMENTS

Matter type	Number assessed
Complaints	601
Reports	498
TOTAL	1099

Note: 217 were awaiting assessment as at 30 June 2025.

Table 6: OUTCOME OF ASSESSMENTS

Matter type	Referral to the ICAC	Referral to another inquiry agency	Referral to a law enforcement agency	Referral to a public authority or public officer	No Further Action
Complaints	16	24	12	129	427
Reports	104	66	14	98	223
TOTAL	120	90	26	227	650

- The above total includes matters where the accepted referral was closed by 30 June 2025 (inclusive). There are more accepted referrals than assessments as more than one referral was made on some matters.
- The number of accepted referrals listed in the annual reports of the Commission and Ombudsman SA may be less, due to counting rules for cross-referenced referrals.
- All of the Inquiry Agency referrals were to Ombudsman SA.

Table 7: GENERAL NATURE OF COMPLAINTS AND REPORTS ASSESSED

	Complaints	Reports	Total
Bribery / Inducement	0	10	10
Coercion / Extortion	4	1	5
Conduct in private capacity, failure to disclose / declare to employer	3	26	29
Environmental & Health	6	4	10
Excessive force / Assault / Intimidation / Threats	12	8	20
Failure of duty, inaction or inadequate exercise of power	243	83	326
Improper budgeting, procurement, contract management, accounts payable	22	53	75
Improper or unauthorised use of employment entitlements	4	29	33
Improper Recruitment / Deception in Employment	13	42	55

Improper use, damage or theft of resources	4	18	22
Improper use / access of information and improper record keeping	35	53	88
Improper votes / decision making	7	4	11
Improper, unauthorised or mismanaged exercise of power	90	43	133
Negligence in management / Oversight	21	10	31
Other criminal conduct while acting capacity as a public officer	16	28	44
Sexual harassment / sexual impropriety	4	9	13
Theft and fraud – monetary	4	17	21
Unprofessional Conduct	111	58	169
Victimisation / Reprisals for Reporting	4	2	6
TOTAL	603	498	1101

Table 8: THE NUMBER AND GENERAL NATURE OF MATTERS REFERRED FOR INVESTIGATION TO THE COMMISSION

	Complaints	Reports	Total
Bribery / Inducement	0	7	7
Conduct in private capacity, failure to disclose / declare to employer	0	1	1
Excessive force / Assault / Intimidation / Threats	0	1	1
Failure of duty, inaction or inadequate exercise of power	1	10	11
Improper budgeting, procurement, contract management, accounts payable	3	22	25
Improper or unauthorised use of employment entitlements	0	5	5
Improper Recruitment / Deception in Employment	1	9	10
Improper use, damage or theft of resources	0	2	2
Improper use / access of information and improper record keeping	1	13	14
Improper votes / decision making	0	1	1

Improper, unauthorised or mismanaged exercise of power	9	10	19
Negligence in management / Oversight	0	1	1
Other criminal conduct while acting capacity as a public officer	1	12	13
Theft and fraud – monetary	0	8	8
Unprofessional Conduct	0	2	2
TOTAL	16	104	120

Table 9: THE NUMBER AND GENERAL NATURE OF MATTERS REFERRED TO ANOTHER INQUIRY AGENCY

	Complaints	Reports	Total
Environmental & Health	0	1	1
Failure of duty, inaction or inadequate exercise of power	9	9	18
Improper budgeting, procurement, contract management, accounts payable	5	12	17
Improper or unauthorised use of employment entitlements	0	4	4
Improper Recruitment / Deception in Employment	1	7	8
Improper use / access of information and improper record keeping	2	5	7
Improper votes / decision making	0	1	1
Improper, unauthorised or mismanaged exercise of power	2	14	16
Negligence in management / Oversight	2	2	4
Other criminal conduct while acting capacity as a public officer	0	1	1
Sexual harassment / sexual impropriety	0	2	2
Theft and fraud – monetary	0	3	3
Unprofessional Conduct	3	3	6
Victimisation / Reprisals for Reporting	0	2	2
TOTAL	24	66	90

Table 10: THE NUMBER AND GENERAL NATURE OF MATTERS REFERRED TO A PUBLIC AUTHORITY OR PUBLIC OFFICER

	Complaints	Reports	Total
Coercion / Extortion	2	0	2
Conduct in private capacity, failure to disclose / declare to employer	0	6	6
Environmental & Health	0	1	1
Excessive force / Assault / Intimidation / Threats	2	2	4
Failure of duty, inaction or inadequate exercise of power	47	16	63
Improper budgeting, procurement, contract management, accounts payable	5	5	10
Improper or unauthorised use of employment entitlements	0	5	5
Improper Recruitment / Deception in Employment	3	8	11
Improper use, damage or theft of resources	1	5	6
Improper use / access of information and improper record keeping	9	9	18
Improper votes / decision making	1	0	1
Improper, unauthorised or mismanaged exercise of power	16	8	24
Negligence in management / Oversight	3	2	5
Other criminal conduct while acting capacity as a public officer	2	4	6
Sexual harassment / sexual impropriety	2	4	6
Theft and fraud - monetary	3	2	5
Unprofessional Conduct	33	21	54
TOTAL	128	98	227

Table 11: THE NUMBER AND GENERAL NATURE OF MATTERS REFERRED FOR INVESTIGATION TO A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY

	Complaints	Reports	Total
Conduct in private capacity, failure to disclose / declare to employer	0	2	2
Excessive force / Assault / Intimidation / Threats	3	1	4
Failure of duty, inaction or inadequate exercise of power	5	3	8
Improper budgeting, procurement, contract management, accounts payable	0	1	1
Improper or unauthorised use of employment entitlements	1	1	2
Improper Recruitment / Deception in Employment	1	0	1
Improper, unauthorised or mismanaged exercise of power	1	1	2
Other criminal conduct while acting capacity as a public officer	1	1	2
Sexual harassment / sexual impropriety	0	1	1
Theft and fraud – monetary	0	1	1
Unprofessional Conduct	0	1	1
Victimisation / Reprisals for Reporting	0	1	1
TOTAL	12	14	26

ANNEXURE B: PCD ACT REPORTING

Table 12: COMPLAINTS AND REPORTS REGISTERED BY THE OPI

	Total
Police Complaints (made to the OPI)	1884
Police Reports (made to the OPI)	49
Police Complaints (made to the IIS)	410
Police Reports (made to the IIS)	878
TOTAL	3221

Note: members of the public and designated officers can make their complaint or report to the OPI or directly to a designated officer, SA Police employee or the Internal Investigation Section (IIS). All complaints and reports made to the OPI and SA Police are registered within the OPI's case management system and overseen by the OPI.

Table 13: METHOD OF RECEIPT OF COMPLAINTS AND REPORTS

	Complaints	Reports	Total
Telephone to the OPI	838	5	843
Email to the OPI	189	1	190
Online Form to the OPI	780	39	819
In person to the OPI	3	1	4
Letter to the OPI	74	3	77
To the IIS	410	878	1288
TOTAL	2294	927	3221

A "complaint" is from any member of the public. A "report" is made by a "designated officer" as defined in the PCD Act (for example, a police officer).

Table 14: GENERAL NATURE OF COMPLAINTS AND REPORTS

	Complaints	Reports	Total
Conduct prejudicial to SA Police	354	201	555
Conduct towards public, designated officer	400	92	492
Confidentiality of information	46	64	110
Conflict of interest	22	44	66
Honesty and integrity	40	67	107
Improper complaint	2	1	3
Improperly obtaining benefit or advantage	9	19	28

Negligence	133	40	173
Performance of orders and duties	1096	325	1421
Proper exercise of authority	163	51	214
Responsibility for property	29	23	52
TOTAL	2294	927	3221

Table 15: ASSESSMENTS REVIEW AND CONSULTATION

	Assessments Reviewed	Consultation Required	Consultation Not Required
Police Complaints	2347	60	2287
Police Reports	901	41	860
TOTAL	3248	101	3147

Table 16: REASSESSMENTS AND SUBSTITUTIONS

Assessments reassessed after consultation	
Police Complaints	39
Police Reports	31
TOTAL	70

Table 17: OUTCOMES OF COMPLAINTS AND REPORTS

	Police Complaints	Police Reports	TOTAL
Corruption Investigation	0	3	3
S29 Referrals	11	55	66
Misconduct	51	223	274
No Further Action	1967	239	2206
Breach of Discipline	309	333	642
Criminal Conduct	7	69	76
Maladministration	0	0	0
Out of Scope	8	0	8

- This number includes complaints received in the previous financial year that were assessed by IIS and reviewed by the OPI in 24-25. Not all complaints received in 24-25 were assessed by 30 June 2025. Those assessed after 30 June 2025 will be captured in the statistics for 25-26.
- Out of scope matters were registered and reviewed under the PCD Act but then determined to be ICAC Act matters and assessed under that Act. This is usually when the OPI learns that the subject of the complaint is a public sector employee and not a designated officer.
- The s29 referrals include 28 matters referred to ICAC at the time of receipt by the OPI, meaning that they were not assessed by the IIS. Matters are referred to ICAC when the OPI is satisfied that it is appropriate (for example, when there is raised a potential issue of corruption or some other reason why the IIS is not the appropriate agency to assess the matter).

ANNEXURE C: OTHER REPORTING

	Total
Public Interest Disclosures Notifications	100
General Enquiry	908
Outside Jurisdiction	68
Office of the Inspector Requests	52



ANNEXURE D: AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



Government of South Australia

Audit Office of South Australia

Level 9
State Administration Centre
200 Victoria Square
Adelaide SA 5000
Tel +618 8226 9640
ABN 53 327 061 410
enquiries@audit.sa.gov.au
www.audit.sa.gov.au

**To the Director
Office for Public Integrity**

Opinion

I have audited the financial report of the Office for Public Integrity for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Office for Public Integrity as at 30 June 2025, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with relevant Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures.

The financial report comprises:

- a Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2025
- a Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2025
- a Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2025
- a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2025
- notes, comprising material accounting policy and other explanatory information
- a Certificate from the Director and the Executive Director Finance, People and Performance, Attorney-General's Department.

Basis for opinion

I conducted the audit in accordance with the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report' section of my report. I am independent of the Office for Public Integrity. The *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* establishes the independence of the Auditor-General. In conducting the audit, the relevant ethical requirements of APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* have been met.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Responsibilities of the Director for the financial report

The Director is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with relevant Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and the Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Director is responsible for assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, taking into account any policy or funding decisions the government has made which affect the continued existence of the entity. The Director is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the assessment indicates that it is not appropriate.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

As required by section 31(1)(b) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, I have audited the financial report of the Office for Public Integrity for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Office for Public Integrity's internal control

- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Director
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion. My conclusion is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause an entity to cease to continue as a going concern
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

My report refers only to the financial report described above and does not provide assurance over the integrity of electronic publication by the entity on any website nor does it provide an opinion on other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the report.

I communicate with the Director about, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during the audit.



Daniel O'Donohue
Deputy Auditor-General

29 September 2025

OFFICIAL

Office for Public Integrity

Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

OFFICIAL

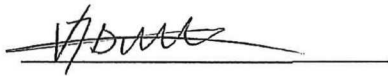
Office for Public Integrity
Certification of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2025

We certify that the:

- financial statements of the Office for Public Integrity (OPI):
 - are in accordance with the accounts and records of the OPI;
 - comply with relevant Treasurer's Instructions;
 - comply with relevant accounting standards; and
 - present a true and fair view of the financial position of the OPI at the end of the financial year and the result of its operation and cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2025.
- internal controls employed by the OPI for the financial year over its financial reporting and its preparation of financial statements have been effective.



Andrew Swanson
Executive Director, Finance People and Performance
26 September 2025



Vanessa Burrows
Director, Office for Public Integrity
26 September 2025

OFFICIAL

Office for Public Integrity
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Income			
Grants and subsidies	3.1	2 923	2 891
Resources received free of charge	3.2	61	37
Other income	3.3	22	-
Total income		<u>3 006</u>	<u>2 928</u>
Expenses			
Employee related expenses	4.1	2 412	2 221
Supplies and services	4.2	382	543
Depreciation	5.4	2	31
Other expenses	4.3	61	59
Total expenses		<u>2 857</u>	<u>2 854</u>
Net result		<u>149</u>	<u>74</u>
Total comprehensive result		<u>149</u>	<u>74</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. The net result and total comprehensive result are attributable to the SA Government as owner.

OFFICIAL

Office for Public Integrity
Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5.2	684	591
Receivables	5.3	21	23
Total current assets		705	614
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5.4	5	7
Total non-current assets		5	7
Total assets		710	621
Current liabilities			
Employee related liabilities	6.3	174	168
Payables	6.2	10	105
Total current liabilities		184	273
Non-current liabilities			
Employee related liabilities	6.3	317	288
Total non-current liabilities		317	288
Total liabilities		501	561
Net assets		209	60
Equity			
Retained earnings		209	60
Total equity		209	60

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. The total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner.

OFFICIAL

Office for Public Integrity
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Retained earnings \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance at 7 October 2023	(14)	(14)
Net result for 2023-24	74	74
Total comprehensive result for 2023-24	74	74
Balance at 30 June 2024	60	60
Net result for 2024-25	149	149
Total comprehensive result for 2024-25	149	149
Balance at 30 June 2025	209	209

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. All changes in equity are attributable to the SA Government as owner.

OFFICIAL

Office for Public Integrity
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash inflows			
Grants and subsidies		2 923	2 891
GST recovered		27	45
Cash generated from operations		2 950	2 936
Cash outflows			
Employee related payments		(2 377)	(2 121)
Payments for supplies and services		(480)	(592)
Payments for other expenses		-	(24)
Cash used in operations		(2 857)	(2 737)
Net cash provided by operating activities		93	199
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			
		93	199
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		591	392
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	5.2	684	591

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Office for Public Integrity
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025

1. About the Office for Public Integrity

The Office for Public Integrity (OPI) is a not-for-profit independent office established under Part 3 of the *Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 2012* (ICAC Act).

Section 45 of the ICAC Act states that the Director of OPI must, before 30 September in each year, prepare a report on the operations of OPI.

OPI does not control any other entity and has no interests in unconsolidated structure entities. OPI has not entered into any contractual arrangements which involve the sharing of control or significant influence over another entity.

1.1. Basis of Preparation

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements prepared in accordance with:

- Section 23 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*;
- Treasurer's Instructions and Accounting Policy Statements issued by the Treasurer under the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*; and
- Relevant Australian Accounting Standards applying simplified disclosures.

The financial statements are prepared based on a 12 month reporting period and presented in Australian currency. All amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000). The historical cost convention is used unless a different measurement basis is specifically disclosed in the note associated with the item measured.

Assets that are to be sold, consumed or realised as part of the normal 12 month operating cycle have been classified as current assets. Liabilities that are due to be settled within 12 months after the end of the reporting period or for which the OPI have has no right to defer the settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period are classified as current liabilities. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

Material accounting policies are set out throughout the notes.

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax (GST).

The net amount of the GST receivable/payable to the ATO is not recognised as a receivable/payable in the Statement of Financial Position as OPI is a member of an approved GST group of which the Attorney-General's Department is responsible for the remittance and collection of GST.

Office for Public Integrity
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025

1.2. Objectives and programs

OPI exercises its responsibilities based on the following legislation:

- *ICAC Act 2012;*
- *Police Complaints and Discipline Act 2016 and Regulations;*
- *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2018 (PID Act).*

OPI's responsibilities include:

- Receiving complaints about public administration from members of the public;
- Receiving reports about corruption, misconduct and maladministration in public administration from public officers and authorities;
- Referring complaints and reports to inquiry agencies, law enforcement agencies, public authorities or public officers for further investigation or action when needed, such as:
 - Ombudsman SA;
 - ICAC;
 - Judicial Conduct Commissioner;
 - Chief Executives of Government Departments;
 - SA Police.
- Overseeing the assessment and investigation of complaints and reports about the conduct of SA Police Officers and other functions pursuant to section 8 of the *Police Complaints and Discipline Act 2016*.

OPI also has responsibility for overseeing public interest disclosures and receives disclosures of public interest information under the PID Act.

2. Board and committees

2.1. Key management personnel

The key management personnel of OPI is the Director OPI and any person acting in this role throughout the year, who has responsibility for the strategic direction and management of OPI. OPI is independent and accountable to the South Australian Parliament.

Total compensation for key management personnel was \$392 000 (2024: \$266 000). Note the 2024-25 compensation amount includes the payment of long service leave and annual leave for officers who have left OPI.

Transactions with key management personnel and other related parties

Related parties of OPI include the key management personnel and their close family members. There are no other transactions or balances to disclose with key management personnel or related parties.

Office for Public Integrity
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025

3. Income

3.1. Grants and subsidies

SA Government transfers are recognised on receipt. SA Government transfers consist of \$2.923 million (2024: \$2.891 million) for operational funding.

3.2. Resources received free of charge

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Services received free of charge - Audit Office of South Australia	22	-
Services received free of charge - Shared Services SA	20	18
Services received free of charge - Department of Treasury & Finance	19	19
Total resources received free of charge	61	37

Contribution of services are recognised only when a fair value can be determined reliably, and the services would be purchased if they had not been donated.

OPI receives Accounting, Taxation, Payroll, Accounts Payable and Accounts Receivable services from Shared Services SA. ICT services are received from the Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF). From 2024-2025, audit fees are accounted for as auditing services received free of charge, under *AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities*. The audit fees payable for 2023-24 have been derecognised and recognised as other income. A corresponding expense is recognised in the financial statements (see note 4.3).

3.3. Other income

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Audit fee - Audit Office of South Australia	22	-
Total other income	22	-

Other income includes reversal of the 2023-24 audit fee payable in the current year figure (refer note 3.2).

Office for Public Integrity
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025

4. Expenses

4.1. Employee related expenses

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages	1 822	1 642
Superannuation	231	205
Annual leave	156	159
Long service leave	81	100
Skills and experience retention leave	9	11
Other employee related expenses	113	104
Total employee related expenses	2 412	2 221

Superannuation

Departmental employees are employed under part 7 of the *Public Sector Act 2009*.

The superannuation expense represents OPI's contribution to superannuation plans in respect of current services of current employees.

Employee remuneration

The number of employees whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
\$191 001 to \$211 000	2	
\$251 001 to \$271 000	-	1
Total	2	1

The total remuneration received by these officers for the year was \$0.39 million (2024: \$0.27 million).

The table includes all employees who received remuneration equal to or greater than the base executive remuneration level during the year. Remuneration of employees reflects all costs of employment including salaries and wages, payments in lieu of leave, superannuation contributions, salary sacrifice benefits and any related fringe benefits tax as well as any termination benefits for employees who have left the OPI.

Office for Public Integrity
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025

4.2. Supplies and services

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Accommodation	163	340
Information technology and communications charges	120	95
General administrative expense	80	74
Consultants	-	21
Other supplies and services	19	13
Total supplies and services	382	543

Accommodation

The OPI's accommodation is provided by the Department of Infrastructure and Transport (DIT) under a Memoranda of Administrative Arrangement (MoAA) issued in accordance with Government-wide accommodation policies. These accommodation costs are recognised as expenses as they become due, as the arrangements do not meet the definition of a lease set out in AASB 16.

4.3. Other expenses

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Audit fees	22	22
Other	39	37
Total other expenses	61	59

Audit fees represents the fair value of audit services received from the Audit Office of South Australia for work performed under the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*. No other services were provided by the Audit Office of South Australia.

Office for Public Integrity
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025

5. Assets

5.1. Financial assets

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	684	591
Total financial assets	684	591

All financial assets are measured at amortised cost.

5.2. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Deposits with the Treasurer	684	591
Total cash and cash equivalents	684	591

Special deposit accounts are established under section 8 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*. Special deposit accounts must be used in accordance with their approved purpose.

5.3. Receivables

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Prepayments	21	23
Total current receivables	21	23
Total receivables	21	23

All receivables are non-interest bearing. They are held with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows.

Office for Public Integrity
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025

5.4. Property, plant and equipment by asset class

Property, plant and equipment comprises tangible assets owned. The assets presented below do not meet the definition of investment property.

Reconciliation 2024-25

	Plant and equipment \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	7	7
Subtotal	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
Losses for the period recognised in net result:		
Depreciation	(2)	(2)
Subtotal	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(2)</u>
Carrying amount at the end of the period	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Gross carrying amount		
Gross carrying amount	18	18
Accumulated depreciation	(13)	(13)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>

Revaluation surplus relating to derecognised property, plant and equipment is transferred to retained earnings on derecognition.

5.5. Property, plant and equipment owned by OPI

Property, plant and equipment owned by OPI with a value equal to or in excess of \$10,000 is capitalised, otherwise it is expensed. Owned property, plant and equipment is subsequently measured at fair value. Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amounts of the assets and the net amounts are restated to the revalued amounts of the asset.

Revaluation of property, plant and equipment is undertaken on a regular cycle and is revalued at least every six years. However, if at any time management considers that the carrying amount of an asset materially differs from its fair value, then the asset will be revalued regardless of when the last valuation took place.

5.6. Useful life and depreciation of non-financial assets

Depreciation and amortisation are calculated on a straight-line basis. Property, plant and equipment depreciation is calculated over the estimated useful life as follows:

Class of asset	Useful life (years)
Plant and equipment	10

Review of accounting estimates

Assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, on an annual basis. Changes in the expected life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for prospectively by changing the time period or method, as appropriate.

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6. Liabilities

6.1. Financial liabilities

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Contractual payables	-	59
Total financial liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>59</u>

All financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

6.2. Payables

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Contractual payables	-	59
Accrued expenses	10	46
Total current payables	<u>10</u>	<u>105</u>
Total payables	<u>10</u>	<u>105</u>

Contractual payables and accrued expenses are recognised for all amounts owing but unpaid. All payables are non-interest bearing.

Contractual payables

Contractual payables are normally settled within 15 days from the date the invoice is first received.

6.3. Employee related liabilities

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Annual leave	117	120
Employment on-costs	23	23
Long service leave	17	18
Skills and experience retention leave	5	4
Accrued salaries and wages	12	3
Total current employee related liabilities	<u>174</u>	<u>168</u>
Non-current		
Long service leave	287	261
Employment on-costs	30	27
Total non-current employee related liabilities	<u>317</u>	<u>288</u>
Total employee related liabilities	<u>491</u>	<u>456</u>

Employee related liabilities accrue as a result of services provided up to the reporting date that remain unpaid. Non-current employee related liabilities are measured at present value and current employee related liabilities are measured at nominal amounts.

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6.3. Employee related liabilities (continued)

Salaries and wages, annual leave, skills and experience retention leave (SERL) and sick leave

The liability for salaries and wages is measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at remuneration rates current at reporting date.

The annual leave liability and the SERL liability in full is expected to be payable within 12 months and is measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid.

Salary inflation rate for annual leave and skills, experience and retention leave liability changed to 3.2% (2024: 2.4%).

No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement for sick leave.

Long service leave

Long service leave liability is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The expected timing and amount of long service leave payments are determined through whole-of-government actuarial calculations, which are based on actuarial assumptions on expected future salary and wage levels, experience of employee departures and periods of services. These assumptions are based on employee data over SA Government entities.

The discount rate used in measuring the liability is reflective of the yield on long-term Commonwealth Government bonds. The yield on long-term Commonwealth Government bonds has remained the same from 2024 to 2025, at 4.25% resulting in an immaterial change in the reported long service leave liability. The net financial effect of the changes to actuarial assumptions in the current financial year is immaterial. The impact on future periods is impracticable to estimate as the long service leave liability is calculated using a number of demographical and financial assumptions – including the long-term discount rate.

The actuarial assessment performed by DTF has left the salary inflation rate the same at 3.5% (2024: 3.5%) for long service leave liability. As a result, there is no net financial effect resulting from changes in the salary inflation rate. The current portion of employee related liabilities reflects the amount for which OPI does not have right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after reporting date. For long service leave, the amount relates to leave approved before year end that will be taken within 12 months, expected amount of leave to be approved and taken by eligible employees within 12 months, and expected amount of leave to be paid on termination to eligible employees within 12 months.

Employment on-costs liabilities

Employment on-costs liabilities include payroll tax, Fringe Benefits Tax, Pay As You Go Withholding, ReturnToWorkSA levies and superannuation contributions. They are settled when the respective employee benefits that they relate to are discharged. These on-costs liabilities primarily relate to the balance of leave owing to employees. The estimated proportion of long service leave to be taken as leave, rather than to be paid on termination, affects the amount of on-costs liabilities recognised as a consequence of long service leave liabilities.

OPI makes contributions to several State Government and externally managed superannuation schemes. These contributions are treated as an expense when they occur. There is no liability for payments to beneficiaries as they have been assumed by the respective superannuation schemes. The only liability outstanding at reporting date relates to any contributions due but not yet paid to the superannuation schemes.

As a result of an actuarial assessment performed by DTF, the portion of long service leave taken as leave has remained the same at 44% (2024: 44%). The average factor for the calculation of employer superannuation cost on-costs has increased to 12% (2024: 11.5%). These rates are used in the employment on-cost calculation. The net financial effect of the changes in the current financial year on employment on-cost and employee benefits expense is impracticable to estimate.

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7. Outlook

7.1. Unrecognised commitments

There are no material commitments as at 30 June 2025.

7.2. Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, but are disclosed by way of a note and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value.

OPI is not aware of any contingent assets or liabilities at reporting date.

7.3. Events after the reporting period

OPI is not aware of any after balance date events.



OFFICE FOR
PUBLIC INTEGRITY
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

GPO Mailbox 464, Adelaide SA 5001
1300 782 489
www.publicintegrity.sa.gov.au

Artist: Stephanie Singh-Highfold, Nabanunga Contemporary Aboriginal Art

Stephanie Singh-Highfold is a proud Ngarrindjeri & Kokatha woman who calls Adelaide, South Australia home. She is the owner and CEO of Nabanunga – Contemporary Aboriginal Art which she named after her skin name given to her by Emily Rankine, a Warlpiri woman from Ali Curung, north of Alice Springs where Stephanie was born. Her connection to country is with Raukkan located on the shores of Lake Alexandrina southeast of Adelaide where her family still lives and is active within the Raukkan Council, which proudly preserves the Ngarrindjeri culture. Her connection to Kokatha is from her dad's side of the family who originated from Ceduna.

