

WHISTLEBLOWER POLICY

1. Aim

The Australian Bar Association (the **Association**) is committed to transparency and to building an environment in which people feel free to raise legitimate issues relating to the Association's operations. The Association is also committed to protecting eligible whistleblowers from detriment.

As the peak body representing nearly 6000 barristers throughout Australia, the Association is committed to promoting the rule of law and the administration of justice, and respect and understanding for the rule of law. The Whistleblower Policy (**the Policy**) is important because it supports the objects of the Association and fosters a culture of best practice corporate governance and accountability.

2. Purpose

The *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) and the *Taxation Administration Act 1953* (Cth) provide for protections for whistleblowers (**Whistleblower Protection Scheme**).

The purpose of this Policy is to set out information relating to the Whistleblower Protection Scheme, including information about:

- (a) the types of disclosures that qualify for protection;
- (b) the protections available to whistleblowers;
- (c) who disclosures can be made to and how they can be made;
- (d) how the Association will support whistleblowers and protect them from detriment;
- (e) how the Association will investigate disclosures;
- (f) how the Association will ensure fair treatment of employees who are the subject of or are mentioned in disclosures; and
- (g) how this Policy is to be made available to officers and employees of the Association.

This Policy applies to the Association ACN 605 949 148 and any Related Body Corporate.

3. What disclosures are protected by the Whistleblower Protection Scheme?

A disclosure will 'qualify' for protection under the Whistleblower Protection Scheme if:

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- (a) it is a disclosure by an 'eligible whistleblower' (see section 4) to:
 - (i) Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC), the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA), the Commissioner of Taxation (in relation to tax matters), a prescribed Commonwealth authority;
 - (ii) a legal practitioner (to obtain legal advice or legal representation about the operation of the Whistleblower Protection Scheme); or
 - (iii) an 'eligible recipient' (see section 9); and
- (b) the eligible whistleblower has 'reasonable grounds' to 'suspect' that the disclosed information concerns a disclosable matter.

Public interest and emergency disclosures also qualify for protection (see sections 12 and 13).

4. Who is an 'eligible whistleblower'?

The following persons are capable of being 'eligible whistleblowers':

- (a) an officer of the Association, which for the purposes of this Policy includes Office Bearers, Acting Office Bearers, Councillors and alternate Councillors;
- (b) all committee members of the Association;¹
- (c) an employee of the Association, including, but not limited to employees who are permanent, part-time, fixed-term or temporary;
- (d) an individual who is an associate of the Association; and
- (e) an individual who supplies goods or services to the Association (whether paid or unpaid) or an employee of a supplier (which may include, among others, contractors, consultants and service providers).

An 'eligible whistleblower' also includes an individual who:

- (a) previously held any of the positions or functions in section 4(a)-(e) above;
- (b) is a relative, dependent or spouse (or the dependent of a spouse) of the individuals set out in 4(a)-(e) above.

¹ *Constitution of the Australian Bar Association Ltd* cl 39.3(b) (Power to delegate).

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5. What information will be a disclosable matter?

A disclosable matter is information that:

- (a) concerns misconduct² or an improper state of affairs or circumstances in relation to the Association or one of its related bodies corporate; or
- (b) indicates the Association, a related body corporate or one of its or their officers or employees has engaged in conduct that constitutes an offence against, or a contravention of, the:
 - (i) *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth);
 - (ii) *Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001* (Cth),and any instrument made under these Acts;
- (c) constitutes an offence against any other law of the Commonwealth punishable by imprisonment for 12 months or more; or
- (d) represents a danger to the public or the financial system.

The misconduct or an improper state of affairs can also be in respect of tax affairs.

Disclosable matters do not necessarily involve a contravention of a law. For example, 'misconduct or an improper state of affairs or circumstances' could involve conduct that, whilst not unlawful, indicates a systemic issue of concern that the relevant regulator should know about for the regulator to properly perform its functions. It may also relate to business behaviour and practices that may cause consumer harm. It may also relate to dishonest or unethical behaviour and practices, conduct that may cause harm, or conduct prohibited by standards or code(s) of conduct.

Also, information that indicates a significant risk to public safety or the stability of, or confidence in, the financial system is a disclosable matter, even if it does not involve a breach of a particular law.

Further examples of disclosable matters include:

- (a) illegal conduct, such as theft, dealing in, or use of illicit drugs, violence or threatened violence, and criminal damage against property;

² "Misconduct" is defined in section 9 of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) to include "fraud, negligence, default, breach of trust and breach of duty".

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- (b) fraud, money laundering or misappropriation of funds;
- (c) offering or accepting a bribe;
- (d) financial irregularities;
- (e) failure to comply with, or breach of, legal or regulatory requirements; and
- (f) engaging in or threatening to engage in detrimental conduct against a person who has made a disclosure or is believed or suspected to have made, or be planning to make, a disclosure.

An eligible whistleblower who makes a disclosure must have “reasonable grounds to suspect” the information to qualify for protection. This means that even if a disclosure turns out to be incorrect, the protections will still apply provided the eligible whistleblower had “reasonable grounds to suspect”.

Disclosures that are not about a disclosable matter are not covered by this Policy and do not qualify for protection under the Whistleblower Protection Scheme. However, such disclosures may be protected under other legislation, such as the *Fair Work Act 2009* (Cth); for example, personal work related grievances (set out below).

6. Deliberate false reports not tolerated

The Association will treat all reports of disclosable matters seriously and endeavour to protect anyone who raises concerns in line with this Policy. An eligible whistleblower can still qualify for protection under this Policy where their disclosure turns out to be incorrect.

However, deliberate false or vexatious reports will not be tolerated. Anyone found to have made a deliberate false claim or report may be liable to disciplinary action which, in the case of employees, could include dismissal.

7. Personal work-related grievances

A disclosure does not qualify for protection under the Whistleblower Protection Scheme to the extent that the information disclosed:

- (a) concerns a personal work-related grievance of the eligible whistleblower; and
- (b) does not concern a contravention, or an alleged contravention of the detriment provisions referred to in section 18 of this Policy.

A disclosure is a “**personal work-related grievance**” if:

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- (c) the information concerns a grievance about a matter relating to the eligible whistleblower's employment, or former employment, having (or tending to have) implications for the eligible whistleblower personally; and
- (d) the information:
 - (i) does not have significant implications for the Association, or another regulated entity, that do not relate to the eligible whistleblower; and
 - (ii) does not concern conduct, or alleged conduct, referred to in subsection 5(b), (c) or (d) of this Policy.

However, a personal work-related grievance may still qualify for protection if:

- (a) it relates to a disclosable matter and a personal work related grievance (ie, it is a mixed disclosure); or
- (b) the eligible whistleblower seeks legal advice or legal representation about the operation of the whistleblower protections under the Whistleblower Protection Scheme.

Examples of personal work-related grievances include:

- (a) an interpersonal conflict between the eligible whistleblower and another employee;
- (b) a decision relating to the engagement, transfer or promotion of the eligible whistleblower;
- (c) a decision relating to the terms and conditions of engagement of the eligible whistleblower;
- (d) a decision to alter the duties or responsibilities of an eligible whistleblower; or
- (e) a decision to suspend or terminate the employment of the eligible whistleblower, or otherwise to discipline the eligible whistleblower.

8. Who can receive a disclosure?

For the protections under the Whistleblower Protection Scheme to apply, a disclosure must be made directly to an “eligible recipient”. These people are detailed below in section 9. An eligible whistleblower’s disclosure qualifies for protection from the time it is made to an eligible recipient, regardless of whether the eligible whistleblower or the recipient recognises that the disclosure qualifies for protection at that time.

9. Authorised Recipients within the Association



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The Association encourages disclosures to be made internally to the persons set out below (referred to as **Authorised Recipients**). The Association's Authorised Recipients can be contacted in the following ways:

Acting CEO: Greg Tolhurst, CEO.whistleblower@austbar.asn.au, Selborne Chambers, B/174 Phillip Street, Sydney NSW 2000; *Phone*: 0406040683.

Whilst the ABA encourages disclosures to an Authorised Recipient, if it relates to the CEO, it should be raised with the President: PRES.whistleblower@austbar.asn.au.

If an eligible whistleblower does not feel comfortable raising their disclosure with an Authorised Recipient, they could also raise it with any of the following:

- (a) an officer or senior manager of the Association or a related body corporate;
- (b) the internal or external auditors or actuaries of the Association or a related body corporate (including a member of an audit team conducting an audit); or
- (c) a qualified legal practitioner for the purposes of taking legal advice or legal representation about whistleblower protections under law.

10. Disclosure to external regulatory bodies

While the Association encourages disclosures to be made internally, an eligible whistleblower may choose to raise disclosable matters outside of the Association with:

- (a) ASIC;
- (b) APRA; or
- (c) a Commonwealth authority prescribed in the Corporations Regulations.

This Policy does not affect, or derogate from, any mandatory reporting requirement that the Association may have under any other Commonwealth or State/Territory law.

11. Disclosure to a legal practitioner

A report of a disclosable matter will also be protected if it is to a qualified legal practitioner for the purpose of taking legal advice or legal representation in relation to the operation of the whistleblower provisions under law.

12. Public interest disclosures

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“Public interest disclosures” also qualify for protection. These can be made to journalists and members of Parliament (Commonwealth, State or Territory) but only if the eligible whistleblower complies with the following strict requirements:

- (a) the eligible whistleblower must have first made a qualifying disclosure to ASIC, APRA or a prescribed Commonwealth authority;
- (b) at least 90 days has passed since the qualifying disclosure was made;
- (c) the eligible whistleblower does not have reasonable grounds to believe that action is being, or has been, taken to address the matters to which the qualifying disclosure related;
- (d) the eligible whistleblower has reasonable grounds to believe that making a public interest disclosure would be in the public interest;
- (e) after 90 days has passed, the eligible whistleblower must give the body to which the qualifying disclosure was originally made, a written notification that:
 - (i) includes sufficient information to identify the qualifying disclosure; and
 - (ii) states that the eligible whistleblower intends to make a public interest disclosure; and
- (f) the extent of the information disclosed in the public interest disclosure is no greater than to inform the journalist or member of Parliament of the misconduct or improper state of affairs or circumstances, or other conduct falling within the scope of the Whistleblower Protection Scheme.

13. Emergency disclosures

“Emergency disclosures” also qualify for protection. These can be made to journalists and members of Parliament but only if the eligible whistleblower complies with the following strict requirements:

- (a) the eligible whistleblower must have first made a qualifying disclosure to ASIC, APRA or a prescribed Commonwealth authority;
- (a) the eligible whistleblower has reasonable grounds to believe that the information concerns a substantial and imminent danger to the health or safety of one or more persons or to the natural environment;
- (b) the eligible whistleblower gave notice to the body to which the qualifying disclosure was made that states:



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- (i) that they intend to make an emergency disclosure; and
- (ii) includes sufficient information to identify the qualifying disclosure; and
- (c) the extent of the information disclosed in the emergency disclosure is no greater than is necessary to inform the journalist or member of Parliament of the substantial and imminent danger.

Before making a public interest or emergency disclosure, it is important that an eligible whistleblower understands the criteria for protection under the relevant legislation. Eligible whistleblowers should obtain independent legal advice prior to making any disclosure.

14. Anonymous Disclosures

An eligible whistleblower can choose to make a disclosure anonymously and to remain anonymous over the course of the investigation and after the investigation is finalised. They may also decide not to answer questions that they feel could reveal their identity at any time, including during follow-up conversations. For example, they may do so because of concerns about their identity becoming known. If such concerns exist, an eligible whistleblower may prefer to adopt a pseudonym for the purposes of their disclosure (not their true name) – or to create an anonymous email address to submit their disclosure to an Authorised Recipient. Regardless, anonymous disclosures are still capable of being protected under the Whistleblower Protection Scheme.

Reporting anonymously may hinder our ability to fully investigate a reported matter. For this reason, we encourage anonymous eligible whistleblowers to maintain ongoing two-way communication with us (such as via an anonymous email address), so that we can ask follow-up questions or provide feedback.

15. Protections

Important protections relating to confidentiality and detriment apply to eligible whistleblowers who report disclosable matters in accordance with the Whistleblower Protection Scheme outlined in this Policy. The protections apply to internal disclosures as well as to disclosures to legal practitioners, regulatory and other external bodies, and public interest and emergency disclosures that are made in accordance with the Whistleblower Protection Scheme.

The Association takes contraventions of these protections very seriously and will take disciplinary action against anyone for doing so. If an eligible whistleblower has any particular concerns about this, they can raise them with an Authorised Recipient.

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Civil and criminal sanctions also apply for breaches of these protections.

16. Confidentiality

Strict confidentiality obligations apply in respect of any disclosures that qualify for protection under the Whistleblower Protection Scheme.

Unless the eligible whistleblower consents, it is against the law for a person to disclose an eligible whistleblower's identity or any information that may lead to their identification (subject to the exceptions set out below).

If an eligible whistleblower's disclosure qualifies for protection set out in this Policy, it is likely that the eligible whistleblower will be asked to provide consent to the disclosure of their identity or information that is likely to lead to their identification. This would be to facilitate any investigation and/or resolution of the matter. If consent is withheld, it may not be possible to adequately investigate and respond (if at all) to the disclosure.

If an eligible whistleblower does not consent to their identity being disclosed, it will still be lawful to disclose their identity to:

- (a) ASIC, APRA the AFP or the Commissioner of Taxation (in relation to tax matters);
- (b) a legal practitioner for the purposes of obtaining legal advice or legal representation about the disclosure; or
- (c) to a body prescribed by the Corporations Regulations.

It will also be lawful to disclose information in a disclosure without the eligible whistleblower's consent if this is reasonably necessary for the purpose of investigating the disclosure (provided the information does not include the eligible whistleblower's identity and the Association takes all reasonable steps to reduce the risk that the eligible whistleblower will be identified as a result of the disclosure).

ASIC, APRA or the AFP can disclose the identity of an eligible whistleblower, or information that is likely to lead to the identification of the eligible whistleblower, to a Commonwealth, State or Territory authority to help the authority in the performance of its functions or duties.

The Association takes the protection of an eligible whistleblower's identity seriously. Steps it will take to help achieve this may include:



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- (a) maintaining mechanisms to reduce the risk that the eligible whistleblower will be identified from the information contained in a disclosure (such as redactions or referring to the person in gender neutral terms etc);
- (b) maintaining mechanisms for secure record-keeping and information-sharing processes and limiting access to records and information;
- (c) reminding each person (as appropriate) who is involved in handling and investigating a disclosure about the confidentiality requirements, including that an unauthorised disclosure of an eligible whistleblower's identity may be a criminal offence.

In practice, it is important to recognise that an eligible whistleblower's identity may still be determined if the eligible whistleblower has previously mentioned to other people that they are considering making a disclosure, the eligible whistleblower is one of a very small number of people with access to the information or the disclosure related to information that an eligible whistleblower has previously been told privately and in confidence.

If there is a breach of confidentiality, an eligible whistleblower can lodge a complaint with an Authorised Recipient or a regulator such as ASIC for investigation.

17. The Association cannot pursue action against the eligible whistleblower

An eligible whistleblower is protected from any civil liability, criminal liability and/or administrative liability (including disciplinary action) for making a qualifying disclosure in accordance with the Whistleblower Protection Scheme, and no contractual or other remedy may be enforced or exercised against the eligible whistleblower on the basis of a qualifying disclosure.

However, the protections do not grant immunity for any misconduct an eligible whistleblower has engaged in that is revealed in their disclosure.

18. Detriments and threats of detriment prohibited

The protections also make it unlawful for a person to engage in conduct against another person that causes or will cause a detriment:

- (a) in circumstances where the person believes or suspects that the other person or a third person made, may have made, proposes to make or could make a qualifying disclosure; and
- (b) if the belief or suspicion held by that person is the reason or part of the reason for their conduct.

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Threats of detriments will also be unlawful if the person making the threat intended to cause fear that a detriment would be carried out or was reckless as to whether the person against who it was directed would fear the threatened detriment being carried out.

Threats may be express or implied, conditional or unconditional. An eligible whistleblower (or another person) who has been threatened in relation to a disclosure does not have to actually fear that the threat will be carried out.

The meaning of 'detriment' is very broad and includes:

- (a) dismissing an employee;
- (b) injuring an employee in their employment;
- (c) altering an employee's position or duties to their disadvantage;
- (d) discriminating between an employee and other employees;
- (e) harassing or intimidating a person;
- (f) harming or injuring a person;
- (g) damaging a person's property, reputation, business or financial position; and
- (h) any other damage to a person.

It may be necessary during the course of an investigation to take reasonable administrative action to protect an eligible whistleblower from detriment (e.g. changing the whistleblower's reporting line if the disclosure relates to a manager). Such conduct will not be detrimental conduct. A disclosure will also not prohibit the Association from managing (in the ordinary way) any separate performance issues that may affect the work of an eligible whistleblower.

A whistleblower may be subject to disciplinary action if, in the course of investigating a disclosure, the Association determines that the eligible whistleblower was complicit in the misconduct or improper state of affairs or has otherwise acted in an improper way.

Information about what the Association will do to provide support to and protect an eligible whistleblower is set out in section 22. However, if an eligible whistleblower believes they have suffered detriment they can lodge a complaint with an Authorised Recipient or a regulator such as ASIC or APRA for investigation.

19. Court orders



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Courts are given broad scope to make orders remedying a detriment or threatened detriment. These include injunctions, compensation orders (including against individual employees and their employer), reinstatement, exemplary damages and the making of apologies. Civil and criminal sanctions also apply to breaches of the Whistleblower Protection Scheme.

The Association encourages eligible whistleblowers to seek independent legal advice in regards to seeking compensation or other remedies.

20. Are there any other protections that are available?

Disclosures may also amount to the exercise of a workplace right by an employee or contractor. The Association and its employees are prohibited under the *Fair Work Act 2009* (Cth) from taking adverse action against employees or contractors because they exercised or propose to exercise any workplace rights.

21. Further steps and investigation of disclosures

The Association will acknowledge receipt of a disclosure within a reasonable period, assuming the “eligible whistleblower” can be contacted (including through anonymous channels). The Association will assess disclosures to determine whether:

- (a) they fall within the Whistleblower Protection Scheme; and
- (b) an investigation is required – and if so, how that investigation should be carried out.

Generally, if an investigation is required, the Association will determine:

- (a) the nature and scope of the investigation;
- (b) who should lead the investigation – including whether an external investigation is appropriate;
- (c) the nature of any technical, financial or legal advice that may be required to support the investigation; and
- (d) the anticipated timeframe for the investigation. Each investigation will be different which will impact the applicable timeframe. However, the Association’s intent is to complete an investigation as soon as practicable.

Where practicable, the Association will keep the eligible whistleblower informed of the steps taken or to be taken (or if no action is to be taken, the reason for this), and provide appropriate updates, including about the completion of any investigation. However, the

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extent of the information provided, or whether it will be provided at all, will be subject to applicable confidentiality considerations, legal obligations and any other factors the Association considers relevant in the particular situation.

The Association may not be able to undertake an investigation, or provide information about the process etc, if it is not able to contact the eligible whistleblower; for example, if a disclosure is made anonymously and has not provided a means of contact.

Where practicable, whistleblowers will receive updates about when the investigation has begun, while the investigation is in progress and after the investigation has been finalised. The frequency and timeframe of any updates may vary depending on the nature of the disclosure. The Association will also have regard to confidentiality considerations when providing updates.

22. Documenting and reporting the findings of an investigation

Where appropriate, the Association will report findings of an investigation to the Bar Council. The method for documenting and reporting the findings of an investigation will depend on the nature of the disclosure – but may include a summary report of the findings. Any reporting of findings will have regard to applicable confidentiality requirements. There may be circumstances where it may not be appropriate to provide details of the outcome to the eligible whistleblower.

23. Support and fair treatment

The Association is committed to transparency and to building an environment in which people feel free to raise legitimate issues relating to the Association's operations. The Association is also committed to protecting eligible whistleblowers from detriment.

When a qualifying disclosure under the Whistleblower Protection Scheme is made, the Association will reiterate the requirements of this Policy to relevant individuals to ensure the protections are not undermined.

Disciplinary action, which is the case of employees may include dismissal, may be taken against any person who causes or threatens to cause any detriment against an eligible whistleblower.

The Association may also consider a range of other matters to protect an eligible whistleblower from the risk of suffering detriment and to ensure fair treatment of individuals mentioned in a disclosure. Steps it will take to help achieve this may include:

- (a) assessing whether anyone may have a motive to cause detriment—information could be gathered from an eligible whistleblower about:



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- (i) the risk of their identity becoming known;
 - (ii) who they fear might cause detriment to them;
 - (iii) whether there are any existing conflicts or problems in the work place; and
 - (iv) whether there have already been threats to cause detriment.
- (b) analysing and evaluating the likelihood of each risk and evaluating the severity of the consequences;
- (c) developing and implementing strategies to prevent or contain the risks—for anonymous disclosures, it may be worthwhile assessing whether the discloser's identity can be readily identified or may become apparent during an investigation;
- (d) monitoring and reassessing the risk of detriment where required—the risk of detriment may increase or change as an investigation progresses, and even after an investigation is finalised;
- (e) taking steps to ensure that:
- (i) disclosures will be handled confidentially, when it is practical and appropriate in the circumstances;
 - (ii) each disclosure will be assessed and may be the subject of an investigation;
 - (iii) the objective of an investigation is to determine whether there is enough evidence to substantiate or refute the matters disclosed;
 - (iv) when an investigation needs to be undertaken, the process will be objective, fair and independent;
- (f) allowing the eligible whistleblower (where appropriate) to perform their duties from another location or making other modifications to the workplace or the way the eligible whistleblower performs their duties; and/or
- (g) where necessary, undertaking specific interventions to protect an eligible whistleblower where detriment has already occurred including disciplinary action, extended leave for the eligible whistleblower and alternative career development and training.

If the disclosure mentions or relates to employees of the Association other than the eligible whistleblower, the Association will take steps to ensure that those individuals are treated fairly. Typically, this would include giving those persons an opportunity to respond to the subject matter of the disclosure having regard to principles of procedural



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fairness. In addition, action would only be taken against such a person if there is cogent evidence of wrongdoing.

24. Vexatious or false disclosures

An eligible whistleblower will only be protected if they have objectively reasonable grounds to suspect that the information that they disclose concerns misconduct or an improper state of affairs or circumstances or other conduct falling within the scope of the Whistleblower Protection Scheme.

The protections under the Whistleblower Protection Scheme will not extend to vexatious or deliberately false complaints. If any investigation of a disclosure demonstrates that it was not made on objectively reasonable grounds, it will not be protected.

Depending on the circumstances, it may be appropriate for the Association to take disciplinary action against any person who does not have objectively reasonable grounds for their disclosure. Such action may include the termination of employment.

25. Other matters

This Policy will be made available to the Association's employees and officers.

Further information on whistleblowing protections and general information on whistleblowing can be obtained from the ASIC website - <https://asic.gov.au/about-asic/asic-investigations-and-enforcement/whistleblowing/>.

This Policy is not intended to go beyond the legislation. This Policy is not a term of any contract, including any contract of employment and does not impose any contractual duties, implied or otherwise, on Association.

This Policy may be varied by the Association from time to time, including as part of any review.

26. Review of the Policy

The Association will periodically review this Policy and accompanying processes and procedures, with a view to ensuring that the Policy is operating effectively.

The Policy will be reviewed no later than every two years.

27. Training



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Training on this Policy forms part of the induction process for new Council members, employees and refresher training for existing employees may be offered from time to time. Specialist training will be provided to staff members who have specific responsibilities under the Policy, including the Association's processes and procedures for receiving and handling disclosures, including training relating to confidentiality and the prohibitions against detrimental conduct.