



information
and privacy
commission
new south wales

IPC Regulatory Framework

May 2025



Contents

About the IPC Regulatory Framework..... 3

Jurisdiction of the Information Commissioner and Privacy Commissioner 4

Regulatory objectives, approach, principles 6

IPC Regulatory Priorities 8

Compliance activities 8

Compliance Committee 14

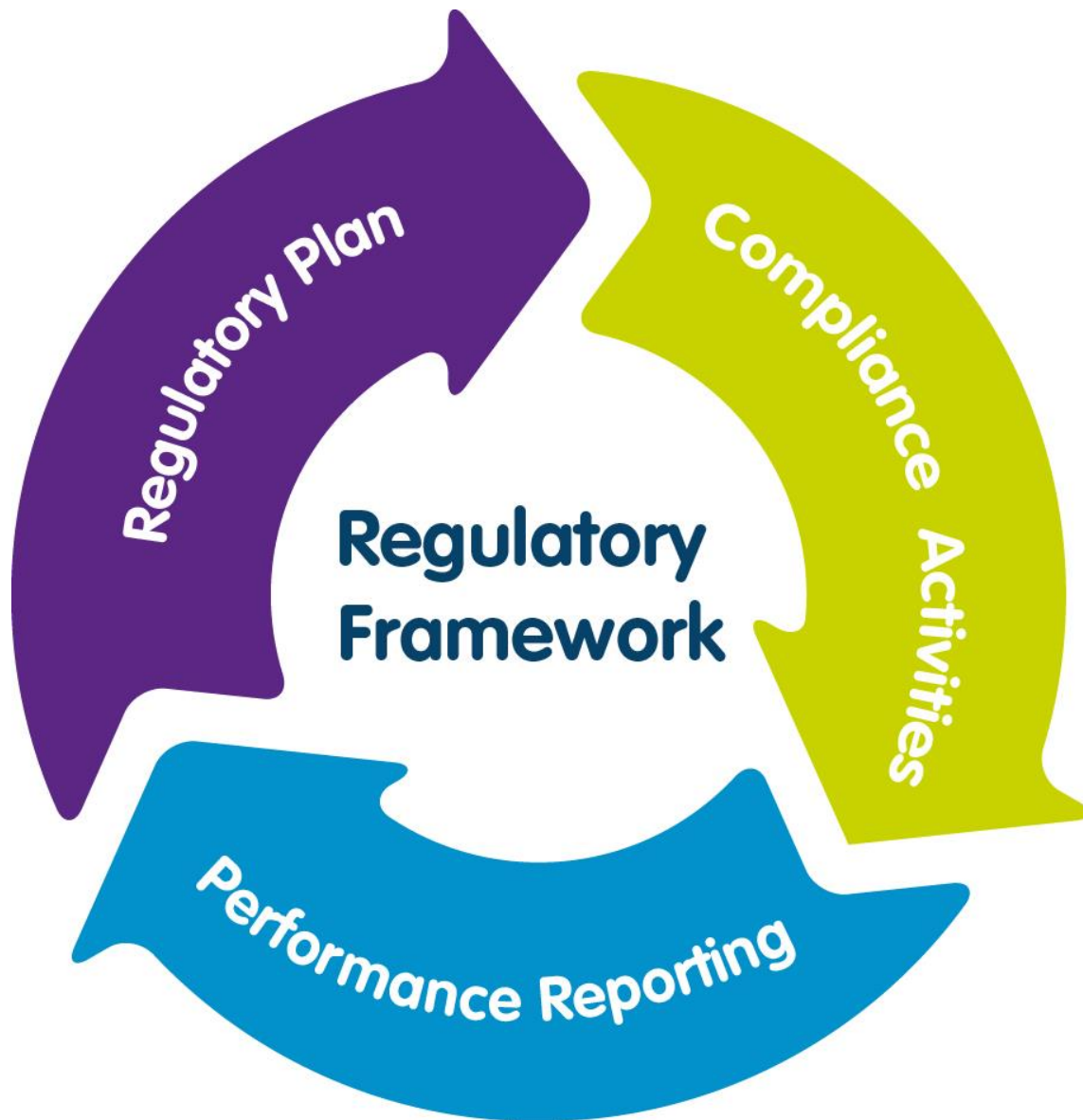
Public comment and publication..... 14

Performance reporting 15

Working with other regulators..... 15

Document information 17

Document history 17



About the IPC Regulatory Framework

The *IPC Regulatory Framework* (Regulatory Framework) reflects the statutory instruments that govern information access and privacy protection in NSW together with the Information and Privacy Commission's (IPC) plans and activities that support compliance with those laws. The Regulatory Framework also recognises that the use of technology and the ways in which regulated entities exercise their functions have evolved and will continue to evolve over time. The increasing use of digital platforms and the implementation of e-government to provide services to the public emphasises the need to ensure that citizens are not alienated from government and that their rights, particularly in relation to information access and privacy, are upheld and protected. Preservation of these rights serves the integrity framework operating in New South Wales and the IPC operates as a recognised integrity agency.

This Regulatory Framework also explains our:

- regulatory approach
- priorities
- activities, and
- performance reporting.

As a matter of good practice and transparency, this Regulatory Framework describes the IPC's regulatory approach to promoting compliance and protecting information access and privacy rights in NSW in accordance with the *IPC Strategic Plan* and our regulatory objectives. In addition to this Framework, the Privacy Commissioner has also published a [Guide to the Regulatory Action under the Mandatory Notification of Data Breach \(MNDB\) Scheme](#) which sets out further information that is specific to the MNDB Scheme and eligible data breaches.

Our regulatory priorities and compliance activities are guided by a risk-based and intelligence-informed approach to regulation, focusing our attention and activity upon emerging issues in the digital age, as well as the entities and sectors that pose the greatest risk to achieving our regulatory objectives. In order to do this, we need to:

- have a clear view of sector and IPC performance against our regulatory objectives
- be able to identify where our most significant risks lie
- have a graduated set of compliance activities to match to risk, and
- be able to demonstrate that our regulatory actions are both proportionate and effective.

We seek to support compliance with an approach that allows flexibility for regulated entities to operate freely to achieve the outcomes prescribed by the legislation, and at the same time ensure that risks remain within tolerable levels. We will make the best use of our limited resources to proactively reduce the risks posed to an acceptable level.

Our risk-based and intelligence-informed approach enables us to be flexible and adaptive to ongoing changes, and to adjust our priorities to direct resources where they are most needed.

Jurisdiction of the Information Commissioner and Privacy Commissioner

This Framework recognises that the Information Commissioner and Privacy Commissioner's functions are specifically defined under relevant legislation.

Jurisdiction in relation to information access

The Information Commissioner reviews the decisions of NSW public sector agencies and investigates and conciliates complaints relating to NSW public sector agencies under the following laws:

- [Government Information \(Public Access\) Act 2009](#) (GIPA Act)
- [Government Information \(Information Commissioner\) Act 2009](#) (GIIC Act)

The IPC works on behalf of the Information Commissioner to:

- review decisions of NSW public sector agencies about formal information access applications
- receive and consider complaints about the conduct of an agency in exercising information access obligations including conduct alleged to be a contravention of information access obligations

- receive and consider public interest disclosures from public officials about government information contraventions
- review and advise on NSW public sector Agency Information Guides to address how government information is held and released, and
- develop and deliver resources and assistance to support information access rights and obligations.

Jurisdiction in relation to privacy

The Privacy Commissioner is responsible for promoting public awareness and understanding of privacy rights in NSW, and providing information, support, advice and assistance to NSW public sector agencies, private sector persons who handle health information and the general public in relation to privacy issues. The Privacy Commissioner also investigates and conciliates complaints made under the following laws:

- [Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998](#) (PPIP Act)
- [Health Records Information Privacy Act 2002](#) (HRIP Act)

The IPC works on behalf of the Privacy Commissioner to:

- make submissions in relation to privacy internal reviews undertaken by NSW public sector agencies
- investigate and deal with privacy complaints
- review and advise on NSW public sector agencies' Privacy Management Plans
- provide assistance and advice to public sector agencies in preparing and implementing data breach policies
- receive and consider public interest disclosures from public officials about privacy contraventions
- develop and deliver resources and assistance to support privacy rights and obligations
- receive and consider eligible data breach notifications reported
- monitor and report on agency functions relating to their privacy obligations, including under the MNDB Scheme, and
- make recommendations about proposals for legislative or administrative change.

Across information access and privacy, the IPC regulates seven main sectors in NSW (regulated entities):

- NSW public sector agencies
- State-owned Corporations¹
- Local Councils
- Universities
- Ministers and the staff of Minister's offices
- Health service providers²

¹ Jurisdiction for State Owned Corporations is provided for under the GIPA Act and the PPIP Act (for those State Owned Corporations that are not subject to the *Privacy Act 1988* (Cth)).

² Jurisdiction for Health Service Providers is provided for under the HRIP Act but not under the GIPA Act. The Office of the Information Commissioner also has jurisdiction in relation to health service providers as provided for by the *Privacy Act 1988* (Cth).

- Organisations that collect, hold or use health information.³

In addition, where a private sector entity is contracted to provide services to the public, then the contracting public sector agency is obliged to ensure the contract provides an immediate right of access to certain information held by contractors under information access laws.

The IPC will refer out-of-jurisdiction matters to the appropriate organisation where we are unable to provide the service requested, including where we are asked to:

- review a decision or consider a complaint about a Commonwealth or other state government agency decision about information access or privacy rights or obligations
- review a decision or consider a complaint about a non-government organisation or private company in relation to information access rights or obligations, unless it is undertaking a government function on behalf of a government agency in which case there may be a case in relation to the contracting government agency
- consider a complaint relating to a private sector agency with respect to privacy matters not concerning health information
- consider or investigate complaints that are:
 - maladministration (NSW Ombudsman)
 - serious and substantial waste of public money (Auditor General)
 - corrupt conduct (ICAC)
 - misconduct of a public official (the public sector agency where the official is employed)
 - complaints about records management of Government organisations (State Records NSW)
 - prosecute one of the offences in the GIPA Act (DPP).

Regulatory objectives, approach, principles

and services

Our regulatory objectives reflect the strategic objectives set out in the *IPC Strategic Plan* to:

- guide safe and effective information sharing by NSW public sector agencies and build public awareness and understanding
- protect information access and privacy rights, and
- report on and foster compliance by regulated entities with respect to their information access and privacy obligations.

Our regulatory approach is responsive and proportionate with cooperative regulatory engagement to facilitate compliance. We will use escalation and exercise statutory powers to enforce compliance only where required.

³ Ibid

Our regulatory activities are informed by our regulatory principles:

Constructive	We engage with regulated entities and provide advice and guidance to assist compliance.
Consistent	Similar circumstances lead to similar regulatory responses and outcomes.
Targeted	Compliance activities are focused on the areas of highest regulatory risk.
Proportional	Compliance activities are proportionate to the seriousness of the regulatory risk.
Accountable	We explain our decisions and make available avenues of complaint review.
Transparent	We demonstrate our values of independence and integrity in all our dealings with regulated entities and citizens of NSW.

We achieve our regulatory objectives through the delivery of a range of regulatory services including:

- promoting awareness and understanding of information access and privacy rights and obligations
- providing information and advice on information access and privacy rights and obligations
- delivering e-learning training and education to regulated entities and the public
- providing regulatory guidance in the form of knowledge updates, fact sheets, statutory guidelines and reports on the operation of the information access and privacy laws
- reviewing and making recommendations on agency decisions and conduct on receipt of individual applications
- dealing with, conciliating and investigating agency conduct on receipt of individual complaints
- conducting proactive audits, investigations and inquiries to monitor and report on compliance with information access and privacy obligations
- providing regulatory assistance to enable agencies to achieve compliance under information access and privacy laws;
- advising parliament and the government on furthering information access and privacy in NSW, and
- identifying emerging information access and privacy issues arising from the increased digitisation of government and encouraging regulated entities to use new technologies to promote and uphold citizens' information access and privacy rights.

The [IPC Service Charter](#) sets out the standard of service regulated entities and the public can expect from the IPC.

IPC Regulatory Priorities

The [IPC Regulatory Priorities](#) focuses upon agency and sector risks (individually and systemically) to ensure we target risks, focus our resources to mitigate risks and promote compliance to achieve our regulatory objectives.

The IPC draws from a range of sources to identify risks to achieving our regulatory objectives, including:

- data from the enquiries we have received, the complaints we have handled, the reviews we have conducted and the eligible data breaches we have received
- feedback from practitioners and the public
- Commissioner reports on the operation of information access and privacy laws
- NCAT decisions
- monitoring government initiatives
- changes in sector operational environments
- developments in law, governance and technology
- engagement with other regulators with relevant responsibilities, and
- monitoring community expectations.

In particular, the IPC acknowledges that the regulated entities affected by compliance activities are the ones best placed to help design and deliver what is needed. Accordingly, a key source is the IPC's engagement with regulated entities to identify risks and compliance activities to target our regulatory effort.

The advantage to taking a risk-based and intelligence-informed approach to regulation is that it enables us to become much more proactive in identifying and tackling risks before or as they occur, rather than only acting retrospectively once harm has arisen. In some cases, risks may already have occurred, meaning that we actually assess and respond to the consequences of the issue rather than to potential harm posed by a risk.

Risks are assessed and then used to prioritise and select our compliance activities and to direct our resource allocation. Our assessment of the IPC's regulatory priorities are communicated in our [IPC Regulatory Priorities](#).

Compliance activities

Our compliance activities are set to promote compliance, remedy individual instances of possible non-compliance, and to detect and correct systemic non-compliance. Compliance activities are designed to:

- facilitate and foster voluntary compliance
- remediate instances of non-compliance by regulated entities
- improve future compliance at both the regulated entity level and, more broadly, at the sector level through selective, targeted action
- deter conduct that may contravene information access and privacy obligations and rights, and
- instil public confidence in the IPC's role to promote and protect information access and privacy rights.

The IPC uses a range of approaches to deliver compliance activities to treat the risks to achieving our regulatory objectives and to influence long-term cultural change for better information access and privacy protection by regulated entities.

	TYPE	REACH	COST	RISK
PROMOTION	Proactive and geared to supporting voluntary compliance	Largest number of regulated entities/citizens	Low cost per outcome/regulated entity	Low risks
PROTECTION	Reactive and geared to remedying possible non-compliance in individual decisions and conduct	Small to moderate number of regulated entities/citizens	High cost per outcome/regulated entity	Moderate risks
REPORTING	Proactive and geared to enforcing identified systemic non-compliance	Moderate to large number of regulated entities/citizens	Moderate cost per outcome/regulated entity	High risks

Promotion – voluntary compliance

‘Promotion’ compliance activities focus on guidance to support voluntary compliance across all regulated entities and sectors.

We expect that the vast majority of regulated entities are willing and able to follow guidance and achieve voluntary compliance without the need for more targeted regulatory action. Assisting and supporting compliance is the IPC’s first order regulatory response as it supports regulated entities in achieving compliance consistently and proactively, in accordance with their obligations under information access and privacy laws. The IPC’s promotion compliance activities include:

- **Consultation and engagement** – all the IPC’s regulatory responses are informed by consulting and engaging regulated entities, either individually or collectively, in developing solutions to identified issues. This involves a range of activities including convening or participating in meetings, forums, practitioner networks, workshops and consultative processes.
- **Research and collaboration** – we conduct or commission research and share best practice initiatives aimed at promoting and protecting information access and privacy rights.
- **Campaigns** – the IPC conducts various activities and events throughout the year to raise awareness, including Right to Know Week and Privacy Awareness Week.
- **Resources and information** – a wide range of resources are published to assist regulated entities and citizens of NSW to understand and use the information access and privacy laws. These include checklists, templates, knowledge updates, fact sheets, guides, animations posters, published decisions, case notes, and newsletters. Our website provides easy access to our resources and information, and we regularly communicate through the IPC Bulletin, e-alerts and knowledge updates. We also use social media to promote our resources and information to regulated entities and the public.

- **Education and training** – the IPC delivers education and training through presentations, speaking engagements, workshops, forums, and through our online e-learning portal to build awareness, capability and competency in information access and privacy rights and protection.
- **Guidelines** – the Information Commissioner has statutory powers to issue guidelines to assist regulated entities to comply with the information access laws. Similarly, the Privacy Commissioner also has statutory powers to issue guidelines to assist regulated entities to comply with privacy laws.
- **Advice and assistance** – the IPC provides compliance advice and assistance to agencies, including feedback on Agency Information Guides and Privacy Management Plans.
- **Amicus curiae (friend of the court)** – both the Information Commissioner and Privacy Commissioner have a role to assist the NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal. In that role, and by leave of the Tribunal, a Commissioner (or their delegate) may make submissions on matters of interpretation or practice. In this way, the jurisprudence may be developed and authority provided that assists regulated entities to achieve voluntary compliance.
- **Performance reporting** – the IPC monitors and reports on the operation of the information access and privacy laws, providing regulated entities with data that can be used for benchmarking and case studies to inform better practice.

Protection – remedial compliance

‘Protective’ compliance activities focus on remedying possible non-compliance with information access and privacy obligations and possible contraventions of information access and privacy rights.

Information access reviews and outcomes

The IPC conducts reviews of the decisions of NSW public sector agencies concerning information access.

The Information Commissioner externally reviews a range of decisions made by agencies on application by the original applicant or affected third parties. Reviews examine whether the agency’s decision was justified in accordance with the requirements set out in the GIPA Act. Reviews consider the process that the agency followed, and the decision made, and whether the agency correctly followed and applied the provisions of the GIPA Act.

The outcome of the review is presented in a report or correspondence setting out the issues, findings and any recommendations to the agency to address possible non-compliant aspects of the agencies conduct or decision. In some circumstances, review reports may also be provided to the Minister for the agency and/or published by the IPC, in full or in de-identified format.

Information access complaints handling and monitoring

The IPC deals with complaints about the conduct of NSW public sector agencies in meeting information access obligations. We encourage complainants to approach the agency concerned to resolve the complaint in the first instance wherever possible, as all agencies are required to provide complaint processes and these can deliver quick and simple resolutions. However, complaints can be made directly to the IPC at any time.

All complaints are assessed to determine how best to address the concerns raised.

If the complaint is not appropriate for protective action, we may decline to deal with it and/or refer the complainant to a more appropriate process, complaints agency or regulatory authority.

If we can deal with the complaint, our aim is to address the issues as quickly and directly as possible. Most complaints will be dealt with by making preliminary inquiries/assessments and providing information to both the complainant and the agency to ensure information access obligations are met. In a smaller number of complaints, we will facilitate discussion of the complaint

with relevant parties to facilitate a resolution, including by conciliation. In complaints that indicate serious non-compliance with information access obligations, the IPC may conduct a compliance investigation or other regulatory action such as an audit.

Importantly, while not all complaints are investigated, all complaints are recorded so further action can be taken if a pattern of complaints or non-compliance emerges in the future in relation to the agency complained about.

The factors the IPC will consider when assessing a complaint and whether or what action is appropriate include:

- whether the agency is within jurisdiction. We will refer complaints to appropriate jurisdictions if we are unable to deal with it
- whether the complaint is within jurisdiction. We will provide assistance about the options available if we are unable to deal with it
- whether the complaint is a reviewable decision and should be dealt with by an agency as an internal review or by external review by the IPC or the Tribunal
- where the complaint is anonymous, we may provide information to the agency on the basis of an anonymous complaint, but we will not be able to conciliate the complaint. We will not normally investigate the complaint unless it raises a serious matter that warrants and is capable of investigation
- the seriousness of the conduct
- the number of persons actually or potentially affected by the conduct
- the harm caused or likely to be caused by the conduct
- the level of public interest or concern relating to the conduct complained about
- the history of the agency or sector, willingness and effort to comply, and responses to any previous compliance activities
- whether the conduct complained about is an isolated instance
- the time since the conduct occurred. We will not normally investigate a complaint where the conduct occurred more than twelve months ago
- whether and how the conduct complained about has been dealt with by the organisation concerned, in other processes of the IPC or elsewhere
- the cost and time to the IPC in order to achieve an appropriate outcome, and
- any other factors which are required to be considered under the legislation.
- The outcome of a conciliation or investigation is presented in a report or correspondence setting out the issues, findings and any recommendations to the agency to remedy possible non-compliant or contravening aspects of the agencies conduct. The report is provided to the complainant/applicant and to the agency. In some circumstances, the report may also be provided to the Minister for the agency and/or published by the IPC, in full or in de-identified format.

Privacy internal reviews and outcomes

Where an individual believes that a NSW public sector agency has breached their privacy, they can apply to the agency for an internal review. The Privacy Commissioner has an oversight role in the internal review process, which involves being notified of any applications for internal review received by an agency and being kept informed of the progress of those reviews. This includes any findings and actions proposed to be taken by the agency in relation to the matter.

The IPC, on behalf of the Privacy Commissioner, can make submissions about the subject matter of any internal review, including, but not limited to whether:

- the agency's conduct did or did not constitute a breach of the IPPs/HPPs
- an apology should be made to the applicant
- changes should be considered to the agency's practices or procedures, and/or
- further or refresher training about the agency's privacy obligations should be given to its staff.

Submissions made by the IPC in relation to an internal review must be considered by agencies in conducting the internal review.

Privacy complaints handling and monitoring

The IPC deals with complaints about NSW public sector agencies in relation to alleged violations of, or interferences with, the privacy of an individual. Similarly, the IPC also deals with complaints about NSW public sector agencies and private sector persons about alleged contraventions of any of the following:

- a Health Privacy Principle
- a provision of Part 4 of the HRIP Act
- a health privacy code of practice.

The IPC will assess each complaint and decide whether we will deal with the complaint.

Before deciding to deal with the complaint, the IPC may seek further information by undertaking further inquiries and investigations. We may decide not to deal with the complaint if the complaint was received after 6 months from when the complainant first became aware of the alleged violation, interference or contravention unless there are exceptional circumstances.

Similarly, we may decide not to deal with a complaint if we are satisfied that:

- the complaint is frivolous, vexatious, lacking in substance or was not made in good faith
- the subject matter of the complaint is trivial
- the subject matter of the complaint relates to conduct that is permitted or required by any law
- an alternative, satisfactory and readily available means of redress is available to the complainant
- it would be more appropriate for the complainant to apply for an internal review
- the matter should be referred to another person or body
- the complainant has also made a complaint about the same subject matter to the Commonwealth Privacy Commissioner or an adjudicator under an approved privacy code, and:
 - the complaint has not been withdrawn, or
 - the Commonwealth Privacy Commissioner has made a determination under section 52 of the *Privacy Act 1988* (Cth), or
 - the adjudicator has made a determination under a provision of the approved privacy code that corresponds to section 52 of the *Privacy Act 1988* (Cth).

Where the IPC decides to deal with a complaint, we will generally try and resolve the issues in the complaint by providing advice and/or using conciliation or alternative dispute resolution processes. If we are unable to resolve the complaint, we may undertake an investigation and make a report, which will set out the issues and our findings. The report is then provided to the complainant, the agency and any other persons or bodies who appear to be materially involved in the subject matter of the complaint. A report made under section 47 of the HRIP Act also allows the complainant to apply to the NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal for a review of the conduct that is the subject of the complaint.

Reporting – enforced compliance

‘Reporting’ compliance activities focus on responding to systemic non-compliance and using statutory powers of recommendation and publication to foster compliance.

Non-compliance may be systemic within a single agency, or more broadly within a sector. Systemic non-compliance may be identified from an incident which is brought to the IPC’s attention by a single complaint or review application, multiple complaints or reviews of a similar nature, from the IPC’s analysis of performance data and intelligence, or through other avenues such as a media report or a referral from another regulator or a Minister.

Not every issue of systemic non-compliance will be subject to a reporting compliance measure. The IPC must work within its available resources to ensure that compliance activities are targeted appropriately. The factors to be considered are set out below. The IPC’s weighing of any particular factor in making a decision to conduct a compliance audit, investigation or inquiry will depend on the individual circumstances of the case.

- **Scope** – achieving maximum reach to address non-compliance. Audits, investigations and inquiries will typically be conducted in response to risks identified relating to an issue across a sector, rather than in relation to a specific agency. The [IPC Internal Audit Compliance Manual](#) is available on our website.
- **Nature of non-compliance** – the extent and impact of the non-compliance with information access and privacy obligations, the objects of the information access and privacy regimes, and citizens’ rights with respect to information access and privacy. The IPC is more likely to take reporting compliance action where the non-compliance is serious, rather than inadvertent and/or of a minor nature with little potential to compromise the achievement of the objects of the information access and privacy regimes.
- **Willingness and effort to comply** – compliance history, willingness to comply with information access and privacy obligations, and the level of effort made to comply with these obligations. The IPC is more likely to take reporting compliance action where an agency, private sector person or sector more generally has a poor compliance history and has shown little willingness or effort to understand and comply with its obligations. The IPC will take into account the amount of regulatory guidance available to the agency, private sector person or sector more generally.
- **Expected results** – what the most appropriate regulatory outcome is in the circumstances and whether the compliance measure is proportionate to the risk.
- **Deterrence and voluntary compliance effect** – the lessons and messages likely to be sent to other agencies and sectors. Strong, effective compliance activities, especially if accompanied by publicity, can have a powerful effect on other agencies and sectors, either in deterring them from non-complying behaviour or encouraging them to ensure they continue to meet their obligations under the relevant legislation.

The results of compliance audits, investigations and inquiries are provided to the parties and may be reported to the relevant Ministers and the public. Investigations and inquiries may also be reported to and tabled in Parliament.

Compliance Committee

Deployment of compliance activities is overseen by the IPC Compliance Committee. The Compliance Committee assesses regulatory risks and determines cases for proactive initiatives, regulatory assistance, campaigns, compliance audits, compliance investigations, and compliance inquiries.

The Compliance Committee comprises:

- Information Commissioner
- Privacy Commissioner
- Directors.

The Compliance Committee meets on a needs basis but at least quarterly. The Directors notify the Compliance Committee of cases for potential proactive compliance activities. These proactive initiatives reflect the IPC's risk based and intelligence led approach. Decisions of the Compliance Committee are guided by the regulatory principles and compliance measure factors.

Public comment and publication

It is generally not appropriate for the Information Commissioner, Privacy Commissioner, or staff of the IPC to comment on the conduct or decision of an agency that is subject to compliance activities. To do so may:

- cause difficulties for the IPC process
- be disrespectful of those involved in the process, or
- risk prejudicing compliance outcomes.

However, where a particular compliance activity is of public interest or has already been reported in the media, the IPC may confirm publicly that it is engaged with an agency but will not comment further until compliance activities are complete.

When a complaint, review, audit, investigation or inquiry has been completed, the IPC will provide a final report to the agency and applicants/complainants. In some compliance audits, investigations and inquiries a final report may also be required to be provided to a Minister and/or to Parliament. Some reports may also be published by the IPC, in full or in a de-identified format as appropriate.

A decision to make comment publicly or to publish will be guided by the following:

- All public statements and published reports are accurate, fair and balanced
- Are confined to historical matters where the agency is subject to IPC, Tribunal or court proceedings
- IPC's obligation to comply with legal requirements, including information release, privacy, confidentiality and secrecy obligations and Tribunal or court orders
- Minimising the potential for unfounded negative inferences and reputational damage to the parties
- Advising the parties in advance if it is possible and appropriate in the circumstances.

Media statements, audit, investigation, inquiry and review reports which have been published can be found on the [IPC website](https://www.ipc.nsw.gov.au). The [IPC Social Media Policy](#) is also available on the IPC website.

Performance reporting

As an outcomes-focused regulator we monitor and evaluate our own performance and the impact of our regulatory services on agencies and the public. We use data to continuously improve our delivery. The [IPC's Strategic Plan](#), and [Regulatory Priorities](#) set out our objectives and activities.

These documents identify what we expect to observe in relation to compliance in accordance with the intent of the information access laws and privacy laws.

Effective performance reporting by the IPC is important to:

- credibly analyse systemic issues and inform our regulatory activities
- ensure accountability to our stakeholders
- apply resources effectively and proportionately, and
- guide the IPC's operations.

A robust performance reporting framework helps ensure that the IPC meets better practice regulatory principles to:

- not unnecessarily impede the efficient operation of agencies and private sector persons
- communicate with agencies and private sector persons clearly and effectively
- act in ways that are proportionate to the risk being managed
- adopt compliance and monitoring approaches that are streamlined and coordinated
- be open and transparent in dealings with agencies and private sector persons, and
- actively contribute to the continuous improvement of regulatory frameworks.

Performance measurement and reporting is through the *IPC Annual Report* and the annual statutory reports on the operation of the information access and privacy laws, as well as through the provision of open access data and dashboards.

Working with other regulators

As an integrity agency the IPC aims to maximise and preserve information access and privacy rights by working closely with other regulators who have relevant responsibilities. Through this work with other regulators the integrity framework operating in NSW is further served.

The IPC works with other regulators in three key ways:

1. Under formal Memorandums of Understanding which outline collaboration and information-sharing strategies
2. Under informal and formal meeting arrangements to identify and coordinate strategic responses to issues of common concern and
3. Jointly on specific compliance activities.

Our objectives are to:

- facilitate co-operation;
- identify emerging regulatory risks and responses;
- share expertise and experience;
- facilitate the development of aligned regulatory guidance; and
- promote innovation and good practice.

In particular, we work closely with:

- NSW Ombudsman
- Independent Commission Against Corruption
- Health Care Complaints Commission
- State Records NSW
- Audit Office of NSW
- Office of the Public Service Commissioner
- Office of Local Government.

These relationships help us to co-ordinate efforts, to keep up-to-date with how regulated sectors are performing and how emerging issues may affect agency and sector compliance.

There is also an important national and international dimension to our work with other regulators. Information access and privacy regulation can be affected by rapidly changing community expectations, experiences, technology and government policy settings. These changes are not unique to NSW or Australia, so we interact with other regulators from across the States, Territories and the Commonwealth, as well as from around the world, to share experiences and good practice.

Document information

Identifier/Title:	IPC Regulatory Framework
Business Unit:	Investigation and Review
Author:	Director Investigation and Reporting
Approver:	CEO/Information Commissioner Privacy Commissioner
Date of Effect:	May 2025
Next Review Date:	May 2027
EDRM File Reference:	D22/039084/DJ
Key Words:	Regulatory framework, compliance, promotion, regulatory plan, risk, regulators, information access, privacy, digital

Document history

Version	Date	Reason for Amendment
2.1	July 2016	Initial approved version
2.2	September 2016	Revision following feedback from Audit Office. Approved by DI&R.
3.0	October 2022	Review and update
4.0	May 2025	Review and update