

Code of Conduct

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1. Purpose

The Australian Public Service (APS) Code of Conduct (Code of Conduct) sets out the standards of conduct and behaviour required of all APS employees as defined in section 13 of the *Public Service Act 1999* (Cth) (PS Act). This includes upholding the APS Values (Values), which are set out in section 10 of the PS Act, and the APS Employment Principles (Employment Principles), which are set out in section 10A of the PS Act. Together, the Code of Conduct, Values and Employment Principles make up the APS Conduct Framework which are not aspirational statements, but have a clear and legal application to NOPSEMA employees.

This Policy outlines the application of the Code of Conduct in NOPSEMA and should be applied in conjunction with the N-12000-SOP1863 Code of Conduct Procedure.

2. Scope

This Policy applies to all ongoing and non-ongoing employees and former employees employed by NOPSEMA under the PS Act. In addition, instances of employee misconduct will, in some cases, overlap and/or interact with other legal frameworks as set out at item 3.5 below.

3. Principles

3.1. Code of Conduct

Employees are required to meet the standards of conduct embodied in the Code of Conduct as set out in section 13 of the PS Act as follows:

- An APS employee must behave honestly and with integrity in connection with APS employment
- An APS employee must act with care and diligence in connection with APS employment
- An APS employee, when acting in connection with APS employment, must treat everyone with respect and courtesy, and without harassment
- An APS employee, when acting in the connection with APS employment, must comply with all applicable Australian laws. For this purpose, Australian law means:
 - a. any Act (including this Act), or any instrument made under an Act; or
 - b. any law of a state or territory, including any instrument made under such a law.
- An APS employee must comply with any lawful and reasonable direction given by someone in the employee's agency who has authority to give the direction.
- An APS employee must maintain appropriate confidentiality about dealings with any Minister or Minister's member of staff
- An APS employee must:
 - a. take reasonable steps to avoid any conflict of interest (real or apparent) in connection with the employee's APS employment; and

- b. disclose details of any material personal interest of the employee in connection with the employee's APS employment.
- An APS employee must use Commonwealth resources in a proper manner and for a proper purpose
- An APS employee must not provide false or misleading information in response to a request for information that is made for official purposes in connection with the employee's APS employment
- An APS employee must not improperly use inside information or the employee's duties, status, power or authority:
 - a. to gain, or seek to gain, a benefit or an advantage for the employee or any other person; or
 - b. to cause, or seek to cause, detriment to the employee's Agency, the Commonwealth or any other person.
- An APS employee must, at all times, behave in a way that upholds:
 - a. the APS Values and APS Employment Principles; and
 - b. the integrity and good reputation of the employee's Agency and the APS.
- An APS employee on duty overseas must at all times behave in a way that upholds the good reputation of Australia.
- An APS employee must comply with any other conduct requirement that is prescribed by the regulations.

3.2. APS Values

NOPSEMA employees are required, by section 13(11) of the PS Act, to uphold the APS Values as set out in section 10 of the PS Act:

- Committed to service – The APS is professional, objective, innovative and efficient, and works collaboratively to achieve the best results for the Australian community and the Government
- Ethical – The APS demonstrates leadership, is trustworthy, and acts with integrity in all that it does
- Respectful – The APS respects all people, including their rights and their heritage
- Accountable – The APS is open and accountable to the Australian community under the law and within the framework of Ministerial responsibility
- Impartial – The APS is apolitical and provides the Government with advice that is frank, honest, timely and based on the best available evidence
- Stewardship - The APS builds its capability and institutional knowledge and supports the public interest now and into the future, by understanding the long-term impacts of what it does.

Note that clauses 13-17A of the *Australian Public Service Commissioner's Directions 2022* (Cth) (the APSC Directions) provide more detailed requirements as to how the APS Values should be understood and achieved.

3.3. APS Employment Principles

All NOPSEMA employees are required by section 13(11) of the PS Act to uphold the APS Employment Principles as set out in subsection 10A of the PS Act.

The APS is a career based public service that:

- makes fair employment decisions with a fair system of review;

- recognises that the usual basis for engagement is as an ongoing APS employee;
- makes decisions relating to engagement and promotion that are based on merit;
- requires effective performance from each employee;
- provides flexible, safe and rewarding workplaces where communication, consultation, cooperation and input from employees on matters that affect their workplaces are valued;
- provides workplaces that are free from discrimination, patronage and favouritism; and
- recognises the diversity of the Australian community and fosters diversity in the workplace.

Note that a decision relating to engagement or promotion is based on merit if:

- all eligible members of the community were given a reasonable opportunity to apply to perform the relevant duties;
- an assessment is made of the relative suitability of the candidates to perform the relevant duties, using a competitive selection process;
- the assessment is based on the relationship between the candidates' work-related qualities and the work related qualities genuinely required to perform the relevant duties;
- the assessment focuses on the relative capacity of the candidates to achieve outcomes related to the relevant duties; and
- the assessment is the primary consideration in making the decision.

3.4. Prior to engagement as an APS Employee

Employees who, prior to engagement as an APS employee:

- knowingly provided false or misleading information to another APS employee, or to a person acting on behalf of the Commonwealth;
- wilfully failed to disclose to another APS employee, or to a person acting on behalf of the Commonwealth, information that the person knew, or ought reasonably to have known, was relevant; or
- otherwise failed to behave honestly and with integrity, in connection with their engagement as an APS employee, may be taken to have breached the Code of Conduct as set out in subsection 15(2A) of the PS Act.

3.5. Other legal obligations

Employees should be aware of other legal obligations regarding behaviour and conduct in the workplace which may interact with the Code of Conduct. These include certain types of conduct and behaviour which, although not dealt with specifically in this Policy, are governed by NOPSEMA policies and procedures:

- N-11000-PL1944 - Accountable Authority Instructions;
- N-07400-PL1476 NOPSEMA Fraud and Corruption Control Plan, including obligations under the *National Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2022 (Cth)* (the "NACC Act");
- N-07400-SOP1685 Giving and Receiving Hospitality, Gifts and Benefits Procedure;
- N-15200-PL0546 ICT Systems and Social Media Usage;

- N-12000-PL0586 Managing Conflicts of Interest Policy;
- N-12000-PL1056 Promoting Respect in the Workplace Policy; and
- N-12100-PL1901 Public Interest Disclosure Policy.

Furthermore, NOPSEMA understands that procedural fairness is essential in building and maintaining trust with employees and that it requires fair and impartial processes for employees affected by APS-wide or NOPSEMA decisions.

4. Definitions

Agency Head means the Chief Executive Officer of NOPSEMA or their delegate.

Alleged misconduct means a circumstance where a person has been notified that they are the subject of an investigation to determine whether they have breached the Code of Conduct.

Breach Decision Maker means the person appointed to determine whether or not a current or former APS employee has breached of the Code of Conduct (for more details refer to the N-12000-SOP1863 Code of Conduct Procedure).

Complainant means an employee who makes a complaint alleging that another NOPSEMA employee has potentially breached the Code of Conduct.

Corrupt conduct has the meaning given by section 8 of the NACC Act.

Corruption issue has the meaning given by section 9 of the NACC Act.

Determination means a decision made by the Breach Decision Maker about whether an APS employee or former employee has been found to have breached the Code of Conduct in accordance with this policy and the N-12000-SOP1863 Code of Conduct Procedure).

Employee means an employee of the Commonwealth engaged under section 22(2) of the PS Act who is covered by this Policy (whether fulltime, part-time, casual, ongoing or non-ongoing).

Misconduct means any action or behaviour of employees which has been determined to breach the Code of Conduct. Reference will be made to alleged misconduct until such time that a decision is made on whether there has been a breach of the Code of Conduct.

Former employee means that an employee who was, but is no longer, an ongoing or non-ongoing employee of NOPSEMA.

Merit Protection Commissioner means the Merit Protection Commissioner (MPC) appointed under the PS Act.

Sanction Decision Maker means the person appointed by the Agency Head to decide on the appropriate sanction following a decision that there has been a breach of the Code of Conduct by the Breach Decision Maker.

Senior Executive Service (SES) means those NOPSEMA employees who are classified as SES employees under the APS Classification rules.

Support person means a person nominated by the employee to support them during attendance at interviews that form part of the investigation. They cannot participate or advocate for the employee during the interview. The support person cannot be a witness or potential witness for the investigation.

Suspected misconduct means a circumstance where there is a concern that an APS employee may have behaved in way that is not consistent with the Code of Conduct, but no investigation has commenced.

5. Responsibilities

5.1. Employees

Employees are responsible for:

- understanding and complying with their obligations under the Code of Conduct and NOPSEMA's associated policies and procedures;
- ensuring that their own conduct is consistent with the Code of Conduct, including giving advice¹ that is frank, honest, timely and based on available evidence²;
- accessing the APS-wide ethics advisory service or a similar service provided by a professional society, e.g. law society, where required³;
- attending NOPSEMA mandated training about integrity; and
- reporting any suspected breaches of the Code of Conduct.

5.2. Managers

In addition to the obligations of employees, managers are also responsible for:

- promoting the Code of Conduct; and
- guiding and assisting employees to comply with the Code of Conduct.

SES managers have additional obligations to promote the Values, Employment Principles and compliance with the Code of Conduct by personal example and other appropriate means as set out in subsection 35(3)(c) of the PS Act.

5.3. Chief Executive Officer

In addition to also being bound by the Code of Conduct and SES obligations above, the Agency Head has several responsibilities under NOPSEMA's Code of Conduct procedure including:

- appointing investigators and breach decision makers; and
- making decisions on breaches, suspension and imposition of sanctions.

In the event the Agency Head becomes aware of a corruption issue, during the course of a Code of Conduct matter, they must refer the conduct to the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC) as soon as reasonably practicable.

5.4. NOPSEMA

NOPSEMA will:

- make the N-12000-PL0339 Code of Conduct Policy and N-12000-SOP1863 Code of Conduct Procedure available to all employees through publication of these documents on NOPSEMA's intranet;

¹ This includes scientific and engineering advice based on evidence-based facts guided by the best available science and data.

² NOPSEMA employees will not be disadvantaged or discriminated against because they have given advice in accordance with their expertise or professional qualifications and in accordance with the APS Code of Conduct in the PS Act.

³ Employees can access these services during ordinary working hours.

- inform and educate new employees of their responsibilities through provision of information and training during their induction, including facilitating mandatory integrity training as required by the APSC Directions;
- inform and educate current employees through regular provision of information and training;
- manage any alleged breaches of the Code of Conduct in accordance with the N-12000-SOP1863 Code of Conduct Procedure, including ensuring adherence to procedural fairness;
- adhere to any notices or directions issued by the NACC regarding stop action, provision of information or entry and search of NOPSEMA premises; and
- consult with the APS Commissioner on any Code of Conduct processes, including sanctions, for SES employees.

6. Failure to comply with Code of Conduct

Employees who are suspected of breaching the Code of Conduct may be investigated by NOPSEMA and, if proven, their behaviour and/or actions may attract a sanction from NOPSEMA under subsection 15(1) of the PS Act. These sanctions include:

- termination of employment;
- reduction in classification;
- reassignment of duties;
- reduction in salary;
- deductions from salary, by way of fine; and/or
- a reprimand.

In addition, the APS Commissioner has the power to inquire into and determine whether an employee, or former employee, has breached the Code of Conduct if:

- the Agency Head or the Prime Minister requests the APS Commissioner to do so; or
- the APS Commissioner believes that it is appropriate to do so.

Alternatively, the MPC may inquire into and determine whether an employee, or former employee, has breached the Code of Conduct if:

- the Agency Head requests the MPC to do so;
- the MPC believes that it is appropriate to do so; and
- the APS employee, or former employee, agrees to this in writing.

6.1. Suspension from duties

In accordance with the Public Service Regulations 2023 (Cth), NOPSEMA may suspend an APS employee from duties, with or without remuneration, if the Agency Head believes on reasonable grounds that:

- the employee has, or may have, breached the Code of Conduct; and
- the employee's suspension is in the public or NOPSEMA's interest.

7. Procedures

NOPSEMA will handle suspected breaches of the Code of Conduct in accordance with N-12000-SOP1863 Code of Conduct Procedure established under section 15(3) of the PS Act.

NOPSEMA may decide not to investigate an alleged breach of the Code of Conduct where:

- the allegation is clearly frivolous, vexatious, false, malicious or lacks substance;
- the allegation has already been the subject of a proper examination by NOPSEMA;
- the allegation is handled under another legislative process, for example the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (Cth) or the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013* (Cth); or
- the allegation can be resolved more appropriately through other mechanisms, for example informal workplace resolution options or performance management processes.

As outlined above, the Agency Head must refer corrupt conduct to the NACC. If the NACC decides to investigate the corrupt conduct, the Commissioner may issue a “stop action” direction to NOPSEMA which may require a Code of Conduct investigation to be suspended.

If the alleged breach involves unlawful or criminal conduct, NOPSEMA may decide to refer the alleged breach to the relevant law enforcement authority. While this does not automatically preclude NOPSEMA from conducting its own investigation into the alleged breach, NOPSEMA may decide to defer misconduct action pending the outcome of any criminal investigation or prosecution.

8. Right of review

8.1. Employee's right of review

A non-SES employee who is found to have breached the Code of Conduct may challenge, either the determination that they breached the Code of Conduct, or the sanction imposed by applying to the MPC for review of the Agency Head's action as outlined in N-12000-PL0800 Resolving Workplace Issues Policy. The only exception is where the employee has been terminated from their employment, in which it may be open to the former employee to challenge this decision through an unfair dismissal claim to the Fair Work Commission under the *Fair Work Act 2009* (Cth) (FW Act) and/or seek review of the termination decision under the *Administrative Decisions (Judicial Review) Act 1977* (Cth).

SES employees are excluded from seeking a review of action, including in relation to action resulting from a Code of Conduct investigation and any sanctions imposed, in accordance with the PS Act and Public Service Regulations 2023 (Cth) (PS Regulations). Depending on the circumstances, it may be open to SES employees to seek a review of the termination under the *Administrative Decisions (Judicial Review) Act 1977* (Cth).

SES employees who earn in excess of the high-income threshold set by the Fair Work Commission are also not eligible to make a claim for unfair dismissal in accordance with section 382 of the FW Act.

Employees are entitled to seek independent legal advice regarding their review rights in relation to decisions made under the PS Act.

8.2. Complainant's Rights of Review and Protection

Complainants may have a right to seek review of the outcome of a Code of Conduct investigation under the PS Act. They can apply to the Agency Head in writing for a review under the PS Act but, if the application is for review of a sanction imposed for breach of the Code of Conduct, then it must be made to the MPC. Refer to NOPSEMA's N-12000-PL0800 Resolving Workplace Issues Policy for further information.

Complainants may also:

- have a right to have their complaint considered by the APS Commissioner or the MPC if they are not satisfied with NOPSEMA's decision regarding the handling of the report;
- have a right to take action under provisions in the FW Act; and/or
- have a right to lodge a complaint with the Australian Human Rights Commission.

In addition to these rights, if a complainant is also a 'discloser' under the PID Act, they have immunities from legal liability and protection from reprisals (refer to sections 9 to 24 of the PID Act). The discloser's identity also has special protection under section 20 of the PID Act. These protections will continue to apply to the discloser (complainant) where a Code of Conduct investigation arises from a PID disclosure.

9. Access to information

Use and disclosure of personal information of employees relating to misconduct is subject to the requirements of the *Privacy Act 1988* (Cth). The PS Regulations authorises misconduct records to be used and disclosed where:

- the use is relevant or necessary for the exercise of any employer power; and
- the use or disclosure is consistent with any guidelines issued by the APS Commissioner.

Misconduct records may also exist in relation to matters handled under the PID Act. Where a particular Code of Conduct matter has also been the subject of a public interest disclosure, the PID Act may restrict the disclosure of information in certain circumstances to protect the identity of participants in that process.

Keeping in mind the PID Act restrictions on use and disclosure of identity information, NOPSEMA will provide access to information as follows:

- the Agency Head, Deputy Chief Executive Officers, Executive General Manager Corporate and Business Transformation, Executive Directors, Director People, Culture and Safety and the Assistant Directors Human Resources and Safety will have access to information for the purposes of exercising their responsibilities in relation to investigations, decisions and actions;
- the employee's executive manager and line manager will be informed of the alleged misconduct, progress of the investigation and the outcome of the investigation; and
- the complainant/s will be provided with general information about the outcome of any investigations and any decision about the further release of any personal information to the complainant will be made on a case-by-case basis.

Retention and destruction of misconduct records is managed in accordance with the approved Commonwealth Records Authority and *Archives Act 1983* (Cth).

10. Related Documents

Administrative Decisions (Judicial Review) Act 1977 (Cth)

Archives Act 1983 (Cth)

Fair Work Act 2009 (Cth)

National Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2022 (Cth)

Privacy Act 1988 (Cth)

Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (Cth)

Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013 (Cth)

Public Service Act 1999 (Cth)

Public Service Regulations 2023 (Cth)

Australian Public Service Commissioner's Directions 2022

Australian Government "Australian Public Service Bargaining Statement of Conditions" 2023

Australian Public Service Commission Circular 2008/3: Providing information on Code of Conduct investigation outcomes to complainants

Australian Public Service Commission "Handling Misconduct: A Human Resource's Manager's Guide".

National Anti-Corruption Commission "What is Serious or Systemic Corrupt Conduct?"

N-11000-PL1944 - Accountable Authority Instructions

N-12000-PL0797 Employee Assistance Program

N-07400-PL1476 NOPSEMA Fraud and Corruption Control Plan

N-07400-SOP1685 Giving and Receiving Hospitality, Gifts and Benefits Procedure

N-15200-PL0546 ICT Systems and Social Media Usage

N-12000-PL0586 Managing Conflicts of Interest Policy

N-15300-PL0545 Information Privacy Policy

N-12000-PL1056 Promoting Respect in the Workplace Policy

N-12100-PL1901 Public Interest Disclosure Policy

N-12000-PL0800 Resolving Workplace Issues Policy

N-12000-SOP1863 Code of Conduct Procedure