



## **PUBLIC INTEREST DISCLOSURE PROCEDURES**

I revoke all previous versions of the Public Interest Disclosure Procedures of the Department of Social Services and establish the following Procedures under section 59(1) of the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013*.

These Procedures commence upon signature.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Kathryn Campbell'.

Kathryn Campbell AO, CSC  
Secretary  
Department of Social Services

Date *2nd August* 2019



# Australian Government

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## Department of Social Services

### PUBLIC INTEREST DISCLOSURE PROCEDURES

#### 1. INTRODUCTORY MATTERS

This document sets out the Procedures of the Department of Social Services for facilitating and dealing with public interest disclosures for the purposes of section 59(1) of the [Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013 \(Cth\)](#) (**PID Act**).

The department is committed to the highest standards of ethical and accountable conduct and encourages the reporting of wrongdoing under the PID Act. The department will act on disclosures where appropriate and protect a person making a disclosure (**a discloser**) from any reprisals or threats of reprisals because of making a disclosure.

The department will review these procedures regularly to ensure their continued effectiveness.

#### 2. WHAT ARE PUBLIC INTEREST DISCLOSURES?

It is important to note that not all disclosures of information made to the department will be a "public interest disclosure" for the purposes of the PID Act (**a PID**). A disclosure of information will only be a PID to which these procedures relate if it meets the following requirements:

- (a) it is made by a public official or a person who has been a public official;<sup>1</sup>
- (b) the information tends to show, or the discloser believes on reasonable grounds that the information tends to show, one or more instances of "disclosable conduct" as defined by the PID Act;<sup>2</sup> and
- (c) the disclosure is made to an appropriate person.<sup>3</sup>

An overview of these key requirements, prepared by the Commonwealth Ombudsman, is at [Attachment A](#) and [Attachment B](#).

A disclosure may only be treated as a PID, and the discloser will only receive the benefit of the PID Act protections, if the above requirements are fulfilled. It is important to carefully review the contents of the PID Act and seek independent legal advice where appropriate before making a disclosure.

Summaries of the rights and responsibilities of a discloser and a person who is the subject of a disclosure are set out at [Attachment C](#) and [Attachment D](#) respectively.

Further guidance material on Public Interest Disclosure is available on the [Commonwealth Ombudsman's website](#).

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<sup>1</sup> This includes a current or former APS employee or contracted service provider: see section 69 of the [PID Act](#).

<sup>2</sup> What does and does not constitute disclosable conduct is defined in sections 29-33 of the [PID Act](#).

<sup>3</sup> Generally, to constitute a PID, the disclosure must first be made to an "authorised internal recipient" or a supervisor of the discloser as defined in sections 34 and 8 (respectively) of the PID Act. This criterion will be satisfied by making a disclosure to [publicinterestdisclosures@dss.gov.au](mailto:publicinterestdisclosures@dss.gov.au) or by phoning 1800 007 952. The PID Act sets out strict requirements that must be met for such external disclosures to be afforded the protections contained in the PID Act: see section 26 of the [PID Act](#).

### 3. PROCEDURES

#### 3.1 AUTHORISED OFFICERS

The department maintains a list of "authorised officers" for the purposes of the PID Act appointed by the Secretary. A person can make a PID to an authorised officer of the department if the PID relates to the department or the discloser belongs, or last belonged to, the department.

To contact an authorised officer of the department, please email the department's public interest disclosures inbox at [publicinterestdisclosures@dss.gov.au](mailto:publicinterestdisclosures@dss.gov.au) or phone the department's public interest disclosure hotline at 1800 007 952.

#### 3.2 DISCLOSURE TO A SUPERVISOR

If a public official discloses information to a supervisor and the supervisor has reasonable grounds to believe that the information concerns, or could concern, disclosable conduct, the supervisor must give the information to an authorised officer of the department as soon as reasonably practicable.

#### 3.3 PROTECTING CONFIDENTIALITY

The authorised officer and the Secretary will take all reasonable steps to protect the identity of a public official who has made a PID from the time of the making of the disclosure.

Only individuals directly involved in dealing with the PID (such as the authorised officer and the principal officer) can receive details of the PID. These individuals must not disclose the identity of the discloser or any information that is likely to reveal the identity of the discloser without the consent of the discloser.

It is an offence for a public official to disclose information that is likely to enable the identification of a person as a person who has made a public interest disclosure other than in accordance with the PID Act.

Similarly, if a person discloses information to another person or uses information otherwise than in accordance with the PID Act, the person commits an offence if the information was obtained by the person:

- in the course of conducting a disclosure investigation; or
- in connection with the performance of a function or the exercise of a power by the person under the PID Act.

Identifying information about a discloser will not be disclosed to a court or tribunal except where necessary to give effect to the PID Act.

#### 3.4 INITIAL CONSIDERATION AND ALLOCATION

##### (a) Step 1: Consider whether a disclosure meets the requirements for a PID

When an authorised officer receives a disclosure of information, they will consider the information disclosed and determine whether there are reasonable grounds on which the disclosure could be a disclosure made in accordance with the PID Act.

If the authorised officer is so satisfied:

- they will allocate the disclosure to a principal officer of one or more agencies for further handling and investigation in accordance with the process outlined at [Step 2](#).

If the authorised officer is not so satisfied:

- the disclosure will not be allocated and:



- if contacting the discloser is reasonably practicable, the authorised officer must inform the discloser in writing of:
  - the reasons why the disclosure will not be allocated to an agency; and
  - any other course of action that might be available to the discloser under other laws of the Commonwealth; and
- if the disclosure relates to conduct that may need to be addressed under the department's:
  - *Fraud Control Plan*;
  - [\*Procedures for determining breaches of the Code of Conduct and for determining sanction\*](#); or
  - any other of the department's policies or procedures;

the authorised officer may refer the matter to be dealt with in accordance with the relevant policy or procedure.

### **(b) Step 2: Allocate the disclosure**

Once the authorised officer is satisfied that the disclosed information is a PID, they must allocate it for handling under the PID Act.

The authorised officer will use their best endeavours to allocate the disclosure within 14 days after the making of the disclosure.

In most cases, allocation of the disclosure should be to the agency to which the disclosure relates.

When deciding to which agency to allocate a disclosure, the authorised officer will have regard to:

- the assumption that an agency should only deal with disclosures that relate to itself<sup>4</sup>; and
- such other matters (if any) as the authorised officer considers relevant.

If the authorised officer is contemplating allocating the disclosure to the Ombudsman, the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security (IGIS) or an investigative agency prescribed by the *Public Interest Disclosure Rules*, the authorised officer must have regard to additional matters set out in the PID Act.<sup>5</sup>

The authorised officer must not allocate a disclosure to another agency unless an authorised officer of that agency has consented to the allocation.

### **(c) Step 3: Inform relevant persons of the allocation**

#### Informing a receiving agency

When the authorised officer allocates the handling of a disclosure to a principal officer of an agency, the authorised officer will inform that principal officer of:

- the allocation to the agency;

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<sup>4</sup> This assumption does not apply to the Ombudsman, the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security (IGIS) or an investigative agency prescribed by the *Public Interest Disclosure Rules*. At the time of publication, no *Public Interest Disclosure Rules* under section 83 of the PID Act had been published.

<sup>5</sup> See section 43(3)(a)(ii)-(iv) of the [PID Act](#).

- the information that was disclosed to the authorised officer;
- the suspected disclosable conduct; and
- if the discloser's name and contact details are known to the authorised officer, and if the discloser consents to the principal officer being informed – the discloser's name and contact details.

#### Informing the discloser

The authorised officer will also inform the discloser in writing of the allocation decision and set out the information that has been provided to the principal officer of that agency, if practicable, and as soon as reasonably practicable after the allocation.

In some cases, the authorised officer and the principal officer will be the same person. In these instances, the discloser will be given a reasonable opportunity to raise any concerns regarding potential or actual conflicts of interest upon being notified of the allocation. If the discloser raises such concerns, selection of another principal officer should occur to consider the PID and conduct any investigation.

#### Informing other relevant bodies

The authorised officer must inform the Ombudsman in writing of an allocation of a disclosure to an agency, including an allocation to the department itself, unless the authorised officer allocated the disclosure to the Ombudsman, the IGIS or an intelligence agency. If allocation of the disclosure is to an intelligence agency, the authorised officer will inform the IGIS of this in writing.

### **(d) Step 4: Make a record of the allocation decision**

#### Record of decision

When an authorised officer allocates the handling of a disclosure to one or more agencies, they must keep an appropriate record of:

- the decision (including the name of each agency to which the disclosure is to be allocated);
- the reasons for the decision;
- the consent provided by the authorised officer of the agency to which the allocation is made; and
- any consent provided by the discloser.

#### Record of communication of decision to discloser

In addition, the authorised officer must keep appropriate records of whether the discloser was informed of the allocation decision and, if so, of:

- the day and time the discloser was notified;
- the means by which the discloser was notified; and
- the content of the notification.

These records should be kept confidential.

### 3.5 RISK ASSESSMENT

#### (a) Step 1: Conduct a risk assessment

When an authorised officer decides to allocate a PID to the department, they will also assess the risk of reprisals against the discloser.

In assessing the risk of reprisals, the authorised officer should use the following risk matrix:

		Likely seriousness of reprisal			
		Minor	Moderate	Major	Extreme
Likelihood of reprisal being taken against a discloser	Almost certain	Medium	High	High	High
	Likely	Medium	Medium	High	High
	Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
	Highly unlikely	Low	Low	Low	Medium

#### Examples of seriousness of reprisals

- Minor: occasional or one-off action that is likely to have a relatively minor adverse effect on the person (for example, occasional exclusion of the person from a social activity).
- Moderate: repeated action, which is likely to have an adverse effect on the person (for example, routinely failing to "CC" the person on work-related emails).
- Major: sustained or one-off action, which has a significant impact on the person (for example, consistently excluding the person from team discussions or imposing a negative performance assessment on the person).
- Extreme: action, which is likely to have a very severe impact on the person (for example, physical violence or the denial of a promotion opportunity).

#### Criteria for assessing likelihood of potential reprisals

When considering the likelihood of a reprisal against a discloser, the authorised officer should take into account all relevant factors, including the following factors.

- The likelihood of the discloser being identified, which may involve a consideration of:
  - the size of the work area in which the discloser is located; and
  - the number of people who are aware of the information leading to the disclosure.
- The number of people implicated in the disclosure.
- The subject matter of the disclosure.
- The number of people aware of the disclosure or likely to become aware of the disclosure (for example, through participation in the investigation as witnesses).
- The culture of the workplace.
- Whether any specific threats against the discloser received.
- Whether there are circumstances that will make it difficult for the discloser not to discuss the disclosure in the workplace.



- Whether there are allegations about individuals in the disclosure;
- Whether there is a history of conflict between the discloser and the subject of the disclosure.
- Whether the investigation of the disclosure can occur while maintaining confidentiality.

#### Criteria for assessing likely seriousness of potential reprisals

In considering the likely seriousness of any potential reprisal against a discloser, the authorised officer should take into account all relevant factors, including the following factors.

- The significance of the issue being disclosed.
- The likely outcome if the disclosure is substantiated.
- The subject matter of the disclosure.
- Whether the discloser is isolated.
- Whether the discloser is employed on a full-time, part-time or casual basis.
- Whether the alleged wrongdoing that is the subject of the disclosure was directed at the discloser.
- The relative positions of the discloser and the person whose alleged wrongdoing is the subject of the disclosure.

Where consistent with protecting the discloser's confidentiality, the authorised officer may ask the discloser why they are reporting the wrongdoing and who they might fear a reprisal from, and they may speak to the discloser's supervisor or manager.

#### **(b) Step 2: Develop a risk mitigation strategy if necessary**

Where the risk level is anything greater than low, the authorised officer will develop a risk management strategy for mitigating the risk of reprisals against the discloser. This strategy may include some or all of the support measures set out at [paragraph 3.6](#) and, in appropriate circumstances could include raising the matter with employees by reminding staff that taking or threatening to take a reprisal against a discloser is a criminal offence.

#### **(c) Step 3: Monitor and review risks**

The authorised officer should monitor and review the risk assessment as necessary throughout the investigation process.

### 3.6 **SUPPORT FOR DISCLOSERS**

Regardless of the outcome of the risk assessment, the authorised officer will take all reasonable steps to protect public officials who have made a PID from detriment or threats of detriment relating to the PID.

This may include taking one or more of the following actions:

- appointing a support person to assist the discloser, who is responsible for checking on the wellbeing of the discloser regularly;
- informing the discloser of the progress of the investigation;
- advising the discloser of the availability of the Employee Assistance Program;
- where there are any concerns about the health and wellbeing of the discloser, liaising with officers responsible for work health and safety in the department; or

- (e) transferring the discloser to a different area within the workplace.

### 3.7 **SUPPORT FOR A PERSON AGAINST WHOM A DISCLOSURE HAS BEEN MADE**

The authorised officer will also take steps to support any employee who is the subject of a PID.

This may include taking one or more of the following actions:

- (a) advising the employee of their rights and obligations under the PID Act and about the department's investigation procedures, including the employee's rights to procedural fairness;
- (b) informing the employee of the progress of the investigation;
- (c) advising the employee of the availability of the Employee Assistance Program;
- (d) ensuring that the identity of the employee is kept confidential as far as reasonably practicable;
- (e) where there are any concerns about the health and wellbeing of the employee, liaising with officers responsible for work health and safety in the department; and
- (f) transferring the employee to a different area within the workplace.

### 3.8 **CONSIDERATION AND INVESTIGATION BY PRINCIPAL OFFICER**

#### **(a) Step 1: Provide initial information to disclosers**

Within 14 days of an authorised officer allocating a PID to an agency, the principal officer (or their delegate) will provide the discloser with the following information about the principal officer's powers to:

- decide not to investigate the disclosure;
- stop investigating the disclosure; or
- decide to investigate the disclosure under a different investigative power.

#### **(b) Step 2: Consider whether to investigate the disclosure**

If allocation of a PID to the department occurs, the principal officer will consider whether to investigate the PID.

The principal officer may decide not to investigate a disclosure if:

- the discloser is not and has not been a public official;
- the information does not, to any extent, concern serious disclosable conduct;
- the disclosure is frivolous or vexatious;
- the information is the same or substantially the same as disclosable conduct that has been or is currently being investigated as part of another disclosure investigation;
- the information concerns disclosable conduct that is the same or substantially the same as disclosable conduct that is being investigated under a law of the Commonwealth or the executive power of the Commonwealth and:
  - it would be inappropriate to conduct another investigation at the same time; or
  - the principal officer is reasonably satisfied that there are no further matters concerning the disclosure that warrant investigation;



- the discloser has informed the principal officer that the discloser does not wish for the investigation of the disclosure to be pursued and the principal officer is reasonably satisfied that there are no matters concerning the disclosure that warrant investigation;
- it is impracticable for the disclosure to be investigated because:
  - the discloser's name and contact details have not been disclosed;
  - the discloser fails or is unable to give such information or assistance as the person who is or will be investigating asks the discloser to give; or
  - of the age of the information.

**(c) Step 3: Notify the discloser and Ombudsman**

If the disclosure will not be investigated

If the principal officer decides not to investigate a disclosure, they will:

- if reasonably practicable to contact the discloser, inform the discloser that the principal officer has decided not to investigate the disclosure, identifying
  - the reasons for the decision not to investigate, other than those reasons that
    - would be exempt for the purposes of Part IV of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*
    - have or are required to have a national security or other protective security classification, or
    - contain intelligence information), and
  - any courses of action that might be available to the discloser under other laws of the Commonwealth; and
- inform the Ombudsman of the decision not to investigate and the reasons for that decision.

If the disclosure will be investigated

If the principal officer decides to investigate the disclosure, they will inform the discloser as soon as reasonably practicable:

- that they are required to investigate the disclosure; and
- of the estimated length of the investigation.

**(d) Step 4: Conduct an investigation**

The principal officer will either investigate the matter personally, or where necessary, refer the matter to a delegated PID investigator to assist in determining whether there are one or more instances of disclosable conduct.

General principles

The following general principles will apply to the conduct of investigations:

- maintaining the confidentiality of the identity of the discloser will be paramount when conducting the investigation;
- the investigation process will be consistent with the principles of procedural fairness;

- the investigation will be carried out with as little formality as a proper consideration of the matter allows;
- a decision whether evidence is sufficient to prove a fact will be determined on the balance of probabilities; and
- a person who is the subject of the investigation will be provided with an opportunity to respond and provide evidence in relation to the allegations.

Aside from compliance with these principles, the principal officer/delegated PID investigator is free to conduct the investigation as they see fit. The method of the investigation may vary depending on the alleged conduct being investigated. The investigation under these procedures may occur in a less extensive way where the principal officer considers that the outcome is likely to be referral of the matter for investigation under another process or procedure.

#### Additional procedures required in particular circumstances

If a disclosure relates to conduct that would require the department to take steps under the department's:

- *Fraud Control Plan*;
- [Procedures for determining breaches of the Code of Conduct and for determining sanction](#); or
- any other of the department's policies or procedures;

the processes set out in those procedures and policies must be complied with in the conduct of an investigation under these procedures.

The principal officer/delegated PID investigator may recommend in the investigation report that information disclosed in the course of a PID may be appropriately dealt with under another procedure or policy and refer the matter to the relevant part of the department.

#### Obtaining information

Instances of disclosable conduct may relate to information disclosed or information obtained in the course of the investigation rather than information provided in the initial disclosure.

During the investigation, the principal officer/delegated PID investigator may, for the purposes of the investigation, obtain information from such persons and make such inquiries as they see fit.

During the investigation, an interviewee will be informed of:

- the identity and function of each individual conducting the interview;
- the process of conducting an investigation;
- the authority of the principal officer/delegated PID investigator under the PID Act and supporting delegations to conduct the investigation; and
- the protections provided to witnesses under section 57 of the PID Act.

The principal officer/delegated PID investigator will ensure:

- audio or visual recording of the interview is only made with the interviewee's knowledge;
- the interviewee is given an opportunity to make a final statement or comment or express a position when the interview ends; and

- any final statement, comment or position by the interviewee is included in the record of the interview.

In conducting the investigation, the principal officer/delegated PID investigator may adopt findings set out in reports of other investigations or inquiries under Commonwealth laws or executive powers, or investigations under the PID Act.

#### Referral of information to police and others

If, during the course of the investigation, the principal officer/delegated PID investigator suspects on reasonable grounds that information disclosed or obtained in the course of the investigation is evidence of the commission of an offence, they **may** disclose the information to a member of an Australian police force. If the information relates to an offence that is punishable by a period of imprisonment for at least two years, the principal officer/delegated PID investigator **must** disclose the information to a member of an Australian police force.

#### **(e) Step 4: Prepare investigation report**

The principal officer/delegated PID investigator must prepare a report of the investigation within 90 days of the allocation of the disclosure to the department, unless the Ombudsman extends this period. If the Ombudsman grants an extension, the principal officer/delegated PID investigator will inform the discloser of the progress of the investigation.

#### Content of report

The report must set out:

- the matters considered in the course of the investigation;
- the duration of the investigation;
- the principal officer's/delegated PID investigator's findings (if any);
- any regulations, rules, administrative requirements or similar matters to which the disclosable conduct relates;
- the action (if any) that has been, is being or is recommended to be taken; and

to the extent relevant:

- the steps taken to gather evidence;
- a summary of the evidence;
- consideration of whether a different or further investigation should be conducted by the agency or another body under another law of the Commonwealth; and
- any claims made about and any evidence of detrimental action taken against the discloser, and the agency's response to those claims and that evidence.

#### **(f) Step 5: Provide report to discloser**

If it is reasonably practicable to contact the discloser, the principal officer/delegated PID investigator will provide the discloser with a copy of the report within a reasonable time after preparing the report. However, the principal officer/delegated PID investigator may redact any material:

- that is likely to enable the identification of the discloser or another person; or
- would be exempt for the purposes of Part IV of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*, would require a national security or other protective security clearance, contains intelligence information or contravenes a designated publication restriction as defined in the PID Act.



## **ATTACHMENT A – Extracts from the Commonwealth Ombudsman’s agency guide to the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013***

### **Who can make a public interest disclosure?**

A person must be a current or former ‘public official’, as defined in section 69 of the PID Act, to make a public interest disclosure. In general, a person can make a disclosure if they belong, or previously belonged to, one of the agencies covered by the PID Act. This includes Commonwealth public servants, members of the Defence Force, appointees of the Australian Federal Police, Parliamentary Service employees, directors or staff of Commonwealth companies, statutory office holders or any other person who exercises powers under a Commonwealth law.

Individuals and organisations that provide goods or services under a Commonwealth contract (defined in s 30(3)) and their officers or employees are also public officials for the purposes of the PID Act. This includes subcontractors who are responsible for providing goods or services, either directly or indirectly, to an agency covered by the PID Act for the purposes of a Commonwealth contract (s 30(2)).

### **What can be disclosed?**

A public official can disclose information that they believe, on reasonable grounds, tends to show ‘disclosable conduct’. Disclosable conduct covered by the PID Act has to be conduct on the part of one of the following:

- an agency
- a public official in connection with their position
- a contracted Commonwealth service provider in connection with entering into or giving effect to the contract

The kinds of conduct that a disclosure can be made about are listed in the table to section 29(1) of the PID Act. They are conduct that:

- contravenes a Commonwealth, State or Territory law
- in a foreign country, contravenes a foreign law that applies to the agency, official or service provider
- perverts the course of justice
- is corrupt
- constitutes maladministration, including conduct that is based on improper motives or is unreasonable, unjust, oppressive or negligent
- is an abuse of public trust
- involves fabrication, falsification, plagiarism or deception relating to scientific research, or other misconduct in relation to scientific research, analysis or advice
- results in wastage of public money or public property
- unreasonably endangers health and safety
- endangers the environment
- is prescribed by the PID rules (s 29(1)).

Disclosable conduct also includes conduct by a public official that:

- involves or is engaged in for the purposes of abusing their position as a public official; or
- could give reasonable grounds for disciplinary action against the public official (s 29(2)).

### **What is not disclosable conduct?**

It is not disclosable conduct just because a person disagrees with:

- a government policy or proposed policy
- action or proposed action by a minister, the Speaker of the House of Representatives or the President of the Senate
- expenditure or proposed expenditure related to such policy or action (s 31).

Disclosable conduct also does not include judicial conduct, that is, the conduct of judicial officers, the judicial functions of court staff, tribunal staff or tribunal members, or any other conduct related to a court or tribunal unless it is of an administrative nature and does not relate to matters before the court or tribunal (s 32).

The conduct of members of Parliament is not covered by the PID Act. However, the departments of the Parliament and their employees are covered.

Disclosable conduct also does not include the proper performance of the functions and proper exercise of the powers of an intelligence agency or its officials (s 33).

### **Making an internal disclosure**

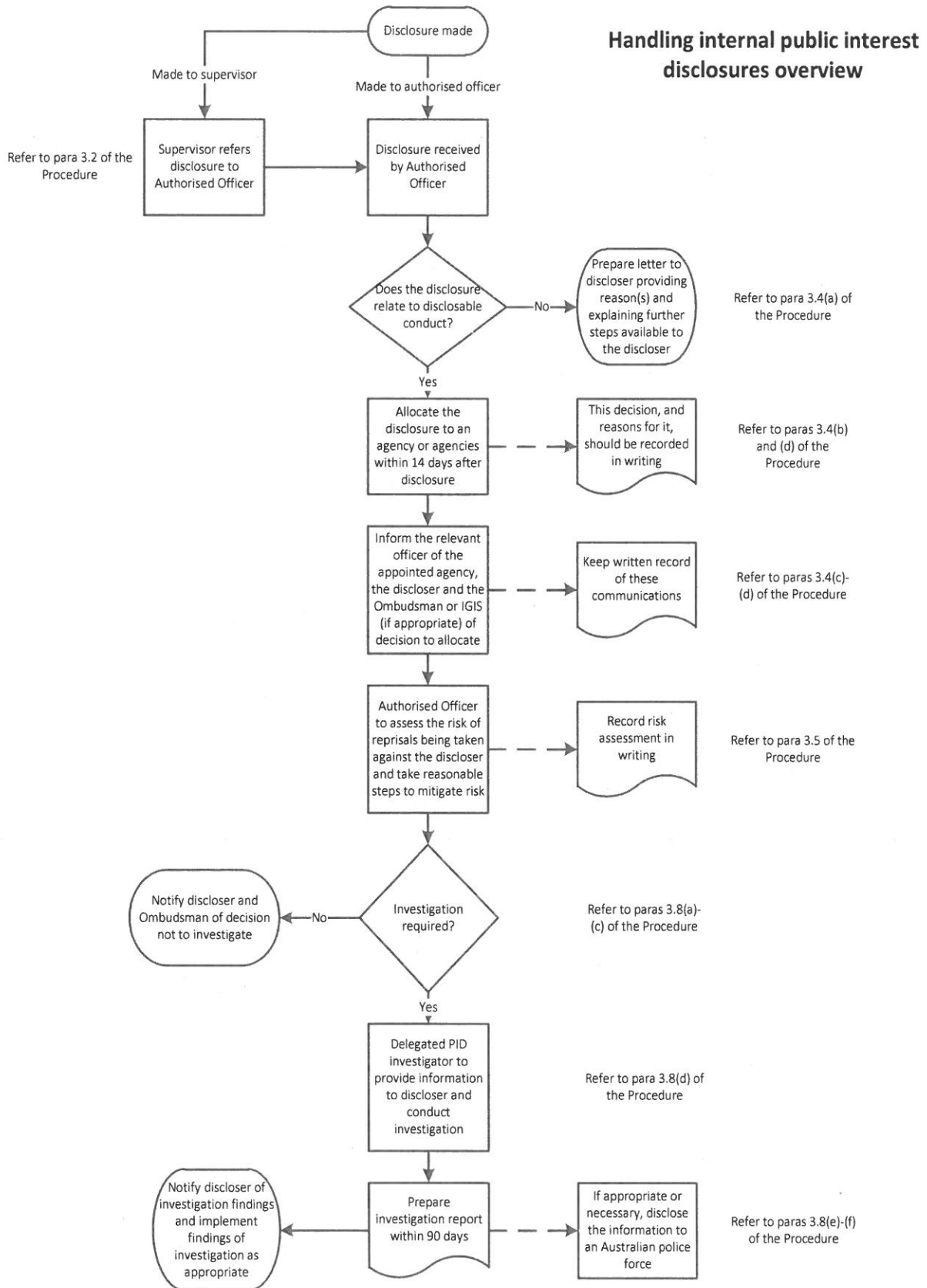
A disclosure must be made to an appropriate person in order to gain the protections available under the PID Act (s 26). The PID Act focuses on the reporting and investigating of wrongdoing within government, but allows for reporting outside government in specified circumstances.

Public officials can report suspected wrongdoing either to their current supervisor (defined in s 8 to mean someone who supervises or manages them), or to an authorised officer of their agency or the agency to which they previously belonged. Authorised officers are the principal officer of an agency (i.e. the Secretary), public officials to whom the Secretary has delegated the principal officer powers and officers appointed as authorised officers under the PID Act (s 36).

Making a disclosure internally gives the agency the chance to investigate the matter and remove any danger or correct any wrong practices as quickly as possible.

A public official must use one of the proper avenues to gain the protections available under the PID Act. This means that a public official will not receive these protections if they give the information to someone outside government, for example a journalist or union representative, unless the conditions for an external or emergency disclosure are met. They may be in breach of their duty to maintain appropriate confidentiality in relation to official information they have gained in the course of their work, or be subject to other civil, criminal or disciplinary action.

**Attachment B – Handling internal public interest disclosures overview**





## **Attachment C - Rights and responsibilities of disclosers**

### Rights

A discloser has a right to the protections set out in the PID Act, including protection from reprisals, from civil and criminal liability, and from the disclosure of their identity where the disclosure is made anonymously. However, a disclosure does not protect the discloser from the consequences of their own wrongdoing, including where they have been involved in the misconduct that they are reporting.

During the PID Act process, a discloser will be:

- advised of the following:
  - any decision that a disclosure is not a disclosure within the meaning of the PID Act;
  - the allocation of their disclosure;
  - the decision of the department to investigate their disclosure;
  - the estimated duration of the investigation into their disclosure;
  - if the department decides not to investigate their disclosure, the reasons for that decision and any action that may be available to the discloser under other Commonwealth laws;
  - if an investigation is conducted under the PID Act and an extension of time is granted by the Ombudsman or IGIS, the progress of the investigation; and
  - the outcome of the investigation (including provision of a copy of the investigation report except to the extent that it would be exempt for the purposes of Part IV of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*, would require a national security or other protective security clearance, contains intelligence information or contravenes a designated publication restriction as defined in the PID Act).
- given support in accordance with [paragraph 3.6](#) of the procedures.
- able to seek assistance from the Ombudsman in relation to the operation of the PID Act.

### Responsibilities

A discloser must:

- comply with the PID Act requirements and the procedures set out in this document when making a PID;
- use their best endeavours to assist the principal officer/delegated PID investigator of any agency in the conduct of an investigation;
- use their best endeavours to assist the Ombudsman in the performance of the Ombudsman's functions under the PID Act; and
- use their best endeavours to assist the IGIS in the performance of the IGIS's functions under the PID Act;
- report to the authorised officer any detriment the discloser believes they have been subjected to as a result of making the disclosure; and

- cooperate with actions proposed by the authorised officer to protect the discloser from reprisals or the threat of reprisals or address work health and safety risks. In particular, although a discloser will be consulted regarding any actions proposed to be taken, such actions may be taken without the consent of the discloser.

## **Attachment D – Rights and responsibilities of persons who are the subject of a PID**

### Rights

A departmental employee who is the subject of a disclosure will be:

- given support in accordance with [paragraph 3.7](#) of the procedures; and
- able to seek assistance from the Ombudsman in relation to the operation of the PID Act.

### Responsibilities

A departmental employee who is the subject of a disclosure must:

- use their best endeavours to assist the principal officer of any agency in the conduct of an investigation;
- use their best endeavours to assist the Ombudsman in the performance of the Ombudsman's functions under the PID Act;
- use their best endeavours to assist the IGIS in the performance of the IGIS's functions under the PID Act;
- comply with action taken by the department to address risks or concerns in relation to the PID.

An employee who is the subject of a disclosure should also be aware that:

- the outcome of an investigation under the Procedures set out in this document may result in another, different investigation (for example, a Code of Conduct investigation) taking place; and
- the department may decide to take action in relation to the employee, for example temporarily transferring the employee to another work area without the employee's consent, in order to discharge its obligations including under the PID Act and work health and safety legislation.