

# **Protected Disclosures Policy**

## **for Aparima College**

### **Introduction**

The purpose of this policy is to provide information and guidance to employees of the school who wish to report serious wrong doing within the school.

A copy of the policy to be available via the school website for contractors and other outside organisations. That this Policy be alluded to when they sign into the school and a copy of the policy be available on request.

The policy is issued in compliance with of the Protected Disclosures Act 2000 and will apply from 1 January 2001.

The policy consists of:

1. A definition of a protected disclosure.
2. A definition of serious wrongdoing that can be the basis for a protected disclosure by an employee.
3. Conditions for disclosure.
4. Information on who can make a disclosure.
5. Protections for employees making disclosures.
6. A procedure by which an employee can make a disclosure.

### **What is a Protected Disclosure**

A protected disclosure is a declaration made by an employee where they believe serious wrongdoing has occurred. Employees making disclosures will be protected against retaliatory or disciplinary action and will not be liable for civil or criminal proceedings related to the disclosure.

### **Definitions of Serious Wrongdoing**

Serious wrongdoing for the purposes of this policy includes any of the following:

- Unlawful, corrupt, or irregular use of public funds or resources

An act of omission or course of conduct:

- which seriously risks public health or safety or the environment; or
- that constitutes an offence; or
- that is oppressive, improperly discriminatory, grossly negligent or constitutes gross mismanagement; or
- constitutes serious risk to the maintenance of the law.

### **Conditions for Disclosure**

Before making a disclosure the employee should be sure the following conditions are met:

- the information is about serious wrongdoing in or by the school; and the employee believes on reasonable grounds the information to be true or is likely to be true; and

the employee wishes the wrongdoing to be investigated; and

the employee wishes the disclosure to be protected.

### **Who Can Make a Disclosure**

Any employee of the school can make a disclosure. For the purposes of this policy an

employee includes:

- Current employees and principal
- Former employees and principals  
Contractors supplying services to the school.

### **Protection of Employees Making Disclosures**

An employee who makes a disclosure and who has acted in accordance with the procedure outlined in this policy:

- may bring a personal grievance in respect of retaliatory action from their employers;
- may access the anti-discrimination provisions of the Human Rights Act in respect of retaliatory action from their employers;  
are not liable for any civil or criminal proceedings, or to a disciplinary hearing by reason of having made or referred to a disclosure;  
will, subject to Clause 5 of the Procedure, have their disclosure treated with the utmost confidentiality.

The protections provided in this section will not be available to employees making allegations they know to be false or where they have acted in bad faith.

### **Procedure**

Any employee of Aparima College who wishes to make a protected disclosure should do so using the following procedure.

#### **1. How to submit a disclosure**

*(The employee should submit the disclosure in writing).*

#### **2. Information to be contained**

*(The disclosure should contain detailed information including the following:*

*the nature of the serious wrong doing  
the name or names of the people involved  
surrounding facts including details relating to the time and/or place of the wrong doing if known or relevant).*

#### **3. Where to send disclosures**

*(A disclosure must be sent in writing to the Guidance Counsellor who has been nominated by the Board of Aparima College under the provision of Section 11 of the Protected Disclosures Act 2000 for this purpose.)*

*OR*

*(If you believe that nominee is involved in the wrongdoing or has an association with the person committing the wrongdoing that would make it inappropriate to disclose to them, then you can make the disclosure to the Board Chairperson.)*

#### **4. Decision to investigate**

*(On receipt of a disclosure, the Guidance Counsellor must within 20 working days examine seriously the allegations of wrongdoing made and decide whether a full investigation is warranted. If warranted a full investigation will be undertaken by a Disclosure Committee\* or arranged by him/her as quickly as practically possible,*

*through an appropriate authority.)*

*\* comprising*

▪ *Guidance Counsellor*

*Board Chair*

*Senior Manager chosen by the Board Chair*

## **5. Protection of disclosing employees name**

*(All disclosures will be treated with the utmost confidence. When undertaking an investigation, and when writing the report, the Disclosure Committee will make every endeavour possible not to reveal information that can identify the disclosing person, unless the person consents in writing or if the person receiving the protected disclosure reasonably believes that disclosure of identifying information is essential: to ensure an effective investigation to prevent serious risk to public health or public safety or the environment to have regard to the principles of natural justice.)*

## **6. Report of investigation**

*(At the conclusion of the investigation the Disclosure Committee will prepare a report of the investigation with recommendations for action if appropriate, which will be sent to*

▪ *the Board of Trustees,  
the employee making the disclosure.*

## **7. Disclosure to an appropriate authority in certain circumstances**

A disclosure may be made to an appropriate authority (including those listed below) if the employee making the disclosure has reasonable grounds to believe:

- the (*last resort person*) in the school responsible for handling the complaint is or may be involved in the wrongdoing; or
- immediate reference to another authority is justified by urgency or exceptional circumstances; or
- there has been no action or recommended action within 20 working days of the date of disclosure.

Appropriate Authorities include (but are not limited to)

- Commissioner of Police
- Controller and Auditor General  
Director of the Serious Fraud Office  
Inspector General of Intelligence and Security  
Ombudsman  
Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment  
Police Complaints Authority  
Solicitor General  
State Service Commissioner  
Health and Disability Commissioner  
The head of every public sector organisation.

## **8. Disclosure to Ministers and Ombudsman**

A disclosure may be made to a Minister or an Ombudsman if the employee making the disclosure

- Has made the same disclosure according to the internal procedures and clauses of

this policy

Reasonably believes that the person or authority to whom the disclosure was made:

- has decided not to investigate; or
- has decided to investigate but not made progress with the investigation within reasonable time; or
- has investigated but has not taken or recommended any action; and
- continues to believe on reasonable grounds that the information disclosed is true or is likely to be true.

*Approved Staff and Board*    *March 2001, March 2004, October 2008*  
*Review Date*                      *Term 4 2011*