



# **WHISTLEBLOWER POLICY**

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## 1. Overview

At Hop Products Australia ("HPA") we are guided by our company values. These values are the foundation of how we conduct ourselves and interact with each other, our customers, suppliers, and other stakeholders. HPA is committed to ensuring corporate compliance and promoting ethical corporate culture by observing the highest standards of fair dealing, honesty, and integrity in our business activities.

## 2. Purpose

The policy has been put in place to ensure any concerns raised regarding any misconduct or an improper state of affairs or circumstances concerning HPA's business are dealt with effectively, securely, appropriately, and in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) ("the Act").

The aims of this Policy are to:

- a) Encourage people within HPA who are aware of wrongdoing to speak up and make a disclosure (report) of the wrongdoing;
- b) Ensure individuals who disclose wrongdoing can do so safely, securely and with confidence that they will be protected and supported;
- c) Ensure disclosures are dealt with appropriately and on a timely basis;
- d) Form part of HPA's risk management system and corporate governance framework;
- e) Provide transparency regarding HPA's processes for receiving, handling and investigating internal disclosures;
- f) Help deter wrongdoing;
- g) Support HPA's values and How We Do Things; and
- h) Meet HPA's legal requirements.

HPA may unilaterally introduce, vary, remove, or replace this policy at any time.

## 3. Who this policy applies to

This policy applies to any person who is, or has been, any of the following with respect to HPA:

- a) Current and former employees
- b) Officers
- c) Directors
- d) Contractor including sub-contractors and employees of contractors
- e) Suppliers including employees of suppliers
- f) Consultants
- g) Auditors
- h) Volunteers
- i) Relatives, dependants, spouse, or dependents of a spouse of any of the above.

## 4. Disclosures covered by this policy

This policy applies to disclosures or reports which qualify for protection as a whistle-blower under the Act.

A person who makes a disclosure under this policy will qualify for protection as a whistle-blower under the Act if their disclosure relates to a Disclosable Matter (see paragraph 4.1) and;

- a) The disclosure has been made to an Eligible Recipient (see paragraph 6.1(a)) or to ASIC, the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) (if relevant), or another prescribed Commonwealth body;
- b) They made the disclosure to their lawyer for the purpose of obtaining legal advice or representation about whistleblowing; or
- c) They have made a Public Interest Disclosure (see paragraph 6.4) or an Emergency Disclosure (see paragraph 6.5).

## 5. Matters this policy applies to

### 5.1 Disclosable matters

Disclosable Matters involve information about HPA that the discloser has reasonable grounds to suspect concerns, including:

- a) Misconduct (including fraud, negligence, default, breach of trust and breach of duty);
- b) An improper state of affairs or circumstances; or
- c) An offence or contravention under the:
  - i) Corporations Act 2001;
  - ii) Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001;
  - iii) Banking Act 1959;
  - iv) Financial Sector (Collection of Data) Act 2001;
  - v) Insurance Act 1973;
  - vi) Life Insurance Act 1995;
  - vii) National Consumer Credit Protection Act 2009; or
  - viii) Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993.
- d) An offence punishable against any other law of the Commonwealth that is punishable by imprisonment for a period of 12 months or more;
- e) A danger to public safety or confidence in the financial system whether or not it involves a breach of the law;
- f) Dishonest or unethical behaviour and practices; or
- g) Conduct that may cause harm or is prohibited by HPA's policies and procedures.

### 5.2 Incorrect disclosures

A discloser can still qualify for protection under the Act even if their disclosure turns out to be incorrect.

### 5.3 Reasonable grounds to suspect

- a) The discloser does not need to prove their allegation, but they must have some information to reasonably support their allegation.
- b) Deliberate false disclosures involving information the discloser knew to be untrue are not protected and must not be made. Deliberate false reporting can damage HPA's reputation and the reputation of individuals who are mentioned in false reports and would amount to a breach of this policy, HPA values and How We Do Things.

### 5.4 Examples of disclosures

Disclosures may, for example, relate to:

- a) Illegal conduct such as theft, dealing in illicit drugs, violence or threatened violence, or criminal damage to property;
- b) Fraud, money laundering, or misappropriation of funds;
- c) Offering or accepting a bribe; and
- d) Engaging in, or threatening to engage in, detrimental conduct against a person who has made a disclosure or is believed to be suspected to have made or be planning to make a disclosure.

## 6. Disclosures not covered by this policy

- a) Disclosures that relate solely to personal work-related grievances, and not to detriment or threat of detriment to a discloser do not qualify for protection.
- b) Personal work-related grievances relate to the discloser's current or former employment with HPA and tend to have implications for the discloser personally but do not:
  - i) Have any other significant implications for HPA; or
  - ii) Relate to any conduct or alleged conduct about a Disclosable Matter.
- c) Examples of personal work-related grievances include:
  - i) Interpersonal conflict between the discloser and another employee;
  - ii) Decisions not involving breaches of workplace laws about engagement, transfer, promotion, suspension, discipline, or termination of the disclosure.
- d) Where a personal work-related grievance is also a Disclosable Matter the disclosure will be protected.
- e) Personal work-related grievances not covered by this policy should be managed by reference to our Discrimination, Bullying and Harassment Policy or other complaint mechanisms.
- f) Some disclosures about matters relating to HPA's obligations under Australian taxation laws may qualify for protection as a tax whistleblower. For more information on what would qualify for protection as a tax whistleblower or how to make a tip-off to the Australian Tax Office go to [www.ato.gov.au/general/gen/whistleblowers/](http://www.ato.gov.au/general/gen/whistleblowers/).

## 7. Who can provide advice on, or receive, a disclosure?

### 7.1 Internal

- a) Internal Eligible Recipients of disclosures under this policy are:
  - i) One of HPA's senior manager/supervisors (not necessarily the discloser's immediate line manager/supervisor unless such a person is recognised as senior within the organisational structure);
  - ii) HPA's Whistleblower Protection Officer; and
  - iii) An internal or external auditor.
- b) Any Eligible Recipient who receives a disclosure should notify the Whistleblower Protection Officer, subject to the discloser's consent, to ensure HPA's mechanisms for protecting and safeguarding disclosers can commence as soon as practicable.
- c) Employees and external disclosers are encouraged to make the disclosure internally in the first instance in accordance with HPA's Discrimination, Bullying and Harassment Policy or other complaint mechanism.
- d) In the event that the discloser considers that all of HPA's Eligible Recipients are conflicted; the disclosure should be made externally (see 6.3 below).

### 7.2 Legal Practitioners

Disclosures to legal practitioners for the purpose of obtaining advice about the whistleblower provisions of the Corporations Act are protected even if the advice provided is that the disclosure is not a Disclosable Matter.

### 7.3 External

Disclosures about Disclosable Matters can be made externally and qualify for protection to prescribed Commonwealth bodies and, in particular:

- a) Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) see <https://asic.gov.au/about-asic/asic-investigations-and-enforcement/whistleblowing/how-asic-handles-whistleblower-reports/>; and
- b) Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) <https://www.apra.gov.au/information-being-whistleblower-and-making-public-interest-disclosure> (if applicable)

### 7.4 Public Interest Disclosure

A disclosure will qualify for protection where it is made to a journalist or parliamentarian as a public interest disclosure where:

- a) At least 90 days has passed since the disclosure was made to ASIC, APRA, or another prescribed Commonwealth body;
- b) The discloser does not have reasonable grounds to believe that action is being taken or has been taken in relation to their disclosure;
- c) The discloser has reasonable grounds to believe that making a further disclosure of the information is in the public interest; and



- d) Before making the public interest disclosure the discloser has written to the body to which the previous disclosure was made and given written notice that;
  - i) Includes sufficient information to identify the previous disclosure; and
  - ii) States that the discloser intends to make a public interest disclosure.

### 7.5 Emergency Disclosure

A disclosure will qualify for protection where it is made to a journalist or parliamentarian as an emergency disclosure where:

- a) The discloser has previously made a disclosure of the information to ASIC, APRA or another prescribed Commonwealth body;
- b) The discloser has reasonable grounds to believe that the information concerns a substantial and imminent danger to the health or safety of one or more persons or to the natural environment;
- c) Before making the emergency disclosure the discloser has written to the body to which the previous disclosure was made and given written notice that;
  - i) Includes sufficient information to identify the previous disclosure; and
  - ii) States that the discloser intends to make a public interest disclosure; and
- d) The extent of the information disclosed in the emergency disclosure is no greater than is necessary to inform the journalist or parliamentarian of the substantial and imminent danger.

### 7.6 Advice regarding public interest or emergency disclosures

Individuals contemplating making a public interest or emergency disclosure should consider obtaining advice from HPA's Whistleblower Protection Officer or independent legal advice before making the disclosure to ensure compliance and protection.

## 8. Roles and responsibilities

### 8.1 Whistleblower Protection Officers

- a) Whistleblower Protection Officers are an integral part of the whistleblower disclosure process and are available to disclosers who would like to understand/discuss a whistleblower disclosure, seek the resolution of a whistleblower disclosure, or respond to a whistleblower disclosure being raised about them. Their role is to:
  - i) Listen to the person (not act as a support person or as an advocate);
  - ii) Explain and provide information about what can qualify as a Disclosable Matter;
  - iii) Provide information about the options available to deal with the person's concerns, the likely results and the advantages and disadvantages of each, and possible strategies for resolving concerns related to the disclosure;
  - iv) Refer the discloser to the support or advice services if necessary and available;
  - v) Ensure that relevant persons have access to, or are provided with, copies of relevant Policies and Procedure; and
  - vi) Represent a resource for employees, contractors and visitors at our workplace and their role will facilitate the resolution of whistleblower disclosures where reasonably practicable to do so for all parties.

## 8.2 All employees and disclosers

All employees and people who make disclosures are responsible for:

- a) Their own behaviour;
- b) Complying with this policy;
- c) Not directly or indirectly engaging in, or aiding, abetting, or encouraging behaviour in breach of this policy;
- d) Not making disclosures or providing information during an investigation into a disclosure that is: not in good faith, vexatious, false, frivolous, or without reasonable grounds; and
- e) Identifying any training or support required to improve the disclosure and investigation process.

## 8.3 Managers and supervisors

Managers and supervisors are responsible for:

- a) Ensuring appropriate management of disclosures under this policy;
- b) Making appropriate records relating to disclosures and maintaining confidentiality of those records (see paragraph 10));
- c) Taking reasonable steps to ensure that disclosers, potential disclosers, or other people involved in an investigation into a disclosure are not subjected to detrimental acts or omissions (see paragraph 11);
- d) Making reasonable resources and support available to assist people to make disclosures and participate in investigations into disclosures;
- e) Monitoring and reporting on employee understanding of this policy; and
- f) Identifying and assisting to implement ways to increase the effectiveness of this policy.

## 9. How to make an internal disclosure

Internal disclosures can be made to Eligible Recipients by email, phone, or post (see Schedule 1 for contact details including telephone numbers and email addresses). The Whistle-blower Protection Officer or the eligible recipient will safeguard your interests and will ensure the integrity of the reporting mechanism.

## 10. Anonymous disclosures

- a) Disclosures can be made anonymously and qualify for protection as a whistleblower under the Act.
- b) Disclosers can choose to remain anonymous while the disclosure is investigated and after the investigation is finalised.
- c) Disclosers can refuse to answer questions that they feel could reveal their identity during follow up conversations.
- d) A discloser can use a pseudonym (not their real name) for their disclosure but should indicate that they are doing so to protect their identity.
- e) The discloser can identify some people they want to know their identity such as their supervisor or the Whistleblower Protection Officer but advise that they do not want their identity disclosed to others.



- f) Where the disclosure comes from an email address that does not identify the discloser's identity and the discloser does not identify themselves in the disclosure they will be treated as anonymous.
- g) Disclosers who want to remain anonymous will need to advise how they would like to be communicated with so that follow-up questions can be asked, and feedback provided.

## 11. Confidentiality

### 11.1 General rule

Disclosures made under this policy qualify for protection under the Act which means that subject to the Exceptions below, the identity of the discloser or information that is likely to identify the discloser cannot be disclosed.

### 11.2 Exceptions

Failure to comply with the General Rule is unlawful unless the exceptions below apply.

- a) The identity of the discloser can be disclosed:
  - i) To ASIC, APRA, or a member of the Australian Federal Police;
  - ii) To a legal practitioner to obtain legal advice about the Whistleblower protections in the Act;
  - iii) As authorised by law; or
  - iv) With the discloser's consent.
- b) The information contained in the disclosure can be disclosed without the disclosure's consent if;
  - i) The information does not include the discloser's identity;
  - ii) HPA has taken all reasonable steps to reduce the risk that the discloser will be identified from the information; and
  - iii) It is reasonably necessary to investigate the issues raised in the disclosure.

### 11.3 Complaints about confidentiality

Complaints about breaches of confidentiality can be made:

- a) Internally to an Eligible Recipient set out in paragraph 6.1 (a) and Schedule 1; or
- b) Externally to ASIC or APRA.

### 11.4 Measures to ensure confidentiality

HPA will take reasonable steps to ensure that;

- a) Paper and electronic documents or materials relating to the disclosures are stored by HPA securely;
- b) Information relating to disclosures can only be accessed by those directly involved in managing and investigating the disclosure;
- c) Only those people directly involved in handling and investigating a disclosure will be made aware of the discloser's identity or information that is likely to lead to the identification of the discloser;

- d) Information relating to the disclosure is not sent to email addresses or printers that can be accessed by other staff not directly involved in the handling or investigation of the disclosure; and
- e) Reminding those involved in handling and investigating the disclosure that they should keep the identity of the discloser and the disclosure confidential and to not do so is unlawful.

### 11.5 Practical considerations

Notwithstanding the steps that will be taken to maintain confidentiality the discloser should consider that people may be able to guess their identity if:

- a) They have previously mentioned to others that they are considering making a disclosure;
- b) They are one of a very small number of people with access to information; or
- c) The disclosure relates to information they have previously been told privately or in confidence.

## 12. Protection from detrimental acts or omissions

### 12.1 General rule

- a) Disclosures made under this policy qualify for protection under the Act for protecting a discloser, or any person, from detriment in relation to the disclosure.
- b) This means that a person cannot engage in conduct that causes detriment to a discloser or another person in relation to the disclosure if:
  - i) The person believes or suspects that the discloser or another person made, may have made, propose to make, or could make a disclosure that qualifies for protection; and
  - ii) The belief or suspicion is the reason or part of the reason for the detriment.
- c) The protection from detriment includes threats to cause detriment (whether express, implied, or conditional or unconditional) to a discloser or another person in relation to a disclosure regardless of whether the discloser, or another person who has been threatened, actually fears that the threat will be carried out.

### 12.2 Detrimental conduct examples

Detrimental acts taken for unlawful reasons (which breach the general rule above) may include:

- a) Dismissal of an employee;
- b) Refusal to provide training;
- c) Harassment, discrimination or intimidation; or
- d) Damage to the person's property, reputation, or physical or psychological health.

### 12.3 Action that is not detrimental conduct

- a) Administrative action that is reasonable to protect a discloser from detriment will not be considered detrimental conduct.
- b) Protecting a discloser from detriment would not, for example, prevent HPA from managing the discloser's unsatisfactory work performance.
- c) Reasons for administrative or management action about a disclosure should be explained to the discloser.

#### 12.4 Legal advice and compensation for breaches

Disclosers are entitled to seek legal advice and pursue action through the courts if they suffer loss, damage, or injury because of a disclosure and HPA has failed to prevent a person from causing the detriment.

#### 12.5 Protection

- a) A discloser is protected from any of the following concerning their disclosure made under this policy:
  - i) Civil liability (e.g. any legal action against the discloser for breach of an employment contract, duty of confidentiality, or another contractual obligation);
  - ii) Criminal liability (e.g. attempted prosecution of the discloser for unlawfully releasing information, or other use of the disclosure against the discloser in a prosecution (other than for making a false disclosure); and
  - iii) Administrative liability (e.g. disciplinary action for making the disclosure).
- b) Protections that apply to a discloser do not grant immunity for any misconduct a discloser has engaged in that is relevant to their disclosure.

### 13. Support and practical protection for disclosers

HPA's Whistleblower Protection Officer will work with the discloser to, as far as is reasonably practicable, explore, assess, and implement measures to support the discloser and protect the discloser from detriment. This may include:

- a) Assessing the risk of detriment;
- b) Referral to legal advice;
- c) Specific interim arrangements to reduce the risk of detriment such as reassignment of work duties, role or reporting lines, or relocating;
- d) Preventing or restricting communication between relevant parties;
- e) Explaining procedures for making complaints about detrimental action which would be investigated separately from the disclosure; and
- f) Investigating and addressing detrimental conduct that has occurred.

### 14. Investigating a disclosure

#### 14.1 Initial assessment

- a) HPA will, on receiving a disclosure, assess whether it falls within this policy and what level of investigation is required.
- b) The initial assessment will be performed by the Whistleblower Protection Officer.
- c) If the disclosure relates to the Managing Director or the Whistleblower Protection Officer it will be referred to the Chair of the Board, or legal advice will be obtained to determine who should conduct the initial assessment.

## 14.2 Process

- a) HPA will need to determine;
  - i) The nature and scope of the investigation;
  - ii) People internally or externally who will conduct the investigation;
  - iii) Any technical, financial, or legal advice that may be needed to support the investigation;
  - iv) Any steps necessary to preserve evidence; and
  - v) The timeframe.
- b) The process for the investigation will vary depending on the nature of the disclosure.
- c) The objective of the investigation is to determine whether there is enough evidence to substantiate or refute the matter reported.
- d) After the investigation HPA will reasonably consider whether any further actions or outcomes need to be implemented in light of the findings.
- e) The ability to investigate may be limited if, for example, it is not able to contact the discloser to ask questions.
- f) It may be that, in order to protect a discloser's identity, the investigation is conducted by way of a broad review or assessment of the subject matter or work area.
- g) Any investigation will be thorough, objective, fair, and independent; while preserving confidentiality.
- h) The investigation should be conducted by parties independent from the:
  - i) Discloser; and
  - ii) Individual mentioned in the disclosure.
- i) People who are spoken to by the investigator may have an independent support person with them at meetings during this process providing that that person agrees to maintain confidentiality.
- j) All relevant parties should be provided reasonable estimates of timeframes and be kept reasonably informed of the progress. Extensions of time may be appropriate in complex matters where justified. If additional time beyond the initial estimate is reasonably required to address the disclosure, all relevant parties should be advised of the additional time required and, in a manner appropriate, the reasons for the delay.
- k) Relevant parties will be reasonably notified of the outcome of the investigation where relevant to them, and the proposed resolution action (if any) providing that doing so would not breach paragraph 10 (Confidentiality) and is not otherwise inappropriate to provide on legitimate legislative, privacy, confidentiality, or work health and safety grounds.

## 15. Accessing this policy

This policy can be accessed internally via HPA SharePoint, in hard copy in site offices, and at induction. This policy is also publicly available at [www.hops.com.au](http://www.hops.com.au).

## 16. Monitoring and reporting

HPA is committed to monitoring the effectiveness of this policy.

The Whistleblower Protection Officer is responsible for implementing processes for monitoring employee understanding and gathering and analysing statistics for reporting on the effectiveness of this policy in addressing disclosures to the Board (without disclosing information that is likely to lead to the identification of the disclosers).

## 17. Disciplinary action

Appropriate disciplinary action will be taken against a person who is found to have breached this policy. These measures will depend on the nature and circumstance of each breach and will be in accordance with the Discipline Policy.

## 18. Support available

Any employee who makes a disclosure under this policy or is implicated because of a disclosure that is made may access the HPA's Employee Assistance Program (EAP) which is a free and confidential counselling service. [www.eapassist.com.au](http://www.eapassist.com.au) or phone 0407 086 000.

You may also access third-party support providers such as Lifeline (13 11 14) and Beyond Blue (1300 22 4636) for support.

## 19. Other policies

Employees are encouraged to read this policy in conjunction with other relevant HPA policies, including:

- Code of Conduct Policy
- Discipline Policy
- Discrimination, Bullying, and Harassment Policy
- Privacy Policy

**This policy was approved by the HPA Board on this date: 16/03/2023**

**Schedule 1 - Eligible recipient contact details**

Position	Person	Phone	Email
Whistleblower Protection Officer	Kate Taylor	0408 020 713	<a href="mailto:kate.taylor@hops.com.au">kate.taylor@hops.com.au</a>
Chief Financial Officer	Chris Price	0408 326 052	<a href="mailto:chris.price@hops.com.au">chris.price@hops.com.au</a>
Chair - Audit and Risk Committee	Derek Stott	0400 864 264	<a href="mailto:dstott@nem.net.au">dstott@nem.net.au</a>
Chair - HPA Board	Jane Bennett	0418 567 480	<a href="mailto:bennett.jane1@gmail.com">bennett.jane1@gmail.com</a>

Mail Address: 446 Elizabeth Street, North Hobart, Tasmania, 7000

Please mark 'Private and Confidential' and to the attention of one of the eligible recipients.