2020

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

(As presented)

(Chief Minister)

Public Interest Disclosure Amendment Bill 2020

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2020

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

(As presented)

(Chief Minister)

Public Interest Disclosure Amendment Bill 2020

A Bill for

An Act to amend the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2012*, and for other purposes

The Legislative Assembly for the Australian Capital Territory enacts as follows:

1	1	Name of Act
2		This Act is the <i>Public Interest Disclosure Amendment Act 2020</i> .
3	2	Commencement
4		This Act commences on a day fixed by the Minister by written notice
5 6		Note 1 The naming and commencement provisions automatically commence on the notification day (see Legislation Act, s 75 (1)).
7 8 9		Note 2 A single day or time may be fixed, or different days or times may be fixed, for the commencement of different provisions (see Legislation Act s 77 (1)).
0 1 1 2		Note 3 If a provision has not commenced within 6 months beginning on the notification day, it automatically commences on the first day after that period (see Legislation Act, s 79).
3	3	Legislation amended
4		This Act amends the <i>Public Interest Disclosure Act 2012</i> .
5		<i>Note</i> This Act also amends other legislation (see sch 1).
6 7	4	Object of Act Section 6 (a)
8		omit
9		make public interest disclosures
20		substitute
21		disclose disclosable conduct

1	5		Sections 7 and 8
2			substitute
3	7		Meaning of public interest disclosure
4			In this Act:
5 6 7			<i>public interest disclosure</i> means a disclosure of disclosable conduct that is taken to be a public interest disclosure under section 17A (3) or section 27 (4).
8 9			Note 1 Disclosers and witnesses in relation to public interest disclosures are protected from liability (see pt 7).
10 11			Note 2 A discloser for a public interest disclosure may forfeit protections (see s 37).
12	8		Meaning of disclosable conduct
13 14 15		(1)	For this Act, <i>disclosable conduct</i> means an action or a policy, practice or procedure of a public sector entity, or public official for a public sector entity, that—
16			(a) is maladministration; or
17 18			(b) results in a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety, or the environment.
19 20 21		(2)	However, <i>disclosable conduct</i> does not include an action or a policy practice or procedure of a public sector entity, or a public official for a public sector entity, that—
22 23			(a) relates to a personal work-related grievance of the person disclosing the conduct; or

1 2		(b) is to give effect to a policy of the Territory about amounts, purposes or priorities of public expenditure.
3		Examples—par (a)
4		an interpersonal conflict between the person and another employee
5		2 a decision not to approve the person's leave application
6		3 a decision relating to the employment, transfer or promotion of the person
7		4 a decision relating to the terms and conditions of employment of the person
8 9		5 a decision to suspend or terminate the employment of the person, or to discipline the person
10	(3)	In this section:
11		environment—see the Environment Protection Act 1997, dictionary.
12		maladministration means conduct or a policy, practice or procedure
13		that—
14		(a) results in a substantial mismanagement of public resources or
15		public funds; or
16		(b) involves substantial mismanagement in the performance of
17		official functions.
		nublic funds means funds available to or under the central of a
18 19		<i>public funds</i> means funds available to, or under the control of, a public sector entity including public and trust money within the
20		meaning of the <i>Financial Management Act 1996</i> .
21		public health or safety includes the health or safety of people—
22		(a) under lawful care or control; or
23		(b) using community facilities or services provided by the private
24		sector or public sector; or
25		(c) in workplaces.
26		Examples—par (a)
27		1 students under the care or control of a teacher
28		2 patients in a health facility
29		3 detainees in a correctional facility

1	6		Meaning of disclosure officer Section 11 (1)
3			omit
4			public interest disclosure
5			substitute
6			disclosure of disclosable conduct
7	7		Section 11 (1) (a) (i)
8			substitute
9			(i) the public sector standards commissioner; or
10	8		Section 11 (1) (a) (vii) and (b) (v)
11			omit
12			declared
13			substitute
14			nominated
15	9		Section 11 (2) and (3) and note
16			substitute
17		(2)	The head of a public sector entity must—
18 19			(a) nominate at least 1 person to be a disclosure officer for disclosures of disclosable conduct for the entity; and
20 21			(b) publish the disclosure officer's contact details on the entity's website; and
22 23 24			(c) if the entity is not the integrity commissioner—give the disclosure officer's contact details to the integrity commissioner.

		commissioner's website, the contact details given under subsection (2) (c).
4 5	10	Meaning of <i>relates</i> to an entity Section 12
6		before
7		public interest disclosure
8		insert
9		disclosure of disclosable conduct or a
10	11	Part 3
11		substitute
12	Part 3	Disclosing disclosable conduct
13	14	Anyone may disclose disclosable conduct
14		
14		Any person may disclose disclosable conduct.
15	15	Any person may disclose disclosable conduct. Who disclosure of disclosable conduct may be made to
	15 (1)	
15		Who disclosure of disclosable conduct may be made to
15 16		Who disclosure of disclosable conduct may be made to A person may disclose disclosable conduct to—
15 16 17		Who disclosure of disclosable conduct may be made to A person may disclose disclosable conduct to— (a) a disclosure officer; or
15 16 17		Who disclosure of disclosable conduct may be made to A person may disclose disclosable conduct to— (a) a disclosure officer; or (b) a Minister; or
15 16 17 18 19		Who disclosure of disclosable conduct may be made to A person may disclose disclosable conduct to— (a) a disclosure officer; or (b) a Minister; or (c) if the person is a public official for a public sector entity— (i) a person who, directly or indirectly, supervises or manages

1			(iii	a public official of the entity who has the function of receiving information of the kind being disclosed or taking
2				action in relation to that kind of information.
4				Examples
5				1 the chief financial officer of a public sector entity in relation to a
6 7				disclosure about a substantial mismanagement of public resources by an employee of the entity
8 9 10 11				a public official on a clinical standards committee for a public hospital in relation to a disclosure about medical malpractice at the hospital that was resulting in a substantial danger to public health
12 13 14		(2)	subsecti	losable conduct is disclosed to a person mentioned in ion (1) (b) or (c), the person must give a copy of the disclosure closure officer.
15 16			Note 1	A person must comply with s (2) as soon as possible after receiving the disclosure of disclosable conduct (see Legislation Act, s 151B).
17 18 19			Note 2	A person who discloses disclosable conduct may disclose the conduct to the Legislative Assembly or a journalist in certain circumstances (see s 27).
20	16		How to	o disclose disclosable conduct
21		(1)	A disclo	osure of disclosable conduct may be made—
22			(a) ora	ally or in writing; and
23			(b) usi	ing any form of electronic communication; and
24			(c) an	onymously; and
25				
				thout the person disclosing the disclosable conduct asserting
26				thout the person disclosing the disclosable conduct asserting at the disclosure is made under this Act.
26 27				at the disclosure is made under this Act.
27 28			tha Example Tranh con	at the disclosure is made under this Act. mments to her supervisor during a coffee break that she believes there are
27 28 29			Example Tranh cor a number	at the disclosure is made under this Act. mments to her supervisor during a coffee break that she believes there are r of significant irregularities in the ordering of office supplies for her
27 28			Example Tranh cor a number	mments to her supervisor during a coffee break that she believes there are r of significant irregularities in the ordering of office supplies for her unit. Tranh does not ask or infer that the irregularities should be

1 2		(2)	If the disclosure is made orally to a person mentioned in section 15 (1)—
3			(a) the person must make a written record of the disclosure; and
4 5			(b) the written record is taken to be a disclosure of disclosable conduct.
6		(3)	In this section:
7 8			<i>electronic communication</i> means communication by telephone, email, fax or any other electronic means.
9 10	17		Giving disclosure of disclosable conduct to integrity commissioner
11 12		(1)	This section applies to a disclosure officer (other than the integrity commissioner), if—
13 14			(a) a person discloses disclosable conduct to the disclosure officer; and
15 16			(b) the disclosure officer is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the disclosure is—
17			(i) about disclosable conduct; and
18			(ii) disclosed in good faith; and
19			(c) the disclosure is not about the integrity commissioner.
20 21			<i>Note</i> For disclosures about disclosable conduct of the integrity commissioner, see s 26A.
22		(2)	The disclosure officer must—
23			(a) give a copy of the disclosure to the integrity commissioner; and
24 25			(b) if the person who disclosed the conduct did not disclose the conduct anonymously—
26 27			(i) give the integrity commissioner the person's name and contact details; and

1 2		(ii) tell the person, in writing, when the disclosure was given to the integrity commissioner.
3 4 5		Note 1 The disclosure officer must comply with s (2) as soon as possible after receiving the disclosure of disclosable conduct (see Legislation Act, s 151B).
6 7 8		Note 2 A person who discloses disclosable conduct may disclose the conduct to the Legislative Assembly or a journalist in certain circumstances (see s 27).
9 17 /	A	When disclosure of disclosable conduct given to integrity commissioner is a public interest disclosure
11	(1)	This section applies if—
12 13		(a) a person discloses disclosable conduct to the integrity commissioner; or
14 15		(b) another disclosure officer gives the integrity commissioner a disclosure of disclosable conduct under section 17.
16		<i>Note</i> The integrity commissioner is a disclosure officer (see s 11).
17 18 19	(2)	The integrity commissioner must assess the disclosure and decide if the commissioner is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the disclosure is—
20		(a) about disclosable conduct; and
21		(b) disclosed in the public interest; and
22		(c) not frivolous or vexatious.
23 24	(3)	If the integrity commissioner is satisfied under subsection (2), the disclosure of disclosable conduct—
25		(a) is taken to be a public interest disclosure; and
26 27		(b) the person who disclosed the disclosable conduct is taken to be the discloser for the public interest disclosure; and

1 2 3		(c) the protections in part 7 are taken to apply to the discloser for the public interest disclosure from the day the conduct was disclosed.
4 5		Note A discloser for a public interest disclosure may forfeit protections (see s 37).
6 7	17B	Notice about disclosure of disclosable conduct that is not public interest disclosure
8 9 10	(1)	If a disclosure of disclosable conduct is not taken to be a public interest disclosure under section 17A (3) (a), the integrity commissioner must tell the relevant people, in writing, that—
11		(a) the disclosure is not taken to be a public interest disclosure; and
12 13		(b) the protections in part 7 do not apply to the person who disclosed the conduct in relation to the disclosure.
14	(2)	In this section:
15		relevant people means—
16 17 18		(a) if the disclosure was given to the integrity commissioner by another disclosure officer under section 17—the disclosure officer; and
19 20		(b) if the person who disclosed the disclosable conduct did not disclose the conduct anonymously—the person.
21 22 23		Note A person who discloses disclosable conduct may disclose the conduct to the Legislative Assembly or a journalist in certain circumstances (see s 27).
24	12	Part 4 heading
25		substitute
26 27	Part 4	Dealing with a public interest disclosure

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1	13		Sections 18 to 20
2			substitute
3	18		Meaning of investigating entity
4			In this part:
5 6			investigating entity, for an investigation of a public interest disclosure, means—
7 8 9			(a) if the integrity commissioner does not refer the disclosure to an entity for investigation under section 19 (2) (b)—the integrity commissioner; or
10 11			(b) if the integrity commissioner refers the disclosure to an entity for investigation under section 19 (2) (b)—the entity.
12 13	19		Integrity commissioner—investigate or refer public interest disclosure
14		(1)	This section applies to the integrity commissioner if—
15 16			(a) a disclosure of disclosable conduct is taken to be a public interest disclosure under section 17A (3); or
17 18 19			(b) the integrity commissioner becomes aware of a disclosure of disclosable conduct that is taken to be a public interest disclosure under section 27 (4).
20		(2)	The integrity commissioner must—
21			(a) investigate the public interest disclosure; or
22 23			(b) refer the public interest disclosure to 1 of the following entities for investigation:
24			(i) the head of a public sector entity;
25			(ii) the head of service;
26			(iii) the ombudsman;

1		(iv) the parliamentary standards commissioner;
2		(v) the public sector standards commissioner.
3 4 5	(3)	In deciding whether to refer the public interest disclosure to an entity under subsection (2) (b), the integrity commissioner must consult the entity.
6 7 8	(4)	If the integrity commissioner refers the public interest disclosure to an entity under subsection (2) (b), the integrity commissioner must give the entity—
9		(a) a copy of the disclosure; and
10 11 12		(b) if the discloser for the public interest disclosure did not disclose the conduct anonymously—the name and contact details of the discloser.
13 14 15		Note For par (b), a discloser for a public interest disclosure may disclose the conduct to the Legislative Assembly or a journalist in certain circumstances (see s 27A).
16 19A		Notice about investigation
17 18	(1)	This section applies if the discloser for a public interest disclosure did not disclose the conduct anonymously.
19 20	(2)	The integrity commissioner must tell the discloser for the public interest disclosure, in writing—
21		(a) that the disclosure will be investigated under section 20; and
22 23		(b) the name and contact details of the investigating entity for the public interest disclosure; and
24 25		(c) if the integrity commissioner refers the disclosure to an entity under section 19 (2) (b)—the date of the referral.

1 2		(2)		integrity commissioner must give the discloser for the public est disclosure information about the following:
3 4				the obligations under section 23 (Discloser must be kept informed about investigation);
5 6				the circumstances mentioned in section 27A (Giving public interest disclosure to Legislative Assembly or journalist);
7 8				the protections under part 7 (Protections for disclosers and witnesses).
9 2	20		Inve	stigating public interest disclosure
10		(1)	The i	nvestigating entity for a public interest disclosure must—
11			(a)	investigate the disclosure; and
12 13				comply with the rules of natural justice and procedural fairness in relation to investigating the disclosure.
14		(2)	The i	nvestigating entity may end the investigation if—
15 16 17 18				the discloser for the public interest disclosure has withdrawn the disclosure and the investigating entity is reasonably satisfied that there are no further matters in relation to the disclosure that warrant investigation; or
19 20 21 22			, ,	if a discloser for the public interest disclosure disclosed the conduct anonymously and the investigating entity is reasonably satisfied that this makes it impracticable for the disclosure to be investigated; or
23 24				if the discloser for the public interest disclosure did not disclose the conduct anonymously—
25 26				(i) the investigating entity asks the discloser for assistance to investigate the disclosure; and
27 28				(ii) the discloser fails, without reasonable excuse, to give the assistance; and

1 2 3			(iii)	the investigating entity is reasonably satisfied that this makes it impracticable for the disclosure to be investigated; or
4			(d) the i	nvestigating entity is reasonably satisfied that—
5 6			(i)	the disclosed information is wrong in a material way and investigation is not warranted; or
7 8			(ii)	the age of the disclosed information makes it impracticable for the disclosure to be investigated; or
9 10 11			(iii)	there is a more appropriate way reasonably available to deal with the disclosable conduct that is the subject of the public interest disclosure.
12 13 14			th	discloser for a public interest disclosure may disclose the conduct to the Legislative Assembly or a journalist in certain circumstances (see 27A).
	14		Sections	s 22 and 23
15	14		Occion	
15 16	14		substitute	
	23		substitute	
16		(1)	substitute Disclose The invest	
16 17 18		(1)	Disclose The investigation discloser (a) the property of the	er must be kept informed about investigation stigating entity for a public interest disclosure must tell the
16 17 18 19		(1)	The investigation of the property of the control of	er must be kept informed about investigation stigating entity for a public interest disclosure must tell the for the public interest disclosure, in writing— progress of the investigation of the disclosure, at least once
116 117 118 119 220 221 222 223		(1)	The investigation of the property of the control of the property of the control o	er must be kept informed about investigation stigating entity for a public interest disclosure must tell the for the public interest disclosure, in writing— progress of the investigation of the disclosure, at least once by 3 months; and putcome of the investigation of the disclosure, including any on by the head of a public sector entity in relation to the

1			(d) if the investigating entity for the disclosure ends the
2			investigation under section 20—
3 4			(i) the ground mentioned in section 20 (2) for ending the investigation; and
5			(ii) the reasons for ending the investigation on that ground.
6 7		(2)	This section does not apply if the discloser for the public interest disclosure—
8			(a) disclosed the conduct anonymously; or
9 10			(b) has asked, in writing, not to be kept informed about the disclosure.
11 12 13 14 15		(3)	If the public interest disclosure has been referred to the chief police officer under section 21, the investigating entity for the public interest disclosure is only required to comply with subsection (1) (a), (b) and (d) to the extent that relevant information has been given to the entity by the chief police officer.
16 17			Note 1 Certain information need not be given to the discloser for a public interest disclosure (see s 26).
18 19 20			Note 2 A discloser for a public interest disclosure may disclose the conduct to the Legislative Assembly or a journalist in certain circumstances (see s 27A).
21 22	15		Public sector entity must take action Section 24 (1) (b), except note
			. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
23			substitute
24			(b) if an investigation of a public interest disclosure in relation to the disclosable conduct has been completed—discipline any
25 26			person responsible for the disclosable conduct.

16		Section 24 (2) and (3) and note
2		substitute
3	(2)	The head of the public sector entity must—
4 5		(a) tell the integrity commissioner about any action taken or proposed to be taken; and
5 7		(b) tell the discloser for the public interest disclosure about any action taken or proposed to be taken unless—
3		(i) the discloser disclosed the conduct anonymously; or
)		(ii) the discloser has asked, in writing, not to be kept informed about the public interest disclosure.
1 2		Note 1 Certain information need not be given to the discloser for a public interest disclosure (see s 26).
3 4 5		Note 2 A discloser for a public interest disclosure may disclose the conduct to the Legislative Assembly or a journalist in certain circumstances (see s 27A).
17		Section 25 heading
7		substitute
25		Integrity commissioner must be kept informed
18		Section 25 (1)
)		omit
		An investigating entity for a public interest disclosure
!		substitute
.		If the investigating entity for a public interest disclosure is not the integrity commissioner, the entity

1	19	Section 25 (1) (b)
2		substitute
3 4		(b) the referral of the disclosure under section 21 (Referral to chief police officer);
5	20	Section 25 (1) (d)
6		omit
7		not to investigate the disclosure, or
8	21	Section 25 (1) (d) (iii)
9		omit
0		section 20 (g)
1		substitute
2		section 20 (2) (d) (iii)
3	22	Section 25 (2)
4		before
5		disclosure
6		insert
7		public interest
8	23	Limitations on obligations to keep people informed etc Section 26 (1)
20		after
21		discloser
22		insert
23		for a public interest disclosure

24		Section 26 (1), examples
		substitute
		Example
		The integrity commissioner need not give the head of a public sector entity to which a public interest disclosure relates a copy or record of the disclosure if the integrity commissioner believes it is likely that detrimental action will be taken against the discloser for the public interest disclosure as a result.
25		Section 26 (3) and (4)
		substitute
((3)	A discloser for a public interest disclosure need not be told information about the disclosure, if telling the discloser—
		(a) would, or could reasonably be expected to, identify another person who gives information in relation to the disclosure; or
		(b) is contrary to a law in force in the Territory.
26		New section 26A
		in part 4, insert
26A		Disclosable conduct of integrity commissioner
((1)	This section applies if—
		(a) a person discloses disclosable conduct about the integrity
		commissioner to a person mentioned in section 15 (1) (the <i>receiver</i>); and
		(b) the receiver is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the disclosure—
		disclosure
		(i) is about disclosable conduct; and

1	(2	(2)	The receiver must—
2			(a) give a copy of the disclosure of disclosable conduct to the inspector; and
4			(b) if the person did not disclose the conduct anonymously—
5 6			(i) give the inspector the name and contact details of the person; and
7 8			(ii) tell the person, in writing, the date when the disclosure was given to the inspector.
9 10 11 12	(:		If the receiver gives a disclosure of disclosable conduct to the inspector under subsection (2), the disclosure is taken to be a complaint to the inspector under the <i>Integrity Commission Act 2018</i> , section 257 (Inspector—making a complaint to the inspector).
13	(4	4)	In this section:
14			inspector—see the Integrity Commission Act 2018, dictionary.
15	27		Section 27
15 16	27		Section 27 substitute
	27		
16 17	27		Substitute Giving disclosure of disclosable conduct to Legislative
16 17 18	27		Substitute Giving disclosure of disclosable conduct to Legislative Assembly or journalist
16 17 18 19	27		Giving disclosure of disclosable conduct to Legislative Assembly or journalist This section applies to a person who— (a) disclosed disclosable conduct to a person mentioned in
16 17 18 19 20 21	27		Giving disclosure of disclosable conduct to Legislative Assembly or journalist This section applies to a person who— (a) disclosed disclosable conduct to a person mentioned in section 15 (1); and
116 117 118 119 220 221 222 23 224	27 (2)	Giving disclosure of disclosable conduct to Legislative Assembly or journalist This section applies to a person who— (a) disclosed disclosable conduct to a person mentioned in section 15 (1); and (b) did not disclose the conduct anonymously; and (c) has not received the notice mentioned in section 17B or 19A within 3 months after the day the person disclosed the

1 2		(3)	The person may only disclose information that is reasonably necessary to show that the conduct is disclosable conduct.
3 4		(4)	The disclosure of disclosable conduct by the person under subsection (2) is taken to be a public interest disclosure.
5		(5)	The person is taken to be the discloser for a public interest disclosure.
6 7		(6)	The protections in part 7 are taken to apply to the person from the day the person disclosed the conduct.
8 9			Note 1 The integrity commissioner must refer or investigate the disclosure under s 19.
10 11			Note 2 A discloser for a public interest disclosure may forfeit protections (see s 37).
12 13	27A		Giving public interest disclosure to Legislative Assembly or journalist
14 15 16		(1)	A discloser for a public interest disclosure may give the public interest disclosure to a member of the Legislative Assembly or a journalist if—
17 18 19			(a) the discloser is told under section 19A that the disclosure will be investigated, but is not told about the progress of the investigation under section 23 for more than 3 months; or
20			(b) the following applies:
21 22			(i) the public interest disclosure is investigated under section 20;
23 24 25			(ii) there is clear evidence that 1 or more instances of disclosable conduct mentioned in the disclosure has occurred, or was likely to have occurred;
26 27 28			(iii) the discloser is told by the investigating entity that no action will be taken in relation to the disclosable conduct under section 24 (Public sector entity must take action).

1	(2)	The discloser for a public interest disclosure may only give the
2		Legislative Assembly or a journalist information reasonably related
3		to the disclosure.

28 Section 28

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substitute

28 Integrity commissioner's functions

- (1) The integrity commissioner has the following functions:
 - (a) to give advice about disclosures of disclosable conduct and public interest disclosures;
 - (b) to monitor how public sector entities deal with disclosures of disclosable conduct and public interest disclosures;
 - (c) to review the way in which public sector entities investigate and deal with public interest disclosures generally, or particular public interest disclosures;
 - (d) to ensure just outcomes for people who make public interest disclosures, including by preventing and remedying the effect of detrimental action against people because of public interest disclosures;
 - (e) to undertake, or coordinate the undertaking of, education and training programs about disclosures of disclosable conduct and public interest disclosures.
- (2) The integrity commissioner may tell the ombudsman about a disclosure of disclosable conduct or a public interest disclosure if the commissioner believes it is appropriate for the ombudsman to know about the disclosure.

1	29	Section 29 heading
2		substitute
3	29	Integrity commissioner may review decisions
4	30	Section 29 (1)
5		before
6		commissioner
7		insert
8		integrity
9	31	Section 29 (1) (a)
0		substitute
1		(a) a decision by another investigating entity to end its investigation of a public interest disclosure under section 20 (2); and
3	32	Section 29 (2)
4		before 1st mention of
5		commissioner
6		insert
7		integrity
8	33	Section 29 (4) and (5)
9		before
20		commissioner
21		insert
22		integrity

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34	Section 30 heading
	substitute
30	Report by integrity commissioner
35	Section 30 (1)
	before
	commissioner
	insert
	integrity
36	Section 30 (1) (b)
	substitute
	(b) how a disclosure of disclosable conduct or a public interest disclosure is dealt with by a public sector entity.
37	Section 30 (2)
	before 1st mention of
	commissioner
	insert
	integrity
38	Section 31 heading
	substitute

1	39		Section 31 (1)
2			omit everything before paragraph (a), substitute
3 4 5		(1)	If the integrity commissioner makes a decision under section 29 (4) (a) or (b), the commissioner must tell the discloser for the public interest disclosure that is the subject of the decision—
6	40		Section 31 (2) (a)
7			substitute
8 9			(a) the discloser for the public interest disclosure disclosed the conduct anonymously; or
10	41		Section 31 (2), note
11			substitute
12 13			<i>Note</i> Certain information need not be given to the discloser for a public interest disclosure (see s 26).
14	42		Section 32 heading
15			substitute
16	32		Integrity commissioner's guidelines
17	43		Section 32 (1)
18			substitute
19		(1)	The integrity commissioner must make guidelines about—
20 21			(a) the way investigating entities investigate public interest disclosures; and
22 23			(b) the way in which public sector entities deal with disclosures of disclosable conduct and public interest disclosures.

1	44		Sections 33 and 34
2			substitute
3	33		Integrity commissioner's procedures
4 5		(1)	The integrity commissioner must make procedures for dealing with disclosures of disclosable conduct and public interest disclosures.
6		(2)	The procedures must include—
7 8 9			(a) clear obligations on public sector entities and their public officials to take action to protect disclosers for public interest disclosures; and
10			(b) risk management steps for assessing and minimising—
11 12			(i) detrimental action against people because of public interest disclosures; and
13 14 15			(ii) detriment to people against whom allegations of disclosable conduct are made in a public interest disclosure.
16	34		Role of ombudsman
17 18 19		(1)	This section applies if any of the following entities takes an action in relation to the disclosure of disclosable conduct or a public interest disclosure in the exercise of a function under this Act:
20			(a) the head of a public sector entity;
21			(b) the head of service;
22			(c) the parliamentary standards commissioner;
23			(d) the public sector standards commissioner.
24		(2)	A person may complain to the ombudsman about the action.

24 25	Part 7	Protections for disclosers and witnesses
23		substitute
22	45	Part 7 heading
20 21	(5)	Nothing in this Act is intended to limit the ombudsman's powers under the <i>Ombudsman Act 1989</i> .
16 17 18 19		(d) ensuring just outcomes for people who make public interest disclosures, including preventing and remedying the effect of detrimental action taken against disclosers or witnesses because of a public interest disclosure.
13 14 15		(c) reviewing the way in which the entity dealt with or investigated the disclosure of disclosable conduct or public interest disclosure that is the subject of the complaint;
11 12		(b) monitoring the management of disclosures of disclosable conduct or public interest disclosures by the entity;
9 10		(a) giving advice about disclosures of disclosable conduct or public interest disclosures;
7 8	(4)	The ombudsman may exercise the following functions in relation to the complaint:
5 6		(b) procedures issued by the integrity commissioner under section 33.
3 4		(a) guidelines made by the integrity commissioner under section 32; or
1	(3)	Without limiting subsection (2), the person may complain about whether a public sector entity or public official has followed—

1	46	Section 36
2		substitute
3	36	Protection from defamation action
4 5 6 7		Without limiting section 35, in a proceeding for defamation brough because of a public interest disclosure, the discloser for the public interest disclosure has a defence of absolute privilege for publishing the information disclosed.
8 9	47	Loss of protection Section 37
0		omit
1		if a person makes a public interest disclosure and
2		substitute
3		to a discloser for a public interest disclosure if
4	48	Section 37 (1) (a)
5		after
6		information
7		insert
8		about the disclosure, or part of the disclosure,
9	49	Section 37 (1) (b)
20		after
21		disclosure
22		insert
23		, or part of the disclosure,

1	50		Section 37 (2)
2			after
3			disclosure
4			insert
5			, or part of the disclosure
6 7	51		Damages for detrimental action Section 41 (1)
8			after
9			else
10			insert
11			because of a public interest disclosure
12	52		Section 42
13			substitute
14	42		Injunction to prevent detrimental action etc
15		(1)	On application, the Supreme Court may—
16 17 18			(a) if satisfied that a person has taken detrimental action because of a public interest disclosure—order the person who took the detrimental action to remedy the action; or
19 20 21			(b) if satisfied that a person is taking, or is likely to take, detrimental action because of a public interest disclosure—grant an injunction to prevent the detrimental action being taken.
22		(2)	An application may be made by—
23			(a) the integrity commissioner; or
24			(b) the discloser for the public interest disclosure; or

1 2			(c) a person against whom the detrimental action has been or is likely to be taken.
3 4 5 6		(3)	The Supreme Court may grant an interim injunction restraining a person from taking detrimental action because of a public interest disclosure before deciding an application for an injunction under this section.
7	42A		Protection of witnesses
8 9 10		(1)	A person is not subject to criminal or civil liability because the person (voluntarily or otherwise) gives information, produces a document or answers a question in relation to a public interest disclosure if—
11 12			(a) the person does so at the request of the investigating entity for the public interest disclosure; and
13 14			(b) the information, document or answer is relevant to the investigation of the public interest disclosure by the entity.
15 16 17		(2)	However, if the information, document or answer relates to the person's own conduct, this section does not affect their liability for the conduct.
18 19	53		Protection of officials from liability Section 43 (3), definition of <i>official</i> , paragraph (a)
20			before
21			commissioner
22			insert
23			integrity
24	54		Section 43 (3), definition of official, paragraph (d)
25			substitute
26			(d) an investigating entity other than the integrity commissioner; or

1 2 3	55	Offences—use or divulge protected information Section 44 (6), definition of <i>person to whom this section</i> applies, paragraph (a) (i)
4		before
5		commissioner
6		insert
7		integrity
8	56	Section 44 (6), definition of person to whom this section applies, paragraph (a) (iv)
10		substitute
11 12		(iv) an investigating entity other than the integrity commissioner; or
13 14	57	Section 44 (6), definition of <i>protected information</i> , examples
15		after
16		discloser
17		insert
18		for the public interest disclosure
19	58	New section 45
20		insert
21	45	Annual reporting by integrity commissioner
22 23	(1)	The integrity commissioner must include the following information in the commission annual report for each year:
24 25		(a) the number of disclosures of disclosable conduct given to the integrity commissioner under section 17;

1 2	(b)	the number of disclosures of disclosable conduct taken to be public interest disclosures under section 17A (3);
3 4	(c)	the number of disclosures of disclosable conduct not taken to be public interest disclosures under section 17A (3);
5 6 7 8	(d)	for a disclosure of disclosable conduct not taken to be a public interest disclosure under section 17A (3)—information about the ground the integrity commissioner was not satisfied of in relation to the disclosure;
9 10	(e)	the number of referrals under section 19 (Integrity commissioner—investigate or refer public interest disclosure);
11	(f)	the number of investigations under section 20, including—
12 13 14		(i) for each investigating entity for a public interest disclosure—the number of investigations of public interest disclosures by the entity; and
15 16		(ii) whether, on investigation, the public interest disclosure was about disclosable conduct; and
17 18		(iii) the number of investigations brought to an end under section 20; and
19 20		(iv) the ground mentioned in section 20 (2) for ending the investigation;
21 22	(g)	the number of referrals under section 21 (Referral to chief police officer);
23 24	(h)	information about any action taken in accordance with section 24 (Public sector entity must take action);
25 26	(i)	the number of reviews under section 29 (Integrity commissioner may review decisions);
27 28	(j)	the number of reports under section 30 (Report by integrity commissioner);

1		(1	k) the number of prosecutions under section 40 (Offence—taking detrimental action);
3 4 5		(information about education and training programs about disclosable conduct and public interest disclosures undertaken or coordinated by the integrity commissioner.
6		(2) Ir	n this section:
7 8			ommission annual report—see the Integrity Commission Act 2018, ection 217.
9 10	59		Approved forms Section 46
11		01	mit
12	60	N	lew section 48
13		in	nsert
14	48	R	Review of Act
15 16			The Minister must, in consultation with the Speaker, review the peration of this Act—
17 18		(;	a) at the same time as the Minister reviews the <i>Integrity Commission Act 2018</i> under section 303 of that Act; and
19		(1	b) in conjunction with that Act.
20 21 22 23		A	The Minister must present a report of the review to the Legislative assembly at the same time the Minister presents a report of the review of the <i>Integrity Commission Act 2018</i> under section 303 (2) of that act.
24			Notice and the Control of the contro
25	61		Dictionary, definitions of <i>commissioner</i> and <i>contact</i>
25 26	61	d	• ·

62	Dictionary, definition of discloser
	substitute
	discloser, for a public interest disclosure, means the person who
	discloses disclosable conduct that is taken to be a public interest disclosure under—
	(a) section 17A (2); or
	(b) section 27 (4).
63	Dictionary, definition of disclosure officer
	omit
	public interest disclosure
	substitute
	disclosure of disclosable conduct
64	Dictionary, definition of investigating entity
	substitute
	investigating entity, for an investigation of a public interest
	disclosure—see section 18.

1	Schedule 1	Consequential and other
2		amendments

3 (see s 3)

5

7

8

4 Part 1.1 Freedom of Information Act 2016

[1.1] Schedule 1, new section 1.9 (2)

6 insert

(2) Information that would, or could reasonably be expected to, disclose the identity of a person who gives information, produces a document or answers a question in relation to an investigation of a public interest disclosure under the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2012*.

Part 1.2 Integrity Commission Act 2018

12 **[1.2] Section 24, new note**13 *insert*14 *Note* 2 The commissioner has functions under the *Public Interest Disclosure*15 *Act 2012*.

1	[1.3]	Section 40	
2		substitute	
3	40	Commissioner—acting appointment	
4 5 6		Note The Speaker has power to appoint an acting commissioner if the position is vacant or if the commissioner cannot for any reason exercise a function (see Legislation Act, s 209 (1)).	
7 8 9	(1)	The Speaker must not appoint a person to act as commissioner unless satisfied that the person has extensive knowledge of, and experience in—	
10		(a) criminal investigation or criminal adjudication; or	
11		(b) law enforcement or the conduct of investigations; or	
12		(c) public administration, governance or government.	
13 14	(2)	An acting appointment must be made in consultation with the relevant Assembly committee.	
15	(3)	An acting appointment must not be for a term longer than 6 months.	
16	(4)	To remove any doubt, concurrent appointments may be made.	
17 18 19 20 21		Example—concurrent appointment If the commissioner has a conflict of interest in relation to an investigation, the Speaker may appoint an acting commissioner to perform functions of the commissioner in relation to the investigation while the commissioner continues to perform their other functions.	
22	(5)	To remove any doubt—	
23 24		(a) subsections (1) and (2) displace the Legislation Act, section 209 (2) and (3); and	
25 26		(b) subsection (3) displaces the Legislation Act, section 221 (1) and (2); and	
27 28		(c) the remaining provisions of the Legislation Act, part 19.3 (Appointments) apply in relation to an acting appointment.	

[1.4]		New	New section 59A	
2			inser	rt
3	59A			tain disclosures under Public Interest Disclosure 2012 may be corruption complaints
5		(1)	This	section applies if—
6 7 8			(a)	a person discloses information about conduct under the <i>Public Interest Disclosure Act 2012</i> , part 3 (Disclosing disclosable conduct); and
9 10 11 12			(b)	the disclosure is assessed by the integrity commissioner under that Act, section 17A (2) (When disclosure of disclosable conduct given to integrity commissioner is a public interest disclosure); and
13 14 15			(c)	the disclosure is not taken to be a public interest disclosure under that Act, s 17A (3), because the commissioner is not satisfied that the disclosure is about disclosable conduct; and
16 17			(d)	the integrity commissioner suspects on reasonable grounds that the conduct in the disclosure may constitute corrupt conduct.
18 19 20		(2)	perso	disclosure is taken to be a corruption complaint made by the on to the commission under section 57 (Anyone may make aption complaint).
21	[1.5]		New	v section 218 (1) (ca)
22			insei	rt
23 24 25 26 27			(ca)	disclosures under the <i>Public Interest Disclosure Act 2012</i> taken to be corruption complaints under section 59A (Certain disclosures under Public Interest Disclosure Act 2012 may be corruption complaints), including a description of each disclosure;

1	[1.6]	Section 246	
2		substitute	
3	246	Inspector—acting appointment	
4 5 6		Note The Speaker has power to appoint an acting inspector if the position is vacant or if the inspector cannot for any reason exercise a function (see Legislation Act, s 209 (1)).	
7 8 9	(1)	The Speaker must not appoint a person to act as inspector unless satisfied that the person has extensive knowledge of, and experience in—	
10		(a) criminal investigation or criminal adjudication; or	
11		(b) law enforcement or the conduct of investigations; or	
12		(c) public administration, governance or government.	
13 14	(2)	An acting appointment must be made in consultation with the relevant Assembly committee.	
15	(3)	An acting appointment must not be for a term longer than 6 months.	
16	(4)	To remove any doubt, concurrent appointments may be made.	
17 18 19 20		Example—concurrent appointment If the inspector has a conflict of interest in relation to an investigation, the Speaker may appoint an acting inspector to perform functions of the inspector in relation to the investigation while the inspector continues to perform their other functions.	
21	(5)	To remove any doubt—	
22 23		(a) subsections (1) and (2) displace the Legislation Act, section 209 (2) and (3); and	
24 25		(b) subsection (3) displaces the Legislation Act, section 221 (1) and (2); and	
26 27		(c) the remaining provisions of the Legislation Act, part 19.3 (Appointments) apply in relation to an acting appointment.	

1 [1.7]		Section 286 (4) and example	
2		substitute	
3 4 5	(4)	Section 40 (Commissioner—acting appointment) applies to the appointment of the special investigator as if it were an appointment of an acting commissioner.	
6	[1.8]	New section 289 (3) and (4)	
7 8 9	(3)	<i>insert</i> For this section, the complainant has not <i>published</i> the information if the complainant disclosed the information under the <i>Public Interest</i>	
10 11		<i>Disclosure Act 2012</i> in the reasonable belief that the information was about disclosable conduct.	
12	(4)	In this section:	

disclosable conduct—see the Public Interest Disclosure Act 2012,

Part 1.3 Ombudsman Act 1989

dictionary.

13

14

15

1	Part 1.4	Public Sector Management
2		Act 1994

- 3 [1.10] Section 143, note
- 4 omit

Endnotes

1 Presentation speech

Presentation speech made in the Legislative Assembly on 20 February 2020.

2 Notification

Notified under the Legislation Act on

2020.

3 Republications of amended laws

For the latest republication of amended laws, see www.legislation.act.gov.au.

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