



Strategic theme impact plan

2020-2025

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Focus areas 2020/21

Overview

The Commission's purpose is to expose and disrupt corruption, serious misconduct and organised crime. Giving the WA community confidence that public officers act in the public interest. One of the Commission's strategies to achieve its purpose is to respond to corruption risk areas or themes within the public sector.

The Commission has identified six strategic themes as a priority within the Western Australian Public Sector. These are:

1. WA Police Force
2. people at risk
3. procurement and financial management
4. data and information
5. policy regulation and licensing
6. use of force.

The objective of the *Strategic theme impact plan 2020-25* is to:

- outline the steps the Commission will take to expose and disrupt corruption in each of the themes;
- identify priorities within each of the themes that the Commission will deploy of its limited resources to enable a wide impact; and
- provide a framework for regular planning and monitoring of Commission activities.

The plan has two parts:

1. **Impact overview:** outlining the scope; the objective(s) for the planning period; the specific area of focus and a brief rationale.
2. **Impact actions:** not published for operational reasons.

	Police misconduct	People at risk	Procurement and financial management	Data and information	Policy, regulation and licensing	Use of force	Other serious misconduct
Scope	All police misconduct	Serious misconduct risks associated with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People at risk in custody or care • Vulnerable people who receive public service 	Goods, services and personnel procured by public authorities and management of financial assets	Data and information produced, received, held and recorded by public authorities	State policy, regulation, licensing and associated approvals	Use of force matters that are not authorised or justified by law	Serious misconduct risk not defined by other Commission strategic themes
Objective(s)	To expose misconduct risk associated with WA Police Force and influence positive change ¹ .	To expose serious misconduct risk associated with people at risk and influence positive change.	To expose serious misconduct risk associated with occupational fraud and influence positive change.	To expose the misuse of information by public officers ² and influence positive change.	To expose serious misconduct risks involving land, property and economic development and influence positive change. To expose serious misconduct risks involving regulation and licensing and influence positive change.	To expose serious misconduct risks associated with the use of force and influence positive change.	To expose serious misconduct and influence positive change.
Focus area for 2020/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unauthorised access of information (s.440A) and secondary offences. • Managing the custody and care of individuals. • Integrity risk impact of recent policing initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Body worn cameras • Increased officer PPE (e.g. body armour) • Mobile technology (e.g. issued mobile phones). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under-reporting of serious misconduct associated with, but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous people • Mentally impaired people • Juveniles • Elderly. • Regional WA. • The Department of Justice's response to Commission reviews and recommendations of custodial matters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing financial assistance, including relief payments, grants, subsidies and concessions to those in need. • Procurement transactions less than \$50,000, including purchasing card expenditure. • Procurement transactions greater than \$50,000 and up to \$250,000. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unauthorised access of information (s.440A) and secondary offences including, but not limited to information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • concerning at risk groups (e.g. DVI victims; predatory behaviour) • for the benefit of organised crime • that has commercial value and benefit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious misconduct risks involving land and property development influences upon Local Government Authorities. • Serious misconduct risks involving licensing and regulation (e.g. hospitality, racing, gaming and liquor). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Justice (Corrective Services). • Geographical or other factors associated with use of force trends and/or issues within WA Police Force and Department of Justice (Corrective Services). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abuse of public office. • Bribery including elections. • Extortion. • Obtaining/offering a secret commission. • Fraud/stealing. • Forgery. • Perverting the course of justice. • Offence relating to an electoral donation. • Falsification of records.
Rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police interactions with members of the public remain high harm, high priority risks. • New policing initiatives can effect a number of integrity risks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People at risk can have limited capacity to report serious misconduct. • Small notification numbers of serious misconduct reporting under this theme. • Previous Commission reporting on custodial matters and their management require ongoing monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant State expenditure in goods and services. • Influence and vulnerability associated with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobbying • Discretion • Disaster and critical incident stimulus responses. • Vulnerability in the management and controls of public funds used to procure goods and services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitisation of information presents a number of integrity risks. These risks are exacerbated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater volumes of captured information • Increased expectation to share and provide third party access • Systems enabling ease and speed of access • Increased remote working. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning decisions are vulnerable to influence by lobbyists and often are marked by limited transparency. • Regulatory authorities are responsible for ensuring that provision of services conforms to legislation, regulation and policy. • Integrity risks around regulatory functions can impact public safety. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive use of force remains a high harm, high priority risk area for serious misconduct. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corrupt or criminal conduct.

Impact Details

¹ Influence positive change includes working with stakeholders to strengthen integrity frameworks and better manage serious misconduct risks. Positive change is consistent with those authority actions described in the PSC Integrity Strategy for WA Public Authorities 2020-23 for each of the four key improvement areas.
² As defined in section 3 of the Corruption, Crime and Misconduct Act 2003 by reference to the definition in section 1 of The Criminal Code.