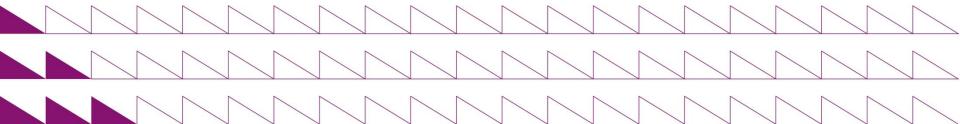


Victoria

Mandatory Notifications

Alistair Maclean, IBAC Chief Executive Officer | 16 February 2017



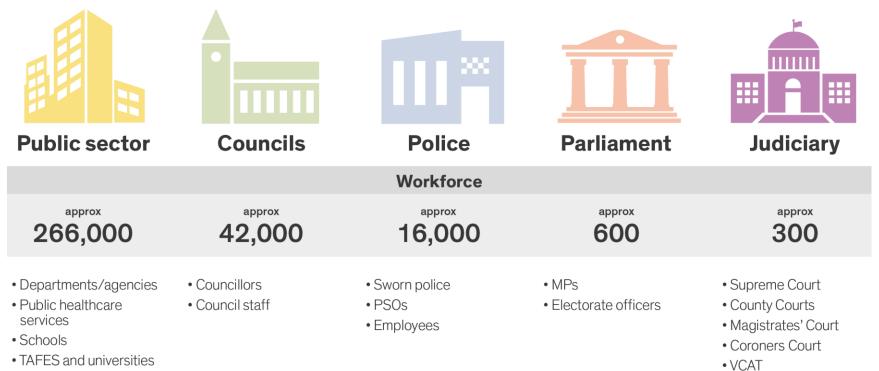
Victoria's integrity system

Tindependent broad-based Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission	ombudsman Victorian Ombudsman	<image/> <text><text></text></text>
Prevents and exposes public sector corruption and police misconduct	Investigates administrative actions of state government departments, local councils and statutory authorities	Promotes better use of public money through independent, objective scrutiny

Other agencies supporting a sound integrity system include: Local Government Investigations and Compliance Inspectorate, FOI, Privacy and Data Protection, Victorian Public Sector, Equal Opportunity and Human Rights Commissioners



Our jurisdiction



 Water and land management agencies

> independent broad-based anti-corruption commission

Our role and functions

Our functions are to:

- investigate and expose corrupt conduct and police misconduct
- Inform the public sector and community about corruption and its prevention



Our powers

IBAC has a range of powers similar to a Royal Commission:

- covert surveillance
- entry, search and seizure
- examinations and hearings
- confidentiality notices
- can possess, carry and use defensive equipment and firearms
- prosecutorial powers
- own motion investigations



Legislative changes

• Mandatory notification requirement under s 57 of the IBAC Act:

Relevant principal officers must notify IBAC of any matter which they suspect on reasonable grounds involves corrupt conduct occurring or having occurred.

Commenced 1 December 2016



A stronger system of accountability and integrity

Mandatory notifications provide opportunities to:

- Build a better picture of corrupt conduct and corruption risks
- Identify and implement effective prevention strategies



Who needs to notify

'Relevant principal officers':

- The public sector body Head
- The CEO of a Council
- The CEO of Court Services Victoria



What needs to be notified?

'Corrupt conduct':

- Must be a type of conduct listed in s 4 of the IBAC Act
- Must constitute a 'relevant offence', i.e.
 - $\,\circ\,$ An indictable offence against an Act; or
 - One of the following common law offences:
 - Perverting or an attempt to pervert the course of justice
 - Bribery of a public official
 - Misconduct in public office



What triggers the obligation to notify?

The relevant principal officer must *suspect on reasonable grounds* that corrupt conduct has occurred or is occurring.

'Suspicion' is something less than belief but more than idle speculation.



How Relevant Principal Officers make mandatory notifications

- Download mandatory notification form from the IBAC website.
- Submit by email info@ibac.vic.gov.au, or by post



Actions before and after notification to IBAC

- Relevant principal officers can conduct preliminary investigations before notification to establish what conduct has occurred.
- Cease investigative action immediately once reasonable grounds for suspicion has been formed.
- If urgent action needs to be taken:
 - phone IBAC on 1300 735 135 or
 - email info@ibac.vic.gov.au

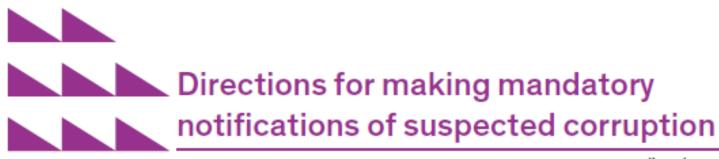


Following assessment of a notification, IBAC can:

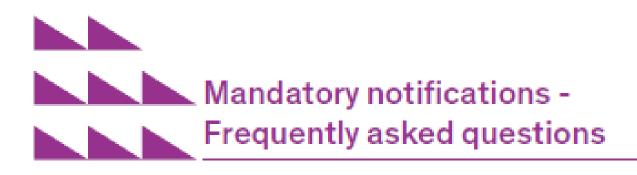
Dismiss	 Insufficient information Already been investigated Already dealt with by another agency with no further evidence
Refer	 Doesn't meet IBAC's criteria Better dealt with by another person or body Referred back to the Relevant Principal Officer to investigate
Investigate	 Priority given to serious and/or systemic corrupt conduct May make preliminary inquiries prior to a decision to investigate



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