



Natural
Resources
Commission

PUBLIC INTEREST DISCLOSURES POLICY

December 2023

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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)*.

The Natural Resources Commission (The Commission) is committed to building a 'speak up' culture where public officials are encouraged to report any conduct that they reasonably believe involves wrongdoing. Our integrity relies upon our team members, volunteers, contractors and subcontractors speaking up when they become aware of wrongdoing.

This policy sets out:

- how we will support and protect you if you come forward with a report of serious wrongdoing
- how we will deal with the report
- what are our responsibilities under the PID Act
- who to contact, if you want to make a report
- how to make a report
- the protections which are available to you under the PID Act.

2 Accessibility of this policy

This policy is available on our website. The policy is also made available to all our team members.

3 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:

- employed by an agency or otherwise in the service of an agency
- a person having public official functions whose conduct is authorised by another Act
- 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
- a judicial officer
- a Member of Parliament (MP), including a Minister
- a person employed under the *Members of Parliament Staff Act 2013*.

4 What is contained in this policy?

This policy provides information on the following:

- ways you can make a voluntary PID to the Commission under the PID Act
- contact details for the Commission's nominated disclosure officers
- the roles and responsibilities of people who hold particular roles under the PID Act and who are employees of the Commission
- what information you will receive once you have made a voluntary PID

- protections available to people who make a report of serious wrongdoing
- our procedures for dealing with disclosures
- our procedures for managing the risk of detrimental action
- our record-keeping and reporting requirements
- how we will ensure that we comply with the PID Act.

5 How to make a report of serious wrongdoing

5.1 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, if 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.

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

5.2 When will a report be a PID?

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

- **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.
- **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.
- **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 it. People who make a mandatory PID or a witness PID are still entitled to protection.

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, which are set out in sections 24 to 27 of the PID Act:

- A report is made by a public official.
- It is made to a person who can receive voluntary PIDs.
- The public official honestly and reasonably believes that the information they are providing shows (or tends to show) serious wrongdoing.
- The report was made orally or in writing.
- The report is voluntary (meaning it is not a mandatory or witness PID).

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

You will not be expected to prove that what you have 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.

5.3 Who can make a voluntary PID?

Any public official can make a voluntary PID. You are a public official if:

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

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.

5.4 What is serious wrongdoing?

Reports must be of one or more of the following categories of serious wrongdoing to be a voluntary PID. 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 new team members
- **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 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 the Commission what category of serious wrongdoing you are reporting or that you are reporting serious wrongdoing.

5.5 Who do you make a voluntary PID to?

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

5.5.1 Making a report to a public official at the Commission

You can make a report inside the Commission to:

- The Commissioner
- a disclosure officer for the Commission — listed at **Annexure A**
- a Director — this is the person who directly, or indirectly, supervises you. The Director 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.

5.5.2 Making a report to a recipient outside of the Commission

You can also make your report to a public official in another agency or an integrity agency. These include:

- the head or disclosure officer of another agency
- an integrity agency — a list of integrity agencies is located at **Annexure B**
- 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 the Commission, it is possible that your disclosure will be referred back to us so that appropriate action can be taken.

5.5.3 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 to someone who can receive disclosures.
- The previous disclosure must be substantially true.
- You did not make the previous disclosure anonymously.
- You did not receive the following from the Commission at the end of the investigation period: notice of our decision to investigate the serious wrongdoing, a description of the results of an investigation, and details of proposed or recommended corrective action.

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

5.6 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 us to investigate the matter(s) you have disclosed if we cannot contact you for further information.

5.7 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.

5.8 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 us 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 our other policies for dealing with reports, allegations or complaints.

5.9 Deeming that a report is a voluntary PID

The Commissioner or its delegate 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 Commissioner or its delegate 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 Commissioner or its delegate.

6 Protections

6.1 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.

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

- 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 the Commission that concerns serious wrongdoing relating to the Commission has been made, we 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.

- 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.
- Confidentiality

We will not disclose information tending to identify a person as the maker of a voluntary PID unless doing so is permitted by the PID Act.
- 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.

6.2 Protections for people making 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.

| 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. | ✓ | ✓ |
| 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. | ✓ | ✓ |

7 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 us, or to an integrity agency. A list of integrity agencies is located at **Annexure B** of this policy.

8 Roles and responsibilities of the Commission and team members

Certain people within the Commission have responsibilities under the PID Act.

8.1 Commissioner

The Commissioner 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 the Commission complies with this policy and the PID Act
- ensuring that the Commission 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 officers

Disclosure officers are responsible for:

- receiving reports from public officials
- receiving reports when they are passed on to them by Directors
- 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 Directors

All Directors are responsible for:

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

8.4 Commission team members

All Commission team members 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 the Commission
- treat any person dealing with or investigating reports of serious wrongdoing with respect.

All team members 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 we will deal with voluntary PIDs

9.1 How we will acknowledge receipt of a report

When a disclosure officer at the Commission receives a report which is a voluntary PID, or looks like it may be a voluntary PID:

- 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 and how we will deal with the report
 - provide you with details of a contact person and available support.
- 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. 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 we will deal with voluntary PIDs

Once a report that may be a voluntary PID is received, we 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 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.

9.2.1 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 complaints or grievance handling 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, 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. We can, but do not have to, request the NSW Ombudsman to conciliate the matter.

9.2.2 Cease dealing with report as voluntary PID

We 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).

9.2.3 Where the report is a voluntary PID

If the report is a voluntary PID:

- We will investigate 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 we will protect confidentiality of the PID maker

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 [we/agency] 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.

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

We 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.

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

We 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.

We will assess and minimise the risk of detrimental action by discussing protections with the maker and outlining support that 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 we will deal with allegations of a detrimental action

If we become aware of an allegation that a detrimental action offence has occurred or may occur, we 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.

9.6 What we will do if serious wrongdoing has occurred

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

- a formal apology
- improving internal policies to adequately prevent and respond to similar instances of wrongdoing
- providing additional education and training to team members 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 the Commission:

- that the Commission is not required to deal with the report as a voluntary PID
- to stop dealing with the report because the Commission 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.

We 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 our decision. The application should state the reasons why you consider our decision should not have been made. You may also submit any other relevant material with your application.

10.2 Voluntary dispute resolution

If a dispute arises between the Commission 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 the Commission and the maker of the report are willing to resolve the dispute.

11 Other agency obligations

11.1 Record-keeping requirements

We must keep full and accurate records with respect to all information received in connection with the PID Act. This ensures that we comply with our obligations under the *State Records Act 1998*.

11.2 Reporting of voluntary PIDs to the Ombudsman

Each year, we will provide an annual return to the NSW Ombudsman which includes:

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

12 Document control

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| Date approved | December 2023 |
| Review period | Triennial |
| Next revision | December 2026 |
| Responsible Officer | Director Corporate Services |
| Approving Officer | Commissioner |

Annexure A: Contact details of the Commission's disclosure officers

Maree Leonard
Director Corporate Services
02 9228 4844
maree.leonard@nrc.nsw.gov.au

Annexure B: 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: oilcc_executive@oilcc.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 |