



PUBLIC INTEREST DISCLOSURES ACT

INTERNAL REPORTING

POLICY

P3.0107.4

PUBLIC INTEREST DISCLOSURES ACT INTERNAL REPORTING POLICY

DIVISION: Customer and Corporate Strategy

BRANCH: Governance and Risk

CATEGORY: 1

PART 1 – INTRODUCTION

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Council is committed to ensuring the highest ethical and accountable conduct and will support Council officials who report wrongdoing.

2. OBJECTIVE

2.1 To provide a policy and procedure under the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 1994* (PID Act) for Councillors, members of staff or any other public official in terms of the PID Act that aims to encourage and facilitate the disclosure, in the public interest, of corrupt conduct, maladministration, serious and substantial waste, government information contravention and Local Government pecuniary interest contravention within Council and to ensure any disclosure is used to achieve efficiency and effectiveness of Council's operations.

3. SCOPE

3.1 This policy will apply to:

- Councillors
- Council staff including permanent employees, whether full-time or part-time, temporary or casual employees
- Consultants
- Individual contractors working for Council
- Employees of contractors providing services to Council
- Other people who perform Council official functions whose conduct and activities could be investigated by an investigating authority, including volunteers.

3.2 The policy also applies to public officials of another council or public authority who report wrongdoing relating to Council.

4. DEFINITION

4.1 **You** means the person making a report under the PID Act.

4.2 **ICAC** means the NSW Independent Commission Against Corruption.

4.3 **ICAC Act** means the *Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 1988*.

PART 2 - POLICY STATEMENT

5. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1 The role of Council staff and Councillors

Staff and Councillors play an important role in contributing to a workplace where known or suspected wrongdoing is reported and dealt with appropriately. All Council staff and Councillors are obliged to:

- Report all known or suspected wrongdoing and support those who have made reports of wrongdoing
- If requested, assist those dealing with the report, including supplying information on request, cooperating with any investigation and maintaining confidentiality
- Treat any staff member or person dealing with a report of wrongdoing with courtesy and respect
- Respect the rights of any person the subject of reports.

Staff and Councillors must not:

- Make false or misleading reports of wrongdoing
- Victimise or harass anyone who has made a report

Additionally, the behaviour of all Council staff and Councillors involved in the internal reporting process must adhere to the Council's code of conduct. A breach of the code could result in disciplinary action.

5.2 The role of Council

Council has a responsibility to establish and maintain a working environment that encourages staff and Councillors to report wrongdoing and supports them when they do. This includes keeping the identity of reporters confidential where practical and appropriate, and taking steps to protect reporters from reprisal and manage workplace conflict.

Council will assess all reports of wrongdoing it receives from staff and Councillors and deal with them appropriately. Once wrongdoing has been reported, Council takes 'ownership' of the matter. This means it is up to us to decide whether a report should be investigated, and if so, how it should be investigated and by whom. Council will deal with all reports of wrongdoing fairly and reasonably, and respect the rights of any person the subject of a report.

Council must report on our obligations under the PID Act and statistical information about public interest disclosures in our annual report and to the NSW Ombudsman every six months.

To ensure Council complies with the PID Act and deals with all reports of wrongdoing properly, all staff and Councillors with roles outlined below and elsewhere in this policy will be required to complete training on their responsibilities.

5.3 Roles of key positions

5.3.1 General Manager

The General Manager has ultimate responsibility for maintaining the internal reporting system and workplace reporting culture, and ensuring Council complies with the PID Act. The General Manager can receive reports from staff and Councillors and has a responsibility to:

- Assess reports received by or referred to them, to determine whether or not the report should be treated as a public interest disclosure, and to decide how the report will be dealt with
- Deal with reports made under the Council's Code of Conduct in accordance with the Council's adopted Code of Conduct procedures
- Ensure there are strategies in place to support reporters, protect reporters from reprisal and manage workplace conflict that may arise in relation to a report
- Make decisions following any investigation or appoint an appropriate decision-maker
- Take appropriate remedial action where wrongdoing is substantiated or systemic problems are identified
- Refer actual or suspected corrupt conduct to the ICAC
- Refer any evidence of a reprisal offence under section 20 of the PID Act to the Commissioner of Police or the ICAC.

5.3.2 Disclosures Coordinator

The Disclosures Coordinator has a central role in Council's internal reporting system. The Disclosures Coordinator can receive and assess reports, and is the primary point of contact in Council for the reporter. The Disclosures Coordinator has a responsibility to:

- Assess reports to determine whether or not a report should be treated as a public interest disclosure, and to decide how each report will be dealt with (either under delegation or in consultation with the General Manager)
- Deal with reports made under the Council's code of conduct in accordance with the Council's adopted Code of Conduct procedures

- Coordinate Council's response to a report
- Acknowledge reports and provide updates and feedback to the reporter
- Assess whether it is possible and appropriate to keep the reporter's identity confidential
- Assess the risk of reprisal and workplace conflict related to or likely to arise out of a report, and develop strategies to manage any risk identified
- Where required, provide or coordinate support to staff involved in the reporting or investigation process, including protecting the interests of any officer the subject of a report
- Ensure Council complies with the PID Act
- Provide six-monthly reports to the NSW Ombudsman in accordance with section 6CA of the PID Act.

5.3.3 Disclosures Officers

Disclosures Officers are additional points of contact within the internal reporting system. They can provide advice about the system and the internal reporting policy, receive reports of wrongdoing and assist staff and Councillors to make reports.

Disclosures Officers have a responsibility to:

- Document in writing any reports received verbally, and have the document signed and dated by the reporter
- Make arrangements to ensure reporters can make reports privately and discreetly when requested, if necessary away from the workplace
- Discuss with the reporter any concerns they may have about reprisal or workplace conflict
- Carry out preliminary assessment and forward reports to the Disclosures Coordinator or General Manager for full assessment.

5.3.4 Mayor

The Mayor can receive reports from staff and Councillors about the General Manager. Where the Mayor receives such reports, the Mayor has a responsibility to:

- Assess the reports to determine whether or not they should be treated as a public interest disclosure, and to decide how they will be dealt with

- Deal with reports made under the Council's Code of Conduct in accordance with Council's adopted Code of Conduct procedures
- Refer reports to an investigating authority, where appropriate
- Liaise with the Disclosures Coordinator to ensure there are strategies in place to support reporters, protect reporters from reprisal and manage workplace conflict that may arise in relation to a report
- Refer actual or suspected corrupt conduct to the ICAC
- Refer any evidence of a reprisal offence under section 20 of the PID Act to the Commissioner of Police or the ICAC.

5.3.5 Supervisors and line managers

Supervisors and line managers play an important role in managing the immediate workplace of those involved in or affected by the internal reporting process. Supervisors and line managers should be aware of the internal reporting policy and are responsible for creating a local work environment where staff are comfortable and confident about reporting wrongdoing. They have a responsibility to:

- Encourage staff to report known or suspected wrongdoing within the organisation and support staff when they do
- Identify reports made to them in the course of their work which could be public interest disclosures, and assist the staff member to make the report to an officer authorised to receive public interest disclosures under this policy
- Implement local management strategies, in consultation with the Disclosures Coordinator, to minimise the risk of reprisal or workplace conflict in relation to a report
- Notify the Disclosures Coordinator or General Manager immediately if they believe a staff member is being subjected to reprisal as a result of reporting wrongdoing, or in the case of suspected reprisal by the General Manager, notify the Mayor.

6. WHAT SHOULD BE REPORTED

6.1 You should report any suspected wrongdoing you see within Council. Reports about the five categories of serious misconduct– corrupt conduct, maladministration, serious and substantial waste of public money, breach of the GIPA Act, and local government pecuniary interest contravention – will be dealt with under the PID Act as public interest disclosures and according to this policy.

6.2 All other wrongdoing or suspected wrongdoing should be reported to a supervisor, to be dealt with in line with the relevant policies. This might include:

- Harassment or unlawful discrimination
- Practices that endanger the health or safety of staff or the public.

6.3 Even if these reports are not dealt with as public interest disclosures, Council recognises such reports may raise important issues. We will respond to all reports and make every attempt to protect the staff member making the report from reprisal.

6.4 **Corrupt Conduct** – is the dishonest or partial exercise of official functions by a public official. For example, this could include:

- The improper use of knowledge, power or position for personal gain or the advantage of others
- Acting dishonestly or unfairly, or breaching public trust
- A member of the public influencing a public official to use their position in a way that is dishonest, biased or breaches public trust.

6.5 **Maladministration** – is conduct that involves action or inaction of a serious nature that is contrary to law, unreasonable, unjust, oppressive or improperly discriminatory or based wholly or partly on improper motives.

Examples of maladministration could include:

- Making a decision and/or taking action that is unlawful
- Refusing to grant an approval for reasons that are not related to the merits of their application.

6.6 **Serious and substantial waste** – Serious and substantial waste is the uneconomical, inefficient or ineffective use of resources that could result in the loss or wastage of public money. Examples of this could include:

- Not following a competitive tendering process for a large-scale contract
- Having bad or no processes in place for a system involving large amounts of public funds.

6.7 **Breach of the GIPA Act** – A government information contravention is a failure to properly fulfil functions under the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009* (GIPA Act). Examples could include:

- Destroying, concealing or altering records to prevent them from being released
- Knowingly making decisions that are contrary to the legislation
- Directing another person to make a decision that is contrary to the legislation.

6.8 **Local Government Pecuniary Interest Contravention** - A local government pecuniary interest contravention is a failure to fulfil certain functions under the *Local Government Act 1993* relating to the management of pecuniary interests. These include obligations to lodge disclosure of interests returns, lodge written declarations and disclose pecuniary interests at Council and Council committee meetings. A pecuniary interest is an interest that a person has in a matter because of a reasonable likelihood or expectation of appreciable financial gain or loss to the person. This could include:

- A senior Council staff member recommending a family member for a Council contract and not declaring the relationship
- A Councillor participating in consideration of a planning matter for a property they or their family have an interest in.

6.9 For more information about the five categories, see the NSW Ombudsman's Guideline on what can be reported at <http://www.ombo.nsw.gov.au/news-andpublications/guidelines/public-interest-disclosures>.

7. Assessment of reports

7.1 All reports will be promptly and thoroughly assessed to determine what action will be taken to deal with the report and whether or not the report will be treated as a public interest disclosure.

7.2 The disclosures coordinator is responsible for assessing reports, in consultation with the General Manager where appropriate. All reports will be assessed on the information available to the Disclosures Coordinator at the time. It is up to the Disclosures Coordinator to decide whether an investigation should be carried out and how that investigation should be carried out. In assessing a report the Disclosures Coordinator may decide that the report should be referred elsewhere or that no action should be taken on the report.

8. When will a report be treated as a public interest disclosure?

8.1 Council will treat a report as a public interest disclosure if it meets the criteria of a public interest disclosure under the PID Act. These requirements are:

- The report must be about one of the following five categories of serious wrongdoing – corrupt conduct, maladministration, serious and substantial waste of public money, breach of the GIPA Act, or local government pecuniary interest contravention
- The person making the disclosure must honestly believe on reasonable grounds that the information shows or tends to show wrongdoing
- The report has to be made to either the General Manager or, for reports about the General Manager, the Mayor, a position nominated in this policy, an investigating authority or in limited circumstances to an MP or journalist.

8.2 Reports by staff are not public interest disclosures if they:

- Mostly question the merits of government policy
- Are made with the sole or substantial motive of avoiding dismissal or other disciplinary action.

9. WHO CAN RECEIVE A REPORT WITHIN COUNCIL

9.1 You are encouraged to report general wrongdoing to your supervisor. However, the PID Act requires that for a report to be a public interest disclosure, it must be made to a public official in accordance with Council's disclosure procedures - this means this policy and any supporting procedures.

9.2 Any supervisor who receives a report that they believe may be a public interest disclosure must refer the individual making the report to one of the positions listed below.

9.3 If you are a Council staff member and your report involves a Councillor, you should make it to the General Manager or the Mayor. If you are a Councillor and your report is about another Councillor, you should make it to the General Manager or the Mayor.

9.4 The following positions are the only staff within Council who can receive a public interest disclosure.

9.4.1 **General Manager**

You can report wrongdoing directly to the General Manager. The General Manager is responsible for:

- Deciding if a report is a public interest disclosure
- Deciding what needs to be done next, including referring it to other authorities
- Deciding what needs to be done to correct the problem that has been identified
- Ensuring there are systems in place to support and protect people who report wrongdoing, and
- Referring actual or suspected corrupt conduct to the ICAC.

9.4.2 **Mayor**

If you are making a report about the General Manager, you should make your report to the Mayor. The Mayor is responsible for:

- Deciding if a report is a public interest disclosure

- Deciding what needs to be done next, including referring it to other authorities
- Deciding what needs to be done to correct the problem that has been identified, and
- Ensuring there are systems in place in Council to support and protect people who report wrongdoing.

If the report is about the General Manager, the Mayor is also responsible for referring actual or suspected corrupt conduct to ICAC.

9.4.3 **Disclosures Coordinator – Manager Governance and Risk**

The Disclosures Coordinator has a central role in dealing with reports made by staff and Councillors. The Disclosures Coordinator receives, assesses and refers reports to the people within Council or contracted by Council who can deal with them appropriately.

9.4.4 **Disclosures Officers –**

- **General Manager**
- **Mayor**
- **Director Customer and Corporate Strategy**

Customer & Corporate Strategy:

- **Chief People Officer**
- **Manager Corporate Performance**
- **Property Services Coordinator**

Community Assets:

- **Team Leader Major Projects**
- **Team Leader Landscape Design**
- **Fleet, Plant and Workshop Coordinator**

Planning & Environment:

- **Team Leader Waste**
- **Team Leader Engineering Certification**

Sport, Community & Recreation:

- **Manager Sport, Recreation & Sustainability**
- **Coordinator Parks & Gardens**
- **Manager Library Services**

Disclosures Officers are responsible for receiving, forwarding and/or dealing with reports made in accordance with this policy.

Additional Disclosures Officers may be nominated by the General Manager from time to time.

10. WHO CAN RECEIVE A REPORT OUTSIDE COUNCIL

10.1 Staff and Councillors are encouraged to report wrongdoing within Council, but internal reporting is not your only option. You can also make a public interest disclosure to:

- An investigating authority
- A Member of Parliament or a journalist, but only in the limited circumstances outlined below.

10.1.1 Investigating authorities

The PID Act lists a number of investigating authorities in NSW that staff and Councillors can report wrongdoing to and the type of wrongdoing each authority can deal with. In certain circumstances it may be preferable to make a report of wrongdoing to an investigating authority, for example a report about either the General Manager or the Mayor.

The relevant investigating authorities are:

- *The ICAC — for reports about corrupt conduct*
- *The Ombudsman — for reports about maladministration*
- *The Information Commissioner — for disclosures about a breach of the GIPA Act*
- *The Office of Local Government— for disclosures about local councils.*

You should contact the relevant investigating authority for advice about how to make a disclosure to them. Contact details for each investigating authority are provided at the end of this policy.

You should be aware that the investigating authority may well discuss any such reports with Council. We will make every effort to assist and cooperate with the investigating authority to ensure the matter is dealt with appropriately and there is a satisfactory outcome. We will also provide appropriate support and assistance to staff or Councillors who report wrongdoing to an investigating authority, if we are made aware that this has occurred.

10.1.2 Members of Parliament or journalists

To have the protections of the PID Act, staff reporting wrongdoing to a Member of Parliament (MP) or a journalist must have already made substantially the same report to one of the following:

- The General Manager
- A person nominated in this policy, including the Mayor for reports about the General Manager
- An investigating authority.

Also, the investigating authority that received your initial report must have either:

- Decided not to investigate the matter
- Decided to investigate the matter, but not completed the investigation within six months of the original report
- Investigated the matter but not recommended any action as a result
- Not told the person who made the report, within six months of the report being made, whether the matter will be investigated.

Most importantly – to be protected under the PID Act – if you report wrongdoing to an MP or a journalist you will need to be able to prove that you have reasonable grounds for believing that the disclosure is substantially true and that it is in fact substantially true.

11. OTHER EXTERNAL REPORTING

11.1 If you report wrongdoing to a person or authority that is not listed above, or make a report to an MP or journalist without following the steps outlined above, you will not be protected under the PID Act. This may mean you will be in breach of legal obligations or our code of conduct – by, for example, disclosing confidential information.

11.2 For more information about reporting wrongdoing outside Council, contact the Disclosures Coordinator or the NSW Ombudsman’s Public Interest Disclosures Unit. Their contact details are provided at the end of this policy.

12. HOW TO MAKE A REPORT

12.1 You can report wrongdoing in writing or verbally. You are encouraged to make a report in writing as this can help to avoid any confusion or misinterpretation. If a report is made verbally, the person receiving the report will make a comprehensive record of the report and ask the person making the report to sign this record. The reporter should keep a copy of this record.

13. CAN A REPORT BE ANONYMOUS?

13.1 There will be some situations where you may not want to identify yourself when you make a report. Although these reports will still be dealt with by Council, it is best if you identify yourself. This allows Council to provide you with any necessary protection and support, as well as feedback about what action is to be taken or has been taken to deal with the issues raised in the report, or the outcome of any investigation.

13.2 It is important to realise that an anonymous disclosure may not prevent you from being identified by the subjects of the report or your colleagues. If we do not know who made the report, it is very difficult for Council to prevent any reprisal should others identify you.

14. FEEDBACK TO STAFF WHO REPORT WRONGDOING

14.1 Staff and Councillors who report wrongdoing will be told what is happening in response to their report.

14.1.1 Acknowledgement

When you make a report, Council will contact you to confirm that your report has been received and to advise:

- The timeframe within which you will receive further updates
- The name and contact details of the people who can tell you what is happening or handle any concerns you may have.

After a decision is made about how your report will be dealt with, Council will send you an acknowledgment letter, providing:

- Information about the action that will be taken in response to your report
- The likely timeframes for any investigation or other action
- Information about the internal and external resources or services available that you can access for support.

We will provide this information to you within ten working days from the date you make your report. We will also advise you if we decide to treat your report as a public interest disclosure and provide you with a copy of this policy at that time, as required by the PID Act.

Please note, if you make a report which meets the requirements of the PID Act but the report was made under a statutory or legal obligation or incidental to the performance of your day to day functions, you will not receive an acknowledgement letter or a copy of this policy.

14.1.2 Progress updates

While your report is being dealt with, such as by investigation or making other enquiries, you will be given:

- Information about the progress of the investigation or other enquiries and reasons for any delay
- Advice of any decision by Council not to proceed with the matter

- Advice if your identity needs to be disclosed for the purposes of investigating the matter or making enquiries, and an opportunity to talk about this beforehand.

14.1.3 Feedback

Once the matter has been finalised you will be given:

- Enough information to show that adequate and appropriate action was taken and/or is proposed to be taken in response to your disclosure and any problem that was identified
- Advice about whether you are likely to be called as a witness in any further matters, such as disciplinary or criminal proceedings.

15. MAINTAINING CONFIDENTIALITY

15.1 Council realises reporters may want their identity and the fact they have made a report to remain confidential. This can help to prevent any action being taken against them for reporting wrongdoing.

15.2 Where possible and appropriate, we will take steps to keep your identity, and the fact you have reported wrongdoing, confidential. We will discuss with you whether it is possible to keep your identity confidential.

15.3 If confidentiality cannot be maintained, we will develop a plan to support and protect you from reprisal in consultation with you.

15.4 If you report wrongdoing, it is important that you only discuss your report with those responsible for dealing with it. This will include the Disclosures Coordinator and the General Manager, or in the case of a report about the General Manager, the Disclosures Coordinator and the Mayor. The fewer people who know about your report, before and after you make it, the more likely it will be that we can protect you from any reprisal.

15.5 Any staff or Councillors involved in the investigation or handling of a report, including witnesses, are also required to maintain confidentiality and not disclose information about the process or allegations to any person except for those people responsible for handling the report.

16. MANAGING THE RISK OF REPRISAL AND WORKPLACE CONFLICT

16.1 When a staff member or Councillor reports wrongdoing, Council will undertake a thorough risk assessment to identify the risk to you of detrimental action in reprisal for reporting, as well as indirect but related risks of workplace conflict or difficulties. The risk assessment will also identify strategies to deal with those risks and determine the level of protection and support that is appropriate.

16.2 Depending on the circumstances, Council may:

- Relocate the reporter or the staff member who is the subject of the allegation within the current workplace
- Transfer the reporter or the staff member who is the subject of the allegation to another position for which they are qualified
- Grant the reporter or the staff member who is the subject of the allegation leave of absence during the investigation of the disclosure.

16.3 These courses of action are not punishment and will only be taken in consultation with the reporter.

17. PROTECTION AGAINST REPRISALS

17.1 Council will not tolerate any reprisal against staff or Councillors who report wrongdoing or are believed to have reported wrongdoing.

17.2 The PID Act provides protection for staff and Councillors who have made a public interest disclosure by imposing penalties on anyone who takes detrimental action against another person substantially in reprisal for that person making a public interest disclosure. These penalties also apply to cases where a person takes detrimental action against another because they believe or suspect the other person has made or may have made a public interest disclosure, even if they did not.

17.3 Detrimental action means action causing, comprising or involving any of the following:

- Injury, damage or loss
- Intimidation or harassment
- Discrimination, disadvantage or adverse treatment in relation to employment
- Dismissal from, or prejudice in, employment
- Disciplinary proceedings.

17.4 A person who is found to have committed a reprisal offence may face criminal penalties such as imprisonment and/or fines, and may be required to pay the victim damages for any loss suffered as a result of the detrimental action. Taking detrimental action in reprisal is also a breach of the Council's Code of Conduct which may result in disciplinary action. In the case of Councillors, such disciplinary action may be taken under the misconduct provisions of the *Local Government Act 1993* and may include suspension or disqualification from civic office.

17.5 It is important for staff and Councillors to understand the nature and limitations of the protection provided by the PID Act. The PID Act protects reporters from detrimental action being taken against them because they have made, or are believed to have made, a public interest disclosure. It does not protect reporters from disciplinary or other management action where Council has reasonable grounds to take such action.

17.5.1 Responding to allegations of reprisal

If you believe that detrimental action has been or is being taken against you or someone else in reprisal for reporting wrongdoing, you should tell your supervisor, the Disclosures Coordinator or the General Manager immediately. In the case of an allegation of reprisal by the General Manager, you can alternatively report this to the Mayor.

All supervisors must notify the Disclosures Coordinator or the General Manager if they suspect that reprisal against a staff member is occurring or has occurred, or if any such allegations are made to them. In the case of an allegation of reprisal by the General Manager, the Mayor can alternatively be notified.

If Council becomes aware of or suspects that reprisal is being or has been taken against a person who has made a disclosure, Council will:

- Assess the allegation of reprisal to decide whether the report should be treated as a public interest disclosure and whether the matter warrants investigation or if other action should be taken to resolve the issue
- If the reprisal allegation warrants investigation, ensure this is conducted by a senior and experienced member of staff
- If it is established that reprisal is occurring against someone who has made a report, take all steps possible to stop that activity and protect the reporter
- Take appropriate disciplinary action against anyone proven to have taken or threatened any action in reprisal for making a disclosure
- Refer any breach of Part 8 of the Council's Code of Conduct (reprisal action) by a Councillor or the General Manager to the Office of Local Government
- Refer any evidence of an offence under section 20 of the PID Act to the ICAC or NSW Police Force.

If you allege reprisal, you will be kept informed of the progress and outcome of any investigation or other action taken in response to your allegation.

If you have reported wrongdoing and are experiencing reprisal which you believe is not being dealt with effectively, contact the Office of Local Government, the Ombudsman or the ICAC (depending on the type of wrongdoing you reported). Contact details for these investigating authorities are included at the end of this policy.

17.5.2 Protection against legal action

If you make a public interest disclosure in accordance with the PID Act, you will not be subject to any liability, and no action, claim or demand can be taken against you for having made the public interest disclosure. You will not have breached any confidentiality or secrecy obligations and you will have the defence of absolute privilege in defamation.

18. SUPPORT FOR THOSE REPORTING WRONGDOING

- 18.1 Council will make sure that staff who have reported wrongdoing, regardless of whether their report is treated as a public interest disclosure, are provided with access to any professional support they may need as a result of the reporting process – such as stress management or counselling services.
- 18.2 Access to support may also be available for other staff involved in the internal reporting process where appropriate. Reporters and other staff involved in the process can discuss their support options with the Disclosures Coordinator.

19. SANCTIONS FOR MAKING FALSE OR MISLEADING STATEMENTS

- 19.1 It is important all staff and Councillors are aware that it is a criminal offence under the PID Act to wilfully make a false or misleading statement when reporting wrongdoing. Council will not support staff or Councillors who wilfully make false or misleading reports. Such conduct may also be a breach of the Code of Conduct resulting in disciplinary action. In the case of Councillors, disciplinary action may be taken under the misconduct provisions of the *Local Government Act 1993* and may include suspension or disqualification from civic office.

20. THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS THE SUBJECT OF A REPORT

- 20.1 Council is committed to ensuring staff or Councillors who are the subject of a report of wrongdoing are treated fairly and reasonably. This includes keeping the identity of any person the subject of a report confidential, where this is practical and appropriate.
- 20.2 If you are the subject of the report, you will be advised of the allegations made against you at an appropriate time and before any adverse findings. At this time you will be:
- Advised of the details of the allegation
 - Advised of your rights and obligations under the relevant related policies and procedures

- Kept informed about the progress of any investigation
- Given a reasonable opportunity to respond to any allegation made against you
- Told the outcome of any investigation, including any decision made about whether or not further action will be taken against you.

20.3 Where the reported allegations against the subject officer are clearly wrong, or have been investigated and unsubstantiated, the subject officer will be supported by Council. The fact of the allegations and any investigation will be kept confidential unless otherwise agreed to by the subject officer.

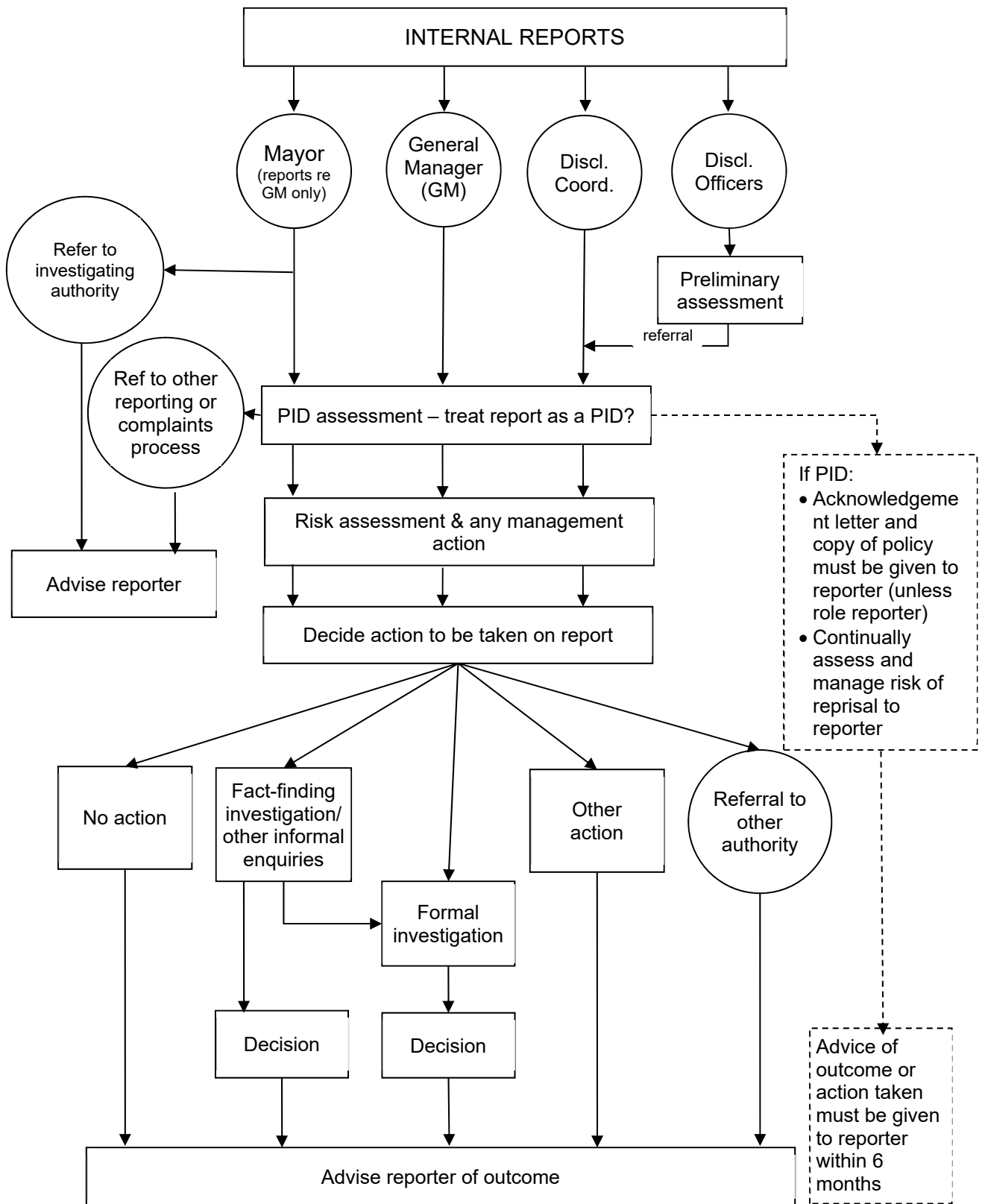
21. MORE INFORMATION

21.1 More information around public interest disclosures is available on our intranet. Staff can also seek advice and guidance from the disclosures coordinator and the NSW Ombudsman's website at www.ombo.nsw.gov.au.

22. REVIEW

22.1 This policy will be reviewed by Council annually to ensure compliance with current objectives of the legislation.

23. FLOW CHART OF INTERNAL REPORTING PROCESS



For disclosures about corrupt conduct:

Independent Commission Against
Corruption (ICAC)
Phone: 02 8281 5999
Toll free: 1800463 909
Email: icac@icac.nsw.gov.au
Web: www.icac.nsw.gov.au
Address: Level 21, 133 Castlereagh Street,
Sydney NSW 2000

**For disclosures about serious and
substantial waste:**

Auditor-General of the NSW Audit Office
7100
Email: mail@audit.nsw.gov.au
Web: www.audit.nsw.gov.au
Address: Level 15, 1 Margaret Street,
Sydney NSW 2000

For disclosures about maladministration:

NSW Ombudsman
Phone: 02 9286 1000
Toll free: 1800 451 524
Email: nswombo@ombo.nsw.gov.au
Web: www.ombo.nsw.gov.au
Address: Level 24, 580 George Street,
Sydney NSW 2000

**For disclosures about breaches of the
GIPA Act:**

Information Commissioner Phone: 02 9275
Phone: 1800 463 626
Email: oicinfo@oic.nsw.gov.au
Web: www.oic.nsw.gov.au
Address: Level 11, 1 Castlereagh Street
Sydney NSW 2000

For disclosures about local government agencies concerning serious and substantial waste, corrupt conduct, maladministration, breaches of pecuniary interest obligations and a failure to exercise functions properly in accordance with the *GIPA Act* or *Local Government Act*.

Chief Executive, Office of Local Government
Phone: 02 4428 4100
Email: olg@olg.nsw.gov.au
Web: www.olg.nsw.gov.au
Address: 5 O'Keefe Avenue, Nowra, NSW 2541

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RELEVANT LEGISLATIVE INSTRUMENTS:

Public Interest Disclosures Act 1994
Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009
Local Government Act 1993

RELATED POLICIES, PLANS AND PROCEDURES:

Code of Conduct

RESPONSIBLE DIRECTOR:

Customer and Corporate Strategy

APPROVAL:

Council

HISTORY:

Version	Approved by	Changes made	Date	EDMS Number
1	Council	Nil	13/11/2012	
2	Council	Minor amendments	22/10/2013	
3	Council	Minor amendments	27/03/2018	18/94703
4	Council	Adoption of model policy	11/06/2019	19/172881