

Whistleblower Protection Policy

Responsibility: Head of Risk and Compliance

1. Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to set out information relating to the Whistleblower Protection Scheme, including information about:

- a) the types of disclosures that qualify for protection;
- b) the protections available to whistleblowers;
- c) who disclosures can be made to, and how disclosures can be made;
- d) how Cromwell will support whistleblowers and protect them from detriment;
- e) how Cromwell will investigate disclosures;
- f) how Cromwell will ensure fair treatment of employees who are the subject of or are mentioned in disclosures; and
- g) how this policy is to be made available to officers and employees of Cromwell.

2. Scope

Cromwell is a 'values led' organisation, with our refreshed values being that 'We are accountable, we are progressive, and we are collaborative'. We expect high standards of honesty, integrity, and ethical and law-abiding behaviour of its directors, officers and employees.

Cromwell encourages employees to raise concerns about poor or unacceptable practice and misconduct in the workplace, and any other workplace behaviour that contravenes Cromwell's Code of Conduct, enabling them to do so by developing a culture in which employees can raise their concerns without fear of reprisal or feeling threatened by doing so.

Cromwell encourages the reporting of any actual or suspected contravention of Cromwell's ethical standards or legal obligations by its directors or employees.

If any employee has a genuine concern about a particular behaviour or act (or failure to act) Cromwell will investigate and take appropriate action. It is in Cromwell's interest to hear of suspicions at the earliest possible opportunity.

2.1 What disclosures are protected?

A disclosure will 'qualify' for protection under the Whistleblower Protection Scheme if:

- a) it is a disclosure by an 'eligible whistleblower' (see paragraph 2.2) to:
 - i) ASIC, APRA, the Commissioner of Taxation (in relation to tax matters), a prescribed Commonwealth authority or a legal practitioner (to obtain legal advice or legal representation about the operation of the Whistleblower Protection Scheme); or
 - ii) an 'eligible recipient' (see paragraph 2.4); and
- b) the eligible whistleblower has 'reasonable grounds' to 'suspect' that the disclosed information concerns a disclosable matter (see paragraph 2.3).

Public interest and emergency disclosures also qualify for protection – see paragraphs 2.4.4 and 2.4.5).

2.2 Who is an 'eligible whistleblower'?

The following people are 'eligible whistleblowers':

- a) an officer or employee of Cromwell (including, but not limited to employees who are permanent, part-time, fixed-term or temporary);
- b) an individual who is an associate of Cromwell; and
- c) an individual who supplies goods or services to Cromwell (whether paid or unpaid) or an employee of a supplier (which may include, among others, contractors, consultants and service providers).

An 'eligible whistleblower' also includes an individual who previously held any of the above positions or functions or who is a relative of the individuals set out above or a dependant of one of those individuals or of the spouse of such an individual.

2.3 What information will be a disclosable matter?

2.3.1 What is a disclosable matter?

A disclosable matter is information that:

- (a) concerns misconduct or an improper state of affairs or circumstances in relation to Cromwell; or
- (b) indicates Cromwell, or one of its officers or employees has engaged in conduct that constitutes an offence against, or a contravention of, the:
 - (i) *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth);
 - (ii) *Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001* (Cth);
 - (iii) and any instrument made under these Acts;
- (c) constitutes an offence against any other law of the Commonwealth punishable by imprisonment for 12 months or more; or
- (d) represents a danger to the public or the financial system.

The misconduct or an improper state of affairs can also be in respect of tax affairs.

Disclosable matters do not necessarily involve a contravention of a law. For example, '*misconduct or an improper state of affairs or circumstances*' could involve conduct that, whilst not unlawful, indicates a systemic issue of concern that the relevant regulator should know about to properly perform its functions. It may also relate to business behaviour and practices that may cause consumer harm. Also, information that indicates a significant risk to public safety or the stability of, or confidence in, the financial system is a disclosable matter, even if it does not involve a breach of a particular law.

Further examples of disclosable matters include:

- (e) illegal conduct, such as theft, dealing in, or use of illicit drugs, violence or threatened violence, and criminal damage against property;
- (f) fraud, money laundering or misappropriation of funds;
- (g) offering or accepting a bribe;
- (h) financial irregularities;
- (i) failure to comply with, or breach of, legal or regulatory requirements; and
- (j) engaging in or threatening to engage in detrimental conduct against a person who has made a disclosure or is believed or suspected to have made, or be planning to make, a disclosure.

An eligible whistleblower who makes a disclosure must have 'reasonable grounds to suspect' the information to qualify for protection. This means that even if a disclosure turns out to be incorrect, the protections will still apply, provided the eligible whistleblower had 'reasonable grounds to suspect'.

Disclosures that are not about a disclosable matter are not covered by this Policy and do not qualify for protection under the Whistleblower Protection Scheme. However, such disclosures may be protected under other legislation, such as the *Fair Work Act 2009* (Cth), for example, personal work-related grievances (see paragraph 2.3.3 below).

2.3.2 Deliberate false reports not tolerated

Cromwell will treat all reports of disclosable matters seriously and endeavour to protect anyone who raises concerns in line with this policy. An eligible whistleblower can still qualify for protection under this policy where their disclosure turns out to be incorrect.

However, deliberate false or vexatious reports will not be tolerated. Anyone found making a deliberate false claim or report will be subject to disciplinary action, which could include dismissal.

2.3.3 Personal work-related grievances

A disclosure does not qualify for protection under the Whistleblower Protection Scheme to the extent that the information disclosed:

- (a) concerns a personal work-related grievance of the eligible whistleblower; and
- (b) does not concern a contravention, or an alleged contravention of the detriment provisions referred to in paragraph 3.2 of this policy.

A disclosure is a '*personal work-related grievance*' if:

- (a) the information concerns a grievance about a matter relating to the eligible whistleblower's employment, or former employment, having (or tending to have) implications for the eligible whistleblower personally; and
- (b) the information:
 - (i) does not have significant implications for Cromwell, or another regulated entity, that do not relate to the eligible whistleblower; and
 - (ii) does not concern conduct, or alleged conduct, referred to in paragraph 3.3.1 (b), (c) or (d) of this Policy.

However, a personal work-related grievance may still qualify for protection if:

- (a) it relates to a disclosable matter and a personal work-related grievance (ie, it is a mixed disclosure); or
- (b) the eligible whistleblower seeks legal advice or legal representation about the operation of the whistleblower protections under the Corporations Act.

Examples of personal work-related grievances include:

- (a) an interpersonal conflict between the eligible whistleblower and another employee;
- (b) a decision relating to the engagement, transfer or promotion of the eligible whistleblower;
- (c) a decision relating to the terms and conditions of engagement of the eligible whistleblower; or
- (d) a decision to suspend or terminate the employment of the discloser, or otherwise to discipline the eligible whistleblower.

Disclosures about '*personal work-related grievances*', should be raised under Cromwell's existing grievance and bullying and harassment policies.

2.4 Who can receive a disclosure?

For the protections under the Whistleblower Protection Scheme to apply, a disclosure must be made directly to an 'eligible recipient'. These people are detailed in the Glossary below. An eligible whistleblower's disclosure qualifies for protection from the time it is made to an eligible recipient, regardless of whether the eligible whistleblower or the recipient recognises that the disclosure qualifies for protection at that time.

2.4.1 Eligible recipients within Cromwell

Whilst there are a number of recipients that an eligible whistleblower can make a disclosure to under the Whistleblower Protection Scheme, Cromwell encourages eligible whistleblowers to make a disclosure to one of the internal Authorised Recipients so that any disclosure can be effectively dealt with.

Whilst Cromwell encourages disclosures to Authorised Recipients, if a disclosure relates to the CEO or a director of Cromwell, you should make your disclosure directly to the Chair of Cromwell Property Group, who can be contacted via Governance@cromwell.com.au.

If an eligible whistleblower does not feel comfortable raising their disclosure with an Authorised Recipient, then under the Whistleblower Protection Scheme an 'eligible recipient' will also be:

- (a) an officer or senior manager of Cromwell or a related body corporate; or
- (b) external auditors of Cromwell or a related body corporate (including a member of an audit team conducting an audit).

2.4.2 Disclosure to external regulatory bodies

While Cromwell encourages eligible whistleblowers to make disclosures internally, an eligible whistleblower may choose to raise disclosable matters outside of the Company with:

- (a) ASIC; or
- (b) APRA; or
- (c) a Commonwealth authority prescribed in the Corporations Regulations.

2.4.3 Disclosure to a legal practitioner

A report of a disclosable matter will also be protected if it is to a qualified legal practitioner for the purpose of taking legal advice or legal representation in relation to the operation of the whistleblower provisions in the Corporations Act.

2.4.4 Public interest disclosures

There is an additional category of disclosures called 'public interest disclosures' that qualify for protection. These can be made to journalists and members of Parliament but only if the eligible whistleblower complies with the following strict requirements:

- (a) the eligible whistleblower must have first made a qualifying disclosure to ASIC, APRA, or a prescribed Commonwealth authority;
- (b) at least 90 days has passed since the qualifying disclosure was made;
- (c) the eligible whistleblower does not have reasonable grounds to believe that action is being, or has been taken to address the matters to which the qualifying disclosure related;

- (d) the eligible whistleblower has reasonable grounds to believe that making a public interest disclosure would be in the public interest;
- (e) after 90 days has passed, the eligible whistleblower must give the body to which the qualifying disclosure was originally made, a written notification that:
 - (i) includes sufficient information to identify the qualifying disclosure; and
 - (ii) states that the eligible whistleblower intends to make a public interest disclosure; and
- (f) the extent of the information disclosed in the public interest disclosure is no greater than to inform the journalist or member of Parliament of the misconduct or improper state of affairs or circumstances, or other conduct falling within the scope of the Whistleblower Protection Scheme.

2.4.5 Emergency disclosures

There is an additional category of disclosures called 'emergency disclosures' that qualify for protection. These can be made to journalists and members of Parliament, but only if the eligible whistleblower complies with the following strict requirements:

- (a) the eligible whistleblower must have first made a qualifying disclosure to ASIC, APRA or a prescribed Commonwealth authority;
- (b) the eligible whistleblower has reasonable grounds to believe that information concerns a substantial and imminent danger to the health or safety of one or more persons or to the natural environment;
- (c) the eligible whistleblower gave notice to the body to which the qualifying disclosure was made that states:
 - (i) that they intend to make an emergency disclosure; and
 - (ii) includes sufficient information to identify the qualifying disclosure; and
- (d) the extent of the information disclosed in the emergency disclosure is no greater than is necessary to inform the journalist or member of Parliament of the substantial and imminent danger.

Before making a public interest or emergency disclosure, it is important that an eligible whistleblower understands the criteria for protection under the relevant legislation. Eligible whistleblowers should obtain independent legal advice prior to making any disclosure.

2.5 Anonymous Disclosures

An eligible whistleblower can choose to make a disclosure anonymously and to remain anonymous over the course of the investigation and after the investigation is finalised – they may also decide not to answer questions that they feel could reveal their identity at any time, including during follow-up conversations. For example, they may do so because of concerns about their identity becoming known. If such concerns exist, an eligible whistleblower may prefer to adopt a pseudonym for the purposes of their disclosure (not their true name) – or to create an anonymous email address to submit their disclosure to an Authorised Recipient. Regardless, anonymous disclosures are still capable of being protected under the Whistleblower Protection Scheme.

Reporting anonymously may hinder our ability to fully investigate a reported matter. For this reason, we encourage anonymous eligible whistleblowers to maintain ongoing two-way communication with us (such as via an anonymous email address), so that we can ask follow-up questions or provide feedback.

3. Protections

Important protections relating to confidentiality and detriment apply to eligible whistleblowers who report disclosable matters in accordance with the Whistleblower Protection Scheme outlined in this Policy. The protections apply not only to internal disclosures, but to disclosures to legal practitioners, regulatory and other external bodies, and public interest and emergency disclosures that are made in accordance with the Corporations Act.

Cromwell takes violations of these protections very seriously and will take disciplinary action against anyone for doing so. If an eligible whistleblower has any particular concerns about this, they can raise them with an Authorised Recipient.

Civil and criminal sanctions also apply for breaches of these protections.

3.1 Confidentiality

Strict confidentiality obligations apply in respect of any disclosures that qualify for protection under the Whistleblower Protection Scheme.

Unless the eligible whistleblower consents, it is against the law for a person to disclose an eligible whistleblower's identity or any information that may lead to their identification (subject to the exceptions set out below).

If an eligible whistleblower's disclosure qualifies for protection as set out in this policy, it is likely that the eligible whistleblower will be asked to provide consent to the disclosure of their identity or information that is likely to lead to their identification. This would be to facilitate any investigation and/or resolution of the matter. If consent is withheld, it may not be possible to adequately investigate and respond (if at all) to the disclosure.

If an eligible whistleblower does not consent to their identity being disclosed, it will still be lawful to:

- (a) disclose their identity to:
 - (i) ASIC, APRA, the AFP or the Commissioner of Taxation (in relation to tax matters);
 - (ii) a legal practitioner for the purposes of obtaining legal advice or legal representation about the disclosure; or
 - (iii) to a body prescribed by the Corporations Regulations.

It will also be lawful to disclose information in a disclosure without the eligible whistleblower's consent if this is reasonably necessary for the purpose of investigating the disclosure (provided the information does not include the eligible whistleblower's identity and Cromwell takes all reasonable steps to reduce the risk that the eligible whistleblower will be identified as a result of the disclosure).

ASIC, APRA or the AFP can disclose the identity of an eligible whistleblower, or information that is likely to lead to the identification of the eligible whistleblower, to a Commonwealth, State or Territory authority to help the authority in the performance of its functions or duties.

Cromwell takes the protection of an eligible whistleblower's identity seriously. Steps it will take to help achieve this may include:

- (a) maintaining mechanisms to reduce the risk that the eligible whistleblower will be identified from the information contained in a disclosure (such as redactions or referring to the person in gender neutral terms etc);

- (b) maintaining mechanisms for secure record-keeping and information-sharing processes and limiting access to records and information;
- (c) reminding each person (as appropriate) who is involved in handling and investigating a disclosure about the confidentiality requirements, including that an unauthorised disclosure of an eligible whistleblower's identity may be a criminal offence.

In practice, it is important to recognise that an eligible whistleblower's identity may still be determined if the eligible whistleblower has previously mentioned to other people that they are considering making a disclosure, the eligible whistleblower is one of a very small number of people with access to the information or the disclosure related to information that an eligible whistleblower has previously been told privately and in confidence.

If there is a breach of confidentiality, an eligible whistleblower can lodge a complaint with an Authorised Recipient or a regulator such as ASIC or APRA for investigation.

3.2 Cromwell cannot pursue action against the eligible whistleblower

An eligible whistleblower is protected from any civil liability, criminal liability and/or administrative liability (including disciplinary action) for making a qualifying disclosure in accordance with the Whistleblower Protection Scheme, and no contractual or other remedy may be enforced or exercised against the eligible whistleblower on the basis of a qualifying disclosure.

However, the protections do not grant immunity for any misconduct an eligible whistleblower has engaged in that is revealed in their disclosure.

3.3 Detriments and threats of detriment prohibited

Cromwell will not tolerate detrimental or adverse action against any person who has raised a qualifying disclosure.

The Whistleblower Protection Scheme also makes it unlawful for a person to engage in conduct against another person that causes or will cause a detriment:

- (a) in circumstances where the person believes or suspects that the other person or a third person made, may have made, proposes to make or could make a qualifying disclosure; and
- (b) if the belief or suspicion held by that person is the reason or part of the reason for their conduct.

Threats of detriments will also be unlawful if the person making the threat intended to cause fear that a detriment would be carried out or was reckless as to whether the person against who it was directed would fear the threatened detriment being carried out.

The meaning of 'detriment' is very broad and includes:

- (a) dismissing an employee;
- (b) injuring an employee in their employment;
- (c) altering an employee's position or duties to their disadvantage;
- (d) discriminating between an employee and other employees;
- (e) harassing or intimidating a person;
- (f) harming or injuring a person, including causing psychological harm;
- (g) damaging a person's property, reputation, business or financial position; and
- (h) any other damage to a person.

It may be necessary during the course of an investigation to take reasonable administrative action to protect an eligible whistleblower from detriment (e.g. changing the whistleblower's reporting line if the disclosure relates to a manager). Such conduct will not be detrimental conduct. A disclosure will also

not prohibit Cromwell from managing (in the ordinary way) any separate performance issues that may affect the work of an eligible whistleblower.

A whistleblower may be subject to disciplinary action if, in the course of investigating a disclosure, Cromwell determines that the eligible whistleblower was complicit in the misconduct or improper state of affairs or has otherwise acted in an improper way.

Information about what Cromwell will do to provide support to and protect an eligible whistleblower is set out in paragraph 6. However, if an eligible whistleblower believes they have suffered detriment they can lodge a complaint with an Authorised Recipient or a regulator such as ASIC or APRA for investigation.

3.4 Court orders

Courts are given broad scope to make orders remedying a detriment or threatened detriment. These include injunctions, compensation orders (including against individual employees and their employers), reinstatement, exemplary damages, and the making of apologies. Civil and criminal sanctions also apply to breaches of the Whistleblower Protection Scheme.

Cromwell encourages eligible whistleblowers to seek independent legal advice in regard to seeking compensation or other remedies.

3.5 Are there any other protections that are available?

Disclosures may also amount to the exercise of a workplace right by an employee or contractor. Cromwell and its employees are prohibited under the *Fair Work Act 2009* (Cth) from taking adverse action against employees or contractors because they exercised or propose to exercise any workplace rights.

4. Further steps and investigation of disclosures

Cromwell will acknowledge receipt of a disclosure within a reasonable period, assuming the 'eligible whistleblower' can be contacted (including through anonymous channels). Cromwell will assess disclosures to determine whether:

- (a) they fall within the Whistleblower Protection Scheme; and
- (b) an investigation is required – and if so, how that investigation should be carried out.

Generally, if an investigation is required, Cromwell will determine:

- (a) the nature and scope of the investigation;
- (b) who should lead the investigation – including whether an external investigation is appropriate;
- (c) the nature of any technical, financial or legal advice that may be required to support the investigation; and
- (d) the anticipated timeframe for the investigation. Each investigation will be different which will impact the applicable timeframe. However, Cromwell's intent is to complete an investigation as soon as practicable.

Where practicable, Cromwell will keep the eligible whistleblower informed of the steps taken or to be taken (or if no action is to be taken, the reason for this), and provide appropriate updates, including about the completion of any investigation. However, the extent of the information provided, or whether

it will be provided at all, will be subject to applicable confidentiality considerations, legal obligations and any other factors Cromwell considers relevant in the particular situation.

Cromwell may not be able to undertake an investigation, or provide information about the process etc, if it is not able to contact the eligible whistleblower, for example, if a disclosure is made anonymously and has not provided a means of contact.

Where practicable, whistleblowers will receive updates about when the investigation has begun, while the investigation is in progress and after the investigation has been finalised. The frequency and timeframe of any updates may vary depending on the nature of the disclosure. Cromwell will also have regard to confidentiality considerations when providing updates.

4.1 Documenting and reporting the findings of an investigation

Where appropriate, Cromwell will report findings of an investigation to the ESG and Risk Committee. The method for documenting and reporting the findings of an investigation will depend on the nature of the disclosure – but may include a summary report of the findings. Any reporting of findings will have regard to applicable confidentiality requirements. There may be circumstances where it may not be appropriate to provide details of the outcome to the eligible whistleblower.

5. Support and fair treatment

Cromwell is committed to transparency and to building an environment in which people feel free to raise legitimate issues relating to Cromwell's operations. Cromwell is also committed to protecting eligible whistleblowers from detriment.

When a qualifying disclosure under the Whistleblower Protection Scheme is made, Cromwell will reiterate the requirements of this policy to relevant individuals to ensure the protections are not undermined. Disciplinary action up to and including dismissal may be taken against any person who causes or threatens to cause any detriment against an eligible whistleblower.

In addition, Cromwell's usual Employee Assistance Program (EAP) services (provided by Assure Programs) will be available to all whistleblowers and other employees affected by the disclosure, should they require that support. EAP can be contacted on 1800 808 374 or info@assureprograms.com.au. Further information can be found on the Assure website: [Employee Assistance Programs & Organisational Development Services - Assure \(assureprograms.com.au\)](#)

At the same time, it is crucial that due process be observed before any action is taken against a person against whom a disclosure is made. Such action will only occur where there is evidence of the alleged misconduct or improper state of affairs or circumstances or other conduct falling within the scope of the Whistleblower Protection Scheme.

Cromwell may also consider a range of other matters to protect an eligible whistleblower from the risk of suffering detriment and to ensure fair treatment of individuals mentioned in a disclosure. Steps it will take to help achieve this may include:

- (a) assessing whether anyone may have a motive to cause detriment—information could be gathered from an eligible whistleblower about:
 - (i) the risk of their identity becoming known;
 - (ii) who they fear might cause detriment to them;
 - (iii) whether there are any existing conflicts or problems in the workplace; and
 - (iv) whether there have already been threats to cause detriment;

- (b) analysing and evaluating the likelihood of each risk and evaluating the severity of the consequences;
- (c) developing and implementing strategies to prevent or contain the risks - for anonymous disclosures, it may be worthwhile assessing whether the discloser's identity can be readily identified or may become apparent during an investigation;
- (d) monitoring and reassessing the risk of detriment where required - the risk of detriment may increase or change as an investigation progresses, and even after an investigation is finalised;
- (e) taking steps to ensure that:
 - (i) disclosures will be handled confidentially, when it is practical and appropriate in the circumstances;
 - (ii) each disclosure will be assessed and may be the subject of an investigation;
 - (iii) the objective of an investigation is to determine whether there is enough evidence to substantiate or refute the matters disclosed;
 - (iv) when an investigation needs to be undertaken, the process will be objective and fair;
- (f) assisting the eligible whistleblower by providing support services such as counselling services and access to resources for strategies to manage stress, time or performance impacts resulting from the investigation;
- (g) allowing the eligible whistleblower (where appropriate) to perform their duties from another location or reassigning the eligible whistleblower to another role of the same level or making other modifications to the workplace or the way the eligible whistleblower performs their duties; and/or
- (h) where necessary, undertaking specific interventions to protect an eligible whistleblower where detriment has already occurred including disciplinary action, extended leave for the eligible whistleblower and alternative career development and training.

6. Vexatious or false disclosures

An eligible whistleblower will only be protected if they have **objectively reasonable** grounds to suspect that the information that they disclose concerns misconduct or an improper state of affairs or circumstances or other conduct falling within the scope of the Whistleblower Protection Scheme.

The protections under the Whistleblower Protection Scheme will not extend to vexatious or deliberately false complaints. If any investigation of a disclosure demonstrates that it was not made on objectively reasonable grounds, it will not be protected.

Depending on the circumstances, it may be appropriate for Cromwell to take disciplinary action against any person who does not have objectively reasonable grounds for their disclosure. Such action may include the termination of employment.

7. Other matters

Any breach of this Policy may result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment. This Policy is not intended to go beyond the legislation. This Policy is not a term of any contract, including any contract of employment and does not impose any contractual duties, implied or otherwise, on Cromwell. This Policy may be varied by Cromwell from time to time, including as part of any review.

This Policy will be made available to Cromwell employees and officers via Cromwell's intranet.

8. Training

Training on this Policy forms part of the induction process for new employees and governance refresher training for existing employees delivered from time to time. Specialist training will be provided to staff members who have specific responsibilities under the Policy, including Cromwell's processes and procedures for receiving and handling disclosures, including training relating to confidentiality and the prohibitions against detrimental conduct.

9. Review and changes to Policy

This Policy was approved and adopted by the Board in November 2011. The Board reviews this Policy and accompanying processes and procedures with a view to ensuring that it is operating effectively annually.

The Board last reviewed the Policy effective July 2023.

10. Glossary

Term	Meaning
Authorised Recipients	a) the Chief Executive Officer; a) the Chief Financial Officer; b) the Company Secretary; or c) the Head of Risk and Compliance
Cromwell or Group	<p>This policy applies to member companies of Cromwell Property Group (Cromwell or Group), which comprises Cromwell Corporation Limited (CCL) and the Cromwell Diversified Property Trust (Trust) (the responsible entity of which is Cromwell Property Securities Limited (CPS)), and subsidiaries of those entities. The units in the Trust are stapled to ordinary shares in CCL and trade jointly on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) as Cromwell Property Group stapled securities (ASX:CMW).</p> <p>Cromwell Corporation Limited ACN 001 056 980, which will perform the obligations under this Policy applying to each member company in the corporate group. If the Company has any related bodies corporate overseas, this policy may need to be read subject to any applicable overseas legislation.</p>
Whistleblower Protection Scheme	<p>The <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> (Cth) and the <i>Taxation Administration Act 1953</i> (Cth) provide for protections for eligible whistleblowers.</p>