



**OFFICE FOR
PUBLIC INTEGRITY**
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

OFFICE FOR PUBLIC INTEGRITY

2022-23 Annual Report



WHAT DOES THE OPI DO?

The Office for Public Integrity (OPI) is established by the *Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 2012* (ICAC Act). The OPI exists to receive complaints and reports about corruption, misconduct and maladministration in South Australia's public service and South Australia Police. In doing so, the OPI promotes and preserves integrity. The OPI does this by:

- Receiving and assessing complaints about public administration from members of the public;
- Receiving and assessing reports about corruption, misconduct, and maladministration in public administration from public officers and authorities;
- Referring complaints and reports to inquiry agencies, public authorities or public officers for further investigation or action where required;
- Receiving complaints and reports about the conduct of SA Police Officers and Police Security Officers under the *Police Complaints and Discipline Act 2016* (PCD Act);
- Overseeing the assessment and investigation of complaints and reports about the conduct of SA Police Officers and Police Security Officers under the PCD Act;
- Being a relevant authority to which anyone can make a disclosure of public interest information under the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2018* (PID Act); and
- Overseeing public interest disclosures made to other public authorities under the PID Act.

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

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

Please see page 55 for artist details.

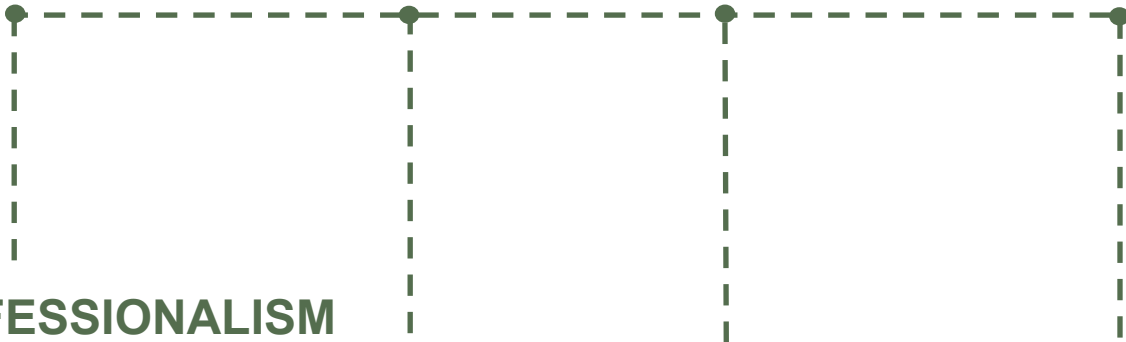




PURPOSE AND VALUES

The OPI's purpose is to receive complaints and reports about corruption, misconduct and maladministration in South Australia's public service and South Australia Police, and to promote and preserve 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 discretion, and to the highest standard.

COLLABORATION

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

ACCESSIBILITY

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

RESILIENCE

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

To:

The Honourable Dan Cregan MP
Speaker
House of Assembly
Parliament House
ADELAIDE SA 5000

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

Hon Kyam Maher MLC
Attorney-General
GPO Box 464
ADELAIDE SA 5001

It is my privilege to present the Office for Public Integrity's Annual Report for 2022-23 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*.

This is the first time the Office for Public Integrity has operated as an independent office for a complete financial year.



Emma Townsend
Director
Office for Public Integrity

28 September 2023



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OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION FROM THE DIRECTOR

This year is the second financial year in which the OPI has operated as an independent entity. It is also my second year as Director. The OPI has continued to perform a vital role in ensuring that the South Australian community has a public service which acts with integrity.

The purpose of the OPI is identified as “To receive complaints and reports about corruption, misconduct and maladministration in South Australia’s public service and South Australia Police, and to promote and preserve integrity.” The identification of this purpose informed the development of the OPI’s first Strategic Plan.

That purpose reflects the two distinct sets of responsibilities that the OPI has under the ICAC Act and the PCD Act. According to the ICAC Act the OPI exists to receive, assess and refer complaints¹ and reports² about public administration. Under the PCD Act, the OPI oversees the assessment and investigation of complaints and reports in relation to SA Police Officers and Police Security Officers. In undertaking these two bodies of work the OPI ensures that integrity is “promoted and preserved.”

In the past year the OPI received 886 reports and complaints under the ICAC Act. Sixty-eight of those matters were assessed as raising a potential issue of corruption in public administration and were referred to ICAC. This was a slight increase on the average number of referrals from the previous year, demonstrating the OPI’s continued diligence and expertise in identifying potential corruption. Under the PCD Act the OPI received 2,605 complaints and reports. This is approximately a 10% increase on the previous year and remains a significant component of the work undertaken by the OPI.

One of the primary objects of the ICAC Act is to establish the OPI to manage complaints with a view to the identification of corruption, misconduct and maladministration in public administration.

In addition to achieving this by virtue of our assessment and referral functions, this year the OPI sought to improve the identification of corruption, misconduct and maladministration by providing accessible information to the public sector about the role of the OPI; and when and how to make a report. In this way, the OPI has taken an important additional step to “promote and preserve” integrity. The public sector can only be held accountable when those within it understand how to make a report about conduct that potentially falls short of public expectations and have confidence in how the OPI will deal with their report.

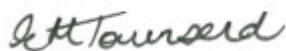
¹ A complaint made by a member of the public.

² Under the ICAC Act a report is made by a Public Officer. Under the PCD Act a report is made by a “designated officer” who can be a member of SA Police, Police Cadet, Special Constable or Police Security Officer.

In the last financial year, the OPI presented 16 information sessions to the public service across a wide range of government departments. Sixteen information sessions have also been delivered to Police Officers between the rank of Cadet and Inspector, and to Police Security Officers. Requests for the OPI to provide an information session to any agency can be made via the OPI website.

Promotional material was developed and distributed widely through various departments including SA Health, Correctional Services, Education, Child Protection and SA Police. The OPI also recently participated in a joint panel discussion with ICAC and Ombudsman SA, facilitated by the Office of the Commissioner for Public Sector Employment. This was attended by over 300 public servants. Opportunities for collaboration with other integrity agencies are a significant way in which we can all work together to provide clarity to the community about our respective roles and responsibilities.

In its Strategic Plan, the OPI has identified four key values – those of professionalism, collaboration, accessibility and resilience. Those values underpin the work conducted by the staff of the OPI on a daily basis. I look forward to the good work of the OPI continuing in the next financial year. Some of our priorities will be to analyse the data we hold to identify agencies that may benefit from targeted training sessions, to identify emerging trends within SA Police, and to continue to refine our case management and assessment processes. I thank all members of staff for their professionalism and commitment to the Office. I am grateful for their dedication and support.



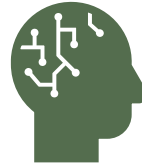
Emma Townsend
Director
Office for Public Integrity



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS



Provided 16 training sessions across SA Government on the role of the OPI and reporting obligations under the ICAC Act.



Developed the OPI Values, Strategic Plan and Service Charter.



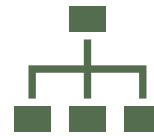
Provided 16 training sessions to SA Police and Police Security Officers on the role of the OPI and reporting obligations.



Significant investment in training OPI staff including providing training on cultural awareness, vicarious trauma, and foreign interference.



Maintained relationships with external stakeholders, including Commonwealth counterparts and combined training with the Internal Investigation Section of SA Police.



Consulted on and implemented a new Organisation Structure, including the addition of an Assistant Director and Project Manager, Data & Analytics.



Developed and distributed promotional material across State Government.



Invested in having 5 staff members undertake training in the OPI case management system allowing the OPI to have more independent control over the case management system.



Continued to develop internal policies and procedures and made significant improvements to security protocols.



Continued to foster a positive workplace culture through wellbeing initiatives, consultative decision making and team building.



KEY STATISTICS

4350

MATTERS REGISTERED BY THE OPI



619 POLICE REPORTS

1,980 POLICE COMPLAINTS

6 POLICE SECURITY
OVERSIGHT REPORTS

538 COMPLAINTS ABOUT
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION



348 REPORTS ABOUT
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION



98 PUBLIC INTEREST DISCLOSURES

91 QUERIES OUTSIDES OF JURISDICTION

670 GENERAL ENQUIRIES



KEY STATISTICS – ICAC ACT

886 MATTERS WERE RECEIVED
THEY RELATED TO THE FOLLOWING

399 GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS
130 PUBLIC SECTOR AGENCIES
5 PUBLIC CORPORATION

12 MISCELLANEOUS

142 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

28 MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

8 JUDICIAL BODY

162 STATUTORY AUTHORITY

826 MATTERS WERE ASSESSED
RESULTING IN **320** REFERRALS



11 TO LAW
ENFORCEMENT
AGENCIES



68
TO ICAC



143
TO PUBLIC
AUTHORITIES



98
TO OMBUSMAN
SA

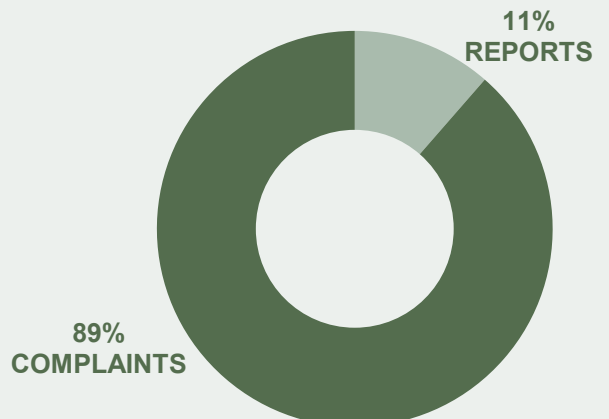
KEY STATISTICS – PCD ACT

1930		618	
POLICE COMPLAINTS REVIEWED		POLICE REPORTS REVIEWED	
RESULTING IN THE BELOW ASSESSMENTS			
5	13	45	
CORRUPTION	SECTION 29 PCD ACT REFERRAL	CRIMINAL CONDUCT	
234	408	1843	
MALADMINISTRATION OR MISCONDUCT	BREACH OF DISCIPLINE	NO FURTHER ACTION	

MATTERS RESULTING IN AN ASSESSMENT OF MALADMINISTRATION OR MISCONDUCT WERE PREDOMINATELY FROM REPORTS MADE BY DESIGNATED OFFICERS:



MATTERS WHERE NO FURTHER ACTION WAS TAKEN WERE PREDOMINATELY COMPLAINTS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC:





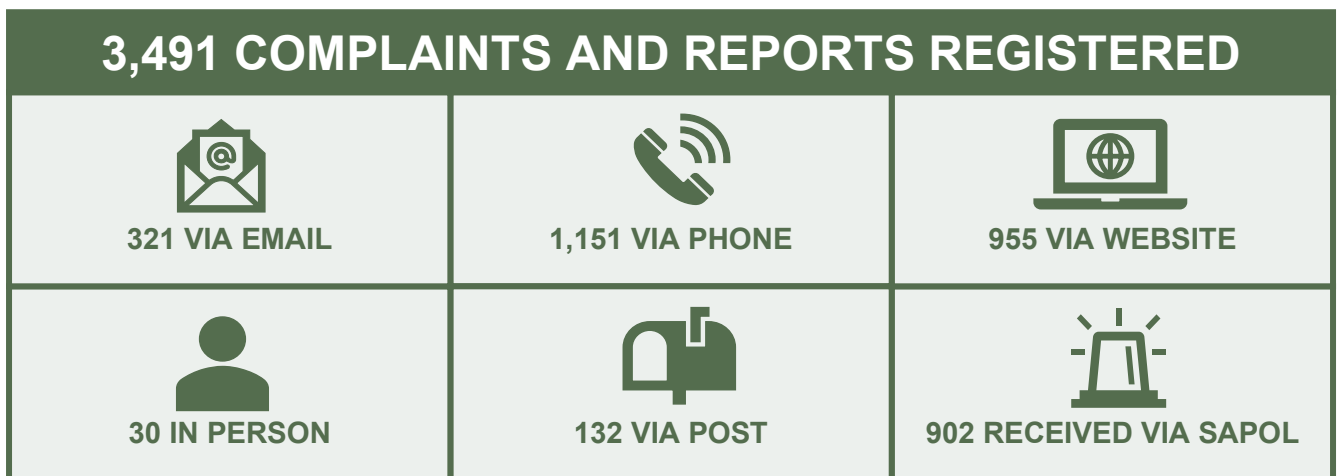
PERFORMANCE

INTAKE

The Intake Team is managed by the Team Leader, Intake, who is supported by four Complaints and Reviews Officers (CROs). The Intake Team handles a high volume of incoming contact from members of the public and public officers. The contact received is primarily in relation to complaints and reports under either the PCD Act or the ICAC Act. However, the CROs also register and respond to any general enquiries and will refer people to appropriate agencies if the matter is not within the OPI's jurisdiction. Public Interest Disclosures are also received.

Complaints and reports can be made to the OPI by telephone, in person, in writing or by online form. The Intake Team is committed to making the complaint or report process as accessible as possible and puts into action the values of the OPI on a daily basis.

This year has seen a focus on training with the Intake Team completing several training sessions relevant to their role. In particular, staff undertook training in relation to interacting with vulnerable members of the community, which is a key component of a CRO's daily duties. Significant improvements have also been made to the service provided by the Intake Team through amendments to internal workflows, which have streamlined processes.



During the 22-23 financial year the Intake Team was contacted 1,745 times in relation to the OPI's functions under the ICAC Act. This resulted in the registration of 886 complaints and reports. Telephone was the most preferred method of contacting the OPI by complainants. Reports from public officers were primarily lodged using the OPI's online form.

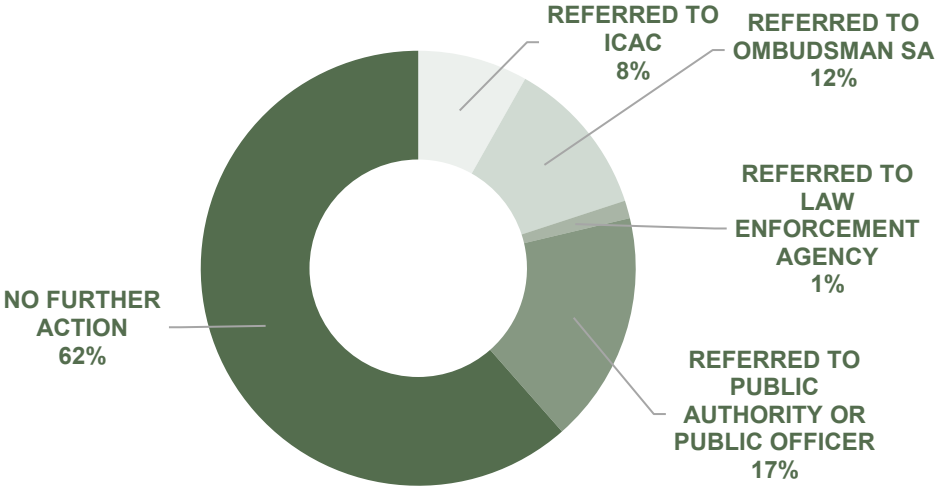
The Intake Team also registered 2,605 complaints and reports under the PCD Act. Most complaints about SA Police Officers or Police Security Officers were made by telephone. Reports were predominantly received from the Internal Investigation Section (IIS) of SA Police, which is obliged to advise the OPI of all reports that it receives internally. Any complaints or reports received by the IIS are also registered by the OPI.

ASSESSMENT

The Assessment Team is managed by the Manager, Assessments and is comprised of two Principal Assessment Officers and a mix of Senior Assessment Officers and Assessment Officers. The Assessment Team has responsibilities under both the ICAC Act and PCD Act.

ICAC Act:

The Assessment Team conducts assessments of complaints and reports in accordance with section 18E of the ICAC Act. The OPI must assess whether a matter raises a potential issue of corruption; some other issue that should be referred to an inquiry agency; or whether no further action should be taken. The OPI may also assess a matter as raising a potential issue that should be referred to a law enforcement agency, a public authority or public officer. A complaint or report might raise multiple issues, each of which requires assessment. In the 22-23 financial year the Assessment Team assessed 826 complaints and reports, comprised of 1337 separate issues. The below graph outlines the outcomes of these assessments.



Of the 826 matters assessed, the OPI determined that 68 complaints or reports raised a potential issue of corruption that should be referred to ICAC. This reflects a slight increase as compared to the 21-22 financial year. Fifty-eight of the matters referred to ICAC were reported to the OPI by public officers, demonstrating the continued importance of public officers being aware of, and fulfilling, their reporting obligations under the Act.

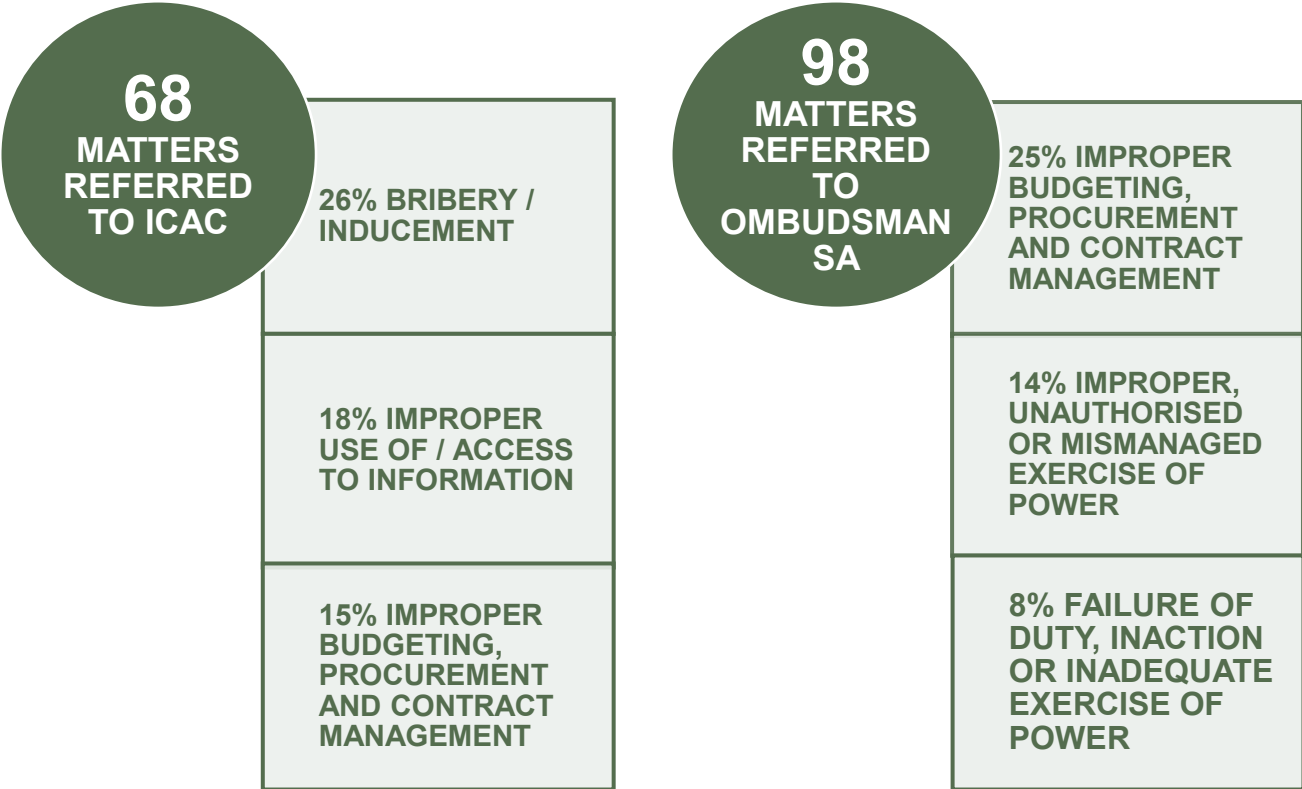
Some of the common themes and corruption risks the OPI identified in matters referred to ICAC included susceptibility to bribery in particular areas of the public sector; use of confidential information by public officers to obtain a personal benefit; and improper conduct in relation to the use of public resources, including procurement processes. Coinciding with ICAC’s public sector procurement survey in March 2023, this financial year saw an increase in referrals to ICAC of matters related to procurement activities.

Section 3 of the ICAC Act established the OPI to manage complaints about public administration with a view to the identification of corruption, misconduct and maladministration. Consistent with that object, the Assessment Team proactively identifies

information that, when appropriate, can be shared with the other integrity agencies; for example, trends and corruption risks identified during the assessment process.

If no issue of potential corruption is identified, the OPI will consider whether some other issue is raised that should be referred to an inquiry agency, namely Ombudsman SA or the Judicial Conduct Commissioner. In the 22-23 financial year, 98 matters were referred to Ombudsman SA and no matters were referred to the Judicial Conduct Commissioner. As with referrals to ICAC, there was an increase in referrals to Ombudsman SA relating to budgeting, procurement and contract management.

The below illustrates the most common categories of allegations that were referred to ICAC and Ombudsman SA.



When the OPI receives a complaint or report about potential criminal conduct that does not meet the definition of corruption or that does not involve a public officer, a referral may be made to a law enforcement agency. In the 22-23 financial year the OPI referred 11 such complaints or reports to SA Police. Some examples of the types of matters referred are offences against the person and dishonesty offences.

On 143 occasions the OPI notified a public authority or public officer about a complaint or report. This occurs when the OPI determines that an issue, which does not meet the threshold for a referral to ICAC or an inquiry agency, warrants further consideration. Some examples of the type of conduct that may be dealt with in this way are poor customer service, delay, errors in process or issues relating to wellbeing. It is important that, notwithstanding the changes to the definitions of “corruption” and “misconduct” that occurred in 2021, the OPI

continues to take action to ensure that conduct that may fall short of acceptable standards for public officers can be addressed.

The OPI can also decide to take no further action in respect of a complaint or report because a matter has been previously dealt with by another agency or where good reason exists to take no further action. In the 22-23 financial year, the OPI determined to take no further action on 511 occasions, which was approximately 62% of all matters. This kind of decision can be made for many reasons. For example, the report or complaint does not have merit; or the conduct has already been dealt with in another manner that satisfies the OPI that no further action is required.

The OPI informs the complainant or reporter about the outcome of an assessment. On occasion, the complainant or reporter may request that the OPI’s decision be reviewed, which is referred to as a “recontact”. In the 22-23 financial year, the OPI received 164 recontacts in respect of 122 complaints and reports. Fifty-one of those matters were determined to require a substantive review. Of those, 15 matters were re-opened by the OPI for further action. On most occasions, that was because further information was provided by the complainant or reporter which led to a different assessment outcome.

PCD Act:

The IIS has responsibility for the assessment of complaints and reports made about designated officers, including SA Police officers, police cadets, special constables, and police security officers. However, all assessments conducted by the IIS are reviewed by members of the Assessment Team. As the number of police complaints and reports increased by approximately 10% in the past year, there has been a corresponding increase in the number of reviews conducted by the Assessment Team.

To review an assessment, the Assessment Team will consider the materials relied upon by the IIS. This can include body worn video footage, closed circuit television footage and other SA Police records relevant to the complaint or report.

If, after reviewing an assessment, the OPI does not agree with the outcome, the OPI may consult with the Officer-In-Charge of IIS about the matter. After consultation the IIS may amend its assessment. Alternatively, the OPI may be satisfied that the assessment is appropriate. If neither of these outcomes is reached, the OPI can substitute its own assessment, which means that IIS must act on the matter in accordance with the OPI’s assessment. Pursuant to section 28 of the PCD Act the OPI has only three business days in which to consult, re-assess and substitute an assessment.



Pursuant to section 29 of the PCD Act, the OPI also has the power to refer a complaint or report to ICAC. This may occur when there is an allegation of corruption or another circumstance about the matter that makes a referral to ICAC appropriate. While this option is not frequently used, the Assessment Team reviews all matters to determine whether a referral to ICAC may be necessary.

PID Act:

The OPI is a relevant authority under the PID Act and may receive public interest disclosures about public administration information and environmental and health information. Many of the reports made to the OPI under the ICAC Act also constitute public interest disclosures and are treated accordingly.

The OPI received 98 notifications about public interest disclosures in 22-23.

While the OPI does not have any statutory obligation to review those notifications, the OPI does review every notification received to ensure that public interest disclosures are being appropriately assessed and acted upon if required.

POLICE OVERSIGHT

The Investigation Specialists provide oversight of internal investigations conducted by SA Police, pursuant to the PCD Act.



THE OPI HAD OVERSIGHT OF 460 INVESTIGATIONS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

AS AT 30 JUNE 2023, THE OPI HAS OVERSIGHT OF 257 ONGOING INVESTIGATIONS.

In order to provide thorough oversight of these investigations, the Investigation Specialists review every internal investigation conducted by SA Police. Investigations are reviewed for compliance with the PCD Act and the *Police Complaints and Discipline Regulations 2017* (the PCD Regulations). Key aspects of the investigation are monitored, for example, the review of records of interview, witness statements, body worn video or closed circuit television.

Pursuant to section 27 of the PCD Act, the OPI may direct SA Police in relation to aspects of an investigation. Since 7 October 2021, the OPI has not issued a direction. As a result of consultation between the OPI and the Officer-In-Charge of the IIS, the issuing of a direction has not been required.

Examples of the types of issues about which the OPI has consulted with the Officer-In-Charge of the IIS during an investigation include where the OPI identified an additional line of enquiry or formed a different view of the effect of the evidence that had been obtained. The OPI consulted in approximately 24 investigations in the past financial year.

According to section 35 of the PCD Act, the Commissioner of Police must not present a Notice of Allegations in the Police Disciplinary Tribunal (PDT) without first advising the OPI and having regard to any submission made by the OPI relating to the matter. In the past financial year, the OPI reviewed 13 Notices of Allegations. The OPI is also permitted to be present at hearings before the PDT. The Investigation Specialists routinely attend those hearings and monitor the progress of matters in the PDT through to their conclusion.

An additional body of work for the Investigation Specialists has been the modification of the OPI case management workflows to better capture data in relation to investigations. The Investigation Specialists have commenced reviewing all police complaints and reports held by the OPI to create a database that will allow for the identification and analysis of emerging trends in this area.

The OPI's goal for the next financial year is to use this data to better inform the education and training it can provide to SA Police.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The OPI uses several key performance indicators (KPIs) to measure the efficiency of the service provided to complainants, reporters and the community as a whole. These KPIs are reported, monitored and discussed monthly to capture both areas of high performance and areas where efficiencies can be developed.

The table below summarises the KPIs set for the 22-23 financial year and the overall results. While some of the KPIs are determined by legislation, the majority were internally set by the OPI. All the legislated KPIs and most of the internal KPIs were met, which is a credit to the staff of the OPI. While the KPI for the time to complete an assessment was not met, this may be explained by changes to the written assessment process that were implemented in the past financial year. Templates and legal guidelines have subsequently been produced to assist with this process. Consequently, the OPI expects that there will be a decrease in the overall timeframe. Furthermore, some assessments require the OPI to seek further information on a matter from the reporter, complainant, or an agency and this can increase assessment timeframes.

	22-23 KPI	22-23 GOAL (DAYS)	22-23 RESULT (DAYS)
ASSESSMENT	Complete an assessment	20	25.5
	Complete a recontact	20	24
	Advise no further action is to be taken	5	2
	Section 17 ICAC Act referral	5	10
	Referral to inquiry agency	15	11
	Complete a police review	3*	1.5
INTAKE	Register a complaint or report in Resolve	2	1
	Register and refer a complaint to SA Police	3**	1
	Register, action and close a general enquiry	10	3
	Register, action and close an outside jurisdiction	10	1
OVERSIGHT	Initial review on allocated investigation	5	2

*legislative timeframe

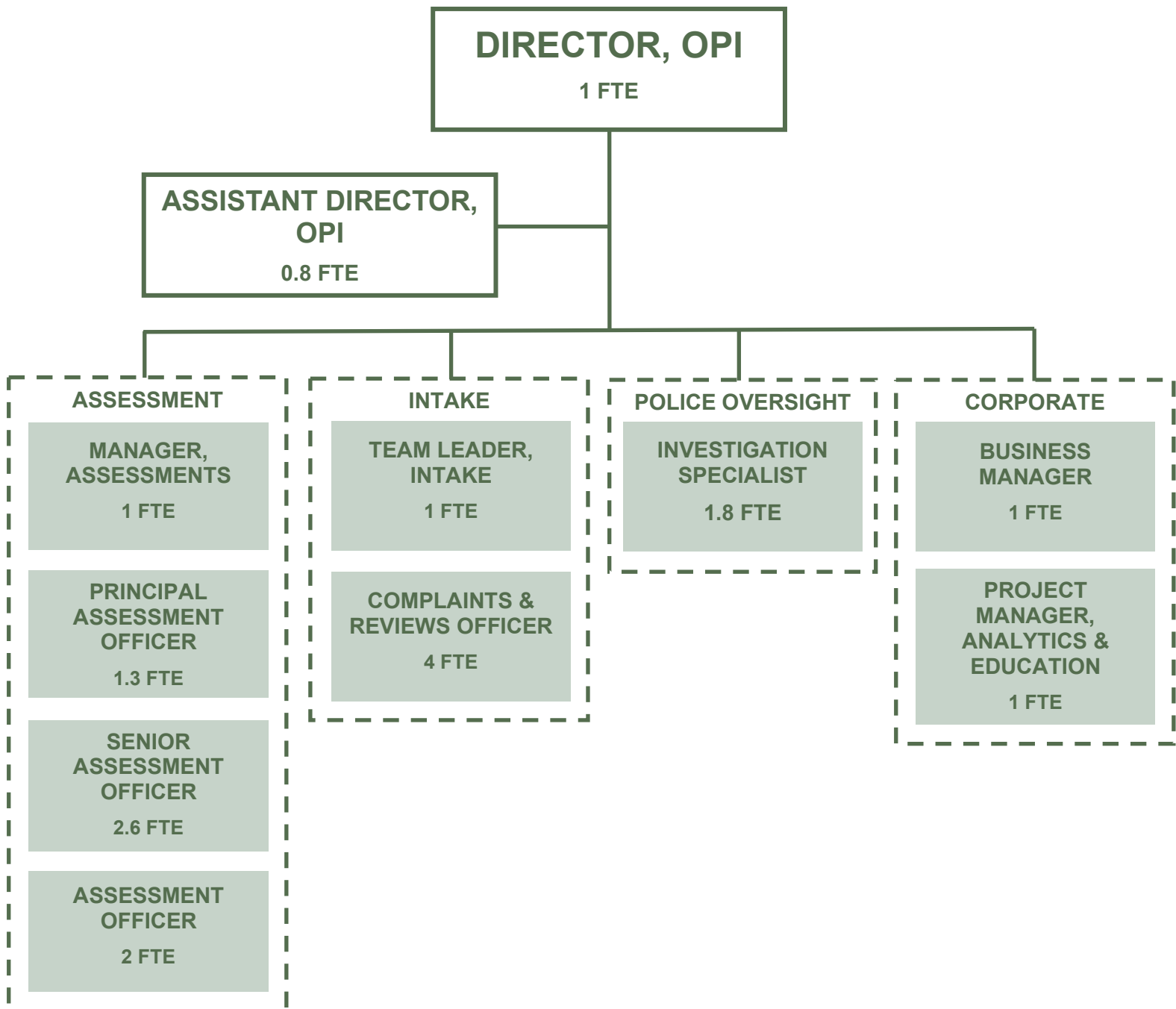
**legislative timeframe expressed in calendar days

After analysis of the results of the last financial year and general internal processes, some amendments have been made to the KPIs for the 23-24 financial year. This includes the addition of a 5-day timeframe prior to an assessment commencing, where an Assessment Officer will review the complaint or report and request any further information required at an earlier stage in the process. The KPIs will be streamlined in the 23-24 financial year as the OPI intends to notify a complainant or reporter of the referral of a matter or a decision to take no further action within 5 days of the referral or decision being finalised. The KPI to register, action and close both a general enquiry and outside jurisdiction matter will be reduced to 5 days. The remainder of the KPIs will remain the same.



CORPORATE

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



STRUCTURE CHANGES

The OPI Organisational Structure has seen productive changes during the year following a consultation process with OPI staff; AGD Human Resources and Executive; and the Public Service Association.

For its first 12 months, the OPI primarily operated under the structure that was transitioned from ICAC. However, the structure, roles and team functions were reviewed to ensure the most efficient and effective operation of the office. Additionally, the new structure allowed for the establishment of roles that clearly aligned with the principles and provisions of the *Public Sector Act 2009*.

The key changes to the structure were:

- Creation of Assessment roles under the LE stream with a legal qualification being an essential requirement for the role. Within the team, there is an escalating mix of LE classifications depending on roles and responsibilities. These roles were previously classified under the ASO stream.
- Reduction of ASO3 Complaints and Reviews Officers to 4FTE. The OPI initially had a budget FTE of 5.6 for these roles but had been operating efficiently with 4FTE for some time. The excess was used to fund other roles which were required.
- Creation of ASO6 Business Manager role. This position did not exist at ICAC but funding for corporate support was transferred and an ASO5 position was initially created.
- Continuation of LE5 Assistant Director role, which was established earlier in the financial year.

Separately, a budget submission to the Department of Treasury and Finance resulted in the confirmation of the OPI's ongoing budget, which enabled the ASO7 Project Manager, Analytics and Education role to be established on a term basis. This position was created and recruitment was successfully completed late in the financial year. The incumbent is responsible for gathering and analysing complex quantitative and qualitative data, developing reporting mechanisms and conducting research to identify trends and opportunities relating to corruption, misconduct and maladministration within the jurisdiction of the OPI.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

DIRECTOR, OPI

The Director, OPI is appointed in accordance with section 18 of the ICAC Act and is responsible for the functions of the OPI as outlined in that Act. The Director is responsible for the strategic direction and operational performance of the OPI. The Director provides legal oversight across the OPI and ensures that it provides a consistently high-quality service.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, OPI

The Assistant Director is responsible for providing high quality legal and policy advice to the Director and plays a pivotal role in the discharge of OPI's statutory functions. They have particular responsibilities in ensuring the legal work conducted by the Assessment Team is of high quality. They take carriage of complex and highly sensitive matters.

MANAGER, ASSESSMENTS

The Manager, Assessments is responsible for managing the Assessment Team and ensuring the work produced is of high quality and completed within a timely manner. They also have significant responsibility in providing advice to the Director on issues relating to complaints and reports and the discharge of the OPI's legislative functions.

TEAM LEADER, INTAKE

The Team Leader, Intake manages the daily workflow of the Intake Team. Within the Intake Team, they provide leadership and delegate and monitor tasks. They are responsible for ensuring that contacts with the OPI receive a timely and accurate response in line with KPIs and legislative requirements.

INVESTIGATION SPECIALIST

The Investigation Specialists are responsible for the independent oversight of police conduct investigations resulting from reports and complaints made under the PCD Act. They monitor each investigation in accordance with the PCD Act and Regulations.

BUSINESS MANAGER

The Business Manager is responsible for developing and implementing systems and advice on human resources, finance, procurement, information technology and records management across the OPI. They initiate and deliver on business improvement projects and strategies for the OPI, while ensuring compliance through regular reporting.

PROJECT MANAGER, DATA AND ANALYTICS

The Project Manager works closely with the wider Management team to develop and implement necessary data related projects, programs and systems to improve the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the OPI.

CORPORATE DATA

	FTE	Headcount
As at 30 June 2022	15.3	17
As at 30 June 2023	17.3	19

	Recruited (count)	Separated (count)	Sick Leave (average days per FTE)
2021-2022 FY	8	8	0.79
2022-2023 FY	9	11*	0.77**

*Of the 11 separations, 3 were not actively working at the OPI at any stage during the FY and were on secondments at the time of their separation.

**Public Sector average is 0.8 days per FTE

Recruitment was a significant activity through the year and the OPI has become increasingly stable and very high functioning. In total, 9 merit-based recruitment processes were undertaken resulting in both internal promotions and the appointment of new staff to the OPI. The OPI's goal for the 23-24 financial year is to retain the highly skilled workforce that has been established and to continue to develop a positive, inclusive and collaborative culture.

As at 30 June 2023, 82% of OPI employees have completed and recorded their bi-annual performance review and development discussion, which involves setting objectives, goals and development plans for the upcoming year.

The OPI has focussed on training and development this year and as at 30 June 2023, OPI employees are 77% compliant with mandatory training requirements. The OPI Training Committee was established, creating a forum to discuss, plan and implement a training policy, as well as several training initiatives. The training attended by individuals and/or groups of staff throughout the year included training relating to mental health, vicarious trauma, cultural awareness, coaching, managing challenging interactions, training on specific ICT software, legal writing and managing government budgets.

There were no workplace injury claims or attributable Return to Work costs this year. There were no notifiable incidents under Part 3 of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012*.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

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

COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE OPI

Complaints about the OPI can be made to the Office of the Inspector. Please refer to the annual report of the Office of the Inspector for data on complaints about the OPI.



STATISTICAL REPORTING

Section 45 of the ICAC Act requires that the OPI report on:

- the number and general nature of complaints and reports received by the OPI;
- the number and general nature of matters referred for investigation to the Commissioner of Police or other law enforcement agency; and
- the number and general nature of matters referred to an inquiry agency or public authority.

Reporting on the ICAC Act is available in Annexure A.

Reporting on the PCD Act is available in Annexure B.

The OPI has also reported on other statistics related to its operations under the ICAC Act and the PCD Act which may be of public interest.



ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE A: ICAC ACT REPORTING

CONTACT WITH THE OPI

	Total
Complaints about public administration	538
Reports about public administration	348
General Enquiry	670
Outside Jurisdiction	91
Public Interest Disclosure	98
TOTAL	1,745

METHOD OF RECEIPT OF COMPLAINTS AND REPORTS

	Complaints	Reports	Total
Telephone	276	46	322
Email	82	33	115
Website	133	259	392
In person	8	3	11
Letter	39	7	46
TOTAL	538	348	886

GENERAL NATURE OF COMPLAINTS AND REPORTS TO THE OPI

	Complaints	Reports	Total
Bribery/Inducement	5	18	23
Coercion/Extortion	4	4	8
Conduct in private capacity, failure to disclose/declare to employer	7	19	26
Environmental & Health	0	1	1
Excessive force/Assault/Intimidation/Threats	11	11	22
Failure of duty, inaction or inadequate exercise of power	168	18	186
Improper budgeting, procurement, contract management, accounts payable	31	47	78
Improper or unauthorised use of employment entitlements	1	20	21
Improper Recruitment/Deception in Employment	6	26	32
Improper use, damage or theft of resources	14	14	28
Improper use/access of information and improper record keeping	43	39	82
Improper votes/decision making	6	3	9
Improper, unauthorised or mismanaged exercise of power	147	54	201
Negligence in management/Oversight	6	5	11
Not otherwise categorised	5	3	8
Other criminal conduct while acting in capacity as a public officer	10	11	21
Sexual harassment/sexual impropriety	5	6	11
Theft and fraud – monetary	4	18	22
Unprofessional Conduct	57	28	85
Victimisation/Reprisals for Reporting	8	3	11
TOTAL	538	348	886

THE SUBJECT OF COMPLAINTS AND REPORTS RECEIVED

	Complaints	Reports	Total
Local Government	77	65	142
Member of Parliament	20	8	28
Statutory Authority	103	59	162
State Government	277	122	399
Public Sector Agencies	44	86	130
Judicial Body	5	3	8
Public Corporation	4	1	5
Miscellaneous	8	4	12
TOTAL	538	348	886

ASSESSMENTS

Matter type	Number assessed
Complaints	504
Reports	322
TOTAL	826

*Only closed cases reported. 27 cases were open on June 30.

Some assessments completed in 22-23 were received in the previous financial year. Not all complaints received in 22-23 were assessed by 30 June 2023 and will be captured in the statistics for 23-24.

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	10	29	4	88	372
Reports	58	69	7	55	139
TOTALS	68*	98	11	143	511

The above total includes matters where the referral was closed by 30 June 2022 (inclusive). There are more referrals than assessments as more than one referral was made on some matters.

*ICAC will report as 67 referrals due to two matters being recorded on one file by ICAC.

GENERAL NATURE OF COMPLAINTS AND REPORTS ASSESSED

	Complaints	Reports	Total
Bribery/Inducement	5	18	23
Coercion/Extortion	4	3	7
Conduct in private capacity, failure to disclose/declare to employer	6	16	22
Environmental & Health	0	1	1
Excessive force/Assault/Intimidation/Threats	15	10	25
Failure of duty, inaction or inadequate exercise of power	165	18	183
Improper budgeting, procurement, contract management, accounts payable	27	43	70
Improper or unauthorised use of employment entitlements	2	18	20
Improper Recruitment/Deception in Employment	6	28	34
Improper use, damage or theft of resources	16	11	27
Improper use/access of information and improper record keeping	39	35	74

Improper votes/decision making	1	2	3
Improper, unauthorised or mismanaged exercise of power	129	46	175
Negligence in management/Oversight	6	5	11
Not otherwise categorised	4	3	7
Other criminal conduct while acting in capacity as a public officer	11	12	23
Sexual harassment/sexual impropriety	5	6	11
Theft and fraud – monetary	4	14	18
Unprofessional Conduct	51	29	80
Victimisation/Reprisals for Reporting	8	4	12
TOTAL	504	322	826

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

	Complaints	Reports	Total
Bribery/Inducement	2	16	18
Coercion/Extortion	1	1	2
Conduct in private capacity, failure to disclose/declare to employer	0	2	2
Improper budgeting, procurement, contract management, accounts payable	2	8	10
Improper or unauthorised use of employment entitlements	0	4	4
Improper Recruitment/Deception in Employment	0	1	1
Improper use, damage or theft of resources	1	3	4
Improper use/access of information and improper record keeping	1	11	12
Improper, unauthorised or mismanaged exercise of power	1	3	4

Not otherwise categorised	0	1	1
Other criminal conduct while acting in capacity as a public officer	1	4	5
Sexual harassment/sexual impropriety	1	0	1
Theft and fraud – monetary	0	4	4
TOTAL	10	58	68

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

	Complaints	Reports	Total
Conduct in private capacity, failure to disclose/declare to employer	1	2	3
Excessive force/Assault/Intimidation/Threats	4	2	6
Failure of duty, inaction or inadequate exercise of power	4	4	8
Improper budgeting, procurement, contracts management, accounts payable	2	23	25
Improper or unauthorised use of employment entitlements	0	3	3
Improper Recruitment/Deception in Employment	1	6	7
Improper use, damage or theft of resources	0	2	2
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	6	8	14
Negligence in management/Oversight	2	2	4
Other criminal conduct while acting in capacity as a public officer	0	1	1
Theft and fraud – monetary	1	3	4
Unprofessional Conduct	2	4	6

Victimisation/Reprisals for Reporting	4	3	7
TOTAL	28	65	98

*0 complaints or reports have been referred by the OPI to the Judicial Conduct Commissioner.

*There is a decrease in the number of referrals to Ombudsman SA from the 21-22 financial year. This is partly accounted for by the fact that for a period of time after the October 2021 amendments, there was some uncertainty about the OPI's ability to refer matters to public officers and public authorities. Once that was clarified, more referrals to public officers and public authorities were able to be made meaning that less matters were referred to Ombudsman SA.

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

	Complaints	Reports	Total
Coercion/Extortion	1	0	1
Conduct in private capacity, failure to disclose/declare to employer	0	2	2
Excessive force/Assault/Intimidation/Threats	6	1	7
Failure of duty, inaction or inadequate exercise of power	29	2	31
Improper budgeting, procurement, contract management, accounts payable	4	5	9
Improper or unauthorised use of employment entitlements	0	5	5
Improper Recruitment/Deception in Employment	1	4	5
Improper use, damage or theft of resources	4	1	5
Improper use/access of information and improper record keeping	7	9	16
Improper votes/decision making	0	0	0
Improper, unauthorised or mismanaged exercise of power	22	13	35
Negligence in management/Oversight	0	1	1
Sexual harassment/sexual impropriety	1	1	2
Theft and fraud – monetary	3	0	3
Unprofessional Conduct	9	10	19
Victimisation/Reprisals for Reporting	1	1	2

TOTAL	88	55	143
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THE NUMBER AND GENERAL NATURE OF MATTERS REFERRED FOR INVESTIGATION TO A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY OR COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

	Complaints	Reports	Total
Excessive force/Assault/Intimidation/Threats	0	1	1
Failure of duty, inaction or inadequate exercise of power	0	1	1
Improper Recruitment/Deception in Employment	0	1	1
Improper use, damage or theft of resources	2	0	2
Improper use/access of information and improper record keeping	0	1	1
Other criminal conduct while acting in capacity as a public officer	1	1	2
Theft and fraud – monetary	0	2	2
TOTAL	4	7	11

ANNEXURE B: PCD ACT REPORTING

CONTACT WITH THE OPI

	Total
Police complaints (OPI)	1681
Police reports (OPI)	22
Protective Security Oversight	6
Police reports (IIS)	597
Police complaints (IIS)	299
TOTAL	2,605

METHOD OF RECEIPT OF COMPLAINTS AND REPORTS

	Complaints	Reports	PSO oversight	Total
Telephone	825	4	0	829
Email	204	2	0	206
Website	548	15	0	563
In person	19	0	0	19
Letter	85	1	0	86
IIS	299	597	6	902
TOTAL	1980	619	6	2,605

GENERAL NATURE OF COMPLAINTS AND REPORTS

	Police complaints	Police reports	Total
Bribery/Inducement	4	1	5
Coercion/Extortion	4	0	4
Conduct in private capacity, failure to disclose/declare to employer	37	71	108
Environmental & Health	1	0	1
Excessive force/Assault/Intimidation/Threats	185	44	229
Failure of duty, inaction or inadequate exercise of power	745	159	904
Improper budgeting, procurement, contract management, accounts payable	7	1	8
Improper or unauthorised use of employment entitlements	14	13	27
Improper Recruitment/Deception in Employment	5	5	10
Improper use, damage or theft of resources	18	16	34
Improper use/access of information and improper record keeping	60	50	110
Improper votes/decision making	2	2	4
Improper, unauthorised or mismanaged exercise of power	404	63	467
Negligence in management/Oversight	3	6	9
Not otherwise categorised	33	13	46
Other criminal conduct while acting in capacity as a public officer	38	20	58
Sexual harassment/sexual impropriety	5	15	20
Theft and fraud – monetary	5	5	10
Unprofessional Conduct	409	135	544
Victimisation/Reprisals for Reporting	1	0	1
TOTAL	1980	619	2599

*PSO oversight not included

GENERAL NATURE OF COMPLAINTS AND REPORTS RECEIVED BY OPI

	Police complaints	Police reports	Total
Bribery/Inducement	4	0	4
Coercion/Extortion	4	0	4
Conduct in private capacity, failure to disclose/declare to employer	20	3	23
Environmental & Health	1	0	1
Excessive force/Assault/Intimidation/Threats	150	0	150
Failure of duty, inaction or inadequate exercise of power	629	5	634
Improper budgeting, procurement, contract management, accounts payable	7	0	7
Improper or unauthorised use of employment entitlements	13	1	14
Improper Recruitment/Deception in Employment	5	1	6
Improper use, damage or theft of resources	17	0	17
Improper use/access of information and improper record keeping	49	3	52
Improper votes/decision making	2	0	2
Improper, unauthorised or mismanaged exercise of power	365	3	368
Negligence in management/Oversight	2	1	3
Not otherwise categorised	17	0	17
Other criminal conduct while acting in capacity as a public officer	27	0	27
Sexual harassment/sexual impropriety	5	1	6
Theft and fraud – monetary	2	0	2
Unprofessional Conduct	361	4	365
Victimisation/Reprisals for Reporting	1	0	1
TOTAL	1681	22	1703

GENERAL NATURE OF COMPLAINTS AND REPORTS RECEIVED BY IIS

	Police complaints	Police reports	Total
Bribery/Inducement	0	1	1
Conduct in private capacity, failure to disclose/declare to employer	17	68	85
Environmental & Health	0	0	0
Excessive force/Assault/Intimidation/Threats	35	44	79
Failure of duty, inaction or inadequate exercise of power	116	154	270
Improper budgeting, procurement, contract management, accounts payable	0	1	1
Improper or unauthorised use of employment entitlements	1	12	13
Improper Recruitment/Deception in Employment	0	4	4
Improper use, damage or theft of resources	1	16	17
Improper use/access of information and improper record keeping	11	47	58
Improper votes/decision making	0	2	2
Improper, unauthorised or mismanaged exercise of power	39	60	99
Negligence in management/Oversight	1	5	6
Not otherwise categorised	16	13	29
Other criminal conduct while acting in capacity as a public officer	11	20	31
Sexual harassment/sexual impropriety	0	14	14
Theft and fraud – monetary	3	5	8
Unprofessional Conduct	48	131	179
TOTAL	299	597	896

GENERAL NATURE OF MATTERS RECEIVED UNDER *PROTECTIVE SECURITY ACT 2007*

	Total
Failure of duty, inaction or inadequate exercise of power	3
Improper use/access of information and improper record keeping	1
Unprofessional Conduct	2
TOTAL	6

ASSESSMENTS REVIEWED AND CONSULTATIONS

	Assessments Reviewed	Consultation Undertaken	Consultation Not Undertaken
Police Complaints	1918*	42	1876
Police Reports	612	26	586
Protective Security Oversight	6	0	6
TOTAL	2536	68	2468

*12 police complaints were referred to ICAC on receipt by the OPI. As those matters were not assessed by IIS they are not captured in the number of matters reviewed by the OPI.

REASSESSMENTS AND SUBSTITUTIONS

Reassessments and Substitutions	
Police Complaints	23
Police Reports	8
TOTAL	31

*1 matter was re-assessed and the OPI's assessment substituted for that of IIS. For 30 matters, IIS changed its assessment after consultation.

OUTCOMES OF COMPLAINTS AND REPORTS

	Corruption investigation	S29 referrals	Misconduct	No Further Action	Breach of Discipline	Criminal Conduct	Mal-administration
Police Complaints	0	12	63	1631	212	12	0
Police Reports	5	1	166	210	196	33	1
Protective Security Oversight	0	0	4	2	0	0	0
TOTAL	5	13	233	1843	408	45	1

*In the 2021-2022 financial year the OPI did not report on matters assessed as “Breach of Discipline”. All those matters were included in the “Misconduct” outcome. In the 2022-2023 financial year, both the IIS and the OPI commenced separately recording where a matter was assessed as a “Breach of Discipline” but did not meet the definition (as amended in October 2021) of Misconduct. A Breach of Discipline is a breach of the SA Police Code of Conduct.

*This number includes complaints received in the previous financial year that were assessed by IIS and reviewed by the OPI in 22-23. Not all complaints received in 22-23 were assessed by 30 June 2023. Those assessed after 30 June 2023 will be captured in the statistics for 23-24.

IIS SANCTIONS

Section 26 of the PCD Act provides that, following an investigation by the IIS, sanctions may be imposed on an officer. Although the OPI has oversight of those investigations, section 31 of the PCD Act requires that ICAC report on the number and general nature of sanctions imposed. Please see the ICAC’s Annual Report for this information.

ANNEXURE C: AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



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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 2023.

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 2023, 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 Reporting Requirements.

The financial report comprises:

- a Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2023
- a Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2023
- a Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2023
- a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2023
- notes, comprising material accounting policy information 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 Reporting Requirements, 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, 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 2023.

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
Assistant Auditor-General (Financial Audit)

27 September 2023

Office for Public Integrity

Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Office for Public Integrity
Certification of the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2023

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 2023.
- 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
27 September 2023



Emma Townsend
Director, Office for Public Integrity
27 September 2023

Office for Public Integrity
Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Income			
SA Government grants, subsidies and transfers	2.1	2 854	1 486
Resources received free of charge	2.2	43	19
Total income		2 897	1 505
Expenses			
Employee benefits expenses	3.2	1 867	1 280
Supplies and services	4.1	600	443
Depreciation	5.1	117	4
Other expenses	4.2	65	40
Total expenses		2 649	1 767
Total comprehensive result		248	(262)

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

Office for Public Integrity
Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6.1	392	54
Receivables	6.2	-	7
Total current assets		392	61
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5.1	37	154
Total non-current assets		37	154
Total assets		429	215
Current liabilities			
Employee benefits	3.3	137	130
Payables	7.1	114	162
Total current liabilities		251	292
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefits	3.3	175	169
Payables	7.1	17	16
Total non-current liabilities		192	185
Total liabilities		443	477
Net assets		(14)	(262)
Equity			
Retained earnings		(14)	(262)
Total equity		(14)	(262)

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

Office for Public Integrity
Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 30 June 2023

	Retained earnings \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance at 7 October 2021	-	-
Net result for 2021-22	(262)	(262)
Total comprehensive result for 2021-22	<u>(262)</u>	<u>(262)</u>
Balance at 30 June 2022	<u>(262)</u>	<u>(262)</u>
Net result for 2022-23	248	248
Total comprehensive result for 2022-23	<u>248</u>	<u>248</u>
Balance at 30 June 2023	<u><u>(14)</u></u>	<u><u>(14)</u></u>

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

Office for Public Integrity
Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash inflows			
SA Government grants, subsidies and transfers		2 854	1 486
Cash generated from operations		2 854	1 486
Cash outflows			
Employee benefits payments		(1 846)	(1 176)
Payments for supplies and services		(648)	(396)
Other expenses		(22)	(19)
Cash used in operations		(2 516)	(1 591)
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities		338	(105)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash outflows			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-	(85)
Cash used in investing activities		-	(85)
Net cash used in investing activities		-	(85)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Cash inflows			
Cash received from restructuring activities		-	244
Cash generated from financing activities		-	244
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		338	54
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		54	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	6.1	392	54

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 2023

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.

As a result of amendments to the ICAC Act in October 2021, and although OPI continued in existence, it did so as a separate entity for financial reporting purposes from 7 October 2021. As a result, all comparatives are for the period 7 October 2021 to 30 June 2022.

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.

All financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Assets and liabilities that are to be sold, consumed or realised as part of the normal operating cycle have been classified as current assets or current liabilities. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

Significant 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 2023

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:

- handling complaints about public administration from members of the public;
- handling 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. Income

2.1. SA Government grants, subsidies and transfers

SA Government transfers are recognised on receipt. SA Government transfers consist of \$2.854 million (2022: \$1.486 million) for operational funding.

2.2. Resources received free of charge

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Resources received free of charge - Shared Services SA	24	-
Resources received free of charge - Department of the Premier and Cabinet	19	19
Total resources received free of charge	43	19

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 DPC

Office for Public Integrity
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2023

3. Employee related expenses

3.1. Key Management Personnel

The key management personnel of OPI is the Director OPI 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 \$252 000 (2022: \$184 000).

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.

3.2. Employee Benefit Expenses

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages	1 407	957
Annual leave	168	73
Employment on-costs - superannuation	166	107
Employment on-costs - payroll tax	86	59
Long service leave	33	81
Skills and experience retention leave	7	3
Total employee benefits expenses	<u>1 867</u>	<u>1 280</u>

Employment on-costs – superannuation

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

Superannuation employment on-cost charges represents OPI's contribution to superannuation plans in respect of current services of current employees.

Employee remuneration

In 2022-23 there was 1 employee whose normal remuneration was equal to or greater than the base executive remuneration level during the year.

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3.3. Employee Benefits Liability

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Annual leave	120	118
Long service leave	13	11
Skills and experience retention leave	4	1
Total current employee benefits	<u>137</u>	<u>130</u>
Non-current		
Long service leave	175	169
Total non-current employee benefits	<u>175</u>	<u>169</u>
Total employee benefits liability	<u><u>312</u></u>	<u><u>299</u></u>

Employee benefits accrue as a result of services provided up to the reporting date that remain unpaid. Long-term employee benefits are measured at present value and short-term employee benefits are measured at nominal amounts.

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 the 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 SERL liability was 2% (2022 1.5%).

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

The liability for long service leave 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.

AASB 119 *Employee Benefits* contains the calculation methodology for the long service leave liability.

The actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) has provided a basis for the measurement of long service leave and is based on actuarial assumptions on expected future salary and wage levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service.

AASB 119 *Employee Benefits* requires the use of the yield on long-term Commonwealth Government bonds as the discount rate in the measurement of the long service leave liability. The yield on long-term Commonwealth Government bonds for 2023 is 4% (2022: 3.5).

The actuarial assessment performed by DTF has increased the salary inflation rate to 3.5% (2.5%:2022) for the long service leave liability.

The non-current portion of long service leave reflects the estimate of leave to be taken in greater than 12 months.

The net financial effect of the changes to actuarial assumptions in the current financial year is a decrease in the long service leave liability of \$6 852 and employee benefits expense of \$6 852. 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.

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4. Expenses

4.1. Supplies and Services

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Accommodation	474	349
General administrative expense	76	16
Information technology and communications charges	43	16
Marketing information	3	22
Consultants	-	7
Other supplies and services	4	33
Total supplies and services	600	443

Accommodation

The office'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. This arrangement does not meet the definition of a lease set out in AASB 16 and accordingly is expensed.

Consultants

The number of consultancies and dollar amount paid/payable (included in supplies and services expense) to consultants that fell within the following bands

	2023	2023	2022	2022
	Number	\$'000	Number	\$'000
Below \$10 000	-	-	1	7
Total	-	-	1	7

4.2. Other expenses

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Other	65	40
Total other expenses	65	40

Other expenses include audit fees paid / payable to the Auditor-General's Department relating to work performed under the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* were \$21 000 (2022: \$21 000). No other services were provided by the Auditor-General's Department.

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5. Non-financial assets

5.1. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment owned by OPI with a value equal to or in excess of \$10 000 is capitalised, otherwise it is expensed. Property, plant and equipment owned by OPI is recorded at fair value.

Impairment

There were no indications of impairment on OPI's owned plant and equipment.

	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	144	10	154
Transferred in from restructure	-	-	-
Subtotal	144	10	154
Losses for the period recognised in net result:			
Depreciation	(115)	(2)	(117)
Subtotal	(115)	(2)	(117)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	29	8	37
Gross carrying amount			
Gross carrying amount	144	73	217
Accumulated depreciation	(115)	(65)	(180)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	29	8	37

Useful lives

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

Class of asset	Useful life (years)
Leasehold Improvements	1-12
Plant and equipment	1-16

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets is reviewed on an annual basis.

6. Financial Assets

6.1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Deposits with the Treasurer	392	54
Total cash and cash equivalents	392	54

Deposits with the Treasurer are non-interest bearing. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents represents fair value.

6.2. Receivables

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Current		
Prepayments	-	7
Total receivables	-	7

Prepayments are non-interest bearing.

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7. Liabilities

7.1. Payables

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Accrued expenses	92	84
Employment on-costs	22	19
Creditors	-	59
Total current payables	114	162
Non-current		
Employment on-costs	17	16
Total non-current payables	17	16
Total payables	131	178

Payables and accruals are recognised for all amounts owing but unpaid. Sundry payables are normally settled within 30 days from the date the invoice is first received. All payables are non-interest bearing. The carrying amount of payables represents fair value due to their short-term nature.

Employment on-costs

Employment on-costs include payroll tax and superannuation contributions and are settled when the respective employee benefits that they relate to are discharged.

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.

In the actuarial assessment performed by DTF, the portion of long service leave taken as leave has increased to 43% (2022: 42%) and the average factor for the calculation of employer superannuation cost on-costs is 11.1% (2022: 10.6%). These rates are used in the employment on-cost calculation.

8. Outlook

8.1. Unrecognised contractual commitments

There are no material commitments as at 30 June 2023.

8.2. 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.

8.3. Events after the reporting period

OPI is not aware of any after balance date events.



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**Artist: Stephanie Singh-Highfold,
Nabanunga Contemporary Aboriginal Art**

Stephanie Singh-Highfold is a proud Ngarrindjeri, Kokatha and Walpiri woman from Adelaide. She is the owner and CEO of Nabanunga—Contemporary Aboriginal Art which she formed in 2020, turning a hobby into a formal business. The business is named after her skin name given to her by Emily Rankine, a Walpiri woman from Ali Curung, north of Alice Springs, where Stephanie was born. Her connection to country is with Raukkan and Ceduna.

