

PUBLIC INTEREST
DISCLOSURE SCHEME

BIANNUAL REPORT
JULY – DECEMBER 2025

Acknowledgement of Country

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

Artwork description

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

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



Credits

Date of publication: May 2026

Publisher: Commonwealth Ombudsman, Canberra Australia

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Commonwealth Ombudsman

GPO Box 442, Canberra ACT 2601 Australia

Tel: **1300 362 072**

Email: media@ombudsman.gov.au

Contact us

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

If you would like to make a public interest disclosure (PID) or obtain further information about the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013*, contact us:

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

Services available to help you

First Nations people can contact us on our Indigenous line at **1800 060 789**.

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

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

Visit the [NRS website](#) or phone **1800 555 727**.

Transmittal letter

20 May 2026

The Hon. Michelle Rowland MP
Attorney-General for Australia
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Attorney-General,

I am pleased to present my 6-monthly report on the operation of the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013* (PID Act) for the period 1 July 2025 to 31 December 2025.

This report has been prepared for the purposes of s 76A of the PID Act, which requires that I prepare and provide a 6-monthly report on the operation of the PID Act to you for presentation to the Australian Parliament.

As required by ss 76 and 76A, it includes:

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

Yours sincerely,



Iain Anderson
Commonwealth Ombudsman

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Part 1: Foreword from the Ombudsman

I am pleased to present my 6-monthly report on the operation of the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013* (PID Act) for the period 1 July 2025 to 31 December 2025. I would like to acknowledge the 191 agencies who have assisted my Office to prepare this report.

In my last 3 reports, I observed an increase in contacts from persons seeking assistance with the operation of the PID Act, in particular, from persons who have made or are contemplating making a disclosure. This trend has continued, with 233 requests for assistance received by my Office in the 6 months between July and December 2025, and 75% of those requests coming from individuals who had made or were considering making a disclosure. This compares with 194 enquiries in the same period in 2024, where 68% of requests were made by disclosers or potential disclosers.

My Office has also seen a doubling in the number of disclosures made to us about other agencies compared with the same period last year (an increase from 50 to 105). This also means that my Office has received more disclosures about other agencies in the last 6 months than in the whole of 2024–25 (105 compared with 83).

At the same time, many of the enquiries and disclosures we received fell outside the scope of the PID Act. The lesson we take from this is that while there is greater awareness of our role and the PID Scheme within the community (and potentially



Iain Anderson

whistleblowing schemes more generally), the scope of the PID Act and our role is not well understood. As this report is being prepared, my Office is reviewing the information we publish on our website for the benefit of disclosers to ensure that it provides clear information about the PID Act and what disclosers can expect from us and from the PID process. I encourage agencies to similarly consider the material they publish about PID internally and externally and consider whether it needs to be amended to improve understanding of the PID Act and how PIDs from current and former public officials are facilitated and dealt with by the agency. I also encourage agencies to still think about material contained in disclosures which are outside the PID Act. They may still raise important

issues for agencies about concerns people have with respect to an agency's work and decisions.

In November 2025, my Office published the first in a series of Insights Papers intended to share learnings from our enquiries and complaints handling work. The paper, titled *Making time: Investigating Public Interest Disclosures*,¹ provided guidance to agencies on managing investigation timeframes and requests to this Office for more time to investigate. The paper followed on from observations I made about the timeliness of PID investigations in my 2024–25 PID Annual Report. While this report only covers the 6 months between July and December 2025, I am pleased to see an improvement in the timeliness of investigations completed by agencies within that period.

1 [Making Time: Investigating Public Interest Disclosures](#)

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

The *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013* (PID Act) promotes the integrity of the Commonwealth public sector by requiring all agencies to have arrangements in place for current and former public officials to blow the whistle on alleged wrongdoing concerning that agency. It is a decentralised scheme, where agencies have the primary responsibility for receiving and investigating disclosures about matters occurring within those agencies.

The PID Act encourages public officials to speak up about wrongdoing by providing immunity from liability and protection from reprisal where information is disclosed:

- by a current or former public official²
- to an authorised recipient³
- concerning 'disclosable conduct.'

Disclosures can be made about the conduct of agencies and their staff, including contracted service providers, and can encompass a broad range of wrongdoing.

The PID Act provides that disclosures of wrongdoing should generally be made or allocated to the agency they concern. The PID Act requires agencies to investigate allocated disclosures unless certain circumstances apply, complete investigations within 90 days⁴ and provide a copy of the investigation report to the discloser within a reasonable time after its completion. In the event that an investigation is not completed within the required timeframe, or where an agency's investigation or response to it are inadequate, a discloser may make their disclosure public, subject to other requirements in the PID Act being met.

The PID Act provides 3 main ways for this Office to oversee the operation of the PID Act and its implementation by agencies:

- assist public officials (whether as disclosers or officials performing PID functions) with information about the operation of the PID Act
- conduct educational and awareness programs relating to the PID Act
- investigate how agencies have handled disclosures, either on receipt of a notification from an agency about a decision on handling or on receipt of a complaint from a discloser.

2 Public officials include Australian Government employees and contracted service providers.

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

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

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

This report is primarily concerned with *internal* public interest disclosures made to an agency, this Office or the Office of the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security (OIGIS). This is explained in Table 1 on the next page.

What is an internal public interest disclosure?

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

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

Part 3: PIDs at a glance

Number of disclosures received by agencies⁵



497

Number of disclosures allocated by agencies



106

Number of disclosures not allocated by agencies



391

Number of PID investigations finalised by agencies⁶



51

Number of PID investigations by agencies that made a finding of disclosable conduct



11

Percentage of PID investigations finalised by agencies within 90 days



28%

⁵ The reference to 'agencies' refers to all agencies covered by the PID Act, including this Office and the OIGIS.

⁶ Most investigations are finalised with a report under s 51 of the PID Act. However, investigative agencies (which are this Office and the OIGIS) can decide to investigate a PID under their own legislation. If this occurs, the PID will be finalised in accordance with those laws and not with a s 51 PID investigation report.

Part 4: Operation of the PID Act

This report captures the first 6 months of the 2025–26 financial year. We have not included a comparison with the 2024–25 financial year because of the difference in reporting periods. A comparison of the 2025–26 financial year with the previous financial year will appear in the Ombudsman’s 2025–26 annual PID report.

How many PIDs were there?

In the reporting period, authorised officers in agencies across the Commonwealth made 497 decisions to allocate or not allocate a disclosure. Of these, 106 were decisions to allocate a disclosure for investigation under the PID Act and 391 were decisions not to allocate.

Why were PIDs not allocated?

A decision not to allocate may be made because there is no reasonable basis on which a disclosure can be considered an internal PID, or because the disclosure would be more appropriately investigated under another law or power.

No reasonable basis to be considered an internal PID

An authorised officer may decide not to allocate a disclosure if satisfied on reasonable grounds that there is no reasonable basis on which it can be considered an internal PID. This means that an authorised officer has decided that the

disclosure does not meet the criteria of an internal PID at s 26 of the PID Act. The criteria in s 26 are that the disclosure is made by a current or former public official, to an authorised recipient, and the disclosure concerns disclosable conduct. For more information about these criteria and what they mean, please see *Table 1: What is an internal public interest disclosure?*

Most decisions not to allocate (86%) were made because in the authorised officer’s view there was no reasonable basis on which the disclosure could be considered an internal PID. Agencies advised that the most common reason why disclosures were not considered to be internal PIDs was because the disclosures did not concern disclosable conduct.

Personal work-related conduct

Personal work-related conduct is usually not a type of disclosable conduct. Personal work-related conduct is defined by s 29A of the PID Act to mean conduct engaged in by a public official (the first official) in relation to another public official (the second official) that occurs in the course of the second official’s employment and tends to have personal implications for the second official.

Examples include interpersonal conflict between the first and second official (including bullying and harassment), conduct relating to the terms of engagement, transfer or promotion of the second official, disciplinary action taken in relation to the second official, or suspension or termination of their employment.

However, personal work-related conduct will be disclosable if the conduct would constitute reprisal or it would undermine public confidence in an agency or has other significant implications for an agency.

The PID Act provides that if a disclosure of information includes information about both disclosable and non-disclosable conduct, that does not prevent the disclosure being treated as a PID.

Conduct more appropriately investigated under another law or power

An authorised officer may also decide not to allocate a disclosure because the authorised officer is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the conduct disclosed would be more appropriately investigated under another law or power (that is, not under the PID Act).⁷ Guidance from this Office indicates that referral to another law or power can occur whether or not an authorised officer considers that a disclosure is an internal PID and meets the criteria in s 26.⁸

The Agency Guide explains that another law or power may be more appropriate if, for example, the powers available under the other law or power would be better suited to conducting an effective investigation of the PID, or the powers available under the other law or power include the ability to directly impose disciplinary action if the alleged wrongdoing is substantiated.⁹

The conclusion that a PID would be better investigated under another Commonwealth law or power accounted for 14% of decisions not to allocate.

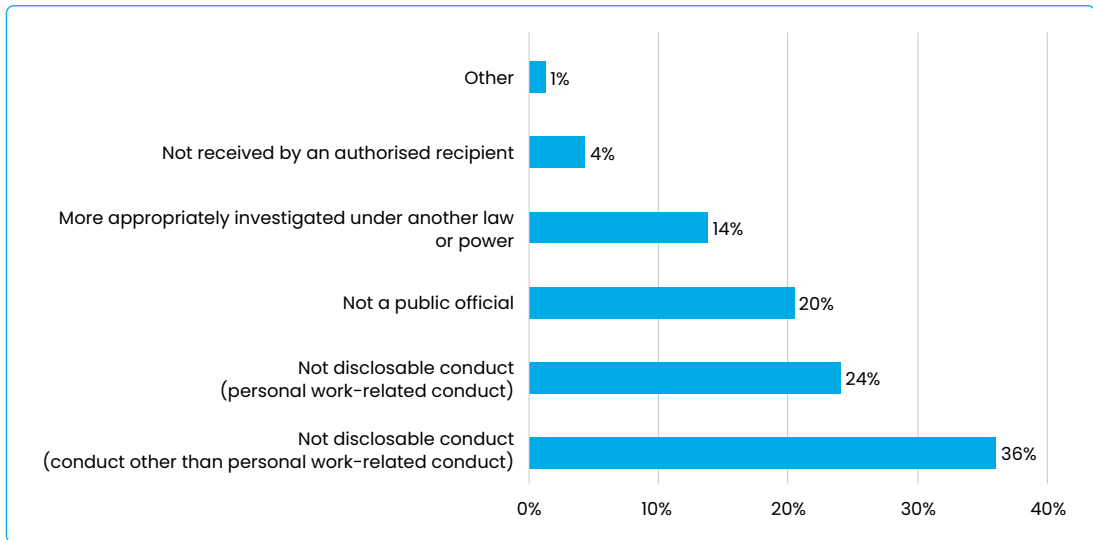
The 2 most common laws or powers that agencies referred PIDs for investigation under were the *Defence Force Discipline Act 1982* and the *Public Service Act 1999*.

⁷ Referral to another law or power does not include referral of a PID to the National Anti-Corruption Commission. See s 43(4A) of the PID Act and para 5.3.2 of the Office's *Agency Guide to the Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013* Version 3 (the Guide).

⁸ See paras 5.3.1 and 5.3.2 of the Guide.

⁹ See para 5.3.2 of the Guide.

Figure 1: Reasons for not allocating a disclosure



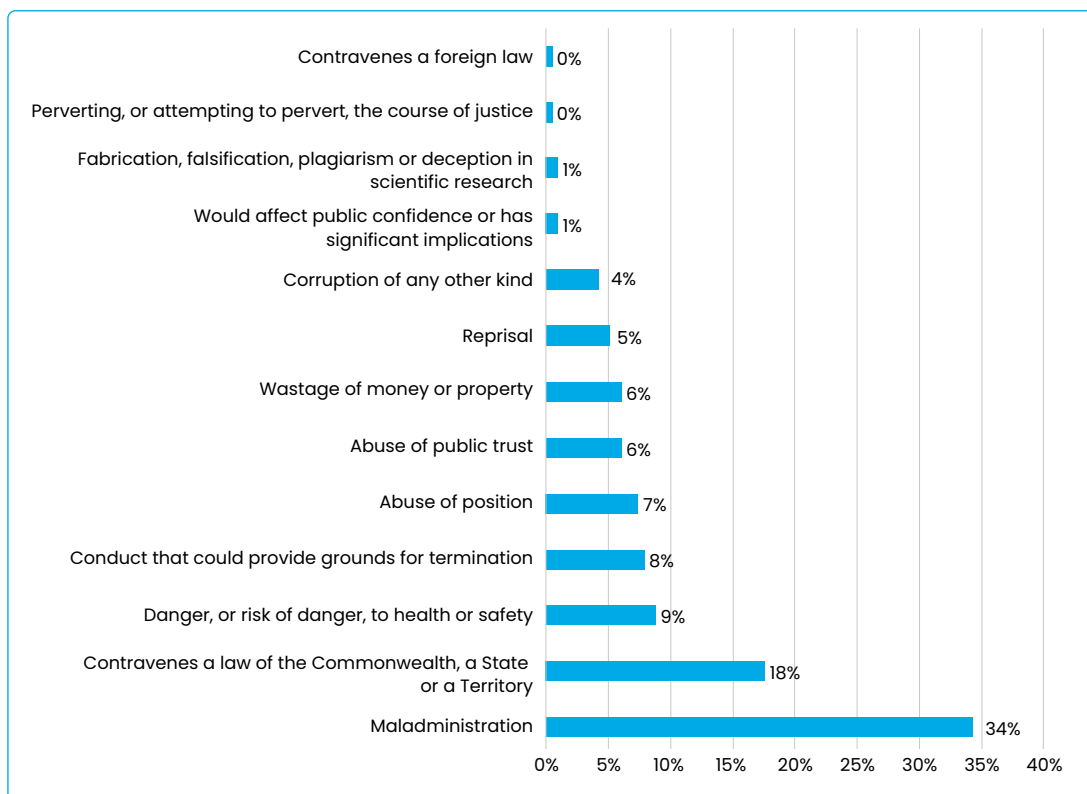
*Other refers to other types of conduct that are not disclosable, such as disclosures about policy or the conduct of courts or tribunals.

What were allocated PIDs made about?

A single allocated PID may concern multiple types of disclosable conduct. Across the 106 PIDs allocated by agencies, there were 216 allegations concerning different types of disclosable conduct.¹⁰ These are allegations of disclosable conduct prior to an investigation being undertaken. The most common types of alleged disclosable conduct were 'maladministration' and 'conduct that contravenes a law.'

¹⁰ This report includes information on disclosable conduct type for allocated PIDs only. Agencies are not required to identify the conduct disclosed when notifying the Office or the IGIS of decisions not to allocate (s 44A).

Figure 2: Allegations of disclosable conduct



Note: In this figure, some categories display as 0% due to rounding. These represent very small numbers of allegations, too low to register as a whole percentage.

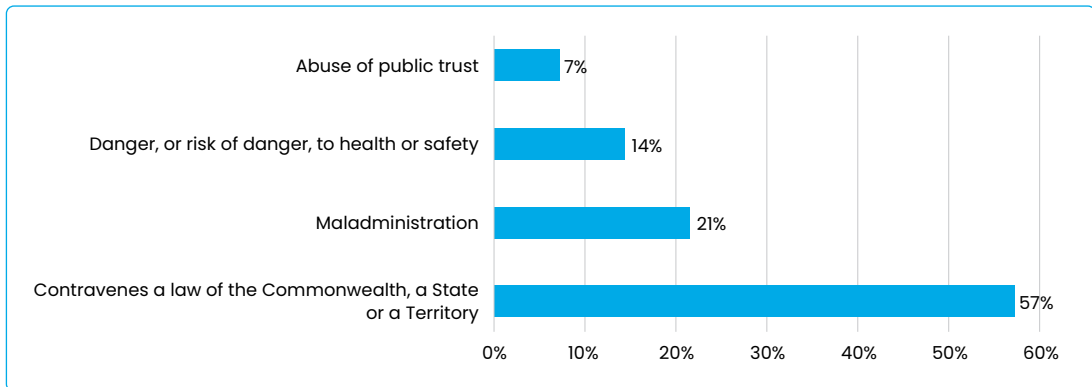
Why were allocated PIDs not investigated?

There are many reasons why agencies may decline to investigate a PID or decline to investigate it further. Section 48 of the PID Act sets out the circumstances in which an agency may exercise a discretion not to investigate a PID. There were 68 instances where agencies notified this Office or the IGIS that they had exercised their discretion under s 48 not to investigate, or investigate further, some or all of the allegations in a PID. The most common reason given by agencies for exercising the discretion not to investigate was that the disclosed information did not, to any extent, concern serious disclosable conduct. Agencies also decided not to investigate because the disclosed conduct had already been investigated under another law or power and there were no further matters that warranted investigation, or because it was impracticable for the disclosure to be investigated.

PID investigation outcomes

In the reporting period, agencies finalised 51 PID investigations.¹¹ Eleven of those PID investigations (or 22%) resulted in one or more findings of disclosable conduct. The types of disclosable conduct found in the investigations are set out below.

Figure 3: Findings of disclosable conduct



One or more recommendations for action were made in 27 investigations. This is consistent with our Office’s advice to agencies that even if a PID investigation does not result in a finding of disclosable conduct, it may still identify an opportunity to mitigate potential risks of wrongdoing or improve agency practice and procedure.

The types of actions agencies reported taking, or proposing to take, in response to PID investigation recommendations included:

- consideration of policies and procedures regarding records of decisions associated with code of conduct inquiries
- development of onboarding processes concerning the roles and responsibilities of new public officials.

One investigation resulted in a recommendation that the matter be referred for further consideration under another law or power. No investigations resulted in a referral to the police.

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

¹¹ Most investigations were finalised with a report under s 51 of the PID Act. However, investigative agencies (which are this Office and the OIGs) can decide to investigate a PID under their own legislation. If this occurs, the PID will be finalised in accordance with those laws and not with a s 51 PID investigation report.

Timeliness of PID investigations

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

In the reporting period, 28% of investigations were completed within 90 days, 35% between 91 and 180 days and 37% in more than 180 days.

This is an improvement on the results of 28%, 24% and 48%, respectively, for the period July to December 2024. This Office received 89 extension requests from agencies in the reporting period. Of these, 80 were granted and 9 were denied as they were out of time.

In November 2025, we published guidance to agencies on timely investigations of disclosures and what information should be included in extension requests.¹²

Reprisal

The PID Act provides that each agency head and authorised officer has a duty to take reasonable steps to protect public officials who belong to their agency from reprisal. Consistent with this, disclosers who believe they are at risk of, or have been subject to, reprisal are encouraged to raise their concerns with their agency. Agencies are expected to investigate claims of reprisal and, if appropriate, refer matters to the police. Disclosers may also contact this Office if they have concerns about the way an agency handles their reprisal claim.

Commonwealth agencies reported 11 claims of reprisal received in PIDs allocated in the reporting period. Of these, the most common types of conduct alleged were unfair or unreasonable management action (including performance management action), harm or injury to a person (including psychological harm) and damage to a person's property or reputation. Agencies reported that, on investigation, no claims of reprisal were substantiated.

Three enquiries or complaints were made to this Office about reprisal concerns, including about agencies' actions to investigate or manage reprisal concerns.

¹² [Making Time: Investigating Public Interest Disclosures](#)

Part 5: Complaints to the Ombudsman

The Ombudsman can consider complaints about agencies' handling of PIDs to assess whether their actions are reasonable and comply with the PID Act, the *Public Interest Disclosure Standard 2013* (the PID Standard) and agencies' own PID procedures.

The Ombudsman received 24 complaints about agencies' handling of PIDs in the reporting period. Common complaint themes were:

- dissatisfaction with the findings or recommendations of an investigation
- concern that decisions not to allocate had not been made properly
- concern that decisions not to investigate under s 48 had not been made properly.

The Office finalised 15 complaints and made formal comments, suggestions or recommendations to agencies to take particular action or improve their practice on 3 occasions.¹³

In addition to common themes in complaints to our Office, there were some common themes to the guidance we provided to agencies in response to enquiries and complaints in the reporting period. These included:

- Reprisal – ensuring that agencies consider and document the risk of reprisal early, that risk and mitigation strategies are regularly revisited and documented, and that an agency draws on its knowledge of the workforce to help identify risks rather than relying solely on concerns raised by a discloser.

- Protection – encouraging agencies to engage with individuals who seek to make joint disclosures, to avoid situations where only the maker (and not the co-author) receives the protections and immunities in the PID Act.
- Record keeping – ensuring that agencies notify disclosers of decisions in writing as required under the PID Act, particularly if a decision has initially been provided on a verbal basis only.
- Handling of disclosures – reminding agencies to check if they are an authorised recipient for disclosures made simultaneously to several agencies and, if not, encouraging them to provide disclosers with information about how to make an internal PID or about other avenues for raising concerns.

¹³ This includes recommendations under s 15 of the *Ombudsman Act 1976* or s 55 of the PID Act.

Part 6: Performance of the Ombudsman's other functions



Allocation and investigation

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

Consistent with the principles for allocation in s 43(5) of the PID Act, the Office considers that, in most cases, the agency to which the disclosure relates is best placed to investigate. However, the Office may consider investigating a disclosure if satisfied the agency is unable to properly investigate or respond to the matter, such as where there is a conflict of interest that cannot be satisfactorily resolved or mitigated. In the case of a portfolio agency where these concerns exist, we may also consider allocating a PID to the relevant portfolio department to investigate.

In the reporting period, the Office received 105 disclosures about other agencies. This is compared with 50 in the same 6-month period in 2024 and 83 for the whole of 2024–25.

We allocated 20 disclosures about other agencies for investigation under the PID Act, with 19 allocated to agencies and one allocated to our Office. We decided not to allocate 85 disclosures. Of the matters we decided not to allocate, the most common reason was because the disclosure did not concern disclosable conduct.

The Office also received 2 disclosures about the Office, resulting in 2 decisions not to allocate.

We did not finalise any PID investigations in the reporting period. Six PID investigations concerning other agencies, and one PID investigation concerning our Office, were ongoing as of 31 December 2025.



Education and awareness

Public Interest Disclosure Standards Determination 2025

In October 2025, the Ombudsman made the *Public Interest Disclosure Standards Determination 2025* (the Standards Determination). Section 74 of the PID Act provides that the Ombudsman may, by legislative instrument, determine standards relating to:

- the procedures for facilitating and dealing with disclosures that all principal officers must establish (s 59(3))
- the conduct of investigations under the PID Act
- the preparation of investigation reports under s 51 of the PID Act, and

- the giving of information and assistance in relation to the Ombudsman’s preparation of 6-monthly and annual reports on the operation of the PID Act, and the keeping of associated records.

Subject to disallowance, the Standards Determination will come into force on 1 April 2026, and agencies will need to review their PID procedures to ensure they take account of the requirements in the Standards Determination. The Standards Determination amended the previous PID Standard made by the Ombudsman in 3 ways:

- clarifying the requirement that agencies ensure that they provide an effective means for potential disclosers to find out how to contact authorised officers
- expanding record keeping requirements to capture all matters that may need to be notified to the Ombudsman or the IGIS, and
- requiring agency PID procedures to explain what support is available from the agency to persons other than disclosers, such as witnesses and subjects of a PID.

Insights Paper

In November 2025, the Office released the first in a series of Insights Papers on the operation of the PID Act. The Insights Papers draw together observations and learnings gained through our work in providing assistance to disclosers and agency officials in relation to the operation of the PID Act, and in the handling of complaints about PIDs. The Insights Paper published in November, titled *Making time: Investigating Public Interest Disclosures*, provided guidance to agencies on managing

investigation timeframes and requests for more time to investigate. The Office plans to publish a number of other Insights Papers on different topics in the course of 2026.

Commonwealth PID Community of Practice forum

In December 2025, the Office presented at the Commonwealth PID Community of Practice forum, organised and facilitated by the Department of Defence. The Office shared insights and observations gained from the 2024–25 PID Annual Report, focusing in particular on the increase in the time taken to complete PID investigations.

Assisting public officials

Section 62 of the PID Act provides that one of the additional functions of the Ombudsman is to provide assistance in relation to the operation of the PID Act to public officials. In the reporting period, the Office received and responded to 233 requests for assistance. The vast majority of these (74%) were received from individuals seeking information about the operation of the PID Act in relation to a PID they had made or were considering making. These results represent an increase compared with the same 6-month period in 2024, where the Office received 194 requests for assistance, with 68% of those being from individuals who had made or were contemplating making a disclosure.

Part 7: IGIS investigations and complaints

Reporting on disclosures made to the IGIS relating to National Intelligence Community agencies

Between 1 July 2025 and 31 December 2025 (the reporting period), the IGIS did not allocate any disclosures to intelligence agencies for handling that met the criteria under s 26 of the PID Act.

Two disclosures were allocated by the IGIS to the IGIS for handling. There were 6 kinds of alleged disclosable conduct included in the 2 disclosures, namely:

- conduct that involves corruption
- maladministration
- could lead to disciplinary action against a public official (termination)
- contravention of a law of the Commonwealth, State or Territory
- abuse of position as a public official
- conduct that results in wastage of relevant money.

As of 31 December 2025, 3 PID investigations by the IGIS were ongoing.

The IGIS assessed 17 matters that resulted in decisions not to allocate disclosures. The reasons for those decisions were that the conduct disclosed was:

- not disclosable conduct (personal work-related grievance) (5)
- not disclosable conduct (conduct other than personal work-related grievance) (11)
- more appropriately investigated under another law or power (1).

The IGIS finalised one disclosure allocated to the IGIS for the reporting period. The IGIS exercised the discretion not to investigate under s 48(1)(g) of the PID Act, because the conduct disclosed had been investigated under another law or power and there were no further matters that warranted investigation.

Reporting on disclosures made to the IGIS about the OIGIS

There were no disclosures of alleged disclosable conduct about the OIGIS received by or allocated to the IGIS.

Reporting on disclosures made to intelligence agencies

The OIGIS also reports on the handling of disclosures made to the intelligence agencies within IGIS jurisdiction.¹⁴

Between 1 July 2025 and 31 December 2025:

- intelligence agencies received no disclosures which met the criteria under s 26 of the PID Act
- one intelligence agency assessed a matter that resulted in one decision not to allocate a disclosure
- intelligence agencies did not finalise any investigations.

Education and awareness

Consistent with the additional functions of the IGIS under s 63 of the PID Act, assistance and advice was provided by this Office to officials within intelligence agencies about the operation of the PID Scheme. This included responding to ad hoc requests by agency staff, the provision of templates to agencies for notifications to the IGIS and the hosting of a triannual PID Community of Practice forum for representatives of the intelligence agencies.

IGIS staff also gave 2 presentations to National Security College course attendees about the role and function of the IGIS (including under the PID Act), one presentation about complaints and disclosures to members of one agency, and presentations at training sessions for authorised officers in one agency during the reporting period. In addition, the Office refreshed the information about the PID Act on its website to more clearly delineate the IGIS complaints practices from the handling of disclosures.

¹⁴ The Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO), the Australian Signals Directorate (ASD), the Australian Secret Intelligence Service (ASIS), the Australian Geospatial-Intelligence Organisation (AGO), the Defence Intelligence Organisation (DIO), the Office of National Intelligence (ONI), and the intelligence functions of the Australian Federal Police (AFP) and the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC).

Part 8: Agency statements

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

- the number of PIDs received by the agency (s 76(1)(a)(i))
- the kinds of disclosable conduct to which those disclosures relate (s 76(1)(a)(ii))
- the number of disclosures allocated to the agency (s 76(1)(a)(iia))
- the number of disclosure investigations conducted (s 76(1)(a)(iii))
- the time taken to conduct those investigations (s 76(1)(a)(iiia)), and
- the actions taken in response to recommendations of those investigations (s 76(1)(a)(iv)).

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

This information is presented in Table 2 on the next page.

Data in response to ss 76(1)(a)(i)–76(1)(a)(iia) has been collected from agency notifications to this Office of a decision to allocate the disclosure for investigation. Data in response to ss 76(1)(a)(iii)–76(1)(a)(iv) has been collected from agency notifications to this Office of a finalised PID investigation and requests to the agency to provide actions taken in response to recommendations. All data has then been verified with agencies.

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

Where it is reported that an agency has ‘Nil’ content, this reflects the agency had no PID matters relevant to the column to report in the reporting period.

Where a principal officer has exercised discretion under s 76(4) not to provide information, this is represented by a dash (-).

Table 2: Disclosures

Data required to be reported				
Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i) – the number of PIDs received by Authorised Officers of the agency for the period	s 76(2)(a)(ii) – the kinds of disclosable conduct to which the PIDs received for the period relate	s 76(2)(a)(iia) – the number of disclosures allocated to the agency for the period (this may include allocations to the agency from the Office or another agency)	s 44A – the number of disclosures assessed by an Authorised Officer or Principal Officer of the agency resulting in a decision not to allocate the disclosure for the period
AAF Company	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Aboriginal Hostels Limited	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Administrative Review Tribunal	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Aged Care Quality and Safety Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Airservices Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Anindilyakwa Land Council	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Army and Air Force Canteen Service	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
ASC Pty Ltd	Nil	Nil	Nil	3

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 44A
Attorney-General's Department	2	<p>Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (1)</p> <p>Conduct that constitutes maladministration (1)</p> <p>Conduct that contravenes a foreign law (1)</p>	1	4
Australian Broadcasting Corporation	2	<p>Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of, a public official abusing their position as a public official (1)</p> <p>Conduct that could, if proved, give reasonable grounds for disciplinary action resulting in the termination of the official's engagement or appointment (1)</p> <p>Conduct that constitutes maladministration (2)</p>	3	8
Australian Bureau of Statistics	Nil	Nil	1	2
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 44A
Australian Communications and Media Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Competition and Consumer Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Crime Commission (Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission)	1	Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (1) Personal work-related conduct that would constitute taking a reprisal against another person (1)	1	1
Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority	1	Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of, corruption of any other kind (1) Conduct that constitutes maladministration (1)	1	Nil
Australian Digital Health Agency	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Australian Electoral Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil	3
Australian Federal Police	1	Conduct that unreasonably results in, or increases, a risk of danger to the health or safety of a person (1)	Nil	4
Australian Film, Television and Radio School	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 44A
Australian Financial Security Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Fisheries Management Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Hearing Services (Hearing Australia)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Human Rights Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Australian Institute for Teaching and School Leadership Limited	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Australian Institute of Criminology	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Institute of Family Studies	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Institute of Marine Science	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 44A
Australian Intelligence Agencies (Consolidated) ¹⁵	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Australian Law Reform Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Maritime Safety Authority	1	<p>Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of, a public official abusing their position as a public official (1)</p> <p>Conduct that could, if proved, give reasonable grounds for disciplinary action resulting in the termination of the official's engagement or appointment (1)</p> <p>Conduct that results in the wastage of money or property of a prescribed authority (1)</p>	1	1
Australian Military Forces Relief Trust Fund	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian National Audit Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian National Maritime Museum	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

¹⁵ The Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO), the Australian Signals Directorate (ASD), the Australian Secret Intelligence Service (ASIS), the Australian Geospatial-Intelligence Organisation (AGO), the Defence Intelligence Organisation (DIO), the Office of National Intelligence (ONI), and the intelligence functions of the Australian Federal Police (AFP) and the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC).

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 44A
Australian National University	3	<p>Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of, a public official abusing their position as a public official (1)</p> <p>Conduct that constitutes maladministration (3)</p> <p>Conduct that is an abuse of public trust (1)</p> <p>Conduct that unreasonably results in, or increases, a risk of danger to the health or safety of a person (3)</p>	4	Nil
Australian Naval Infrastructure Pty Ltd	1	Conduct that constitutes maladministration (1)	1	1
Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation	2	<p>Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (2)</p> <p>Conduct that unreasonably results in, or increases, a risk of danger to the health or safety of a person (2)</p>	2	Nil
Australian Office of Financial Management	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Organ and Tissue Donation and Transplantation Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 44A
Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Postal Corporation	11	<p>Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (10)</p> <p>Conduct that could, if proved, give reasonable grounds for disciplinary action resulting in the termination of the official's engagement or appointment (5)</p> <p>Conduct that constitutes maladministration (5)</p> <p>Conduct that is an abuse of public trust (2)</p> <p>Conduct that unreasonably results in, or increases, a risk of danger to the health or safety of a person (2)</p>	11	66
Australian Prudential Regulation Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	19
Australian Public Service Commission	Nil	Nil	1	7
Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 44A
Australian Rail Track Corporation Limited	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Reinsurance Pool Corporation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Renewable Energy Agency	1	Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (1)	1	1
Australian Research Council	Nil	Nil	Nil	3
Australian Securities and Investments Commission	2	<p>Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (1)</p> <p>Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of, a public official abusing their position as a public official (1)</p> <p>Conduct that constitutes maladministration (1)</p>	2	2
Australian Skills Quality Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Sports Commission (Australian Institute of Sport)	1	<p>Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (1)</p> <p>Personal work-related conduct that would constitute taking a reprisal against another person (1)</p> <p>Conduct that constitutes maladministration (1)</p>	1	1

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 44A
Australian Sports Foundation Limited	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Strategic Policy Institute Ltd	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Submarine Agency	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Taxation Office	3	<p>Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of, a public official abusing their position as a public official (2)</p> <p>Conduct that could, if proved, give reasonable grounds for disciplinary action resulting in the termination of the official's engagement or appointment (2)</p> <p>Conduct that constitutes maladministration (1)</p> <p>Conduct that results in the wastage of money or property of a prescribed authority (1)</p>	3	14
Australian Trade and Investment Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 44A
Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre	1	<p>Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of, a public official abusing their position as a public official (1)</p> <p>Conduct that could, if proved, give reasonable grounds for disciplinary action resulting in the termination of the official's engagement or appointment (1)</p> <p>Personal work-related conduct that would constitute taking a reprisal against another person (1)</p> <p>Conduct that constitutes maladministration (1)</p> <p>Conduct that results in the wastage of money or property of a prescribed authority (1)</p>	1	Nil
Australian Transport Safety Bureau	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian War Memorial	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bundanon Trust	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bureau of Meteorology	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cancer Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 44A
CEA Technologies Pty Limited	1	Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (1) Conduct that constitutes maladministration (1)	1	1
Central Land Council	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Civil Aviation Safety Authority	Nil	Nil	2	
Clean Energy Finance Corporation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Clean Energy Regulator	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Climate Change Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Coal Mining Industry (Long Service Leave Funding) Corporation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Comcare	Nil	Nil	Nil	6
Commonwealth Grants Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 44A
Commonwealth Ombudsman ¹⁶ (Disclosures about other Commonwealth agencies received by the Office of the Commonwealth Ombudsman for assessment or investigation)	20	Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (3) Personal work-related conduct that would constitute taking a reprisal against another person (1) Conduct that perverts, or is engaged in for the purpose of perverting or attempting to pervert, the course of justice (1) Conduct that constitutes maladministration (16) Conduct that is an abuse of public trust (5) Conduct that unreasonably results in, or increases, a risk of danger to the health or safety of a person (1)	1	85
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation	1	Conduct that constitutes maladministration (1) Conduct that is an abuse of public trust (1) Conduct that results in the wastage of money or property of a prescribed authority (1) Conduct that involves fabrication, falsification, plagiarism or deception in relation to scientific research (1)	1	1

¹⁶ Unlike other agencies, the Office of the Commonwealth Ombudsman can receive disclosures both about itself and about other agencies.

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 44A
Commonwealth Superannuation Corporation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cotton Research and Development Corporation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Creative Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Defence Housing Australia	Nil	Nil	1	4
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	1	Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (1) Conduct that is an abuse of public trust (1)	1	1
Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water	Nil	Nil	Nil	1

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 44A
Department of Defence	15	<p>Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (2)</p> <p>Personal work-related conduct that would constitute taking a reprisal against another person (3)</p> <p>Conduct that constitutes maladministration (12)</p> <p>Conduct that results in the wastage of money or property of a prescribed authority (1)</p> <p>Conduct that unreasonably results in, or increases, a risk of danger to the health or safety of a person (3)</p> <p>Conduct that involves fabrication, falsification, plagiarism or deception in relation to scientific research (1)</p>	19	50
Department of Education	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Department of Employment and Workplace Relations	1	<p>Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (1)</p> <p>Conduct that could, if proved, give reasonable grounds for disciplinary action resulting in the termination of the official's engagement or appointment (1)</p> <p>Personal work-related conduct that would constitute taking a reprisal against another person (1)</p>	1	2

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 44A
Department of Finance	1	<p>Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of, corruption of any other kind (1)</p> <p>Conduct that constitutes maladministration (1)</p>	1	1
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	2	<p>Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of, a public official abusing their position as a public official (2)</p> <p>Personal work-related conduct that would constitute taking a reprisal against another person (2)</p> <p>Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of, corruption of any other kind (2)</p> <p>Conduct that constitutes maladministration (2)</p> <p>Conduct that unreasonably results in, or increases, a risk of danger to the health or safety of a person (2)</p>	2	6

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 44A
Department of Health, Disability and Ageing	6	<p>Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of, a public official abusing their position as a public official (1)</p> <p>Conduct that could, if proved, give reasonable grounds for disciplinary action resulting in the termination of the official's engagement or appointment (2)</p> <p>Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of, corruption of any other kind (1)</p> <p>Conduct that constitutes maladministration (4)</p> <p>Personal work-related conduct that would undermine public confidence or has significant implications for an agency (or agencies) (1)</p>	6	1

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 44A
Department of Home Affairs	5	<p>Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (1)</p> <p>Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of, a public official abusing their position as a public official (1)</p> <p>Personal work-related conduct that would constitute taking a reprisal against another person (1)</p> <p>Conduct that constitutes maladministration (4)</p> <p>Personal work-related conduct that would undermine public confidence or has significant implications for an agency (or agencies) (1)</p> <p>Conduct that unreasonably results in, or increases, a risk of danger to the health or safety of a person (1)</p>	6	7

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 44A
Department of Industry, Science and Resources	2	<p>Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of, a public official abusing their position as a public official (1)</p> <p>Conduct that could, if proved, give reasonable grounds for disciplinary action resulting in the termination of the official's engagement or appointment (1)</p> <p>Conduct that constitutes maladministration (1)</p> <p>Conduct that unreasonably results in, or increases, a risk of danger to the health or safety of a person (1)</p>	2	Nil
Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications, Sports and the Arts	Nil	Nil	Nil	3
Department of Parliamentary Services	1	Conduct that unreasonably results in, or increases, a risk of danger to the health or safety of a person (1)	1	Nil
Department of Social Services	3	<p>Conduct that constitutes maladministration (3)</p> <p>Conduct that unreasonably results in, or increases, a risk of danger to the health or safety of a person (1)</p>	2	4

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 44A
Department of the House of Representatives	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet	Nil	Nil	Nil	8
Department of the Senate	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Department of the Treasury	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Department of Veterans' Affairs	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Digital Transformation Agency	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (Export Finance Australia)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fair Work Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Federal Court of Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	4

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 44A
Fisheries Research and Development Corporation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Food Standards Australia New Zealand	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Future Fund Management Agency	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
Geoscience Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Grains Research and Development Corporation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
High Speed Rail Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Housing Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Independent Health and Aged Care Pricing Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Independent Parliamentary Expenses Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Indigenous Business Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 44A
Indigenous Land and Sea Council	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Infrastructure Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inspector-General of Taxation	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Inspector-General of the Australian Defence Force	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
IP Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Murray-Darling Basin Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Anti-Corruption Commission	1	<p>Conduct that could, if proved, give reasonable grounds for disciplinary action resulting in the termination of the official's engagement or appointment (1)</p> <p>Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of, corruption of any other kind (1)</p> <p>Conduct that results in the wastage of money or property of a prescribed authority (1)</p>	1	Nil
National Archives of Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Australia Day Council Limited	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 44A
National Blood Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Capital Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Competition Council	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Disability Insurance Agency	Nil	Nil	3	4
National Emergency Management Agency	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
National Film and Sound Archive of Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Gallery of Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Health and Medical Research Council	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Health Funding Body	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Indigenous Australians Agency	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
National Intermodal Corporation Limited	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Library of Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 44A
National Museum of Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Portrait Gallery of Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Reconstruction Fund Corporation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Transport Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
NBN Co Limited	3	<p>Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (7)</p> <p>Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of, a public official abusing their position as a public official (1)</p> <p>Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of, corruption of any other kind (1)</p> <p>Conduct that constitutes maladministration (3)</p> <p>Conduct that results in the wastage of money or property of a prescribed authority (4)</p>	3	3

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 44A
NDIS Quality and Safeguards Commission	3	<p>Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (2)</p> <p>Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of, a public official abusing their position as a public official (2)</p> <p>Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of, corruption of any other kind (1)</p> <p>Conduct that constitutes maladministration (3)</p> <p>Conduct that is an abuse of public trust (3)</p> <p>Conduct that results in the wastage of money or property of a prescribed authority (1)</p> <p>Conduct that unreasonably results in, or increases, a risk of danger to the health or safety of a person (1)</p>	3	6
Northern Australia Infrastructure Facility	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Northern Land Council	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 44A
Northern Territory Aboriginal Investment Corporation (Aboriginal Investment NT)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Office of Parliamentary Counsel	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Office of the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Office of the Australian Accounting Standards Board	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Office of the Australian Information Commissioner	Nil	Nil	Nil	1

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 44A
Office of the Commonwealth Ombudsman ¹⁷ (Disclosures about the Office of the Commonwealth Ombudsman received by the Office of the Commonwealth Ombudsman for assessment or investigation)	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Office of the Fair Work Ombudsman	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Office of the Inspector-General of Aged Care	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

17 Unlike other agencies, the Office of the Commonwealth Ombudsman can receive disclosures both about itself and about other agencies.

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 44A
Office of the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security ¹⁸	2	<p>Contravention of law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (2)</p> <p>Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of, corruption of any other kind (1)</p> <p>Conduct that constitutes maladministration (1)</p> <p>Conduct that results in the wastage of money or property of a prescribed authority (1)</p> <p>Conduct that involves, or is engaged in for the purpose of, a public official abusing their position as a public official (1)</p> <p>Conduct engaged in by a public official that could, if proved, give reasonable grounds for disciplinary action resulting in the termination of the official's engagement or appointment (1)</p>	2	17
Office of the Official Secretary to the Governor-General	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Office of the Special Investigator	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Old Parliament House (MOAD)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

¹⁸ Like the Office of the Commonwealth Ombudsman, the Office of the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security can receive disclosures both about itself and other agencies – in its case, Australian intelligence agencies.

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 44A
Outback Stores Pty Ltd	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Parliamentary Budget Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Parliamentary Workplace Support Service	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Productivity Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Professional Services Review	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
RAAF Welfare Recreational Company	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Regional Investment Corporation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Reserve Bank of Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	3
Royal Australian Air Force Welfare Trust Fund	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Royal Australian Mint	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Royal Australian Navy Central Canteens Board	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 44A
Royal Australian Navy Relief Trust Fund	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Safe Work Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Screen Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Services Australia	1	Conduct that results in the wastage of money or property of a prescribed authority (1)	7	14
Snowy Hydro Limited	1	Conduct that could, if proved, give reasonable grounds for disciplinary action resulting in the termination of the official's engagement or appointment (1) Conduct that constitutes maladministration (1)	1	Nil
Special Broadcasting Service Corporation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sport Integrity Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	1

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(i)	s 76(2)(a)(ii)	s 76(2)(a)(iia)	s 44A
Sydney Harbour Federation Trust	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tertiary Education Quality and Standards Agency	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tiwi Land Council	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Torres Strait Regional Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tourism Australia	-	-	-	-
Wine Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Workplace Gender Equality Agency	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Wreck Bay Aboriginal Community Council	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
WSA Co Ltd	2	Conduct that constitutes maladministration (4)	2	Nil

Table 3: PID Investigations

Agency	Data required to be reported		
	s 76(2)(a)(iii) – the number of PID investigations conducted (ie finalised ¹⁹) for the period	s 76(2)(a)(iii)a) – the time taken to conduct those disclosure investigations for the period	s 76(2)(a)(iv) – the actions taken in response to PID report recommendations ²⁰ for the period
AAF Company	Nil	Nil	Nil
Aboriginal Hostels Limited	Nil	Nil	Nil
Administrative Review Tribunal	Nil	Nil	Nil
Aged Care Quality and Safety Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil
Airservices Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil
Anindilyakwa Land Council	Nil	Nil	Nil
Army and Air Force Canteen Service	Nil	Nil	Nil
Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency	Nil	Nil	Nil
ASC Pty Ltd	Nil	Nil	Nil
Attorney-General's Department	Nil	Nil	Nil

19 Investigations finalised with a report of the investigation under s 51 of the PID Act.

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

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iii)a)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
Australian Broadcasting Corporation	3	91–180 days (3)	The agency took specific steps to more effectively manage the workload and psycho-social risk for a specific team in response to an action raised in a PID report. A concern that arose during a PID investigation concerning witness behaviour and a breach of confidentiality was appropriately dealt with via existing processes.
Australian Bureau of Statistics	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Communications and Media Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Competition and Consumer Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Crime Commission (Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission)	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iii a)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority	1	91–180 days (1)	ACARA is reviewing and strengthening its policies to clarify whether and in what circumstances payments of professional membership dues of staff may be approved.
Australian Digital Health Agency	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Electoral Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Federal Police	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Film, Television and Radio School	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Financial Security Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Fisheries Management Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Hearing Services (Hearing Australia)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Human Rights Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Institute for Teaching and School Leadership Limited	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iii a)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Institute of Criminology	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Institute of Family Studies	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Institute of Marine Science	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Intelligence Agencies (Consolidated) ²¹	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Law Reform Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Maritime Safety Authority	2	0–90 days (1) 91–180 days (1)	- -
Australian Military Forces Relief Trust Fund	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian National Audit Office	Nil	Nil	Nil

²¹ The Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO), the Australian Signals Directorate (ASD), the Australian Secret Intelligence Service (ASIS), the Australian Geospatial-Intelligence Organisation (AGO), the Defence Intelligence Organisation (DIO), the Office of National Intelligence (ONI), and the intelligence functions of the Australian Federal Police (AFP) and the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC).

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iii a)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
Australian National Maritime Museum	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian National University	1	91–180 days (1)	Nil
Australian Naval Infrastructure Pty Ltd	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation	1	0–90 days (1)	Staff training. Integrated an annual review under the ANSTO's Fraud and Corruption Framework.
Australian Office of Financial Management	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Organ and Tissue Donation and Transplantation Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Postal Corporation	9	0–90 days (4) 91–180 days (1) Greater than 180 days (4)	Appropriate remedial action under our Delivery Contractor Agreements. Appropriate remedial action under our Licensed Post Office Agreements and the Franchising Code of Conduct. Mandatory Code of Conduct training.
Australian Prudential Regulation Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iii a)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
Australian Public Service Commission	1	91–180 days (1)	Nil
Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Rail Track Corporation Limited	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Reinsurance Pool Corporation	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Renewable Energy Agency	1	91–180 days (1)	Yes
Australian Research Council	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Securities and Investments Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Skills Quality Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Sports Commission (Australian Institute of Sport)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Sports Foundation Limited	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iii a)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
Australian Strategic Policy Institute Ltd	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Submarine Agency	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Taxation Office	2	0–90 days (2)	Nil
Australian Trade and Investment Commission	1	Greater than 180 days (1)	Nil
Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian Transport Safety Bureau	Nil	Nil	Nil
Australian War Memorial	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bundanon Trust	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bureau of Meteorology	1	Greater than 180 days (1)	Nil
Cancer Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil
CEA Technologies Pty Limited	Nil	Nil	Nil
Central Land Council	Nil	Nil	Nil
Civil Aviation Safety Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iii a)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
Clean Energy Finance Corporation	Nil	Nil	Nil
Clean Energy Regulator	Nil	Nil	Nil
Climate Change Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil
Coal Mining Industry (Long Service Leave Funding) Corporation	Nil	Nil	Nil
Comcare	1	Greater than 180 days (1)	Developed new policies and procedures which are awaiting staff consultation. Conducted a preliminary audit.
Commonwealth Grants Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil
Commonwealth Ombudsman	Nil	Nil	Nil
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation	Nil	Nil	Nil
Commonwealth Superannuation Corporation	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cotton Research and Development Corporation	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iii a)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
Creative Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil
Defence Housing Australia	1	Greater than 180 days (1)	A review of DHA's conflict of interest policy initiated.
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	Nil	Nil	Nil
Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water	Nil	Nil	Nil
Department of Defence	6	0–90 days (1) 91–180 days (3) Greater than 180 days (2)	The finalised report provided to Joint Military Police. Joint Military Police conducting further investigations.
Department of Education	Nil	Nil	Nil
Department of Employment and Workplace Relations	Nil	Nil	Nil
Department of Finance	Nil	Nil	Nil
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iii a)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
Department of Health, Disability and Ageing	2	91–180 days (1) Greater than 180 days (1)	Nil
Department of Home Affairs	2	91–180 days (1) Greater than 180 days (1)	The relevant business areas have accepted and implemented the following recommendations: To review current processes and procedures to ensure clear messaging is provided to all relevant and affected staff in relation to the strategic and operational priorities, especially when making redeployment decisions. Guidance be provided to staff involved in recruitment selection processes, including EOI processes, to ensure they are aware of their obligations to conduct these processes in an effective and transparent manner.
Department of Industry, Science and Resources	Nil	Nil	Nil
Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications, Sports and the Arts	4	0–90 days (1) Greater than 180 days (3)	Principal Officer Delegate issued letters conveying the recommendations made in reports from 2 public interest disclosures. The relevant areas in the department are considering the appropriate actions to take in response to the recommendations.
Department of Parliamentary Services	Nil	Nil	Nil
Department of Social Services	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iiia)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
Department of the House of Representatives	Nil	Nil	Nil
Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet	Nil	Nil	Nil
Department of the Senate	Nil	Nil	Nil
Department of the Treasury	Nil	Nil	Nil
Department of Veterans' Affairs	1	91–180 days (1)	Nil
Digital Transformation Agency	1	91–180 days (1)	The DTA has actioned the recommendation by instituting mandatory selection panel member training. This training includes a specific section on managing panel member conflicts of interest.
Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil
Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (Export Finance Australia)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fair Work Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil
Federal Court of Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iii a)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
Fisheries Research and Development Corporation	Nil	Nil	Nil
Food Standards Australia New Zealand	Nil	Nil	Nil
Future Fund Management Agency	1	Greater than 180 days (1)	Nil
Geoscience Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil
Grains Research and Development Corporation	Nil	Nil	Nil
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil
High Speed Rail Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil
Housing Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil
Independent Health and Aged Care Pricing Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil
Independent Parliamentary Expenses Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil
Indigenous Business Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iii a)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
Indigenous Land and Sea Council	Nil	Nil	Nil
Infrastructure Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inspector-General of Taxation	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inspector-General of the Australian Defence Force	Nil	Nil	Nil
IP Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil
Murray-Darling Basin Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Anti-Corruption Commission	1	0–90 days (1)	<p>The People and Security Teams have updated their onboarding processes to ensure induction for all workers, including APS staff, secondees and contractors, is undertaken.</p> <p>An Essential Learning Policy has been promulgated which applies to all staff under the NACC Act (i.e., APS staff, secondees and contractors) to ensure ongoing training in integrity related requirements.</p> <p>Conflict of Interest declarations (which include confidentiality requirements) are made by all panel members for recruitment and procurement processes before assessments are undertaken.</p>
National Archives of Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Australia Day Council Limited	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iii a)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
National Blood Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Capital Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Competition Council	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Disability Insurance Agency	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Emergency Management Agency	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Film and Sound Archive of Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Gallery of Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Health and Medical Research Council	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Health Funding Body	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Indigenous Australians Agency	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Intermodal Corporation Limited	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Library of Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iii a)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
National Museum of Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Portrait Gallery of Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Reconstruction Fund Corporation	1	91–180 days (1)	Training and support provided to relevant staff in relation to document management and record keeping processes to ensure best practice.
National Transport Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil
NBN Co Limited	3	0–90 days (1) 91–180 days (1) Greater than 180 days (1)	nbn has conducted awareness sessions to educate staff on relevant matters including workplace inclusivity.
NDIS Quality and Safeguards Commission	1	Greater than 180 days (1)	Report provided to the Commissioner who initiated another process to address matters raised in the investigation.
Northern Australia Infrastructure Facility	Nil	Nil	Nil
Northern Land Council	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iii a)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
Northern Territory Aboriginal Investment Corporation (Aboriginal Investment NT)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Office of Parliamentary Counsel	Nil	Nil	Nil
Office of the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board	Nil	Nil	Nil
Office of the Australian Accounting Standards Board	Nil	Nil	Nil
Office of the Australian Information Commissioner	Nil	Nil	Nil
Office of the Commonwealth Ombudsman	Nil	Nil	Nil
Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	Nil	Nil	Nil
Office of the Fair Work Ombudsman	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iii a)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
Office of the Inspector-General of Aged Care	Nil	Nil	Nil
Office of the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security	Nil	Nil	Nil
Office of the Official Secretary to the Governor-General	Nil	Nil	Nil
Office of the Special Investigator	Nil	Nil	Nil
Old Parliament House (MOAD)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Outback Stores Pty Ltd	Nil	Nil	Nil
Parliamentary Budget Office	Nil	Nil	Nil
Parliamentary Workplace Support Service	Nil	Nil	Nil
Productivity Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil
Professional Services Review	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iii a)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
RAAF Welfare Recreational Company	Nil	Nil	Nil
Regional Investment Corporation	Nil	Nil	Nil
Reserve Bank of Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil
Royal Australian Air Force Welfare Trust Fund	Nil	Nil	Nil
Royal Australian Mint	Nil	Nil	Nil
Royal Australian Navy Central Canteens Board	Nil	Nil	Nil
Royal Australian Navy Relief Trust Fund	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation	Nil	Nil	Nil
Safe Work Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil
Screen Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil
Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iii a)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
Services Australia	1	Greater than 180 days (1)	<p>Work on hand in General Objections has reduced as a result of targeted workforce, productivity and early-resolution measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Objections resourcing increased through the upskilling of 28 staff and a net staffing increase of 10.52 FTE between July and December 2025, bringing total staffing to 108.39 FTE as at 18 December 2025. • Recruitment activity within Child Support enabled the redeployment of experienced staff into General Objections roles, supporting improved capacity and capability. • Productivity improved through the reprioritisation of work, including the redistribution of non-core activities to allow staff to focus on objections. • A triage trial commenced on 8 December 2025 to identify opportunities for clearer explanations or alternative resolution pathways, including referral to Solutions Gateway Teams where objections may be resolved or withdrawn. • An exemption from mainstream telephony was provided to General Objections staff during the tax lodgement peak period, reducing a competing workload of over 10 hours per week per staff member. • Further staffing adjustments are planned across the remainder of the financial year.
Snowy Hydro Limited	Nil	Nil	Nil
Special Broadcasting Service Corporation	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sport Integrity Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil

Agency	s 76(2)(a)(iii)	s 76(2)(a)(iii a)	s 76(2)(a)(iv)
Sydney Harbour Federation Trust	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tertiary Education Quality and Standards Agency	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tiwi Land Council	Nil	Nil	Nil
Torres Strait Regional Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tourism Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil
Wine Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil
Workplace Gender Equality Agency	Nil	Nil	Nil
Wreck Bay Aboriginal Community Council	Nil	Nil	Nil
WSA Co Ltd	2	0–90 days (2)	Nil

A stylized speech bubble logo consisting of a large blue circle with a white outline, set against a light blue background. The bottom of the circle is cut off by a dark blue horizontal bar, creating a speech bubble effect. The text 'ombudsman.gov.au' is centered within the blue circle.

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