



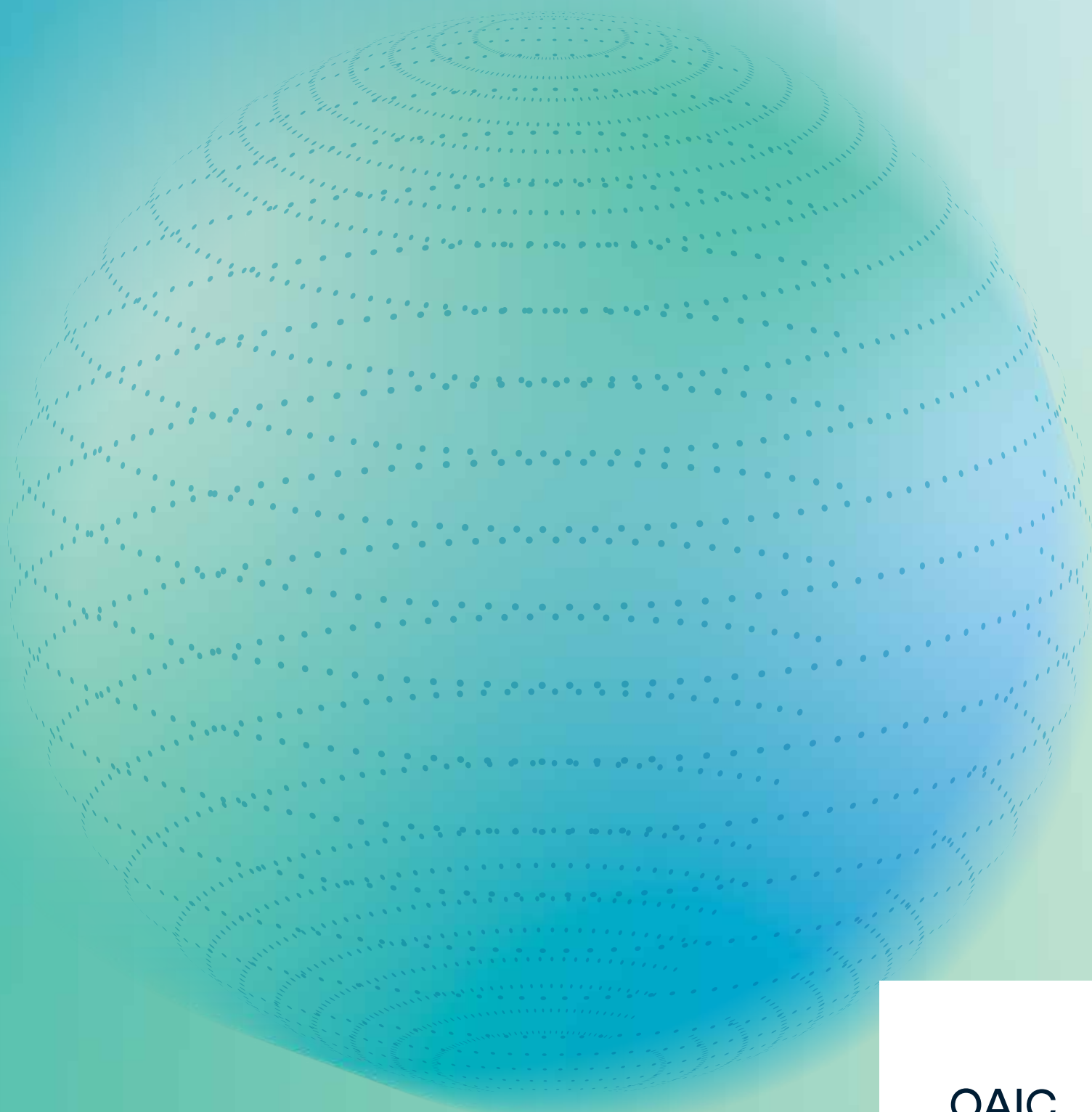
Australian Government

**Office of the Australian
Information Commissioner**

Office of the Australian
Information Commissioner

Annual report 2025–26

Volume 1

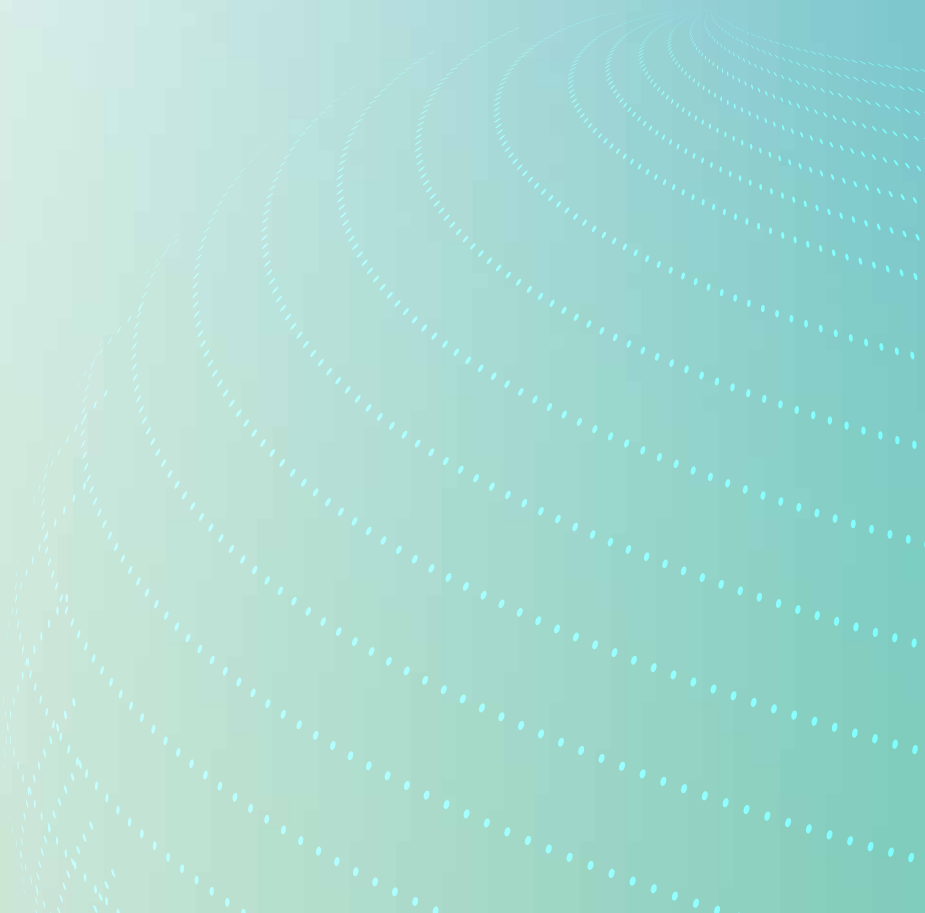


OAIC

Office of the Australian Information Commissioner

Annual report 2025–26

Volume 1



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Office of the Australian Information Commissioner Annual Report 2025–26



Australian Government

Office of the Australian Information Commissioner

The Honourable Michelle Rowland MP

Attorney-General
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600

Dear Attorney-General,

I am pleased as Acting Australian Information Commissioner to present you with the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner's (OAIC's) annual report for 2025–26. This year's report is presented in 2 volumes. Volume 1 outlines the OAIC's performance and operations for the year, and Volume 2 focuses on the freedom of information (FOI) activities of the agencies we regulate under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act).

This report has been prepared for the purposes of s 46 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act), which requires an annual report be given to the entity's responsible minister for presentation to the Parliament. In accordance with s 39(1)(b) and s 43(4) of the PGPA Act, this report includes the agency's annual performance statements and audited financial statements.

Section 30 of the *Australian Information Commissioner Act 2010* (AIC Act) also requires the Information Commissioner to prepare an annual report on the OAIC's operations, including a report on FOI matters (defined in s 31 of the AIC Act), privacy matters (defined in s 32 of the AIC Act), Digital ID matters (as defined by s 155 of the Digital ID Act) and consumer data right matters (as defined by s 32A of the AIC Act). The FOI matters include a summary of the data collected from Australian Government ministers and agencies in relation to activities under the FOI Act.

I certify the OAIC has prepared a fraud and corruption risk assessment and a fraud and corruption control plan as required by s 10 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014* (PGPA Rule). We also have a number of appropriate fraud and corruption prevention, detection, investigation and reporting mechanisms in place. The OAIC has taken all reasonable measures to minimise the incidence of fraud and corruption related to the agency.

I am pleased to present the performance statements and report in full. I certify this report has been prepared in line with the PGPA Rules.

Yours sincerely

Alice Linacre PSM

Acting Australian Information Commissioner
8 October 2026

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Acknowledgement of Country

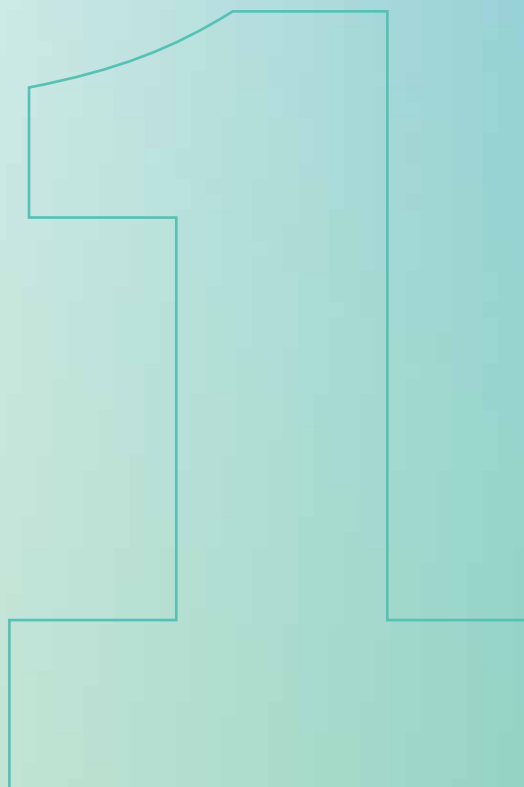
The Office of the Australian Information Commissioner acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of Country across Australia and acknowledges their continuing connection to land, waters and community. We pay our respect to the people, the cultures, and the Elders past and present.



Part 1

Overview

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About the OAIC

The Office of the Australian Information Commissioner (OAIC) is an independent statutory agency in the Attorney-General's portfolio, established under the *Australian Information Commissioner Act 2010* (AIC Act).

Our purpose is to promote and uphold privacy and information access rights. We do this by:

- making sure Australian Government agencies and organisations with an annual turnover of more than \$3 million, and some other organisations, follow the *Privacy Act 1988* (Privacy Act) and other related laws when handling personal information
- protecting the public's right of access to documents under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act)
- carrying out strategic information management functions within the Australian Government under the AIC Act.

In addition to the 3 principal Acts outlined above, we also administer the Notifiable Data Breaches scheme. A further 39 pieces of primary and subordinate legislation confer regulatory and other legal responsibilities on the OAIC or require other bodies to consult us on privacy matters (see Appendix A).

In particular, the OAIC has specific regulatory mandates supporting the following Commonwealth programs:

- My Health Records
- Consumer Data Right (CDR)
- Australian Government Digital ID System
- Identity Verification Service
- Anti-Money Laundering/Counter-Terrorism Financing
- National Consumer Credit
- Social Media Minimum Age
- Taxation Administration (handling of Tax File Numbers).

More information about our Digital ID and CDR functions can be found at Appendix F.

Regulatory approach

The OAIC aims to be a proactive regulator that is responsive to the community's needs in promoting and upholding privacy and information access rights, and proportionate in our regulatory responses. We use our full regulatory toolkit across education, complaint resolution, compliance and enforcement to achieve effective regulatory outcomes. We do this by:

- using education and persuasion to encourage and promote compliance
- resolving complaints and merits review applications to deliver individual outcomes and to set regulatory expectations of the regulated community
- conducting proactive compliance audits through our assessment powers
- if necessary, taking enforcement action and using coercive and compulsory powers to enforce privacy obligations and information access rights.

We have strengthened our regulatory approach to further position the OAIC as a proactive and proportionate regulator that sets clear expectations, influences where it matters, and has the courage to take enforcement and compliance action when needed.

The OAIC's 4 areas for regulatory focus in 2025–26 were:

- rebalance power and information asymmetries
- rights preservation in new and emerging technologies
- strengthen the information governance of the Australian Public Service
- ensure timely access to government information.

Our regulatory approach uses both encouragement and deterrence to promote and protect privacy and information access rights. We apply a proactive and harms-focused approach to prioritise our efforts. We take regulatory action to encourage and support compliance by regulated entities and address high-risk matters with the greatest potential for harm.

Throughout 2025–26, we sought to take regulatory action in response to issues:

- that created a risk of substantial harm to individuals and the community, especially to vulnerable people and groups
- that concerned systemic harms or contraventions
- where our action was likely to change sectoral or market practices, or have an educative or deterrent effect
- that were subject to significant public interest or concern
- where our action helped clarify aspects of policy or law, especially newer provisions of the Acts we administer.

Overview from the Australian Information Commissioner

As an independent, contemporary and responsive regulator, the OAIC promotes and upholds privacy and information access rights. By upholding these important rights, we contribute to confidence in the institutions and systems of government, economy and society. Our mandate as an integrity agency – to promote lawfulness, transparency, accountability and fairness – underpins our regulatory efforts and embodies the goals of the Commonwealth Integrity Strategy.

Technology has made the privacy and information rights landscape increasingly complex, and this has led to a greater call on the OAIC's case management functions. In an uncertain world, our functions take on an added importance, and we are seeing this reflected in the community's engagement with the OAIC.

Community engagement has significantly increased

Reflective of the importance of information access and privacy, we have seen a significant increase in all our areas of work. In 2025–26 there has been a 60% increase in privacy complaints, 42% increase in Information Commissioner (IC) review applications, 18% increase in data breach notifications, and 35% increase in FOI complaints. Against this surge our performance was impactful.

This year, we responded to the Australian community's increasing engagement with our regulatory services by exceeding our measure of the percentage of cases finalised within time standards. We finalised 90% of our cases within time standards.

These community contacts provide valuable insights to drive our increasing focus on proactive regulatory activities including guidance, investigations and enforcement to secure information access and privacy rights.

Informed by an increase in complaints regarding the social media sector, we have delivered a program of regulatory activities to minimise harm. That has included regulatory efforts to implement the policy intent of the Social Media Minimum Age scheme.

In 2025–26 there were 15 cyber incidents impacting over 1 million individuals, compared to only 2 in 2024–25. We have responded to this significant increase with the revision of our Notifiable Data Breaches Report, to provide greater insights and awareness of the causative factors and preventative measures.



Our role as a regulator is about embedding change – the right kind of change – in practices, product design and the broader environment, to deliver benefits for the community and all our stakeholders, whether in industry or the public sector.

Our approach is to apply regulatory powers in an escalating and proportionate manner, encouraging voluntary compliance through education and guidance to prevent harm, but confidently enforce privacy obligations and information access rights when required.

Our regulatory priorities for 2025–26 were:

- rebalance power and information asymmetries
- rights preservation in new and emerging technologies
- strengthen the information governance of the Australian Public Service
- ensure timely access to government information.

Key regulatory highlights for 2025–26

We use our full regulatory toolkit across education, complaint resolution, compliance and enforcement to achieve effective regulatory outcomes.

Examples include:

- **Education** – We released new guidance to support the expanded range of businesses that now fall under the Privacy Act as part of the AML/CTF reforms, facilitated webinars reaching 1,000 FOI practitioners, and continue to update our FOI guidance for agencies.
- **Dispute resolution** – We implemented a targeted program of case management improvements to respond to an increase in incoming matters and ensure confidence that the regulatory system can deliver resolution and remedy.
- **Compliance** – We released the *Automated decision-making and public reporting under the Freedom of Information Act* report highlighting whether agencies authorised to use ADM are being transparent about their use through compliance with the public reporting requirements contained in the FOI Act. We also conducted our first privacy compliance sweep.
- **Enforcement** – We continued our thematic investigations into 4 agencies' compliance with timeliness requirements under the FOI Act, and welcomed the Federal Court's order that Australian Clinical Labs (ACL) pay civil penalties of \$5.8 million following a data breach in 2022, the first order of its kind in Australia.

Our work on ADM is an example of our cross-functional approach. In addition to our report dealing with transparency of ADM-use and FOI obligations, we also issued a discussion paper to accompany a consultation process to support entities covered by the Privacy Act to comply with the ADM transparency obligation commencing in December 2026.

This aligned approach utilises our 3 functions of information management, FOI and privacy, to deliver results for the community and our stakeholders.

Our approach is also responsive to community demand. In both the Australian Community Attitudes to Privacy Survey 2026 (ACAPS) and the 2025 Cross-jurisdictional Information Access Survey, we found:

- high community demand for transparency in use of AI and ADM
- growing awareness of privacy and information access rights, with 96% of Australians considering the right to access government-held information important or very important, and 87% saying they are more concerned about their privacy than they were 5 years ago.

Through our work in these areas, we seek to provide a platform for business and government to build greater trust and confidence in their products and service delivery, which will be of benefit to the wider economy.

Technology – challenges and opportunities

The levels of community engagement with our regulatory services, and the nature of the regulatory harm we are addressing, confirms our focus should be increasingly orientated to the digital environment. To succeed, we are taking a data informed, co-regulatory and anticipatory regulatory approach. Data capture and analysis require effective case management systems to support the timely deployment of regulatory effort. Our regulatory tools and systems must also respond to this challenge to enable us to keep pace with this rapidly evolving technological environment.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has recognised that rapid technological advancement threatens effective regulation and international co-operation is essential. Within Australia, the OAIC has led regulatory efforts including through development of the Children's Online Privacy Code to set the standards for social media services.

However, the rapid development of technology means its impact may not be understood for years to come, similarly, the pace of development challenges the

adequacy of regulatory approaches. To keep pace with this change, regulators themselves are deploying new approaches supported by greater use and sophistication of the technology to better understand and respond. The OECD recommends strategic intelligence be harnessed to leverage robust tools such as horizon scanning, advanced data analytics, forecasting and technological assessments to inform the development of strategic visions, plans and roadmaps for emerging technologies. This is the new challenge and opportunity for the OAIC as Australia's national regulator of privacy and information access rights.

During 2025–26, we made strong progress against our regulatory priorities. We have also developed a Strategic Plan for 2026–29, to outline our future regulatory focus and support the delivery of strategic impacts under the key activities we are responsible for. Our Plan identifies 3 core strategic impacts:

- address power and information asymmetries
- promote information integrity
- embed fairness, accountability and transparency in new technology.

In concert with my esteemed colleagues, Freedom of Information Commissioner Alice Linacre PSM and Privacy Commissioner Carly Kind, we continue to progress our focus more than ever on being a risk-based regulator, applying our regulatory insights and data to uphold our statutory remit and to identify and ameliorate the most significant potential harms to the community. By so doing, we provide necessary preconditions for the community's embrace of the digital economy.

The whole-of-OAIC approach is also vital as we continue to see matters traverse our full range of functions across privacy, FOI and information management. It is incumbent on us to take a holistic approach – not least because the regulated community seeks coordinated and coherent guidance. Following a revision to our organisational restructure, during 2025–26 we continued to reinforce the 'One OAIC' approach. OAIC staff have demonstrated an unwavering commitment to succeed in upholding privacy and information access rights in this challenging regulatory environment. Their efforts are demonstrated in the overwhelmingly positive achievements demonstrated in this report.

The OAIC's organisational strength and integrated approach position us well to deal with the many milestones ahead in 2026–27, including future privacy reform and the implementation of the Children's Online Privacy Code, uplift FOI practice by agencies, and always operating in the spirit of the Commonwealth Integrity Strategy.

The work we do is vital to the Australian community. Demand for our services, and awareness of information access and privacy rights, continues to grow. We have developed a clear path forward and will continue to apply and grow our regulatory expertise to uphold the values of the Australian community reflected in our laws.



Elizabeth Tydd

Australian Information Commissioner

Overview from the Freedom of Information Commissioner

Throughout 2025–26, the community has again demonstrated strong interest in the exercise of their information access rights amidst an increase in caseload activity for the OAIC's FOI functions. This is evidenced by the fact that Australian Government agencies and ministers received the highest number of FOI requests on record in 2025–26, totaling 46,933, an increase of 8%.

Since my appointment as FOI Commissioner in September 2025, I have worked on building trust in the FOI system and highlighting its importance to both the Australian community and the public sector. My focus is on broad cultural uplift, increasing compliance and innovation, with the community at the centre of the FOI system and access to information an important part of our democratic fabric.

I have engaged with agencies through a roundtable, webinars and in 1:1 meetings, and have set the expectation for steady and sustainable improvement. Continuing to share what's working in FOI administration and lessons learnt is an important part of this approach.

Community interest is reflected in the 2025 Cross-jurisdictional Information Access Survey, which found that 96% of Australians consider the right to access government-held information important or very important and an overwhelming 97% of national respondents view having an independent regulator report on an agency's performance as important.

For the OAIC, we received a significant increase (42%) in requests for Information Commissioner (IC) reviews throughout the 2025–26 financial year. Nearly half involved the Department of Home Affairs.

While the number of IC applications finalised fell by 6% to 2,311, compared to 2,470 in 2024–25, this was largely due to an overall increase in applications and an increased focus on vexatious applicant issues. The use of resources to manage agencies non-compliance with statutory timeframes and the resultant reviews of deemed decisions remains a focus for decision-making.

The OAIC made significant progress in the make-up of matters on hand and timeliness, with the average time

to finalise an IC review falling from 13.5 months to 7 months, and 83% of IC reviews finalised within 12 months compared to 67% in the previous year.

There were also significant reductions in longer-aged matters, with the finalisation of all remaining matters from 2020–21.

Numbers for FOI complaints about agencies were also higher, with a 35% increase in FOI complaints received (457) and a 19% increase in FOI complaints finalised (407).

Some of the ways we seek to support cultural uplift to the FOI system are via guidance, education and publication of the results of our investigations. The OAIC's stakeholder survey found our guidance is highly valued, with 69% of respondents finding it very or extremely useful. There was also strong awareness of FOI webinars, with strong attendance numbers (approximately 1,000 attendees) at the FOI webinars throughout the reporting period.

We completed 4 complaint investigations during the financial year, involving the Australian Federal Police (AFP), the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA), the Department of Defence and the National Disability Insurance Agency (NDIA). All involved a lack of compliance with s 15(5)(a) of the FOI Act as the organisations did not acknowledge FOI requests within the statutory processing timeframe.

A significant guidance update was to Part 13 of the FOI Guidelines, which provides guidance on the Information Publication Scheme (IPS) that applies to all Australian Government agencies subject to the FOI Act. The updates to Part 13 address issues raised by agencies in the OAIC's 2023 Information Publication Scheme Review Survey as well as incorporating insights from the 2024 FOI Practitioners Survey. Further, the updates operationalise the recommendations made in the OAIC's report *Automated decision-making (ADM) and public reporting under the Freedom of Information Act*, which was published in January 2026. This report is a significant



milestone in highlighting transparent use of this emerging technology.

Strengthening the relationship between agencies and the communities they serve is also necessary. That is why Australian and New Zealand Information Commissioners agreed to a common icon for information access to act as a visual signpost for access to government information across all Australian jurisdictions and New Zealand.

For the second consecutive year, we have prepared a separate volume of this annual report to improve accessibility and transparency of agency performance data and provide more detailed regulatory information.

Incremental and sustainable improvement, combined with administrative best practice, are the best ways to

strengthen Australia's FOI system. I'd like to recognise and thank my predecessor, Ms Toni Pirani who was in the role of FOI Commissioner for a quarter of this financial year and whose work laid the foundations for much of this year's success. I'd also like to thank the committed and dedicated OAIC staff, and the FOI practitioners we work with, for their contribution to this goal.



Alice Linacre PSM

Freedom of Information Commissioner

Overview from the Privacy Commissioner



Privacy has continued to grow in salience and prominence throughout this financial year. Privacy complaints to the OAIC dramatically increased with over 5,268 complaints received, representing a 60% increase on the previous year. Our Australian Community Attitudes to Privacy Survey

2026 (ACAPS) of more than 1,500 Australians provided some context to that growth, including that 87% of people are more concerned about their privacy than they were 5 years ago.

The growing prevalence of privacy concerns in media and public discourses, spurred by the expansion of AI capabilities and the proliferation of surveillance wearables, have heightened public anxieties around privacy issues. At the same time, privacy breaches and harms continue to occur with worrying frequency. More data breaches were notified to the OAIC in 2025–26 than in the history of the Notifiable Data Breaches scheme, with 1,327 breaches capable of causing serious harm to individuals notified.

In recognition and response to growing community alarm, the OAIC has continued to expand our focus on enforcement, strengthening our strategic approach through the articulation in July 2025 of regulatory priorities. These included rebalancing power and information asymmetries, and addressing the preservation of rights in the context of new technologies, including AI.

We commenced civil penalty proceedings in the Federal Court against Optus with respect to security failures that led to the entity's 2022 data breach, and issued major determinations relating to tracking pixels, rent tech apps, and facial recognition technology. In October 2025, we successfully concluded our first-ever civil penalties proceedings under the Privacy Act, with the Federal Court ordering Australian Clinical Laboratories to pay \$5.8 million in civil penalties in relation to a data breach that affected over 200,000 people in 2022. In January 2026, we conducted our first privacy compliance sweep, targeting the privacy policies of businesses that collect

information in person, such as real estate agencies and car rental firms.

Enhancing transparency was an area of focus, through communicating how our functions are exercised, in order to provide the public and the regulated community with greater certainty about the OAIC's decision-making process. We published reports on inquiries and investigations into Qantas, American Express, Property Lovers and I-MED Radiology Network, and a blog outlining our new approach to complaints handling. Our investigation into I-MED Radiology Network showed that better-practice de-identification in the training of AI models is possible.

In parallel, new and updated guidance materials were published on facial recognition technology in retail settings, age assurance, and compliance with the new Anti-Money Laundering/Counter Terrorism Financing (AML/CTF) obligations.

AML/CTF is one area in which the OAIC's mandate expanded considerably during the year, with more than 120,000 Tranche 2 reporting entities brought within the jurisdiction of the Privacy Act for the first time. The Social Media Minimum Age scheme also expanded our remit, coming into force in December 2025 and establishing bespoke privacy protections overseen by the OAIC.

Our experience in growing our regulatory expertise and remit across these 2 policy domains has positioned us well for the technological and societal changes ahead. These include a likely further expansion of our remit as government progresses the Tranche 2 Privacy Act reforms, the commencement in December 2026 of the new Automated Decision-Making transparency obligation and the Children's Online Privacy Code (the Code). The OAIC has done substantial preparatory work to support these initiatives, particularly through consultation on the Code. This process has ensured the perspectives of more than 750 children, parents and carers, and over 650 representatives from industry, academia and civil society will help to shape the final instrument.

I have been honoured to work alongside my OAIC colleagues this year to advance privacy protections

for all Australians, and I am proud of the bold approach we have taken to issues that matter to the community. But it is clear to me that our work is only just beginning.

Australians want to benefit from stronger privacy laws and to encounter fewer unfair and unreasonable personal information handling practices. They have low confidence that many sectors, particularly in the digital realm, will handle their data in a trustworthy and responsible manner. As new technologies such as AI agents and surveillance wearables become more commonplace, Australians expect their privacy regulator to continue to advocate for and take action to protect their privacy.

I intend to continue to strive to meet that expectation in the year ahead.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Carly Kind', with a large, stylized 'C' and a long horizontal stroke.

Carly Kind
Privacy Commissioner

Our year at a glance

The Australian community's engagement with the OAIC

In 2025–26, we released the Australian Community's Engagement with the OAIC report, which provides a snapshot of the OAIC's direct community contact through its case management activity. The report highlights data on incoming matters and finalisation rates, information about how cases are managed and options for managing this increasing demand.

The OAIC has seen significant increase in incoming matters across case types, reflecting the Australian community's increasing awareness of their privacy and information rights. In response, we have implemented a targeted program of case management improvements over the past 2 years, to ensure confidence in the regulatory system and provide the community with improved outcomes.

Our key statistics for 2025–26, including incoming matters and finalisation rates, are below.

Freedom of information (FOI) enquiries

We handled

2,193

FOI enquiries

↑ **22%**

increase from 2024–25



1,393

phone



800

written

FOI complaints

We received **35% more**
FOI complaints

2024–25

339

2025–26

↑ **457**

We finalised **19% more**
FOI complaints

2024–25

343

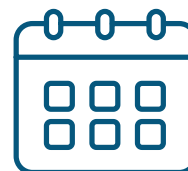
2025–26

↑ **407**



98%

of FOI complaints were finalised within
12 months against a **target of 80%**

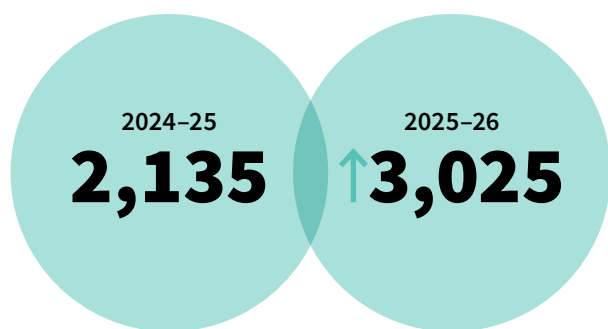


2.8 ↓ **2.3** months

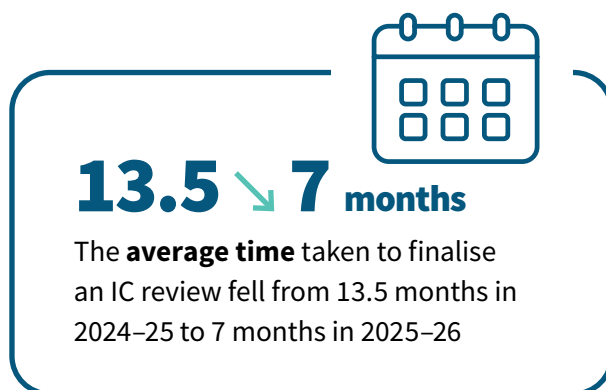
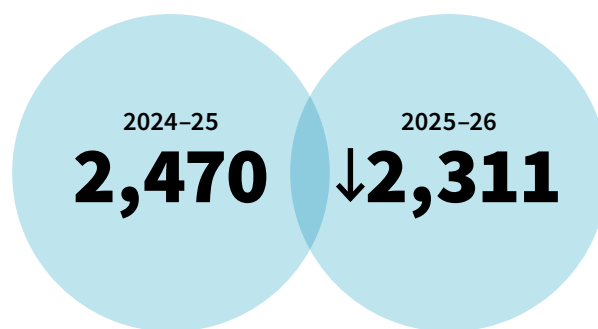
The **average time** taken to finalise an FOI
complaint fell from 2.8 months in 2024–25
to 2.3 months in 2025–26

Information Commissioner (IC) reviews

We received **42% more** applications for IC review of FOI decisions



We finalised **6% less** IC reviews



Top 10 agencies involved in IC reviews received in 2025-26



Department of Home Affairs



Department of Veterans' Affairs



National Disability Insurance Agency



Australian Federal Police



Services Australia



Department of Defence



Department of Health, Disability and Ageing



Australian Taxation Office



Commonwealth Ombudsman

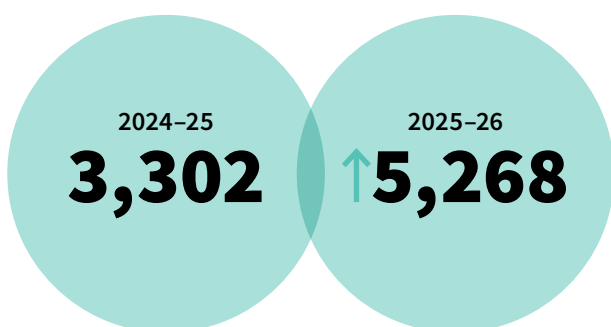


Attorney-General's Department

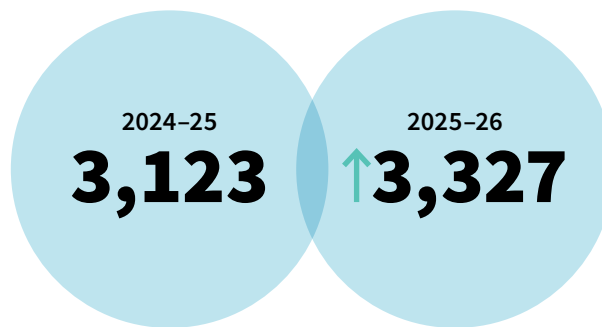
Our year at a glance

Privacy complaints

We received **60% more** privacy complaints



We finalised **7% more** privacy complaints



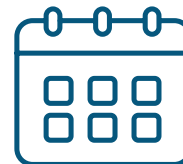
83%

of privacy complaints were finalised within 12 months against a **target of 80%**

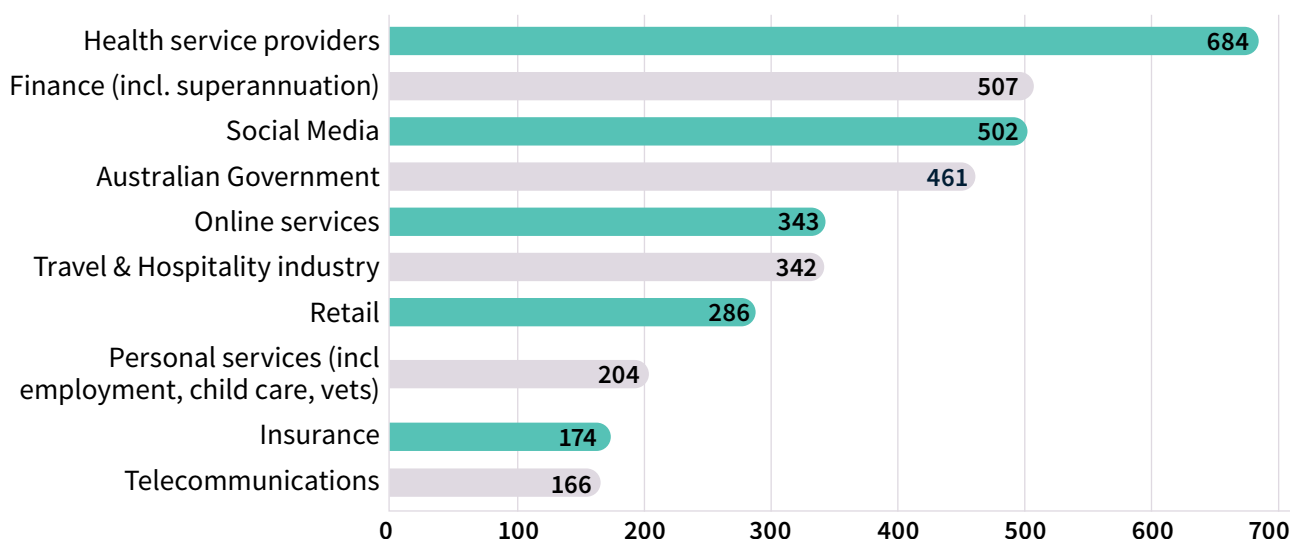


7.6 → **6 months**

The **average time** taken to finalise a privacy complaint fell from 7.6 months in 2024-25 to 6 months 2025-26



Top 10 sectors by privacy complaints received in 2025-26



Privacy enquiries

We handled

10,477

privacy enquiries

↑ 6%

increase from 2024–25



7,117

phone



3,358

written



2

in person

Notifiable Data Breaches scheme

We received **18% more** notifications under the Notifiable Data Breaches scheme

2024–25

1,126

2025–26

↑ 1,327

88%

of notifications were finalised within 60 days against a **target of 80%**

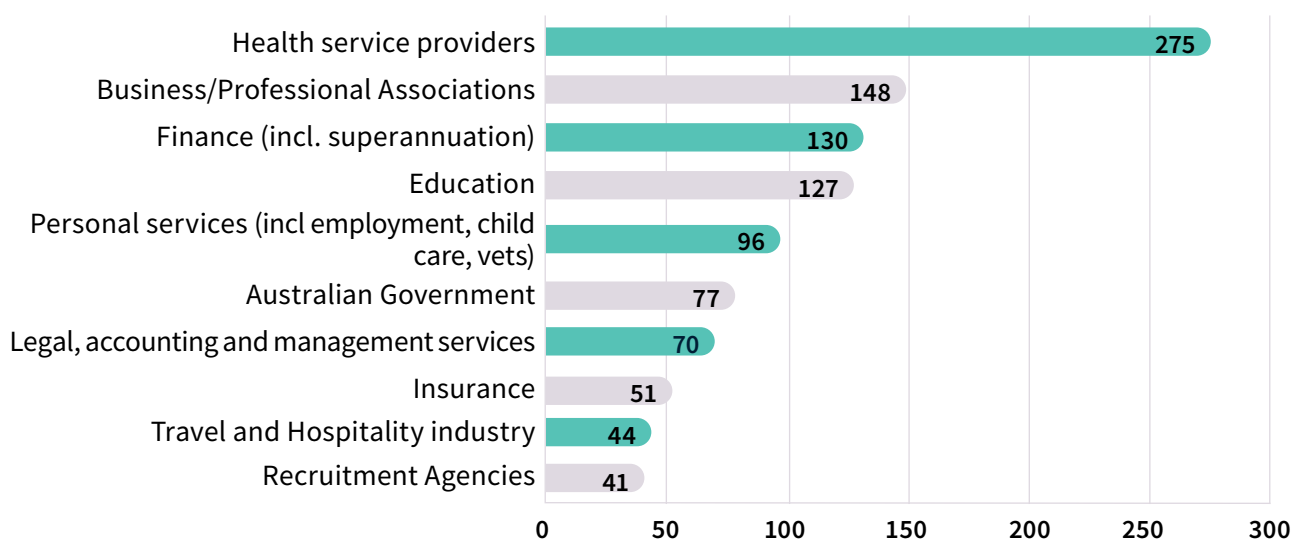


36 days

was the **average time** taken to finalise a data breach notification



Top 10 sectors by data breach notifications received in 2025–26



All statistics in this report are for the financial year period, ending 30 June 2026, and are current as of 7 July 2026. On occasion, data is backdated or re-categorised on activities undertaken for the previous reporting period after the conclusion of that reporting period. Where relevant, adjustments to figures from last year's annual report are noted in this year's report (see Appendix H)

Our Commissioners

The OAIC is headed by the Australian Information Commissioner, who is a statutory officer appointed by the Governor-General. The Information Commissioner is the OAIC's accountable authority, with responsibility for strategic oversight, corporate governance and the OAIC's privacy, FOI and government information management functions. The OAIC leadership team is comprised of 2 Executive General Managers, General Managers and Principal Directors.

Australian Information Commissioner

Ms Elizabeth Tydd commenced as Australian Information Commissioner in August 2024 for a 5-year term.

Commissioner Tydd is an experienced agency head and has occupied a number of statutory decisionmaking roles, including Information Commissioner and CEO of the NSW Information and Privacy Commission, Australian Freedom of Information Commissioner, Deputy President of the Workers Compensation Commission and Deputy Chairperson of the former Consumer, Trader and Tenancy Tribunal.

She has extensive regulatory and governance experience at an executive and board level in a range of jurisdictions and industries, including commercial, not-for-profit and public sector oversight.

Commissioner Tydd holds a Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws from the University of Technology Sydney, a Graduate Diploma in Legal Practice as well as postgraduate certificates in executive management and governance, together with post graduate qualifications in leadership and policy from Harvard University. She possesses expertise in digital government and has written extensively on this subject.

Privacy Commissioner

Ms Carly Kind commenced as Australia's Privacy Commissioner in February 2024 for a 5-year term.

Commissioner Kind was previously the inaugural director of the UK-based Ada Lovelace Institute, a research institute focused on the ethical and societal impacts of data and AI.

She has worked with the European Commission, the Council of Europe, numerous UN bodies and a range of civil society organisations.

Commissioner Kind has a Masters of Science, International Relations (Hons) from the London School of Economics, a Graduate Diploma in Legal Practice, and a Bachelor of Arts (International Relations) (Hons) and Bachelor of Laws from the University of Queensland.

Freedom of Information Commissioner

Ms Toni Pirani completed her tenure as FOI Commissioner in September 2025.

Ms Alice Linacre PSM commenced as Australia's FOI Commissioner in September 2025 for a 5-year term.

Commissioner Linacre is an experienced senior public servant and administrative lawyer. She previously held senior roles in a number of Australian Government departments, including most recently the Attorney-General's Department and the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. Commissioner Linacre also has experience in private legal practice.

In 2022, Commissioner Linacre was awarded the Public Service Medal for outstanding public service in the provision and management of legal services and resources to support the government's response to critical events, including the COVID-19 pandemic.

She holds an Executive Masters in Public Administration, a Graduate Diploma in Legal Practice, and a Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws from the Australian National University.

Enabling legislation

The OAIC is an independent statutory agency established under the AIC Act. The AIC Act confers statutory functions and powers on the Information Commissioner, Privacy Commissioner, and FOI Commissioner. These functions underpin the OAIC's role in promoting and upholding privacy rights, access to government-held information, and broader information management responsibilities.

As a non-corporate Commonwealth entity, the OAIC operates within the framework of the PGPA Act, which governs our financial management and accountability. Our annual reporting obligations are set out in s 46 of the PGPA Act, and ss 30, 31 and 32 of the AIC Act.

The OAIC also fulfils responsibilities under 39 other pieces of primary and subordinate legislation, which confer regulatory and other legal responsibilities on the OAIC or require other bodies to consult us on privacy matters.

Portfolio structure and responsible minister

The OAIC is an independent statutory agency in the Attorney-General's portfolio. The minister responsible during the reporting period was the Attorney-General, the Honourable Michelle Rowland MP.

Our organisational structure

The OAIC structure supports achievement of its regulatory objectives through our 'One OAIC' approach, which seeks to combine elements of privacy and FOI where practicable while retaining regulated area expertise.

The OAIC's structure includes 2 SES Band 2 Executive General Managers, who undertake complementary management and leadership roles, focusing respectively on information rights and regulatory action. Branches are led by SES Band 1 General Managers, and the structure also includes a number of Principal Directors to lead teams (as well as some larger or more complex functions within branches).

This structure is correct as at 30 June 2026.

Information Rights Division

The Information Rights Division manages and resolves externally generated FOI and privacy cases, from pre-intake enquiries to resolution. It is also responsible for the OAIC's interactions with members of the community, for example the OAIC's public enquiries function.

The division is led by an Executive General Manager and had 3 branches which are overseen by either an

SES Band 1 General Managers or an EL 2 Principal Director depending on the nature and scale of work, and the level of associated risk. The division was comprised of the:

- Intake and Eligibility Branch
- FOI Case Management Branch
- Privacy Case Management Branch.

Regulatory Action Division

The Regulatory Action Division is led by an Executive General Manager and has 3 specialist teams overseeing the management of compliance, investigation and enforcement to promote adherence to the FOI Act and Privacy Act. This includes:

- the management of Commissioner-initiated and some high-risk complaint investigations
- complex NDB matters
- general and funded assessments (including those for CDR and Digital ID)
- the enforcement of privacy and FOI legislation through regulatory action.

Enabling Services Branch

The Enabling Services Branch provides a suite of corporate services and operational support to OAIC staff and our key stakeholders. It underpins the OAIC's capabilities, managing essential functions that allow for effective governance, risk and operations across the OAIC, including:

- corporate services
- finance
- people and culture
- governance and risk.

Corporate Legal Services Branch

The Corporate Legal Services Branch provides expert legal advice and support to Commissioners and the broader OAIC on matters related to statutory obligations, administrative law and regulatory action.

The team also advise on a range of corporate legal matters including in the areas of employment and industrial relations, procurement and governance and risk. The Branch plays a critical role in managing merits review and judicial review proceedings brought against the Information Commissioner.

Office of the Commissioners

The Office undertakes strategic engagement with internal and external stakeholders to support delivery of the Commissioners' statutory functions. Delivery of whole-of-OAIC projects was monitored and reported upon through this Office. The Office of the Commissioners also provides Commissioners with comprehensive executive support.

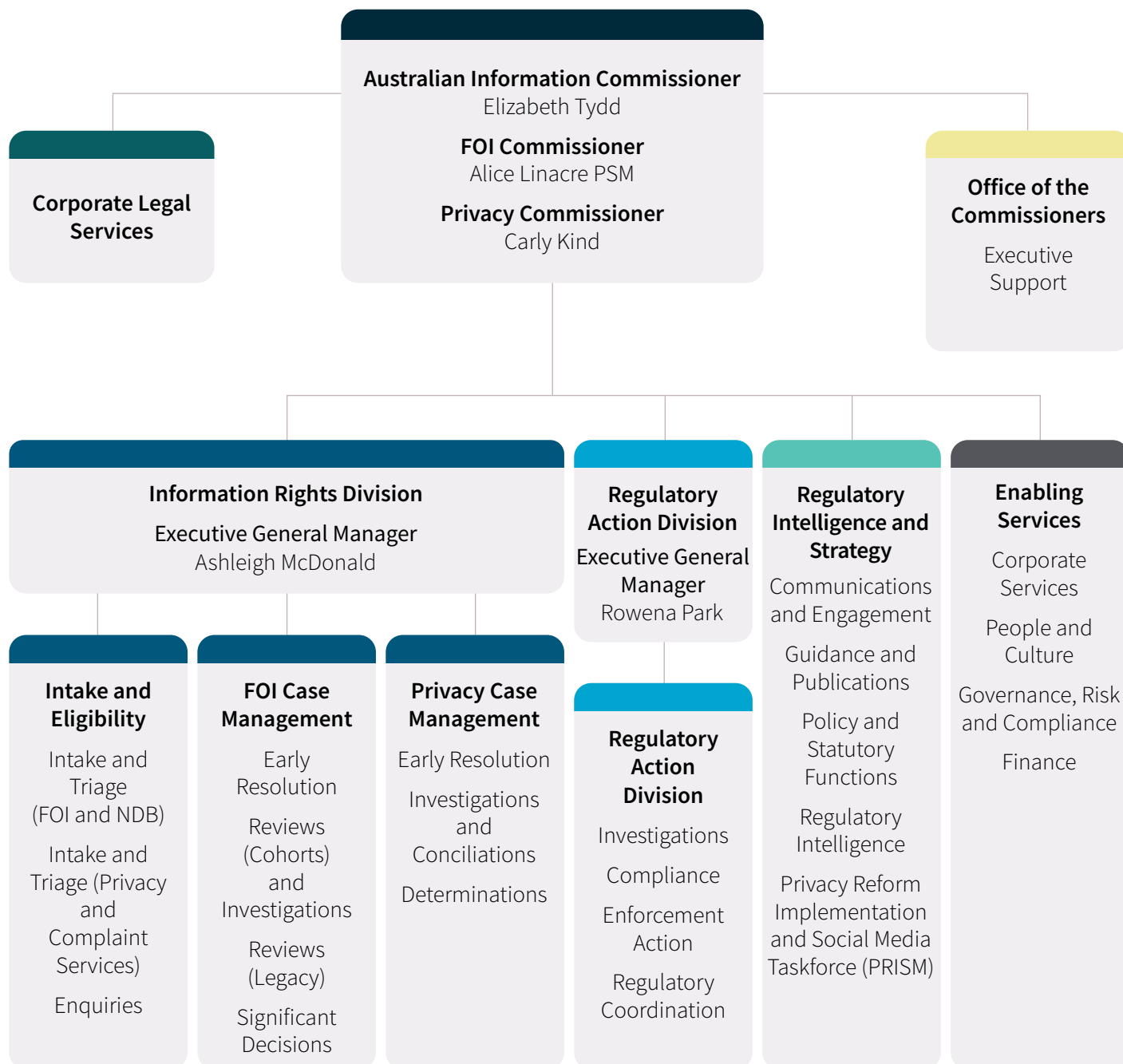
Regulatory Intelligence and Strategy Branch

The Regulatory Intelligence and Strategy Branch is the centre of data, policy research and guidance that informs the OAIC's regulatory decision-making and strategy, influences policy and legislative processes, and educates the regulated community to support their privacy and FOI obligations. The branch:

- provides intelligence and data to inform regulatory decision-making
- develops guidance and publications to educate businesses, agencies and the community on information rights
- communicates the OAIC's work and its impact on people and their lives, including by working with the media, business and government stakeholders
- engages with legislative and policy processes to ensure an information rights and regulatory perspective is considered
- delivers various specialist regulatory roles conferred on the OAIC (including Digital ID, CDR, My Health Record and credit reporting).

Figure 1: OAIC corporate structure

At 30 June 2026





Part 2

Performance

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Our annual performance statements

The OAIC worked effectively across 2025–26 to deliver on our purpose to promote and uphold privacy and information access rights.

Statement of preparation

I, Alice Linacre, as the acting accountable authority of the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner (OAIC), present the 2025–26 annual performance statements of the OAIC, as required under section 39(1)(a) of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act). In my opinion, the annual performance statements accurately present the OAIC's performance in the reporting period and comply with subsection 39(2) of the PGPA Act.

Alice Linacre PSM

Acting Australian Information Commissioner
8 October 2026

Overall performance

During 2025–26, the OAIC delivered on our purpose to promote and uphold privacy and information access rights. We measure our success against the performance indicators outlined in our Corporate Plan 2025–26, which featured 7 performance measures grouped under 4 key activities.*

Our performance results have been measured from a combination of data drawn from the OAIC information management system, an independent annual stakeholder survey and the Australian Public Service Employee Census survey. In this reporting period, measures one and 3 required a baseline to be set, which we have achieved. Measure 2 included 6 sub-measures, and we met our targets for 5 of those. We achieved our targets on measures 5 and 6, however, measures 4 and 7 were not achieved. Our results table in this chapter includes more analysis on our measures and outcomes.

*Consistent with the OAIC's commitment to continuous improvement in the way that it measures and reports on its performance, the OAIC continues to mature its performance measures. Accordingly, the measures reported by the OAIC from 2023-24 to 2025-26 may contain some variations in their framing, which are intended to enhance the quality of OAIC reporting over time.

Results

Our Portfolio Budget Statements (PBS) outcome and program framework for 2025–26 was:

- Outcome 1 – Provision of public access to Commonwealth Government information, protection of individuals' personal information, and performance of information commissioner, freedom of information and privacy functions.
- Program 1.1 – Complaint handling, compliance and monitoring, and education and promotion.

Our performance is measured against the 7 performance measures in our Corporate Plan 2025–26.

Table 1: Breakdown of performance measures by status

Performance measure	Target	Methodology	Type	Result	Status
Key Activity 1: Influence and uphold privacy and information access rights frameworks					
<i>Intended result: The OAIC's regulatory outputs are timely.</i>					
1. Change of percentage of OAIC case load that is greater than 12 months	Baseline to be set	This is measured by the percentage reduction in the number of privacy complaints, FOI complaints and Information Commissioner reviews greater than 12 months old across the reporting period*	Effectiveness	32%	Baseline set (met)
2. Percentage of cases finalised within time standards: a) 80% of privacy complaints to be finalised within 12 months b) 80% of Information Commissioner review applications to be finalised within 12 months c) 80% of FOI complaints to be finalised within 12 months d) 80% of Privacy and FOI Commissioner initiated investigations to be finalised within 12 months e) 80% Data breach notifications (including My Health Record notifications) finalised within 60 days f) 90% Written enquiries finalised within 10 working days	82% (Composite target)	This is measured through a composite target, which is determined by averaging the targets of all sub-measures. The composite result is then determined by averaging the results of all sub-measures (the percentage of matters received and closed in the reporting period)	Efficiency	a) 83% b) 83% c) 98% d) 100% e) 88% f) 85% (Data on written enquiries excluding those relating to enquiries about FOI statistics submissions)	Met (Composite result: 90%)

Performance measure	Target	Methodology	Type	Result	Status
<i>Intended result: The OAIC's regulatory guidance is increasingly responsive to the needs of the regulated community.</i>					
3. Percentage of regulated entities that report satisfaction with OAIC guidance and resources	Baseline to be set	This is measured by the OAIC's annual performance rating from stakeholders based on a composite survey based performance index	Effectiveness	60	Baseline set (met)
Key Activity 2: Advance online privacy protections for Australians					
<i>Intended result: The OAIC's activities support innovation and capacity for Australian businesses to benefit from using data, while minimising privacy risks for the community.</i>					
4. Effectiveness of the OAIC's contribution to the advancement of online privacy protections and policy advice as measured by stakeholder feedback	Prior year's result exceeded (66)	This is measured by the OAIC's annual average performance rating from stakeholders based on a composite survey-based performance index	Effectiveness	61	Substantially met**
Key Activity 3: Encourage and support proactive release of government information					
<i>Intended result: The OAIC's activities support Australian Government agencies to provide quick access to information requested and at the lowest reasonable cost, and proactively publish information of interest to the community.</i>					
5. Percentage of OAIC recommendations accepted by agencies following FOI complaint investigations	90%	This is measured by percentage of OAIC recommendations accepted by agencies following FOI complaint investigations. Records of these cases are maintained in the OAIC's information management system	Effectiveness	100%	Met
Key Activity 4: Take a contemporary, harms-based approach to regulation					
<i>Intended result: The OAIC's approach to our regulatory role is consistent with better practice principles.</i>					
6. Initial assessments are completed and recorded on all proactive regulatory activities to ensure appropriate and proportionate regulatory responses	100%	This is measured by the percentage of initial assessments completed and recorded against all regulatory activities undertaken in the financial year. Regulatory activities include Commissioner-initiated investigations, assessments, determinations, enforceable undertakings and civil penalty proceedings	Efficiency	100%	Met

Performance measure	Target	Methodology	Type	Result	Status
7. OAIC staff consider they have the skills, capabilities and knowledge to perform well, enabling the OAIC to deliver expert service	80%	This is measured by the percentage ratings the OAIC received in the APS Employee Census survey in response to the questions 'my workgroup has the appropriate skills, capabilities and knowledge to perform well'	Effectiveness	72%	Substantially met**

*This does not include privacy complaints, FOI complaints and Information Commissioner reviews that are subject to other regulatory action the OAIC is taking in respect of the same facts or incident. Records of these cases are maintained in the OAIC's information management system.

**The OAIC has applied the following scale to its results: Met (100% met); Substantially met (50–99% met); Partially met (25–49% met); Not met (<25% met); Not applicable (data that cannot be measured in this way for example survey results)

All statistics in this report are for the financial year period, ending 30 June 2026, and are current as of 7 July 2026. On occasion, data is backdated or re-categorised on activities undertaken for the previous reporting period after the conclusion of that reporting period. Where relevant, adjustments to figures from last year's annual report are noted in this year's report (see Appendix H)

Key activity 1

Influence and uphold privacy and information access rights frameworks

Intended result – The OAIC’s regulatory outputs are timely.



Measure 1

Change of percentage of OAIC case load that is greater than 12 months



Target

Baseline result established
Result: 32%
Met

The OAIC’s case load includes:

- privacy complaints made under s 36 of the Privacy Act 1988 (Privacy Act)
- reviews under Part VII of the Freedom of Information Act 1982 (FOI Act) of decisions made by agencies, and
- Freedom of Information (FOI) complaints under s 70 of the FOI Act.

As at 30 June 2026, the OAIC’s case load of privacy complaints, Information Commissioner reviews (IC reviews), and FOI complaints on hand that were more than 12 months of age (received before 1 July 2025) totalled 2,275, which is 32% of total cases on hand at the end of this period.

These results establish a baseline for evaluating future performance. Contemporary regulation requires a focus on current cases and this measure will enable us to report against our efforts in addressing what has been an aged case profile within the OAIC.

Table 2: Breakdown of change percentage of OAIC case load of that is aged more than 12 months

Case type:	30 June 2026		
	Total On Hand	On Hand over 12 months old	Percentage of on hand over 12 months old
Privacy Complaints	4,490	1,244	28%
FOI Complaints	124	10	8%
IC Reviews	2,413	1,021	42%
Total	7,027	2,275	32%

IC reviews received in 2021 and 2022 were a focus for the OAIC in the 2025–26 financial year. In 2025–26 the OAIC finalised all IC reviews lodged in 2021 and sought to progress IC reviews received in 2022 to finalisation through a combination of strategies including:

- The implementation of a whole of OAIC surge team, providing additional capacity and enabling FOI staff to work on older IC reviews.
- Improved data capability to identify and expedite priority cohorts including access grants, searches, practical refusals, and ministers’ matters.
- Lowering delegations to exercise powers such as issuing directions, exercising discretion to decline to review applications and greater use of compulsory powers to facilitate case management.
- Revision of decision templates, capturing key points and standard words or approaches from decided matters to promote consistency, and more efficient and succinct decision-making.
- Review of correspondence templates, smart forms and guidance, including FOI Guidelines which agencies and ministers must have regard to when exercising a function under the FOI Act.

- Case input meetings with the FOI leadership team.
- Engagement with respondent staff (agency and ministerial offices), webinars, ICON Alert newsletters, and publication of our focus areas on the OAIC's website, to clarify expectations and encourage prioritisation of legacy matters.

No FOI complaints pre-date the 2024–25 year. One complaint was received in 2024. The remainder were received in 2025 or 2026.



Measure 2

Percentage of cases finalised within time standards:

- 80% of privacy complaints to be finalised within 12 months
- 80% of Information Commissioner review applications to be finalised within 12 months
- 80% of FOI complaints to be finalised within 12 months
- 80% of Privacy and FOI Commissioner initiated investigations to be finalised within 12 months
- 80% Data breach notifications (including My Health Record notifications) finalised within 60 days
- 90% Written enquiries finalised within 10 working days



Target

82% (Composite target)
Result: 90% (Composite result)
Met (Exceeded)

This measure monitors our performance against time standards across our case management functions. It is measured through a composite target, which is the average of the targets of each of the 6 sub-measures.

a) 80% of privacy complaints to be finalised within 12 months

2025–26 score: 83% (exceeded)

In 2025–26, the OAIC:

- received 5,268 privacy complaints, an increase of 60% from the previous period
- finalised 3,327 privacy complaints, an increase of 7% from the previous period
- finalised 83% of privacy complaints within 12 months of receipt (an increase from 76% in the previous period), with the average time taken to close a privacy complaint being 6.0 months
- issued 7 determinations following an investigation of a privacy complaint or as a result of a Commissioner-initiated investigation (CII).

The number of privacy complaints received annually rapidly increased, with a 60% increase in 2025–26 compared to the previous period. This appears to be attributable to Australians' increased concern about privacy¹, especially in relation to digital and data-driven sectors such as social media, and AI companies and data brokers.

Resolving privacy complaints

We seek to resolve complaints at the earliest opportunity. This may include referring matters to External Dispute Resolution (EDR) schemes, recognised under the Privacy Act, where the complaint may be more appropriately dealt with by them. In many cases, we exercise the Commissioner's discretion under s 41 of the Privacy Act to decline to investigate a complaint because, for example, the complaint does not involve an interference with the complainant's privacy, the respondent has dealt with the complaint adequately, or an investigation is not warranted in the circumstances.

During the reporting period, 71% of privacy complaints were finalised by exercising the Commissioner's discretion under s 41 of the Privacy Act. If a complaint cannot be resolved during intake and eligibility or by early resolution, and the Commissioner's discretion under s 41 is not exercised, the complaint will be further considered for conciliation or for investigation under s 40 of the Privacy Act.

¹ Australian Community Attitudes to Privacy Survey 2026

Privacy complaints by issue

Similar to the previous year, the most common issues raised were:

- Australian Privacy Principle (APP) 11 – security of personal information (29%)
- APP 6 – use or disclosure of personal information (28%)
- APP 12 – access to personal information (27%).

Privacy complaints by sector

In 2025–26, the privacy complaints received primarily concerned the health services, finance and social media sectors. The number of privacy complaints in relation to the social media sector increased from 7% in 2024–25 to 10% in 2025–26, and replaced complaints in relation to the Australian Government sector as the third ranking sector by number of privacy complaints.

Table 3: Number of privacy complaints by sector

Issue	No of complaints received	%	% change from 2024–25
Health service providers	684	13%	63%
Finance (incl. superannuation)	507	10%	32%
Social Media	502	10%	125%
Australian Government	461	9%	32%
Online services	343	7%	88%
Travel & Hospitality industry	342	6%	268%
Retail	286	5%	48%
Personal services (incl. employment, childcare, vets)	204	4%	94%
Insurance	174	3%	67%
Telecommunications	166	3%	19%

‘AYN’ and Fortrend Securities Pty Ltd (Privacy) [2025] AICmr 167 (15 September 2025)

On 15 September 2025, a delegate of the Privacy Commissioner made a determination that Fortrend Securities Pty Ltd (Fortrend) interfered with the privacy of the complainant by disclosing their sensitive health information to a third party in breach of APP 6.

The determination found the disclosure was not for the primary purpose of the sensitive health information being collected, the complainant had not consented to the disclosure and no exemptions under APP 6.2 were applicable to the circumstances. Further, the determination made a number of declarations including remedy by way of requiring a written apology, compensation for non-economic loss and aggravated damages in the context of conduct of Fortrend, and requiring an independent review of its privacy practices.

This decision is under review before the Administrative Review Tribunal.

External dispute resolution schemes

The Privacy Act gives the Information Commissioner discretion to recognise EDR schemes to handle privacy-related complaints, enabling complainants to benefit from the expertise and experience of existing EDR schemes, where appropriate to the circumstances of the complaint.

When we receive a privacy complaint that can be better dealt with by an EDR scheme (operated by a relevant ombudsman or other authority) or by an alternative complaint body (as defined in subsection 50(1) of the Privacy Act) we can transfer the complaint, or decline it and refer the applicant to the EDR scheme, if appropriate.

In 2025–26, we did not transfer any complaints to alternative complaint bodies under subsection 50(2) of the Privacy Act. We declined and referred to an EDR scheme for consideration a total 407 complaints in accordance with subsection 41(1) (dd).

b) 80% of Information Commissioner review applications to be finalised within 12 months

2025–26 result: 83% (exceeded)

Under s 55K of the FOI Act, the Information Commissioner, after undertaking an IC review, must make a decision in writing to either affirm or vary the decision of the agency or minister, or to set it aside and make a fresh decision.

In 2025–26 the OAIC received 3,025 IC review applications, a 42% increase compared to the 2,135 IC review applications received in 2024–25. These changes were driven largely by an increase in the number of applications for IC reviews of deemed access refusal decisions (when an agency or minister fails to make a decision on an FOI request within the statutory timeframe and does not provide a notice of decision), from 1,690 in 2024–25, to 2,418 in 2025–26. The number of IC reviews on hand increased from 1,699 in 2024–25 to 2,413 in 2025–26.

Overall, the OAIC finalised 2,311 IC reviews in 2025–26, a 6% decrease compared to 2024–25 when we finalised 2,470.

We finalised 83% of IC reviews within 12 months (1,910), compared to 67% in 2024–25 (1,665). The average time taken to finalise an IC review decreased from 13.5 months in 2024–25 to 7.0 months in 2025–26. These improvements reflect a continued focus on finalising legacy matters more than 12 months old, with 401 IC reviews finalised related to matters more than 12 months old. This includes finalisation of all matters lodged in 2021.

Of the 2,311 IC reviews finalised in 2025–26, 316 (14%) were closed under s 54N as invalid (out of jurisdiction, misdirected, out of time, copy of decision not provided, or not an IC-reviewable decision). This compares to 232 (9%) closed under s 54N as invalid in 2024–25.

In total, 994 IC reviews (43%) were closed under s 54R as withdrawn. Of these, 672 (83%) were finalised following a revised decision to provide access being made under s 55G.

This compares to 949 IC reviews finalised as withdrawn under s 54R in 2024–25, with 515 finalised following a revised decision under s 55G in 2024–25. Of the 672 IC reviews finalised under s 54R following

a revised decision, 598 involved a review of a deemed access refusal decision.

In 2025–26, we continued to strengthen the approach to managing our IC review workload by enhancing previously implemented strategies and focusing on improved performance outcomes.

The current focus areas for IC reviews are:

- IC review applications received in 2022 and 2023
- IC review applications involving deemed access refusals (where an agency has not provided a decision within the statutory processing timeframe)
- IC reviews where the sole access refusal reason relates to:
 - adequacy of searches (s 24A)
 - practical refusal (s 24)
- IC review applications of access grant decisions
- IC reviews where the respondent is a Minister

The OAIC is committed to delivering a timely IC review process, informed by the principles of informality, responsiveness and proportionality. The OAIC is also working through a significant volume of IC reviews on hand, many of which are over 12 months old.

In this context, the above focus areas are intended to:

- promote the delivery of adequate first instance decisions by agencies (IC reviews of deemed decisions)
- achieve finality and timely outcomes for applicants:
 - in circumstances where the applicant may have received a decision but no substantive access to documents or information (searches, practical refusals and access grant decisions)
 - in relation to the OAIC's oldest IC reviews (2022 and 2023 IC reviews), and
 - where the IC review may be impacted by a change of government (IC reviews where the respondent is a Minister).

Our priority focus areas for IC reviews and FOI complaints are listed on our website² and promoted through the ICON Alert newsletter.

² Caseload reports and focus areas 2025–26 | OAIC

The OAIC implemented an organisation-wide surge team in the reporting period that provided additional capacity across a range of FOI regulatory functions, including IC reviews.

Building on prior initiatives, we continued to manage priority cohorts involving matters in which the FOI applicant had not received a decision about access to documents, matters where the sole access refusal reason related to adequacy of searches, practical refusal (s 24), and IC review matters involving a decision to grant access to documents. We worked extensively with agencies that are responsible for the most significant number of 'deemed' decisions providing regulatory guidance to uplift their capacity to deal with applications.

c) 80% of FOI complaints to be finalised within 12 months

2025–26 result: 98% (exceeded)

In 2025–26, the OAIC received 457 complaints about actions taken by agencies when handling FOI requests, an increase of 35% compared to 2024–25 (339).

We finalised 407 FOI complaints, compared to 343 in 2024–25, and we finalised 98% of FOI complaints within 12 months, with the average time to finalise an FOI complaint being 2.3 months.

The finalised FOI complaints included:

- 127 that were withdrawn
- 66 that were finalised under s 70 as not within the Information Commissioner's jurisdiction to investigate
- 163 that were finalised under s 73(b) as more appropriately considered under a merits review, and
- 7 that were transferred to the Commonwealth Ombudsman under s 74 of the FOI Act.

The FOI Guidelines outline the Information Commissioner's view that making an FOI complaint is not usually an appropriate mechanism where IC review is available, unless there is a special reason to undertake an investigation and the matter can be more appropriately and effectively dealt with in that manner.

Agencies not meeting statutory timeframes when processing an FOI request was the most common

complaint about the handling of FOI matters by agencies, consistent with previous reporting periods.

Other common complaints included:

- unsatisfactory customer service
- unsatisfactory reasons for decision
- processing errors (including failure to acknowledge requests and failure to assist with applications), and
- inadequate searches for the requested documents, and
- failure to assist with an FOI application.

The top 5 most complained about agencies in 2025–26:

- Department of Home Affairs (Home Affairs)
- National Disability Insurance Agency (NDIA)
- Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA)
- Services Australia
- Australian Federal Police (AFP)

The OAIC received 264 complaints about the top 5 agencies in 2025–26, comprising 58% of all FOI complaints received.

In 2025–26 the OAIC undertook separate investigations into the decision-making timeliness of the Australian Federal Police, the Department of Defence, the Department of Veterans' Affairs, and the National Disability Insurance Agency.

To ensure the efficiency and proportionality of these investigations, each investigation examined multiple overlapping FOI complaints about the agencies' compliance with statutory processing timeframes (cohorts of FOI complaints).

The investigations provided an opportunity for the OAIC to make recommendations aimed at building on existing agency initiatives to improve outcomes for FOI applicants and promote access to government held information in a timely manner.

d) 80% of Privacy and FOI Commissioner initiated investigations to be finalised within 12 months

2025–26 result: 100% (exceeded)

Subsection 40(2) of the Privacy Act empowers the Commissioner to investigate, on the Commissioner's own initiative, an act or practice that may be an interference with the privacy of an individual. Similarly, ss 69(2) of the FOI Act empowers the Commissioner to commence an investigation on the Commissioner's own initiative into an agency's performance of functions, or the exercise of powers, under the FOI Act. The Commissioner also conducts preliminary inquiries for the purpose of determining whether to conduct a CII.

During 2025–26, the OAIC commenced 2 privacy CIIs and finalised 6 privacy CIIs. Of those investigations, 100% were finalised within 12 months. At the conclusion of the reporting period, 8 CIIs remained open.

Table 4: Commissioner initiated investigations

	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26
Number of CIIs commenced	28	7	10	2
Number of CIIs finalised	28	6	4	6

Monash IVF and Medmate – tracking pixels

On 11 June 2026, the Privacy Commissioner found in 2 separate determinations, that Medmate Australia and Monash IVF interfered with individuals' privacy by using third-party tracking pixels on their health service websites by collecting sensitive health information, without consent or notifying individuals of their collection of this information and using the information for direct marketing.

Importantly, the decisions applied a broadened interpretation of 'personal information', holding that individuals are 'reasonably identifiable' if the information permits an entity to 'single out' or 'distinguish' an individual from others in a way that affects an individual's rights or interests.

While these determinations focus on health sector organisations, the Privacy Commissioner's reasoning applies more broadly. The determinations highlight the significant privacy risks online tracking technologies present and reinforce the need for organisations to carefully assess their use of and ensure compliance with privacy laws when using such technologies.



The 2Apply platform

On 22 April 2026, the Privacy Commissioner found that InspectRealEstate's (IRE) 2Apply rental platform interfered with the privacy of individuals by collecting excessive personal information from rental applicants beyond what was 'reasonably necessary' for one or more of its functions or activities and using unfair collection practices.

In the consideration of whether the means of collection was fair, the Privacy Commissioner considered the circumstances, where individuals had limited choice and there was a significant power imbalance. The decision also considered the design and structure of the 2Apply form and utilised the concept of online choice architecture, and how the presentation of choices presented to individuals can shape how they make decisions.

In response to the investigation, IRE agreed, without admitting liability, to stop collecting certain information, including applicants' gender, student status, citizenship and visa details, and aspects of their previous living history.

The Commissioner urged other rental technology providers and real estate industry participants to review their own information collection practices in light of the decision.

e) 80% of data breach notifications (including My Health Record notifications) to be finalised within 60 days

2025–26 result: 88% (exceeded)

A data breach involves the improper access, disclosure or loss of personal information. Entities covered by the Privacy Act are required to notify the OAIC where a data breach is likely to result in serious harm to an individual.

In 2025–26, the OAIC received 1,327 notifications under the Notifiable Data Breach scheme (NDB scheme), which is an increase of 18% from the previous reporting period and reflects a greater increase than between 2023–24 and 2024–25 (12%). These year-on-year significant increases can be attributed in part to the complex landscape faced by entities.

We finalised 1,342 notifications and had 87 notifications on hand at the end of the 2025–26 financial year. This is a significantly improved result from 2024–25 in which we finalised 1,155 notifications and had 98 on hand at the end of that reporting period.

We finalised 88% of notifications within 60 days, exceeding our target of 80%.

We publish reports on the operation of the NDB scheme to highlight emerging issues and help entities and the public better understand privacy risks. The insights detailed in these reports aim to assist entities to improve their systems and processes to reduce the risk and potential impact of data breaches.

In 2025–26, notifications made to the OAIC under the NDB scheme primarily involved data breaches arising as a result of a malicious or criminal attack. This was followed by data breaches as a result of human error.

The NDBs received in the reporting period overall have increased from the previous reporting period, and the number of individuals affected has also increased. Those breaches affecting under 1,000 individuals comprise the vast majority of notifications (78%), and the number of notifications affecting more than 1,000 individuals has significantly increased. The number of notifications affecting 1 million or more individuals increased from 2 to 15.

Table 5: Source of data breaches

Source	Notifications received	%
Malicious or criminal attack	808	61%
Human error	372	28%
System fault	78	6%
Other	49	4%
Currently unknown	20	2%
Total	1,327*	100%

*As at 7 September 2026

Table 6: Number of individuals affected by data breaches reported under the NDB scheme

Number of individuals affected	2024–25	2025–26
1	295	295
2–10	185	200
11–100	250	257
101–1,000	224	274
1,001–5,000	82	111
5,001–10,000	23	36
10,001–25,000	14	29
25,001–50,000	10	23
50,001–100,000	6	12
100,001–250,000	5	12
250,001–500,000	7	7
500,001–1,000,000	2	5
1,000,001–10,000,000	2	11
10,000,001 or more	0	4
Unknown	21	51
Total	1,126	1,327*

My Health Record

A My Health Record (MHR) is an electronic summary of a patient's health information, including their treatment, medications, diagnoses and allergies.

The My Health Record scheme (MHR scheme) is established by, and operates under, the *My Health Records Act 2012*, and the OAIC is responsible for regulating the privacy aspects of the scheme. This includes assessing and, where necessary, investigating alleged data breaches.

In 2025–26, we received 24 notifications concerning data breaches under the MHR scheme, compared to 18 notifications in the previous reporting period. We closed 24 notifications during the period. These were reviewed and finalised in an average time of 56 days, and 75% were finalised within 60 days.

Further information about our compliance activities in relation to the MHR scheme is available in the *Annual Report of the Australian Information Commissioner's activities in relation to digital health 2025–26*.

f) 90% of written enquiries to be finalised within 10 working days

2025–26 result: 85% (not met)

The OAIC responds to telephone and written enquiries from the public. We manage a large number of public enquiries and offer additional assistance to the public, such as transcribing verbal privacy complaints for individuals who require this service.

This year, the OAIC received 3,358 privacy written enquiries and 7,117 privacy telephone enquiries, which is an overall increase of 6% from the previous year.

In relation to FOI enquiries, the OAIC received 1,393 enquiries by phone (14% increase) and 800 written enquiries (40% increase).

Regarding the time taken to finalise written privacy and information access enquiries from the public, the OAIC answered 85% with the target timeframe of 10 days.

Intended result – The OAIC's regulatory guidance is increasingly responsive to the needs of the regulated community.



Measure 3

Percentage of regulated entities that report satisfaction with OAIC guidance and resources



Target

Baseline to be set
Result: 60
Met

Measure 3 is a new measure for 2025–26, established to strengthen our commitment to working with the regulated community to develop guidance and tools to make compliance easier, build capability and articulate what good looks like.

The result has been calculated following feedback from OAIC stakeholders during our Stakeholder Survey in 2026.³ The survey measures the OAIC's performance in accordance with the relevant key activities outlined in the Corporate Plan 2025–26.

Throughout 2025–26, the OAIC worked collaboratively with other Australian Public Service agencies and regulated entities to ensure our resources were practical and enable regulated entities to implement practices that uphold privacy and information access rights frameworks.

In 2025–26, we delivered the following:

Privacy

- Revisions to Chapters 1, 8 and 11 of the Australian Privacy Principles Guidelines (APP 1, APP 8 and APP 11) to reflect amendments in the *Privacy and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2024* (October 2025).

³ There are limitations on this data due to the low response rate (n=76).

- Privacy guidance for reporting entities under the *Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing (AML/CTF) Act 2006* (February 2026), including a privacy Essentials Checklist for AML/CTF reporting entities (February 2026), a decision-making tree, a 'key stages in the lifecycle of an ID document' factsheet, as well as a template privacy collection notice for reporting entities under the AML/CTF Act (April 2026).
- We published reports under Section 33B of the Privacy Act which allows the OAIC to disclose or publish information related to investigations if this would be in the public interest, including the report regarding preliminary inquiries of I-MED's de-identification practices and of Property Lover's collection, use and disclosure of property information.
- We published a report on our website investigation of pixel tracking to guide organisations to remain vigilant to the capacity of their information systems and pixel technology to collect and disclose personal information.
- Revisions to Chapter 3 of the Australian Privacy Principles Guidelines (APP 3) to reflect recent determinations and key positions from other OAIC guidance. This includes expanded guidance on 'fair means' under APP 3.5 and on how proportionality is implicit in the APP 3 requirements. To help make compliance easier, we also included a new flow chart to assist regulated entities in navigating the APP 3 requirements, as well as more practical examples (May 2026).
- In October 2025, we released Privacy Guidance on Part 4A (Social Media Minimum Age) of the *Online Safety Act 2021* ahead of the Social Media Minimum Age (SMMA) scheme commencing on 10 December 2025. The SMMA scheme requires a provider of an age-restricted social media platform to take 'reasonable steps' to prevent age-restricted users (under 16 years) from having an account with the platform. Our guidance aims to help age-restricted social media platform providers and third-party age assurance providers (collectively described as 'entities' in this guidance) understand their privacy obligations in the context of the SMMA scheme.

Notifiable Data Breaches

- In June 2026 we published a quick reference guide for responding to data breaches.

FOI

- In October 2025 we published revisions to Part 3 of the FOI Guidelines. This includes substantial revisions to better reflect the flow of FOI decision-making, and text updates to improve readability and ensure consistent use of terms. Legislation has been updated, and references to recent IC review, ART and Federal Court decisions have been added. Additional links to OAIC resources have also been included to aid decision-making.
- Revisions to Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12 and 15 to reflect the creation of the Administrative Review Tribunal (ART) in October 2024, including updates to legislative references and links to internal and external resources.
- Consultation on revisions to Part 13 of FOI Guidelines (May 2026).
- Delivery of 4 FOI Regulatory Update Webinars, including a webinar to observe International Access to Information Day (IAID) (August 2025, September 2025, February 2026 and June 2026).



Update of privacy guidance for reporting entities under the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing (AML/CTF) Act

Following amendments to the AML/CTF Act, the OAIC published updates to its privacy guidance for reporting entities under the AML/CTF Act in February 2026. The new guidance was developed to assist existing and new entities falling under the remit of the AML/CTF and Privacy Acts to understand and comply with their privacy obligations.

The AML/CTF Act amendments applied AML/CTF obligations to a number of new designated services, bringing many small businesses including real estate professionals, dealers in precious metals and stones, lawyers, conveyancers and accountants ('Tranche 2' entities) under the remit of the Privacy Act for the

first time from 1 July 2026. Existing reporting entities under the AML/CTF Act ('Tranche 1' entities) also faced updated obligations which commenced on 31 March 2026. These changing obligations could affect how personal information is handled in the AML/CTF context.

The AML/CTF privacy guidance was developed in consultation with Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC) and AUSTRAC's Rules and Guidance Working Group, which comprises organisations and peak industry bodies. This engagement helped shape the development of the guidance material, informing both its content and format to meet the needs of newly regulated entities.

We benefitted from knowledge sharing with AUSTRAC, who conducted a survey to learn what kind of educational resources these new entities would like to see developed. The survey revealed that entities found factsheets, checklists, templates and case studies/real-world examples to be the most user-friendly.

This feedback helped to inform the OAIC's decision to develop a range of resources which included a detailed guidance document, decision tree, checklist, collection notice template and flowchart:

- Privacy guidance for reporting entities under the AML CTF Act which was published in February 2026 and updated in April 2026
- AML/CTF Guidance Checklist
- Template privacy collection notice for reporting entities
- Privacy Act coverage decision tree
- 'Collect personal info for AML CTF' flowchart.

Following publication, the OAIC continued to engage with stakeholders to understand where further guidance could make compliance easier. This engagement identified two areas requiring greater clarity: when reporting entities must destroy copies of ID documents that are no longer required, and the circumstances in which they can collect, use, disclose and retain ID documents for AML/CTF purposes, including how these requirements apply outside the AML/CTF context.

The OAIC developed a new factsheet to complement its AML/CTF privacy guidance to clarify the key stages in the lifecycle of an ID document in the AML/CTF context.

Key activity 2

Advance online privacy protections for Australians

The OAIC aims to advance online privacy protections for Australians to support the Australian economy by influencing the development of legislation, taking a contemporary and harms-based approach to regulation, and raising awareness of online privacy risks and protections.

Intended result – The OAIC’s activities support innovation and capacity for Australian businesses to benefit from using data, while minimising privacy risks for the community.



Measure 4

Effectiveness of the OAIC’s contribution to the advancement of online privacy protections and policy advice as measured by stakeholder feedback.



Target

Prior year’s result exceeded (66)
Result: 61
Substantially met

Across June and July 2026, we sought feedback on this measure from a sample of our stakeholders via an independent provider as part of our Annual Stakeholder Survey.

The overall index score for our contribution to the advancement of online privacy protections and policy advice was 61 out of 100, 5 points lower than the 2025 score of 66, but broadly in line with the results recorded in 2023–24 (60) and 2022–23 (61).¹

¹ There are limitations on this data due to the low response rate (n=76).

We appreciate the increased role of the online environment for the economy, education and our social connections, but acknowledge the privacy risks this entails. We promote privacy in the context of emerging technologies and digital initiatives and remain committed to raising awareness of privacy risks through education for individuals, organisations and entities about how to protect personal information online. This has been demonstrated during the year by some key regulatory activities that have signalled to the market how privacy protective practices are essential and will contribute to continuing privacy compliance in an environment of rapid technological change.

Advancing protections through engagement and education

To supplement our privacy guidance and further advance online privacy protections for Australians, we launched dedicated resources about SMMA (Social Media Minimum Age) in October 2025 for children and young people, parents and carers, as well as the wider Australian community.

During the reporting period we also engaged various stakeholders in several consultations related to privacy reforms mandated through the *Privacy and Other Legislation Amendment (POLA) Act 2024*. This includes the consultation on guidance for the Transparency in Automated Decision Making (ADM) Obligation, which ran from 18 May to 15 June 2026. The POLA Act introduced a transparency obligation within APP 1 to include information about ADM in an APP

entities' privacy policy (the ADM obligation). The ADM obligation commences on 10 December 2026. The findings from this consultation inform our guidance to entities on how they can meet the ADM obligation.

Across 2025–26, we conducted several consultation activities related to the development of the Children's Online Privacy Code (the Code). The Code is an APP Code which specifies how online services, like apps, games and websites, likely to be accessed by children or primarily concerned with the activities of children, must comply with the APPs and sets out additional requirements in relation to the handling of children's personal information. The POLA Act 2024 mandated the OAIC to create the Code, which must be registered by 10 December 2026.

To support the development of the Code, in July 2025, we ran a voluntary public consultation on an Issues Paper about the Code and received 61 submissions from stakeholders across industry, civil society, academia and other interested parties. During this time, we also ran 3 industry roundtables with 32 stakeholders, including representatives from the tech, education, gaming, retail, and telecommunications sectors. These consultations, alongside feedback sought from children, young people, parents, carers and relevant organisations focused on children's welfare during our 2024–2025 reporting period, informed the development of the Exposure Draft of the Code. From 31 March to 5 June 2026, we ran a statutory required public consultation on the Exposure Draft and Explanatory Statement of the Code.

We are considering the submissions received during this consultation period to inform the re-drafting of the final code before its registration on 10 December 2026.



'Privacy for Kids' hub

To support the community during the 2026 public consultation on the Code, we launched the 'Privacy for Kids' hub. This hub hosts resources about the Code that are directed towards children, young people, parents, carers, educators and the wider community. This includes a short guide to the Code aimed at primary school-aged children, an extended guide aimed at young people and parents and carers, workbooks with scenarios-based activities, and lesson plans for educators to facilitate in-classroom consultations about the Code.



Supporting good privacy practices in AI

The OAIC continues to promote the community's understanding of the privacy risks raised by AI and good privacy practices to mitigate its risks. This is critical to helping build public trust in the digital sphere so that organisations can properly realise the productivity benefits of AI innovations.

The OAIC published a blog post discussing the opportunities and challenges of generative AI tools in the workplace, and outlined a case study detailing practical privacy governance steps that can be taken to balance protection of personal information with business efficiency.

The OAIC has demonstrated global thought leadership around privacy regulation approaches to AI through submitting a resolution at the 47th Global Privacy Assembly concerning principles for the collection, use and disclosure of personal data to pre-train, train and fine-tune AI models. This resolution was adopted and co-sponsored by 15 other privacy and data protection authorities.

Key activity 3

Encourage and support proactive release of government information

The OAIC will promote a proactive approach to the publication of government-held information. We will focus on supporting efficient access to information and facilitating innovation and engagement.

Intended result – The OAIC’s activities support Australian Government agencies to provide quick access to information requested and at the lowest reasonable cost and proactively publish information of interest to the community.



Measure 5

Percentage of OAIC recommendations accepted by agencies following FOI complaint investigations



Target

90%
Result: 100%
Met (exceeded)

investigations into 4 agencies in response to complaints received about those agencies’ compliance with statutory timeframes. The FOI Commissioner finalised all 4 investigations, making a total of 40 recommendations in relation to these investigations.

In relation to each of the 4 investigations, the FOI Commissioner found these agencies failed to comply with statutory processing timeframes under the FOI Act. The FOI Commissioner’s recommendations focused on updating guidance, and providing training to the agencies’ staff, including in relation to the Information Publication Scheme (IPS).

All 4 agencies accepted all the FOI Commissioner’s recommendations¹.

Following the completion of an FOI complaint investigation, the Information Commissioner can make recommendations to an agency, under s 88 of the FOI Act, of steps the agency ought to take to improve their compliance with obligations under the FOI Act. The recommendations are addressed to an agency head or senior official within the agency.

In 2025–26, the OAIC continued its thematic investigations of FOI complaints, undertaking

¹ At minimum in principle.

Cohort investigation into the NDIA

On 28 November 2025, the FOI Commissioner finalised a cohort investigation into 6 FOI complaints about the NDIA's compliance with statutory processing timeframes and disclosure log obligations.

The NDIA engaged positively with the investigation and the FOI Commissioner made 10 recommendations intended to build on the NDIA's existing initiatives.

Key recommendations included that the NDIA:

- provide a report about the effectiveness of its 'FOI Practice Build'
- update its FOI processing manual to better facilitate compliance statutory processing timeframes (including early consideration of the need for an extension of time)
- deliver training to staff about its obligations under the FOI Act, including the Information Publication Scheme (IPS).

The NDIA provided evidence about the steps it has taken to implement the recommendations. Furthermore, the NDIA's compliance with statutory timeframes demonstrably improved in 2025–26.

Key activity 4

Take a contemporary, harms-based approach to regulation

The OAIC will take a contemporary, harms-based approach to promoting and upholding Australia's privacy and FOI laws. We are committed to developing a skilled, multidisciplinary workforce that is supported by the tools needed to deliver our regulatory role in a dynamic, responsive and targeted manner.

Intended result – The OAIC's approach to our regulatory role is consistent with better practice principles.



Measure 6

Initial assessments are completed and recorded on all proactive regulatory activities to ensure appropriate and proportionate regulatory responses



Target

100%
Result: 100%
Met

Initial assessments are completed and recorded on all proactive regulatory activities to ensure appropriate and proportionate regulatory responses. We are more likely to take regulatory action in response to issues:

- that create a risk of substantial harm to individuals and the community, especially to vulnerable people and groups
- that concern systemic harms or contraventions
- where our action is likely to change sectoral or market practices, or have an educative or deterrent effect
- that are subject to significant public interest or concern

- where our action will help clarify aspects of policy or law, especially newer provisions of the legislation we administer.

Of the initial assessments conducted this period, 15 (46%) were closed, 9 (27%) proceeded to preliminary inquiries, and 9 (27%) were finalised with other proactive activity including engagement with peak industry bodies and respondents.

The initial assessments completed in this period indicate a concentration around APP 3 (collection of personal information), APP 11 (security of personal information) and APP 6 (use or disclosure of personal information). The sectors most represented were health service providers, information technology, social media and Australian government.

Our assessments are data informed and risk is continually assessed through governance processes, whilst balancing resourcing. In developing proactive regulatory work programs, the OAIC leverages data, evidence-based methods and digital technology to support our activities and reduce cost and administrative burden on those we regulate.



Measure 7

OAIC staff consider they have the skills, capabilities and knowledge to perform well, enabling the OAIC to deliver expert service



Target

80%

Result: 72%

Substantially met

This is measured by the percentage ratings the OAIC receives in the APS Employee Census survey in response to the question 'my workgroup has the appropriate skills, capabilities and knowledge to perform well'.

Eighty-five per-cent of respondents to this question were either positive or neutral about their workgroup's skills, capabilities and knowledge and only 15% responded negatively (disagree or strongly disagree). Seventy-two per-cent responded positively (strongly agree or agree), 13% responded neutrally (neither agree or disagree). Notably, in relation to the question 'my supervisor is invested in my development', 84% responded positively, which is a 12% increase on the previous year. A 12% increase was also seen in the number of staff who considered that formal learning had improved their performance.

These positive improvements are reflective of the OAIC's ongoing commitment to supporting staff to perform at their best by providing targeted opportunities to uplift skills and capabilities through its Learning and Development Strategy.



Part 3

Management and accountability

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Corporate governance

The OAIC’s corporate governance framework guides how we manage our strategic direction, regulatory obligations, and operational responsibilities.

It supports the effective delivery of our objectives through risk-based decision-making processes and practices and establishes clear roles and accountability.

The OAIC’s governance structure streamlines reporting, clarifies roles and responsibilities, and strengthens cross-functional collaboration between leadership, management and operational teams. This model enhances transparency, supports strategic priorities and ensures that decision-making processes are aligned with the OAIC’s objectives.

In 2025–26, we continued to strengthen our governance settings by refining internal controls, reviewing key policies and reinforcing mechanisms to monitor performance and compliance.

Governance framework

Robust governance, risk, and integrity arrangements are fundamental to achieving our objectives and driving ongoing improvement, while maintaining trust in our decisions, actions and overall performance.

Throughout the reporting period, the OAIC maintained a structured governance framework supporting effective leadership, strategic oversight and informed decision-making.

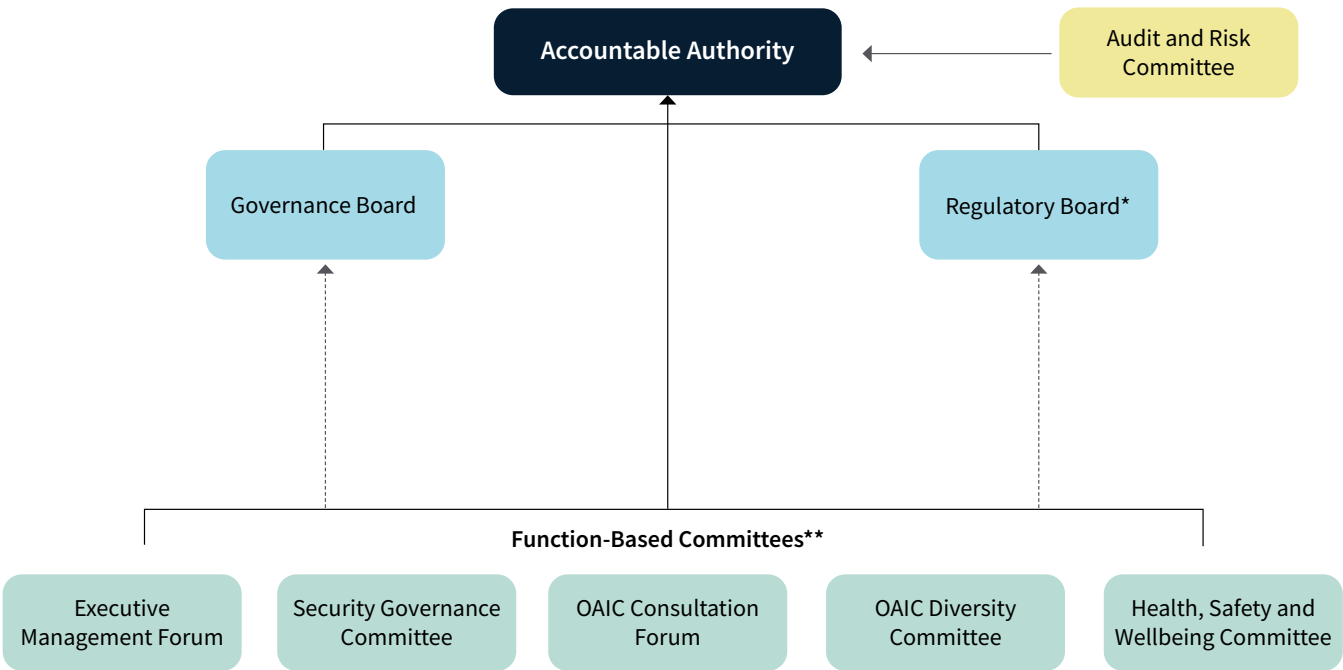
The OAIC’s governance structure for 2025–26 is detailed in Figure 2.

Governance Board

The Governance Board is the OAIC’s overarching governance body, comprised of the 3 Commissioners and the OAIC’s 2 Executive General Managers, who

Figure 2: OAIC governance structure (as at 30 June 2026)

OAIC Governance Structure 2025–26



* Name changed from Strategic Regulatory Committee to the Regulatory Board August 2025
**Function based committees report to the Accountable Authority and can report to Governance Board and Regulatory Board to any written directions

collectively provide strategic leadership and oversight to ensure the agency fulfils its regulatory purpose and functions.

The Governance Board is responsible for setting and monitoring our strategic objectives and priorities, endorsing key operational policies and procedures, and ensuring consistency in day-to-day operations. It plays a critical role in managing organisational risk and compliance, receiving reports on agency performance and operations, and providing input to inform the Information Commissioner's decision-making in their capacity as accountable authority. In 2025–26, the Governance Board met monthly.

Regulatory Board

The Regulatory Board (formerly Strategic Regulatory Committee) is a key governance body for the OAIC, comprised of the 3 Commissioners as independent statutory decision-makers (members) and the OAIC's 2 Executive General Managers as standing attendees.

The board provides collective leadership and support on decision-making on the OAIC's regulatory approach to privacy and freedom of information (FOI), ensuring clear lines of accountability in the exercise of these functions.

The Regulatory Board plays a vital role in supporting evidence-based regulatory decision-making by reviewing analysis, intelligence, and recommendations from across the agency to determine appropriate regulatory actions. It advises on strategic direction, the management of regulatory risk, and the alignment of resources and priorities to address emerging harms and ensure effective compliance and enforcement outcomes.

In 2025–26, the Regulatory Board met fortnightly.

Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee is a key component of OAIC's governance framework, providing independent advice to the Accountable Authority to support their discharge of duties under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act).

Consistent with the requirements of section 17 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014* (PGPA Rule 2014), the

Committee reviews and provides independent advice on the appropriateness of OAIC's financial reporting, performance reporting, system of risk oversight and management, and system of internal control. Through its oversight role, the Audit and Risk Committee supports sound governance, compliance with legislative and policy obligations, and the continuous improvement of the OAIC's operations and accountability mechanisms.

The Committee is comprised of one independent chair and 2 independent members, with representatives on behalf of the Australian National Audit Office (ANAO), the internal auditor, and OAIC subject matter experts and management representatives. The Audit and Risk Committee Charter is available on the OAIC website: <https://www.oaic.gov.au/about-the-OAIC/our-corporate-information/operational-information/oaic-audit-committee>

The Audit and Risk Committee (ARC) met 4 times during the 2025–26 financial year. The Committee also reviewed documents and information out of session. Details of the ARC membership for the 2025–26 period, including remuneration, meeting attendance, and the experience and qualifications of members, are provided in Table 7.

Corporate planning

The OAIC's planning and reporting obligations are set out in the PGPA Act and the AIC Act.

The OAIC's Corporate Plan 2026–27 was published on 31 August 2026 and provides a forward-looking roadmap for the OAIC's regulatory and corporate focus areas.

Risk management

Effective risk management is essential to the OAIC's ability to identify, monitor and review issues to maintain compliance with our legislative obligations, support sound governance, and drive improved performance.

The OAIC's Risk Management Policy and Framework is aligned with the Commonwealth Risk Management Policy and outlines how the OAIC identifies, assesses, and manages risk to support the achievement of its objectives. The OAIC adopts an integrated and proactive approach to risk management, embedding

Table 7: Audit and Risk Committee membership

Member name	Qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience	No of meetings attended	Total no of meetings held	Total annual remuneration	Role on committee
Josephine Schumann (Chair)	Ms Schumann is a former senior public servant with experience as the corporate executive general manager at the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission. She has extensive experience at the Senior Executive Service level within various Australian Government agencies and currently chairs audit committees for several agencies. Ms Schumann has strong public sector and regulatory experience, with her skillset including risk and organisational performance.	4	4	\$10,189 (no GST applicable)	Chair
Peter Woods	Mr Woods is a consultant in ICT and corporate management. He has worked in a range of senior executive roles in government agencies, including as chief information officer at the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission and chief information officer and head of the Corporate Services Division at the Department of the Environment. He has extensive experience in the executive management of major ICT business solutions and procurement projects and has served on multiple boards.	3	4	\$5,604 (inc. GST)	Member
Mr Allan Gaukroger	Mr Gaukroger has over 20 years of Audit Committee experience having served as Independent Member, Deputy Chair and Chair for the National Water Commission, Digital Transformation Agency, Department of Parliamentary Services and the Australian Research Council. As a Fellow Certified Practising Accountant (FCPA), Mr Gaukroger has specialised in financial services during his career in the Australian Public Service serving as Chief Financial Officer for a number of Commonwealth departments and agencies including the Department of Human Services, CSIRO, the AFP, the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry and Centrelink. He also served as Chief Audit Executive for 4 years with the Department of Human Services.	4	4	\$6,792 (no GST applicable)	Member

it within planning, performance monitoring, and governance processes. The OAIC's Risk Appetite Statement guides our risk tolerance across different categories and informs decision making across all levels of the OAIC.

In 2025–26, we reviewed our Risk Management Policy and Framework, which included our risk appetite and tolerance. To formalise our approach, we conducted deep dives into all our enterprise risks to ensure the risks are proportionate to our evolving risk

environment, identifying current and emerging risks, threats, and opportunities. Outcomes from the deep dives were reported to the Accountable Authority, the Governance Board, the Audit and Risk Committee, and other relevant governance forums to ensure adequate oversight of our enterprise risk management arrangements. All staff are mandated to complete risk management training as part of their induction and cyclically thereafter, reinforcing a shared understanding of risk across the organisation.

Fraud and corruption

The OAIC continues to take all reasonable and practical steps to prevent, detect, and respond to suspected fraud and corruption in alignment with the Commonwealth Fraud and Corruption Control Framework. Our Fraud and Corruption Control Framework, which includes the Fraud and Corruption Control Policy and Guidelines, as well as the Fraud and Corruption Control Plan and Risk Assessment, provides clear guidance and governance in managing fraud and corruption risks.

In 2025–26, these fraud and corruption risks were reviewed in accordance with updates to the risk appetite and tolerance and are regularly monitored through scheduled reviews and internal triggers. The Audit and Risk Committee continues to review the effectiveness of the OAIC's fraud and corruption control arrangements and provides assurance on their continued appropriateness.

All staff are mandated to complete training on fraud and corruption awareness, integrity and conflict of interest management as part of their induction and cyclically thereafter as required.

Commonwealth Child Safe Framework

The OAIC is committed to ensuring the safety and wellbeing of children in relation to the work we undertake. Interactions undertaken by our staff are in line with the Commonwealth Child Safe Framework.

While the OAIC does not routinely engage directly with children, its work influences the privacy, safety and experiences of children and young people through policy, regulation and guidance. In recognition of this, the OAIC is committed to reviewing its environment to identify and address risks to ensure appropriate protections for children. The following measures are in place to enhance the protection of children during any interactions with OAIC staff:

- All OAIC staff must obtain and maintain a minimum baseline security clearance.
- All OAIC staff are required to adhere to the OAIC's policies, procedures and the Australian Public Service Code of Conduct.

- The OAIC requires all staff to undertake a pre-employment suitability assessment and provide a satisfactory National Police Check prior to employment.

We consult with bodies representing the interests of children and young people to help inform policy proposals and developments, and the drafting of guidance material relating to the safety, wellbeing, and rights of children.

The OAIC maintains a Child Safety risk register to ensure risks related to child safety are documented and controls are applied to mitigate any identified risks. A child safety risk assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Commonwealth Child Safe Framework as part of the Children's Online Privacy Code project.

Internal audit

The OAIC's internal audit services were provided by KPMG to August 2025. Sententia Consulting commenced as the agency's new internal auditors from October 2025.

The internal audit program provides independent assurance on the effectiveness of governance, risk management, and internal controls. A risk-based internal audit program was developed in consultation with the Governance Board and the Audit and Risk Committee (ARC) that reflects the OAIC's strategic priorities and risk profile.

Findings and recommendations are reported to the Australian Information Commissioner and the ARC with accompanying action plans to address recommendations and improve agency performance. The internal audit program is continuously reviewed to reflect the internal and external regulatory environment, changing demands, and areas of significant and emerging risks, to ensure continued growth of the OAIC's operational maturity and capability.

External scrutiny and review

Judicial and administrative tribunal decisions

The following judicial and tribunal decisions delivered in the past 12 months may have significant impact on our operations or provide new authority impacting our regulatory functions.

Freedom of Information

Bachelard and Australian Federal Police (AFP) (Freedom of Information) [2025] ARTA 2416 (7 November 2025)

This decision concerns the Administrative Review Tribunal's decision following a remittal from the Full Court of the Federal Court in respect of an earlier decision of the former Administrative Appeals Tribunal.

The underlying FOI request concerned a request for access to a professional standards investigation report and 3 witness statements held by the AFP. Justice Kyrou adopted a narrower approach to the meaning of 'personal information' in the context of the personal information exemption set out in s 47F of the FOI Act. While noting the precise scope of the term 'personal information' is not settled, His Honour noted that in order for the exemption to apply, the information must be 'about' the individual rather than simply refer to them. His Honour further explained that information will be 'about an individual' if the individual is a subject matter of the information. However, where information refers to a named individual in the context where the individual is not the subject of the information, the information would not be 'personal information' of that individual.

Madden; Secretary, Services Australia (Freedom of Information) [2026] ARTA 423 (20 March 2026)

This Administrative Review Tribunal (the Tribunal) decision also concerns the meaning of 'personal information' in the context of the exemption under s 47F of the FOI Act (among other issues).

Without referencing the Bachelard decision, this decision adopts a broader approach and finds that the staff names, contact details and job titles of non-SES

staff in question were personal information and thereby conditionally exempt for the purposes of s 47F. In coming to that view, the Tribunal found the decision under review adopted an overly narrow definition of personal information. The Tribunal further found in this case, the release of that information would be contrary to the public interest. In respect of the staff names, the Tribunal relied upon earlier authority to conclude that the ascertainment of an individual's identity was sufficient to bring it within the definition.

Noting the decisions of *Bachelard* and *Madden* reinforce that the law concerning the scope of 'personal information' is unsettled, they have been the subject of further consideration by the FOI Commissioner in subsequent decisions concerning the application of the exemption in s 47F, and the public purpose of releasing staff information where they perform a public function.

During the past year, the Australian Information Commissioner was also involved in the following judicial and tribunal decisions of significance.

These are:

Privacy



Australian Information Commissioner v Australian Clinical Labs Limited (No 2) [2025] FCA 1224

The Federal Court ordered Australian Clinical Labs (ACL) to pay \$5.8 million in civil penalties following a 2022 cyberattack on its Medlab business. The court found ACL breached Australian Privacy Principle (APP) 11.1 by failing to take reasonable steps to secure personal information, as well as failing to conduct a timely assessment and notification under the Notifiable Data Breach (NDB) scheme.

This was operationally significant for the OAIC as it is the first civil penalty ever imposed under the Privacy Act, supporting the OAIC's shift towards a more active enforcement posture, and setting a benchmark for future civil penalty proceedings.

Bunnings Group Limited and Privacy Commissioner [2026] ARTA 130

The Administrative Review Tribunal (the Tribunal) partially set aside the Privacy Commissioner's determination regarding Bunnings' use of facial recognition technology. While the Tribunal found Bunnings was entitled to collect biometric data without consent under the 'permitted general situation' exception to protect staff and combat retail crime (APP 3.4), it affirmed the Commissioner's findings that Bunnings breached APPs 1.2, 1.3 and 5.1 regarding privacy governance, policy disclosures, and customer notification. Operationally, the decision provides clarification on the minimum steps businesses need to take to meet privacy governance and disclosure obligations when rolling out new technologies.

Biddlecombe and Australian Information Commissioner [2026] ARTA 625

This decision concerned an application to review a determination made by the Information Commissioner under s 52 of the Privacy Act, which found an interference with the applicant's privacy in respect of her request for access to a building contract, contrary to APP 12.

The Tribunal confirmed that when exercising its merits review function and powers, it can include consideration of potential breaches of the APPs that arise on the evidence before it, including in addition to those considered by the original decision maker. In respect of the meaning of 'holds' in APP 12.1, the Tribunal relied upon the principle of constructive possession to clarify that an APP entity 'holds' personal information if it has constructive control of a record. In this case, the APP entity was found to hold the relevant personal information because it had the right to control (retrieve) the document.

Finally, the Tribunal found that an email requesting access to the relevant contract (containing details of the applicant's name, contact, relevant land and finance), amounted to a request for access under APP 12 of the Privacy Act, even though the APP entity did not think about it that way. Significantly, this aspect of the decision highlights all APP entities need to be mindful of their obligations to consider requests for access to information about an individual and whether an obligation to provide access under the Privacy Act arises.

Kant v Australian Information Commissioner (No 3) [2026] FCA 51 (6 February 2026)

The applicant sought judicial review of the Information Commissioner's decision not to investigate his privacy complaint. The complaint referred to multiple entities, including the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO). In setting aside and remitting the decision to the Information Commissioner, the Court found that although the Information Commissioner was correct in concluding it has no jurisdiction to investigate ASIO, it made an error in confining the scope of the applicant's complaint to that one respondent. The decision has operational significance insofar as it reinforces the importance of correctly identifying and considering the scope of a complaint where multiple respondents are named, particularly where the respondents raise different jurisdictional considerations under the Privacy Act.

Freedom of Information

Webb v Australian Information Commissioner [2026] FCA 678

The applicant sought judicial review of a decision made on behalf of the Information Commissioner under s 55K of the FOI Act. On the question of forum, the Court exercised its discretion to dismiss the application, on the basis that the applicant had a right to seek review in the Administrative Review Tribunal (the Tribunal) under s 57A of the FOI Act. The Court noted the Parliament has established the Tribunal as the primary forum for review of administrative decisions, including FOI access refusal decisions. This applies even when the complaint against the original decision is one of a failure of procedural fairness.

External audit

There were no reports on our operations by the Auditor-General or the Commonwealth Ombudsman in 2025–26. The Auditor-General is the external auditor for the OAIC, as required by the PGPA Act.

The Auditor-General, through the firm Crowe on behalf of the ANAO, audited the OAIC's financial statements to ensure they were prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards and other requirements prescribed by the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting)

Rule 2015. The OAIC's financial statements are presented in Part 4 of this report. The Auditor-General issued an unmodified audit opinion for the OAIC's 2025–26 financial statements.

Under its Charter, the ARC is empowered to act as a forum for communication between OAIC management and the ANAO, and to review both the financial accounts and the processes in place that support the integrity of financial information published in the annual report.

The ANAO did not conduct any performance audits on OAIC operations in 2025–26.

Parliamentary committees

During the 2025–26 reporting period, the OAIC made the following appearances before Parliamentary Committees:

- The OAIC appeared before the Legal and Constitutional Affairs Legislation Committee for Supplementary Budget Estimates in December 2025 and Additional Estimates in February 2026.
- On 31 July 2025, the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Law Enforcement re-referred its inquiry into the capability of law enforcement to respond to cybercrime, including the detection,

investigation, and prosecution of cybercrime. The OAIC, represented by the Privacy Commissioner, appeared before the committee on 11 June 2026. The OAIC previously provided a submission to this inquiry under the 47th Parliament on 22 December 2023.

- On 4 September 2025, the Senate referred the *Freedom of Information Amendment Bill 2025* to the Legal and Constitutional Affairs Legislation Committee. The OAIC provided a submission to the inquiry on 2 October 2025 and appeared before the Committee on 17 October 2025.
- On 4 September 2025, the Senate referred the *Australian Centre for Disease Control Bill 2025* and the *Australian Centre for Disease Control (Consequential Amendments and Transitional Provisions) Bill 2025* to the Senate Community Affairs Legislation Committee. The OAIC provided a submission to the inquiry on 26 September 2025. The committee recommended the Bills to be passed.
- On 9 April 2026, the Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit adopted an inquiry into the management of client privacy in the Australian public sector. The OAIC provided a submission to the inquiry on 5 May 2026 and appeared before the committee on 29 July 2026.

Our people

The OAIC continues to support our people to deliver what is needed for the Australian community in a diverse and evolving environment. We remain committed to attracting, developing and retaining talent, and maintaining a highly engaged, skilled and professional workforce.

The OAIC continues to operate a hybrid work model, which helps us engage the best talent from across Australia, building up and maintaining a multidisciplinary workforce with the skills needed to achieve our purpose – to promote and uphold privacy and information access rights.

Workforce statistics

During 2025–26 we had an average staffing level of 171.1 (or 172.4 including casual staff).

The OAIC's staff turnover was 18% for ongoing staff, compared to 43% in 2024–25. This involved 31 ongoing staff resigning, retiring or transferring to other Australian Government agencies.

Women made up 73% of the OAIC's workforce. Part-time staff represented 23%. Staff who identified as First Nations made up 1% of our workforce, and 5% of staff identified as living with a disability.

Learning and development

We operate in partnership with the Australian Public Service Commission (APSC), professional bodies and education providers to offer learning and development opportunities and targeted skills training to our people. Throughout 2025–26, the OAIC focused on delivering targeted learning and development initiatives that supported the agency to deliver on our regulatory priorities.

The OAIC provided a wide range of opportunities, including internally and externally hosted sessions, mandatory annual e-learning refresher training, new starter induction e-learning, the delivery of Certificate IV in Government Investigations, and supported individual learning journeys through study assistance. The OAIC also held targeted regulatory focus sessions,

Table 8: Employees as at 30 June 2026 by location

Headcount (excl. casuals)	Total
New South Wales	100
Victoria	24
South Australia	13
Queensland	21
Australian Capital Territory	24
Western Australia	4
Tasmania	2
Total	188

administrative decision-making and managing difficult client behaviour training.

Throughout 2025–26, the OAIC continued embedding internal Communities of Practice (CoPs) as an initiative to strengthen cross functional collaboration and continuous learning, and to support operational excellence across the organisation. The CoPs are purposeful platforms to connect people with shared skills, professional experience and challenges, enabling us to learn from one another, innovate and elevate our collective impact.

A significant Commissioner priority during the year was to develop a Learning and Development Strategy to cover the 2025–27 period. The Learning and Development Strategy is newly implemented and will be reviewed as part of the executive team's commitment to continuous improvement, with further initiatives planned for 2026–27 to support us in building the right capabilities, capacity and continuous learning culture, through 3 key focus areas:

- regulatory capability
- APS craft
- leadership.

Work health and safety

The OAIC strives to provide a safe and healthy working environment for all, regardless of location. We take a proactive approach to identifying and managing health and safety hazards and risks to provide and maintain a safe and healthy workplace.

To help ensure we meet our obligations under the *Workplace Health and Safety Act 2011* (WHS Act) to provide a safe workplace for all staff, we carry out regular workplace inspections to identify, manage and minimise health and safety risks. The OAIC uses Work Health and Safety policies and procedures to support the key foundations of a safe workplace, and have a range of other tools, such as a Psychosocial Hazard Prevention Plan and Protective Security Policy Framework.

Our Health, Safety and Wellbeing Committee, in partnership with the People and Culture team, supports the OAIC's activities in this area. In 2025–26, this included training for all staff on work health and safety, training for health and safety representatives, mental health first aid training, and training for new first aid officers and fire wardens.

Throughout 2025–26, the OAIC engaged our Employee Assistance Provider (EAP), Converge International, to deliver information and support sessions on a range of health and wellbeing topics to proactively support employees.

We recorded no notifiable incidents under s 35 of the WHS Act in 2025–26. No enforcement measures were taken, no improvement notices issued, and no enforceable undertakings applied.

Census Action Plan 2025

The OAIC's 2025 Census results reflected a 4% improvement in the Enabling Innovation Index with all other indexes remaining mostly stable.

Each Census gives us the opportunity to reflect on the way we work and make changes. In the 2025 Census Action Plan we engaged with our people and established a Census Reference Group to focus on:

- care for our wellbeing
- fostering a learning culture and strengthening leadership capabilities
- embedding best practice change management principles
- rewarding and recognising our achievement.

We will continue to use Census Action Plans to identify and respond to Census findings, so we can continue to improve the work that we do, and act on the feedback and insights from our people.

Employment arrangements

As at 30 June 2026, a total of 178 staff (ongoing and non-ongoing*) were covered under our 2024–27 Enterprise Agreement (EA). The agreement does not make provision for performance pay. Salary advancement within each of the non-Senior Executive Service (SES) classifications is linked to performance.

Under the provisions contained in the EA, the OAIC had 32 Individual Flexibility Arrangements (IFAs) in place in 2025–26.

The OAIC does not have any staff employed under Australian Workplace Agreements or common law contracts.

* excludes casuals

The OAIC offers our people a range of non-salary benefits including:

- flexible working arrangements, including home based work where appropriate
- an employee assistance program
- extended purchased leave, and access to paid leave at half pay
- parental leave, maternity and adoption leave
- leave for compelling personal reasons and exceptional circumstances
- flex time (APS staff) and time off in lieu (EL staff)
- study assistance, and support for professional and personal development
- contribution to the attainment and maintenance of professional memberships and certifications
- healthy lifestyle reimbursement
- screen-based eyesight testing and prescription glasses reimbursements
- influenza vaccinations.

Statutory office holder and SES remuneration

The Remuneration Tribunal determined the terms and conditions of our statutory office holders. The statutory office holders are the Australian Information Commissioner, the FOI Commissioner and the Privacy Commissioner.

Remuneration for Senior Executive Service (SES) officers is governed by determinations made by the Australian Information Commissioner under s 24(1) of the *Public Service Act 1999*. These determinations provide SES annual salary advancement based on performance and do not make provision for performance pay.

Over the course of 2025–26, the OAIC had 10 SES determinations in place.

For more information, see Appendix B.

OAIC committees

We have a range of committees providing avenues for our people to get involved in the diverse activities and decisions of the OAIC.

In 2025–26, we commenced work on establishing an Artificial Intelligence (AI) Subcommittee and an Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Subcommittee to meet our requirements under the *APS AI Plan 2025*.

OAIC Consultation Forum

The OAIC Consultation Forum (OCF) is a platform for consultation between the OAIC and staff. The OCF meets twice a year and out of session when required. It considers issues relating to the implementation of the EA, policies and guidelines relating to working arrangements and other matters that affect staff working arrangements.

OAIC Diversity Committee

The OAIC is committed to creating a working environment that values and uses the contribution of staff with diverse backgrounds and experiences. We celebrate the diversity of our people as one of our greatest assets in meeting our organisational objectives.

The OAIC Diversity Committee (ODC) plays an important role in championing diversity and multicultural activities across the agency. The ODC is responsible for executing the OAIC's Workplace Diversity Strategy and Multicultural Access and Equity Plan, as well as partnering with other APS agencies to promote, engage and celebrate a diverse and inclusive workforce. Key areas of work in 2025–26 included NAIDOC week, International Women's Day and Reconciliation Week. The ODC also commenced a refresh of the OAIC's workplace diversity strategy, with a release of the finalised strategy in the second half of 2026.



OAIC Health, Safety and Wellbeing Committee

The OAIC is committed to ensuring we provide a safe and healthy workplace. The Health, Safety and Wellbeing Committee facilitates cooperation between the OAIC and our people when instigating, developing and carrying out measures designed to ensure workers' health and safety at work. The Committee helps ensure the OAIC complies with work health and safety legislative standards and requirements and makes sure workplace inspections are carried out. In 2025–26, the Committee's activities included training for health and safety contact officers (including first-aid officers, harassment contact officers and fire wardens).

Social Committee

We are committed to ensuring there are appropriate outlets to get involved and connect socially, especially in our hybrid working environment. Our Social Committee supports a 'One OAIC' culture by facilitating social events (both in-person and online) and encouraging our people to come together in a more relaxed setting. In 2025–26, this included a Coffee Roulette social coffee program, book club, running club and other optional social activities.

Procurement

During this reporting period, other than noted below, we complied with the Commonwealth Procurement Rules (CPRs), the OAIC's Accountable Authority Instructions (AAls), the PGPA Act and the PGPA Rule, which provides the framework for decisions concerning the purchase of goods and services.

We continued to encourage competition, sought to achieve value-for-money outcomes and applied transparency and accountability in our decision making. Our procurements are conducted to ensure the efficient, effective, economical and ethical use of Australian Government resources.

Two incidents were reported related to non-compliance with CPRs. The 2 incidents were assessed as not significant and closed. The non-compliance was rectified.

Consultants

Consultancy and non-consultancy contract expenditure reporting

Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable consultancy and non-consultancy contracts. Information on the value

of reportable consultancy and non-consultancy contracts is available on the AusTender website.

Decisions to engage consultants during 2025–26 were made in accordance with the PGPA Act and related regulations, including the CPRs and relevant internal policies. In most instances the OAIC selected consultants through coordinated panel arrangements. We engaged consultants where we lacked specialist expertise or when independent research, review or assessment was required. Typically, we engaged consultants to:

- carry out defined reviews or evaluations
- provide research, independent advice, information or solutions to assist with our decision making.

During 2025–26, 2 new reportable consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of \$21,920. In addition, 2 ongoing reportable consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving total actual expenditure of \$48,015.

The details of actual expenditure on reportable consultancy and non-consultancy contracts can be found in the below tables.

Table 9: Expenditure on reportable consultancy contracts

Reportable consultancy contracts 2025–26	Number	Expenditure \$'000 (GST inc.)
New contracts entered into during the reporting period	2	\$22
Ongoing contracts entered into during a previous reporting period	2	\$48
Total	4	\$70

Table 10: Expenditure on reportable non-consultancy contracts

Reportable non-consultancy contracts 2025–26	Number	Expenditure \$'000 (GST inc.)
New contracts entered into during the reporting period	62	\$3,812
Ongoing contracts entered into during a previous reporting period	23	\$2,701
Total	85	\$6,513

Table 11: Organisations receiving 5 largest shares of reportable consultancy contract expenditure

Name of organisation	Organisation ABN	Expenditure \$'000 (GST inc.)
Humanify	80651424869	\$32
Information Integrity Solutions	78107611898	\$22
ElevenM Consultancy	77610787534	\$16
Chronotype Consulting	67710978506	\$0

Table 12: Organisations receiving 5 largest shares of reportable non-consultancy contract expenditure

Name of organisation	Organisation ABN	Expenditure \$'000 (GST inc.)
Dexus	90160685156	\$1,465
DLA Piper Australia	83508451308	\$1,206
Australian Government Solicitor	69405937639	\$1,017
Norton Rose Fulbright	32720868049	\$924
Resolve Software Group	87063320696	\$285

APS Strategic Commissioning Framework

The OAIC operates in line with the APS Strategic Commissioning Framework. Core work is done in-house in most cases, and any outsourcing of core work is minimal and aligns with the limited circumstances permitted under the APS Strategic Commissioning Framework.

ANAO access clauses

The OAIC did not enter any contracts of \$100,000 or more (inclusive of GST) that did not include provisions allowing the Auditor-General to have access to contractor premises.

Exempt contracts

During 2025–26, no OAIC contracts or standing offers were exempt from publication on AusTender on the basis that publication would disclose exempt matters under the FOI Act.

Small business

The OAIC supports small business participation in the Commonwealth Government procurement market. Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) and Small Enterprise participation statistics are available on the Department of Finance's website.

We do this by providing opportunities wherever possible and engaging with small businesses where appropriate during our work. SME and small enterprise participation statistics are available on the Department of Finance's website.

The OAIC recognises the importance of ensuring that small businesses are paid on time. The results of the Survey of Australian Government Payments to Small Business are available on the Treasury's website.

Other requirements

Advertising and market research

The OAIC did not conduct advertising campaigns or market research in the reporting period that met the threshold.

Disability reporting

The OAIC is committed to supporting the implementation of Australia's Disability Strategy 2021–2031. The framework provides for inclusive policies, programs and infrastructure that will support people with disability to participate in all areas of Australian life.

The strategy sets out where practical changes will be made to improve the lives of people with disability. It is intended to ensure the principles underpinning the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities are incorporated into Australian policies and programs that affect people with disability, their families and carers.

The OAIC is committed to diversity and inclusion and reducing barriers for current and future staff with disability. As at 30 June 2026, 5% of the OAIC's workforce identified as living with disability.

Grants

The OAIC did not award any grants in 2025–26.

Information Publication Scheme

As required by the FOI Act, we have an Information Publication Scheme section on our website that provides information on our structure, functions, appointments, annual reports, consultation arrangements and FOI officer. It also includes information we routinely release through FOI requests and provide to the Australian Parliament.

Ecologically sustainable development and environment performance

Section 516A of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* requires us to report on how our activities accord with the principles of ecologically sustainable development.

Our role and activities do not directly link with the principles of ecologically sustainable development or impact on the environment, other than through our business operations regarding the consumption of resources required to sustain our operations. We use energy saving methods in the OAIC's operation, and endeavour to make the best use of resources.

Emissions reporting/ climate-related metrics

As part of the Net Zero in Government Operations Strategy, and the reporting requirements under s 516A of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, all Commonwealth entities and Commonwealth companies are required to report on their operational greenhouse gas emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory and Electricity Greenhouse Gas Emissions tables present greenhouse gas emissions over the 2025–26 financial year. The greenhouse gas emissions reported are calculated on the basis of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO₂-e) and in line with the 2025–26 Emissions Reporting Framework. This is consistent with a Whole-of-Australian Government approach, outlined in the Net Zero in Government Operations Strategy, and Commonwealth Climate Disclosure Requirements.

Not all data sources were available at the time of the report and amendments to data may be required in future reports.

Reporting on refrigerants is being phased in over time as emissions reporting matures.

Additionally, some electricity data was unable to be sourced and has not been included. For example, the Service Delivery Office, via the Department of Finance and Department Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR) provide the OAIC with payroll, finance and ICT services under a shared services arrangement. A portion of electricity data from these

arrangements was unable to be separated from Finance and DEWR's data and has been included in their respective annual reports. Likewise, electricity data for OAIC's office space within the Attorney-General Department's (AGD) building that was used for part of the year will be included in AGD's Annual Report.

Australian Public Service Net Zero 2030

Table 13: 2025–26 greenhouse gas emissions inventory (location-based approach)

Emission source	Scope 1 t CO ₂ -e	Scope 2 t CO ₂ -e	Scope 3 t CO ₂ -e	Total t CO ₂ -e
Electricity (location-based approach)	n/a	29.22	1.37	30.59
Natural gas	–	n/a	–	–
Solid waste	1.18	n/a	–	1.18
Refrigerants*	–	n/a	n/a	–
Fleet and other vehicles	–	n/a	–	–
Domestic commercial flights	n/a	n/a	43.68	43.68
Domestic hire car	n/a	n/a	0.05	0.05
Domestic travel accommodation	n/a	n/a	13.24	13.24
Other energy	–	n/a	–	–
Total t CO₂-e	1.18	29.22	58.34	88.74

Note: the table above presents emissions related to electricity usage using the location-based accounting method. CO₂-e = Carbon Dioxide Equivalent.

* Reporting on refrigerants is being phased in over time as emissions reporting matures and may be an optional source in 2025–26 emissions reporting. Refer to the Emissions Reporting Framework for more details.

Table 14: 2025–26 electricity greenhouse gas emissions

Emission source	Scope 2 t CO ₂ -e	Scope 3 t CO ₂ -e	Total t CO ₂ -e	Electricity Kwh
Electricity (location-based approach)	29.22	1.37	30.59	45,655.87
Market-based electricity emissions	30.59	4.16	34.75	37,761.97
Total renewable electricity ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	7,893.9
Renewable Power Percentage ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Jurisdictional Renewable Power Percentage ³	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
GreenPower	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Large-scale generation certificates	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note: The table above presents emissions related to electricity usage using both the location-based and the market-based accounting methods. CO₂-e = Carbon Dioxide Equivalent. Electricity usage is measured in kilowatt hours (Kwh).

¹ Excludes behind-the-meter solar other than generation used to create large-scale generation certificates (LGCs).

² The renewable power percentage (RPP) accounts for the portion of electricity used, from the grid, that falls within the Renewable Energy Target (RET).

³ The Australian Capital Territory is currently the only state with a jurisdictional renewable power percentage (JRPP).



Part 4

Financial statements

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Attorney-General

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner (the Entity) for the year ended 30 June 2026:

- (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015; and
- (b) present fairly the financial position of the Entity as at 30 June 2026 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

The financial statements of the Entity, which I have audited, comprise the following as at 30 June 2026 and for the year then ended:

- Statement by the Accountable Authority and Chief Financial Officer;
- Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- Statement of Financial Position;
- Statement of Changes in Equity;
- Cash Flow Statement; and
- Notes to the financial statements, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Entity in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements for financial statement audits conducted by the Auditor-General and his delegates. These include the relevant independence requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) to the extent that they are not in conflict with the *Auditor-General Act 1997*. I have also fulfilled my other responsibilities in accordance with the Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Accountable Authority's responsibility for the financial statements

As the Accountable Authority of the Entity, the Australian Information Commissioner is responsible under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (the Act) for the preparation and fair presentation of annual financial statements that comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the rules made under the Act. The Accountable Authority is also responsible for such internal control as the Accountable Authority determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Accountable Authority is responsible for assessing the ability of the Entity to continue as a going concern, taking into account whether the Entity's operations will cease as a result of an administrative restructure or for any other reason. The Accountable Authority is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the assessment indicates that it is not appropriate.

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38 Sydney Avenue, Forrest ACT 2603
Phone (02) 6203 7300

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are 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 the Australian National Audit Office 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 the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office 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 statements, 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 Entity's internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Accountable Authority;
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Accountable Authority'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 statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the Accountable Authority regarding, 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 my audit.

Australian National Audit Office



Saminda Maddumahewa

Audit Principal

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

30 September 2026

Statement by the accountable authority and chief financial officer

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 comply with ss 42(2) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act), and are based on properly maintained financial records as per subsection 41(2) of the PGPA Act.

In our opinion, at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.



Elizabeth Tydd
Australian Information Commissioner
29 September 2026



Simon Crone
Chief Financial Officer
29 September 2026

Statement of comprehensive income

for the period ended 30 June 2026

	Notes	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000	Original Budget
NET COST OF SERVICES				
Expenses				
Employee benefits	1.1A	27,047	25,849	21,709
Suppliers	1.1B	8,801	7,655	17,828
Depreciation and amortisation	2.2A	1,706	1,846	1,095
Finance costs	1.1C	57	6	1
Write-down and impairment of other assets	1.1D	86	316	–
Other expenses	1.1E	4	11	–
Total expenses		37,701	35,683	40,633
Own-source income				
Own-source revenue				
Revenue from contracts with customers	1.2A	81	101	–
Other revenue	1.2B	429	1,452	–
Total own-source revenue		510	1,553	–
Gains				
Gains from sale of assets	1.2C	–	1	–
Other		42	–	33
Total gains		42	1	33
Total own-source income		552	1,554	33
Net (cost of)/contribution by services		(37,149)	(34,129)	(40,600)
Revenue from Government	1.2D	39,753	38,291	40,270
Surplus/(Deficit) before income tax on continuing operations		2,604	4,162	(330)
Surplus/(Deficit) after income tax on continuing operations		2,604	4,162	(330)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Items not subject to subsequent reclassification to net cost of services				
Changes in asset revaluation reserve		–	66	–
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		2,604	4,228	(330)

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Budget variances commentary

The OAIC recorded a surplus from operations for the financial year ended 30 June 2026 of \$2.6 million compared to an original budgeted deficit of \$0.3 million.

The variance is reflected in both employee benefits and suppliers. The individual variances for these line items arose in part due to the timing of the original budget included in the portfolio budget statements occurring prior to the finalisation of the internal operating budget.

The overall variance reflects 2 main factors:

1. unbudgeted own-source revenue received from the awarding of costs to the OAIC in a legal matter; and
2. unused specific purpose legal funding for major data breach investigations and other privacy litigation due to the commencement of the litigation phase later than anticipated. This created a misalignment between recognition of appropriation revenue and related expenditure (the unspent funding is carried over to be used in FY2026–27).

Statement of financial position

as at 30 June 2026

	Notes	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000	Original Budget
ASSETS				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	2.1A	10,866	5,289	5,480
Trade and other receivables	2.1B	8,735	9,858	6,835
Total financial assets		19,601	15,147	12,315
Non-financial assets				
Right of Use	2.2A	1,144	701	–
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	2.2A	78	694	570
Computer Software	2.2A	315	460	709
Other non-financial assets	2.2B	351	184	200
Total non-financial assets		1,888	2,039	1,479
Total assets		21,489	17,186	13,794
LIABILITIES				
Payables				
Suppliers	2.3A	2,193	1,826	2,271
Other payables	2.3B	951	820	799
Total payables		3,144	2,646	3,070
Interest bearing liabilities				
Leases	2.4A	1,139	729	–
Total interest bearing liabilities		1,139	729	–
Provisions				
Employee provisions	4.1A	5,729	4,938	6,793
Total provisions		5,729	4,938	6,793
Total liabilities		10,012	8,313	9,863
Net assets		11,477	8,873	3,931
EQUITY				
Contributed equity		7,053	7,053	7,053
Reserves		672	672	606
Retained surplus/(Accumulated deficit)		3,752	1,148	(3,728)
Total equity		11,477	8,873	3,931

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Budget variances commentary

While variances in assets and liabilities are to a degree driven by timing, for the year ended 30 June 2026, they were also impacted by the unused appropriation for specific purpose legal funding for major data breach investigations and other privacy litigation that occurred due to the commencement of the litigation phase later than anticipated. A decrease in employee provisions resulted from the reduction in staff arising from the year-on-year reduction in appropriation funding. An increase in lease liability and right of use resulted from the extension of the current lease to provide an opportunity for better end of lease transition.

The movement in equity reflects the operating surplus of \$2.6 million.

Statement of changes in equity

for the period ended 30 June 2026

	Notes	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000	Original Budget
CONTRIBUTED EQUITY				
Opening balance as at 1 July				
Balance carried forward from previous period		7,053	7,053	7,053
Adjusted opening balance		7,053	7,053	7,053
Closing balance as at 30 June		7,053	7,053	7,053
RETAINED EARNINGS				
Opening balance				
Balance carried forward from previous period		1,148	(3,014)	(3,398)
Adjusted opening balance		1,148	(3,014)	(3,398)
Comprehensive income				
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period		2,604	4,162	(330)
Total comprehensive income		2,604	4,162	(330)
Closing balance as at 30 June		3,752	1,148	(3,728)
ASSET REVALUATION RESERVE				
Opening balance				
Balance carried forward from previous period		672	606	606
Adjusted opening balance		672	606	606
Comprehensive income				
Other comprehensive income		–	66	
Total comprehensive income		–	66	–
Closing balance as at 30 June		672	672	606
TOTAL EQUITY				
Opening balance				
Balance carried forward from previous period		8,873	4,645	4,261
Adjusted opening balance		8,873	4,645	4,261
Comprehensive income				
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period		2,604	4,162	(330)
Other comprehensive income		–	66	–
Total comprehensive income		2,604	4,228	(330)
Transactions with owners				
Closing balance as at 30 June		11,477	8,873	3,931

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Accounting policy

Equity Injections

Amounts appropriated which are designated as 'equity injections' for a year (less any formal reductions) and Departmental Capital Budgets (DCBs) are recognised directly in contributed equity in that year.

Budget variances commentary

The movement in equity reflects the operating surplus of \$2.6 million.

Cash flow statement

for the period ended 30 June 2026

	Notes	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000	Original Budget
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received				
Appropriations		42,298	37,964	40,270
Sale of goods and rendering of services		–	162	–
Net GST received		583	639	327
Other		889	2,529	–
Total cash received		43,770	41,294	40,597
Cash used				
Employees		(26,109)	(26,790)	(21,709)
Suppliers		(9,019)	(9,389)	(17,795)
Interest payments on lease liabilities		(57)	(6)	(1)
Net GST paid		(583)	(639)	(327)
Section 74 receipts transferred to OPA		(1,541)	(3,660)	–
Total cash used		(37,309)	(40,484)	(39,832)
Net cash from operating activities		6,461	810	765
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received				
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		–	2	–
Total cash received		–	2	–
Cash used				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(6)	–	–
Purchase of intangibles		(61)	(226)	–
Total cash used		(67)	(226)	–
Net cash used by investing activities		(67)	(224)	–
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				



	Notes	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000	Original Budget
Cash received				
Contributed equity		180	226	–
Total cash received		180	226	–
Cash used				
Principal payments of lease liabilities		(997)	(1,003)	(765)
Total cash used		(997)	(1,003)	(765)
Net cash used by financing activities		(817)	(777)	(765)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		5,577	(191)	–
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		5,289	5,480	5,461
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	2.1A	10,866	5,289	5,461

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Budget variances commentary

The variance versus budgeted cash position reflected:

1. unbudgeted own-source revenue received from the awarding of costs to the OAIC in a legal matter; and
2. unused specific purpose legal funding for major data breach investigations and other privacy litigation due to the commencement of the litigation phase later than anticipated.

Overview

Objectives of the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner

The Office of the Australian Information Commissioner (OAIC) is an Australian Government controlled entity established under the *Australian Information Commissioner Act 2010*.

The continued existence of the OAIC in its present form and with its present programs is dependent on Government policy and on continuing funding by Parliament for the OAIC's administration and programs.

The OAIC is structured to meet the following outcome:

Provision of public access to Commonwealth Government information, protection of individuals' personal information, and performance of Information Commissioner, freedom of information and privacy functions.

The OAIC activities contributing toward this outcome are classified as departmental. Departmental activities involve the use of assets, liabilities, income and expenses controlled or incurred by the OAIC in its own right.

The OAIC originally budgeted for a breakeven result (after adjustment for depreciation/amortisation funded through revenue appropriations of \$0.4 million, depreciation/amortisation of right-of-use assets of \$0.7 million and principal repayments on leased assets of \$0.8 million) for the year ended 30 June 2026. The actual Cash Operating Surplus was \$3.4 million (after adjustment for depreciation/amortisation funded through revenue appropriations of \$0.7 million, depreciation/amortisation of right-of-use assets of \$1.0 million, write-down and impairment of other assets \$0.1 million and principal repayments on leased assets of \$1.0 million).

The overall variance reflects 2 main factors:

1. unbudgeted own-source revenue received from the awarding of costs to the OAIC in a legal matter, and
2. unused specific purpose legal funding for major data breach investigations and other privacy litigation due to the commencement of the litigation phase later than anticipated. This created a misalignment between recognition of appropriation revenue and related expenditure (the unspent funding is carried over to be used in FY2026-27).

Although the cash operating surplus was \$3.4 million, \$2.0 million out of that was specific purpose legal funding which cannot be spent on anything other than specific major data breach investigation and privacy litigation. As a result, an underlying cash operation surplus was \$1.4 million.

The basis of preparation

The financial statements are required by section 42 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- a) *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015* (FRR); and
- b) Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations – including simplified disclosures for Tier 2 Entities under AASB 1060 issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities at fair value. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars.

Taxation

The entity is exempt from all forms of taxation except Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) and the Goods and Services Tax (GST).

Events after the reporting period

There are no known events after the reporting period that could have a material impact on the financial statements.

Financial performance

This section analyses the financial performance of the OAIC for the year ended 30 June 2026.

1.1 Expenses

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
1.1A: Employee benefits		
Wages and salaries	21,018	19,461
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	2,944	2,764
Defined benefit plans	570	552
Leave and other entitlements	2,428	2,033
Separation and redundancies	–	916
Other employee expenses	87	123
Total employee benefits	27,047	25,849

Accounting policy

Accounting policies for employee related expenses are contained in the People and Relationships section.

1.1B Suppliers

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
1.1B: Suppliers		
Goods and services supplied or rendered		
Audit fees (paid)	150	71
Consultants	64	300
Contractors	–	147
Travel	497	357
ICT services	910	684
Communication	286	98
Legal	3,827	3,110
Shared services	1,771	1,653
Property	364	319
Office services	46	126
Learning & Development	275	155
Other	494	561
Total goods and services supplied or rendered	8,684	7,581
Goods supplied	23	18
Services rendered	8,661	7,563
Total goods and services supplied or rendered	8,684	7,581
Other suppliers		
Workers compensation expenses	60	63
Short-term leases	57	11
Total other suppliers	117	74
Total suppliers	8,801	7,655

The OAIC has no short-term lease commitments as at 30 June 2026.

Accounting policy

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The OAIC has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets (less than \$10,000 per asset). The OAIC recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1.1C Finance costs

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Interest on lease liabilities	57	6
Total finance costs	57	6

The above lease disclosures should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes 2.2 and 2.4A.

Accounting policy

All borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

1.1D: Write-down and impairment of other assets

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Write-down of property, plant and equipment	–	1
Impairment of software costs	86	315
Total write-down and impairment of other assets	86	316

1.1E: Other expenses

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Settlement of litigation	3	1
Other – FBT expenses	1	10
Total other expenses	4	11

1.2 Own-source revenue and gains

1.2A: Revenue from contracts with customers

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Rendering of services	81	101
Total revenue from contracts with customers	81	101
Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers		
Major product / service line:		
Privacy services	81	101
	81	101
Type of customer:		
Australian Government entities (related parties)	81	81
State and Territory Governments	–	20
	81	101
Timing of transfer of goods and services:		
Over time	81	101
	81	101

Accounting policy

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date. The stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date is determined by reference to the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of the transaction.

Receivables for goods and services, which have 30-day terms, are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any impairment allowance account. Collectability of debts is reviewed at end of the reporting period. Allowances are made when collectability of the debt is no longer probable.

1.2B: Other revenue

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Resources received free of charge – Remuneration of auditors	42	38
Legal Settlements	428	1,413
Other revenue	1	1
Total other revenue	471	1,452

Accounting policy

Resources Received Free of Charge

Resources received free of charge are recognised as revenue when, and only when, a fair value can be reliably determined, and the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. Use of those resources is recognised as an expense. Resources received free of charge are recorded as either revenue or gains depending on their nature.

Legal Settlements Revenue

Legal settlements are recognised on receipts in accordance with AASB1058.

1.2C: Other gains

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Gains arising from sale of assets	–	1
Total other gains	–	1

Accounting policy

Sale of Assets

Sale of Assets Gains from disposal of assets are recognised when control of the asset has passed to the buyer.

1.2D: Revenue from Government

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Appropriations		
Departmental appropriations	39,753	38,291
Total revenue from Government	39,753	38,291

Accounting policy

Revenue from Government

Amounts appropriated for departmental appropriations for the year (adjusted for any formal additions and reductions) are recognised as Revenue from Government when the entity gains control of the appropriation, except for certain amounts that relate to activities that are reciprocal in nature, in which case revenue is recognised only when it has been earned. Appropriations receivable are recognised at their nominal amounts.

Funding received or receivable from non-corporate Commonwealth entities (appropriated to the non-corporate Commonwealth entity as a corporate Commonwealth entity payment item for payment to this entity) is recognised as Revenue from Government by the corporate Commonwealth entity unless the funding is in the nature of an equity injection or a loan.

Financial position

This section analyses the OAIC's assets used to conduct its operations and the operating liabilities incurred as a result. Employee related information is disclosed in the People and Relationships section.

2.1 Financial assets

2.1A: Cash and cash equivalents

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Cash on hand or on deposit	10,866	5,289
Total cash and cash equivalents	10,866	5,289

Accounting policy

Cash is recognised at its nominal amount. Cash and cash equivalents includes:

- a) cash on hand; and
- b) demand deposits in bank accounts with an original maturity of 3 months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.1B: Trade and other receivables

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Appropriation receivables		
Appropriation receivable	8,554	9,737
Total appropriation receivables	8,554	9,737
Other receivables		
GST receivables	34	33
Other receivables	147	88
Total other receivables	181	121
Total trade and other receivables (gross)	8,735	9,858
Total trade and other receivables (net)	8,735	9,858

Credit terms for goods and services were within 30 days (2025: 30 days).

Accounting policy

Financial assets

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that are held for the purpose of collecting the contractual cash flows where the cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, that are not provided at below-market interest rates, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method adjusted for any loss allowance.

2.2 Non-financial assets

2.2A: Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment and intangibles

	Right of use \$'000	Lease improvements \$'000	Computer, plant and equipment \$'000	Computer Software \$'000	Total \$'000
As at 1 July 2025					
Gross book value	4,673	879	298	2,997	8,847
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(3,972)	(476)	(7)	(2,537)	(6,992)
Total as at 1 July 2025	701	403	291	460	1,855
Adjusted total as at 1 July 2025	701	403	291	460	1,855
Additions					
Purchase or internally developed	–	–	6	61	67
Right-of-use assets	1,407				1,407
Depreciation and amortisation	–	(403)	(219)	(120)	(742)
Depreciation on right-of-use assets					
Write-down/impairment	(964)	–	–	–	(964)
	–	–	–	(86)	(86)
Total as at 30 June 2026	1,144	–	78	315	1,537
Total as at 30 June 2026 represented by					
Gross book value	6,080	879	304	2,970	10,233
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(4,936)	(879)	(226)	(2,655)	(8,696)
Total as at 30 June 2026	1,144	–	78	315	1,537
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets	1,144	–	–	–	1,144

Revaluations of non-financial assets and intangible assets

All revaluations were conducted in accordance with the revaluation policy stated at Note 2.2.

Contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets

As at 30 June 2026, the OAIC has no commitments for the acquisition of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets

Accounting policy

Assets are recorded at cost on acquisition except as stated below. The cost of acquisition includes the fair value of assets transferred in exchange and liabilities undertaken. Financial assets are initially measured at their fair value plus transaction costs where appropriate.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised as assets and income at their fair value at the date of acquisition, unless acquired as a consequence of restructuring of administrative arrangements. In the latter case, assets are initially recognised as contributions by owners at the amounts at which they were recognised in the transferor's accounts immediately prior to the restructuring.

Asset Recognition Threshold

Purchases of property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the statement of financial position, except for purchases costing less than \$5,000 which are expensed in the year of acquisition (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total).

The initial cost of an asset includes an estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. This is particularly relevant to 'make good' provisions in property leases taken up by the entity where there exists an obligation to restoration. These costs are included in the value of the OAIC's leasehold improvement with a corresponding provision for the 'make good' recognised.

Lease Right of Use (ROU) Assets

Leased ROU assets are capitalised at the commencement date of the lease and comprise of the initial lease liability amount, initial direct costs incurred when entering into the lease less any lease incentives received. These assets are accounted for by Commonwealth lessees as separate asset classes to corresponding assets owned outright, but included in the same column as where the corresponding underlying assets would be presented if they were owned.

On initial adoption of AASB 16 the OAIC has adjusted the ROU assets at the date of initial application by the amount of any provision for onerous leases recognised immediately before the date of initial application. Following initial application, an impairment review is undertaken for any right of use lease asset that shows indicators of impairment and an impairment loss is recognised against any right of use lease asset that is impaired. Lease ROU assets continue to be measured at cost after initial recognition in Commonwealth agency, GGS and Whole of Government financial statements.

Revaluations

Following initial recognition at cost, property, plant and equipment (excluding ROU assets) are carried at fair value (or an amount not materially different from fair value) less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Valuations are conducted with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amounts of assets did not differ materially from the assets' fair values as at the reporting date. The regularity of independent valuations depended upon the volatility of movements in market values for the relevant assets.

Revaluation adjustments are made on a class basis. Any revaluation increment is credited to equity under the heading of asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that it reversed a previous revaluation decrement of the same asset class that was previously recognised in the surplus/deficit. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly in the surplus/deficit except to the extent that they reverse a previous revaluation increment for that class.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the asset restated to the revalued amount.

Depreciation

Depreciable property, plant and equipment assets are written off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to the entity using, in all cases, the straight-line method of depreciation.

Depreciation rates (useful lives), residual values and methods are reviewed at each reporting date, and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate. Depreciation rates applying to each class of depreciable asset are based on the following useful lives:

	2026	2025
Leasehold improvements	Lease terms	Lease terms
Plant and equipment	4 to 10 years	4 to 10 years

The depreciation rates for ROU assets are based on the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the ROU asset or the end of the lease term.

Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2026. Where indications of impairment exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment adjustment made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Where the future economic benefit of an asset is not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate future cash flows, and the asset would be replaced if the entity were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Intangibles

The entity's intangibles comprise internally developed software for internal use. These assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Software is amortised on a straight-line basis over its anticipated useful life. The useful lives of the entity's software are 2 to 5 years (2025: 2 to 5 years). All software assets were assessed for indications of impairment as at 30 June 2026.

2.2B: Other non-financial assets

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Prepayments	351	184
Total other non-financial assets	351	184

2.3 Payables

2.3A: Suppliers

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Trade creditors and accruals	2,193	1,826
Total suppliers	2,193	1,826

Settlement terms for suppliers are within 20 days of the date of an official, correctly rendered supplier invoice. Supplier disclosure as per financial statements.

2.3B: Other payables

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Salaries and wages	810	629
Superannuation	128	98
Other employee payables	9	12
Prepayments received/unearned income	–	81
Statutory payable	4	–
Total other payables	951	820

2.4 Interest bearing liabilities

2.4A: Leases

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Lease liabilities	1,139	729
Total leases	1,139	729
Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Within 1 year	1,103	729
Between 1 to 5 years	44	–
Total leases	1,147	729

Total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 30 June **2026** was \$1.054M (**2025**: \$1.003M)

The above lease disclosures should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes 1.1C and 2.2A.

Accounting policy

For all new contracts entered into, the OAIC considers whether the contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'.

Once it has been determined that a contract is, or contains a lease, the lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determinable, or the department's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification to the lease. When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset or profit and loss depending on the nature of the reassessment or modification.

Funding

This section identifies the OAIC funding structure.

3.1 Appropriations

3.1A: Annual appropriations

Annual appropriations for 2026

	Annual appropriation \$'000	Adjustments to appropriation ¹ \$'000	Total appropriation \$'000	Appropriation applied in 2026 (current and prior years) \$'000	Variance ² \$'000
Departmental					
Ordinary annual services	39,753	1,541	41,294	(36,721)	4,573
Other services					
Equity Injections	–	–	–	(180)	(180)
Total departmental	39,753	1,541	41,294	(36,901)	4,393

¹ Adjustments to appropriations includes adjustments to current year annual appropriations including PGPA Act section 74 receipts.

² Variance represents the application of current and previous years appropriation and own-source revenue.

Annual appropriations for 2025

	Annual appropriation \$'000	Adjustments to appropriation ¹ \$'000	Total appropriation \$'000	Appropriation applied in 2025 (current and prior years) \$'000	Variance ² \$'000
Departmental					
Ordinary annual services	38,291	3,021	41,312	(37,325)	3,987
Other services					
Equity Injections	–	–	–	(226)	(226)
Total departmental	38,291	3,021	41,312	(37,551)	3,761

¹ Adjustments to appropriations includes adjustments to current year annual appropriations including PGPA Act section 74 receipts.

² Variance represents the application of current and previous years appropriation and own-source revenue.

3.1B: Unspent annual appropriations

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Departmental		
Cash or cash equivalent	10,866	5,289
Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2025–26	7,048	–
Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2024–25	1,506	5,276
Appropriation Act (No. 3) 2024–25	–	1,499
Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2023–24	–	2,782
Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2023–24	–	180
Total departmental	19,420	15,026

3.2: Net cash appropriation arrangements

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Total comprehensive income/(loss) – as per the Statement of Comprehensive Income	2,604	4,228
Plus: depreciation/amortisation of assets funded through appropriations (departmental capital budget funding and/or equity injections) ¹	742	912
Plus: depreciation of right-of-use assets ²	964	934
Plus: Write-down and impairment of other assets	86	316
Less: Changes in asset revaluation reserve	–	(66)
Less: lease principal repayments ²	(997)	(1,003)
Net Cash Operating Surplus	3,399	5,321

¹ From 2010-11, the Government introduced net cash appropriation arrangements where revenue appropriations for depreciation/amortisation expenses of non-corporate Commonwealth entities and selected corporate Commonwealth entities were replaced with a separate capital budget provided through equity appropriations. Capital budgets are to be appropriated in the period when cash payment for capital expenditure is required.

² The inclusion of depreciation/amortisation expenses related to ROU leased assets and the lease liability principal repayment amount reflects the impact of AASB 16 Leases, which does not directly reflect a change in appropriation arrangements.

People and relationships

This section describes a range of employment and post-employment benefits provided to our people and our relationships with other key people.

4.1 Employee provisions

4.1A: Employee provisions

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Leave	5,729	4,938
Total employee provisions	5,729	4,938

Accounting policy

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits and termination benefits expected within 12 months of the end of reporting period are measured at their nominal amounts. Other long-term employee benefits are measured as net total of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period minus the fair value at the end of the reporting period of plan assets (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled directly.

Leave

The liability for employee benefits includes provision for annual leave and long service leave. The leave liabilities are calculated on the basis of employees' remuneration at the estimated salary rates that will be applied at the time the leave is taken, including the entity's employer superannuation contribution rates to the extent that the leave is likely to be taken during service rather than paid out on termination. The liability for long service leave has been determined by reference to the work of an actuary as at 30 June 2026. The estimate of the present value of the liability takes into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

Superannuation

The entity's staff are members of the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS), the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS), or the PSS accumulation plan (PSSap), or other superannuation funds held outside the Australian Government.

The CSS and PSS are defined benefit schemes for the Australian Government. The PSSap is a defined contribution scheme.

The liability for defined benefits is recognised in the financial statements of the Australian Government and is settled by the Australian Government in due course. This liability is reported in the Department of Finance's administered schedules and notes.

The entity makes employer contributions to the employees' defined benefit superannuation scheme at rates determined by an actuary to be sufficient to meet the current cost to the Government. The entity accounts for the contributions as if they were contributions to defined contribution plans.

The liability for superannuation recognised as at 30 June represents outstanding contributions.

Accounting judgements and estimates

The long service leave has been estimated in accordance with the FRR taking into account expected salary growth, attrition and future discounting using the government bond rate.

4.2 Key management personnel remuneration

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the OAIC.

The OAIC has determined the key management personnel to be the standing committee members of the OAIC Governance Board including the Australian Information Commissioner, Privacy Commissioner, Freedom of Information Commissioner and two Executive General Managers; or individuals acting in those positions for a period that is more than a month.

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Short term employee benefits	1,923	1,637
Post employment benefits	224	162
Other long-term employee benefits	55	154
Termination benefits	–	243
Total key management personnel remuneration expenses¹	2,202	2,196

The total number of key management personnel that are included in the above table are 6 (2025: 7).

¹ The above key management personnel remuneration excludes the remuneration and other benefits of the Portfolio Minister. The Portfolio Minister's remuneration and other benefits are set by the Remuneration Tribunal and are not paid by the entity.

² During the year a member of the KMP was paid at a rate above the amount set in the Remuneration Tribunal (Remuneration and Allowances for Holders of Full time Public Office) Determination 2025. The overpayment amounted to \$1,648. The overpayment will be recovered during the 2026–27 financial year.

4.3 Related party disclosures

Related party relationships

The parent entity to the OAIC is the Australian Government. The entity is an Australian Government controlled entity. Related parties to this entity are Key Management Personnel including the Portfolio Minister and Executive, and other Australian Government entities.

Transactions with related parties

Given the breadth of government activities, related parties may transact with the government sector in the same capacity as ordinary citizens. Such transactions include the payment or refund of taxes, receipt of a Medicare rebate or higher education loans. These transactions have not been separately disclosed in this note.

Significant transactions with related parties can include:

- the payments of grants or loans
- purchases of goods and services
- asset purchases
- sales transfers or leases
- debts forgiven
- guarantees.

Giving consideration to relationships with related entities, and transactions entered into during the reporting period by the entity, it has been determined that there are no related party transactions to be separately disclosed.

Managing uncertainties

This section analyses how the OAIC manages financial risks within its operating environment.

5.1A Contingent assets and liabilities

	Claims for damages or costs		Total	
	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Contingent assets				
Balance from previous period	400	–	400	–
New contingent assets recognised	–	400	–	400
Assets realised	(400)	–	(400)	–
Total contingent assets	–	400	–	400
Contingent liabilities				
Balance from previous period	2	–	2	–
New contingent liabilities recognised	–	2	–	2
Liabilities realised	(2)	–	(2)	–
Total contingent liabilities	–	2	–	2
Net contingent assets/(liabilities)			–	398

Quantifiable contingencies

The above table contains Nil of contingent liabilities disclosed in respect to court costs being paid by the OAIC (2025: \$2K).

The table also contains Nil of contingent assets in respect to court costs being received by the OAIC (2025: \$400K).

Unquantifiable contingencies

As at 30 June 2026, the OAIC had 35 unquantifiable contingent assets relating to matters before the court that are considered more likely than not to lead to costs in favour of the OAIC. It was not possible to estimate the amounts of any eventual payments that may be received in relation to these claims. These are not included in above table.

As at 30 June 2026, the OAIC had 3 unquantifiable contingent liabilities relating to matters before the court that are considered more likely than not to lead to costs against the OAIC. It was not possible to estimate the amounts of any eventual payments that may be made in relation to these claims. These are not included in above table.

Accounting policy

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised in the statement of financial position but are reported in the notes. They may arise from uncertainty as to the existence of a liability or asset or represent an asset or liability in respect of which the amount cannot be reliably measured. Contingent assets are disclosed when settlement is probable but not virtually certain and contingent liabilities are disclosed when settlement is greater than remote.

5.2 Financial instruments

5.2A: Categories of financial instruments

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash on hand or on deposit	10,866	5,289
Total financial assets at amortised cost	10,866	5,289
Total financial assets	10,866	5,289
Financial Liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Trade creditors and accruals	2,193	1,826
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2,193	1,826
Total financial liabilities	2,193	1,826

Accounting policy

Financial assets

In accordance with AASB 9 Financial Instruments, the entity classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
- financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on both the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and contractual cash flow characteristics at the time of initial recognition. Financial assets are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contract and, as a consequence, has a legal right to receive or a legal obligation to pay cash and derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are transferred upon trade date.

Comparatives have not been restated on initial application.

Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

Financial assets included in this category need to meet 2 criteria:

- the financial asset is held in order to collect the contractual cash flows
- the cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal outstanding amount.

Amortised cost is determined using the effective interest method.

Effective Interest Method

Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis for financial assets that are recognised at amortised cost.

Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are held with the objective of both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and the cash flows meet the SPPI test.

Any gains or losses as a result of fair value measurement or the recognition of an impairment loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income.

Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss where the financial assets either do not meet the criteria of financial assets held at amortised cost or at FVOCI (i.e. mandatorily held at FVTPL) or may be designated.

Financial assets at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest earned on the financial asset.

Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period based on Expected Credit Losses, using the general approach which measures the loss allowance based on an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses where risk has significantly increased, or an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses if risk has not increased.

The simplified approach for trade, contract and lease receivables is used. This approach always measures the loss allowance as the amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

A write-off constitutes a derecognition event where the write-off directly reduces the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent fair value adjustments are recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost

Financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. These liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective interest basis.

Supplier and other payables are recognised at amortised cost. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced).

5.3 Fair value measurement

5.3A: Fair value measurement

	Fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period	
	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Non-financial assets		
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	78	694

Accounting policy

The OAIC considers the fair value hierarchy levels at the end of the reporting period. There were no transfers in or out of any levels during the reporting period.

Other information

6.1 Current/non-current distinction for assets and liabilities

6.1A: Current/non-current distinction for assets and liabilities

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Assets expected to be recovered in:		
No more than 12 months		
Cash and cash equivalents	10,866	5,289
Trade and other receivables	8,735	9,858
Other non-financial assets	351	184
Right of Use	1,055	701
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	57	547
Computer software	96	118
Total no more than 12 months	21,160	16,697
More than 12 months		
Right of Use	89	–
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	21	147
Computer software	219	342
Total more than 12 months	329	489
Total assets	21,489	17,186
Liabilities expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months		
Suppliers	2,193	1,826
Employee provisions	2,515	2,145
Leases	1,095	729
Other payables	951	820
Total no more than 12 months	6,754	5,520
More than 12 months		
Leases	44	–
Employee provisions	3,214	2,793
Total more than 12 months	3,258	2,793
Total liabilities	10,012	8,313



Part 5

Appendices

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Appendix A: Agency resource statement and resources for outcomes

Table A.1: OAIC resource statement 2025–26

	Current available appropriation '000	Payments made \$'000	Balance remaining \$'000
	(a)	(b)	(a) – (b)
Departmental			
Annual appropriations – ordinary annual services			
Prior year appropriations available - ordinary annual services (a)	14,846	2,984	11,862
Departmental appropriation (b)	40,784	33,736	7,048
s74 External Revenue (c)	510	0	510
Annual appropriations – other services – non-operating			
Prior year appropriations available – other services – non-operating (d)	180	180	0
Equity Injection	0	0	0
Total departmental annual appropriations	56,320	36,900	19,420
Total available annual appropriations and payments	56,320	36,900	19,420
Total resourcing and payments	56,320	36,900	19,420
Total net resourcing and payments for the OAIC	56,320	36,900	19,420

All figures are Goods and Services Tax (GST) exclusive.

(a) Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2023–24, Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2024–25, Appropriation Act (No. 3) 2024–25, and unspent cash or cash equivalents.

(b) Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2025–26 and Supply Act (No. 1) 2025–26

(c) External revenue receipts under section 74 of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act)

(d) Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2023–24

Table A.2: OAIC resources for outcomes 2025–26

	Budget 2025–26 \$'000	Actual expenses 2025–26 \$'000	Variation 2025–26 \$'000
	(a)	(b)	(a) – (b)
Outcome 1			
Provision of public access to Commonwealth Government information, protection of individuals' personal information, and performance of Information Commissioner, freedom of information and privacy functions			
Program 1.1			
Complaint handling, compliance and monitoring, and education and promotion			
Departmental appropriation*	40,270	36,354	3,916
s74 External Revenue	0	510	(510)
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year	363	837	(474)
Total for program 1.1	40,633	37,701	2,932
Total expenses for outcome 1	40,633	37,701	2,932
	2025–26	2025–26	
Average staffing level (number)	176	171	5

* Departmental appropriation combines ordinary annual services (Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2025–26 and Supply Act (No. 1) 2025–26)

Appendix B: Executive remuneration

Key management personnel

The OAIC has determined the key management personnel to be the standing committee members of the OAIC Governance Board including the Australian Information Commissioner, Privacy Commissioner, Freedom of Information Commissioner and 2 Executive General Managers; or individuals acting in those positions for a period that is more than a month.

Elizabeth Tydd held the position of Australian Information Commissioner for the duration of the reporting period. Carly Kind held the position of Privacy Commissioner for the duration of the reporting period. Toni Pirani held the position of Freedom of Information Commissioner for the duration 1 July 2025 to 26 September 2025. Alice Linacre held the position of Freedom of Information Commissioner for the duration 29 September 2025 to 30 June 2026. Ashleigh McDonald held the position of Executive General Manager, Information Rights for duration of the reporting period. Rowena Park held the position of Executive General Manager, Regulatory Action for duration of the reporting period.

Details of KMP remuneration are in Note 4.2 of the financial statements. Disaggregated information is shown in Table B.1 and is prepared in accordance with the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014 (PGPA Rule) and *Commonwealth entities executive remuneration reporting guide for annual reports (RMG 138)*.

Senior Executive Service

As at 30 June 2026, the OAIC had 5 Senior Executive Service (SES) positions, who are not key management personnel:

- General Manager – Enabling Services
- General Manager – Regulatory Intelligence and Strategy
- General Manager – FOI Case Management, General Manager – Privacy Case Management
- General Manager – Regulatory Action

One out of the 5 positions are occupied by temporary personnel.

Remuneration policies and practices

In accordance with s 17 of the *Australian Information Commissioner Act 2010*, the Australian Information Commissioner's, Freedom of Information Commissioner's and Privacy Commissioner's remunerations are set by the Remuneration Tribunal. The Remuneration Tribunal also determines increases to remuneration or allowances.

The OAIC's SES remuneration is determined by the Australian Information Commissioner under s 24(1) of the *Public Service Act 1999*. When determining SES remuneration, the Australian Information Commissioner has regard to the Australian Public Service Commission's remuneration reports and remuneration practices in comparable agencies.

SES determinations set out the salary on commencement and provide for increments in salary. To be eligible for an increase in salary, an SES officer must obtain an annual performance rating of effective or above, which aligns with the OAIC's performance management framework.

The Australian Information Commissioner sets and reviews the Executive General Manager, Information Rights' performance agreement. The Privacy Commissioner sets and reviews the Executive General Manager, Regulatory Action's performance agreement. The Executive General Managers set and review General Managers' performance agreements.

Table B.1: Information about remuneration for key management personnel

Name	Position	Short Term Benefits			Post-employment Benefits	Other Long-term Benefits			Termination Benefits	Total Remuneration
		Base Salary	Bonuses	Other Benefits & Allowances		Superannuation Contributions	Long Service Leave	Other long term benefits		
Elizabeth Tydd	Information Commissioner	535,328	0	0	30,000		22,017	0	0	587,346
Carly Kind	Privacy Commissioner	423,528	0	0	30,000		10,136	0	0	463,665
Toni Pirani	Freedom of Information Commissioner	63,959	0	0	15,855		-9,131	0	0	70,683
Alice Linacre	Freedom of Information Commissioner	288,907	0	0	43,531		4,516	0	0	336,954
Rowena Park	Executive General Manager	309,569	0	0	47,554		12,781	0	0	369,904
Ashleigh McDonald	Executive General Manager	301,253	0	0	56,877		14,830	0	0	372,959
Total		1,922,544	0	0	223,818		55,150	0	0	2,201,511

Table B.2: Information about remuneration for senior executives

Remuneration band	Number of Senior Executives	Short Term Benefits			Average Other Benefits & Allowances	Post-employment Benefits	Other Long-term Benefits		Termination Benefits	Total Remuneration
		Average Base Salary	Average Bonuses	Average			Average Superannuation Contributions	Average Long Service Leave		
\$0–\$220,000	2	108,929	0	0	0	13,931	–17,328	0	0	105,532
\$220,001–\$245,000	1	199,329	0	0	0	30,576	–7,416	0	0	222,489
\$245,001–\$270,000	1	184,730	0	27,198	0	28,292	8,390	0	0	248,611
\$270,001–\$295,000	3	223,618	0	0	0	33,094	25,691	0	0	282,403
\$295,001–\$320,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$320,001–\$345,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$345,001–\$370,000	1	279,508	0	0	0	40,301	29,563	0	0	349,372

Table B.3: Information about remuneration for other highly paid staff

Remuneration band	Other highly paid staff	Short Term Benefits			Average Other Benefits & Allowances	Post-employment Benefits		Other Long-term Benefits		Termination Benefits	Total Remuneration
		Average Base Salary	Average Bonuses	Average Other		Average Superannuation Contributions	Average Long Service Leave	Average Other long term benefits			
\$265,000–\$270,000	1	224,969	0	1,002	33,682	7,265	0	0	266,917		
\$270,001–\$295,000	1	232,369	0	0	35,214	7,206	0	0	274,790		

Appendix C: Workforce statistics

This appendix includes the OAIC's workforce statistics on staffing numbers, employment type, classifications, gender, location and diversity¹.

Table C.1: All ongoing employees (30 June 2026)

	Man/Male			Woman/Female			Non-binary			Prefers not to answer			Uses a different term			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
NSW	28	2	30	42	16	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	88
QLD	–	–	–	15	3	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
SA	1	1	2	7	4	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
Tas	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Vic	4	–	4	11	4	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
WA	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
ACT	6	1	7	10	4	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
NT	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
External Territories	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Overseas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	39	4	43	88	33	121	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	164

¹ Totals of 'employees' and 'APS employees' differ, as the 'employee' tables include statutory appointments.

Table C.2: All ongoing employees (30 June 2025)

	Man/Male			Woman/Female			Non-binary			Prefers not to answer			Uses a different term			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
NSW	32	3	35	40	17	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	92
QLD	3	–	3	9	4	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
SA	1	1	2	7	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
Tas	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Vic	4	–	4	8	4	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
WA	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
ACT	4	1	5	9	1	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
NT	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
External Territories	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Overseas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	45	5	50	75	28	103	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	153

Table C.3: All non-ongoing employees (30 June 2026)

	Man/Male			Woman/Female			Non-binary			Prefers not to answer			Uses a different term			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
NSW	3	2	5	2	5	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
QLD	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
SA	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vic	2	–	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
WA	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
ACT	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
NT	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
External Territories	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Overseas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	5	2	7	12	5	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24

Table C.4: All non-ongoing employees (30 June 2025)

	Man/Male			Woman/Female			Non-binary			Prefers not to answer			Uses a different term			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
NSW	4	3	7	6	5	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
QLD	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
SA	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vic	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
WA	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
ACT	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
NT	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
External Territories	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Overseas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	6	3	9	14	5	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28

Table C.5: Australian Public Service Act ongoing employees (30 June 2026)

	Man/Male			Woman/Female			Non-binary			Prefers not to answer			Uses a different term			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
SES 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SES 2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
SES 1	1	–	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
EL 2	8	1	9	12	3	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
EL 1	12	–	12	29	9	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50
APS 6	10	2	12	23	15	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50
APS 5	7	–	7	16	4	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
APS 4	1	1	2	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
APS 3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
APS 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
APS 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	39	4	43	88	33	121	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	164

Table C.6: Australian Public Service Act ongoing employees (30 June 2025)

	Man/Male			Woman/Female			Non-binary			Prefers not to answer			Uses a different term			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
SES 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SES 2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
SES 1	2	–	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
EL 2	12	1	13	11	5	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
EL 1	11	–	11	28	6	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45
APS 6	11	3	14	20	12	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46
APS 5	8	–	8	8	3	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
APS 4	1	1	2	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
APS 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
APS 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
APS 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	45	5	50	73	28	101	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	151

Table C.7: Australian Public Service Act non-ongoing employees (30 June 2026)

	Man/Male			Woman/Female			Non-binary			Prefers not to answer			Uses a different term			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
SES 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SES 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SES 1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
EL 2	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
EL 1	1	–	1	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
APS 6	2	–	2	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
APS 5	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
APS 4	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
APS 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
APS 2	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
APS 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	5	2	7	9	5	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21

Table C.8: Australian Public Service Act non-ongoing employees (30 June 2025)

	Man/Male			Woman/Female			Non-binary			Prefers not to answer			Uses a different term			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
SES 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SES 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SES 1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
EL 2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
EL 1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
APS 6	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
APS 5	1	–	1	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
APS 4	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
APS 3	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
APS 2	1	3	4	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
APS 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	6	3	9	12	5	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26

Table C.9: Australian Public Service Act employees by full-time and part-time status (30 June 2026)

	Ongoing			Non-ongoing			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total ongoing	Full time	Part time	Total non-ongoing	
SES 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SES 2	2	–	2	–	–	–	2
SES 1	3	1	4	1	–	1	5
EL 2	20	4	24	3	–	3	27
EL 1	41	9	50	4	2	6	56
APS 6	33	17	50	4	1	5	55
APS 5	23	4	27	1	1	2	29
APS 4	4	2	6	1	–	1	7
APS 3	1	–	1	–	–	–	1
APS 2	–	–	–	–	3	3	3
APS 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	127	37	164	14	7	21	185

Table C.10: Australian Public Service Act employees by full-time and part-time status (30 June 2025)

	Ongoing			Non-ongoing			Total
	Full time	Part time	<i>Total ongoing</i>	Full time	Part time	<i>Total non-ongoing</i>	
SES 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SES 2	2	–	2	–	–	–	2
SES 1	3	1	4	1	–	1	5
EL 2	23	6	29	2	–	2	31
EL 1	39	6	45	2	–	2	47
APS 6	31	15	46	3	–	3	49
APS 5	16	3	19	5	–	5	24
APS 4	4	2	6	3	–	3	9
APS 3	–	–	–	1	2	3	3
APS 2	–	–	–	1	6	7	7
APS 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	118	33	151	18	8	26	177

Table C.11: Australian Public Service Act employment type by location (30 June 2026)

	Ongoing	Non-ongoing	Total
NSW	88	11	99
QLD	18	2	20
SA	13	–	13
Tas	2	–	2
Vic	19	5	24
WA	3	1	4
ACT	21	2	23
NT	–	–	–
External Territories	–	–	–
Overseas	–	–	–
Total	164	21	185

Table C.12: Australian Public Service Act employment type by location (30 June 2025)

	Ongoing	Non-ongoing	Total
NSW	90	16	106
QLD	16	2	18
SA	10	–	10
Tas	1	–	1
Vic	16	4	20
WA	3	1	4
ACT	15	3	18
NT	–	–	–
External Territories	–	–	–
Overseas	–	–	–
Total	151	26	177

Table C.13: Australian Public Service Act Indigenous employment (30 June 2025 and 30 June 2026)

	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
Ongoing	2	2
Non-ongoing	–	–
Total	2	2

Table C.14: Australian Public Service Act employment arrangements: current report period (30 June 2026)

	SES	Non-SES	Total
OAIC Enterprise Agreement 2024–2027	–	157	157
SES Determinations made under Public Service Act 1999 s 24(1)*	7	–	7
Total	7	157**	164

Table C.15: Australian Public Service Act employment salary ranges by classification level (minimum/maximum) (2025–26)

	Minimum salary (\$)	Maximum salary (\$)
SES 3	–	–
SES 2	280,321	315,352
SES 1	220,627	250,710
EL 2	146,700	167,421
EL 1	126,299	135,101
APS 6	100,215	111,702
APS 5	90,883	96,829
APS 4	81,521	86,619
APS 3	70,889	76,820
APS 2	63,949	69,017
APS 1	57,497	62,354
Other	–	–
Maximum/Minimum range	57,497	315,352

*All numbers are as at 30 June 2026 (excluding casuals). A total of 10 Determinations were made, and a total of 7 SES employees had a determination in the 2025–26 reporting period (including non-ongoing staff).

**ongoing employees

Appendix D: Memorandums of understanding

Department of Home Affairs

In September 2024, the OAIC and Department of Home Affairs signed the letter of exchange under which we will provide a passenger name record (PNR) data-related assessment to 30 June 2026.

The agreement between Australia and the European Union (EU) on the processing and transfer of PNR data states: 'The Australian Customs and Border Protection Service has arrangements in place under the Privacy Act for the OAIC to undertake regular formal audits of all aspects of Australian Customs and Border Protection Service's EU-sourced PNR data use, handling and access policies and procedures.'

During the reporting period, the OAIC received \$81,000 (GST exclusive) for these assessment services.

Department of Finance Service Delivery Office

The OAIC transitioned our payroll and finance services to the Service Delivery Office (SDO) in May 2022. Under this MOU, the SDO provides the OAIC with transactional finance and human resources shared services. The OAIC incurred \$684,948 (GST not applicable) for the consumed service charges 2025–26.

Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (formerly Department of Education, Skills and Employment)

The OAIC transitioned our ICT services to the Department of Education, Skills and Employment (DESE) in May 2022. Effective 1 July 2022 the services were transferred to a new entity the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR). The OAIC paid DEWR a service fee of \$1,128,432 (GST not applicable) for the period of 2025–26. This fee was in addition to any purchased hardware and other installation fees during the year.

Attorney-General's Department

The OAIC and the AGD entered into an MOU for office space in Canberra from 30 March 2026. The OAIC paid \$18,677 (GST not applicable) for the leased space in 2025–26 on a cost-recovery basis.

eSafety Commissioner

In April 2026, the OAIC and the eSafety Commissioner entered into this MOU to strengthen cooperation and coordination on intersecting issues of privacy and online safety. The MOU formalises information-sharing and communication arrangements between the two regulators and supports coordinated responses to emerging online risks, including age assurance requirements and compliance with Social Media Minimum Age obligations. It strengthens the regulators' ability to share information and expertise, while supporting the protection of Australians' privacy and safety in the increasingly complex digital environment.

Digital Platform Regulators Forum

In June 2026, the OAIC, Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC), Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) and eSafety Commissioner entered into this MOU to strengthen coordination in the regulation of digital platforms. The MOU formalises arrangements for information sharing and collaboration on cross-cutting issues, including privacy, online safety, scams, consumer protection and competition. It supports more coordinated regulatory responses to emerging risks and market developments while recognising that each regulator will continue to exercise its statutory functions independently.

Appendix E: Agency Freedom of Information statistics

The information that was contained in Appendix E of the OAIC's Annual Report in previous years, which is a reporting requirement under s 30(a) and s 31 of the *Australian Information Commissioner Act 2010*, is now located in Volume 2 of this Annual Report.

Appendix F: Digital ID and Consumer Data Right matters

OAIC's regulation of the Digital ID system

The Digital ID system is regulated by the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC). The OAIC regulates the privacy aspects of the *Digital ID Act 2024*. We provide oversight of the additional privacy safeguards by handling complaints, undertaking investigations and enforcement action, performing relevant NDB functions, and carrying out assessments of compliance with the Digital ID system.

The OAIC also works with the Office of the System Administrator as the administrator for the Australian Government Digital ID System, the Department of Finance as the policy agency and the Data Standards Body in their role relating to the Digital ID data standards. Collaboration with other Digital ID agencies is key to the OAIC's effective regulation of the privacy aspects of Digital ID.

Under s 46 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*, we must include information about the performance of the Information Commissioner's functions, and the exercise of the Information Commissioner's powers, under or in relation to Part 2 of Chapter 3 of this Act during the period 2025–26.

We continue to prioritise and measure our performance in regulating this space in accordance with our Digital ID regulatory strategy. Key regulatory activities in 2025–26 included:

- receiving and assessing 2 NDB notifications in which Digital ID information was listed as being involved. providing advice to several agencies on

the privacy impacts of the Digital ID legislative framework.

- completing 2 Digital ID Assessments (see below).

We continue to review our guidance published on the Digital ID website on the privacy aspects of the legislative framework.

Assessments

The OAIC completed the following Digital ID assessments in 2025–26:

- Digital ID assessment: Law enforcement access to personal and biometric information. This assessment examined the ATO in its role as operator of the myGovID mobile application and the Relationship Authorisation Manager (RAM). The OAIC considered the ATO's compliance with requirements set out in the *Digital ID Act 2024* (Cth) for handling requests by enforcement agencies for personal and biometric information collected by myID and personal information collected by the RAM.
- Assessment of Document Verification Service Gateway Service Providers – summary report. This assessment examined the open and transparent management of personal information by 3 private sector organisations in their roles as Gateway Service Providers (GSPs) in the Document Verification Service (DVS). Specifically, this assessment examined their compliance with requirements under APPs 1.2, 1.3, and 1.4.

These assessment reports are available on our website to assist all Digital ID participants to better understand and fulfil their obligations.

OAIC's regulation of the Consumer Data Right (CDR) system

The OAIC regulates the privacy aspects of the CDR and enforces the privacy safeguards (and related CDR Rules) in the *Competition and Consumer Act 2010*. We undertake strategic enforcement activities, investigate individual and small business consumer complaints about CDR data handling, and conduct assessments and audits.

We co-regulate the CDR with the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC), and work with the Department of the Treasury and the Data Standards Body to support a privacy-by design approach to the CDR to ensure consumers are afforded effective privacy protections. Collaboration with the ACCC and other CDR agencies is key to the OAIC's continued effective regulation of the CDR.

We are required under the *Australian Information Commissioner Act 2010* s 30(c) and s 32A to include CDR matters in our annual report submitted to the Minister.

Regulatory activities

In 2025–26, we received 213 contacts via the CDR website. These matters were triaged and actioned according to the appropriate regulatory response. Of these, 97 were referred to the ACCC and 116 came to the OAIC. Of those assigned to the OAIC, we received 105 complaints and 11 enquiries. However, only 5 complaints were determined to be valid CDR privacy complaints.

During this financial year we also published our CDR regulatory strategy, which sets out our priorities for regulating in this space, including an indicative activities schedule and expected outcomes.

Since the CDR commenced in 2021–22, OAIC has completed 8 CDR assessments. In 2025–26, the OAIC undertook its first CDR-adjacent assessment examining screen scraping practices. This assessment flowed from our regulatory strategy of targeting harms arising from CDR-alternative activities.

We continue to work with the ACCC to ensure a coordinated approach to regulatory and privacy issues arising in the CDR, particularly where our compliance activities may target the same sectors or entities.

Our guidance work aims to develop participant and consumer understanding, and to influence compliance with the privacy safeguards and other relevant CDR obligations through clear information, privacy tips and examples. We continue to review our information and resources to ensure they provide clear guidance for participants and other relevant entities.

Appendix G: Shortened forms

Shortened form	Expanded term
AAls	Accountable Authority Instructions
AASB	Australian Accounting Standards Board
ABN	Australian business number
ACAPS	Australian Community Attitudes to Privacy Survey
ACCC	Australian Competition and Consumer Commission
ACL	Australian Clinical Labs Limited
ACMA	Australian Communications and Media Authority
ADM	Automated decision-making
AFP	Australian Federal Police
AGD	Attorney-General's Department
AI	Artificial Intelligence
AIAC	Association of Information Access Commissioners
AIC Act	<i>Australian Information Commissioner Act 2010</i>
AML/CTF	<i>Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006</i>
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
APP	Australian Privacy Principle
APS	Australian Public Service
APSC	Australian Public Service Commission
ARC	Audit and Risk Committee
ART	Administrative Review Tribunal
ASIO	Australian Security Intelligence Organisation
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
CoPs	Communities of Practice
CDR	Consumer Data Right
CDR Rules	<i>Competition and Consumer (Consumer Data Right) Rules 2020</i>
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CII	Commissioner-initiated investigation

Shortened form	Expanded term
CO ₂ -e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
CPRs	Commonwealth Procurement Rules
CR Code	<i>Privacy (Credit Reporting) Code 2014</i>
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
CSS	Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme
Defence	Department of Defence
DEWR	Department of Employment and Workplace Relations
DISR	Department of Industry, Science and Resources
DP-REG	Digital Platform Regulators Forum
DSS	Department of Social Services
DVA	Department of Veterans Affairs
EDR scheme	External dispute resolution scheme
EAP	Employee Assistance Provider
Education	Department of Education
EMF	Executive Management Forum
EA	Enterprise Agreement
EOT	extension of time
FBT	Fringe Benefits Tax
Finance	Department of Finance
FOI	freedom of information
FOI Act	<i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i>
FOI Commissioner	Freedom of Information Commissioner
FRR	<i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015</i>
FRT	Facial Recognition Technology
FTE	full-time equivalent
FVOCI	Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income
FVTPL	Fair Value Through Profit or Loss
FY	Financial Year
GPA	Global Privacy Assembly

Shortened form	Expanded term
GST	Goods and services tax
Health	Department of Health, Disability and Ageing
Home Affairs	Department of Home Affairs
IAID	International Access to Information Day
IC	Information Commissioner
ICON	Information Contact Officers Network
ICT	information and communications technology
IFA	Individual Flexibility Arrangement
IPS	Information Publication Scheme
IRE	Inspect Real Estate
JRPP	Jurisdictional Renewable Power Percentage
KMP	key management personnel
kWh	kilowatt hours
MHR	My Health Record
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAIDOC	National Aboriginal and Islanders Day Observance Committee
NDB	notifiable data breach
OAIC	Office of the Australian Information Commissioner
OCF	OAIC Consultation Forum
ODC	OAIC Diversity Committee
OSP	Outsourced Service Provider
PAW	Privacy Awareness Week
PGPA Act	<i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i>
PGPA Rule	Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014
PMC	Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
POLA Act	<i>Privacy and Other Legislation Amendment (POLA) Act</i>
Privacy Act	<i>Privacy Act 1988</i>
PSS	Public Sector Superannuation Scheme
PSSap	Public Sector Superannuation Scheme accumulation plan

Shortened form	Expanded term
RET	Renewable Energy Target
RMG	Resource Management Guide
ROU	Right of use
RPP	Renewable Power Percentage
SBO	Small business operator
SDO	Service Delivery Office
SES	Senior Executive Service
SME	Small and medium enterprises
SMMA	Social Media Minimum Age
SPPI	solely payments of principal and interest
SRC	Strategic Regulatory Committee
Treasury	Department of Treasury
UN	United Nations
WHS	Work Health and Safety
WHS Act	<i>Workplace Health and Safety Act 2011</i>

Appendix H: Corrections and clarifications

Correction for an earlier year

A correction for the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner Annual Report 2021–22 is listed below.

1. On page 49, vexatious applicant declaration applications received (8) is replaced with 9.

Corrections and clarifications for the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner Annual Report 2024–25 Volume 1 are listed below.

Volume 1

1. On pages 8 and 32, IC review applications received (2,136) is replaced by 2,135.
2. On page 2, the OAIC has regulatory responsibilities under Commonwealth statutes (39) is replaced with 42.
3. On page 65, AUCYBER SOLUTIONS PTY LTD- Organisation ABN (7 7 610 787 534) is replaced with 13 634 409 671.
4. On page 10, Our year at a glance and elsewhere in the report, number of privacy complaints received (3,295) is replaced with 3,302.
5. On page 11, Privacy enquiries received (9,873) is replaced with 9,918 and reduction from 23–24 (6%) replaced with 5%. Privacy enquiries received- written (2,683) is replaced with 2,728.
6. On page 9 and elsewhere in the report FOI enquiries received (1,790) is replaced with 1,794. FOI enquiries received-written (569) is replaced with 573.
7. On page 32, IC review applications received – deemed decisions (1,688) is replaced with 1,690.
8. On page 33, the number of IC reviews on hand (1,693) is replaced with 1,699.
9. On page 8, IC reviews received- DVA (1,063) is replaced with 1,062.
10. On page 31, Number of individuals affected by data breaches reported under the NDB scheme, table column 2024–25 row 101-1000 (222) is replaced with 224, row 1001–5,000 (81) is replaced with 82, row 5001–10,000 (24) is replaced with 23.

11. On page 11, Top 5 sectors by data breach notifications, health service providers (217) is replaced with 219.
12. On page 39, number of recommendations made following FOI investigations (0) is replaced with 18.
13. On page 35, FOI notifications received compared to 2023–24 (36%) is replaced with 36.17%.
14. As noted on page 8 of last year's annual report, statistics in the 'At a glance' section on pages 8–11, some of which also appeared elsewhere in the report, were current as of 17 August 2025. Some 2024–25 figures listed in this year's 'At a glance' section differ slightly (by 1 or 2) to those published last year due to subsequent recording or re-categorisation.

Volume 2

Corrections and clarifications for the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner Annual report Volume 2 2024–25 are listed below.

1. On pages 37, 38 (2,134), and pages 39, 40 (2,136) number of IC review applications received for 2024–25 is replaced by 2,135.
2. On page 11, the number of FOI requests decided where exemptions were not claimed or were not relevant was written as 4,038 (16% of all FOI requests decided) and is replaced with 7,706 (31%).
3. On page 51, Table 18 heading (compared to 2022–23) is replaced with compared to 2024–25. The preliminary data, Staff hours 2024–25, was current at 14 August 2025 and row FOI contact officers (887,053) is replaced by 928,249, row SES (52,614) is replaced by 56,089, row APS Level 6 and EL 1-2 (85,833) is replaced by 99,470, row APS Levels 1-5 (63,220) is replaced by 84,594, row Minister and advisers (3,041) is replaced by 3,044, row Minister's support staff (442) is replaced by 444, and row Total (1,092,203) is replaced by 1,171,890.

4. During 2025–26, DVA advised OAIC of an error in their statistical returns which significantly impacted reporting in Volume 2 2024–25. This error has led to material changes to statements in the annual report. On page 56, The total cost attributable to compliance with the IPS in 2024–25, \$5,990,361 is replaced with \$2,365,434. Regarding DVA total staff hours spent on IPS in 2024–25, an increase of hours of IPS work compared to 2023–24, 41,360 is replaced with 31,601.
5. During 2025–26, Department of Education advised OAIC of an error in their statistical return for 2024–25 which has impacted our reporting in Volume 2 2024–25. On page 29, Table 12: Top 20 agencies by charges collected in 2024–25, row Department of Education (Education) column Rank is changed to 6; row Australian Research Council column Rank is changed to 7; row ACCC column Rank is changed to 8.
6. During 2025–26, Australian Submarine Agency advised OAIC of an error in their statistical return for 2024–25 which has impacted our reporting in Volume 2 2024–25. On page 53, Table 21: Agencies with an average cost per FOI request decided more than \$10,000, Australian Submarine Agency is added to Agency column, to Requests decided column 19 is added, to Average cost per request (\$) column 20,013 is added.
7. We note that other agencies also identified and reported errors impacting their statistical returns, but these do not contribute to any material changes to statements made in the annual report.

Appendix I: List of PGPA requirements

Table I.1: PGPA Rule requirements

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	Part of report (volume and page number)
17AD(g)	Letter of transmittal		
17AI	A copy of the letter of transmittal signed and dated by accountable authority on date final text approved, with statement that the report has been prepared in accordance with s 46 of the Act and any enabling legislation that specifies additional requirements in relation to the annual report.	Mandatory	Vol 1, iii
17AD(h)	Aids to access		
17AJ(a)	Table of contents (print only).	Mandatory	Vol 1, v
17AJ(b)	Alphabetical index (print only).	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 132 Vol 2, p 50
17AJ(c)	Glossary of abbreviations and acronyms.	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 118
17AJ(d)	List of requirements.	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 124
17AJ(e)	Details of contact officer.	Mandatory	Vol 1, ii
17AJ(f)	Entity's website address.	Mandatory	Vol 1, ii
17AJ(g)	Electronic address of report.	Mandatory	Vol 1, ii
17AD(a)	Review by Accountable Authority		
17AD(a)	A review by the accountable authority of the entity.	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 4
17AD(b)	Overview of the entity		
17AE(1)(a)(i)	A description of the role and functions of the entity.	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 2
17AE(1)(a)(ii)	A description of the organisational structure of the entity.	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 17
17AE(1)(a)(iii)	A description of the outcomes and programmes administered by the entity.	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 2
17AE(1)(a)(iv)	A description of the purposes of the entity as included in corporate plan.	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 2
17AE(1)(aa)(i)	Name of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority	Mandatory	Vol 1, pp 22, 64
17AE(1)(aa)(ii)	Position title of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 22, p 64
17AE(1)(aa)(iii)	Period as the accountable authority or member of the accountable authority within the reporting period	Mandatory	Vol 1, pp 22, 64

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	Part of report (volume and page number)
17AE(1)(b)	An outline of the structure of the portfolio of the entity.	Portfolio departments mandatory	Vol 1, p 17
17AE(2)	Where the outcomes and programs administered by the entity differ from any Portfolio Budget Statement, Portfolio Additional Estimates Statement or other portfolio estimates statement that was prepared for the entity for the period, include details of variation and reasons for change.	If applicable, Mandatory	Not applicable
17AD(c)	Report on the Performance of the entity		
	Annual performance statements		
17AD(c)(i); 16F	Annual performance statement in accordance with paragraph 39(1)(b) of the Act and s 16F of the Rule.	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 22
17AD(c)(ii)	Report on financial performance		
17AF(1)(a)	A discussion and analysis of the entity's financial performance.	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 61
17AF(1)(b)	A table summarising the total resources and total payments of the entity.	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 98
17AF(2)	If there may be significant changes in the financial results during or after the previous or current reporting period, information on those changes, including: the cause of any operating loss of the entity; how the entity has responded to the loss and the actions that have been taken in relation to the loss; and any matter or circumstances that it can reasonably be anticipated will have a significant impact on the entity's future operation or financial results.	If applicable, Mandatory.	Not applicable
17AD(d)	Management and accountability		
	Corporate governance		
17AG(2)(a)	Information on compliance with section 10 (fraud and corruption systems)	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 47
17AG(2)(b)(i)	A certification by accountable authority that fraud and corruption risk assessments and fraud and corruption control plans have been prepared.	Mandatory	Vol 1, iii
17AG(2)(b)(ii)	A certification by accountable authority that appropriate mechanisms for preventing, detecting incidents of, investigating or otherwise dealing with, and recording or reporting fraud and corruption that meet the specific needs of the entity are in place.	Mandatory	Vol 1, iii

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	Part of report (volume and page number)
17AG(2)(b)(iii)	A certification by accountable authority that all reasonable measures have been taken to deal appropriately with fraud and corruption relating to the entity.	Mandatory	Vol 1, iii
17AG(2)(c)	An outline of structures and processes in place for the entity to implement principles and objectives of corporate governance.	Mandatory	Vol 1, pp 44-47
17AG(2)(d) – (e)	A statement of significant issues reported to Minister under paragraph 19(1)(e) of the Act that relates to non compliance with Finance law and action taken to remedy non compliance.	If applicable, Mandatory	Not applicable
	Audit Committee		
17AG(2A)(a)	A direct electronic address of the charter determining the functions of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 45
17AG(2A)(b)	The name of each member of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 46
17AG(2A)(c)	The qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience of each member of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 46
17AG(2A)(d)	Information about the attendance of each member of the entity's audit committee at committee meetings.	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 46
17AG(2A)(e)	The remuneration of each member of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 46
	External scrutiny		
17AG(3)	Information on the most significant developments in external scrutiny and the entity's response to the scrutiny.	Mandatory	Vol 1, pp 48-50
17AG(3)(a)	Information on judicial decisions and decisions of administrative tribunals and by the Australian Information Commissioner that may have a significant effect on the operations of the entity.	If applicable, Mandatory	Vol 1, pp 48-49
17AG(3)(b)	Information on any reports on operations of the entity by the Auditor General (other than report under s 43 of the Act), a Parliamentary Committee, or the Commonwealth Ombudsman.	If applicable, Mandatory	Not applicable
17AG(3)(c)	Information on any capability reviews on the entity that were released during the period.	If applicable, Mandatory	Not applicable
	Management of human resources		
17AG(4)(a)	An assessment of the entity's effectiveness in managing and developing employees to achieve entity objectives.	Mandatory	Vol 1, pp 51-54

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	Part of report (volume and page number)
17AG(4)(aa)	Statistics on the entity's employees on an ongoing and non ongoing basis, including the following: (a) statistics on full time employees; (b) statistics on part time employees; (c) statistics on gender; (d) statistics on staff location.	Mandatory	Vol 1, pp 51, 103
17AG(4)(b)	Statistics on the entity's APS employees on an ongoing and non ongoing basis; including the following: - Statistics on staffing classification level; - Statistics on full time employees; - Statistics on part time employees; - Statistics on gender; - Statistics on staff location; - Statistics on employees who identify as Indigenous.	Mandatory	Vol 1, pp 103-114
17AG(4)(c)	Information on any enterprise agreements, individual flexibility arrangements, Australian workplace agreements, common law contracts and determinations under ss 24(1) of the Public Service Act 1999.	Mandatory	Vol 1, pp 52, 114
17AG(4)(c)(i)	Information on the number of SES and non SES employees covered by agreements etc identified in paragraph 17AG(4)(c).	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 52
17AG(4)(c)(ii)	The salary ranges available for APS employees by classification level.	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 114
17AG(4)(c)(iii)	A description of non salary benefits provided to employees.	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 53
17AG(4)(d)(i)	Information on the number of employees at each classification level who received performance pay.	If applicable, Mandatory	Not applicable
17AG(4)(d)(ii)	Information on aggregate amounts of performance pay at each classification level.	If applicable, Mandatory	Not applicable
17AG(4)(d)(iii)	Information on the average amount of performance payment, and range of such payments, at each classification level.	If applicable, Mandatory	Not applicable
17AG(4)(d)(iv)	Information on aggregate amount of performance payments.	If applicable, Mandatory	Not applicable
	Assets management		
17AG(5)	An assessment of effectiveness of assets management where asset management is a significant part of the entity's activities	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
	Purchasing		
17AG(6)	An assessment of entity performance against the Commonwealth Procurement Rules.	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 55

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	Part of report (volume and page number)
	Reportable consultancy contracts		
17AG(7)(a)	A summary statement detailing the number of new reportable consultancy contracts entered into during the period; the total actual expenditure on all such contracts (inclusive of GST); the number of ongoing reportable consultancy contracts that were entered into during a previous reporting period; and the total actual expenditure in the reporting period on those ongoing contracts (inclusive of GST).	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 55
17AG(7)(b)	A statement that “During [reporting period], [specified number] new reportable consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of \$[specified million]. In addition, [specified number] ongoing reportable consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving total actual expenditure of \$[specified million].”	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 55
17AG(7)(c)	A summary of the policies and procedures for selecting and engaging consultants and the main categories of purposes for which consultants were selected and engaged.	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 55
17AG(7)(d)	A statement that “Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable consultancy contracts is available on the AusTender website.”	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 55
	Reportable non-consultancy contracts		
17AG(7A)(a)	A summary statement detailing the number of new reportable non-consultancy contracts entered into during the period; the total actual expenditure on such contracts (inclusive of GST); the number of ongoing reportable non-consultancy contracts that were entered into during a previous reporting period; and the total actual expenditure in the reporting period on those ongoing contracts (inclusive of GST).	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 55
17AG(7A)(b)	A statement that “Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable non-consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable non-consultancy contracts is available on the AusTender website.”	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 55
17AD(daa)	Additional information about organisations receiving amounts under reportable consultancy contracts or reportable non-consultancy contracts		
17AGA	Additional information, in accordance with s 17AGA, about organisations receiving amounts under reportable consultancy contracts or reportable non-consultancy contracts.	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 56

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	Part of report (volume and page number)
	Australian National Audit Office access clauses		
17AG(8)	If an entity entered into a contract with a value of more than \$100,000 (inclusive of GST) and the contract did not provide the Auditor General with access to the contractor's premises, the report must include the name of the contractor, purpose and value of the contract, and the reason why a clause allowing access was not included in the contract.	If applicable, Mandatory	Not applicable
	Exempt contracts		
17AG(9)	If an entity entered into a contract or there is a standing offer with a value greater than \$10,000 (inclusive of GST) which has been exempted from being published in AusTender because it would disclose exempt matters under the FOI Act, the annual report must include a statement that the contract or standing offer has been exempted, and the value of the contract or standing offer, to the extent that doing so does not disclose the exempt matters.	If applicable, Mandatory	Not applicable
	Small business		
17AG(10)(a)	A statement that "[Name of entity] supports small business participation in the Commonwealth Government procurement market. Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and Small Enterprise participation statistics are available on the Department of Finance's website."	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 56
17AG(10)(b)	An outline of the ways in which the procurement practices of the entity support small and medium enterprises.	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 55
17AG(10)(c)	If the entity is considered by the Department administered by the Finance Minister as material in nature—a statement that "[Name of entity] recognises the importance of ensuring that small businesses are paid on time. The results of the Survey of Australian Government Payments to Small Business are available on the Treasury's website."	If applicable, Mandatory	Vol 1, p 56
	Financial statements		
17AD(e)	Inclusion of the annual financial statements in accordance with ss 43(4) of the Act.	Mandatory	Vol 1, pp 61-95
	Executive remuneration		
17AD(da)	Information about executive remuneration in accordance with Subdivision C of Division 3A of Part 2 3 of the Rule.	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 101



PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	Part of report (volume and page number)
17AD(f)	Other mandatory information		
17AH(1)(a)(i)	If the entity conducted advertising campaigns, a statement that “ <i>During [reporting period], the [name of entity] conducted the following advertising campaigns: [name of advertising campaigns undertaken]. Further information on those advertising campaigns is available at [address of entity’s website] and in the reports on Australian Government advertising prepared by the Department of Finance. Those reports are available on the Department of Finance’s website.</i> ”	If applicable, Mandatory	Not applicable
17AH(1)(a)(ii)	If the entity did not conduct advertising campaigns, a statement to that effect.	If applicable, Mandatory	Vol 1, p 57
17AH(1)(b)	A statement that “ <i>Information on grants awarded by [name of entity] during [reporting period] is available at [address of entity’s website].</i> ”	If applicable, Mandatory	Vol 1, p 57
17AH(1)(c)	Outline of mechanisms of disability reporting, including reference to website for further information.	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 57
17AH(1)(d)	Website reference to where the entity’s Information Publication Scheme statement pursuant to Part II of FOI Act can be found.	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 57
17AH(1)(e)	Correction of material errors in previous annual report	If applicable, mandatory	Vol 1, pp 121-122
17AH(2)	Information required by other legislation	Mandatory	Vol 1, p 131

Appendix J: Other statutory reporting requirements

Table I.1: Information required by other legislation

Provision	Description	Requirement	Volume and section
<i>Australian Information Commissioner Act 2010</i>			
s 30(a) and s 31	Freedom of information matters	Mandatory	Volume 2
s 30(b) and s 32	Privacy matters	Mandatory	Vol 1, Part 1 (Organisational Structure), Part 2 (Results, Key Activity 1, Key Activity 2)
s 30(c) and s 32A,	Consumer data right matters	Mandatory	Vol 1, Appendix F
<i>Digital ID Act 2024</i>			
s 155	Information about the performance of the Information Commissioner's functions, and the exercise of the Information Commissioner's powers, under or in relation to Part 2 of Chapter 3 of the <i>Digital ID Act 2024</i>	Mandatory	Vol 1, Appendix F

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