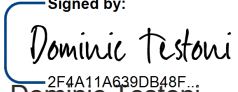


Public Interest Disclosures Framework

Date of Adoption	14 September 2026		
Adoption Method	☐ Council	☒ CEO	☐ Other (<i>please specify</i>)
CEO Signature	Signed by:  2F4A11A639DB48F... Dominic Testoni Chief Executive Officer (Acting)		Date 15-09-2026
Responsible Officer and Unit	Manager Governance and Performance, Governance and Performance		
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Last Endorsement Date	29 September 2020		
Next Endorsement Date	14 September 2030		

Macedon Ranges Shire Council acknowledges the Dja Dja Wurrung, Taungurung and Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung Peoples as the Traditional Owners and Custodians of this land and waterways. Council recognises their living cultures and ongoing connection to Country and pays respect to their Elders past, and present. Council also acknowledges local Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander residents of

DOCUMENT HISTORY	Version	Date	Author
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Approval	1.3	14 September 2026	Bree Carlson

Contents

Purpose	3
Scope	3
Background	4
What is a Public Interest Disclosure?	4
Framework Principles	6
Designated Public Interest Disclosure Roles	6
Public Interest Disclosure Procedure	7
Receiving and Assessing Disclosures	8
Mandatory Notifications of Suspected Corrupt Conduct	8
Confidentiality	9
Welfare, Support and Protection from Detrimental Action	9
Employee Welfare and Psychological Safety	10
Training and Awareness	11
Human Rights	11
Gender Impact Assessment	11
Roles and Responsibilities	11
Definitions	12
Contacts	13
References	14
Related Policies	14
Related Legislation	15
Annex 1	16
Annex 2	20
Annex 3	21
Annex 4	22

Purpose

Macedon Ranges Shire Council (Council) is committed to fostering a culture of integrity, accountability and transparency. The Public Interest Disclosure Framework (the Framework) forms a key pillar of Council's Good Governance Framework and reinforces Council's commitment to integrity, transparency, accountability, and ethical conduct. It establishes the requirements and the procedure for the receipt, assessment, management, and notification of Public Interest Disclosures, ensuring disclosures about improper conduct are handled appropriately, confidentially, and in accordance with legislative obligations.

This Framework provides a clear mechanism for any person, including members of the public, employees, Councillors, volunteers and contractors, to report improper conduct, and to understand how a disclosure will be handled in accordance with Council's requirements under section 58 of the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012* (the PID Act).

By encouraging and supporting disclosures, Council seeks to prevent and detect fraud and corruption, promote a culture of accountability, and protect those who come forward with genuine disclosures. **The purpose of this Framework is to:**

- Provide a clear and accessible process for reporting suspected improper conduct or detrimental action.
- Support and encourage the reporting of wrongdoing in the public sector.
- Ensure Council meets its obligations under the PID Act.
- Promote public confidence in Council's commitment to ethical conduct and good governance.
- Ensure Public Interest Disclosures are managed fairly, confidentially and in a timely manner.
- Protect and support disclosers, witnesses, co-operators and persons who may be the subject of allegations.

Scope

This Framework applies to all Public Interest Disclosures received by Council under the PID Act.

Council can receive Public Interest Disclosures relating to Council, and Council employees.

Public Interest Disclosures concerning a Councillor should be made directly to either the Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission or the Victorian Ombudsman, in accordance with the PID Act.

Public Interest Disclosures received by Council relating to Councillors, will be redirected for investigation to one of these agencies.

Background

Public Interest Disclosures play an important role in promoting integrity, accountability and transparency in the Victorian public sector.

The PID Act provides a framework for reporting suspected improper conduct and detrimental action occurring within public sector organisations and provides protections for people who make disclosures.

Council encourages the reporting of suspected wrongdoing and is committed to ensuring disclosures are managed appropriately, confidentially and in accordance with legislative requirements.

Council will take reasonable steps to support and protect disclosers, witnesses, co-operators and persons who are the subject of allegations. Council will not tolerate detrimental action against any person because they have made, intend to make, or have assisted in the making of a Public Interest Disclosure.

What is a Public Interest Disclosure?

A Public Interest Disclosure is a complaint or allegation that has been made by a person that tends to show:

- Improper conduct of public bodies or public officers (such as corrupt conduct).

and / or

- Detrimental action that a public officer or public body has taken against a person in reprisal for them (or another person) having made an earlier Public Interest Disclosure or cooperated with the investigation of a Public Interest Disclosure.

A person making a disclosure must believe, on reasonable grounds that a Councillor or a Council employee has engaged in, or proposes to engage in, corrupt or improper conduct. The conduct must be serious enough to constitute a criminal offence or reasonable grounds for dismissal.

Improper conduct may involve:

- A criminal offence.
- Serious professional misconduct.
- Dishonest performance of public functions.
- An intentional or reckless breach of public trust.
- The misuse of information or material acquired through public duties.
- Substantial mismanagement of public resources.
- Conduct that creates a substantial risk to public health or safety.
- Conduct that creates a substantial risk to the environment.
- Conduct by a person that adversely affects, or is intended to adversely affect, the honest performance of a public officer or public body to obtain a benefit or advantage.
- An attempt or conspiracy to engage in any of the above conduct.

Examples of conduct that may be reported include:

- Bribery or attempted bribery.
- Fraud, theft or embezzlement.
- Dishonest use of influence or authority.
- Misuse of confidential information.
- Corrupt procurement or contracting practices.
- Serious conflicts of interest that are not appropriately disclosed or managed.

- Attempts or conspiracies to engage in improper conduct.

Whether a disclosure satisfies the requirements of the PID Act will be determined through the assessment process prescribed under the PID Act.

Framework Principles

Council will administer this Framework in accordance with the following principles:

Integrity

Council promotes and supports ethical conduct, accountability and transparency in the performance of public functions.

Accessibility

Public Interest Disclosures can be made through accessible reporting pathways and information about the disclosure process will be readily available.

Confidentiality

Council will take all reasonable steps to protect the confidentiality of disclosures and the identity of disclosers in accordance with legislative requirements.

Fairness

Disclosures will be handled objectively, respectfully and in a manner that is fair to all parties involved.

Welfare and Support

Council is committed to supporting the welfare and psychological safety of disclosers, witnesses, co-operators, persons who are the subject of allegations, and employees responsible for administering or supporting Public Interest Disclosure processes.

Protection from Detrimental Action

Council will not tolerate reprisal, victimisation or other detrimental action against any person because they have made, intend to make, or assisted in the making of a Public Interest Disclosure.

Continuous Improvement

Council will review and improve its Public Interest Disclosure Framework to ensure it remains effective, compliant and aligned with best practice.

Designated Public Interest Disclosure Roles

To support Council's obligations under section 58 of the PID Act and relevant Independent Broad-based Anti-Corruption Commission (IBAC) guidance, the Chief Executive Officer will delegate relevant functions and powers to specified positions through Council's Instruments of Delegation. Officers occupying those specified positions will perform the functions of Public Interest Disclosure Coordinator and Welfare Manager in accordance with this Framework and relevant IBAC Guidelines.

Designated officers will receive appropriate training and support to perform their responsibilities under this Framework.

Where a designated officer has an actual, potential or perceived conflict of interest, another designated officer will be assigned responsibility for the matter.

Public Interest Disclosure Procedure

Any natural person may make a Public Interest Disclosure. Public Interest Disclosures may be made directly to the Public Interest Disclosure Coordinator using the dedicated Public Interest Disclosure email address, **PID@mrsc.vic.gov.au**, or through other reporting channels published by Council.

Disclosures may be made:

- Verbally or in writing.
- In person.
- By telephone.
- By email.
- By post.

A disclosure does not need to be made using a prescribed form.

Council will accept anonymous disclosures where sufficient information is provided to allow assessment of the matter.

A person may also choose to make a disclosure directly to the IBAC or the Victorian Ombudsman.

If information received does not meet the requirements of a Public Interest Disclosure, Council may manage the matter through another appropriate process, including complaints handling, fraud and corruption, misconduct, employee conduct or customer service processes.

Receiving and Assessing Disclosures

Any employee who receives information that may constitute a Public Interest Disclosure must immediately and confidentially refer the matter to the Public Interest Disclosure Coordinator. Employees must not investigate, discuss or disclose the matter except as necessary to facilitate referral.

The Public Interest Disclosure Coordinator will:

- Receive and document disclosures.
- Assess disclosures in accordance with the PID Act and relevant IBAC guidance.
- Determine whether a disclosure must be notified to IBAC.
- Notify assessable disclosures to IBAC within the required legislative timeframe.
- Maintain secure and confidential records.
- Coordinate appropriate welfare measures.
- Ensure compliance with this Framework and applicable IBAC requirements, including obligations arising under the PID Act and the *Independent Broad-based Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2011* (IBAC Act).
- Promptly escalate any matter that may give rise to a mandatory notification obligation under the IBAC Act to the Chief Executive Officer for consideration and action.

Mandatory Notifications of Suspected Corrupt Conduct

In addition to Council's obligations under the PID Act, the Chief Executive Officer, as the relevant principal officer under the IBAC Act, has a separate statutory obligation to notify IBAC of any matter that the Chief Executive Officer suspects on reasonable grounds involves corrupt conduct. This obligation cannot be delegated.

Where information received by Council gives rise to a reasonable suspicion of corrupt conduct, Council will ensure the matter is promptly brought to the attention of the Chief Executive Officer for consideration of any notification obligations under section 57A of the IBAC Act.

The existence of a Public Interest Disclosure does not remove or limit Council's obligations under the IBAC Act. Council will manage disclosures and mandatory notification obligations in accordance with applicable legislation and relevant IBAC guidance.

Confidentiality

Council is committed to protecting the confidentiality of Public Interest Disclosures, including information that may identify a discloser, in accordance with the PID Act and other applicable legal requirements.

Information that could reasonably identify a discloser will only be collected, used or disclosed where authorised or required by law, or where necessary to receive, assess, notify or manage a Public Interest Disclosure in accordance with this Framework.

Records relating to Public Interest Disclosures will be securely maintained, with access restricted to officers who are authorised to receive, assess, manage or support the handling of the disclosure.

All persons involved in receiving, assessing, referring, managing or supporting a Public Interest Disclosure must comply with applicable confidentiality obligations. Information relating to a Public Interest Disclosure may also be subject to confidentiality provisions under the PID Act, which may limit or prevent its release under other legislation.

Requests made to Council under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act) may be discussed with the Public Interest Disclosure Coordinator to ensure access under the FOI Act is not applied to any document that relates or that is likely to lead to the identification of a person who has made a disclosure.

Welfare, Support and Protection from Detrimental Action

Council is committed to supporting the welfare of disclosers, witnesses, co-operators and persons who are the subject of allegations.

Council will take reasonable steps to:

- Protect individuals from detrimental action.

- Monitor and manage welfare risks associated with disclosures.
- Support witnesses and co-operators involved in disclosure processes.
- Provide appropriate support to persons who are the subject of allegations.
- Respond appropriately to concerns regarding reprisals, victimisation or other adverse treatment.

The Welfare Manager will provide advice, support and welfare monitoring for persons involved in the Public Interest Disclosure process where required.

Support measures may include:

- Welfare monitoring.
- Workplace adjustments.
- Referral to the Employee Assistance Program.
- Risk assessment and management measures.
- Other appropriate support arrangements.

Council will not tolerate detrimental action against any person because they have made, intend to make, or have assisted in the making of a Public Interest Disclosure.

Employee Welfare and Psychological Safety

Council recognises that employees involved in receiving, assessing, managing or supporting Public Interest Disclosures may be exposed to sensitive, distressing or complex matters.

Council will take reasonable steps to support the psychological health, wellbeing and safety of employees performing functions under this Framework, including Public Interest Disclosure Coordinators, Welfare Managers and other designated officers.

Support measures may include:

- Access to the Employee Assistance Program.
- Supervisory and peer support arrangements.

- Workload management considerations.
- Access to appropriate guidance, training and resources.
- Other support measures considered appropriate in the circumstances.

Training and Awareness

Council will promote awareness of Public Interest Disclosures and provide appropriate education and training to employees and relevant office holders.

This may include:

- Employee induction programs.
- Periodic refresher training.
- Role-specific training for managers and designated officers.
- Information available through Council's website, intranet and governance resources.

Human Rights

Council has considered the *Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006* and considers this Framework to be compatible with the human rights protected under the Charter.

Gender Impact Assessment

In accordance with the *Gender Equality Act 2020*, a Gender Impact Assessment was not required in relation to the subject matter of this report.

Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Responsibilities
Chief Executive Officer	Responsible for ensuring appropriate systems, training, resources and governance arrangements are in place to support the implementation of this Framework, and for fulfilling the obligations of the relevant principal

	officer under the IBAC Act, including mandatory notifications of suspected corrupt conduct where required by law.
Council Employees	All employees are responsible for: • Acting consistently with this Framework. • Acting with integrity and promptly reporting suspected improper conduct, corrupt conduct or detrimental action in accordance with this Framework. • Maintaining confidentiality. • Appropriately referring potential disclosures. • Supporting a workplace culture that encourages accountability and ethical conduct.
Public Interest Disclosure Coordinator	Administers Council's Public Interest Disclosure process, including receiving and assessing disclosures, notifying assessable disclosures to IBAC, maintaining confidentiality, coordinating welfare and support measures, supporting compliance with applicable IBAC requirements and legislative obligations, and escalating matters that may give rise to mandatory notification obligations under the IBAC Act.
Senior Leadership Team	Foster a culture of integrity, accountability and transparency. Promote awareness of Public Interest Disclosures, support employees who raise concerns, and reinforce that detrimental action against disclosers will not be tolerated.
Welfare Manager	Provides support, advice and welfare monitoring for disclosers, witnesses, co-operators and, where appropriate, persons who are the subject of allegations, and manages the risk of detrimental action in accordance with the PID Act, relevant IBAC Guidelines and Council's Public Interest Disclosure Framework.

Definitions

Term	Definition
Assessable Disclosure	Refer to Annex 3
Chief Executive Officer	The person appointed by Council to the position of Chief Executive Officer under the <i>Local Government Act 2020</i> .
Council	Macedon Ranges Shire Council.
Council Employee	Any person employed by Council, including ongoing, fixed-term, temporary and casual employees, and any other person engaged to perform work for or on behalf of Council where relevant to the operation of this Framework.
Councillor	A person elected or appointed as a Councillor of Macedon Ranges Shire Council under the <i>Local Government Act 2020</i> .
Detrimental Action	Refer to Annex 2
Improper Conduct	Refer to Annex 1
Public Interest Complaint	Refer to Annex 4
Public Interest Disclosure Coordinator	A Council officer occupying a position to which relevant functions and powers under the PID Act have been delegated by the Chief Executive Officer through Council's Instrument of Delegation, and who is responsible for administering the Framework in accordance with relevant IBAC Guidelines.
Welfare Manager	A Council officer occupying a position to which relevant functions and powers under the PID Act have been delegated by the Chief Executive Officer through Council's Instruments of Delegation and who is responsible for supporting the welfare of persons involved in the Public Interest Disclosure process and managing the risk of detrimental action.

Contacts

Contact	Contact Details

MRSC Public Interest Disclosure Coordinator	Email: PID@mrsc.vic.gov.au
MRSC Welfare Manager	Contact details to be provided by the PID Coordinator as part of the disclosure procedure.
Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission (IBAC)	Website: www.ibac.vic.gov.au Phone: 1800 422 284 Email: info@ibac.vic.gov.au
Victorian Ombudsman	Website: www.ombudsman.vic.gov.au Phone: 1800 806 314
Victoria Police	Website: www.police.vic.gov.au Police Assistance Line: 131 444 Emergency: 000

References

- > IBAC Directions for Making Mandatory Notifications of Suspected Corruption
- > IBAC Guidelines for Handling Public Interest Disclosures – June 2025
- > IBAC Guidelines for Public Interest Disclosure Welfare Management – June 2025
- > IBAC Public Interest Disclosure Process – August 2023
- > IBAC Reference guide: Managing an internal investigation into misconduct – June 2021
- > IBAC What is a Public Interest Disclosure?

Related Policies

- > Appropriate Workplace Behaviours Policy
- > Complaint and Unreasonable Behaviour Policy
- > Customer Service Charter
- > Delegations and Authorisations Policy

- > Employee Code of Conduct
- > Fraud and Corruption Control Policy Framework
- > Information Governance & Information Management Policy
- > Managing Misconduct Procedure
- > Managing Psychosocial Hazards and Risks Procedure
- > Occupational Health and Safety Policy
- > Privacy Policy
- > Risk Management Framework, Policy, Procedure and Guidelines

Related Legislation

- > *Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006*
- > *Freedom of Information Act 1982*
- > *Independent Broad-based Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2011*
- > *Local Government Act 1989*
- > *Local Government Act 2020*
- > *Ombudsman Act 1973*
- > *Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014*
- > *Public Administration Act 2004*
- > *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012*
- > *Public Interest Disclosures Regulations 2019*
- > *Victorian Inspectorate Act 2011*

Annex 1

Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012
No. 85 of 2012
Part 1—Preliminary

S. 3 def. of
Victorian
Inspectorate
Officer
repealed by
No. 31/2024
s. 113(Sch. 1
item 28.1(e)).

* * * *

4 Meaning of *improper conduct*

S. 4(1)
substituted by
No. 2/2019
s. 7(1).

- (1) For the purposes of this Act, *improper conduct* means—
- (a) corrupt conduct; or
 - (b) conduct of a public officer or public body engaged in by the public officer or public body in their capacity as a public officer or a public body that constitutes—
 - (i) a criminal offence; or
 - (ii) serious professional misconduct; or
 - (iii) dishonest performance of public functions; or
 - (iv) an intentional or reckless breach of public trust; or
 - (v) an intentional or reckless misuse of information or material acquired in the course of the performance of the functions of the public officer or public body; or
 - (vi) a substantial mismanagement of public resources; or
 - (vii) a substantial risk to the health or safety of one or more persons; or
 - (viii) a substantial risk to the environment; or

Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012
No. 85 of 2012
Part 1—Preliminary

-
- (c) conduct of any person that—
- (i) adversely affects the honest performance by a public officer or public body of their functions as a public officer or public body; or
 - (ii) is intended to adversely affect the effective performance or exercise by a public officer or public body of the functions or powers of the public officer or public body and results in the person, or an associate of the person, obtaining—
 - (A) a licence, permit, approval, authority or other entitlement under any Act or subordinate instrument; or
 - (B) an appointment to a statutory office or as a member of the board of any public body under any Act or subordinate instrument; or
 - (C) a financial benefit or real or personal property; or
 - (D) any other direct or indirect monetary or proprietary gain—
 that the person or associate would not have otherwise obtained; or
 - (d) conduct of any person that could constitute a conspiracy or attempt to engage in any of the conduct referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c).
- (2) Despite subsection (1), conduct that is trivial does not constitute improper conduct for the purposes of this Act.

S. 4(2)
amended by
No. 30/2016
s. 84(1)(2),
substituted by
No. 2/2019
s. 7(1).

Authorised by the Chief Parliamentary Counsel

Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012
No. 85 of 2012
Part 1—Preliminary

S. 4(2A)
inserted by
No. 30/2016
s. 84(3),
amended by
No. 2/2019
s. 7(2).

(2A) For the purposes of section 4(1)(c)(ii), the effective performance or exercise by a public officer or public body of the functions or powers of the public officer or public body may be adversely affected notwithstanding that the public officer or public body does not engage in any corrupt conduct or other misconduct in performing or exercising those functions or powers.

S. 4(2B)
inserted by
No. 30/2016
s. 84(3),
amended by
No. 2/2019
s. 7(2).

(2B) For the purposes of section 4(1)(c)(ii), an *associate* of a first person is—

- (a) a person or entity who has an agreement, arrangement or understanding with the first person or holds any relevant financial interest in any business of the first person;
- (b) if the first person is a natural person, a person who is a relative of the first person;
- (c) if the first person is a body corporate—
 - (i) an entity of whom the first person is an associate within the meaning of section 11 of the Corporations Act; or
 - (ii) an employee or officer of a related body corporate within the meaning of the Corporations Act to the first person.

S. 4(2C)
inserted by
No. 30/2016
s. 84(3).

(2C) For the purposes of subsection (2B)—

relative means—

- (a) the spouse or domestic partner of the first person;
- (b) a parent, son, daughter, brother, sister, aunt, uncle, grandparent, cousin, nephew or niece of the first person;

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Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012
No. 85 of 2012
Part 1—Preliminary

-
- (c) a step-father, step-mother, legal guardian, step-son, step-daughter, step-brother, step-sister, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law or sister-in-law of the first person;
 - (d) a parent, son, daughter, brother, sister, aunt, uncle, grandparent, cousin, nephew or niece of the spouse or domestic partner of the first person;
 - (e) a step-father, step-mother, legal guardian, step-son, step-daughter, step-brother, step-sister, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law or sister-in-law of the spouse or domestic partner of the first person;
- relevant financial interest* includes any share in the capital of a business of the first person or any entitlement to receive any income or payment from a business of the first person.
- (3) This Act does not apply to any conduct of any person that can be considered by the Court of Disputed Returns in proceedings in relation to a petition under Part 8 of the **Electoral Act 2002**.

* * * * *

S. 4(4)
inserted by
No. 5/2019
s. 83,
repealed by
No. 27/2024
s. 149.

5 Meaning of police complaint disclosure

- (1) For the purposes of this Act, a *police complaint disclosure* is a complaint made by a police officer or protective services officer about another police officer or protective services officer to—

S. 5(1)
amended by
No. 37/2014
s. 10(Sch.
item
134.2(a)(i)).

Annex 2

Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012
No. 85 of 2012
Part 1—Preliminary

S. 3 def. of
Councillor
amended by
No. 9/2020
s. 390(Sch. 1
item 84.1).

Councillor has the same meaning as it has in
section 3(1) of the **Local Government
Act 2020**;

detrimental action includes—

- (a) action causing injury, loss or damage;
- (b) intimidation or harassment;
- (c) discrimination, disadvantage or adverse
treatment in relation to a person's
employment, career, profession, trade
or business, including the taking of
disciplinary action;

S. 3 def. of
*First Peoples'
Assembly
Chairperson*
inserted by
No. 45/2025
s. 286.

First Peoples' Assembly Chairperson means a
Chairperson of the First Peoples' Assembly
elected under the **Statewide Treaty
Act 2025**;

S. 3 def. of
Gellung Warl staff member
inserted by
No. 45/2025
s. 286.

Gellung Warl staff member has the same
meaning as it has in the **Statewide Treaty
Act 2025**;

S. 3 def. of
IBAC
amended by
No. 82/2012
s. 315(a)(ii).

IBAC means the Independent Broad-based Anti-
corruption Commission established under
section 12 of the **Independent Broad-based
Anti-corruption Commission Act 2011**;

IBAC Officer has the same meaning as it has in
section 3(1) of the **Independent Broad-
based Anti-corruption Commission
Act 2011**;

improper conduct has the meaning given by
section 4;

Authorised by the Chief Parliamentary Counsel

Annex 3

Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012
No. 85 of 2012
Part 1—Preliminary

2 Commencement

This Act comes into operation on a day or days to be proclaimed.

3 Definitions

In this Act—

S. 3 def. of *acting coroner* amended by No. 5/2013 s. 64(1), repealed by No. 63/2013 s. 95(1).

* * * *

S. 3 def. of *assessable disclosure* substituted by No. 2/2019 s. 6(2), amended by Nos 27/2024 s. 148(b), 31/2024 s. 113(Sch. 1 item 28.1(b)).¹

assessable disclosure means—

- (a) a disclosure that, under section 21(2), must be notified to the IBAC, Integrity Oversight Victoria or the Integrity and Oversight Committee;
- (c) a disclosure that, under section 36(2), must be notified to the IBAC, Integrity Oversight Victoria or the Integrity and Oversight Committee;
- (d) a disclosure made to the IBAC in accordance with Division 2 of Part 2;
- (e) a disclosure made to Integrity Oversight Victoria under section 14(b);
- (f) a disclosure made to the Integrity and Oversight Committee under section 14(a);
- (g) a police complaint disclosure that, under section 22, must be notified to the IBAC;
- (h) a police complaint disclosure made to the IBAC;

Annex 4

Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012
No. 85 of 2012

Part 4—Disclosures determined to be public interest complaints

Part 4—Disclosures determined to be public interest complaints

32 Disclosure determined by the IBAC to be a public interest complaint

If the IBAC determines that a disclosure is a public interest complaint, the IBAC must deal with the disclosure in accordance with the **Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission Act 2011**.

Note

Under section 7 of the **Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission Act 2011**, a public interest complaint is taken to be a complaint for the purposes of that Act (other than Divisions 1 and 2 of Part 3).

33 Disclosure determined by Integrity Oversight Victoria to be a public interest complaint

If Integrity Oversight Victoria determines that a disclosure is a public interest complaint, Integrity Oversight Victoria must deal with the disclosure in accordance with the **Integrity Oversight Victoria Act 2011**.

Note

Under section 4 of the **Integrity Oversight Victoria Act 2011**, a public interest complaint is taken to be a complaint for the purposes of that Act.

Pt 4 (Heading)
amended by
No. 2/2019
s. 10.

S. 32
(Heading)
amended by
No. 2/2019
s. 11(1).

S. 32
amended by
No. 2/2019
s. 11(2).

Note to s. 32
amended by
Nos 82/2012
s. 315(c),
2/2019
s. 11(3).

S. 33
(Heading)
amended by
Nos 2/2019
s. 12(1),
31/2024
s. 113(Sch. 1
item 28.16).

S. 33
amended by
Nos 2/2019
s. 12(2),
31/2024
s. 113(Sch. 1
item 28.17).

Note to s. 33
amended by
Nos 82/2012
s. 315(d),
2/2019
s. 12(3),
31/2024
s. 113(Sch. 1
item 28.18).

Authorised by the Chief Parliamentary Counsel

Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012
No. 85 of 2012

Part 4—Disclosures determined to be public interest complaints

S. 33A
inserted by
No. 2/2019
s. 13.

33A Disclosure determined by the Integrity and Oversight Committee to be a public interest complaint

If the Integrity and Oversight Committee determines that a disclosure is a public interest complaint, the Committee must engage an independent person to investigate the disclosure in accordance with Part 4A.

Authorised by the Chief Parliamentary Counsel

48