

Internal Reporting Policy

Purpose

To establish an internal reporting system for staff and Councillors to report wrongdoing without fear of reprisal. The policy sets out who can report wrongdoing to in Council, what can be reported and how reports of wrongdoing will be dealt with by Council.

To encourage Councillors and staff to make disclosures when they become aware of them and protect those persons from reprisals that might otherwise be inflicted on them because of these disclosures.

Council is committed to protecting staff who report wrongdoing in the work place.

Some reports of wrongdoing may be classified as “protected disclosures” under the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 1994 (PID Act 1994)*. This policy specifically addresses those types of reports. Other reports of wrongdoing may not meet the definition of “protected disclosures”, however Council supports and encourages such reports, as we do not condone or tolerate wrongdoing in the workplace.

In addition to this policy, staff should refer to the *Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW* as this sets out the standards of conduct and behaviour we expect of all of our staff.

The internal reporting system established under this policy is not intended to be used for staff grievances, which should be raised through *Grievance Resolution Procedure*. If a staff member makes a report under this policy which is substantially a grievance, the matter will be referred to Organisation Development Unit to be dealt with in accordance with the *Grievance Resolution Procedure*.

Scope

This policy will apply to:

- Both Council staff and Councillors
- Permanent employees, whether full-time or part-time
- Temporary or casual employees
- Consultants
- Individual contractors working for Council
- Other people who perform Council official functions whose conduct and activities could be investigated by an investigating authority, including volunteers

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

Policy Principles

1. Organisational Commitment

Council will:

- Create a climate of trust, where people are comfortable and confident about reporting wrongdoing
- Encourage staff to come forward if they are aware of wrongdoing within the Council

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- Keep the identity of the staff member disclosing wrongdoing confidential, where this is possible and appropriate
 - Protect staff from any adverse action resulting from them making a report
 - Deal with reports thoroughly and impartially and if some form of wrongdoing has been found, taking appropriate action to address it
 - Keep staff who make a report informed of their progress and the outcome
 - Encourage the reporting of wrongdoing within the Council, but respect any decision to disclose wrongdoing outside the Council that is made in accordance with the provisions of the *PID Act 1994*
 - Ensure managers and supervisors at all levels in the Council understand the benefits of reporting wrongdoing, are familiar with this policy, and aware of the needs of those who report wrongdoing
 - Review the policy periodically to ensure it is relevant and effective
 - Provide adequate resources, both financial and human, to:
 - Encourage reports of wrongdoing
 - Protect and support those who make them
 - Provide training for staff about how to make reports and the benefits of internal reports to the Council and the public interest generally
 - Properly assess and investigate or otherwise deal with allegations
 - Properly manage any workplace issues that the allegations identify or that result from a report
 - Appropriately address any identified problems

2. What Should be Reported?

You should report any wrongdoing you see within Council, or any activities or incidents you see within Council that you believe are wrong.

Reports about five categories of serious misconduct - corrupt conduct, maladministration, serious and substantial waste of public money, breach of the *GIPA Act 2009*, and Local Government pecuniary interest contravention- which otherwise meet the criteria of a public interest disclosure, will be dealt with under the *PID Act 1994* as protected disclosures and according to this policy. For more information about what can be reported under the *PID Act 1994* can be found in the NSW Ombudsman's *Guideline B2: "What can be reported?"*

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

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.

Corrupt Conduct

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 Council official being influenced by a member of the public to use their position in a way that is dishonest, biased or breaches public trust

Maladministration

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. For example, this could include:

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

Serious and substantial waste

Serious and substantial waste is the uneconomical, inefficient or ineffective use of resources that could result in losing or wasting public money. For example, 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

Breach of the GIPA Act 2009

A breach of the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009 (GIPA Act 2009)* is a failure to properly fulfil functions under the Act. For example, this 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

Local Government pecuniary interest contravention

A Local Government pecuniary interest contravention is a failure to comply with requirements 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.

For example 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 Development Application for a property in which they or their family have an interest.

3. Assessment of Reports

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.

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.

4. When Will a Report be Treated as a Public Interest Disclosure?

Council will treat a report as a public interest disclosure if it meets the criteria of a public interest disclosure under the *PID Act 1994*. 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 2009*, 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 (see clause 5), an investigating authority or in limited circumstances to a Member of Parliament or journalist (see Clause 6).

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.

5. Who Can Receive a Report Within Council?

Staff are encouraged to report general wrongdoing to your supervisor. However the *PID Act 1994* requires that, for a report to be a public interest disclosure, it must be made to certain public officials is identified in this policy or any supporting procedures.

The following positions are the only Council staff who are authorised to receive a public interest disclosure. Any supervisor who receives a report that they believe may be a public interest disclosure is obliged to assist the staff member to make the report to one of the positions listed below. The broader responsibilities of these positions are outlined under Roles, Responsibilities and Reviews in Clause 19.

If your report involves a Councillor, you should make it to the General Manager. If your report relates to the General Manager, you should make it to the Mayor.

General Manager

General Manager
chris.berry@yass.nsw.gov.au

Mayor (for reports about the General Manager only)

Mayor
rowena.abbey@yass.nsw.gov.au

Disclosures Coordinator

Director Corporate & Community
LSafranek@yass.nsw.gov.au

Disclosures Officers

Manager Organisation Development
melanie.collins@yass.nsw.gov.au

6. Who Can Receive a Report Outside of the Council?

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

Investigating authorities

The *PID Act 1994* lists a number of investigating authorities in NSW that staff and councillors can report wrongdoing to and the categories 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 for Council are:

- The Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) — for corrupt conduct
- The Ombudsman — for maladministration
- The Information Commissioner — for disclosures about a breach of the *GIPA Act 2009*
- 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.

Members of Parliament or journalists

To have the protections of the *PID Act 1994*, 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 Council or the investigating authority that received the 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 1994* – 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.

Other external reporting

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.

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.

7. How to Make a Report

You can report wrongdoing in writing (including email) 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 must make a comprehensive record of the disclosure and ask the person making the disclosure to sign this record. The reporter should keep a copy of this record.

If you are concerned about being seen making a report, ask to meet in a discreet location away from the workplace.

8. Can a Report be Anonymous?

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 us 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.

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 us to prevent any reprisal should others identify you.

9. Feedback to Staff Who Report Wrongdoing

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

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 10 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 1994*

Please note, if you make a report which meets the requirements of the *PID Act 1994* 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 acknowledgment letter or a copy of this policy.

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

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

10. Maintaining Confidentiality

Council realises many staff will want their identity and the fact they have made a report to remain confidential. This can help to prevent any action being taken against you for reporting wrongdoing.

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 report confidential.

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

If you report wrongdoing, you should 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.

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.

11. Managing the Risk of Reprisal and Workplace Conflict

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.

Depending on the circumstances, Council may:

- 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

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

12. Protection Against Reprisals

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

Council is committed to protecting staff who make a report about wrongdoing, which is not classified as a public interest disclosure, against reprisal action being taken.

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-

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

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.

It is important for staff and councillors to understand the nature and limitations of the protection provided by the *PID Act 1994*. The *PID Act 1994* 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.

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 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 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 s20 *PID Act 1994* 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 all these investigating authorities are at the end of this policy.

Protection against legal action

If you make a public interest disclosure in accordance with the *PID Act 1994*, 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.

13. Support for Those Reporting Wrongdoing

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, counselling services.

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.

14. Sanctions for Making False or Misleading Statements

It is important all staff and Councillors are aware that it is a criminal offence under the *PID Act 1994* 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.

15. The Rights of Persons the Subject of A Report

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.

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

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 officers.

16. More Information

More information around protected disclosures is available on our intranet. Staff can also access advice and guidance from the Disclosures Coordinator and the NSW Ombudsman's website at www.ombo.nsw.gov.au

17. Roles, Responsibilities and Review

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 Council's *Code of Conduct*. A breach of the Code could result in disciplinary action.

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 1994* 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 1994* and deals with all reports of wrongdoing properly, all staff and Councillors with roles outlined below and elsewhere in this policy will receive training on their responsibilities.

Roles of key positions

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 1994*. 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 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

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- Make decisions following any investigation or appoint an appropriate decision maker
 - Refer actual or suspected corrupt conduct to the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC)
 - Refer any evidence of a reprisal offence under *s20 PID Act 1994* to the Commissioner of Police or the ICAC

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 Council's *Code of Conduct* in accordance with 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 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 1994*
- Provide six monthly reports to the NSW Ombudsman in accordance with *s6CA PID Act 1994*

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. Disclosure 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

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 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 *s20 PID Act 1994* to the Commissioner of Police or the ICAC

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

The Governance Unit will

- Provide all necessary administrative support for the operation of this policy
- Develop and document any procedures for the effective implementation of this policy
- Keep sufficient records to enable monitoring of compliance with this policy and review every four years. The next review date is March 2025.

References

This policy is to be read in conjunction with the following:

Legislation	<i>Public Interest Disclosures Act 1994</i>
	Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW 2020
	Grievance Resolution Procedures

Approval History

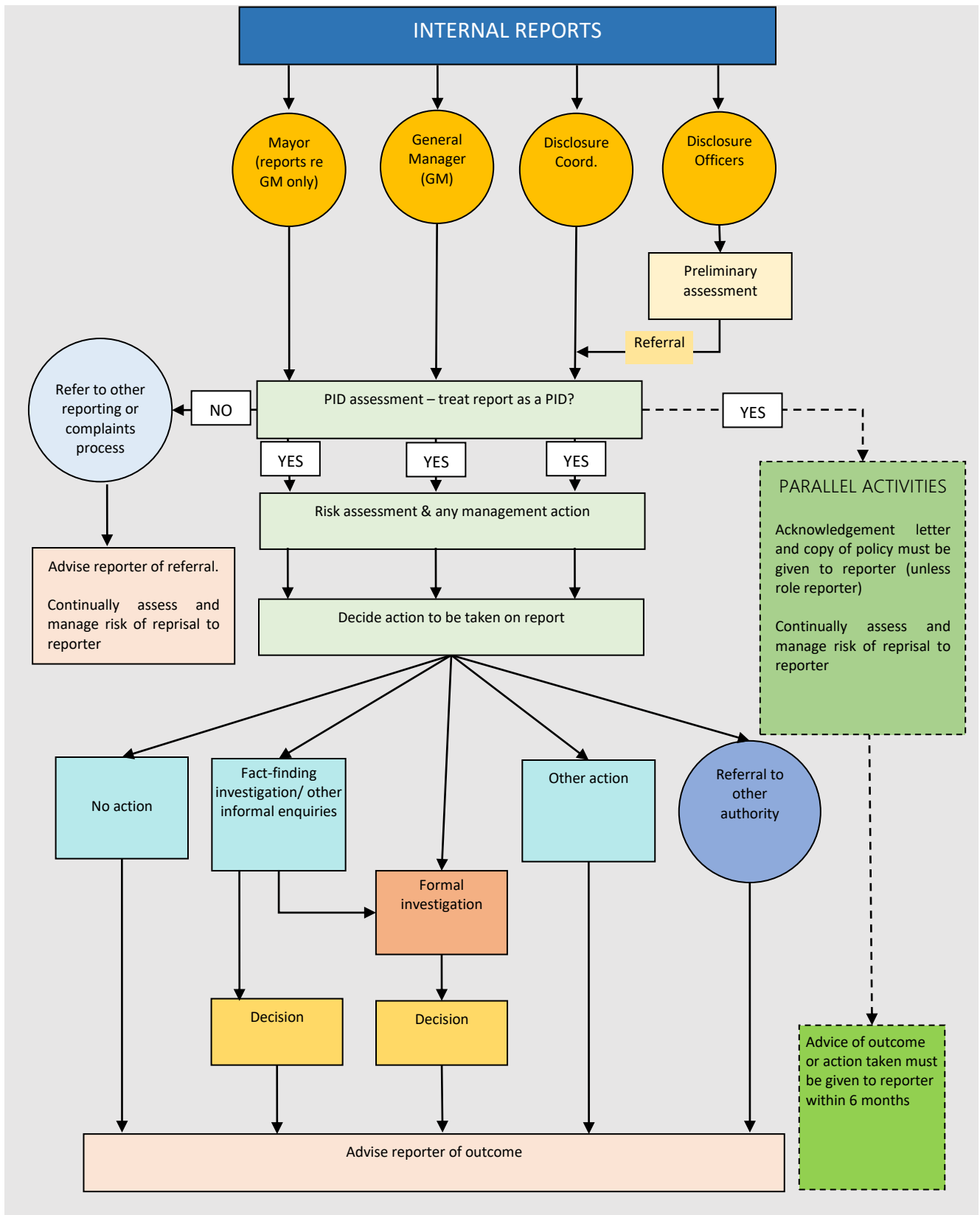
Stage	Date	Comment	MagiQ Reference
Original	12 May 2010	Approved by Special Planning Meeting	Min 170
	14 September 2011	Adopted Special Planning Meeting	Min 353
	23 November 2011	Adopted Council Meeting	Min 504
Reviewed	14 March 2012	Special Planning	Min 97
Reviewed	23 October 2013	Council Meeting	Min 340
Reviewed	20 October 2015	Council Meeting	Min 283
Reviewed	25 October 2017	Adopted Council Meeting	Min 287
Reviewed	14 June 2021	EMT	32963

Ownership and Approval

Responsibility	Role
Author	Governance Business Unit
Owner	Manager Governance
Endorser	EMT
Approver	Council

OBJECTIVES

Flow chart of internal reporting process



RESOURCES

The contact details for external investigating authorities that staff can make a protected disclosure to or seek advice from are listed below.

For disclosures about corrupt conduct:

Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC)

Phone: 02 8281 5999

Toll free: 1800 463 909

Tel. typewriter (TTY): 02 8281 5773

Facsimile: 02 9264 5364

Email: icac@icac.nsw.gov.au

Web: www.icac.nsw.gov.au

Address: Level 7, 255 Elizabeth Street,

Sydney NSW 2000

For disclosures about substantial waste:

Office of Local Government

Phone: 02 4428 4100

Tel. typewriter (TTY): 02 4428 4209

Facsimile: 02 4428 4199

Email: dlg@dlg.nsw.gov.au

Web: www.dlg.nsw.gov.au

Address: 5 O'Keefe Avenue, Nowra, NSW 2541

For disclosures about maladministration:

NSW Ombudsman

Phone: 02 9286 1000

Toll free (outside Sydney metro): 1800 451 524

Tel. typewriter (TTY): 02 9264 8050

Facsimile: 02 9283 2911

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 & Privacy Commissioner

Toll free: 1800 472 679

Facsimile: 02 8114 3756

Email: ipcinfo@ipc.nsw.gov.au

Web: www.ipc.nsw.gov.au

Address: Level 15, McKell Building, 2-24 Rawson Pl, Haymarket NSW 2000