

*Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002*

# **Public Interest Disclosure Procedures**

Revised: December 2019

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# 1 Statement of Support

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Hydro Group and its wholly owned subsidiaries (collectively referred to throughout as “Hydro Group”) are committed to the aims and objectives of the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002* (the PID Act). It also recognises and supports the additional whistleblower protections recently introduced into the Corporations Act by the Treasury Laws Amendment (Enhancing Whistleblower Protections) Act 2019 (Corporations Act). Together, the PID Act and the relevant provisions of the Corporations Act are referred to in this Procedure as “the Legislation”. The Hydro Group does not tolerate improper conduct by its employees, officers or members, or the taking of detrimental action against those who come forward to disclose such conduct.

The Hydro Group recognises the value of transparency and accountability in its administrative and management practices, and supports the making of disclosures that reveal the type of conduct to which the Legislation is directed.

The Hydro Group will take all reasonable steps to protect people who make such a disclosure from any detrimental action in reprisal for making the disclosure, and to protect their welfare. It will also afford natural justice to all parties involved in the investigation of a disclosure.

To better understand the behaviours expected of all members of the Hydro Group, the Code of Ethical Behaviour (soon to be revised to the Code of Conduct<sup>1</sup>) is available on the Hydro Group site.

## 2 Purpose of these procedures

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These procedures establish a system for the reporting of disclosures of improper conduct and/or detrimental action within the Hydro Group. The procedures are also intended to provide an overview of the way in which the Legislation operates and is administered.

The system created by these procedures provides for disclosures to be made to the Chief Executive Officer (the *Principal Officer*) or to a delegated Public Interest Disclosure Officer. Disclosures may be made by people who are “public officers” with Hydro Group. People who are or have been “contractors” with the Hydro Group for the supply of goods or services, Associates<sup>2</sup> of the relevant entity or relatives/dependents of any person covered by the Legislation can also make

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<sup>1</sup> Early 2020

<sup>2</sup> Associates is defined in s15 of the Corporations Act

disclosures to the Ombudsman or Integrity Commission. The meaning of public officers and contractors is explained further on within this document.

These procedures are designed to complement normal communication channels between supervisors and employees. Employees are encouraged to continue to raise any issues they have with their supervisors, and to use existing grievance procedures within the Hydro group to assist.

These procedures have been prepared in accordance with Guidelines and Standards published by the Ombudsman under s 38(1)(c) of the PID Act, and adapted to incorporate the whistleblower provisions under the Corporations Act. The Guidelines and Standards can be seen on the Ombudsman's website at [www.ombudsman.tas.gov.au](http://www.ombudsman.tas.gov.au). The Procedure can be found on Hydro Group's public website, and the internal Hydro Group intranets.

This document is intended to satisfy the obligations under section 1317A1 of the Corporations Act.

### **3 The purpose of the PID Act**

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The PID Act commenced operation on 1 January 2004, and it was substantially amended by the *Public Interest Disclosures Amendment Act 2009*, following a major review. These procedures reflect those amendments, which took effect on 1 October 2010.

The purposes of the PID Act are contained in its long title, which are:

- to encourage and facilitate disclosures of improper conduct by public officers and public bodies;
- to protect persons making those disclosures, and others, from detrimental action;
- to provide for the matters disclosed to be properly investigated and dealt with; and
- To provide all parties involved in the disclosures with natural justice.

The public interest is served by providing an avenue for persons to report improper conduct and be protected for doing so.

### **4 How the PID Act works**

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Briefly, the PID Act works by conferring certain powers on the Ombudsman and setting out the way in which a disclosure is to be controlled, investigated and managed. In this way:

- The PID Act gives certain people – “public officers” and “contractors” – the right to make a disclosure about “improper conduct” or “detrimental action” and to certain integrity agencies, other persons and bodies (Part 2 of PID Act, particularly s 6);<sup>3</sup>
- it also provides certain statutory protections for people who make a protected disclosure/s (Part 3);
- it dictates how the recipient of the disclosure is to deal with it (Parts 4A to 8);
- as the PID Act’s oversight agency, it lists the functions of the Ombudsman (s 38 of the Act), which includes (amongst many other functions) it’s need to assess and investigate matters disclosed to it, to monitor investigations by other public bodies, to provide advice generally and to prepare and publish standards under the PID Act;
- if a disclosure is handled by the Ombudsman or a public body, they are required to make a preliminary determination as to whether the protected disclosure is a “public interest disclosure” (ss 30 and 33). In other words a disclosure which, in the case of decision-making by the Ombudsman, meets the requirements of s 30(2), or, in the case of decision-making by the public body, meets the requirements of s 33(2);
- subject to s 64 exceptions, the PID Act requires investigation by the Ombudsman or public body of any protected disclosure which is found to be a public interest disclosure (ss 39 and 63);
- it requires such investigation to be conducted as soon as practicable (ss 39A and 77A);
- in the case of any investigation by the Ombudsman, it gives the Ombudsman the power to recommend that action be taken in light of the investigation (s 56); and
- in the case of an investigation by a public body which results in a finding that the alleged conduct occurred, it obliges the public body to take action to prevent that conduct from continuing or recurring, and to take action to remedy any harm or loss which may have arisen (s 75).

A flow chart, which depicts the way in which a public body should deal with a disclosure made pursuant to the PID Act, is at Attachment 1 to this document. It is

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<sup>3</sup> Note that s 7A of the PID Act permits a person to whom a disclosure may be made under Part 2 of the PID Act to treat a person who is not a public officer or contractor as a contractor for the purposes of the PID Act, if they consider that it would be in the public interest to do so. A disclosure by a contractor is not necessarily protected if made to a public body, so referral should be made to the Ombudsman or the Integrity Commission.

important to note that a person does not have to expressly reference the PID Act when making a disclosure in order to be eligible for protection (and if all the requirements in the PID Act are otherwise met).

## **5 Comparison with the Integrity Commission Act**

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The Act and the *Integrity Commission Act 2009* (IC Act) work very differently.

Perhaps the most important difference is that the IC Act does not contain any protective provisions to guard a person making a complaint under that Act, and specifically from detrimental action by way of reprisal. The provision of such protection is a key feature of the PID Act.

Other important differences are:

- the fact that anyone can make a complaint under the IC Act, whereas the right to make a disclosure under the PID Act is given only to a *current* public officer and contractor;
- the types of conduct to which the PID Act applies.<sup>4</sup> Under the PID Act, a disclosure may be made about proposed conduct, whereas the IC Act only concerns past conduct;
- that disclosures under the PID Act may be oral, whereas a complaint under the IC Act must be in writing; and
- the different way in which each Act processes a matter brought pursuant to it.

A person who is trying to decide which Act to proceed under should consider seeking legal advice on what is the best course for them to take.

It is possible for a disclosure which is made under the PID Act to be dealt with under the IC Act – see Part 4A of the PID Act.

## **6 Comparison with the Corporations Act**

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Hydro Group and its subsidiaries are regulated by the PID Act. The Treasury Laws Amendment (Enhancing Whistleblower Protections) Act 2019 strengthened whistleblower protections under the Corporations Act, and these also apply to Hydro

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<sup>4</sup> The PID Act concerns “improper conduct”, which embraces “corrupt conduct”. The IC Act concerns “misconduct” only and it is unclear as to the extent to which corrupt conduct would be able to be investigated. The definitions of these expressions used in the two Acts do not align.

Group and its subsidiaries. These entities are covered by both the PID Act, and the Corporations Act provisions.

The PID Act obligations are more comprehensive than those in the Corporations Act, but the Corporations Act recognises a broader category of discloser.

In addition to the categories of persons who may make a public interest disclosure under the PID Act, the Corporations Act allows disclosures by:

- Paid/unpaid suppliers (and their employees) – this deviates from the PID Act which requires suppliers to have a contractual relationship prior to being eligible to make disclosure/s
- Associates of the person (or entity) – under the definition of s 15 of the Corporations Act. This is likely to include a broad group; and
- Relatives and dependents of any person who meets the definition of an eligible discloser.

The Corporations Act also includes former role holders of any of the positions included. Whilst these classes of persons are not expressly captured by the PID Act, if it is in the public interest to do so, there is a discretion for Hydro and its subsidiaries to accept disclosures from those groups of persons (section 7A).

Disclosures under the Corporations Act may be made to;

- Any officer or senior manager of the entity;
- an auditor, actuary, legal practitioner or any other person authorised by the entity to receive disclosures.

In the case of the Hydro Group, this includes the Principal Officer and the Public Interest Disclosure Officer. Refer section 8.2 for further details.

## **7 Key terms**

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### **7.1 The right to make a disclosure**

The right to make a disclosure under the PID Act is given by s 6 of the PID Act, which states:

6. *Disclosures about improper conduct or detrimental action*
  - (1) *A public officer who believes that another public officer or a public body –*
    - (a) *has engaged, is engaging or proposes to engage in improper conduct in their capacity as a public officer or public body; or*



*(b) has taken, is taking or proposes to take detrimental action in contravention of section 19 –*

*may disclose that improper conduct or detrimental action in accordance with this Part.*

(2) *A contractor who believes that the public body with which the contractor has entered into a contract –*

*(a) has engaged, is engaging or proposes to engage in improper conduct in its capacity as a public body; or*

*(b) has taken, is taking or proposes to take detrimental action in contravention of section 19 –*

*may disclose that improper conduct or detrimental action in accordance with this Part.*

As can be seen from the emphasis given to certain expressions in this version of s 6, the specific meanings given to a number of expressions are key to its operation. These are:

- “public officer”
- “public body”
- “contractor”
- “improper conduct”
- “detrimental action”

Each of these expressions is now explained.

## **7.2 “Public officer” and “public body”**

These expressions are defined in ss 3 and 4 of the PID Act, in this way:

### *3. Interpretation*

*"public body" means a public body referred to in section 4;*

*"public officer" means a public officer referred to in section 4;*

### *4. Public bodies and officers*

*(1) Subject to subsection (3), the following bodies and authorities are public bodies for the purposes of this Act:*

*(a) the Parliament of Tasmania;*

- (b) a State Service Agency;*
  - (c) the Police Service;*
  - (d) a council;*
  - (e) a Government Business Enterprise;*
  - (f) a State-owned Company;*
  - (g) a council-owned company;*
  - (h) a body or authority, whether incorporated or not, whose members or a majority of whose members are appointed by the Governor or a Minister;*
  - (i) any other prescribed body or authority, whether incorporated or not –
    - (i) to which any money is paid by way of appropriation from the Public Account; or*
    - (ii) over which the Government or a Minister exercises control.**
- (2) Subject to subsection (3), the following persons are public officers for the purposes of this Act:*
- (a) a Member of Parliament;*
  - (b) a councillor;*
  - (c) a member, officer or employee of a public body;*
  - (d) a member of the governing body of a public body;*
  - (e) an employee of a council;*
  - (f) any person performing functions under the Parliamentary Privilege Act 1898;*
  - (g) a person employed in an office of a Minister, Parliamentary Secretary or other Member of Parliament whether in accordance with the State Service Act 2000, Parliamentary Privilege Act 1898 or otherwise;*
  - (h) any person performing functions under the Governor of Tasmania Act 1982;*

- (i) a person appointed to an office by the Governor or a Minister under an Act*
- (3) The following bodies are not public bodies for the purposes of this Act:*
  - (a) a court;*
  - (b) a tribunal;*
  - (c) the Tasmanian Industrial Commission;*
  - (d) the Integrity Commission;*
  - (e) any other prescribed body.*
- (4) The following persons are not public officers for the purposes of this Act:*
  - (a) the Governor of Tasmania;*
  - (b) a judge of the Supreme Court;*
  - (c) the Associate Judge of the Supreme Court;*
  - (d) a magistrate of the Magistrates Court;*
  - (e) the Director of Public Prosecutions;*
  - (f) any other prescribed person.*

Hydro Group is a “public body”, as so defined.

Further, any member, officer or employee of Hydro Group is a “public officer”, but the ability to make a disclosure must be exercised whilst the person is and remains a public officer

It is not a requirement that a public officer refer to the PID Act, or even have knowledge that the PID Act exists, to make a disclosure which may be protected under the PID Act.

### **7.3 “Contractor”**

This expression is defined in s 3 of the PID Act, in this way:

#### *3. Interpretation*

*"contractor" means –*

- (a) *a person who at any time has entered into a contract with a public body for the supply of goods or services to, or on behalf of, the public body; or*
- (b) *an employee of the contractor; or*
- (c) *a subcontractor engaged by the contractor to fulfil all or part of a contract with a public body for the supply of goods or services to, or on behalf of, the public body;*

This definition allows a person to exercise the right provided to a contractor by s 6 of the PID Act, and even after any contractual relationship with the public body has ceased. A contractor, however, cannot make a protected disclosure to the public body (the subject of the disclosure) and instead should be referred to the Ombudsman or the Integrity Commission.

#### **7.4 “Improper conduct” and “corrupt conduct”**

These expressions are also defined in s 3 of the PID Act, in this way:

##### *3. Interpretation*

*"improper conduct" means –*

- (a) *conduct that constitutes an illegal or unlawful activity; or*
- (b) *corrupt conduct; or*
- (c) *conduct that constitutes maladministration; or*
- (d) *conduct that constitutes professional misconduct; or*
- (e) *conduct that constitutes a waste of public resources; or*
- (f) *conduct that constitutes a danger to public health or safety or to both public health and safety; or*
- (g) *conduct that constitutes a danger to the environment; or*
- (h) *misconduct, including breaches of applicable codes of conduct; or*
- (i) *conduct that constitutes detrimental action against a person who makes a public interest disclosure under this Act –*

*that is serious or significant as determined in accordance with guidelines issued by the Ombudsman;*

Note that paragraph (b) leads to another definition in s 3, being that of “corrupt conduct” –

*"corrupt conduct" means –*

- (a) conduct of a person (whether or not a public officer) that adversely affects, or could adversely affect, either directly or indirectly, the honest performance of a public officer's or public body's functions; or*
- (b) conduct of a public officer that amounts to the performance of any of his or her functions as a public officer dishonestly or with inappropriate partiality; or*
- (c) conduct of a public officer, a former public officer or a public body that amounts to a breach of public trust; or*
- (d) conduct of a public officer, a former public officer or a public body that amounts to the misuse of information or material acquired in the course of the performance of their functions as such (whether for the benefit of that person or body or otherwise); or*
- (e) a conspiracy or attempt to engage in conduct referred to in paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d);*

Note that, for the right of disclosure under s 6 to apply, the improper conduct (including corrupt conduct) must be serious or significant as determined in accordance with guidelines issued by the Ombudsman. The guidelines can be accessed at [www.ombudsman.tas.gov.au](http://www.ombudsman.tas.gov.au).

### **Examples of "corrupt conduct"**

- A public officer takes a bribe in exchange for the discharge of a public duty;
- a public officer favours unmeritorious applications for jobs or permits by friends and relatives; and
- a public officer sells confidential information.

### **Examples of other types of "improper conduct"**

- To avoid closure of a town's only industry, an environmental health officer ignores or conceals evidence of illegal dumping of waste;
- an agricultural officer delays or declines imposing quarantine to allow a financially distressed farmer to sell diseased stock; and
- a building inspector tolerates poor practices and structural defects in the work of a leading local builder, giving rise to a risk to public health or safety.

## 7.5 Detrimental action

This expression is defined in s 3 of the PID Act, in this way:

*"detrimental action" includes –*

- (a) action causing injury, loss or damage; and*
- (b) Intimidation or harassment; and*
- (c) discrimination, disadvantage or adverse treatment in relation to a person's employment, career, profession, trade or business, including the taking of disciplinary action; and*
- (d) threats of detrimental action;*

Note that the right to make a disclosure in relation to detrimental action under s 6 relates to detrimental action taken in contravention of s 19 of the PID Act. Section 19 is in these terms:

### *19. Protection from reprisal*

- (1) A person must not take detrimental action against a person in reprisal for a protected disclosure.*

*Penalty:*

*Fine not exceeding 240 penalty units or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years, or both.*

- (2) A person takes detrimental action in reprisal for a protected disclosure if –*

- (a) the person takes or threatens to take the action because –*

- (i) a person has made, or intends to make, a protected disclosure; or*

- (ii) the person believes that a person has made or intends to make the protected disclosure; or*

- (b) the person incites or permits another person to take or threaten to take the action for either of those reasons.*

- (3) In determining whether a person takes detrimental action in reprisal, it is irrelevant whether or not a reason referred to in subsection (2) is the only or dominant reason as long as it is a substantial reason.*

The effect of s 19 is that reprisal must have been a substantial reason behind the detrimental action taken, though other reasons may exist.

Examples of detrimental action are:

- refusal of a deserved promotion;
- demotion, transfer, isolation in the workplace or changing a person’s duties to their disadvantage;
- threats, abuse or other forms of harassment directly or indirectly against the discloser, his or her family or friends; and
- discrimination against the discloser or his or her family and associates in applications for jobs, permits or tenders.

## 8 The reporting system

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### 8.1 To whom a disclosure may be made – general principles

For the protections in the PID Act to apply, a disclosure must be made to the right person or body. Section 7 of the PID Act deals with this subject, and the following table summarises its effect as relevant to PID Act disclosures:

Officer or public body to which the disclosure relates	Person to whom the disclosure may be made
a member, officer or employee of a public body other than the Police Service or a State Service Agency	that public body; or the Integrity Commission; or the Ombudsman
a member, officer or employee of a public body that is a State Service Agency	that State Service Agency; or the Integrity Commission; or the Ombudsman
the principal officer of a public body or State Service Agency	the Ombudsman; or the Integrity Commission
a member of the Police Service, other than the Commissioner of Police	the Commissioner of Police
the Commissioner of Police	the Ombudsman
a member of the Legislative Council	the President of the Legislative Council
a member of the House of Assembly	the Speaker of the House

Officer or public body to which the disclosure relates	Person to whom the disclosure may be made
a councillor, within the meaning of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>	the Ombudsman
a person employed under the provisions of the <i>Parliamentary Privilege Act 1898</i>	the Ombudsman; or the Integrity Commission
the Auditor-General	the chairman of the Public Accounts Committee
the Ombudsman	the Joint Standing Committee on Integrity
a person employed in an office of a Minister, Parliamentary Secretary or other Member of Parliament	the Ombudsman
in any other case, including if the disclosure is about a public body as opposed to an individual public officer	the Ombudsman; or the Integrity Commission

Disclosures made pursuant to the Corporations Act, however, allow protections for disclosers who raise issues with legal practitioners, regulatory and other bodies, public interest and emergency disclosures in accordance with the Corporations Act<sup>5</sup>.

Hence, disclosures which relate to improper conduct or detrimental action by a member, officer or employee of the Hydro Group must be made as explained in parts 7.2 to 7.6 of the PID Act. A contractor, or a member of the public under s7A of the PID Act, can only make a disclosure about a public body, so they must make it to the Ombudsman or the Integrity Commission.

## 8.2 Disclosure to persons within the Hydro Group

Disclosures of improper conduct or detrimental action by a member, officer or employee of Hydro Group may be made to the following officers:

- the Chief Executive Officer – who is the “Principal Officer” of Hydro Group, within the terms of the PID Act;
- legal practitioners; and

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<sup>5</sup> Treasury Laws Amendment (Enhancing Whistleblower Protection) Act 2019 which took effect on 1 July 2019



- a Public Interest Disclosure Officer.

Each person who holds or acts in any of the following positions within the Hydro Group has been appointed by the Principal Officer to act as a Public Interest Disclosure Officer, and holds a delegation which enables them to receive public interest disclosures under the PID Act.

- The Chief Governance Officer; and
- The Head of People and Corporate Services.

Where a person is contemplating making a disclosure and is concerned about approaching the Principal Officer or a Public Interest Disclosure Officer in the workplace, he or she can call the relevant officer and request a meeting in a discreet location away from the workplace.

It is not a requirement that the person contemplating making a disclosure refers to the PID Act, or is aware of the PID Act, to make a valid disclosure.

A disclosure about the Principal Officer of the Hydro Group should be immediately referred to the Ombudsman or the Integrity Commission.

Refer to section 7 for additional classes of persons to whom disclosures may be made for Hydro Group related entities.

### **8.3 Disclosure to the Ombudsman**

A disclosure about improper conduct or detrimental action by the Hydro Group or any of its members, officers or employees may also be made directly to the Ombudsman. The contact details for the Ombudsman are:

The Ombudsman  
GPO Box 960  
HOBART TAS 7001

or at

Level 6, 86 Collins Street  
HOBART TAS 7000

Website: [www.ombudsman.tas.gov.au](http://www.ombudsman.tas.gov.au)

Email: [ombudsman@ombudsman.tas.gov.au](mailto:ombudsman@ombudsman.tas.gov.au)

Phone: 1800 001 170 (Freecall, though charges for mobile phones may apply)

### **8.4 Disclosure to the Integrity Commission**

A disclosure about improper conduct or detrimental action by Hydro Group or any of its members, officers or employees may also be made directly to the Integrity Commission. The contact details for the Integrity Commission are:

Tasmanian Integrity Commission  
GPO Box 822  
HOBART TAS 7001

or at

Level 2  
Surrey House  
199 Macquarie Street  
HOBART TAS 7000

Website: [www.integrity.tas.gov.au](http://www.integrity.tas.gov.au)

Email: [integritycommission@integrity.tas.gov.au](mailto:integritycommission@integrity.tas.gov.au)

Phone: 1300 720 289

## **8.5 To which entity should a disclosure be made?**

As can be seen from part 8 of these procedures, there are some situations in which a disclosure may only be made to a single entity. For instance, if the disclosure is about a councillor in a local council, it must be made to the Ombudsman. Where there is a choice of entities, those choices will include the Ombudsman and the Integrity Commission. Either of those entities will be able to give advice on the most suitable entity to receive the disclosure, but the Ombudsman has overall responsibility for the administration of the PID Act.

The considerations which might sensibly bear on the choice of entity to which the disclosure is made include:

- the nature of the normal functions (and therefore the skills and experience) of the different entities which might be chosen;
- the desirability of independent investigation of the disclosure – which might, for instance, lead away from making the disclosure to the public body; and
- the seriousness or otherwise of the disclosure.

Note that if the disclosure is about the Hydro Group it can only be made to the Ombudsman or the Integrity Commission. Given that the normal functions of the Integrity Commission focus on individual misconduct, it is recommended that the Ombudsman be contacted in the first instance.

## **9 Roles and responsibilities**

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This part explains the roles and responsibilities of individuals within the Hydro Group under the PID Act.

## **9.1 Members, officers and employees**

Members, officers and employees of Hydro Group are encouraged to report known or suspected incidences of improper conduct or detrimental action under the PID Act, or the Corporations Act and in accordance with these procedures.

All members, officers and employees of Hydro Group have an important role to play in supporting those who have made a legitimate disclosure. They must refrain from any activity that is, or could be perceived to be, victimisation or harassment of a person who makes a disclosure. Furthermore, they should protect and maintain the confidentiality of a person they know or suspect to have made a disclosure. A failure to do so can also expose the Hydro Group to payments of compensation and a broader range of remedies to an unprotected discloser.

## **9.2 Principal Officer**

The Principal Officer has primary responsibility for ensuring that the provisions of the PID Act are implemented by the Hydro Group. Section 62A of the PID Act provides that the Principal Officer has responsibility for:

- preparing procedures for approval by the Ombudsman;
- receiving public interest disclosures and ensuring they are dealt with in accordance with the PID Act;
- ensuring the protection of witnesses;
- ensuring the application of natural justice in the public body's procedures;
- ensuring the promotion of the importance of public interest disclosures and general education about the PID Act to all staff, and ensuring easy access to information about the PID Act and the public body's procedures, and
- providing access to confidential employee assistance programs and appropriately trained internal support staff for those involved in the process.

The Principal Officer may delegate many of his or her functions to a Public Interest Disclosure Officer.

## **9.3 Public Interest Disclosure Officer**

A Public Interest Disclosure Officer is appointed by the Principal Officer under s 62A(2) of the PID Act, and holds a delegation from the Principal Officer which enables him or her to exercise the statutory powers and functions given to the Principal Officer by the PID Act which are listed in their instrument of delegation.

These procedures frequently give responsibilities or functions to a Public Interest Disclosure Officer. Not all of these refer to specific statutory powers or functions

bestowed on the Principal Officer by the PID Act, and so some of them represent things which the Public Interest Disclosure Officer is expected to do on a purely administrative basis.

Subject to the terms of their delegation, the responsibilities of a Public Interest Disclosure Officer generally include:

- acting as a contact point for general advice about the operation of the PID Act for any person wishing to make a disclosure about improper conduct or detrimental action;
- making arrangements for a disclosure to be made privately and discreetly and, if necessary, away from the workplace;
- receiving any disclosure made orally or in writing (from internal and external disclosers);
- recording in writing the details of any disclosure which is made orally;
- impartially assessing the allegation and determining whether it is a disclosure made in accordance with Part 2 of the PID Act (that is, “a protected disclosure”);
- impartially assessing under s 33 of the PID Act whether a disclosure is a “public interest disclosure”; and
- taking all necessary steps to ensure that the identity of the discloser and the identity of the person who is the subject of the disclosure are kept confidential.

#### **9.4 Investigator**

Where the Hydro Group has determined that a disclosure is a public interest disclosure, or where the Ombudsman has referred a disclosed matter to the Hydro Group for investigation, the Principal Officer will appoint an investigator to investigate the matter in accordance with the PID Act. An investigator may be a person from within the public body or a consultant engaged for that purpose.

#### **9.5 Welfare manager**

The welfare manager will be appointed by the Principal Officer or by a Public Interest Disclosure Officer, and is responsible for looking after the general welfare of the discloser. The welfare manager will:

- examine the immediate welfare and protection needs of a person who has made a disclosure, and seek to foster a supportive, equal and fair work environment;

- advise the discloser of the legislative and administrative protections available to him or her;<sup>6</sup>
- listen and respond to any concerns of harassment, intimidation, victimisation or other detrimental action which may be occurring in reprisal for making the disclosure; and
- so far as is practicable, protect the identity of the discloser in the course of carrying out these responsibilities.

A welfare manager may be a person from within the public body or an independent consultant engaged for that purpose.

## 10 Confidentiality

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The Hydro Group will take all reasonable steps to protect the identity of a discloser, and maintaining confidentiality is crucial in ensuring reprisals are not made against them. It will also take all reasonable care to protect the privacy of witnesses and of the person against whom the disclosure has been made.

However, a discloser is not protected from the consequences of earlier illegal behaviour in which they may have been involved in. They are protected against liability for (broadly) disclosing information where they have reasonable grounds to suspect it concerns misconduct or an improper state of affairs within the company or its group.

Section 23 of the PID Act requires any person who receives information due to the handling or investigation of a protected disclosure, not to disclose that information except in certain limited circumstances. Disclosure of information in breach of this section constitutes an offence that is punishable by a maximum fine of 60 penalty units or a term of imprisonment not exceeding six (6) months or both.

See part 18 below for information on the penalties for breaching the Corporations Act amendment.

The circumstances in which a person may disclose information obtained about a protected disclosure include:

- where exercising their functions or the functions of the public body under the PID Act;
- when making a report or recommendation under the PID Act;

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<sup>6</sup> See [part 13](#) below for details of the legislative protections.

- when publishing statistics in the annual report of a public body; and
- in proceedings for certain offences in the PID Act.

However, the PID Act prohibits the inclusion of particulars in any report or recommendation that is likely to lead to the identification of the discloser. The Act also prohibits the identification of the person who is the subject of the disclosure in any particulars included in an annual report made in accordance with Part 9 of the PID Act.

It may be necessary to consider disclosing information where:

- it is essential, having regard to the principles of natural justice, that the identifying information be disclosed to the person who is the subject of the disclosure; or
- the investigating body believes that the disclosure of the identifying information is necessary for the matter to be effectively investigated.

In both circumstances, the person who made the disclosure should be informed as to this step.

The Hydro Group will ensure that all relevant files, whether paper or electronic, are kept securely and can only be accessed by the Principal Officer, Public Interest Disclosure Officer/s, the investigator, and (in relation to welfare matters only) the welfare manager.

All printed material will be kept in files that are clearly marked as confidential, and all materials relevant to an investigation, such as tapes from interviews, will also be stored securely with the files.

Care should also be taken to ensure that all relevant phone calls and meetings are conducted in private.

Section 90 exempts documents from release under the *Right to Information Act 2009* to the extent that they contain information regarding a disclosure, or information that is likely to lead to the identification of the person who made the disclosure or the person who is the subject of the disclosure.

## **11 Publishing statistics**

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Section 86 of the PID Act requires the Hydro Group to include in its annual report:

- the number and types of disclosures made to the Hydro Group during the year, and the number of disclosures determined to be a public interest disclosure;
- the number of disclosures determined by the Hydro Group to be public interest disclosures that it investigated during the year;

- the number and types of disclosed matters referred to the Hydro Group by the Ombudsman for investigation;
- the number and types of disclosures referred by the Hydro Group to the Ombudsman for investigation;
- the number and types of investigations taken over from the Hydro Group by the Ombudsman;
- the number and types of disclosed matters that the Hydro Group has declined to investigate;
- the number and types of disclosed matters that were substantiated upon investigation and the action taken on completion of the investigation, and
- any recommendations made by the Ombudsman that relate to the Hydro Group.

## 12 Preliminary issues

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### 12.1 What should the recipient of the disclosure do upon receipt of the disclosure?

If the disclosure is oral, the recipient should make a file note as soon as possible, which records the time when the disclosure was made, the circumstances under which it was made and, so far as is possible, the exact words used by the discloser. The recipient should also ask the discloser to put the disclosure in writing as soon as possible.

Unless the recipient is the Principal Officer (or the disclosure is about the Principal Officer), the recipient should immediately inform the Principal Officer of the disclosure, and should provide the Principal Officer with a copy of the disclosure, or record of the disclosure, and of any accompanying documents.

If the disclosure is from a contractor, a member of the public or about the Principal Officer or the Hydro Group, it should be immediately referred to the Ombudsman or the Integrity Commission.

A file should be created for the disclosure, marked clearly as being a *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002* matter – see [part 10](#) of these procedures (Confidentiality).

### 12.2 Assessing the disclosure – is it a protected disclosure?

The protections provided by the PID Act to disclosers (contained in Part 4 of the PID Act) only apply where the disclosure made is a “protected disclosure”. This is defined in s14 as a disclosure made in accordance with Part 2 of the PID Act.

As soon as practicable after the receipt of a disclosure, the disclosure should therefore be assessed by the Principal Officer or a Public Interest Disclosure Officer to determine whether it has been made in accordance with Part 2 of the PID Act. The following questions need to be asked in carrying out this assessment:

- has the disclosure been made by a public officer or contractor? (See [parts 7.2](#) and [7.3](#) above.);
- does the disclosure concern improper conduct or detrimental action? (See [parts 7.4](#) and [7.5](#) above.)
- did the alleged conduct or action occur more than 3 years before the commencement of the PID Act – i.e. on or after 1 January 2001? (See s 10 of the PID Act.); and
- has the disclosure been made to the appropriate person? (See [part 8.1](#) above.)

As required by s 6 of the PID Act (see [part 7.1](#) above), one of the preconditions to a disclosure being a protected disclosure, and therefore attracting the protections in Part 3 of the PID Act, is that it is made by a public officer or a contractor. Note that disclosure by contractors must be made to the Ombudsman or Integrity Commission.

Note that an anonymous disclosure may be accepted if the person receiving it is satisfied that the disclosure is being made by a public officer or contractor (see s 8 of the PID Act). If the person is satisfied that an anonymous disclosure is from a contractor it should be referred to the Ombudsman.

The person who carries out the assessment should inform the discloser as soon as practicable of their conclusion as to whether the disclosure is a protected disclosure, and of their reasons for coming to that conclusion. This should be done in writing. If the disclosure has been assessed as being a protected disclosure, the discloser should be given a copy of Part 3 of the PID Act, which details the protections which the PID Act provides. These protections should be explained to the discloser if necessary. The discloser should also be informed of the process which will now be followed with respect to the disclosure.

A copy of the assessment should also be given to the Principal Officer without delay, where the person who carried out the assessment is not the Principal Officer.

If the disclosure is considered to be a protected disclosure, the Principal Officer or a Public Interest Disclosure Officer should immediately appoint a welfare manager to protect the interests of the discloser, and ensure that the discloser is advised of the name and contact details of that person (see [parts 9.5](#) and [16.1](#)).

Section 7A of the PID Act provides that a person to whom a disclosure may be made under Part 2 of the PID Act may, if the person considers that it would be in the public interest to do so, treat any other person who is not a public officer or a contractor as a contractor for the purposes of the PID Act. Only the Ombudsman or the Integrity Commission can accept disclosures from contractors, so the person will need to be



advised to contact either of those bodies. If the Public Interest Disclosure Officer considers this is applicable, they should seek advice from the Ombudsman.

## **12.3 Should the disclosure be referred to another body?**

### ***12.3.1 Referral to the Ombudsman***

Hydro Group may refer a public interest disclosure to the Ombudsman if it believes that it is unable to complete the investigation satisfactorily (see s 68 of the PID Act). The Act does not provide for other relevant circumstances in which a public body may refer a protected disclosure to the Ombudsman before commencing an investigation, but an alternative way of achieving the same result would be for the public body to encourage the discloser to make their disclosure direct to the Ombudsman, such that there is no need for the public body to continue to investigate the matter.

### ***12.3.2 Referral to the Integrity Commission***

Hydro Group may refer a protected disclosure to the Integrity Commission where it considers that the disclosure relates to misconduct as defined in s 4(1) of the IC Act.

Hydro Group must notify the discloser of the referral within a reasonable time (unless the disclosure was made anonymously) under s 29D.

The Integrity Commission may deal with the disclosure under the IC Act, or it may refer the disclosure to the Ombudsman or a public body, as the case may require, for action by the Ombudsman or public body in accordance with the PID Act.

Matters which would bear on a decision as to whether a protected disclosure should be referred to the Integrity Commission are:

- the relevance of the disclosure to the normal functions of the Commission;
- the desirability of independent investigation by the Commission of the subject matter of the disclosure; and
- the views of the discloser as to whether referral should occur.

### ***12.3.3 Referral of criminal conduct to the Police***

It may also become apparent, during an investigation that there exists the possibility of a criminal offence having been committed. If this happens, Hydro Group will not commence, or will suspend, the investigation and will consult with the Ombudsman as to the future of the matter. Under section 41 of the PID Act, the Ombudsman has the power to refer a disclosed matter to the Commissioner of Police for investigation.

If the Ombudsman is satisfied that the disclosed matter should be referred to Tasmania Police, Hydro Group should consider whether the disclosure should be referred to the Ombudsman under s 68 of the PID Act.

Early referral of the matter may avoid interference with the evidentiary trail. Referral to the police through the Ombudsman will also avoid any question of a breach of confidentiality under s 23 of the PID Act. Once a disclosure is referred to the Commissioner of Police through the Ombudsman, the investigation under the PID Act ceases. However, there may still be administrative or operational issues which have been identified during the disclosure process or investigation that should be dealt with under other internal processes of Hydro Group. The Principal Officer, or the Public Interest Disclosure Officer acting in consultation with the Principal Officer, will decide how the matter should be dealt with.

#### **12.4 Further assessment - Is the disclosure a public interest disclosure?**

Where the Principal Officer or Public Interest Disclosure Officer has received a disclosure that has been assessed to be a protected disclosure, the Principal Officer or Public Interest Disclosure Officer must make a determination under s 33 of the PID Act as to whether the disclosure is a public interest disclosure. This assessment must be made within 45 days of the receipt of the disclosure.

For a disclosure to be a public interest disclosure, the public body must be satisfied that the disclosure shows or tends to show that the public officer to whom the disclosure relates –

- has engaged, is engaging or proposes to engage in improper conduct in his or her capacity as a public officer, or
- has taken, is taking or proposes to take detrimental action in reprisal for the making of the protected disclosure.

A disclosure pursuant to the PID Act must be more than a mere allegation without substantiation. A disclosure must include an indication of the existence of evidence that, if substantiated, would show or tend to show that the alleged conduct occurred. A disclosure under the Corporations Act, however, requires the discloser to have reasonable grounds to suspect misconduct or an improper state of affairs.

Where the Principal Officer or Public Interest Disclosure Officer concludes that the disclosure amounts to a public interest disclosure, he or she must -

- advise the Principal Officer (if not the person receiving the disclosure);
- notify the Ombudsman within 14 days of the decision;
- notify the person making the disclosure within 14 days of the decision (unless it is an anonymous disclosure); and
- proceed to investigate the disclosed matter - see [part 14](#) (Investigations) below - see s 34.

If the Principal Officer or Public Interest Disclosure Officer concludes that the disclosure is not a public interest disclosure, he or she must -

- advise the Principal Officer (if not the person receiving the disclosure);
- notify the Ombudsman within 14 days of the decision; and
- notify the person making the disclosure within 14 days of the decision (unless it is an anonymous disclosure) – see s 35.

The Ombudsman must then review this decision under s 35(2).

If, on review of the matter, the Ombudsman decides that the disclosure is not a public interest disclosure, the matter does not need to be dealt with under the PID Act. The Principal Officer, or the Public Interest Disclosure Officer in consultation with the Principal Officer, will then decide how the disclosure should be dealt with.

If the Ombudsman determines the disclosure is not a public interest disclosure, but could be a complaint under the *Ombudsman Act 1978* the Ombudsman must notify the discloser of his or her right to have the disclosure dealt with as a complaint under the *Ombudsman Act* if he or she wishes.

If the Ombudsman determines that the disclosure is in fact a public interest disclosure, the matter may be referred back to the public body under s 42 for investigation under the PID Act or the Ombudsman will deal with the disclosed matter.

## **13 Protection**

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### **13.1 When does protection commence?**

Where Hydro Group receives a disclosure which complies with the requirements of Part 2 of the PID Act, the disclosure immediately attracts the protections set out in Part 3 of the PID Act. This is so whether or not the disclosure is factually correct. As noted previously, a discloser is not protected from the consequences of earlier illegal behaviour in which they may have been involved in. However, they are protected against liability for (broadly) disclosing information where they have reasonable ground to suspect it concerns misconduct or an improper state of affairs within the company or its group.

The protection also extends to a person who intends to make a disclosure.

Note that, as provided in s 9, a disclosure can still be made where the discloser cannot identify the person or body to whom or to which the disclosure relates.

## 13.2 What protection does the PID Act provide?

Part 3 of the PID Act gives various types of protection to a person who makes a protected disclosure. This part of these procedures only provides a summary of some elements of that Part of the PID Act.

A person who makes a protected disclosure:

- is not subject to any civil or criminal liability, or to any liability arising by way of administrative process, for making the protected disclosure (s 16);
- does not by doing so commit an offence under a provision of any other Act that imposes a duty to maintain confidentiality, or which imposes any other restriction on the disclosure of information (s 17(1)(a)); and
- does not by doing so breach an obligation by way of oath, or rule of law or practice, or under an agreement, which requires the discloser to maintain confidentiality or otherwise restricts the disclosure of information (s 17(1)(b)).

These last two protections do not apply, however, to a disclosure of information to a person other than the person to whom the protected disclosure was originally made, unless that further disclosure was made in accordance with the PID Act (see s 17(2) of the PID Act).

Part 3 also contains various provisions which are intended to protect a discloser from detrimental action by way of reprisal for a protected disclosure. By s 19, the PID Act makes it an offence to take such detrimental action. By s 20, it creates a liability to pay damages for such detrimental action. And by s 21, it gives a person who believes that detrimental action has been taken against him or her the right to apply to the Supreme Court for an order requiring the person who has taken the detrimental action to remedy that action, or for an injunction.

## 14 Investigations

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### 14.1 Introduction

Hydro Group must investigate every disclosure referred to it for investigation by the Ombudsman under s 63(b).

Unless the matters set out in 14.2 below apply, or the matter is referred to the Ombudsman, Hydro Group will investigate every disclosure that it receives and determines is a public interest disclosure under s 33 of the PID Act (see s 63(a) of the PID Act).

The Principal Officer will appoint an investigator to carry out the investigation. The investigator may be a person from within an organisation or a consultant engaged for that purpose.

The objectives of an investigation are:

- to collate information relating to the allegation as quickly as possible. This may involve taking steps to protect or preserve documents, materials and equipment;
- to consider the information collected and to draw conclusions objectively and impartially; and
- to maintain procedural fairness in the treatment of witnesses and generally to all parties involved in the disclosure.

## **14.2 Matters that do not have to be investigated**

Before embarking on the investigation of a public interest disclosure, the Principal Officer or Public Interest Disclosure Officer must first consider whether the disclosed matter needs to be investigated. Section 64 specifies certain circumstances under which a public body may legitimately decide not to investigate. Those circumstances are if:

- in the opinion of the public body the disclosure is trivial, vexatious, misconceived or lacking in substance;
- the subject matter of the disclosure has already been adequately dealt with by the Ombudsman or a public body, statutory authority, Commonwealth statutory authority, commission, court or tribunal;
- the person making the disclosure has commenced proceedings in a commission, court or tribunal in relation to the same matter, and that commission, court or tribunal has power to order remedies similar to those available under this Act;
- the person making the disclosure had knowledge for more than 12 months of the disclosed matter before making the disclosure and failed to give a satisfactory explanation for the delay in making the disclosure;
- the disclosure relates solely to the personal interests of the person making the disclosure;
- the disclosure is based on false or misleading information; or
- the matter which is the subject of the disclosure has already been determined and the additional disclosure does not provide significant or substantial new information.

Any decision not to proceed with an investigation on a ground specified in s 64 must be made by the Principal Officer.

If the Principal Officer determines that the disclosed matter is not to be investigated, notice of this fact must be given within 14 days to both the Ombudsman and (except in the case of an anonymous disclosure) the person who made the disclosure. Reasons for the decision must accompany the notice.

The Ombudsman is required by s 65(2) to review such a decision. Following the review, the Ombudsman must notify Hydro Group of his or her decision within a reasonable time. If the Ombudsman on review determines that the disclosure should not be investigated, the matter does not need to be dealt with under the PID Act. The Principal Officer, or the Public Interest Disclosure Officer in consultation with the Principal Officer, will decide how the matter should be dealt with.

If the Ombudsman determines that the disclosure should be investigated, and the matter is not referred to the Ombudsman for a reason specified in s 68, Hydro Group must proceed with the investigation.

### **14.3 Appointment of investigator and framing of terms of reference**

The Principal Officer – not a Public Interest Disclosure Officer - will determine who is to carry out the investigation. As earlier indicated, this may be an officer within Hydro Group or an external consultant.

The investigator will be given formal terms of reference, signed by the Principal Officer.

The terms of reference will specify:

- the matters to be investigated;
- the date by which the investigation is to be concluded; and
- the resources available to the investigator for the purposes of the investigation.

The completion date should be as soon as practicable but, in any event, not more than 6 months from the date of the determination that the disclosure is a public interest disclosure under s 77A(1). If at any stage before or during the investigation it appears that the investigation cannot be completed within 6 months, Hydro Group may apply to the Ombudsman for an extension of up to 6 months in which to complete the investigation under s 77A(2).

The terms of reference should require the investigator to make regular reports to the Principal Officer.

### **14.4 Investigation plan**

The investigator should prepare an investigation plan for approval by the Principal Officer. The plan should list the issues which are to be investigated and describe the steps which the investigator intends to take in investigating each of those issues.

The plan should be updated as necessary during the course of the investigation.

## **14.5 Natural justice**

The principles of natural justice must be carefully observed in the course of the investigation, with respect to all parties involved. These principles are sometimes referred to as “procedural fairness”.

The principles are a set of procedural standards which need to be met if the right of a person to a fair hearing can be accepted as having been satisfied.

Hydro Group will comply with the following requirements in ensuring that procedural fairness is accorded to all parties involved.

No one is to be involved in the investigation:

- who is known to be biased against any person who is potentially subject to an adverse finding;
- who is known to hold any biases which are relevant to the subject-matter of the investigation; or
- in respect of whom there is reasonable ground for apprehending or suspecting bias.<sup>7</sup>

If the investigator is aware of any reason why they may be susceptible to an allegation of bias on the basis of these principles, they should immediately inform the Principal Officer.

Any person who is potentially subject to an adverse finding or comment must be told of:

- the allegations made against them, or which have arisen against them as a result of the investigation;
- all of the information which is adverse to their interests and which is, on an objective basis, credible, relevant and significant to the investigation; and
- the potential findings in view, and their possible consequences.

This must be done before any final conclusions are formed by the investigator.

Each such person must be given a reasonable time to respond to the material which is provided to them.

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<sup>7</sup> For apprehended bias, the test is whether a fair minded lay observer, taking into account all relevant circumstances, might reasonably apprehend that the decision-maker might not bring an impartial mind to the resolution of the questions that he or she is required to decide.

The investigator must maintain an open mind, and must fairly take into account all representations which such a person may make.

Note that there is no requirement to inform the person who is subject to the disclosure as soon as it is received, or as soon as the investigation has commenced. Note also that the name of the person making the disclosure or any particulars which might identify that person must not be revealed unless necessary, and with the discloser's knowledge.

The final investigation report should be drafted in a way that demonstrates that procedural fairness has been accorded. For instance, it should record and deal with all submissions and evidence which a person has put in their defence.

## **14.6 Conduct of the investigation**

A useful reference in planning and executing the investigation is the publication by the Australian Public Service Commission (albeit produced for a different purpose), *Handling misconduct: A human resource manager's guide* (Second Edition, 2015.<sup>8</sup>)

The investigator should make contemporaneous notes of all discussions and phone calls, and consideration should be given to the desirability of audiotaping significant interviews with witnesses.

All information gathered in the course of the investigation must be securely stored.

Interviews should be conducted in private, and the investigator should take all reasonable steps to protect the identity of the discloser. Where disclosure of the identity of the person cannot be avoided, due to the nature of the allegations, the investigator should warn the discloser and his or her welfare manager of this.

## **14.7 Referral of an investigation to the Ombudsman**

Under s 68 of the PID Act, a public body may refer the investigation of a disclosed matter to the Ombudsman where the public body considers that its own investigation is being obstructed or that it is otherwise not within the capacity of the public body to complete the investigation.

Any decision as to whether the investigation should be referred to the Ombudsman will be taken by the Principal Officer.

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<sup>8</sup> Available online at <http://www.apsc.gov.au/publications-and-media/current-publications/handling-misconduct-a-human-resource-managers-guide-2015/part-i-framework-for-handling-misconduct> (current as at June 2017).



See also [part 12.3.3](#) concerning referral of an investigation to the Ombudsman, with a view to referral by the Ombudsman to the Commissioner of Police of suspected criminal conduct.

## **14.8 Provision of information about the investigation**

The Principal Officer or the Public Interest Disclosure Officer must ensure that the discloser is kept regularly informed concerning the handling of a protected disclosure and an investigation.

The Principal Officer must report to the Ombudsman about the progress of an investigation.

Section 74 of the PID Act requires a public body, at the request of the Ombudsman or the person who made the disclosure, to give the Ombudsman or that person reasonable information about the investigation. The information must be given within 28 days of the request.

However, as provided in s 74(3), such information does not have to be given to the discloser if:

- it has already been given to the person; or
- the giving of the information would endanger the safety of another or may prejudice the conduct of the investigation.

## **15 Action taken after an investigation**

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### **15.1 Investigator's final report**

At the conclusion of the investigation, the investigator must submit a written report of his or her findings to the Principal Officer. The report should contain:

- the allegation/s;
- a description of the manner in which the investigation was conducted, with sufficient detail to demonstrate that procedural fairness was observed;
- an account of all relevant information received;
- details of the evidence and submissions supplied by any person against whom an adverse finding is made, and the evaluation of that material by the investigator; and
- the findings made and conclusions reached, and the basis for them.

Note in particular that the report should not include any comment adverse to any person unless that person has been given an opportunity to be heard in the matter and their defence is fairly set out in the report (see [part 14.5](#) of these procedures).

With a view to potential action by the public body under s 75 of the PID Act, if the investigator has found that conduct disclosed by the discloser has occurred, the investigator may wish to include recommendations as to:

- any steps that need to be taken by Hydro Group to prevent the conduct from continuing or occurring in the future; and
- any action that should be taken by Hydro Group to remedy any harm or loss arising from that conduct.

The steps to be taken may include bringing disciplinary proceedings against the person responsible for the conduct, and referring the matter to an appropriate authority for further consideration. For example, if the investigation has revealed conduct that may constitute a criminal offence, consideration should be given to whether the matter should be referred to Tasmania Police, unless this has previously occurred.

The report must be accompanied by:

- the transcript or other record of any oral evidence taken, including tape recordings; and
- all documents, statements or other exhibits received by the officer and accepted as evidence during the course of the investigation.

The report must not disclose particulars likely to lead to the identification of the discloser under s 23(2).

## **15.2 Action to be taken**

If the Principal Officer is satisfied that the conduct which was the subject of the investigation has occurred, he or she must consider the recommendations in the investigator's report and decide upon the steps which are to be taken to prevent the conduct from continuing or occurring in the future under s 75(1)(a). Again taking into consideration any recommendations in the investigator's report, the Principal Officer must also consider whether any action should be taken to remedy any harm or loss arising from the conduct under s 75(1)(b).

Where the Public Interest Disclosure Officer is responsible for the progress of the investigation and is satisfied that the disclosed conduct has occurred, he or she will recommend to the Principal Officer the action that must be taken.

The Principal Officer will provide a written report to the Minister for Energy and the Ombudsman, setting out the findings of the investigation and any remedial steps taken.

Where the investigation concludes that the disclosed conduct did not occur, the Principal Officer will report these findings to the Ombudsman and to the discloser.

As required by s 77 of the PID Act, the Principal Officer will also inform the discloser of the findings of the investigation, and of any steps taken under s 75 as a result of the findings made.

## **16 Managing the welfare of the discloser**

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### **16.1 Commitment to protecting disclosers**

Hydro Group is committed to the protection of genuine disclosers against detrimental action taken in reprisal for the making of protected disclosures. The Principal Officer is responsible for ensuring that disclosers and witnesses are protected from detrimental action, and that the culture of the workplace is supportive of protected disclosures being made.

The Principal Officer or the Public Interest Disclosure Officer must appoint a welfare manager to support all persons who have made a protected disclosure. See [part 9.5](#) for the responsibilities of a welfare manager.

The welfare manager must also provide advice about what the discloser should do if they believe that a colleague/s or a relative/s is being subjected to detrimental action. The advice will include what level of information it is necessary for them to provide.

All employees will be advised that it is an offence for a person to take detrimental action in reprisal for a protected disclosure (s 19). The maximum penalty is a fine 240 penalty units or two years imprisonment, or both. The taking of detrimental action in breach of this provision can also be grounds for making a disclosure under the PID Act and can result in an investigation.

See [part 7.5](#) for further details as to what constitutes detrimental action.

A discloser who believes that they are being subjected to detrimental action should report it to the Principal Officer or a Public Interest Disclosure Officer. If they believe that the reprisal is not being effectively dealt with by Hydro Group, they may report the matter to the Ombudsman. A report of detrimental action may qualify as a protected disclosure under the PID Act.

### **16.2 Keeping the discloser informed**

The Principal Officer or the Public Interest Disclosure Officer must ensure that the discloser is kept informed of action taken in relation to his or her disclosure, and the time frames that apply. The discloser must be informed of the objectives of any investigation that takes place, the findings of the investigation, and the steps taken by Hydro Group to address any improper conduct that has been found to have occurred.

The discloser must be given reasons for all decisions made by Hydro Group in relation to a disclosure. All communication with the discloser must be in plain English.

### **16.3 Occurrence of detrimental action**

If a discloser reports an incident of detrimental action allegedly taken in reprisal for the making of the disclosure, the welfare manager must:

- record details of the incident;
- advise the discloser of his or her rights under the PID Act; and
- advise the Principal Officer of the detrimental action.

The taking of detrimental action in reprisal for the making of a disclosure can be an offence against the PID Act as well as grounds for making a further disclosure. Where such detrimental action is reported, the Public Interest Disclosure Officer or the Principal Officer will assess the report as a new disclosure under

the PID Act, and it will be dealt with accordingly in accordance with these procedures.

### **16.4 Discloser implicated in improper conduct**

Where a person who makes a disclosure is implicated in misconduct, Hydro Group will handle the disclosure and protect the discloser from reprisals in accordance with the PID Act, the Ombudsman's guidelines and these procedures. At the same time Hydro Group acknowledges that the act of disclosing should not shield disclosers from the reasonable consequences flowing from any prior involvement in improper conduct. Section 18 of the PID Act specifically provides that a person's liability for his or her own conduct is not affected by the person's disclosure of that conduct under the PID Act. However, in some circumstances, an admission may be a mitigating factor when considering disciplinary or other action.

The Principal Officer will make the final decision as to whether disciplinary or other action will be taken against a discloser. Where disciplinary or other action relates to conduct that is the subject of the person's disclosure, the disciplinary or other action will only be taken after the disclosed matter has been appropriately dealt with.

In all cases where disciplinary or other action is being contemplated, the Principal Officer must be satisfied that it has been clearly demonstrated that:

- the intention to proceed with disciplinary action is not causally connected to the making of the disclosure (as opposed to the content of the disclosure or other available information);
- there are good and sufficient grounds that would fully justify action against any non-discloser in the same circumstances; and

- there are good and sufficient grounds that justify exercising any discretion to institute disciplinary or other action.

The Public Interest Disclosure Officer or Principal Officer will thoroughly document the process, including recording the reasons why the disciplinary or other action is being taken, and the reasons why the action is not in retribution for the making of the disclosure. The Public Interest Disclosure Officer or Principal Officer will clearly advise the discloser of the proposed action to be taken, and of any mitigating factors that have been taken into account.

## **17 Management of the person against whom a disclosure has been made**

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Hydro Group recognises that employees against whom disclosures are made must also be supported during the handling and investigation of disclosures. Hydro Group will take all reasonable steps to ensure the confidentiality of the person who is the subject of the disclosure during the assessment and investigation process. Where an investigation does not substantiate a disclosure, the fact that the investigation has been carried out, the results of the investigation, and the identity of the person who is the subject of the disclosure will remain confidential.

The Public Interest Disclosure Officer or Principal Officer will ensure that the person who is the subject of any disclosure investigated by or on behalf of Hydro Group is accorded natural justice in accordance with [part 14.5](#) of these procedures.

Where the allegations in a disclosure have been investigated, and the person who is the subject of the disclosure is aware of the allegations or of the investigation, the Public Interest Disclosure Officer or Principal Officer will formally advise the person who is the subject of the disclosure of the outcome of the investigation.

Hydro Group will give its full support to a person who is the subject of a disclosure where the allegations contained in a disclosure are clearly wrong or unsubstantiated. If the matter has been publicly disclosed, the Principal Officer of Hydro Group will consider any request by that person to issue a statement of support setting out that the allegations were clearly wrong or unsubstantiated.

## **18 Offences**

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Hydro Group will ensure officers appointed to handle protected disclosures and all other employees are aware of the following offences created by the PID Act:

- Section 19(1)  
This provision makes it an offence for a person to take detrimental action against a person in reprisal for a protected disclosure being made. The section

provides for a maximum penalty of a fine of 240 penalty units or two years imprisonment, or both.

- Section 23(1)

This provision makes it an offence for a person to disclose, except under specified circumstances, information which they have obtained or received in the course of or as a result of a protected disclosure or the investigation of a disclosed matter under the PID Act. The section provides for a maximum penalty of 60 penalty units or six months imprisonment, or both.

- Section 54

This section creates various offences relating to obstructing the work of the Ombudsman under the PID Act, including offences relating to misleading the Ombudsman. The section provides for a maximum penalty of 240 penalty units or two years imprisonment, or both.

- Section 87(1)

This provision makes it an offence for a person to knowingly provide false information under the PID Act to certain officers (including the Ombudsman) with the intention that it be acted on as a disclosed matter. The provision provides for a maximum penalty of 240 penalty units or two years imprisonment, or both.

- Section 87(2)

This section makes it an offence for a person to knowingly provide false information to a person conducting an investigation under the PID Act. The provision provides for a maximum penalty of 240 penalty units or two years imprisonment, or both.

The value of a penalty unit varies from time to time in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index. For more information, see the [Department of Justice website](#).<sup>9</sup>

Under the Corporations Act, the penalties for breaching confidentiality of an eligible discloser's identity or causing or threatening detriment include:

- for individuals, up to \$1.05 million (5,000 penalty units); and
- for companies, \$10.5 million (50,000 penalty units), or 10% of the annual turnover (up to \$525 million or 5 million penalty units).

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<sup>9</sup> [www.justice.tas.gov.au/about/legislation/value\\_of\\_indexed\\_units\\_in\\_legislation](http://www.justice.tas.gov.au/about/legislation/value_of_indexed_units_in_legislation)

## **19 Approval and review of these procedures**

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These procedures were sent to Ombudsman Tasmania for approval pursuant to s 60(3) of the PID Act on 24 December 2019. This version is subject to receipt of that approval and may be subject to change.

Upon receipt of approval, the procedures will be submitted to the Ombudsman for review at least once in each three (3) year period to ensure they meet the objectives of the PID Act and accord with the Guidelines and Standards published by the Ombudsman under s 38(1)(c) of the PID Act.

## 21 Attachment 1: Flowchart





