

Whistleblower

Version: 4

Published: 10 Mar 2020, 10:47 AM

Approved: 10 Mar 2020, Lisa Wilson

Last edited: 10 Mar 2020, 9:15 AM

To encourage directors, employees, suppliers, contractors, tenderers (Personnel) or any person who has business dealings with SASI, to raise any concerns and report any instances of misconduct, illegal, fraudulent or other unethical conduct where there are reasonable grounds to suspect such conduct has occurred.

1.0 Policy Statement

SASI are committed to maintaining a high standard of corporate governance through a culture of strong ethical behaviour and corporate compliance. Employees and subcontractors must fulfil their roles and responsibilities with honesty and integrity.

The objectives of this Policy are:

- to encourage directors, employees, suppliers, contractors, (Personnel) or any person who has business dealings with SASI, to raise any concerns and report any instances of misconduct, illegal, fraudulent or other unethical conduct where there are reasonable grounds to suspect such conduct has occurred;
- to provide an appropriate procedure for individuals to report such conduct in the knowledge they can act without fear of intimidation, disadvantage or reprisal; and
- to ensure that any person who makes a report in accordance with this Policy (a **Whistleblower**) is appropriately protected from any **Detrimental Action** (as defined in this Policy).

Interaction between this Policy and legislative whistleblower protections

In Australia, the various pieces of legislation that protect whistleblowers from negative treatment include the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) and *Taxation Administration Act 1953* (Cth) (**Whistleblower Protection Laws**). Other jurisdictions have their own whistleblowing regimes which need to be complied with to the extent they apply.

Where relevant, this Policy distinguishes between disclosures made under this Policy and protected disclosures made under Whistleblower Protection Laws, for example in the case of disclosures made to regulators, and disclosures made by persons external to SASI.

One of the aims of this Policy is to comply with our legislative obligation to provide information about the protections available to whistleblowers, including the protections under the Whistleblower Protection Laws.

Who does this Policy apply to?

This Policy applies to all SASI Personnel including;

- its officers and employees;
- its consultants, secondees and volunteers;
- its contractors, suppliers and their employees; and
- all SASI operations, including its related bodies corporate.

A copy of this Policy is available on our intranet and webpage or can be requested from our Executive Manager People and Culture.

SASI's employees and officers are required to comply with any lawful directions made by SASI in respect of this Policy. This Policy is not intended to be contractually binding and does not form part of any employment contract with SASI. SASI may amend this Policy at any time in its sole discretion.

2.0 What is Reportable Conduct

In this Policy, **Reportable Conduct** means conduct on the part of a **SASI Executive**, officer, employee, contractor, or any person who has business dealings with **SASI** (in the context of those dealings with **SASI**), whether actual or suspected, which an individual suspect on reasonable grounds:

- is dishonest, fraudulent or corrupt, or involves bribery or corruption, or an improper state of affairs or otherwise amounts to an abuse of authority;
- is illegal, including theft, drug sale or use, violence, or threatened violence, harassment, intimidation, or criminal damage to property;
- is in breach of Commonwealth or state legislation or local authority by-laws;
- is unethical, including dishonestly altering company records or data, adopting questionable accounting practices, or the unauthorised disclosure of confidential information;
- breaches SASI's Code of Conduct or other SASI policies;
- is potentially damaging to SASI, a SASI employee or a third party, or the public or the financial system, such as unsafe work practices, environmental damage, health risks or substantial wasting of company resources;
- amounts to an improper state of affairs or circumstances, in relation to the tax affairs of SASI, a related company or associated entity and this information may assist the recipient to perform their functions or duties in relation to those tax affairs;
- may cause financial or non-financial loss to SASI, damage its reputation or be otherwise detrimental to SASI's interests; or
- is an attempt to conceal or delay disclosure of any of the above conduct.

Reportable Conduct does not include conduct that is dealt with, and therefore more appropriately raised, under an alternative policy. This Policy should not be used for complaints relating to personal workplace grievances (such as the Standards of Behaviour Policy) or concerns which relate to individual working arrangements. Concerns of that nature should be raised:

- by Employees and Officers - with Executive Manager of People and Culture; or

This Policy is not designed to replace normal communication channels between management and employees to address questions, concerns, suggestions or complaints. If employees have any concerns about what is proper conduct for themselves or others, it is expected they will raise their concern. In most instances, the employee's immediate supervisor is in the best position to address an area of concern. Serious matters or matters not satisfactorily resolved should be escalated through appropriate management channels in the normal course of business.

3.0 Individuals Reporting Conduct

SASI supports measures enabling disclosure of Reportable Conduct based on honesty, integrity and ethical behaviour. A Whistleblower who has not him or herself engaged in serious misconduct or illegal conduct may be provided with immunity from disciplinary proceedings.

SASI cannot provide immunity from civil penalties or criminal prosecution.

Before conduct is reported, the Whistleblower must have reasonable grounds to suspect that Reportable Conduct has occurred. Individuals must not make baseless reports or knowingly provide false or misleading information regarding

Reportable Conduct or Detrimental Action. Doing so may result in disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment.

4.0 Making a Report

4.1 Process for making a report internally

Reportable Conduct can be reported to SASI Executive Manager People and Culture via Stopline, a confidential, independent provider of whistleblowing services who will take full details of your concerns via telephone, mail, email, fax or the specifically created website.

Phone: 1300 30 45 50

Website & Online Reporting Form: <https://sasi.stoplinereport.com/>

Stopline will review reports and direct those that require further investigation to the Executive of SASI.

If the Whistleblower wishes to remain anonymous, he or she may do so.

4.2 Other reporting

It is SASI preference that reports follow the process set out in paragraph 4.1 above.

5.0 Whistleblower Protection

5.1 Victimisation is prohibited

A Whistleblower who:

- suspects on reasonable grounds that a SASI officer, employee or contractor has engaged, or plans to engage, in Reportable Conduct; and
- reports that matter in accordance with section 4 of this Policy, must not be subjected to Detrimental Action for reporting the Reportable Conduct.

In this Policy, **Detrimental Action** includes the following (even if done unintentionally):

- action causing injury, harm, loss or damage (including psychological harm);
- damaging a person's property, reputation, business or financial position or causing any other damage to a person;
- intimidation, bullying or harassment;
- discrimination or other adverse treatment in relation to the Whistleblower's employment, career, profession, trade or business, including dismissal, demotion or the taking of other disciplinary action;
- current or future bias;
- action that constitutes the making of a threat to cause any such Detrimental Action to another person; or
- any conduct which incites others to subject the Whistleblower to any of the above conduct.

5.2 Confidentiality of disclosures

All information provided by a Whistleblower will be treated as confidential and maintained securely. Any breach of confidentiality will be treated as a serious disciplinary matter.

The identity of a Whistleblower (or information that is likely to lead to them being identified as a Whistleblower) will be kept confidential, unless any of the following apply:

- they consent to this information being disclosed;
- during the investigation of a report, SASI needs to disclose information that may lead to the Whistleblower being identified. All reasonable steps will be taken to ensure that the Whistleblower's identity is not disclosed;
- SASI needs to disclose this information to obtain legal advice or representation;
- SASI is required to do so by law (for example where SASI needs to disclose this information to an external regulator or SASI is ordered to do so by a court);
- The information is provided to APRA, ASIC or a member of the police; or
- SASI needs to disclose the information to prevent a serious and imminent threat to life, health or property.

If any Personnel receives information about Reportable Conduct, and does not keep that information confidential or discloses any information that is likely to lead to the Whistleblower being identified (except in the circumstances permitted above):

- If they are SASI employees - they will be subject to disciplinary action, which may include a formal written warning, or termination of employment with SASI;
- If they are not a SASI employee - SASI may take other corrective action; and
- They may be subject to criminal and civil penalties, including substantial fines and / or jail.

This applies even if they did not receive the disclosure but received the information indirectly.

SASI will ensure that files and records relating to disclosures are kept confidential and stored securely.

5.3 What support and protections are provided to Whistleblowers?

Part of the role of the WPO is to safeguard the interests of Whistleblowers, to assist them to understand the process and the available protections and to ensure the integrity of the whistleblowing mechanism. Whistleblowers who are an employee or officer of SASI:

- are entitled to support through the WPO;
- may explore options such as taking leave, relocation to another area of business, or a secondment arrangement while the concern is being investigated.

Employees will not be subject to disciplinary action for making a disclosure of Reportable Conduct under this policy on reasonable grounds. They may, however, still be subject to disciplinary action for misconduct that is revealed as a result of the disclosure, however SASI may take the disclosure into account when determining the nature of any disciplinary action.

If any Whistleblower thinks that the person to whom they made a disclosure of Reportable Conduct has not dealt with the report sufficiently, or at all, they may raise the concern with the Chief Executive Officer.

If a person (whether the Whistleblower or not) believes on reasonable grounds that the Whistleblower has been, or is likely to be, subjected to Detrimental Action, he or she should report this to the WPO, who will investigate, or arrange an investigation into, the matter.

5.4 What are the consequences of Detrimental Action?

An employee who is found to have subjected a Whistleblower to Detrimental Action will be subject to disciplinary action (which may include termination of employment) and may be guilty of an offence that is subject to prosecution under legislation.

SASI may terminate the contract or engagement of non-employees or take other corrective action.

The Whistleblower Protection Laws also prohibit victimisation and Detrimental Action. If a court finds that victimisation has occurred, the court may order the victimiser and/or SASI to:

- pay compensation to the person who was subject to the victimisation;
- pay substantial fines and / or go to jail.

5.5 Whistleblower Protection Laws

If Whistleblowers make a protected disclosure under the Whistleblower Protection Laws, these laws provide that:

- they cannot be subject to any civil, criminal or administrative liability, for making a protected disclosure;
- they may be subject to civil, criminal or administrative liability for conduct that is revealed by their disclosure;

however, if the disclosure is made to ASIC, APRA or the Commissioner of Taxation, or is an Emergency Disclosure as permitted under the *Corporations Act*, the information is not admissible in evidence against the Whistleblower in criminal proceedings, or in proceedings for the imposition of a penalty, except for proceedings in respect of providing false information.

If a Whistleblower is victimised as a result of making a disclosure of Reportable Conduct, there are possible remedies available under the Whistleblower Protection Laws (where they apply) and include reinstatement, compensation, an order prohibiting the victimisation, or an apology.

The victimiser can be ordered to pay substantial monetary fines or imprisoned. Protections for SASI employees also exist under the *Fair Work Act*. These are enforceable as a matter of statute and do not form part of this Policy.