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Owner	Human Resource Management
Contact	HRM.Sen@aph.gov.au
Audience	Employees and others
Related documents	Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013 National Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2022 FACT SHEET – Supervisors and the PID Act Form 1 – Notification of an allocation decision Form 2 – Decision not to investigate OR not further investigate Form 3 – Extension of time to investigate a PID Form 4 – Notification of decision not to allocate Form 6 – Notification of a stop action direction Delegations and Authorisations – All Schedules

Public Interest Disclosure Procedures

I, Richard Pye, Clerk of the Senate, establish these procedures under section 59 of the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013*.

1. Introduction

The *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013* (the PID Act) establishes a legislative scheme to investigate allegations of wrongdoing in the Commonwealth public sector and to provide robust protections for current or former public officials who make qualifying public interest disclosures under the scheme.

There are different types of Public Interest Disclosures (PIDs); internal, external, emergency, PIDs made to legal practitioners and a NACC disclosure. A PID can also be made to the Commonwealth Ombudsman (the Ombudsman) or the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security (the IGIS) for intelligence agencies.

These procedures deal only with internal PIDs relating the Department of the Senate employees or others in the course of their duties relating to the department. For more information about other types of PIDs refer to *Public Interest Disclosure Scheme – Reference Guide*, published by the Ombudsman².

This document constitutes the Department of the Senate's procedures for facilitating and dealing with internal public interest disclosures that are made in accordance with the PID Act.

The department is committed to the highest standards of ethical and accountable conduct. The department encourages the reporting of wrongdoing under the PID Act and will act on disclosures

¹ This policy continues to operate until it is replaced.

where appropriate. The department will also protect disclosers from any reprisals or threats of reprisals as a result of identifying suspected wrongdoing or making a disclosure.

The operation of these procedures will be reviewed to ensure their continued effectiveness.

All references to the Clerk include references to the Clerk's delegates.

2. What are public interest disclosures?

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

- a) it is made by a public official or a person who has been a public official;
- 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; and
- c) the disclosure is made to an appropriate person, such as an authorised internal recipient (see section 3 *Authorised Officers*).

If all of the above-mentioned requirements are met a disclosure made to the department will be covered by the PID Act and the discloser may benefit from the protections that it confers.

Disclosures about personal work-related conduct are not covered by the PID Act, unless:

- the conduct constitutes reprisal action; or
- the conduct is of such a significant nature it would undermine public confidence in, or has other significant implications for, the department.

Personal work-related conduct refers to conduct where one official engages in conduct that relates to another official's engagement, appointment or the exercise of their functions or powers, and the conduct has personal implications for that second official. This includes, but is not limited to, bullying and harassment, conduct relating to the terms and conditions of engagement and disciplinary action (such as Code of Conduct investigations).

If a disclosure relates to both personal work-related conduct and other types of wrongdoing, it will still be covered by the PID Act as long as the wrongdoing meets the definition of disclosable conduct.

2.1 Public interest disclosure and the National Anti-Corruption Commission (the NACC)

As a Commonwealth agency, disclosures made to the department are covered by the *National Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2022* (the NACC Act). Referrals made to the NACC are another type of PID.

The Clerk, as principal officer, and authorised officers have mandatory referral obligation under the NACC Act. They must refer a corruption issue to the NACC concerning the conduct of an employee, when:

- in the course of exercising their functions or powers they handle an internal disclosure that raises a corruption issue under the NACC Act; and
- they suspect the issue could involve serious or systemic corrupt conduct.

When these criteria are met, an authorised officer must refer the corruption issue to the NACC as soon as reasonably practicable after becoming aware of the issue, unless a specified exception applies.

The NACC investigates allegations of corrupt conduct involving a public official if the conduct could be serious or systemic corrupt conduct. The Commissioner of the NACC determines whether corrupt conduct could be considered serious or systemic. The NACC may investigate following a referral, or on its own initiative. If the NACC cannot investigate an issue, it may choose to deal with it in other ways, such as by referring it to another agency.

The NACC can also issue stop action directions under the PID Act which:

- prevent an agency from allocating a disclosure (under section 44B of the PID Act); or
- prevent an agency from investigating, or further investigating a disclosure (under section 50A of the PID Act).

If issued with a stop action direction, the agency must inform the Ombudsman within 10 business days of receiving the stop action direction.

2.2 What is not a PID?

Disclosable conduct by a public official must be in connection with their position as a public official. Therefore, conduct that is wholly private and has no bearing on their position as a public official is generally not disclosable conduct.

Conduct that is not disclosable conduct, and therefore cannot be the subject of a PID, includes:

- conduct which the person disagrees with and which relates to;
 - a government policy or proposed policy;
 - action or proposed action taken by a Minister, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, or the President of the Senate;
 - expenditure or proposed expenditure related to a policy, proposed policy, action or proposed action;
- in relation to courts and tribunals;
 - the conduct of a judicial officer;
 - the exercise of judicial functions and powers by court staff;
 - the conduct of tribunal members and the exercise of powers by tribunal staff;
 - any other conduct of a court or tribunal, unless the conduct is of an administrative nature and does not relate to the management or hearing of matters before the court or tribunal; and
- conduct of an intelligence agency or its public officials in the proper performance of its functions and exercise of its powers.

Senators, members and their staff

Senators or members who are not Ministers are unlikely to be acting as public officials of an agency which is subject to the PID Act. Consequently, their actions are unlikely to meet the definition of disclosable conduct under the PID Act. Similarly, staff employed by senators and members would also be unlikely to meet the definition of a public official subject to the PID Act. Therefore the following are not public officials:

- a judicial officer;
- a member of a Royal Commission;
- a member of Parliament; and
- a person employed under the *Members of Parliament (Staff) Act 1984*.

A discloser should note that parliamentary privilege may exclude some matters from being dealt with by the PID Act. Where matters relate to proceedings in parliament, such as advice or support provided by a public official to a parliamentarian or a committee, parliamentary privilege may prevent the matter being dealt with under the PID Act. Also note that the release of unpublished

proceedings in parliament (such as in camera committee evidence), including documents in support of a PID, is not permitted and may be dealt with as a contempt.

3. Authorised Officers

The department maintains a list of ‘authorised officers’ for the purposes of the PID Act³. The Clerk is both the principal officer and an authorised officer under the PID Act. A PID can be made to the Clerk or an authorised officer of the department if the PID relates to the department or the discloser belongs, or last belonged to, the department.

3.1 Principal Officer’s obligations

The establishment of these procedures facilitates the Clerk’s obligations as principal officer to ensure that the department:

- takes reasonable steps to assess the risk of, and deal with, reprisal against disclosers and witnesses;
- provides confidentiality for the investigation process;
- ensures that appropriate action is taken in relation to a report of an investigation;
- makes training and education relating to PID, integrity and accountability available to employees, including training for authorised officers; and
- complies with the PID Act and PID standards.

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. A fact sheet published by the Ombudsman titled: [Supervisors and the PID Act](#) provides further information about a supervisor’s obligations.

3.3 Protecting confidentiality

The department encourages and supports the reporting of wrongdoing by public officials in accordance with the PID Act.

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

Only individuals directly involved in dealing with the PID (such as the authorised officer and the Clerk) may be advised of the details of the PID. These individuals must not disclose the identity of the discloser or any information which is likely to reveal the identity of the discloser without the consent of that person.

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. It is also an offence for an official to disclose information to another person or use information in a way that is not in accordance with the PID Act.

Similarly, it is an offence for a person to disclose or use information, which they obtained in the course of conducting a disclosure investigation or in connection with performing functions or exercising powers under the PID Act, in a way that is not in accordance with the PID Act.

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

³ Schedule 3 of the [Delegations and Authorisations](#) identifies authorised officers for the purposes of power relating to the PID Act.

Protections for disclosers and witnesses

Public officials are protected from reprisal that is taken because a person believed or suspected that they have made, may have made, propose to make or could make a public interest disclosure.

Reprisal includes harassment or intimidation, harm or injury to a person, and any damage to a person (including their property, reputation or business or financial position), in addition to employment-related harm. It includes conduct that causes detriment as well as direct and indirect threats.

Witnesses who assist with PID investigations have comparable protections to disclosers, including protection against reprisal and immunity from civil, criminal and administrative liability.

4. Making a disclosure

The steps to making a disclosure are described in this section and graphic representations of the steps for identifying, assessing and conducting an investigation are provided at **Attachment A**.

Step 1: Consideration by an authorised officer

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

The authorised officer may also be contacted by another agency for the purpose of considering whether to accept the allocation of a PID concerning the department.

The authorised officer may obtain further information and make inquiries for the purpose of making a decision about the allocation of the disclosure. However, this should be distinguished from conducting a PID investigation.

If the authorised officer is satisfied the disclosure could be an internal disclosure in accordance with the Act, they will allocate the disclosure to one or more agencies for further handling and investigation in accordance with the process outlined in **Step 2**.

If the authorised officer decides not to allocate the disclosure because it could not be considered an internal disclosure, or the conduct disclosed would more appropriately be investigated under another law or power, the authorised officer must:

- inform the discloser as soon as reasonably practicable of:
 - why the disclosure will not be allocated to an agency;
 - the referral/proposed referral of the disclosure under the other law or power; and
 - any other course of action that might be available to the discloser under other laws of the Commonwealth;
- the requirement to contact the discloser does not apply if contacting the discloser is not reasonably practicable.

The authorised officer will keep appropriate records of their decision to not allocate a matter for investigation (refer **Step 4**).

Where the person making the disclosure was not a public official, and the authorised officer believes on reasonable grounds that the person has information that concerns disclosable conduct, the authorised officer may make a determination to deem the person to be a public official. The authorised officer must inform the person, in writing, that they have been taken to be a public official for the purposes of the PID Act. The authorised officer should then proceed to **Step 2**.

Step 2: Allocate the disclosure

The authorised officer will use their best endeavours to decide the allocation within 14 days after the disclosure is made.

In deciding the agency or agencies a disclosure will be allocated to; the authorised officer will have regard to:

- the principle that an agency, other than the Ombudsman and IGIS, should only deal with disclosures that relate to that agency; and
- such other matters as the authorised officer considers relevant.

The authorised officer can allocate a disclosure to another agency (within the same portfolio) if the authorised officer considers that the other agency would be better able to handle the disclosure. This is subject to the consent of the other agency and the considerations relating to allocations noted in the PID Act.

A written record must be made of the consent provided by the agency that accepted the allocation.

Step 3: 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, an appropriate record must be made of:

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

Record of communication of the decision to the discloser

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

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

These records should be kept confidential.

Step 4: Inform relevant persons of the allocation

Informing the receiving agency

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

- the allocation to the agency;
- 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 the discloser consents to the principal officer being informed – the discloser's name and contact details.

Informing the discloser

As soon as reasonably practicable after the allocation has occurred, and if contacting the discloser is reasonably practicable, the authorised officer will also inform the discloser of the allocation and of the information that has been provided to the principal officer of that agency.

Informing other relevant bodies

The authorised officer must inform the Ombudsman (or IGIS where the matter relates to an intelligence agency, the IGIS or ACIC) of decisions relating to the allocation of disclosures.

Notification to the Ombudsman should be done using the relevant forms provided by the Ombudsman's office.⁴

- [Form 1 – Notification of allocation or reallocation](#)
- [Form 4 – Notification of decision not to allocate](#)
- [Form 6 – Notification of a stop action direction](#)

5. Risk Assessment

Conduct a risk assessment

When the Clerk receives a PID that has been allocated to the department, the Clerk will assess the risk associated with reprisals relating to the disclosure. The assessment should include risks of reprisal against the discloser, others who may be suspected of making the disclosure, witnesses and those who are the subject of the disclosure.

In assessing the risk of reprisals, the Clerk may use a risk matrix to evaluate and treat the risk. A risk matrix that the Clerk may use when assessing a risk of reprisal is at **Attachment B**.

Criteria for assessing the likelihood of potential reprisals

When considering the likelihood of a reprisal being taken against a discloser, the Clerk may take into account all relevant factors, including:

- 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 who are aware of the disclosure or are 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 have been made;
- 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; and
- whether the disclosure can be investigated while maintaining confidentiality.

Criteria for assessing the likely seriousness of potential reprisals

In considering the likely seriousness of any potential reprisal against a discloser, the Clerk should take into account all relevant factors, including:

- the significance of the issue being disclosed;

⁴ The use of forms and guides published by the Office of the Commonwealth Ombudsman is encouraged to ensure that relevant information is provided for the Ombudsman's consideration. Using the forms also ensures that information provided, and the reporting method complies with obligations under the PID Act.

- the likely outcome if the conduct disclosed 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 non-ongoing basis;
- whether the alleged wrongdoing that is the subject of the disclosure was directed at the discloser; and
- the relative positions of the discloser and the person whose alleged wrongdoing is the subject of the disclosure.

When conducting the risk assessment, where consistent with protecting the discloser's confidentiality, the Clerk may ask the discloser why they are reporting the wrongdoing and who they might fear reprisal from, and may also speak to the discloser's supervisor or manager.

Develop a risk mitigation strategy

Where the risk level is assessed as anything greater than low, the Clerk will develop a risk mitigation strategy for managing the risk of reprisals being taken against the discloser. This strategy may include some or all of the support measures noted below and, in appropriate circumstances could include raising the matter with employees by reminding them that it is a criminal offence to take or threaten to take reprisal action against a discloser.

Reasonable action taken to protect the discloser from detriment or threats of detriment will not constitute reprisal. Additionally, reasonable action taken against the discloser in response to their own wrongdoing or improper conduct will not constitute reprisal.

Monitor and review risks

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

For more information about managing the risk of reprisal, refer to the information sheet titled: [Managing The Risk Of Reprisal](#) developed by the Ombudsman.

6. Support for disclosers

Regardless of the outcome of the risk assessment, the Clerk as the principal 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. Even if the disclosure is not substantiated, a discloser is protected by the PID Act. This may include taking one or more of the following actions:

- appointing a support person to assist the discloser, who is responsible for regularly checking on the well-being of the discloser;
- informing the discloser of the progress of the investigation;
- advising the discloser of the availability of the Employee Assistance Program (EAP) and the Parliamentary Workplace Support Service (PWSS);
- where there are any concerns about the health and well-being of the discloser, liaising with the Director, Human Resource Management; or
- transferring the discloser to a different area within the workplace (with the discloser's consent).

6.1 Support for a person against whom a disclosure has been made

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

This may include taking the following actions:

- advising the employee of his or her rights and obligations under the PID Act and about the department's investigation procedures, including the employee's rights to procedural fairness;

- informing the employee of the progress of the investigation;
- advising the employee of the availability of services offered by the EAP and PWSS;
- ensuring that the identity of the employee is kept confidential as far as reasonably practicable;
- where there are any concerns about the health and well-being of the employee, liaising with the Director, Human Resource Management;
- transferring the employee to a different area within the workplace (with the relevant employee's consent).

Provide initial information to disclosers

Where it is reasonably practical to do so within 14 days of the department being allocated a PID, the Clerk will provide the discloser with the following information about the Clerk's powers to:

- decide not to investigate the disclosure;
- decide not to investigate the disclosure further; or
- decide to investigate the disclosure under a separate investigative power.

7. Investigations

If a PID is allocated to the department, the Clerk must investigate the PID unless the Clerk considers that:

- 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 Clerk is reasonably satisfied that there are no further matters concerning the disclosure that warrant investigation;
- the discloser has informed the Clerk that they (the discloser) do not wish for the investigation of the disclosure to be pursued and the Clerk 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 refuses, 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
 - the age of the information makes this the case.

Regardless of the Clerk's decision not to investigate the disclosure under the PID Act, the Clerk may decide to refer the matter for further consideration under another relevant policy or procedure.

Notifying the discloser and Ombudsman if the disclosure will not be investigated

If the Clerk decides not to investigate a disclosure, the Clerk will:

- inform the discloser of the decision not to investigate the disclosure, if reasonably practicable to do so, identifying:
 - reason/s for the decision not to investigate; and

- any actions that might be available to the discloser under other laws of the Commonwealth; and
- inform the Ombudsman of the decision not to investigate, including the reasons for that decision. The following form published by the Ombudsman's office should be used: [Form 2 - Notification of decision not to investigate OR not to investigate further](#).

In providing the reasons for a decision not to investigate the PID to the discloser, the Clerk may delete information contained in the document that would cause the document:

- to be exempt for the purposes of Part IV of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*;
- to have, or be required to have, a national security or other protective security classification; or
- to contain intelligence information.

7.1 Conducting an investigation

If the Clerk investigates the disclosure, the Clerk will, as soon as reasonably practicable, inform the discloser:

- that the Clerk is required to investigate the disclosure; and
- of the estimated length of the investigation.

If the Clerk decides to investigate, the Clerk will investigate 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 is paramount when conducting the investigation;
- the investigation be carried out with as little formality as proper consideration of the matter allows;
- the investigation be carried out in accordance with the principles of procedural fairness;
- a decision that evidence is sufficient to prove a fact be determined on the balance of probabilities; and
- a person who is the subject of the investigation be provided with a reasonable opportunity to respond or to provide evidence in relation to the allegations.

Aside from compliance with these principles, the Clerk is free to conduct the investigation as they see fit. The way in which the investigation is conducted may vary depending on the alleged conduct which is being investigated. The investigation may include consideration of whether a different or further investigation should be conducted by the department or another body under another law of the Commonwealth and protections under the PID Act will still apply. In circumstances where the Clerk considers that the nature of the disclosure is such that the outcome of the investigation is likely to be referred for investigation under another policy or procedure, the investigation under these procedures may appropriately be conducted in a limited way.

Additional procedures required in particular circumstances

If a disclosure relates to conduct that requires the department to take steps under the *Fraud Control Plan* and the *Procedures for determining suspected breaches of the Parliamentary Service Code of Conduct*, these policies must be complied with.

The disclosure may also relate to the *Policy on Workplace Well-being, Health and Safety*; or other of the department's policies or procedures.

If the Clerk considers that information disclosed by a PID may be appropriately dealt with under another policy or procedure of the department, the Clerk may recommend in the investigation report that this occur and refer the matter to the relevant part of the department.

Obtaining information

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

During the investigation, the Clerk may, for the purposes of the investigation, obtain information from such persons and make such inquiries as the Clerk sees fit.

When being interviewed as part of an 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 Clerk under the PID Act to conduct the investigation; and
- the protections provided to witnesses under the PID Act.

The Clerk will ensure:

- if an audio or visual recording of the interview is made, it is not made without the interviewee's knowledge;
- when the interview ends, the interviewee is given an opportunity to make a final statement or comment or express a position; and
- any final statement, comment or position by the interviewee is included in the record of the interview.

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

Referral of information to police and others

If during the course of the investigation, the Clerk suspects on reasonable grounds that some of the information disclosed or obtained in the course of the investigation is evidence of the commission of an offence against a law, the Clerk may disclose the information to a member of an Australian police force. If the information relates to an offence that is punishable for a period of at least two years, the Clerk must disclose the information to a member of an Australian police force.

7.2 Preparing an investigation report

Once the Clerk has completed the investigation, the Clerk will prepare a report of the investigation. The Ombudsman will receive a copy of all investigation reports and may make recommendations about investigation reports without a complaint having been made.

The Clerk must complete the investigation report within 90 days after the disclosure was allocated to the department unless this period is extended by the Ombudsman. If the period is extended, the Clerk will inform the discloser of the progress of the investigation.

To request an extension to complete the investigation report, the following form should be used to ensure all relevant information is provided to the Ombudsman's office for consideration: [Form 3 – Extension of time to investigate a PID](#). This form should be completed at least 10 business days prior to the 90 day reporting period expiring.

Content of report

The report must set out:

- the matters considered in the course of the investigation;
- the duration of the investigation;

- the Clerk's findings;
- the actions that have been, are being or are recommended to be taken; and
- any claims made about, and any evidence of, detrimental action taken against the discloser, and the department's response to those claims and that evidence; and

where relevant:

- identify whether there have been one or more instances of disclosable conduct;
- any regulations, rules, administrative requirements or similar matters relating to the disclosable conduct;
- the steps taken to gather evidence; and
- a summary of the evidence, as well as any findings and recommendations made based on that evidence.

Provide report to the discloser

If it is reasonably practicable to contact the discloser, the Clerk will provide them with a copy of the report within a reasonable time after preparing the report. However, the Clerk may delete any material that:

- is likely to enable the identification of the discloser or another person;
- would result in the copy being exempt for the purposes of Part IV of the [Freedom of Information Act 1982](#);
- would result in the copy having, or being required to have, a national security or other protective security clearance;
- would result in the copy containing intelligence information; or
- would contravene a designated publication restriction as defined in the PID Act.

The Clerk, or authorised officer, as appropriate to the investigation, will provide the report to the Ombudsman (as noted at paragraph 7.2).

Provide a copy of the report to the Ombudsman

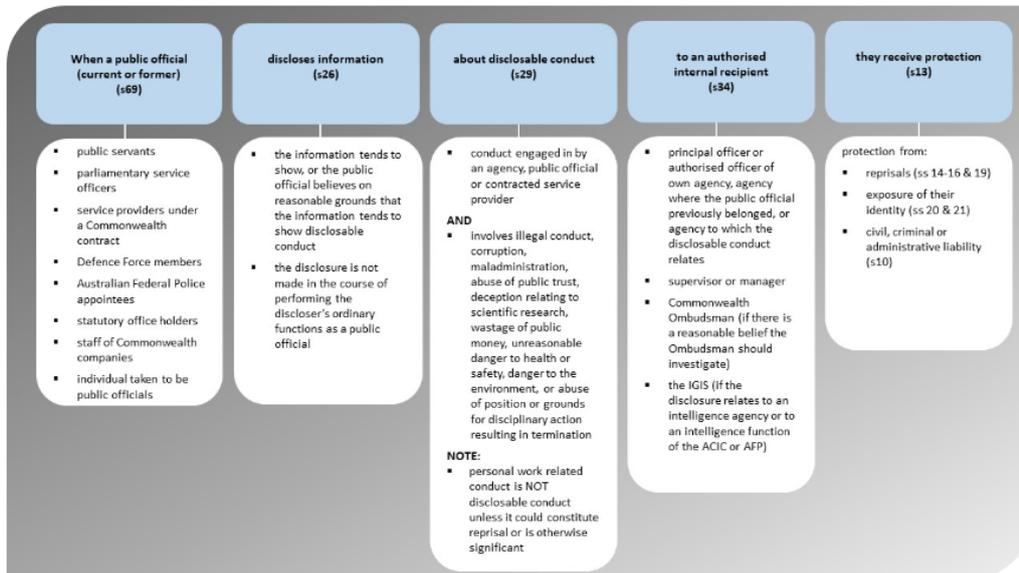
A copy of the report, along with [Form 5 – Notification of a stop action direction](#), should be provided to the Ombudsman.

8. Further information

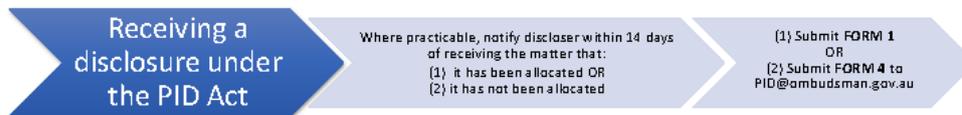
For further information about these procedures, contact the Usher of the Black Rod on (02) 6277 3398 or at blackrod.sen@aph.gov.au or the Director, Human Resource Management on (02) 6277 5757 or at HRM.Sen@aph.gov.au.

Attachment A – Graphic representations of the processes for identifying, assessing and conducting an investigation.

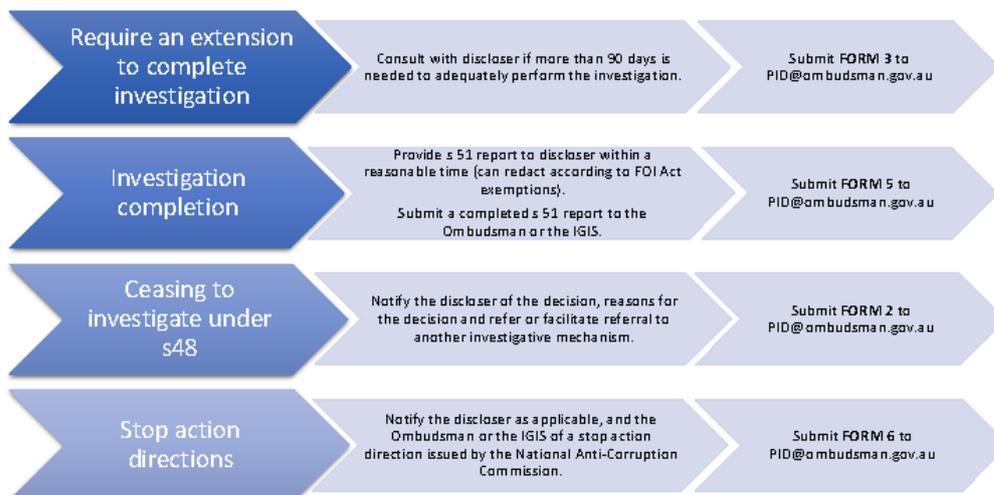
What is an internal public interest disclosure?



Assessing and allocating a PID



Conducting an investigation



Further information about these graphic representations and [information for agencies](#) is available at the Ombudsman's website.

Attachment B – Risk matrix for assessing the risk of reprisals.

		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 the seriousness of reprisals:

- Minor: Occasional or one-off action that is likely to have a relatively minor adverse effect on the person.
- Moderate: Repeated action which is likely to have an adverse effect on the person.
- Major: Sustained or one-off action which has a significant impact on the person.
- Extreme: Action which is likely to have a very severe impact on the person.