

1. STATEMENT OF SUPPORT

Wodonga Council (the Council) is committed to the aims and objectives of the *Protected Disclosure Act 2012* (the Act). It does not tolerate improper conduct by its employees, officers or members, nor the taking of reprisals against those who come forward to disclose such conduct.

The Council recognises the value of transparency and accountability in its administrative and management practices, and supports the making of disclosures that reveal corrupt conduct (as defined in the *Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Act 2011*) and specified conduct (as defined in the Act), including conduct involving a substantial mismanagement of public resources, conduct involving a substantial risk to public health or safety and conduct involving a substantial risk to the environment.

The Council will take all reasonable steps to protect people who make such disclosures from any detrimental action in reprisal for making the disclosure.

2. PURPOSE OF THESE PROCEDURES

The procedures establish a system for reporting disclosures of improper conduct or detrimental action by the Council or its employees. The system enables such disclosures to be made to the PDC as well as certain other officers. Disclosures may be made by employees or by members of the public.

These procedures are designed to complement normal communication channels between supervisors and employees. Employees are encouraged to continue to raise appropriate matters at any time with their supervisors. Employees may make a disclosure of improper conduct or detrimental action under the Act in accordance with these procedures.

The Council is committed to encouraging staff to disclose improper conduct by:

- being clear about what conduct is unacceptable;
- raising awareness within the Council of responsibilities to disclose and how to do this;
- advising staff of their right to disclose;
- making sure that there is information readily available on how to make a disclosure, and ensuring staff members are familiar with these procedures and codes of conduct;
- letting staff know that they can seek advice confidentially and anonymously from the Council's PDC;

- reassuring staff that detrimental action will not be tolerated and they will be protected;
- ensuring the Council handles protected disclosures consistently and appropriately; and
- being visible, approachable, openly communicating and leading by example.

These procedures also establish protection of persons from detrimental action in contravention of section 45 of the Act taken by the Council or members, officers or employees of the Council.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE ACT

The Act commenced operation on February 10, 2013. The purpose of the Act is to encourage and facilitate disclosures of improper conduct by public officers, public bodies and other persons and disclosures of detrimental action taken in reprisal for a person making a disclosure under the Act.

The Act provides protection to persons who make those disclosures and persons who may suffer detrimental action in reprisal for those disclosures. The Act also provides for the confidentiality of the content of those disclosures and the identity of the persons who make those disclosures.

According to the Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission (IBAC), a complaint or allegation that is already in the public domain will not normally be a protected disclosure, for example if the matter has already been subject to media or other public commentary. The term 'disclosure' is interpreted under the Act in the ordinary sense of the word as 'revelation' to the person receiving it.

4. DEFINITIONS OF KEY TERMS

Two key concepts in the reporting system are improper conduct and detrimental action. Definitions of these terms are set out below.

4.1 Improper conduct

Improper conduct is defined to mean:

- Corrupt Conduct (as defined in the Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission Act 2011). This means certain forms of conduct that would, if proved beyond reasonable doubt at trial, constitute a relevant offence. Relevant offences are Victorian statutory indictable offences or the common law offences of attempt to pervert the course of justice, pervert the course of justice or bribery of a public official; and

- Specified Conduct that is not Corrupt Conduct but that, if proved, would constitute a criminal offence or reasonable grounds for dismissal. Specified Conduct is conduct:
 - of any person (whether or not a public official) that adversely affects the honest performance by a public officer or public body of his or her or its functions as a public officer or public body.
 - of a public officer or public body that constitutes or involves the dishonest performance of his or her or its functions as a public officer or public body.
 - of a public officer or public body that constitutes or involves knowingly or recklessly breaching public trust.
 - of a public officer or public body that involves the misuse of information or material acquired in the course of the performance of his or her functions as a public officer or public body, whether or not for the benefit of the public officer or public body or any other person.
 - that could constitute a conspiracy or an attempt to engage in the above conduct.
 - conduct of a public officer or public body in his or her capacity as a public officer or its capacity as a public body that involves:
 - a substantial mismanagement of public resources;
 - a substantial risk to public health or safety; or
 - a substantial risk to the environment.

4.2 Detrimental action

The Act makes it an offence for a person to take detrimental action against a person in reprisal for a protected disclosure. Detrimental action includes:

- Action causing injury, loss or damage;
- Intimidation or harassment; and
- Discrimination, disadvantage or adverse treatment in relation to a person's employment, careers, profession, trade or business, including the taking of disciplinary action.

The person need not have actually taken the action, but can just have threatened to do so. The detrimental action need not be taken against a discloser, but against any person.

A person takes detrimental action against a person in reprisal if:

- the person takes or threatens to take detrimental action against the other person because or in the belief that:
 - the other person or anyone else has made, or intends to make, the disclosure; or

- the other person or anyone else has cooperated, or intends to cooperate, with an investigation of the disclosure; or
- for either of those reasons, the person incites or permits someone else to take or threaten to take detrimental action against the other person.

5. THE REPORTING SYSTEM

5.1 Protected Disclosure Coordinator

The person who holds the position below has been appointed as the Protected Disclosure Coordinator (PDC) by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO):

Trevor Ierino
Director Business Services
Wodonga Council
PO Box 923
Wodonga, VIC, 3689

02 6022 9266

tierino@wodonga.vic.gov.au

5.2 How to make a disclosure

In writing

Disclosures of improper conduct or detrimental action in reprisal for a protected disclosure by the Council or its employees made in writing must be:

- Delivered personally to the office of the Wodonga Council at 104 Hovell Street, Wodonga, 3690; or
- Sent by post addressed to the Wodonga Council at PO Box 923, Wodonga, 3689; or
- Sent by email to the official email address of any of the people referred to below.
 - The CEO;
 - The PDC;
 - The member, officer or employee of the Council who directly or indirectly manages or supervises the person making the protected disclosure; or
 - The member, officer or employee of the Council who directly or indirectly manages or supervises the person to whom the protected disclosure relates.

Orally

Oral disclosures of improper conduct or detrimental action in reprisal for a protected disclosure by the Council or its employees should be made to the PDC.

A person can make an oral disclosure in person, by telephone, by leaving a voice mail message or by any other form of electronic communication that does not require writing. Such disclosures must be made in private.

Additionally, under the *Protected Disclosure Regulations 2013* (the Regulations), oral disclosures can be made to:

- The CEO of the Council; or
- If the person making the disclosure is a member, officer or employee of the Council, to a member, officer or employee of the Council who directly or indirectly supervises or manages that person; or
- If the disclosure relates to a person who is a member, officer or employee of the Council, to a member, officer or employee of the Council who directly or indirectly supervises or manages that person.

If an oral disclosure is made, the person receiving the disclosure will endeavour to make notes at the time recording the disclosure.

Generally, correspondence, phone calls and emails from internal and external persons making a disclosure will be referred to the PDC.

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

A disclosure can be made anonymously. However, this creates potential difficulties in being able to assess whether a complaint is a disclosure.

An anonymous disclosure can be made by using unverifiable email addresses, through anonymous phone calls or in a face-to-face conversation or meeting where the person refuses to identify himself or herself.

If the disclosure comes from an email address where the identity of the person making the disclosure cannot be determined, the disclosure will be treated as an anonymous disclosure.

5.3 Alternative Contact

A disclosure about improper conduct or detrimental action in reprisal for a protected disclosure by the Council or its employees, may also be made directly to the IBAC:

IBAC
Level 1, North Tower, 459 Collins Street
Melbourne Victoria 3000
Internet: www.ibac.vic.gov.au
Postal Address
GPO Box 24234, Melbourne Victoria 3001
Toll Free: 1300 735 135

The following table sets out where disclosures about persons other than the employees of the Council should be made.

Person who is the subject of the disclosure	Person/body to whom the disclosure must be made
Employee of a public body	If an employee of a public service body (i.e. State Government Department, Administrative Office or State Services Authority), to the IBAC or public service body Otherwise, to the IBAC
Member of Parliament (Legislative Assembly)	Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
Member of Parliament (Legislative Council)	President of the Legislative Council
Councillor	IBAC or Ombudsman
Chief Commissioner of Police	IBAC
Member of police personnel (other than the Chief Commissioner)	IBAC or a member of police personnel with a rank, including an acting rank, of sergeant or above
IBAC or an IBAC officer	Victorian Inspectorate

6. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

6.1 Employees

Employees are encouraged to report known or suspected incidences of improper conduct or detrimental action in accordance with these procedures.

All employees of the Council 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.

6.2 Protected Disclosure Coordinator

The PDC will:

- Make arrangements for a disclosure to be made privately and discreetly and, if necessary, away from the workplace;
- Receive any disclosure made orally or in writing (from internal and external persons);
- Commit to writing any disclosure made orally;
- Take all necessary steps to ensure the content or information about the content of an assessable disclosure and the identity of a person who has made an assessable disclosure are kept confidential;
- Receive disclosures forwarded from any other person prescribed in the Regulations;
- Receive phone calls privately, emails and letters from members of the public or employees seeking to make a disclosure;
- Coordinate the reporting system used;
- Be a contact point for general advice about the operation of the Act and for integrity agencies such as the IBAC;
- Impartially consider whether the disclosure may be a disclosure made in accordance with Part 2 of the Act (that is 'a protected disclosure');
- Be responsible for ensuring that the public body carries out its responsibilities under the Act and the guidelines, including notifying the IBAC of assessable disclosures and working with the IBAC to determine the most secure way in which an assessable disclosure can be notified to the IBAC;

- Liaise with the IBAC in regards to the Act;
- Be responsible for on-going education and training for selected personnel in receipt, handling, assessing and notifying disclosures;
- Appoint a welfare manager to support the person making a protected disclosure, involved in an investigation and where appropriate a person who is the subject of a disclosure and ensure on-going education and training for the welfare manager;
- Establish and manage a confidential filing system;
- Collate statistics on the number of disclosures notified to the IBAC;
- Take all necessary steps to ensure that the content or information about the content of an assessable disclosure and the identity of a person who has made an assessable disclosure are kept confidential; and
- Liaise with the CEO where appropriate.

The Council's Governance Officer will not receive any disclosures but will assist the PDC, as required, with respect to the above responsibilities.

6.3 Welfare manager

The welfare manager is responsible for looking after the general welfare of a person who has made a protected disclosure, whether an internal or external discloser, and also managing the welfare needs of other people who have been involved in an investigation. The welfare manager will:

- Inform
 - Confirm that the disclosure has been received;
 - Provide the legislative or administrative protections available to the person;
 - Provide a description of the action proposed to be taken; and
 - If the action has been taken, details about results of the action.
- Provide active support
 - Acknowledge the person for having come forward;
 - Provide the person with assurance that they have done the right thing, and the Council appreciates it;
 - Makes a clear offer of support;
 - Assurance that all reasonable steps will be taken to protect them; and
 - Give them an undertaking to keep them informed.
- Manage expectations
 - Discuss at an early opportunity:

- what outcome do they want?
- are their expectations realistic?
- what will the organisation be able to deliver?
- Maintain confidentiality
 - Make sure that other staff cannot infer the identity of the discloser or a person cooperating with the investigation from any information they receive;
 - Remind the discloser not to reveal themselves or give out information that would enable others to identify them as a discloser; and
 - Make sure that any documents in their possession in relation to the disclosure only be accessible to those who are involved in managing disclosures.
- Assess the risks of detrimental action being taken in reprisal
 - Be proactive and do not wait for a complaint of victimisation, but actively monitor the workplace, anticipate problems and deal with them before they develop.
- Protect the discloser / co-operator
 - Examine the immediate welfare and protection needs of the person and seek to foster a supportive work environment;
 - Listen and respond to any concerns the person may have about harassment, intimidation or victimisation in reprisal for their actions; and
 - Assess whether the concerns the person may have about harassment, intimidation or victimisation might be due to other causes other than those related to a protected disclosure.
- Manage the impact of any investigation
 - Prevent the spread of gossip and rumours about an investigation into the disclosure.
- Keep records
 - Keep contemporaneous records of all aspects of the case management of the person, including all contact and follow-up action.

7. CONFIDENTIALITY

The Council will take all reasonable steps to protect the identity of the person making the disclosure. Maintaining confidentiality is crucial in ensuring detrimental action against a person in reprisal does not occur and persons making disclosures should also be advised as such.

Under the Act, a person who is handling an assessable disclosure or who receives an assessable disclosure or information about the content of an assessable disclosure in contravention of the Act, must not disclose the content or information about the content of an assessable disclosure, except in limited circumstances. These include:

- in accordance with a direction or authorisation by the investigating entity or to the extent necessary for taking lawful action in relation to the conduct that is the subject of the assessable disclosure, including a disciplinary process or action;
- the IBAC or the Victorian Inspectorate has determined that the assessable disclosure is not a protected disclosure complaint and the person or body subsequently discloses the content or information about the content; or
- an investigating entity has lawfully published in a report to Parliament or otherwise made public the content or information about the content and the person or body subsequently discloses the content or information about the content.

The Act also requires that a person or body must not disclose information likely to lead to the identification of a person who has made an assessable disclosure except in limited circumstances. These include:

- where a person who made an assessable disclosure has given written consent to an investigating entity to disclose and the disclosure by the investigating entity occurs after and in accordance with that consent;
- the IBAC or the Victorian Inspectorate has determined that the assessable disclosure is not a protected disclosure complaint and the person or body subsequently discloses the information; or
- an investigating entity has lawfully published in a report to Parliament or otherwise made public the information and the person or body subsequently discloses the information.

Disclosure in breach of these provisions constitutes an offence. In the case of a natural person, a maximum fine of 120 penalty units (\$17,323.20) or 12 months imprisonment and in the case of a body corporate, a maximum fine of up to 600 penalty units (\$86,616).

There are also general exemptions to both confidentiality provisions. Broadly, these include:

- where necessary for the purpose of the exercise of the functions under the Act;
- by an investigating entity or an officer of an investigating entity where necessary for the purpose of the exercise of the functions under the Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission Act 2011, the Victorian Inspectorate Act 2011, the Ombudsman Act 1973 or Part IVB of the Police Regulation Act 1958;
- for the purpose of a proceeding for an offence against a relevant Act;
- for the purpose of a disciplinary process or action instituted in respect of conduct that could constitute an offence against a relevant Act;

- for the purpose of obtaining legal advice or representation;
- to an interpreter;
- to a parent or guardian of a person under 18 years; and
- to an independent person for the purposes of enabling a person who is illiterate or has an impairment to understand an obligation of the Act.

The Council will ensure that all personnel are provided with training on their confidentiality obligations.

The Council will ensure all files, whether paper or electronic, are kept in a secure room and can only be accessed by the PDC, PDO or welfare manager (in relation to welfare matters). All printed material will be kept in files that are clearly marked as a “Protected Disclosure Act matter” and warn of the criminal penalties that apply to any unauthorised divulging information concerning a protected disclosure. All electronic files will be produced and stored on a stand-alone computer and be given password protection or have limitation on access rights. Backup files will be kept on a USB flash drive stored securely and both password and data encrypted.

The Council will not email documents relevant to a protected disclosure matter and will ensure all phone calls and meetings are conducted in private.

8. COLLATING AND PUBLISHING STATISTICS

The PDC will establish a secure register to record the information required to be published in the annual report, and to generally keep account of the status of protected disclosures. The register will be confidential and will not record any information that may identify the person making the protected disclosure.

9. RECEIVING AND ASSESSING A DISCLOSURE

9.1 Has the disclosure been made in accordance with Part 2 of the Act?

Where a disclosure has been received by the PDC, he or she will assess whether the disclosure has been made in accordance with Part 2 of the Act and is, therefore, a protected disclosure.

A disclosure may be a disclosure under the Act even if it is a complaint, notification or disclosure (however described) made under another Act.

The discloser does not need to specifically request the protections of the Act or refer to the Act. The initial assessment is made on the nature of the information disclosed or on the belief that the discloser has about the nature of the information and not the discloser’s intention.

9.1.1 Has the disclosure been made to the appropriate person?

For the disclosure to be responded to by the Council, it must concern Council or an employee, member or officer of the Council. If the disclosure concerns an employee, officer or member of another public body or public officer, the person who has made the disclosure must be advised of the correct person or body to whom the disclosure should be directed.

Furthermore, the disclosure must be made to one of the persons identified in section 5 of these procedures.

9.1.2 Does the disclosure contain the essential elements of a protected disclosure?

To be a protected disclosure, a disclosure must satisfy the following criteria:

- Did a natural person (that is, an individual person rather than a corporation) make the disclosure?
- Is there information which shows or tends to show:
 - that a person, public officer or public body has engaged, is engaging or proposes to engage in improper conduct; or
 - a public officer or public body has taken, is taking or proposes to take detrimental action in reprisal for a protected disclosure?

Or

- Is there information that the person believes on reasonable grounds shows or tends to show:
 - that a person, public officer or public body has engaged, is engaging or proposes to engage in improper conduct; or
 - a public officer or public body has taken, is taking or proposes to take detrimental action in reprisal for a protected disclosure?

As to the requirement of reasonable belief, this does not have to be based on actual proof that the improper conduct or detrimental action in fact occurred, is occurring or will occur but there must be some information supporting this belief. Reasonable belief must, however, be more than just a reasonable suspicion and the belief must be probable.

According to the IBAC, it is permissible to consider the credibility of the discloser, or those people who have provided the discloser with information.

9.2 Is the disclosure an assessable disclosure?

Where a discloser expressly states in writing that the disclosure is not a disclosure under the Act, then it will not be a protected disclosure.

In assessing whether a disclosure is an assessable disclosure, the Council will consider a number of preliminary questions, including:

- what is the discloser's connection to the alleged conduct – are they a victim, a witness or a participant?
- how did they come to know about the conduct – were they directly involved in it, did they observe it happening to another person, did someone else tell them about it?
- how detailed is the information provided – is there sufficient information to enable you to consider whether there is improper conduct or detrimental action?
- how reliable is the information – is it supported by other information?

Where a disclosure is considered that it may be a protected disclosure, it will be an assessable disclosure and must be notified to the IBAC.

The Council will:

- provide this notification to the IBAC within 28 days after the disclosure is made.
- advise in writing the person who made the disclosure that the disclosure has been notified to the IBAC for assessment under the Act and advise that it is an offence under section 74 of the Act to disclose that the disclosure has been notified to the IBAC for assessment under the Act. This must occur within 28 days after the disclosure is made to Council.

If the Council notifies an assessable disclosure to the IBAC, it may also provide the IBAC with any information it has obtained regarding the disclosure in the course of its inquiries leading up to the notification. This information can be provided at the time of notification or any later time.

If the Council does not notify the IBAC, it must advise the person who made the disclosure (if the person has indicated that they wish to receive or it appears to be the case they wish to receive the protections that apply to protected disclosures) that:

- it considers the disclosure not to be a protected disclosure.
- the disclosure has not been notified to the IBAC for assessment.
- regardless of whether the disclosure is notified to the IBAC for assessment under the Act, the protections under Part 6 of the Act apply to a protected disclosure.

This advice must be provided within 28 days.

The Council will also, where it appears that the disclosure is about improper conduct or detrimental action which has not met all the requirements of the Act, endeavour to tell the person about the correct way to make a disclosure so that they have an opportunity to meet the legislative requirements.

9.3 Is the disclosure a protected disclosure complaint?

If the disclosure is notified to the IBAC, the IBAC must assess whether, in its view, the disclosure is a protected disclosure. If so, it will be a protected disclosure complaint and the IBAC will deal with the complaint in accordance with its Act.

In making its assessment, the IBAC may seek additional information from the notifying entity or from the discloser if the IBAC considers there is insufficient information to make a decision.

The IBAC may dismiss, investigate or refer a matter.

The IBAC must advise the Council of its determination in writing and within a reasonable time after the determination is made.

10. PROTECTIONS FOR PERSONS MAKING DISCLOSURES

The protections under the Act apply to a disclosure made under Part 2 of the Act from the time at which the disclosure is made to either the Council or the IBAC. They apply even if the Council does not notify the disclosure to the IBAC and whether or not the IBAC has determined that it is a protected disclosure complaint.

A discloser is not, however, protected if they commit certain offences under the Act.

11. MANAGING THE WELFARE OF THE PERSON MAKING A PROTECTED DISCLOSURE

11.1 Commitment to protecting people who make protected disclosures

The Council is committed to the protection of people who make protected disclosures. The PDC is responsible for ensuring these people are protected from direct and indirect detrimental action and that the culture of the workplace is supportive of protected disclosures being made.

The PDC will appoint a welfare manager who will be responsible for looking after the general welfare of a person who has made a protected disclosure, whether an internal or external discloser, and also managing the welfare needs of other people who have been involved in an investigation.

All employees will be advised that it is an offence for a person to take detrimental action in reprisal for a protected disclosure. The maximum penalty is a fine of 240 penalty units (\$34,646.40) 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 Act.

11.2 Occurrence of detrimental action

If any person reports an incident of harassment, discrimination or adverse treatment that may amount to detrimental action apparently taken in reprisal for a disclosure, the welfare manager or PDC must record details of the incident and advise the person of their rights under the Act.

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

Where the detrimental action is of a serious nature likely to amount to a criminal offence, consideration should be given to reporting the matter to the police or the IBAC.

The Council will be careful about making preliminary enquiries or gathering information concerning such an allegation of serious detrimental action so it does not compromise the integrity of any evidence that might be relied upon in a criminal prosecution.

Where the PDC considers that the disclosure may be a protected disclosure, he or she will refer it to the IBAC. If the IBAC subsequently considers the matter to be a protected disclosure complaint, the IBAC will deal with the disclosure in accordance with its Act.

11.3 Persons making protected disclosures implicated in improper conduct

Where a person who makes a disclosure is implicated in misconduct, the Council will handle the disclosure and protect the person from reprisals in accordance with the Act, the IBAC's guidelines and these procedures.

The Council acknowledges that the act of making a protected disclosure should not shield a person from the reasonable consequences flowing from any involvement in improper conduct. Section 42 of the 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 Act. However, in some circumstances, an admission may be a mitigating factor when considering disciplinary or other action.

The CEO will make the final decision on the advice of the PDC as to whether disciplinary or other action will be taken against a person.

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

- The intention to proceed with disciplinary action is not a substantial reason for their taking of the action against the employee;
- There are good and sufficient grounds that would fully justify action against any other person in the same circumstances; and
- There are good and sufficient grounds that justify exercising any discretion to institute disciplinary or other action.

The PDC 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 PDC will clearly advise the person of the proposed action to be taken, and of any mitigating factors that have been taken into account.

12. MANAGEMENT OF THE PERSON AGAINST WHOM A DISCLOSURE HAS BEEN MADE

The Council recognises that employees against whom disclosures are made must also be supported during the handling and investigation of disclosures.

A person who is subject of a disclosure who is made aware of their status may, potentially, have a welfare manager appointed or be referred to the Council's employee assistance program for welfare assistance – Resolutions RTK on 1300 687 327.

The Council will take all reasonable steps to ensure the confidentiality of the person who is the subject of the disclosure. Where the disclosure is dismissed or investigations do not substantiate the allegations made against the person, the fact of the investigation, its results, and the identity of the person subject of the disclosure should still be kept confidential.

13. CRIMINAL OFFENCES

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

- It is an offence for a person to take detrimental action against a person in reprisal for a protected disclosure being made. The Act provides a maximum penalty of a fine of 240 penalty units (\$34,646.40) or two years imprisonment or both.
- It is an offence to disclose the content or information about the content of an assessable disclosure, except in a limited number of circumstances. The Act provides for a maximum penalty of a fine for 120 penalty units (\$17,323.20) or 12 months imprisonment or both in the case of a natural person. In the case of a body corporate, a maximum penalty of 600 penalty units (\$86,616).

- It is an offence to disclose information likely to lead to the identification of a person who has made an assessable disclosure, except in a limited number of circumstances. The Act provides for a maximum penalty of a fine for 120 penalty units (\$17,323.20) or 12 months imprisonment or both in the case of a natural person. In the case of a body corporate, a maximum penalty of 600 penalty units (\$86,616).
- It is an offence to provide information under the Act that the person knows is false or misleading intending that the information be acted on as a protected disclosure. It is also an offence to provide further information relating to a protected disclosure that the person knows is false or misleading. The Act provides a maximum penalty of 120 penalty units (\$17,323.20) or 12 months imprisonment or both.
- It is an offence to claim that a matter is the subject of a protected disclosure knowing that claim to be false. It is also an offence to claim that a matter is the subject of a disclosure that the IBAC or the Victorian Inspectorate has determined to be a protected disclosure complaint knowing that claim to be false. The Act provides a maximum penalty of 120 penalty units (\$17,323.20) or 12 months imprisonment or both.
- It is an offence to disclose that a disclosure or a related disclosure has been notified to the IBAC for assessment or a disclosure has been determined to be a protected disclosure complaint, except in a limited number of circumstances. The Act provides a maximum penalty of 60 penalty units (\$8,661,60) or 6 months imprisonment or both.

Title:	Protected disclosure procedures
Reference No:	PG09/-00225
Business Unit:	Corporate Governance - Governance
Category:	Procedural Guidelines
Version:	One
Approved By:	Chief executive officer
Next Review:	August 7, 2017