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,	Issued:	November 2025
ſ	Next Review:	July 2026

1. Introduction

The City of Mount Gambier (Council) is committed to encouraging the making of appropriate Disclosures of public interest information in accordance with this Policy including:

- The protection of informants who make public interest Disclosures.
- The genuine and efficient consideration and action in relation to information provided in a public interest Disclosure.
- Referring, as necessary, appropriate Disclosures to another Relevant Authority.
- Where the Disclosure relates to Corruption, reporting the Disclosure directly to the Office for Public Integrity (OPI) in accordance with the <u>OPI Directions and Guidelines</u> and the requirements of the ICAC Act.
- Where the Disclosure relates to Misconduct or Maladministration in public administration, reporting the Disclosure directly to the Ombudsman in accordance with the <u>Ombudsman</u> Directions and Guidelines.

The Chief Executive Officer will review the operation of this Policy as needed.

This Policy will be available free of charge for inspection at the Council's Offices during ordinary business hours and via the Council's website. Copies will also be provided to the public upon request and upon payment of a fee in accordance with the Council's Schedule of Fees and Charges.

2. Purpose

This document explains the applicable procedures and processes that Council has in place for when a person makes an appropriate Disclosure of public interest information, to ensure that Council:

- Properly fulfils its responsibilities under the Public Interest Disclosure Act 2018 (PID Act) and the Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 2012 (ICAC Act), including the PID Guidelines.
- Appropriately encourages and facilitates Disclosures of public interest information, including environmental and health information regarding a location within the area of the Council.
- Provides a process by which Disclosures may be made so that they are properly dealt with.
- Provides appropriate protection for those who make Disclosures in accordance with the PID Act.
- Recognises the need to appropriately support Informants, the Responsible Officer and, as appropriate, those public officers affected by any appropriate Disclosure.



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3. Scope

This Policy applies to appropriate Disclosures of public interest information, that are made in accordance with the PID Act, by public officers including council members, officers and employees of the Council, and by members of the public.

This Policy is intended to support the legislatively required reporting framework under the ICAC Act and Ombudsman Act, and to operate in conjunction with existing policies, including the:

- Behavioural Standards for Council Employees
- Behavioural Standards for Council Members

4. Definitions

For the purposes of this Policy the following definitions apply:

Commission	Means the Independent Commission Against Corruption
Commissioner	Means the person holding or acting in the office of the Independent
	Commissioner Against Corruption

Corruption in public administration

Is defined in section 5(1) of the ICAC Act and means conduct that constitutes:

an offence against Part 7 Division 4 (Offences relating to public officers) of the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935, which includes the following offences:

bribery or corruption of public officers;

threats or reprisals against public officers;

abuse of public office;

demanding or requiring benefit on basis of public office;

offences relating to appointment to public office; or

an offence against the Public Sector (Honesty and Accountability) Act 1995 or the Public Corporations Act 1993, or an attempt to commit such an offence; or

an offence against the Lobbyists Act 2015, or an attempt to commit such an offence; or

any of the following in relation to an offence referred to in a preceding paragraph:

aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of the offence; inducing, whether by threats or promises or otherwise, the commission of the offence;



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being in any way, directly or indirectly, knowingly concerned in, or party to, the commission of the offence;

conspiring with others to effect the commission of the offence.

Detriment

As per section 9(7) of the PID Act detriment includes:

loss or damage (including damage to reputation); or

injury or harm (including psychological harm); or

intimidation or harassment; or

discrimination, disadvantage or adverse treatment in relation to a person's

employment; or

threats of reprisal.

Disclosure

For the purposes of the PID Act means an appropriate Disclosure of public interest information made by an Informant to a Relevant Authority.¹

Appropriate
Disclosure of
environmental
and health
information

As per section 5(3) of the PID Act, a person makes an appropriate Disclosure of environmental and health information if the disclosure is made to a relevant authority and the person:

- believes on reasonable grounds that the information is true; or
- is not in a position to form a belief on reasonable grounds about the truth of the information, but believes on reasonable grounds that the information may be true and is of sufficient significance to justify its Disclosure so that its truth may be investigated.

Appropriate
Disclosure of
public
administration
information

As per section 5(4) of the PID Act, a person makes an appropriate Disclosure of public administration information if the disclosure is made to a relevant authority and the public officer reasonably suspects that the information raises a potential issue of corruption, misconduct or maladministration in public administration.

Environmental and health information Means information that raises a potential issue of a substantial risk to the environment or to the health or safety of the public generally or a significant section of the public.²

Informant

Means a person who makes an appropriate Disclosure of public interest information to a Relevant Authority.³

Maladministration in public administration As per section 4(2) of the Ombudsman Act 1972 (the Ombudsman Act):

Means:

conduct of a public officer, or a practice, policy or procedure of a public authority, that results in an irregular and unauthorised use of public money or substantial mismanagement of public resources; or

¹ PID Act, section 4

² PID Act, section 4

³ PID Act, section 4



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conduct of a public officer involving substantial mismanagement in or in relation to the performance of official functions; and

includes conduct resulting from impropriety, incompetence or negligence; and

is to be assessed having regard to relevant statutory provisions and administrative instructions and directions.

Misconduct in public administration

As per section 4(1) of the Ombudsman Act means an intentional and serious contravention of a code of conduct by a public officer while acting in their capacity as a public officer that constitutes a ground for disciplinary action against the officer.

Ombudsman
Directions and
Guidelines

Means the directions and guidelines issued pursuant to section 12D(1) of the Ombudsman Act relating to reporting matters of suspected misconduct or maladministration in public administration.

Office for Public Integrity (OPI)

Established by the ICAC Act to manage complaints about public administration with a view to—

the identification of corruption, misconduct and maladministration in public administration; and

ensuring that complaints about public administration are dealt with by the most appropriate person or body.⁴

The functions of OPI are:

- (a) to receive and assess complaints about public administration from members of the public;
- (b) to receive and assess reports about corruption, misconduct and maladministration in public administration from inquiry agencies, public authorities and public officers;
- (c) to refer complaints and reports to inquiry agencies, public authorities and public officers or to determine to take no action in accordance with this section.⁵

OPI Directions and Guidelines

Is a reference to the directions and guidelines issued by OPI pursuant to section 18B of the ICAC Act in relation to reporting matters of suspected corruption in public administration.

Public administration

As per section 4(1) of the ICAC Act - an administrative act carried out in the course of public administration.

An **administrative act** is as per the definition in the Ombudsman Act 1972 and means:

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⁴ ICAC Act, section 3(1)(b)

⁵ ICAC Act, section 17(1)



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(a) an act relating to a matter of administration on the part of an agency to which this Act applies or a person engaged in the work of such an agency; or

(b) an act done in the performance of functions conferred under a contract for services with the Crown or an agency to which this Act applies,

but does not include—

(c) an act done in the discharge of a judicial authority; or

(d) an act done by a person in the capacity of legal adviser to the Crown or an agency to which this Act applies; or

(e) an act of a class declared by the regulations not to be an administrative act for the purposes of this definition.

Public administration information

Means information that raises a potential issue of corruption, misconduct or maladministration in public administration.⁶

PID Guidelines

Is a reference to the Guidelines issued by ICAC pursuant to section 14 of the PID Act.

Principal Officer

For the purposes of the PID Act means the Chief Executive Officer of the Council.⁷

Public Officer

Has the meaning given by section 4 and Schedule 1 of the ICAC Act and includes council members and an employee or officer of the Council.

Relevant Authority Means the person or entity that receives an appropriate Disclosure of public interest information in accordance with the PID Act.⁸

Responsible Officer Is a person who has completed any training courses approved by the Commissioner for the purposes of the *Public Interest Disclosure*Regulations 2019 and has been designated by the Chief Executive Officer as the responsible officer under section 12 of the PID Act.

Designated to undertake the duties as per section 13 of the PID Act.

Victimisation

As per section 9(1) of the PID Act, occurs when a person causes detriment to another on the ground, or substantially on the ground, that the other person (or a third person) has made or intends to make an appropriate Disclosure of public interest information.

Refer to definition of 'detriment' in this table and section 9(7) of the PID Act.

⁶ PID Act, section 4

⁷ PID Act, section 4

⁸ PID Act, section 5(5)



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5. Responsibilities

Chief Executive Officer

Council's Chief Executive Officer is the principal officer for the purposes of the PID Act and is responsible for:

- Ensuring that one or more appropriately qualified officers or employees of the Council are
 designated as responsible officers of the Council for the purposes of the PID Act, and they
 undertake any training required by the Public Interest Disclosure Regulations 2019.
- Ensuring that the name and contact details of each responsible officer of the Council are made available to officers or employees of the Council.
- The preparation and maintenance of this Policy in accordance with the requirements of the PID Act and the PID Guidelines.

The Chief Executive Officer will support the Responsible Officer including by ensuring there is a system in place to securely receive and store Disclosures.

Responsible Officer(s)

Council's Responsible Officer may be contacted in person, by telephone or in writing. The relevant contact details are provided in Item 7 of this Policy.

A person designated as a **Responsible Officer** for the Council has the following responsibilities:

- Receiving and securely storing appropriate Disclosures relating to council and ensuring compliance with the PID Act, and this Policy, in relation to any such Disclosures.
- Upon receipt of a Disclosure, the Responsible Officer will deal with the Disclosure in accordance with the processes described in this Policy, and the PID Act. This includes being responsible for the procedures set out in section 4.2.3 of this Policy.
- Liaising as required with the Informant and ensuring that the Informant is provided with support and protection as necessary and appropriate in the circumstances of the Disclosure.
- Making appropriate recommendations to the Chief Executive Officer (principal officer) of the Council in relation to dealing with Disclosures, including any suggested changes to this Policy.
- Providing advice to Council Members, officers and employees of the Council in relation to the administration of the PID Act.
- Completing any training courses approved by the Commissioner for the purposes of the PID Regulations.
- Carrying out any other functions relating to the PID Act as appropriate to their role.



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Council Member, officer or employee of the Council (public officers)

A Council Member, officer or employee of the Council is responsible for:

- Ensuring they comply with this Policy and the PID Act when dealing with any Disclosure.
- Immediately referring any Disclosure of environmental and health information made to them by a member of the public, or any Disclosure of public interest information made to them by a public officer, to the Responsible Officer.

6. Disclosure protection information

Immunity

Section 5 of the PID Act provides for protection for Informants where appropriate public interest Disclosures are made:

- By a member of the public or a public officer about environmental and health information
 which the Informant reasonably believes to be true or which the Informant believes may be
 true and is of sufficient significance to warrant Disclosure, regarding a location within the
 Council area.
- By a public officer about information that the public officer reasonably suspects raises a potential issue of corruption, misconduct or maladministration in public administration.

Confidentiality and protections

Confidentiality and security of information

The identity of an Informant will be maintained as confidential in accordance with the PID Act.

The recipient of an appropriate Disclosure may only divulge the identity of an Informant where:

- The recipient believes on reasonable grounds that it is necessary to divulge the identity of the Informant in order to prevent or minimise an imminent risk of serious physical injury or death to any person, and the identity of the Informant is then divulged to a person or authority that the recipient believes on reasonable grounds is the most appropriate authority or person to be able to take action to prevent or minimise the imminent risk of serious physical injury or death to any person.
- Doing so is necessary for the matter to be properly investigated (but only to the extent necessary to ensure proper investigation).
- The Informant consents to their identity being disclosed.

The PID Act does not expressly require any other information relating to a Disclosure (including, for example, the nature of the allegations and information provided) to be maintained as confidential. In considering whether to further disclose other information provided as part of an appropriate Disclosure consideration should be given to whether it is necessary and appropriate to do so.



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The Responsible Officer will ensure the steps listed below are followed for the secure receipt and storage of a Disclosure received.

Protection of informants

The PID Act provides for protection for Informants where public interest Disclosures are made⁹:

- By a member of the public or a public officer about environmental and health information
 which the Informant reasonably believes to be true or which the Informant believes may be
 true and is of sufficient significance to warrant Disclosure, regarding a location within the
 Council area; and/or
- By a public officer about information that the public officer reasonably suspects raises a potential issue of corruption, misconduct or maladministration in public administration.

Victimisation of informants is a criminal offence in accordance with the provisions of section 9 of the PID Act. A person who causes detriment to another on the ground, or substantially on the ground, that the other person or a third person has made or intends to make an appropriate disclosure of public interest information commits an act of victimisation. Detriment includes:

- (a) loss or damage (including damage to reputation); or
- (b) injury or harm (including psychological); or
- (c) intimidation or harassment; or
- (d) discrimination, disadvantage or adverse treatment in relation to a person's employment; or
- (e) threats of reprisal which may be express or implied, or conditional or unconditional.

A person must not prevent another person from making an appropriate disclosure of public interest information or hinder or obstruct another person in making such a disclosure.

Risk management steps and processes – confidentiality and protection

To ensure confidentiality is maintained and to minimise the likelihood of any victimisation associated with public interest disclosures, Council has the following steps in place to assess and minimise detrimental action in relation to public interest disclosures:

- Ensuring accurate records of an appropriate Disclosure are securely and confidentially maintained including notes of all discussions, phone calls, and interviews.
- Ensuring all information relating to an appropriate Disclosure is maintained as confidential
 and securely stored such that access to the records is limited to the Responsible Officer
 and such other persons as is necessary to ensure compliance with the PID Act and to
 ensure the matters to which the disclosure relates may be properly investigated.
- Ensuring any other person involved in investigating the Disclosure is aware of the
 confidentiality and security requirements, and is provided with the access to support the
 confidentiality and security steps put in place by council.
- Ensuring that in the event that a person's appointment as a Responsible Officer is terminated, the person must provide access to the information to the newly-appointed

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⁹ PID Act – section5(1)



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Responsible Officer and having done so will continue to be bound by a duty of confidentiality in respect of an Informant's identity and the information received as a result of the Disclosure.

7. Disclosure process information

Who can make a disclosure?

Refer to the definitions within the PID Act (section 4 and 5) and as included in this Policy for what is an 'appropriate disclosure'.

Any person can make an appropriate disclosure of environmental and health information and will be protected from liability because of that disclosure.

Any person can make an appropriate disclosure of public administration information in accordance with the PID Act, however only public officers are protected from liability because of that disclosure¹⁰.

How to submit Disclosure - Informant considerations

Appropriate Disclosures of public administration information should generally, and wherever possible, be directed in the first instance to the Responsible Officer in person or via email or telephone using the details below:

Name	Brittany Shelton	Kate Gilmore
Telephone	(08) 8721 2552	(08) 8721 2598
Email	bshelton@mountgambier.sa.gov.au OR disclosure@mountgambier.sa.gov.au	kgilmore@mountgambier.sa.gov.au OR disclosure@mountgambier.sa.gov.au
Address	Postal:	Postal:
	PO Box 56,	PO Box 56,
	MOUNT GAMBIER SA 5290	MOUNT GAMBIER SA 5290
	In-person:	In-person:
	Civic Centre,	Civic Centre,
	10 Watson Terrace,	10 Watson Terrace,
	MOUNT GAMBIER	MOUNT GAMBIER
	Monday to Friday 9:00am – 5:00pm	Monday to Friday 9:00am – 5:00pm
	Note – Disclosures provided via mail or in person should be in an envelope marked: CONFIDENTIAL – Responsible Officer, Public Interest Disclosure	Note – Disclosures provided via mail or in person should be in an envelope marked: CONFIDENTIAL – Responsible Officer, Public Interest Disclosure

Following the above steps will ensure public interest information is securely received.

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¹⁰ PID Act – section 5



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However, nothing in this Policy prevents a person from making an appropriate Disclosure to another Relevant Authority, including a Relevant Authority external to the Council¹¹. This is a choice to be made by the Informant at their discretion.

The following are further relevant considerations for an Informant in determining where to direct a Disclosure:

- When choosing to make a Disclosure internally, Disclosures relating to a Council Member or employee, including the Chief Executive Officer, should be made to a Responsible Officer.
- Any Disclosure relating to a person appointed as a Responsible Officer should be made to the other person appointed as a Responsible Officer or failing this, to a Relevant Authority external to the Council (such as the OPI).
- Any Disclosure relating to public administration information about a public officer who is a
 Council Member or employee of the Council may be made to a Responsible Officer, or to the
 person responsible (either in fact, or as may be designated by the PID Act) for the
 management or supervision of the public officer the subject of the Disclosure.
- If there is a reasonable suspicion of corruption, it must be reported to the OPI in accordance with the OPI Directions and Guidelines.
- Any Disclosure relating to maladministration or misconduct in public administration should be reported to the Ombudsman in accordance with the Ombudsman Directions and Guidelines.
 Note such disclosures may also be made to the OPI in accordance with the ICAC Act.

Receipt of Disclosure

A flowchart outlining the Disclosure Process is at **Appendix B** to this Policy.

Where a Disclosure is made by telephone, the recipient (noting this is ideally, but not always the Responsible Officer) must take notes of the conversation.

If a Council Member, officer or employee receives a Disclosure of public interest information regarding a location within the Council area, the recipient of that Disclosure will:

- Ask the Informant whether they consent to the details of their identity being provided to the Responsible Officer, and in doing so advise the Informant that:
 - a failure to provide that consent may mean that the Disclosure cannot be properly investigated; and
 - notwithstanding that the informant may not consent to their identity being disclosed, it may nonetheless be disclosed if it is necessary to do so to ensure the matters to which the information relates may be properly investigated;
- Refer the Disclosure to the Responsible Officer and, in doing so, comply with the wishes of
 the Informant with respect to whether details of their identity may be divulged unless it is
 necessary to disclose their identity contrary to their wishes to ensure the matters to which
 the information relates may be properly investigated.

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¹¹ PID Act – section 5(5)



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Where the identity of the Informant is known to the Responsible Officer or is reasonably ascertainable, the Responsible Officer will acknowledge receipt of the Disclosure within 7 days and in doing so, will provide a copy of this Policy to the Informant.

To ensure the secure receipt and storage of the Disclosure, upon the receipt of a Disclosure (whether directly, or by referral from a Council Member, officer or employee), the Responsible Officer will ensure that a Disclosure is stored securely in accordance with Council's record management system and confidentiality requirements.

8. Assessment and actions

Preliminary assessment and action

Upon receipt of a Disclosure, the Responsible Officer will undertake a preliminary assessment to determine the below and what (if any) actions need to be taken:

- If the content of the Disclosure suggests there is an imminent risk of serious physical injury
 or death to any person or the public generally. If it does, the Responsible Officer must
 immediately communicate such information as may be necessary to mitigate that risk to the
 most appropriate agency (for example to, South Australia Police, SafeWork SA, SA
 Ambulance, Environment Protection Authority). In doing so, the Responsible Officer must
 also have regard to applicable parts of this Policy.
- If the matter/s the subject of the Disclosure result in the Responsible Officer forming a
 reasonable suspicion that they involve corruption in public administration, or misconduct or
 maladministration in public administration; the Responsible Officer must comply with his/her
 reporting obligations under the ICAC Act in accordance with the OPI Directions and
 Guidelines and reporting expectations under the Ombudsman Act in accordance with the
 Ombudsman Directions and Guidelines.
- If the Responsible Officer determines the Disclosure warrants referral to an external body
 or another Relevant Authority (listed at Appendix A to this Policy), the Responsible Officer
 will undertake the referral, including ensuring that such information as is necessary to
 enable action to be taken is communicated to the most appropriate person or relevant
 authority to take that action.
- If the Disclosure is frivolous, vexatious or trivial, the Responsible Officer may determine no further action will be taken in relation to the Disclosure.
- If the information disclosed involves a matter which has already been investigated or acted upon by a Relevant Authority and there is no reason to re-examine the matter or there is other good reason why no action should be taken in respect of the matter, the Responsible Officer can determine no further action will be taken in relation to the Disclosure.

Having considered the above, the Responsible Officer can initiate council's usual investigation process noting the requirements of the PID Act around confidentiality and security of information.

If an Informant believes that their Disclosure is not being dealt with appropriately or in accordance with this Policy they should contact the Responsible Officer in the first instance.



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Notification of Preliminary Assessment

So long as the identity of the Informant is known to the Responsible Officer or is reasonably ascertainable, the Responsible Officer will notify the Informant of the outcome of their determination in writing as soon as is reasonably practicable after the Preliminary Assessment has been made, and in any event within 30 days of receipt of the Disclosure. In doing so, the Responsible Officer must advise the Informant of:

- any action that has been, or will be, taken in relation to the Disclosure; or
- if no action is being taken in relation to the Disclosure, the reason/s why.

If the Responsible Officer fails to notify the Informant in accordance with the above, the Informant may be entitled to protection in relation to any subsequent Disclosure of that information to a journalist or member of Parliament in accordance with the PID Act.

If the Informant is dissatisfied with the Responsible Officer's determination, it is open to him/her to report the Disclosure to another Relevant Authority external to the Council.

As soon as reasonably practicable following the Preliminary Assessment and notification to the Informant, the Responsible Officer must use the dedicated online notification form at https://www.icac.sa.gov.au to notify OPI of the Disclosure (Initial Notification), and in doing so must ensure that the details required by Guideline 1.4 of the Public Interest Disclosure Guidelines are included in the Initial Notification.

The Responsible Officer will retain the unique reference number issued by the OPI upon making the Initial Notification, and will ensure that reference number is provided to any other person or authority to whom the Disclosure is referred.

Notification of Further Action

So long as the identity of the Informant is known to the Responsible Officer or is reasonably ascertainable, the Responsible Officer will notify the Informant of the outcome of their determination in writing as soon as is reasonably practicable after the Further Action has been taken and, in any event, within either:

- 90 days of receipt of the Disclosure; or
- such longer period as may be specified by written notice given by the Responsible Officer within that 90 day period.

In doing so the Responsible Officer must advise the Informant of:

- any action that has been, or will be, taken in relation to the Disclosure; or
- if no action is being taken in relation to the Disclosure, the reason/s why.

If the Responsible Officer fails to notify the Informant in accordance with clauses above, the Informant may be entitled to protection in relation to any subsequent Disclosure of that information to a journalist or member of Parliament in accordance with the PID Act.

If the Informant is dissatisfied with the Responsible Officer's determination or the action taken it is open to him/her to report the Disclosure to another Relevant Authority external to the Council.



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As soon as reasonably practicable following the Preliminary Assessment and notification to the Informant, the Responsible Officer must use the dedicated online notification form at https://www.icac.sa.gov.au to notify OPI of the action taken in relation to the Disclosure (Further Notification) and, in doing so, must ensure that the details required by Guideline 2 of the Public Interest Disclosure Guidelines are included in the Further Notification.

If the Disclosure came to the Council by way of a referral from a Minister, the Responsible Officer must ensure that the Minister is also notified of the action taken in relation to the Disclosure, and the outcome of any such action. The Minister should be notified in accordance with this clause following the Preliminary Assessment if the Responsible Officer determines that no action is to be taken.

9. Review

Council will review this Policy at least once per year, or upon significant legislative change as required. This Policy may, at any time, be altered, substituted, or revoked.



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Appendix A

Relevant Authorities

Where the information relates to	the relevant authority is
a public officer*	either:
	the person who is designated by the Guidelines as being taken to be responsible for management or supervision of the public officer; or
*as defined and set out in Schedule 1 of the <i>Independent</i> Commissioner Against Corruption Act 2012 - relevantly, this	the person who is in fact responsible for the management or supervision of the public officer; or
includes council members, officers and employees of local government bodies	the relevant responsible officer (as designated by the Council in accordance with section 12 of the PID Act)
a public sector agency or public sector employee	either:
	the Commissioner for Public Sector Employment; or
	the responsible officer for the relevant public sector agency
an agency to which the Ombudsman Act 1972 applies	the Ombudsman
a location within the area of a particular council established under the <i>Local Government Act 1999</i>	a member, officer or employee of that Council
a risk to the environment	the Environment Protection Authority
an irregular and unauthorised use of public money or substantial	the Auditor-General
the commission, or suspected commission, of any offence	a member of the police force
a judicial officer	the Judicial Conduct Commissioner
a member of Parliament	the Presiding Officer of the House of Parliament to which the member belongs
a person or a matter of a prescribed class ¹²	an authority declared by the regulations to be a relevant authority in relation to such information

Electronic version on CRIM is the controlled version.

Printed copies are considered uncontrolled. Before using a printed copy, verify that it is the current version.

 $^{^{\}rm 12}$ Presently, no prescribed persons or classes have been identified



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Where the information relates to	the relevant authority is
public interest information - being:	the OPI;
environmental and health information (information that	a Minister of the Crown; or
raises a potential issue of a substantial risk to the environment or to the health or safety of the public generally or a significant section of the public); or	any other prescribed person or person of a prescribed class
public administration information (information that raises a potential issue of corruption, misconduct or maladministration in public administration)	



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Appendix B

Notification Process Flowchart

Receipt of disclosure

- Disclosure by a public officer about public administration information can be made to the person responsible for the supervision of the public officer that the information relates to, or the Responsible Officer
- Disclosure by a member of public about environmental/health information to do with a location in the council area can be made to any member, officer or employee of that council, to then be passed on to the Responsible Officer to access.
- Acknowledge receipt within 7 days see Item 7 of Policy.

Preliminary Assessment

- Undertaken by the Responsible Officer, or (for public administration disclosures only) by the public officer's supervisor, to determine:
 - o if an imminent risk of serious harm exists;
 - o whether there is a need to refer to OPI;
 - o whether other action is required, and if so, what

Preliminary Assessment action

- For example report risk of imminent harm to SA police or another appropriate agency, make report to OPI.
- See Item 8 of Policy

Notify informant re Preliminary Assessment

- Must be done within 30 days of the disclosure being made see Item 8 of Policy
- Include details of the action that has been, or will be taken
- Alternatively, if no action will be taken, advise why

Notify **OPI** about disclosure

- As soon as reasonably practicable
- Use the online notification form at icac.sa.gov.au.
- Must include the details specified in Guideline One see Item 8 of Policy

Take action

• May include undertaking investigations, or referring to another relevant authority – see Item 8 Policy

Notify informar - outcome of action

- Must be done within either 90 days of the disclosure being made, or such longer period as specified by written notice given within that 90 day period—see Item 8 of Policy.
- Include details of the outcome of the action taken

Notify OPI – outcome of action

- Use the online notification form at icac.sa.gov.au
- Must include the details specified in Guideline Two see Item 8 of Policy

If applicable, notify Minister re outcome of action

• Only applicable if the initial disclosure came from/via a Minister – see Item 8 of Policy



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File Reference:	AF18/48; AF19/333
Applicable Legislation:	Public Interest Disclosure Act 2018
	Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 2012
	Ombudsman Act 1972
	Local Government Act 1999
	Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935
Reference:	Goal 6, Excellence in Leadership and Governance
Community Plan – The Futures Paper	
Related Policies:	Behavioural Management Policy
	Fraud, Corruption, Misconduct and Maladministration Prevention Policy - F225
	Internal Audit Policy
	Internal Controls Policy
	Privacy Policy - P155
	Risk Management Policy
Related Procedures:	
Related Documents:	ICAC Public Interest Disclosure Guidelines

DOCUMENT DETAILS

Responsibility:	General Manager Corporate and Regulatory Services
Version:	4.0
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