



Public Interest Disclosure Policy

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Responsible Officer:	Manager - Governance & Risk
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1 Policy Statement

Under section 42 of the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2022 (PID Act)*, all agencies must have a public interest disclosure (**PID**) policy.

This Policy is the Woollahra Municipal Council's (the Council) Public Interest Disclosure (PID) Policy. The Policy intends to create a positive and safe environment for employees to report any wrongdoing against the public interest. This is to uphold the Council's integrity and its commitment to establishing a culture to actively protect, support and reassure employees that reporting wrongdoing is a normal part of working for the Council.

2 Application

2.1 Purpose

All agencies in NSW are required to have a Public Interest Disclosure (PID) Policy under section 42 of the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2022 (PID Act)*.

At the Woollahra Municipal Council, we take reports of serious wrongdoing seriously. We are committed to building a 'speak up' culture where public officials are encouraged to report any conduct that they reasonably believe involves wrongdoing.

The integrity of our agency relies upon our staff, volunteers, contractors and subcontractors speaking up when they become aware of wrongdoing.

This policy sets out:

- how the Council will support and protect staff if they come forward with a report of serious wrongdoing
- how the Council will deal with the report and other Council responsibilities under the PID Act
- who to contact if staff want to make a report
- how to make a report
- the protections which are available to staff under the PID Act.

This policy also documents our commitment to building a *speak up* culture. Part of that *speak up* culture is having in place a framework that facilitates public interest reporting of wrongdoing by:

- protecting those who speak up from detrimental action
- imposing duties on agencies who receive reports of wrongdoing to take appropriate action to investigate or otherwise deal with them.

In NSW, that framework is the PID Act.

This policy should be read in conjunction with the Council's relevant policies, such as Council's Code of Conduct and Complaints Management Policy.

2.2 Scope

Who does this policy apply to?

This policy applies to, and for the benefit of, all public officials in NSW. You are a public official if you are:

- a person employed in or by an agency or otherwise in the service of an agency
- a person having public official functions or acting in a public official capacity whose conduct or activities an integrity agency is authorised by another Act or law to investigate (including the Mayor and Councillors)
- an individual in the service of the Crown
- a statutory officer
- a person providing services or exercising functions on behalf of an agency, including a contractor, subcontractor or volunteer
- an employee, partner or officer of an entity that provides services, under contract, subcontract or other arrangement, on behalf of an agency or exercises functions of an agency, and are involved in providing those services or exercising those functions
- a judicial officer
- a Member of Parliament (**MP**), including a Minister
- a person employed under the *Members of Parliament Staff Act 2013*.

The General Manager, other nominated disclosure officers and Managers within the Council have specific responsibilities under the PID Act. This policy also provides information on how people in these roles will fulfil their responsibilities. Other public officials who work in and for the public sector, but do not work for the Council may use this policy if they want information on who they can report wrongdoing to within the Council.

Who does this policy not apply to?

This policy does not apply to:

- people who have received services from an agency and want to make a complaint about those services
- people, such as contractors, who provide services to an agency. For example, employees of a company that sold computer software to an agency.

This means that if you are not a public official, this policy does not apply to your complaint (there are some circumstances where a complaint can be deemed to be a voluntary PID, see section 1(i) of this policy for more information).

However, you can still make a complaint to Council. This can be done by:

- Contacting the Council by phone on (02) 9391 7000 and requesting to speak to the General Manager, any Director, or the Manager – Governance & Risk about reporting “serious wrongdoing”.
- Sending an email to Council at records@woollahra.nsw.gov.au, marked confidential and addressed to the attention of the General Manager, and which states that you are reporting “serious wrongdoing”.

2.3 Compliance with the PID Act

This policy will be reviewed by the governing body every two (2) years, or at a more frequent interval if there is a significant legislative amendment.

The names and contact details of Disclosures Coordinator and Disclosures Officers for Council are listed in Annexure B and will be updated as and when required on an administrative basis.

The Manager – Governance & Risk is responsible for monitoring the policy to ensure it is meeting its purpose and he/she can be contacted by phone on (02) 9391 7000 or by email at records@woollahra.nsw.gov.au if any error or issue is found in the policy.

3 What is contained in this policy?

This policy will provide you with information on the following:

- ways you can make a voluntary PID to the Council under the PID Act
- the names and contact details for disclosure coordinator and disclosure officers in Woollahra Municipal Council
- the roles and responsibilities of people who hold particular roles under the PID Act and who are employees of the Council
- what information you will receive once you have made a voluntary PID
- protections available to people who make a report of serious wrongdoing under the PID Act and what we will do to protect you
- Council’s procedures for dealing with disclosures
- Council’s procedures for managing the risk of detrimental action and reporting detrimental action
- the Council’s record-keeping and reporting requirements
- how Council will ensure it complies with the PID Act and this policy.

If you require further information about this policy, how public interest disclosures will be handled and the PID Act you can:

- confidentially contact a nominated disclosure officer within the Council
- contact the PID Advice Team within the NSW Ombudsman by phone: (02) 9286 1000 or email: pidadvice@ombo.nsw.gov.au or
- access the NSW Ombudsman's PID guidelines which are available on its website.

If you require legal advice with respect to the PID Act or your obligations under the PID Act, you may need to seek independent legal advice.

4 How to make a report of serious wrongdoing

4.1 Reports, complaints and grievances

When a public official reports suspected or possible wrongdoing in the public sector, their report will be a PID if it has certain features which are set out in the PID Act.

Some internal complaints or internal grievances may also be PIDs, as long as they have the features of a PID. If an internal complaint or grievance is a report of serious wrongdoing, we will consider whether it is a PID. If it is a PID, we will deal with it as set out in this policy, but we will also make sure we follow our relevant policies and procedures including Council's Code of Conduct.

It is important that we quickly recognise that we have received a PID. This is because once a PID is made, the person who has made the report is entitled to certain protections and we have certain decisions that we have to make on how we will deal with the PID and how we will protect and support the person who has made the report.

Although this policy only relates to reports of serious wrongdoing as defined under the PID Act, it is still important to report all wrongdoing and misconduct. Council will appropriately consider and evaluate any complaint, even if it may not be a PID.

Any report of wrongdoing or misconduct (which is less than serious) can be made to Council by:

- Contacting the Council by phone on (02) 9391 7000 and requesting to speak to the General Manager, any Director, or the Manager – Governance & Risk about reporting "serious wrongdoing or misconduct"
- Sending an email to Council at records@woollahra.nsw.gov.au, marked to the attention of the General Manager, and which states that you are reporting "serious wrongdoing".

4.2 When will a report be a PID?

There are three types of PIDs in the PID Act. These are:

1. *Voluntary PID*: This is a PID where a report has been made by the public official because they decided, of their own accord, to come forward and disclose what they know.
2. *Mandatory PID*: This is a PID where the public official has made a report about serious wrongdoing because they have a legal obligation to make that report, or because making that report is an ordinary aspect of their role or function in an agency.
3. *Witness PID*: This is a PID where a person discloses information during an investigation of serious wrongdoing following a request or requirement of the investigator.

This policy mostly relates to making a voluntary PID and how we will deal with voluntary PIDs. People who make a mandatory PID or a witness PID are still entitled to protection. More information about protections is available in section 2 of this policy.

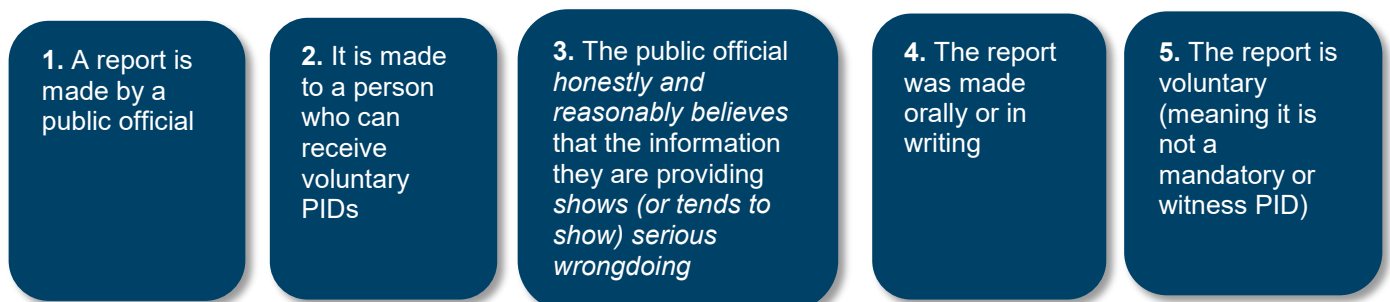
You can find more information about mandatory and witness PIDs in the Ombudsman's guidelines 'Dealing with mandatory PIDs' and 'Dealing with witness PIDs'.

Voluntary PIDs are the kind of PIDs most people have in mind when they think about public interest reporting and 'whistleblowing'.

They involve a public official making a report because they have information that they believe shows (or tends to show) serious wrongdoing, where they are not under a legal obligation to make that report and where it is not an ordinary part of their role to report such wrongdoing.

A report is a voluntary PID if it has the following five features (**Figure 1**), which are set out in sections 24 to 27 of the PID Act:

Figure 1: Features of a Voluntary Public Interest Disclosure (PID)



If the report has **all five features**, it is a voluntary PID.

You will not be expected to prove that what you reported actually happened or is serious wrongdoing. You *do* have to honestly believe, on reasonable grounds that the information you are reporting shows or tends to show serious wrongdoing.

Even though you do not have to prove the serious wrongdoing happened or provide evidence, a mere allegation with no supporting information is unlikely to meet this test.

If we make an error and do not identify that you have made a voluntary PID, you will still be entitled to the protections under the PID Act.

If you make a report and believe we have made an error by not identifying that you have made a voluntary PID, you should raise this with a nominated disclosure officer or your contact officer for the report. If you are still not satisfied with this outcome, you can seek an internal review or we make seek to conciliate the matter. You may also contact the NSW Ombudsman. Further information on rights to internal review and conciliation is found in Section 10 of this policy.

4.3 Who can make a voluntary PID?

Any public official can make a voluntary PID — see 'Who this policy applies to'. You are a public official if:

- you are employed by Council
- you are a contractor, subcontractor or volunteer who provides services, or exercises functions, on behalf of the Council or
- you work for an entity (such as a non-government organisation) who is contracted by the Council to provide services or exercise functions on behalf of the Council — if you are involved in undertaking that contracted work.

A public official can make a PID about serious wrongdoing relating to any agency, not just the agency they are working for. This means that we may receive PIDs from public officials outside our agency. It also means that you can make a PID to any agency, including an integrity agency like the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) and the NSW Ombudsman. [Annexure A](#) of this policy has a list of integrity agencies.

4.4 What is serious wrongdoing?

Reports must be of one or more of the following categories of serious wrongdoing to be a voluntary PID (in addition to having the other features set out here). Serious wrongdoing is defined in the PID Act as:

- *corrupt conduct* — such as a public official accepting a bribe
- *serious maladministration* — such as an agency systemically failing to comply with proper recruitment processes when hiring staff

- *a government information contravention* — such as destroying, concealing or altering records to prevent them from being released under a Government Information Public Access application
- *a local government pecuniary interest contravention* — such as a senior Council staff member recommending a family member for a Council contract and not declaring the relationship
- *a privacy contravention* — such as unlawfully accessing a person’s personal information on an agency’s database
- *a serious and substantial waste of public money* — such as an agency not following a competitive tendering process when contracting with entities to undertake government work.

When you make your report, you do not need to state to us what category of serious wrongdoing you are reporting or that you are reporting serious wrongdoing.

4.5 Who can I make a voluntary PID to?

For a report to be a voluntary PID, it must be made to certain public officials.

Making a report to a public official who works for [agency name]

You can make a report inside Council to:

- the General Manager
- any Director or the Manager – Governance & Risk
- a Disclosure Officer for Council — a list of Disclosure Officers for Council and their contact details can be found at [Annexure B](#) of this policy
- your Manager — this is the person who directly, or indirectly, supervises you. It can also be the person who you directly, or indirectly, report to. You may have more than one Manager. Your Manager will make sure that the report is communicated to a disclosure officer on your behalf or may accompany you while you make the report to a Disclosure Officer*.

* Note: for a public official who is a person providing services or exercising functions on behalf of an agency (including a contractor, subcontractor or volunteer) or an employee, partner or officer of an entity that provides services on behalf of an agency or exercises functions of an agency — their Manager is taken to be the public official in that agency who oversees those services or functions, or who manages the relevant contract or volunteering arrangement.

The definition of ‘Manager’ for various public officials can be outlined below:

Public Officials	Manager
Police Officer	A police officer of the rank of sergeant or above and is more senior in rank than the public official.
Person employed under the Members of Parliament	A person employed under the <i>Members of Parliament Staff Act 2013</i> — the chief of staff of the political office holder or Member of Parliament by whom the person is employed.
Person providing services or exercising functions on behalf of an agency (including a contractor, subcontractor or volunteer) or an employee, partner or officer of an entity that provides services on behalf of an agency or exercises functions of an agency	The public official in that agency who oversees those services or functions, or who manages the relevant contract or volunteering arrangement.
Public official in the PID Regulations	A person declared by the regulations to be the Manager of the public official for the purposes of the PID Act.
All other public officials	The person to whom the public official reports directly or indirectly, or who supervises them directly or indirectly.

Making a report to a recipient outside of Council

You can also make your report to a public official in another agency (meaning an agency you do not work for) or an integrity agency. These include:

- the *head of another agency* — this means the head of any public service agency
- an *integrity agency* — a list of integrity agencies is located at Annexure B of this policy
- a *Disclosure Officer for another agency* — ways to contact disclosure officers for other agencies is located in an agency’s PID policy which can be found on their public website
- a *Minister or a member of a Minister’s staff* but the report must be made in writing.

If you choose to make a disclosure outside of Council, it is possible that your disclosure will be referred back to Council so that appropriate action can be taken.

Making a report to a Member of Parliament or journalist

Disclosures to MPs or journalists are different to other reports. You can only disclose a report of wrongdoing as a voluntary PID to an MP or journalist in the following circumstances:

- You must have first made substantially the same disclosure (described here as a ‘previous disclosure’) to someone who can receive disclosures.
- The previous disclosure must be substantially true.
- You did not make the previous disclosure anonymously.
- You did not give a written waiver of your right to receive information relating to your previous disclosure.
- You did not receive the following from Council:
 - notification that Council will not investigate the serious wrongdoing and will also not refer the previous disclosure to another agency, or
 - the following information at the end of the investigation period:
 - notice of Council’s decision to investigate the serious wrongdoing
 - a description of the results of an investigation into the serious wrongdoing
 - details of proposed or recommended corrective action as a result of the previous disclosure or investigation.

Investigation period means:

- after six months from the previous disclosure being made, or
- after 12 months if you applied for an internal review of the agency’s decision within six months of making the disclosure.

If all the above requirements are met, your disclosure to an MP or journalist may be a voluntary PID.

4.6 What form should a voluntary PID take?

You can make a voluntary PID:

- *in writing* — this could be an email or letter to a person who can receive voluntary PIDs.
- *orally* — have a private discussion with a person who can receive voluntary PIDs. This can be face-to-face, via telephone or virtually.
- *anonymously* — write an email or letter or call a person who can receive PIDs to make a report without providing your name or anything that might identify you as the maker of the report. A report will only be considered anonymous if there is no reasonable or practical way of communicating with the person making the report. Even if you choose to remain anonymous, you will still be protected under the PID Act. It may be difficult, however, for Council to investigate the matter(s) you have disclosed if we cannot contact you for further information.

4.7 What should I include in my report?

You should provide as much information as possible so we can deal with the report effectively. The type of information you should include is:

- date, time and location of key events
- names of person(s) involved in the suspected wrongdoing, their role, title and how they are involved
- your relationship with the person(s) involved, such as whether you work closely with them
- your explanation of the matter you are reporting
- how you became aware of the matter you are reporting
- possible witnesses
- other information you have that supports your report.

4.8 What if I am not sure if my report is a PID?

You should report all wrongdoing you become aware of regardless of whether you think it is serious wrongdoing. It is important for Council to understand what is or may be occurring.

We are then responsible for making sure your report is handled appropriately under the PID Act, or if it is not a PID, in line with our other procedures. Even if your report is not a PID, it may fall within another one of the agency's policies for dealing with reports, allegations or complaints.

4.9 Deeming that a report is a voluntary PID

The General Manager or their delegate(s) can, in certain circumstances, determine that a report is a voluntary PID even if the report does not otherwise have all the features of a voluntary PID. This is known as the 'deeming power'.

By deeming that a report is a voluntary PID, it ensures that reporters are provided with protections under the PID Act.

If you make a report that has not met all the requirements of a voluntary PID, you can refer your matter to the General Manager or their delegate(s) to request that they consider deeming your report to be a voluntary PID.

A decision to deem a report to be a voluntary PID is at the discretion of the General Manager or their delegate(s). For more information about the deeming power, see the Ombudsman's guideline 'Deeming that a disclosure is a voluntary PID'.

4.10 Who can I talk to if I have questions or concerns?

If you have any questions or concerns about making a PID or any other related matter you can contact the General Manager, any Director or the Manager – Governance & Risk. Your questions or concerns will be treated as confidential, and if so required and where your consent is granted, expert independent advice may be obtained to assist in responding to your questions or concerns.

5 Protections

5.1 How is the maker of a voluntary PID protected?

When you make a voluntary PID you receive special protections under the PID Act.

We are committed to taking all reasonable steps to protect you from detriment as a result of having made a PID. We are also committed to maintaining your confidentiality as much as possible while the PID is being dealt with.

We will not tolerate any type of detrimental action being taken against you because you have made a report, might make a report or are believed to have made a report.

The maker of a voluntary PID is protected in the following ways:

5.1.1 Protection from detrimental action

- A person cannot take detrimental action against another person because they have made a voluntary PID or are considering making a PID. Detrimental action includes bullying, harassment, intimidation or dismissal.
- Once we become aware that a voluntary PID by a person employed or otherwise associated with Council that concerns serious wrongdoing relating to Council has been made, Council will undertake a risk assessment and take steps to mitigate the risk of detrimental action occurring against the person who made the voluntary PID.
- It is a criminal offence for someone to take detrimental action against a person because they have made or may make a voluntary PID. It is punishable by a maximum penalty of 200 penalty units or imprisonment for five years or both.
- A person may seek compensation where unlawful detrimental action has been taken against them.
- A person can apply for a court order (injunction) where detrimental action is threatened or has occurred (for example, an order to prevent dismissal or to require reinstatement).

Note that a person who makes a PID can still be subject to reasonable management action (such as ordinary performance reviews and performance management).

Provided such action is not taken because of the PID, it is not detrimental action under the PID Act.

5.1.2 Immunity from civil and criminal liability

Some public officials are often subject to a duty of confidentiality that prevents them disclosing certain information that they obtain or become aware of at work. Sometimes, in order to make a PID, public officials will need to breach or disregard such confidentiality duties. If that happens, a public official cannot be disciplined, sued or criminally charged for breaching confidentiality.

5.1.3 Confidentiality

Public officials and agencies must not disclose information tending to identify a person as the maker of a voluntary PID unless doing so is permitted by the PID Act.

5.1.4 Protection from liability for own past conduct

The Attorney General can give the maker an undertaking that a disclosure of their own past conduct will not be used against them if a person discloses their own wrongdoing or misconduct while making a report. This undertaking can only be given on application by an integrity agency to the Attorney General.

5.2 Protections for people who make mandatory and witness PIDs

Apart from PIDs that are made voluntarily by public officials, there are other types of reports that are recognised as PIDs under the PID Act:

- *A mandatory PID:* This is a PID where the public official has made the report about serious wrongdoing because they have a legal obligation to make that report, or because making that report is an ordinary aspect of their role or function in an agency.
- *A witness PID:* This is a PID where a person discloses information during an investigation of serious wrongdoing following a request or requirement of the investigator.

Protections for makers of mandatory and witness PIDs are detailed in the table below.

Table 1: Protection of Public Interest Disclosure (PID) Witnesses

Protection	Mandatory PID	Witness PID
Detrimental action — It is an offence to take detrimental action against a person based on the suspicion, belief or awareness that a person has made, may have made or may make a PID.	✓	✓

Protection	Mandatory PID	Witness PID
Right to compensation — A person can initiate proceedings and seek compensation for injury, damage or loss suffered as a result of detrimental action being taken against them.	✓	✓
Ability to seek injunction — An injunction can be sought to prevent the commission or possible commission of a detrimental action offence against a person. For example, an order to prevent dismissal or to require reinstatement.	✓	✓
Immunity from civil and criminal liability — a person will not incur civil or criminal liability if the person breaches a duty of confidentiality while making a disclosure. This means that legal action cannot be taken against a person for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • breaching a duty of secrecy or confidentiality, or • breaching another restriction on disclosure. 	✓	✓

6 Reporting detrimental action

If you experience adverse treatment or detrimental action, such as bullying or harassment, you should report this immediately. You can report any experience of adverse treatment or detrimental action directly to Council, or to an integrity agency. A list of integrity agencies is located at [Annexure B](#) of this policy.

To report your concerns internally you can contact the General Manager, any Director or the Manager – Governance & Risk. Your concerns will be treated as confidential, and if so required and where your consent is granted, expert independent advice may be obtained to assist in responding to your concerns.

7 General support

If you make a PID you will be assigned a key contact officer who will take steps to protect your interests and keep you informed of the progress of your complaint.

At all times staff can access Council's Employee Assistance Program Provider for wellbeing support. Details of the service provider can be found on Council's intranet site or by enquiry to Council's People, Safety & Performance Department.

8 Roles and responsibilities of Council employees

Certain people within Council have responsibilities under the PID Act.

8.1 The General Manager

The General Manager is responsible for:

- fostering a workplace culture where reporting is encouraged
- receiving disclosures from public officials
- ensuring there is a system in place for assessing disclosures
- ensuring that Council complies with this policy and the PID Act
- ensuring that the Council has appropriate systems for:
 - overseeing internal compliance with the PID Act
 - supporting public officials who make voluntary PIDs, including by minimising the risk of detrimental action
 - implementing corrective action if serious wrongdoing is found to have occurred
 - complying with reporting obligations regarding allegations or findings of detrimental action
 - complying with yearly reporting obligations to the NSW Ombudsman.

8.2 Disclosure Coordinator

The Disclosure Coordinator (presently the Manager – Governance & Risk) is responsible for:

- supporting the General Manager in meeting his/her roles and responsibilities under the PID Act
- acting as the oversight coordinator for all PID complaints and ensuring appropriate records are maintained
- receiving reports from public officials
- receiving reports when they are passed on by Disclosure Officers or Managers
- ensuring reports are dealt with appropriately, including by referring the matter to the appropriate complaint unit (if relevant)
- ensuring that any oral reports that have been received are recorded in writing.

8.3 Disclosure Officers

Disclosure Officers are responsible for:

- receiving reports from public officials
- receiving reports when they are passed on to them by Managers
- ensuring reports are dealt with appropriately, including by referring the matter to the appropriate complaint unit (if relevant)
- ensuring that any oral reports that have been received are recorded in writing.

8.4 Managers

The responsibilities of Managers include:

- receiving reports from persons that report to them or that they supervise
- passing on reports they receive to a Disclosure Officer.

8.5 All employees

All employees must:

- report suspected serious wrongdoing or other misconduct
- use their best endeavours to assist in an investigation of serious wrongdoing if asked to do so by a person dealing with a voluntary PID on behalf of Council
- treat any person dealing with or investigating reports of serious wrongdoing with respect.

All employees must not take detrimental action against any person who has made, may in the future make, or is suspected of having made, a PID.

9 How Council will deal with voluntary PIDs

9.1 How Council will acknowledge that we have received a report and keep the person who made it informed

When a disclosure officer in Council receives a report which is a voluntary PID, or looks like it may be a voluntary PID, the person who made the report will receive the following information:

- You will receive an acknowledgment that the report has been received. This acknowledgement will:
 - state that the report will be assessed to identify whether it is a PID
 - state that the PID Act applies to how Council deals with the report
 - provide clear information on how you can access this PID policy
 - provide you with details of a contact person and available supports.
- If the report is a voluntary PID, we will inform you as soon as possible how we intend to deal with the report. This may include:
 - that we are investigating the serious wrongdoing
 - that we will refer the report to a different agency (if appropriate) to deal with the voluntary PID. If we do this, we will provide you with details of this referral
 - If we decide to not investigate the report and to not refer it to another agency for it to be investigated, we will tell you the reasons for this decision. We will also notify the NSW Ombudsman of this decision.
- If we decide to investigate the serious wrongdoing, we will provide you with updates on the investigation at least every three months. During this time, if you would like more frequent updates, you should contact the contact person who was nominated when you made the report.
 - If we investigate the serious wrongdoing, we will provide you with the following information once the investigation is complete:
 - a description of the results of the investigation — that is, we will tell you whether we found that serious wrongdoing took place.
 - information about any corrective action as a result of the investigation(s) — this means we will tell you what action we took in relation to the person who engaged in the serious wrongdoing or if the serious wrongdoing was by our agency, what we have put in place to address that serious wrongdoing.
 - Corrective action could include taking disciplinary action against someone or changing the practices, policies and procedures that we have in place which led to the serious wrongdoing.

- There may be some details about both the findings made as a result of the investigation and the corrective action taken that cannot be revealed to you. We will always balance the right of a person who makes a report to know the outcome of that report, with other legal obligations we have.
- If you have made an anonymous report, in many cases we may not be able to provide this information to you.

9.2 How Council will deal with voluntary PIDs

Once a report that may be a voluntary PID is received, Council will look at the information contained in the report to see if it has the features of a voluntary PID. This assessment is undertaken to identify whether the report is a voluntary PID or another type of disclosure, and to make sure that the right steps are followed. If it is a voluntary PID, we will ensure that we comply with the requirements in the PID Act.

If so required, independent expert advice will be sought to ensure our response and actions are in accordance with the PID Act, or the whole matter will be referred to an independent expert to investigate and handle to ensure the highest standards of investigation and probity are maintained.

Report not a voluntary PID

Even if the report is not a voluntary PID, it will still need to be dealt with in a manner consistent with our internal protocols, Determinations, Guidelines and Procedures or through an alternate process.

If the report is not a voluntary PID, we will let you know that the PID Act does not apply to the report and how we will deal with the concerns raised in the report.

If you are not happy with this assessment or otherwise disagree with it, you can raise it with the person who has communicated the outcome with you or a disclosure officer, request an internal review or request that the matter be conciliated. Council can, but do not have to, request the NSW Ombudsman to conciliate the matter.

Cease dealing with report as voluntary PID

Council may stop dealing with a voluntary PID because it is not actually a voluntary PID (meaning it does not have all the features of a PID).

If this situation arises we will inform you in writing of the reasons for our decision.

Where the report is a voluntary PID

If the report is a voluntary PID:

- In most cases we will conduct an investigation to make findings about whether the serious wrongdoing disclosed in the report occurred, who was involved, who was responsible, and whether the people involved, or the agency engaged, in serious wrongdoing. There may be circumstances where we believe an investigation is not warranted — for example, if the conduct has previously been investigated.
- There may also be circumstances where we decide that the report should be referred to another agency, such as an integrity agency. For example, reports concerning possible corrupt conduct may be required to be reported to the ICAC in accordance with section 11 of the Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 1988.
- Before referring a matter, we will discuss the referral with the other agency, and we will provide you with details of the referral and a contact person within the other agency.
- If we decide not to investigate a report and to not refer the matter to another agency, we must let you know the reasons for this and notify the NSW Ombudsman.

9.3 How Council will protect the confidentiality of the maker of a voluntary PID

We understand that people who make voluntary PIDs may want their identity and the fact that they have made a report to be confidential.

Under the PID Act, information tending to identify a person as the maker of a voluntary PID (known as identifying information) is not to be disclosed by a public official or an agency.

There are certain circumstances under the PID Act that allow for the disclosure of identifying information. These include:

- where the person consents in writing to the disclosure
- where it is generally known that the person is the maker of the voluntary PID because of their voluntary self-identification as the maker
- when the public official or Council reasonably considers it necessary to disclose the information to protect a person from detriment
- where it is necessary the information be disclosed to a person whose interests are affected by the disclosure
- where the information has previously been lawfully published
- when the information is disclosed to a medical practitioner or psychologist for the purposes of providing medical or psychiatric care, treatment or counselling to the individual disclosing the information

- when the information is disclosed for the purposes of proceedings before a court or tribunal
- when the disclosure of the information is necessary to deal with the disclosure effectively
- if it is otherwise in the public interest to disclose the identifying information.

Council will not disclose identifying information unless it is necessary and authorised under the PID Act.

Council will put in place steps to keep the identifying information of the maker and the fact that a report has been made confidential. It may not be possible for us to maintain complete confidentiality while we progress the investigation, but we will do all that we practically can to not unnecessarily disclose information from which the maker of the report can be identified. This includes:

- Limiting the number of people who are aware of the maker's identity or information that could identify them.
- If Council must disclose information that may identify the maker of the PID, Council will still not disclose the actual identity of the maker of the PID, unless Council have their consent to do so.
- Ensuring that any person who does know the identity of the maker of a PID is reminded that they have a legal obligation to keep their identity confidential.
- Ensuring that only authorised persons have access to emails, files or other documentation that contain information about the identity of the maker.
- Undertaking an assessment to determine if anyone is aware of the maker's identity and if those persons have a motive to cause detrimental action to be taken against the maker or impede the progress of the investigation.
- Providing information to the maker of the PID about the importance of maintaining confidentiality and advising them how best to protect their identity, for example, by telling them not to discuss their report with other staff.

If confidentiality cannot be maintained or is unlikely to be maintained, Council will:

- Advise the person whose identity may become known.
- Update the Council's risk assessment and risk management plan.
- Implement strategies to minimise the risk of detrimental action.
- Provide additional supports to the person who has made the PID.
- Remind persons who become aware of the identifying information of the consequences for failing to maintain confidentiality and that engaging in detrimental action is a criminal offence and may also be a disciplinary matter.

9.4 How Council will assess and minimise the risk of detrimental action

Council will not tolerate any detrimental action being taken by any person against a person who has made a PID, investigators, witnesses or the person the report is about.

Council will assess and take steps to mitigate detrimental action from being taken against the maker of a voluntary PID, the person whose conduct is the subject of a PID, investigators and witnesses.

Council will take steps to assess and minimise the risk of detrimental action by:

- Undertaking a risk assessment, creating a risk management plan and assessing the risk throughout the entirety of the matter
- Communicating with the maker to identify risks
- Listing the protections that will be offered and discussing protection options with the maker which may include remote working or approved leave for the duration of the investigation
- Outlining what support will be provided.

Detrimental action against a person is an act or omission that causes, comprises, involves or encourages detriment to a person or a threat of detriment to a person (whether express or implied). Detriment to a person includes:

- injury, damage or loss
- property damage
- reputational damage
- intimidation, bullying or harassment
- unfavourable treatment in relation to another person's job
- discrimination, prejudice or adverse treatment
- disciplinary proceedings or disciplinary action, or
- any other type of disadvantage.

Detrimental action does not include:

- lawful action taken by a person or body to investigate serious wrongdoing or other misconduct
- the lawful reporting or publication of a finding of serious wrongdoing or other misconduct
- the lawful making of adverse comment, resulting from investigative action
- the prosecution of a person for a criminal offence
- reasonable management action taken by someone in relation to a person who made or may make a PID. For example, a reasonable appraisal of a PID maker's work performance.

9.5 How Council will deal with allegations of a detrimental action offence

If Council becomes aware of an allegation that a detrimental action offence has occurred or may occur, Council will:

- take all steps possible to stop the action and protect the person(s)
- take appropriate disciplinary action against anyone that has taken detrimental action
- refer any evidence of a detrimental action offence to the Commissioner of Police and the ICAC or the Law Enforcement Conduct Commission (whichever is applicable)
- notify the NSW Ombudsman about the allegation of a detrimental action offence being committed.

Allegations of a detrimental action offence should be referred to the General Manager, any Director or the Manager Governance & Risk who will keep you informed of actions being taken.

9.6 What Council will do if an investigation finds that serious wrongdoing has occurred

If, after an investigation, it is found that serious wrongdoing or other misconduct has occurred, Council will take the most appropriate action to address that wrongdoing or misconduct. This is also known as corrective action.

Corrective action can include:

- a formal apology
- improving internal policies to adequately prevent and respond to similar instances of wrongdoing
- providing additional education and training to staff where required
- taking employment action against persons involved in the wrongdoing (such as termination of employment, relocation, a caution or reprimand)
- payment of compensation to people who have been affected by serious wrongdoing or other misconduct.

10 Review and dispute resolution

10.1 Internal review

People who make voluntary PIDs can seek internal review of the following decisions made by Council:

- that Council is not required to deal with the report as a voluntary PID
- to stop dealing with the report because Council decided it was not a voluntary PID
- to not investigate the serious wrongdoing and not refer the report to another agency
- to cease investigating the serious wrongdoing without either completing the investigation or referring the report to another agency for investigation.

Council will ensure internal reviews are conducted in compliance with the PID Act.

If you would like to make an application for an internal review, you must apply in writing within 28 days of being informed of Council decision. The application should state the reasons why you consider Council decision should not have been made. You may also submit any other relevant material with your application.

Applications for internal reviews should be referred to the General Manager, any Director or the Manager – Governance & Risk who will keep you informed of timeframes for completion of the review.

10.2 Voluntary dispute resolution

If a dispute arises between Council and a person who has made a report which is, or may be, a voluntary PID, we may request the NSW Ombudsman to conciliate the dispute. Conciliation is a voluntary process and will only be suitable for disputes where Council and the maker of the report are willing to resolve the dispute.

11 Other Council obligations

11.1 Record-keeping requirements

Council must keep full and accurate records with respect to all information received in connection with the PID Act. This ensures that Council complies with its obligations under the *State Records Act 1998*.

All documentation pertaining to a PID matter will be stored in Council's Electronic Document Management System with restricted access controls to ensure only limited staff will have access to the information.

11.2 Reporting of voluntary PIDs and Council annual return to the Ombudsman

Each year Council provides an annual return to the NSW Ombudsman which includes:

- information about voluntary PIDs received by Council during each return period (yearly with the start date being 1 July)
- action taken by Council to deal with voluntary PIDs during the return period
- how Council promoted a culture in the workplace where PIDs are encouraged.

The Manager – Governance & Risk is responsible for collecting information and preparing the annual return to the NSW Ombudsman.

11.3 How we will ensure compliance with the PID Act and this policy

Council will ensure the compliance with the PID Act and this policy by:

- Reporting annually to the Audit Risk and Improvement Committee about Council's compliance with the PID Act and any activities undertaken which have promoted and encouraged the making of PIDs.
- Undertaking audits of Council's compliance as requested by the Audit, Risk & Improvement Committee.
- Submitting this policy for review to the governing body every two (2) years.

The Manager Governance & Risk is responsible for the collecting information and preparing the annual return to the NSW Ombudsman.

12 Definitions

Term	Meaning
Agency	<p>'Agency' is defined in section 16 of the PID Act to mean any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a public service agency • a group of staff comprising each of the following services, or a separate group of those staff: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the NSW Police Force – the Teaching Service of New South Wales – the NSW Health Service – the Transport Service of New South Wales • a statutory body representing the Crown • an integrity agency • a public authority whose conduct or activities are authorised to be investigated by an integrity agency under another Act or law • a state-owned corporation or its subsidiaries • a Local Government Authority • a Local Aboriginal Land Council • the Department of Parliamentary Services, the Department of the Legislative Assembly and the Department of the Legislative Council.

Term	Meaning
Corrupt conduct	<p>Corrupt conduct in the PID Act has the same meaning as in sections 7, 8 and 9 of the <i>Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 1988</i>. It involves deliberate or intentional wrongdoing involving (or affecting) a public official or agency in NSW.</p> <p>Corrupt conduct includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conduct of any person that adversely affects, or could adversely affect, either directly or indirectly, the honest or impartial exercise of official functions by any public official, any group or body of public officials, or any agency • any conduct of a public official that constitutes or involves the dishonest or partial exercise of any of their official functions • any conduct of a public official or former public official that constitutes or involves a breach of public trust • any conduct of a public official or former public official that involves the misuse of information or material that they acquired during their official functions, whether for their benefit or for the benefit of any other person.
Detrimental action	<p>Detrimental action against a person is an act or omission that causes, comprises, involves or encourages detriment, or a threat of detriment, to a person (whether express or implied) as defined under section 32 of the PID Act.</p> <p>Detriment to a person includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • injury, damage or loss • property damage • reputational damage • intimidation, bullying or harassment • unfavourable treatment in relation to another person's job • discrimination, prejudice or adverse treatment • disciplinary proceedings or disciplinary action, or • any other type of disadvantage.
Disclosure Coordinator	The person that holds the position of Manager - Governance & Risk.
Disclosure Officer	Those persons identified as 'Disclosure Officers' as per Annexure B to this PID policy.
Government information contravention	<p>A government information contravention is a failure, other than a trivial failure, by an agency or public official to exercise functions in accordance with the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Government Information (Information Commissioner) Act 2009</i> • <i>Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009</i> (GIPA Act), or • <i>State Records Act 1998</i> (SR Act).
Integrity agency	<p>The following are 'integrity agencies' as defined under section 19 of the PID Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Ombudsman • the Auditor-General • the Independent Commission Against Corruption • the Law Enforcement Conduct Commission • the Inspector of the Independent Commission Against Corruption • the Inspector of the Law Enforcement Conduct Commission • the Secretary of the Department of Planning, Industry and

Term	Meaning
	Environment (when exercising certain functions under the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Privacy Commissioner • the Information Commissioner • a person or body declared by the regulations to be an integrity agency.
Local government pecuniary interest contravention	A local government pecuniary interest contravention means the contravention of an obligation in relation to a pecuniary interest, imposed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> (LG Act), or • a code of conduct adopted by a Council under section 440(3) of the LG Act.
Mandatory PID	A PID where the public official has made a report about serious wrongdoing because they have a legal obligation to make that report, or because making that report is an ordinary aspect of their role or function in an agency.
Pecuniary interest	A pecuniary interest is an interest that a person has in a matter because they have a reasonable likelihood, or expectation, of appreciable financial gain or loss to themselves or someone within their family.
Privacy contravention	A privacy contravention is a failure, other than a trivial failure, by an agency or public official to exercise functions in accordance with the <i>Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998</i> or the <i>Health Records and Information Privacy Act 2002</i> .
Public interest disclosure	When a public official reports serious wrongdoing in their workplace, or in another public authority. Serious wrongdoing includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • corrupt conduct • serious maladministration • serious and substantial waste of public money.
Public official	'Public official' is defined in section 14 of the PID Act as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a person employed in or by an agency or otherwise in the service of an agency, (b) a person having public official functions or acting in a public official capacity whose conduct or activities an integrity agency is authorised by another Act or law to investigate, (c) an individual in the service of the Crown, (d) a statutory officer, (e) a person providing services or exercising functions on behalf of an agency, including a contractor, subcontractor or volunteer, (f) if an entity, under a contract, subcontract or other arrangement, is to provide services on behalf of an agency or exercise functions of an agency in whole or in part—an employee, partner or officer of the entity who is to be involved in providing the services in whole or in part, or who is to exercise the functions, (g) a judicial officer, (h) a member of Parliament, including a Minister, (i) a person employed under the <i>Members of Parliament Staff Act 2013</i>.

Term	Meaning
Serious maladministration	Serious maladministration is defined in the PID Act as conduct, other than conduct of a trivial nature, of an agency or a public official relating to a matter of administration that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unlawful • unreasonable, unjust, oppressive or improperly discriminatory, or • based wholly or partly on improper motives.
Serious and substantial waste of public money	A serious and substantial waste of public money includes any uneconomical, inefficient or ineffective use of resources, whether authorised or unauthorised, and which results in a loss of public funds or resources.
Serious wrongdoing	Under section 13 of the PID Act, 'serious wrongdoing' means one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • corrupt conduct • serious maladministration • government information contravention • local government pecuniary interest contravention • a privacy contravention • a serious and substantial waste of public money.
Voluntary PID	A PID where a report has been made by the public official because they decided, of their own accord, to come forward and disclose what they know.
Witness PID	A PID where a person discloses information during an investigation of serious wrongdoing following a request or requirement of the investigator.

13 Community Strategic Plan, Delivery Program and Operational Plan

This Policy relates to Themes, Goals and Strategies outlined in Council's Community Strategic Plan Woollahra 2032 and Priorities outlined in Council's Delivery Program and Operational Plan, specifically:

Focus Area: Civic

Outcome: G11: A well managed Council

Strategy: 11.3 Ensure effective and efficient governance and risk management

Priority: 111.3.3 Manage, coordinate and deliver Workplace, Health and Safety measures to ensure a safe and healthy work environment.

14 Relevant Legislation

- Public Interest Disclosures Act 2022 (PID Act)
- Local Government Act 1993
- Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998
- Privacy and Personal Information Protection Regulation 2019

15 Documentation/References

	HPECM Reference
NSW Ombudsman – Developing your Public Interest Disclosure Policy	N/A

16 Related Policies and Procedures

	HPECM Reference
Code of Conduct	
Complaints Management Policy	

17 Accessibility of this policy

This policy is available on the Council's website as well as on the Intranet (The Hub).

A copy of the policy is also sent to all staff of the Council on their commencement. A hard copy of the policy can be requested from the Governance & Risk Department.

18 Policy Amendments

This Policy will be reviewed every two years or in accordance with legislative requirements. This Policy may also be changed as a result of other amendments that are to the advantage of Council and in the spirit of this Policy.

Any amendment to this Policy must be by way of a Council Resolution.

Date	Responsible Officer	Description
September 2023	Manager Governance & Risk	Drafting policy prepared in accordance to the PID Act based on the Model Policy issued by the NSW Ombudsman.
October 2023	Manager Governance & Risk	Policy adopted by Council on 3 October 2023. Annexure B updated following resolution.

Annexure A – List of integrity agencies

Integrity agency	What they investigate	Contact information
The NSW Ombudsman	Most kinds of serious maladministration by most agencies and public officials (but not NSW Police, judicial officers or MPs)	Telephone: 1800 451 524 between 9am to 3pm Monday to Friday Writing: Level 24, 580 George Street, Sydney NSW 2000 Email: info@ombo.nsw.gov.au
The Auditor-General	Serious and substantial waste of public money by auditable agencies	Telephone: 02 9275 7100 Writing: GPO Box 12, Sydney NSW 2001 Email: governance@audit.nsw.gov.au
Independent Commission Against Corruption	Corrupt conduct	Telephone: 02 8281 5999 or toll free on 1800 463 909 (callers outside Sydney) between 9am and 3pm, Monday to Friday Writing: GPO Box 500, Sydney NSW 2001 or faxing 02 9264 5364 Email: icac@icac.nsw.gov.au
The Inspector of the Independent Commission Against Corruption	Serious maladministration by the ICAC or the ICAC officers	Telephone: 02 9228 3023 Writing: PO Box 5341, Sydney NSW 2001 Email: oiicac_executive@oiicac.nsw.gov.au
The Law Enforcement Conduct Commission	Serious maladministration by the NSW Police Force or the NSW Crime Commission	Telephone: 02 9321 6700 or 1800 657 079 Writing: GPO Box 3880, Sydney NSW 2001 Email: contactus@lecc.nsw.gov.au
The Inspector of the Law Enforcement Conduct Commission	Serious maladministration by the LECC and LECC officers	Telephone: 02 9228 3023 Writing: GPO Box 5341, Sydney NSW 2001 Email: oilccec_executive@oilccec.nsw.gov.au
Office of the Local Government	Local government pecuniary interest contraventions	Email: olg@olg.nsw.gov.au
The Privacy Commissioner	Privacy contraventions	Telephone: 1800 472 679 Writing: GPO Box 7011, Sydney NSW 2001 Email: ipcinfo@ipc.nsw.gov.au
The Information Commissioner	Government information contraventions	Telephone: 1800 472 679 Writing: GPO Box 7011, Sydney NSW 2001 Email: ipcinfo@ipc.nsw.gov.au

Annexure B – Names and contact details of Disclosure Officers for Woollahra Municipal Council

The primary contact roles and numbers in relation this Public Interest Disclosures Policy are as follows:

- Council' s General Manager is contactable on (02) 9391 7013
- Council's Manager Governance & Risk / Disclosures Coordinator is contactable on (02) 9391 7012.

Please note, the current list of all other Disclosures Officers is published on Council's Intranet.