

Whistleblowing Policy

October 2025

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1. At a glance

Who

This policy applies to all current and former Resolution Life Australasia (**RLA**) employees, officers, contractors, consultants, suppliers (including their employees), third party providers, secondees, volunteers and associates of RLA (including their relatives or dependents, or a dependent of their spouse) and auditors of RLA. If you are a person covered by this policy, you are encouraged to report any concerns of wrongdoing.

If you are person identified in this report as eligible to receive reports of wrongdoing under this policy, you should also be aware of your responsibilities and obligations in receiving and handling any such reports.

“We”, “our”, “us”, “Resolution Life Australasia” or “RLA” means” Resolution Life Australasia Limited ABN 84 079 300 379, NZ Company No. 281363, AFSL No. 233671 and all related bodies corporate in the “Acenda Group” of companies in Australia and New Zealand, except for the following related bodies corporate (which have their own whistleblowing policy):

- Nippon Life Australia and New Zealand NOHC Pty Ltd;
- Nippon Life Insurance Australia and New Zealand; and
- Asteron Life Limited (in New Zealand).

What

This Whistleblowing Policy is designed to encourage you to speak up and raise concerns about wrongdoing, and to ensure that this is able to be done in a safe and confidential way.

Why

We are committed to conducting our business with honesty and integrity. However, all organisations face the risk of things going wrong from time to time which may result in wrongdoing, including conduct that may be illegal, unacceptable or improper. We want our people (and all those covered by the policy) to have the confidence to speak up and report such matters knowing that RLA will support them in the process.

2. Policy

2.1 What is the purpose of this policy?

RLA is committed to conducting its business honestly, with integrity, and in accordance with our standards of expected behaviour as detailed in our Code of Conduct.

This policy has been developed to encourage people to speak up without fear in raising concerns about wrongdoing. It sets out who is covered by the policy, when it applies, how to raise a concern about wrongdoing at RLA, what protections RLA will provide in those circumstances, and RLA's process for responding to reports of wrongdoing.

The law in both Australia and New Zealand provides particular protections to certain people who raise concerns about specific wrongdoings. Information about when a report of wrongdoing will receive legal protections is set out in the appendices to this policy. **You should consider the part of the Appendix relevant to your jurisdiction and obtain legal advice if you wish to know whether or not your report of wrongdoing will be protected at law.**

RLA operates in Australia and New Zealand and is subject to applicable local laws. If any local laws are in any way inconsistent with this policy or impose a higher level of protection than this policy, those local laws take precedence to the extent of the inconsistency.

2.2 Who may report wrongdoing under this policy?

This policy applies to current and past:

- employees of RLA;
- individuals who supply services or goods to RLA (whether paid or unpaid);
- employees and officers of a person or organisation who supplies services or goods to RLA (whether paid or unpaid);
- volunteers of RLA;
- officers or associates of RLA (for example, a director or secretary of RLA or a related company of RLA); and
- relatives or dependents of any of the people listed above (or of their spouse).

If you fall into one of the above categories, you can raise a concern of wrongdoing in accordance with this policy, and the terms of this policy will apply to you.

2.3 What types of wrongdoing can be reported under this policy?

If you have a reasonable belief that wrongdoing has occurred, you may report that under this policy.

While RLA is committed to providing individuals who are covered by this policy with a safe and supportive way to report concerns of wrongdoing, reports of wrongdoing that qualify for legal protections under Australian or New Zealand law are set out in the appendices.

Set out below are examples of wrongdoing that may be reported under this policy. Please note that the following examples are not intended to be an exhaustive list:

- any criminal activity;

- fraud, bribery, corruption, insider trading, malpractice or an irregular use of public funds or public resources;
- illegal conduct including legal or regulatory non-compliance (including breaches of financial services laws, corporate law and health and safety law);
- improper or illegal accounting or audit practices
- a serious breach of RLA's Code of Conduct;
- unethical behaviour;
- unauthorised disclosure of confidential information;
- misconduct or an improper state of affairs or circumstances in relation to an RLA company, including tax affairs of RLA;
- conduct that poses a substantial risk of damage to the environment;
- conduct that poses a danger to the public or financial system;
- conduct likely to damage RLA's financial position or reputation.

You do not have to be sure that the wrongdoing has occurred in order to raise a concern, and we encourage you to do so, even if your concern relates to something you only suspect. You will not be penalised if a concern relating to wrongdoing raised by you ultimately turns out to be incorrect, provided you reported the concern with a genuine belief regarding the wrongdoing.

However, you must not make a report that you know is false or is misleading. Where it is found that a person has knowingly made a false report, this will be considered a serious matter and may result in disciplinary action.

2.4 What types of wrongdoing are not reportable under this policy?

Personal work-related grievances

Personal work-related grievances are not covered by this policy and should instead be raised in accordance with the Complaints Handling Policy for Workers to allow those issues to be resolved most effectively. The text box below provides an explanation of personal work-related grievances.

Personal work-related grievances

Grievances relating to a person's current or former employment or engagement that have implications for them personally (that is, they relate solely to them) will generally not fall within the scope of this policy and will not be reportable under this policy.

For example, a conflict between the person and another employee, or a decision relating to their employment or engagement, such as a transfer, promotion, or disciplinary action, would be a 'personal work-related grievance'.

Please refer to the Appendix (parts A and B) for limited circumstances where a personal work-related grievance can be reported.

Customer complaints

If you are a customer and are concerned with the way RLA has handled any matter, product or service, including an existing complaint, then please contact our customer service team. This policy does not apply to customers or customer-related concerns.

2.5 Who can a concern be raised with?

Under this policy, concerns about wrongdoing can be raised with:

- The Whistleblowing Officers. The Whistleblowing Officers can be contacted by email at whistleblowing-officer@resolutionlife.com.au; or
- Your Call, an external and independent provider that RLA has contracted to receive reports and act impartially and confidentially. Your Call can be contacted via:
 - Phone: 1800 316 519 (Australia), 0800 123 508 (New Zealand) or +61 3 9895 0012 (International);
 - Email to disclosures@yourcall.com.au;
 - Online at yourcall.com.au/report using ResLife as the organisation ID;
 - Mail to Locked Mail Bag 7777, Malvern VIC 3144 Australia;
- If you are deaf, or have a hearing or speech impairment, you can contact Your Call online or using a relay service. Simply choose your contact method at relay.service.gov.au or nzrelay.co.nz and request Your Call's hotline 1800 940 379 in Australia or 0800 123 508 in New Zealand.
- An officer (e.g. director or secretary) or senior manager of RLA and related entities of RLA.
- An auditor of RLA, including a member of an audit team conducting an audit of RLA or its related entities.
- The Appointed Actuary of RLA or its related entities.

2.6 What information should be provided?

To assist RLA to address a concern regarding wrongdoing, you should provide as much information as possible about the wrongdoing, including:

- that your concern is being raised pursuant to this policy;
- the nature of the wrongdoing;
- when and where the wrongdoing occurred or is likely to occur;
- the name(s) of people believed to be involved in the wrongdoing;
- any material to support the matters raised in your concern, such as documents or the names of potential witnesses; and
- any steps you may have taken to report the matter elsewhere.

RLA's priority is to support and protect persons who raise concerns about wrongdoing. If you raise a concern regarding wrongdoing, your identity (and any information that RLA has because of your report that someone could likely use to identify you) will only be disclosed if:

- you give your consent for the disclosure of that information;
- the disclosure is allowed or required by law (for example, disclosure by RLA to a lawyer to obtain legal advice); or
- in the case of information likely to identify you, it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for the purpose of an investigation, but all reasonable steps are taken by RLA to prevent someone from identifying you.

Please be aware that if you do not consent to the limited sharing within RLA of your identity and the information provided by you as needed, this may limit RLA's ability to progress your report and to take any action in relation to it.

Nothing in this policy authorises any person to disclose information that is protected by legal professional privilege, which includes confidential communications between RLA and its legal advisers in the course of requesting or receiving professional legal services.

2.7 How will RLA investigate a report of wrongdoing?

Reports made under this policy will be received and treated sensitively and seriously and dealt with promptly and objectively.

All reports of wrongdoing will be assessed and considered by RLA and determined by RLA, in its discretion, as to whether it should be investigated. RLA's response to a report of wrongdoing will vary depending on the nature of the wrongdoing and the report (including the amount of information provided).

Any investigation under this policy will be conducted by a Whistleblowing Officer or their delegate (unless the Whistleblowing Officer is implicated – see below under “Management of conflicts of interest”). The Whistleblowing Officer may involve other RLA staff to assist or may delegate the investigation to an external investigator or other suitably qualified third party. All RLA staff, directors and officers must co-operate fully with any investigation that is undertaken.

You may be told how RLA has decided to respond to a concern raised, including if any investigation will be conducted. However, it may not always be appropriate to provide this information and may not be possible unless your contact details are provided.

A person covered by this policy who raises a report of wrongdoing will have access to the assistance of the Whistleblowing Officer or their delegate as provided in this policy.

Management of conflicts of interest

Any investigations undertaken by RLA will be independent of the specific business unit about which the report of wrongdoing relates, the person who has made the report and any person who is the subject of the report of wrongdoing.

Any reports of wrongdoing received via Your Call will be referred to a Whistleblowing Officer or their delegate, unless they implicate the Whistleblowing Officer, in which case they will be referred to the Chair of the Remuneration Committee or the Chair of the Board of Resolution Life Australasia Limited.

Fair process

Unless there are confidentiality or other reasons not to do so, persons to whom a report of wrongdoing relates will be informed of the allegation at the appropriate time and given an opportunity to respond to the allegation(s) made against them.

Outcome

Findings will be made on the balance of probabilities and will be that either the allegations are:

- fully substantiated;
- partly substantiated (for example, if one but not all allegations are substantiated);
- disproven;

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- not able to be substantiated; or
 - unsubstantiated.

RLA will decide whether to communicate the outcomes of any investigation arising from a concern regarding wrongdoing in its absolute discretion. The person who made the report will be informed of the findings of the matter, where appropriate. Any report prepared in relation to an investigation remains the property of RLA and will not be provided to the person who reported the wrongdoing or any other person to whom a concern relates.

Where an investigation identifies misconduct or other inappropriate conduct, appropriate disciplinary action may be taken in RLA's discretion. This may include, but is not limited to, terminating or suspending the employment or engagement of a person(s) involved in any such conduct.

If an investigation finds that criminal activity is likely to have occurred, the matter may be reported to law enforcement bodies and/or other regulatory authorities by the relevant area within RLA.

3. More Information

3.1 What protections and support exists for persons who report wrongdoing?

RLA is committed to protecting individuals covered by this policy from any detriment arising from them raising a concern of wrongdoing. You may have access to compensation and other legal remedies if you suffer loss. These protections are an essential element of creating an environment in which individuals feel safe to raise wrongdoing.

Some laws also contain protections to individuals who raise concerns of wrongdoing. The relevant protections provided by Australian law are summarised at part A of the Appendix and part B of the Appendix for New Zealand. Individuals should refer to the relevant appendices when determining whether a report of wrongdoing is also a protected by legislation in their jurisdiction.

Protection from reprisals

RLA does not tolerate reprisals against persons who raise reports of wrongdoing. If you consider that you have been subject to reprisals or detriment as a result of reporting wrongdoing, you should escalate this to a Whistleblowing Officer who will decide the appropriate course for handling the matter. If you consider that the Whistleblowing Officer has not adequately resolved your concern, you can escalate the matter to the Chair of the Remuneration Committee or the Chair of the Board of Resolution Life Australasia Limited.

A reprisal or threatened reprisal may include the following types of detrimental conduct:

- termination of employment;
- harassment, bullying or intimidation;
- personal or financial disadvantage;
- unlawful discrimination;
- harm or injury, including psychological harm;
- damage to reputation; or
- any other conduct that constitutes retaliation.

Any person who engages in detrimental conduct against a person because they have raised or intend to raise a concern regarding wrongdoing may be subject to disciplinary action (including, but not limited to, termination of employment or engagement). In some circumstances, this conduct may also attract civil and/or criminal penalties.

You should tell the Whistleblowing Officer or their delegate if you or someone else is being, or has been subject to, detrimental conduct.

RLA will at all times be able to raise and address with a person who has raised a report of wrongdoing any matters that arise in the ordinary course of their employment or contractual relationship with RLA (for example, any separate performance or misconduct concerns).

Other support available

In addition to RLA's commitment to making sure that persons who raise concerns of wrongdoing do

not suffer detriment because they raise a concern, RLA will make available other support to persons who raise concerns of wrongdoing. The support that may be available (depending on the facts of any particular matter) includes:

- monitoring and managing the behaviour of other employees;
- relocating individuals (which may include the people alleged to have been involved in the wrongdoing) to a different division, group or office; and/or
- offering an individual a leave of absence or flexible workplace arrangement while a matter is being investigated.

RLA will look for ways to support all individuals who raise a concern, but it may not be able to provide non-employees with the same type and level of support that it provides to its employees. RLA will however still seek to offer as much support as is reasonably practicable.

3.2 Other channels to escalate a concern of wrongdoing

A person may escalate their concerns directly to the Chair of the Remuneration Committee or the Chair of the Board of Resolution Life Australasia Limited if:

- they are not satisfied with a decision not to conduct an investigation into their concern, or the findings of any investigation;
- they consider that the Whistleblowing Officer has not adequately resolved a complaint regarding detrimental conduct; or
- they consider that this policy has not been followed by RLA.

A person may escalate their concern by providing a written submission to the Chair of the Remuneration Committee or the Chair of the Board of Resolution Life Australasia Limited outlining their reasons for review. This is to be submitted to the Whistleblowing Officer who is obliged to escalate the concerns.

When considering an escalation, the Chair of the Remuneration Committee or the Chair of the Board of Resolution Life Australasia Limited is not required to reopen or reinvestigate the matter. To arrive at a decision, the Chair of the Remuneration Committee or the Chair of the Board of Resolution Life Australasia Limited may review any submission by the person who reported the wrongdoing, the basis of the decision giving rise to the request, and any other information the Chair of the Remuneration Committee or the Chair of the Board of Resolution Life Australasia Limited considers relevant. The Chair of the Remuneration Committee or the Chair of the Board of Resolution Life Australasia Limited as applicable, may make a final determination following the consideration of this material.

3.3 Reporting

The Resolution Life Australasia Limited Board, RLNM Board, and Resolution Life New Zealand Limited Board ("**Boards**") will receive summary information about concerns of wrongdoing raised under this policy on a quarterly basis, including details of the volume of reports of wrongdoing made. This may include, for example, a summary of the number, nature and outcome of matters that have been raised under this policy. The Boards may also be provided with additional information about any material incidents raised. Information received by the Boards will be de-identified as required.

3.4 Availability of this policy and training

RLA staff (including new staff) will have access to a copy of this policy on the CKB – Policy Centre and will receive training about the policy and their rights and obligations under it. Key RLA staff, including those involved in this whistleblowing policy, will also receive regular training, including on how to respond to raise concerns of wrongdoing under this policy.

A copy of this policy will also be available on RLA's public website. A hard copy of this policy may be obtained by contacting Whistleblowing Officer.

3.5 Data protection and records

The RLA Privacy Policy (as amended from time to time) outlines how personal information will be collected, used, disclosed and handled by RLA. Unless contrary laws prevent RLA from doing so, all personal information that forms part of raised concerns of wrongdoing under this policy will be treated in accordance with RLA's Privacy Policy as well as any applicable privacy or data protection laws.

All records relating to a report of wrongdoing will be retained for seven years, with the exception of reports and investigation material relating to the performance or conduct of a staff member, which will be stored by People & Culture.

Records should be retained in whatever format is deemed appropriate.

After seven years, records may be destroyed upon the instruction and approval of the RLA Risk and Compliance Committee unless the information is relevant to any pending, current or suspected litigation, inquiry or investigation. In this case the records must be retained throughout the litigation, inquiry or investigation and for a further period of seven years or for as long as necessary in the opinion of the RLA Risk and Compliance Committee.

3.6 Periodic review

This policy will be reviewed every year to check it is operating effectively and whether any changes are required.

3.7 Contacts

Any questions about the interpretation or operation of this policy should be directed to a Whistleblowing Officer.

If you are a current employee, you (or your immediate family) may access the RLA Employee Assistance Program which can be contacted on 1800 940 379 within Australia or 0800 666 367 within New Zealand or +61 3 8620 5300 (worldwide).

3.8 Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities with regard to this policy are set out in the table below.

Chief Risk Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Champions the whistleblowing policy and oversees the implementation and effectiveness of the policy. Appoints the roles of Whistleblowing Officer. Responsible for the whistleblowing policy and ensuring the RLA
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	Whistleblowing Policy and standards are up to date.
Whistleblowing Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receives and assesses reports from Whistleblowing channels. • Designated person(s) within RLA responsible for investigating reports of wrongdoing. • Conducts investigations on wrongdoing, in a timely manner. This may include the use of internal or external investigative resources. • Keeps individuals covered by this policy informed of the investigations' progress as appropriate. • Reports the investigations outcomes. • Designated person(s) or their delegates within RLA who are responsible for protecting individuals from detriment as result of making a report. • Supports and protects individuals from detriment as a result of making a report. • Authorised to provide certain protections where they deem this appropriate for fulfilling their role. • Provides quarterly reporting on whistleblowing to the RLA Risk and Compliance Committee and the RLA Boards and committees as appropriate. • Accountable for notifying the Chairs of the Remuneration Committee and Board of Resolution Life Australasia Limited and relevant management committee(s) of reports of wrongdoing to be investigated by a Whistleblowing Officer.

3.9 Interactions with related documents

The documents listed below support this policy.

Business Integrity Policy	Sets out the standards and behaviours that all RLA employees must meet.
Code of Conduct	The overarching code describing the required behavioural standards for RLA employees.
Complaints Handling Policy For Workers	Sets out RLA's approach to the management of worker's complaints and grievances.
Fraud Policy	Sets out the principles and standards for the management of fraud risks and incidents within RLA.
RLA Privacy Policy	Sets out how personal information will be collected, used, disclosed and handled by RLA.

3.10 Compliance with this policy and consequence management

This policy sets out the minimum standards required of individuals covered by this policy. Additional requirements may apply in some circumstances, for example under the laws in Australia, New Zealand and other overseas jurisdictions. In addition to meeting the minimum requirements of this policy, individuals will also need to comply with local or entity specific requirements, policies, and procedures where they exceed the requirements of this policy. Where specific requirements are inconsistent with this policy these should immediately be referred to the policy owner.

Where individuals are concerned that a breach of this policy has occurred or will occur, they should report their concern to a Whistleblowing Officer or their delegate.

All employees are required to comply with this policy document. Any non-compliance may result in disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment in accordance with our Management of Conduct Policy.

Any instance of non-compliance should be treated in accordance with the Incident, Issues and Breach Management Policy and an incident logged in the relevant incident management system.

An individual who breaches this policy may also be exposed to criminal or civil liability for a breach of relevant legislation.

3.11 Terms and conditions

This policy does not form part of any contract of employment or contract of engagement and may be amended, replaced or revoked at any time by RLA in its absolute discretion.

3.12 Reporting externally

Nothing in this policy is intended to restrict a person from raising a concern regarding wrongdoing, providing information to, or communicating with a government agency, law enforcement body or a regulator in accordance with any relevant law, regulation or prudential standard applicable in a jurisdiction in which RLA operates. RLA staff may also be legally required to report certain matters to government or regulatory bodies.

It is recommended that any individuals contemplating reporting matters outside of RLA first seek independent advice about their legal rights and obligations.

3.13 Document controls

Approved by	Resolution Life Australasia Limited Board
Policy owner	Chief Risk Officer
Last approved	October 2025
Next Review	October 2026
Distribution	All staff via the CKB Policy Centre and/or RLA public website

This policy will be reviewed every year.

4. Appendix

RLA will apply the policy; however the policy may have a wider application than the law and therefore some reports of wrongdoing under the policy may not receive the protections provided by the law. Parts A and B of this Appendix set out a summary of the legal protections that may be available under Australian and New Zealand law. If you are not sure if any report of wrongdoing will receive legal protections, you should seek legal advice.

A. AUSTRALIA: Protections provided by Australian law

Who is eligible to be protected under Australian law?

Australian legislation provides particular protections to eligible persons who make reports of misconduct or an improper state of affairs. The legislative protections are provided under *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)* and *Taxation Administration Act 1953 (Cth)*.

Australian law provides protections where each of the following conditions are satisfied:

Condition 1

You are, or have been, a person that falls into one of the following categories:

- (a) an employee of RLA;
- (b) individuals who supply services or goods to RLA or its related entities (whether paid or unpaid) and their employees;
- (c) an officer or an associate of the RLA or its related entities; or
- (d) a relative, dependent or family member of any of the individuals identified at (a) to (c) above.

Condition 2

You provide your report to a person or body that falls within any of the following categories:

- (a) a person nominated by RLA to receive whistleblowing reports (e.g. the Whistleblowing Officer and the Your Call service);
- (b) an officer (e.g. director or secretary) or senior manager of RLA and related entities of RLA;
- (c) an auditor of RLA, including a member of an audit team conducting an audit of RLA or its related entities;
- (d) an actuary of RLA or its related entities; and
- (e) ASIC, APRA, the Commissioner of Taxation or another Commonwealth body prescribed by regulation.

Condition 3

You have reasonable grounds to suspect that the information you wish to disclose, or report concerns misconduct, or an improper state of affairs or circumstances, relating to RLA or its related entities.

If Conditions 1, 2 and 3 above are satisfied, then you will receive protections provided by the legislation. Please note that you should seek independent legal advice if you wish to confirm whether or not any report you make will receive legislative protection.

Note: Not all types of wrongdoing that may be reportable under the policy will qualify for legislative protection – for example, some types of wrongdoing that is reportable under the policy may not constitute ‘misconduct’ or an improper state of affairs relating to RLA and

therefore will not qualify for protections provided by the legislation.

Disclosures to lawyers

If you wish to receive legal advice as to whether a potential report will receive protection at law, then your disclosure of the matter to the lawyer for that purpose will also receive legal protections.

Public interest and emergency disclosures

A disclosure of information by an individual is also protected under the Corporations Act for reports that relate to a “public interest disclosure” or an “emergency disclosure”.

A protected public interest disclosure is a disclosure that meets the following criteria:

- you have previously reported the matter to ASIC, APRA or another Commonwealth authority prescribed by law;
- at least 90 days has passed since you reported the matter;
- you do not have reasonable grounds to believe that action is being, or has been, taken to address the matter and you have reasonable grounds to believe that making a further report would be in the public interest;
- you have given written notice to the recipient of the report that is sufficient to identify your prior report and that notifies the recipient that you intend to make a public interest report; and
- your public interest report is made to a journalist or members of Commonwealth, state or territory parliaments and contains information that is no greater than is necessary to inform the journalist or parliamentarian of the misconduct or improper state of affairs.

As always, you should seek independent legal advice if you wish to understand if your report will be protected under law.

A protected emergency disclosure is a disclosure that meets the following criteria:

- you have previously reported the matter to ASIC, APRA or another Commonwealth authority prescribed by law;
- you have 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;
- you have given written notice to the recipient of the report that is sufficient to identify your prior report and that notifies the recipient that you intend to make an emergency report;
- your emergency report is made to a journalist or members of Commonwealth, state or territory parliaments and contains information that is no greater than is necessary to inform the journalist or parliamentarian of the substantial and imminent danger.

Personal work-related grievances

A report that relates solely to a personal work-related grievance does not qualify for protection at law; however you may have rights and protections under employment or contract law.

A personal work-related grievance includes any matter in relation to your current or former employment that has implications for you personally. Examples of a 'personal work-related grievance' include conflict between the person and another employee, or a decision relating to their employment or engagement, such as a transfer, promotion, or disciplinary action.

However, there are some circumstances where a report of a personal work-related grievance may qualify for protection such as:

- the grievance is otherwise reportable under the Australian whistleblowing regime as referred to above;

- the person has suffered or is threatened with detriment because they have reported or are believed to have reported wrongdoing;
- the grievance indicates a systemic issue for RLA.

Protection under the legislation

If you make a report which qualifies for protection under the law, then the law provides the following protections:

- it is an offence for a person to engage in detrimental conduct towards you;
- it is an offence for a person who receives your report to disclose your identity (or information that is likely to lead to your identification) unless one of the following exceptions applies:
 - you have provided your consent to have your identity disclosed;
 - the disclosure of information likely to lead to your identification is reasonably necessary for investigating the matter you reported, and all reasonable steps are taken to reduce the risk of your identification;
 - the disclosure of your identity or information likely to lead to your identification is made to ASIC, APRA or the Australian Federal Police, or to a lawyer for advice about legal protections;
- you are protected from civil liability, criminal liability and administrative liability or actions in relation to making the report.

The legal protections do not grant immunity for any misconduct you have engaged in that is revealed in your disclosure or as a consequence of it.

Seek legal advice if needed

If you believe you have suffered detriment as a result of making a protected disclosure, you should consider seeking independent legal advice or contact a regulatory body such as ASIC, APRA or the ATO.

B. NEW ZEALAND: Protections provided by New Zealand law

New Zealand legislation provides particular protections to eligible persons who make reports of certain wrongdoing. The legislative protections are provided under the *Protected Disclosures (Protection of Whistleblowers) Act 2022 (NZ) (Act)*.

Who is eligible to be protected under the Act?

The people who can make a disclosure of wrongdoing under the Act, includes a person who is or was formerly:

- an employee of RLA;
- a secondee to RLA;
- individuals engaged or contracted under a contract for services to do work for RLA;
- concerned in the management of RLA including, for example, a person who is or was a member of a board or governing body of RLA;
- a volunteer working for RLA.

What kinds of wrongdoing can be reported under the Act?

The Act provides protection for the reporting of “Serious Wrongdoing”. Not all types of wrongdoing will qualify for legislative protection. Serious Wrongdoing is defined in the Act as including relevantly any act, omission, or course of conduct in, or by, RLA involving:

- (a) an offence;
- (b) a serious risk to public health, public safety, the health or safety of any individual, or the environment;
- (c) a serious risk to the maintenance of the law, including the prevention, investigation, and detection of offences, or the right to a fair trial;
- (d) an unlawful, corrupt, or an irregular use of public funds or public resources.

When is a discloser entitled to protection under the Act?

A disclosure will be protected under the Act if the individual making the report:

- (a) believes on reasonable grounds that there is, or has been, Serious Wrongdoing in or by RLA; and
- (b) discloses information about that in accordance with this Act; and
- (c) does not disclose it in bad faith.

Who can a concern be raised with under the Act?

In addition to those persons identified in the policy as to who a concern can be raised with, you can also report wrongdoing to the CEO of RLA or to an Appropriate Authorities identified in the Act. Appropriate Authorities includes the head of any New Zealand public sector organisation. Examples include:

Reserve Bank of New Zealand

Phone: +64 4 472 2023

Email: whistleblowing@rbnz.govt.nz

Write: PO Box 2498, Wellington 6140, New Zealand

Financial Markets Authority

Phone: 0800 434 566, +64 3 962 2695

Email: questions@fma.govt.nz

Write: PO Box 1179, Wellington 6140, New Zealand

Commerce Commission

Phone: 0800 943 600 or +64 4 924 3600

Email: <https://report.whistleb.com/en/comcom>

Write: PO Box 2351, Wellington 6140, New Zealand.

Privacy Commissioner

Phone: 0800 803 909 or +64 4 924 3600

Write: PO Box 10 094, Wellington 6143, New Zealand.

A list of further Appropriate Authorities and the types of matters that they manage can be found [here](#).

Confidentiality

The recipient of your Serious Wrongdoing report must use best efforts to keep information that might identify you confidential. However, your identity may be disclosed if:

- you consent to the disclosure; or
- there are reasonable grounds to believe the release of such information is essential for one of the following:
 - for the effective investigation of the report (recipient who intends to disclose your identity must consult with you);
 - to prevent serious risk to public health, public safety, the health or safety of any individual, or the environment (recipient who intends to disclose your identity must, **if practicable**, consult with you);
 - to comply with the principles of natural justice (recipient who intends to disclose your identity must consult with you); or
 - to an investigation by a law enforcement or regulatory agency (recipient who intends to disclose your identity must, **if practicable**, consult with you).

What protections are available under New Zealand law?

If you are eligible to report Serious Wrongdoing under the Act, then the Act provides particular protections. A summary of those protections are as follows:

- your identity will be kept confidential and not disclosed as set out above (other than as provided for by the exceptions above);
- RLA must not retaliate, or threaten to retaliate, against you because you have made a report or are intending to make a report of Serious Wrongdoing (e.g. RLA must not dismiss you, cause you to retire or resign, or treat you less favourably because of your report);
- RLA must not treat, or threaten to treat, another person less favourably in the same circumstances because, by way of example, they encourage another person to make a disclosure of give information in support of a disclosure; and
- you are protected from civil, criminal and disciplinary proceedings because of making or referring a disclosure of wrongdoing in accordance with the Act.

In addition, the Act provides that an employee (within the meaning of the Employment Relations Act 2000) who suffers retaliatory action by their employer for making a report under the Act can take personal grievance proceedings under the Employment Relations Act 2000.

Seek legal advice if needed

You are encouraged to seek independent legal advice if you have any questions regarding the requirements and protections available to individuals under the law in New Zealand.

The Ombudsman can also provide guidance and offers a confidential advice service for individuals who are considering making, or who have made protected disclosure:

Telephone: 0800 802 602
 Email: info@ombudsman.parliament.nz

Post: PO Box 10152, Wellington 6143