

Guiding Principles – Improving Protections for Whistleblowers

Australia's banks are putting in place comprehensive new measures to protect customer interests, increase transparency and accountability and build trust and confidence in banks.

One of these measures is to ensure that banks have the highest standard of whistleblower protections as well as appropriate policies and a robust, trusted framework for escalating and responding to concerns.

Effective whistleblowing programs and policies will contribute towards a culture of continuous improvement within banks and banking groups. It is critical that employees and others¹ have the confidence to raise problems and speak up.

The following guiding principles have been identified as encapsulating the core elements of an effective whistleblowing policy to assist the ongoing enhancement of whistleblowing programs by banks.

1. Purpose

- 1.1 The purpose of a whistleblowing policy is to encourage the reporting of suspected or actual misconduct or unlawful activity within an organisation and to protect the whistleblower from any retaliation that may arise as a result of their disclosure.
- 1.2 An effective whistleblower policy is a key element of a culture of ethical behaviour, strong corporate governance and an effective compliance and risk management program. Poor management of whistleblowing can lead to loss of trust by employees, customers, regulators, shareholders and the general public, financial loss and reputational damage.
- 1.3 Banks recognise that an effective whistleblowing policy helps a business to learn about problems, improve their practices, and reduce business risks. The application of these guiding principles will help improve whistleblowing programs and provide greater consistency for the protection of whistleblowers across banks and banking groups.
- 1.4 The guiding principles are aimed at achieving the highest standard of whistleblower protection based on an assessment of current global banking industry whistleblowing policies.
- 1.5 The guiding principles are intended to be applied across banks and banking groups to assist with the enhancement of whistleblower policies and programs. The guiding principles will be evaluated and updated over time to reflect ongoing research and developments in whistleblowing practices.

Principles

2. Bank executives demonstrate strong and visible leadership

The tone from the top is critical to maintaining trust in the whistleblower policy. Clear policies, roles and responsibilities and recognition of the importance of the program should be part of the senior management and organisational culture.

- 2.1 Whistleblowing is an essential part of building and actively fostering a culture of speaking up about problems and business risks. The whistleblower policy should clearly articulate the purpose and positive elements of the program, the commitment by the bank to identifying and responding to reported concerns and commitment to a culture of continuous improvement within

¹ Others includes contractors, consultants, suppliers, third party providers, secondees, brokers, auditors and former employees.



the banking group. The policy will only work if senior executives, managers, employees and others have trust in the process.

- 2.2 The whistleblower policy should be approved and endorsed by the Board of Directors and the Executive Management team:
 - The Board of Directors should approve the policy and make sure it is adhered to, and
 - The bank's Executive Management team should be responsible for the oversight, implementation and communication of the whistleblowing policy.
- 2.3 An individual with a sufficient level of authority within the banking group or 'executive champion' is responsible and accountable for the implementation and effectiveness of the program.
- 2.4 The whistleblowing policy should be linked to the banking group's Code of Conduct.
- 2.5 While respecting anonymity and complying with the law, where possible, summaries of whistleblower disclosures are reported through strict and transparent governance channels (such as, to the Board of Directors, delegated committees and senior management).^{2 3}
- 2.6 The whistleblower policy clearly identifies the limited roles within the banking group with whom information disclosed by a whistleblower can be shared, and explains that a whistleblower covered by a bank's policy consents to such limited sharing of the information if the circumstances allow.

3. The whistleblower policy allows for disclosures on a range of issues from a range of people with a connection to the bank

The scope of the whistleblower policy should be broad, allowing disclosures from people with a connection to the banking group.

- 3.1 The whistleblower policy allows for disclosures about a wide range of issues encompassing a range of people connected to the banking group. The range of people should include employees, contractors, consultants, suppliers, third party providers, secondees, brokers, auditors and former employees.⁴
- 3.2 The range of issues able to be reported and responded to under the whistleblower policy includes an activity, conduct or state of affairs, that is illegal, unethical or improper. For example, allegation of criminality (e.g. theft, fraud), harassment, unethical behaviour, failure to comply with a legal obligation and significant breaches of a licensee's policies or code of conduct.
- 3.3 The policy is designed to protect a whistleblower who acts honestly, reasonably and with genuine belief over the conduct, action or state of affairs of an individual or group.
- 3.4 The bank will focus on the quality of the information concerning the misconduct or unlawful activity, not the motivation of the whistleblower.

Note: It is recognised that the United Kingdom system includes reporting by members of the public. This provision has not been included within this framework. Australian banks, ombudsman schemes and regulators have well established and effective complaints handling and external dispute resolution

² It may be difficult in some circumstances for the information disclosed to be communicated through the particular governance channels. Banks should exercise their judgement about getting the right balance between maintaining strict anonymity and confidentiality (in accordance with these guiding principles) and being able to report to employees as part of awareness raising about the whistleblowing program and promoting the desired culture of the banking group. It may not be possible to send general communications across a bank about a specific whistleblowing incident.

³ In Australia, there are legislative obligations in relation to confidentiality and a person who discloses information from a whistleblower outside those obligations of confidentiality or who victimises a whistleblower on the basis of that information may be guilty of a criminal offence. Obligations of confidentiality around information from a whistleblower must be strictly observed by banking groups, including in their reporting.

⁴ Disclosures raised by external third parties are to be investigated to the extent possible. It should also be acknowledged that the banking group will not be able to provide the same level of protection for external third parties and former employees as it does to employees and contractors. .



processes that can be accessed by members of the public who wish to advise of suspected or actual misconduct or unlawful activity.

4. Banks provide clear guidelines on the reporting and investigation process

The reporting and investigation process in the whistleblower policy should facilitate open and honest communications by whistleblowers. Anonymity and independent support should be provided as requested and to the extent possible.

- 4.1 The whistleblower process is clearly documented in a policy with clear procedures, roles and responsibilities and details about the organisational support that is available.
- 4.2 The whistleblower policy provides for anonymous disclosures.
- 4.3 There is explicit acknowledgment that the whistleblower may communicate with regulators at any time in relation to the suspected or actual misconduct or unlawful activity.
- 4.4 There are a number of specific channels available to the whistleblower for reporting and escalating concerns, for example, executive champion, independent internal reporting area and/or external third party reporting area, i.e. legal firm or consultancy (contactable by phone, post, email, online, apps). The policy provides that the whistleblower is taken to understand that it may be necessary for the information to be shared with certain people or roles within the banking group to address the information and protect the whistleblower effectively.
- 4.5 The program is structured and resourced to be effective, including responding to disclosures in a timely manner and conducting investigations independently of the area of the business concerned.
- 4.6 There are separate roles and responsibilities for the investigation of whistleblowing disclosures and the protection and support of whistleblowers. These are different functions and should operate independently of each other. To protect the whistleblower it may be appropriate, in some circumstances, for the investigation and protection functions to be conducted by one person. Banks will need to ensure appropriate practices are in place to protect the anonymity of the parties involved.
- 4.7 The program will ensure that, while observing obligations of whistleblower confidentiality and protections, natural justice will be followed, with the person subject to the whistleblowing allegation given the right to respond and also informed of the outcome, as appropriate.
- 4.8 Banks value the whistleblower and the information they disclose. The whistleblower will receive acknowledgement of the disclosure, updated in relation to timeframes and next steps during the investigation and advised of the final outcome (where appropriate).

5. Banks provide support and protections for whistleblowers

The whistleblower policy must articulate the standards for protecting and supporting whistleblowers during and after the process. Retaliation against a whistleblower will not be tolerated.

- 5.1 The whistleblower policy prohibits actions that disadvantage the whistleblower personally or financially in retaliation against their whistleblowing disclosure. All reasonable steps must be taken to protect whistleblowers from retaliation or adverse action related to the disclosure, including matters relating to their employment. It should be acknowledged that a banking group will not be able to extend the full level of protections set out in the whistleblower policy to



whistleblowers who are not directly employed by the banking group at the time the disclosure is made, for example, protection of their employment conditions.

- 5.2 There are clear processes for the reporting, investigation and monitoring of retaliation. The policy will detail organisational and individual behavioural expectations relating to whistleblowing. There are explicit and relevant responses to people exhibiting unacceptable behaviour towards whistleblowers and disciplinary action may be taken against any person responsible for such victimisation.
- 5.3 If the whistleblower is found to have been involved in any misconduct or unlawful activity they may not be protected in relation to their role in that misconduct or unlawful activity (although in some cases the making of a report may be a mitigating factor).
- 5.4 The whistleblower policy provides for support for whistleblowers through the banking group's employee assistance program with additional support provided if required by the whistleblower.
- 5.5 The identity of the whistleblower and the details of the investigation will be kept confidential. Under the policy, the whistleblower understands that it may be necessary, and consents to, inform certain specified people or roles within the banking group of the information disclosed and the identity of the whistleblower to deal effectively with the information provided and to protect the whistleblower.
- 5.6 Protection against retaliation and support is also provided to employees who are part of the whistleblowing investigation team.

Note: It is recognised that the United States system includes financial incentives to encourage whistleblowing. This provision has not been included within this framework as the legal and employment protections are different in Australia.

6. The program is known, accessible and effective training is provided

The whistleblower program, including how to report suspected or actual misconduct or unlawful activity and the protections afforded to whistleblowers, is known and understood by all senior executives, managers, employees and others across the banking group. Raising awareness and providing training should be embedded in the banking group's business, operational risk and culture frameworks.

- 6.1 The whistleblower policy is easily accessible by all senior executives, managers and employees and the program is communicated regularly to ensure broad awareness across the banking group. The summary of the policy and contact points for the whistleblowing program are published on the banking group website so that others covered by the policy (i.e. non-banking employees) can access the program.
- 6.2 The whistleblower program is part of mandatory training for all employees (for example, as part of a workplace induction program), with specialist training for executives, senior managers and employees responsible for key elements of the program.
- 6.3 Banks should consider how best to communicate their whistleblowing policy internally, for example, through the bank's intranet or other employee communications. Communications should not compromise anonymity for the whistleblower but aim to promote transparency around the program and consequences.



Strong banks – strong Australia

7. Reporting framework

Banks will monitor the awareness and effectiveness of the whistleblower program to ensure continuous improvements and adherence to the highest standards in whistleblowing practices.

- 7.1 Banks have whistleblowing policies consistent with the guiding principles and communicate their whistleblowing policies internally and externally (for example, as part of their corporate responsibility reporting and the bank's website).
- 7.2 Banks will need to design and implement mechanisms to monitor the awareness and effectiveness of their whistleblower programs and policies.
- 7.3 Banks should consider seeking regular and independent assessment of the effectiveness of the whistleblowing program and ensure that a process exists to embed improvements as a result of these findings, and other internal audits or reviews.