



University of Auckland

Work Injury Claims Management &
Rehabilitation Manual

from January 2019

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APPENDICES

Foreword

University of Auckland managers/supervisors and claims administrators, manage workplace injuries sustained at University of Auckland. This manual does not attempt to outline responsibilities under the Health & Safety legislation relating to managing hazards and incident reporting and investigation.

WorkAon has been contracted to assist with the management of claims and facilitate the rehabilitation process. Irrespective of the advice and assistance provided by WorkAon, as an accredited employer University of Auckland has a number of responsibilities that must be completed by managers at the worksite.

It is important to remember that while a necessary part of managing of work injuries is the use of providers, such as occupational therapists, specialists, general practitioners and other service providers, the ultimate responsibility for the management of a claim rests with University of Auckland. This means the University of Auckland Executive is ultimately responsible for managing all interested parties involved in the management of our employees. The Manager’s checklist overleaf provides a checklist of the key activities workplace managers need to ensure are undertaken on claims.



Work Injury Manager's Checklist

Step	Action	Due Date	Date Completed	✓
1	Notify WorkAon of Claim <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure WorkAon is aware of the claim and/or has a copy of the ACC45. 	Immediately upon receipt		<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Needs Assessments & Action Plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete Needs Assessment if the injured person cannot return to their normal duties immediately. <p>Medical Needs Vocational Needs Social Needs</p>	Within 2 working days of notification		<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Initial Action Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be completed for lost time injury claims 	Within 7 working days of notification		<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Claim Forms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check employee list to confirm injured person is an employee of University of Auckland. Complete and forward a claim form to WorkAon. Advise WorkAon of any concerns surrounding whether the injury is work related. 	Within 2 working days of notification		<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Gradual Process Questionnaires <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete and return the employer questionnaire to WorkAon. Check injured employee has completed and returned their questionnaire. 	Within 7 working days of receipt		<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Return to Work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the employee is able to return to work, ensure that suitable alternative duties are discussed with the injured employee and their supervisor You must record and discuss any hazards associated with the employee's return to work 	As required		<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the employee remains at work with medical restrictions, ensure that at least weekly, notes are recorded on how the injured employee is coping Advise any significant deterioration to WorkAon immediately. 	Weekly		<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Rehabilitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that rehabilitation meetings are attended in a face to face environment to plan the injured employee's rehabilitation. 	14 working days from acceptance of cover		<input type="checkbox"/>

Definitions

ACC 45 Form	The initial treatment certificate issued by a Medical Provider, most normally a General Practitioner, which identifies an injury and its relationship to a work or non-work incident. The certificate also identifies whether any time off work is required following the assessment.
ACC18	Medical certificates issued subsequent to the ACC45 medical certificate
Non Lost Time Injury	A workplace injury which requires no time off work for the injured employee.
Lost Time Injury	Any injury that involves a staff member losing at least one full shift of work and there is an ACC45/ACC18 medical certificate provided by the Medical Provider confirming the need for time off work.
Incident	Any unplanned event resulting in, or having a potential for injury, ill health, damage or other loss.
Incapacity	The term given to describe the employee's medical restrictions from work.
Alternative Duties	Duties an injured employee is able to perform, that are alternative to their regular duties that they can't perform due to the injury. Alternative duties are sometimes identified as a result of a worksite assessment by an occupational therapist.
Needs Assessment	The assessment is completed within 2 working days of injury notification to the Injury Management Advisor for lost time injuries only. This assessment identifies any social, medical or work related needs the employee may have as a result of the work place injury.
Rehabilitation Plan	A written plan, for the duration of a lost time claim, which notes any agreed and negotiated interventions designed to track and monitor an employee's recovery from injury and return to work.
Cover Decision	The written decision which accepts or declines University of Auckland's liability for the work place injury.
PICBA Injury	Personal injury caused by accident – otherwise known as a sudden onset injury.
Gradual Process injury	An injury (physical, mental, metabolic) resulting from prolonged or multiple exposures to a task or hazardous environmental factor. Gradual process injuries can include noise induced hearing loss, muscle pain and swelling, asbestosis, and dermatitis.
Claim Number	The individual identification number given to each injured employee's file.
Active Intervention Case	A case where there is an assumed gradual onset injury or a perceived health risk to a particular employee carrying out a particular task, and University of Auckland initiates a treatment regime (and possibly task redesign) to avoid continued or potential injury.
Medical Provider	A medically accredited third party who provides medical treatment, injury management, advice or health monitoring to a University of Auckland employee. Includes doctor, physiotherapist, occupational health nurse, chiropractor, specialist, homeopath, osteopath, or audiologist.
Return to Work Programme (RTW)	A programme instituted by University of Auckland and Medical Providers to rehabilitate injured staff and return them to work as quickly as is reasonable.
Legislation	Accident Compensation Act 2001.

1. Introduction

1.1. ACC Accredited Employer Programme Overview

The ACC Accredited Employer Programme is a self-insurance scheme for large employers. There are financial, administration, safety and claims management criteria that employers must meet to belong to the ACC Accredited Employer Programme.

The benefits that accrue to University of Auckland by being a member of the ACC Accredited Employer Programme include:

- Injured employees have their needs assessed, and receive the appropriate medical treatment faster than if they were managed by ACC.
- Injured employees return to work sooner.
- University of Auckland has developed and maintained systems that prevent harm, and support employees when injured.

Each year University of Auckland must reapply to continue to be a member of the ACC Accredited Employer Programme.

An independent auditor is contracted each year to audit University of Auckland's compliance with the ACC Accredited Employer Programme standards. The sites to be audited each year are chosen by ACC. All standards must be achieved in order to remain in the ACC Accredited Employer Programme.

Did You Know

- University of Auckland is one of approximately 140 large employers in New Zealand who belong to the ACC Accredited Employer Programme.
- Approximately 22.5% of New Zealand's workforce is engaged by employers who are members of the ACC Accredited Employer Programme.
- All staff must be advised each year that University of Auckland intends to remain in the ACC Accredited Employer Programme.

1.2. Self Insurance

Through belonging to the ACC Accredited Employer Programme, University of Auckland pays a discounted ACC levy to the Accident Compensation Corporation. In return University of Auckland must fund the costs associated with all claims that employees make as a result of an accident causing injury at work. University of Auckland engages WorkAon to assist with the management of workplace injuries.

Did You Know

- All employees injured as a result of an accident at work are covered by the ACC accident insurance policy. The ACC insurance policy contributes toward the cost of medical care and loss of income.
- As a member of the ACC Accredited Employer Programme, University of Auckland is responsible for managing and funding the regulated costs of all workplace accidents that cause injury to employees, in accordance with the Accident Compensation Act 2001.

2. Cover

2.1. Overview

University of Auckland is required to demonstrate:

1. There is a claims lodgement system that ensures lodgement of workplace injuries.
2. There is a procedure for making cover decisions on work-related personal injury claims that is timely and complies with the legislation, Accident Compensation Act 2001. (*Relevant sections of the Act are included in the appendices to this manual*).
3. Cover decision letters state the reasons for decisions and include review rights.
4. There is a process for the transfer of claims that are not the responsibility of the employer (e.g. non-work related claims or those belonging to another employer received in error).

2.2. Claims Lodgement Process

Employees are required to report incidents and provide their ACC45 medical certificate directly to their supervisor/manager/occupational health staff as soon as practicable following a workplace injury. The supervisor/manager/occupational health staff is then responsible for ensuring this medical certificate is forwarded directly to WorkAon who will then:

- Lodge / register the claim - even if the claim is declined.
- Triage the claim for action depending upon the nature and severity of the injury.
- Investigate the claim to determine whether it has cover under the Accident Compensation Act 2001.

WorkAon will register claims within 2 working days of receipt and will request confirmation the injured worker is an employee and that there is evidence of a work related incident.

ACC45's are often sent directly from Treatment Providers or ACC to WorkAon. In these cases, WorkAon will advise when the ACC45 is received.

2.2.1. Injury Types

Under the Accident Compensation Act 2001 there are two types of personal injuries that are considered for cover; either injury caused by sudden events (known as PICBA injuries) or over a prolonged period of time (known as gradual process injuries).

Sudden or Acute Event Injuries may include:

- lacerations, foreign body in eye, burns, fractures, and strains and sprains.

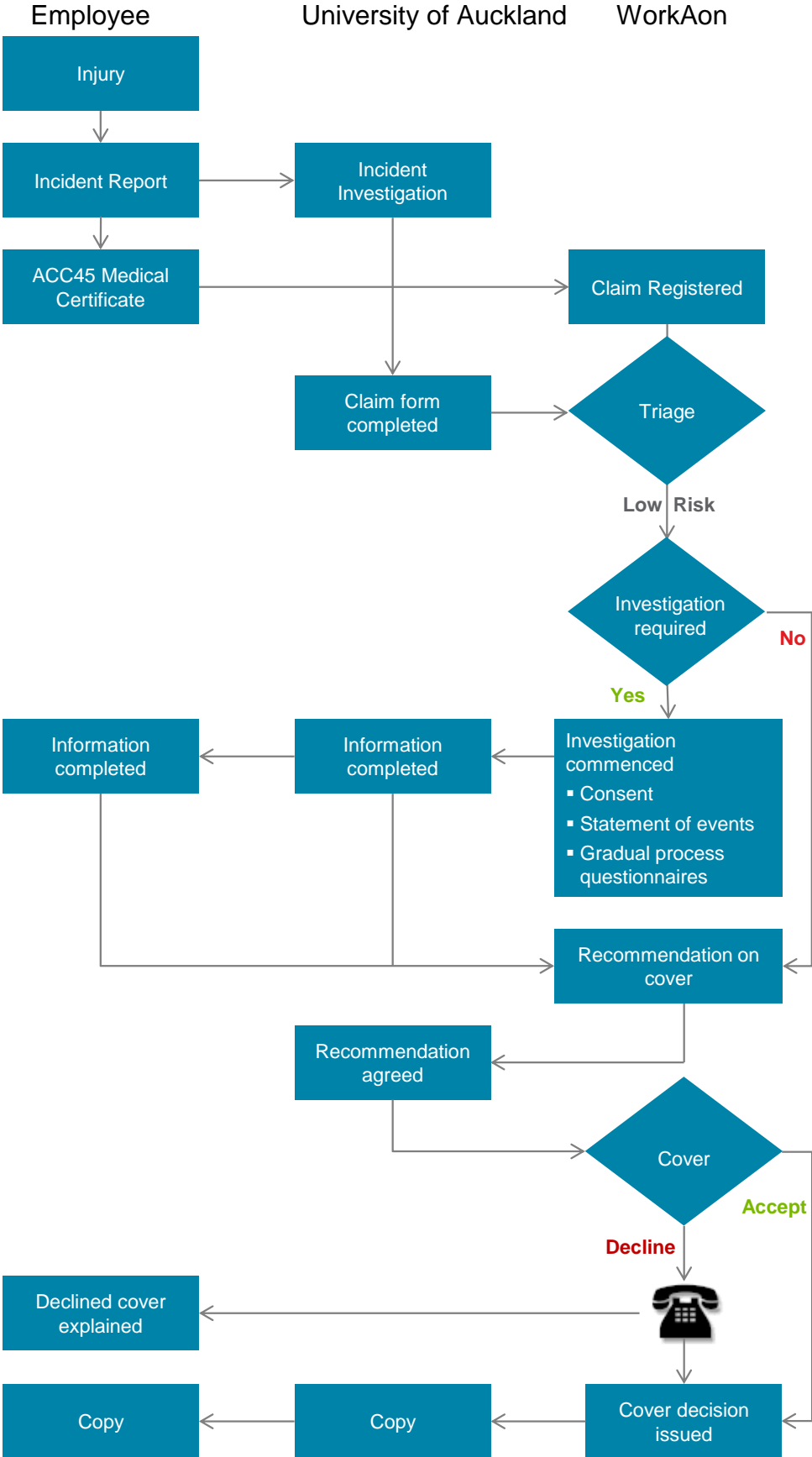
Gradual Process Injuries, sustained over a period of time may include:

- noise induced hearing loss, dermatitis, asbestosis or respiratory disease, and musculoskeletal – otherwise known as OOS (occupational overuse syndrome).

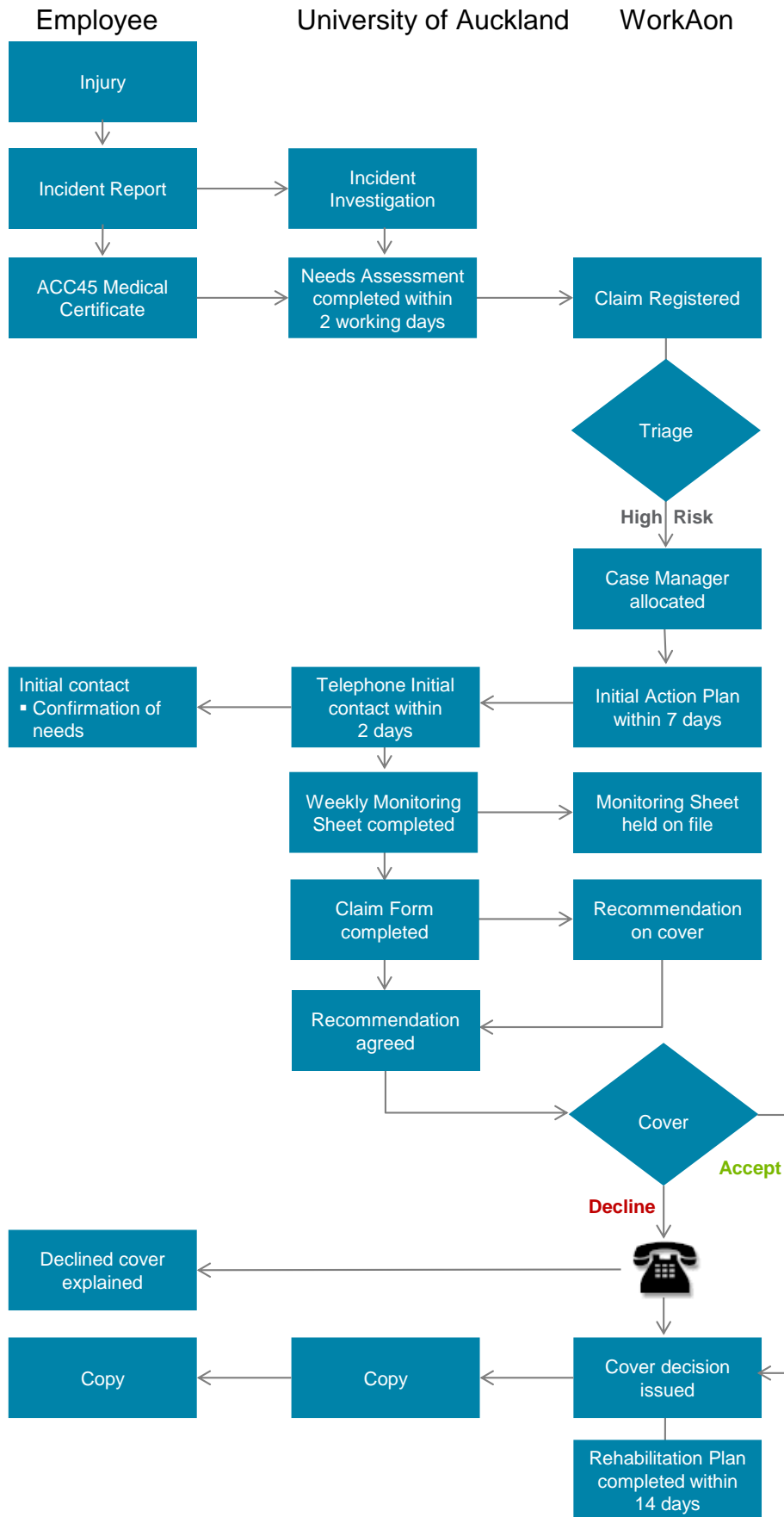
Did You Know

- You should notify WorkAon of claims on the day you receive the ACC45.
- You must contact the employee within 2 working days for an assessment of their needs if they require any time off work.
- WorkAon must issue a written cover decision as soon as possible – in most circumstances no later than 21 days.

Medical Only Treatment Claims



Lost Time Claims



Please note that

- Cover can only be accepted for gradual process claims if the medical evidence relates to the workplace as being the cause of the injury.
- Gradual Process Questionnaires are conducted with the Employee and the Employer. These must be completed for all gradual process claims to assist in determining what work tasks or characteristics may have caused or contributed to the symptoms. Please also note that only a medical practitioner, such as a General Practitioner, can issue an ACC45 for a gradual process injury.

2.2.2. Claim Forms & Questionnaires

Prior to making a decision on whether a workplace claim has cover, designated staff are required to submit a claim form or written confirmation recommending the claim be:

- Accepted
- Declined
- Investigated

Where a claim is a gradual process claim, questionnaires will be sent to the injured employee's Manager so that the employee's work environment and work tasks that may contribute to their condition are understood.

Key issues to address in deciding whether a claim should be accepted, investigated or declined include:

- Does the date of accident on the ACC45 reflect a period of time when the employee was at work?
- Does the description of how the injury occurred correspond with the employee's duties?
- Is there a record of the incident and has this been investigated?

Did You Know

- Where a gradual process injury occurs the obligation is on the employer to prove that the claim could not have arisen from the work tasks and work environment.
- It is important that both the Employer and Employee gradual process questionnaires are completed and returned so that a decision on cover can be established.

2.2.3. Extension of Time for Claim Decision

If a decision cannot be made before the legislated time limit (21 days for non-complicated claims, and 2 months for complicated claims), WorkAon will extend the deadline for determining the claim and issue the extension of time letter. If the injured worker does not agree to the request, in consultation with you as the employer, WorkAon will make a decision as soon as possible before the time limit, or decline cover for the claim based on insufficient information.

Did You Know

- **All medical certificates** must include anticipated period of incapacity and either the clearance date for return to work or the date of next assessment.
- **Time extensions for cover decisions**
If a claim decision is unable to be made within the 21 day time frame WorkAon will advise the employee in writing of a time extension, not exceeding 4 months.
- **If a time extension is not obtained**, claims are accepted as deemed decisions under the law.

2.2.4. Accepting the Claim

If a work related accident and injury can be established, for either injury type, WorkAon will:

- Issue a decision on behalf of University of Auckland in relation to the claim for cover under section 20 of the Accident Compensation Act 2001 for sudden onset claims, and sections 20 and 30 of the Accident Compensation Act 2001 for gradual process claims
- Advise the injured worker of the decision in writing
- Update the claim system to show the claim decision has been made. The decision letters must name the legislation the decision is made under, the reasons why the claim has been accepted, and notify of the right to ask for an independent review of the decision.

2.2.5. Declined Claims

If a work related accident and/or injury cannot be established, the claim will be declined as having cover. WorkAon will advise the injured worker and then confirm the decision in writing. The decision letters must state:

- Name the section of the legislation under which the decision is made
- Name the reasons why the claim has been declined
- Give notification of the right to ask for an independent review of the decision

Any unfavourable decision to the employee must be discussed with the employee prior to notification. When an employee cannot be contacted, WorkAon will ask the local supervisor/manager/occupational health staff to advise the employee and confirm that this has occurred.

Did You Know

- All decline decisions (including cover decisions and claims for entitlements) must be discussed with the employee prior to the written decision being issued.

2.2.6. Quality of Decisions

WorkAon have quality procedures and checks to ensure cover decisions are accurate and timely. These checks include:

- Rationale for cover decisions documented in claim database
- All declined cover decisions are signed-off prior to issue
- A sample of decisions are independently reviewed each month.

2.2.7. Changes Affecting Decision Making

When there is a significant change to Legislation or Regulations governing the determination of cover we will rely upon WorkAon to notify us of these changes, and where appropriate, develop any changes to our processes.

2.3. Code of ACC Claimants' Rights

- Under the Accident Compensation Act 2001, a Code of ACC Claimants' Rights has been developed and applies to all injury claims managed by ACC and Accredited Employers.
- The Code outlines the rights that an injured employee has in regard to how they are treated when they make a workplace accident claim. The same rights apply to how ACC must interact with all claimants they deal with.
- There are no financial awards if the Code is breached, however directives may be issued to apologise and/or amend procedures if complaints are substantiated.
- We reference the Code of ACC Claimants' Rights in all cover decisions.

Employer Responsibilities

As an Accredited Employer, we are required to:

- Treat all employees who make claims with respect, dignity and honesty
- Make a copy of the code available to any staff member who requests this
- Investigate and respond to any concerns or issues staff have in regard to a possible breach of their rights by Supervisors, Managers or WorkAon.

The rights under the Code are:

- 1 Right to be treated with dignity and respect
- 2 Right to be treated fairly and have your views considered
- 3 Right to have your culture, values and beliefs respected
- 4 Right to have support persons
- 5 Right to effective communication
- 6 Right to be fully informed
- 7 Right to have your privacy respected
- 8 Right to complain

Every person who makes a claim must be advised of, and have access to, the ACC Code of Claimants' Rights.

2.4. Staff Awareness

At least annually staff need to be reminded of the fact that University of Auckland is a member of the ACC Accredited Employer Programme, and how the claim lodgement process works, and what their entitlements are if they have a workplace accident.

University of Auckland provides an annual renewal memo to all staff each year reminding them of continuance in the ACC Accredited Employer Programme. New employees who join University of Auckland must be made aware of the claim lodgement process within 5 working days of commencing employment. Additional information can be obtained from WorkAon to assist with this awareness.

2.5. Accidental Death / Fatal Claims

- If an accidental death / fatal claim occurs University of Auckland's Health & Safety Manager is to be advised immediately.
- University of Auckland's Health & Safety Manager should make contact with WorkAon's General Manager or Executive Director as soon as practical to agree a course of action and identify the entitlements payable to any surviving dependants.
- University of Auckland's Health & Safety Manager will make contact with ACC. ACC will confirm whether they will assume ongoing management of the claim on the basis of the claim type, via the ACC Accidental Death Unit.

Did You Know

- Dependents of an accidental death / fatal claim are entitled to:
 - a funeral grant
 - a surviving spouse grant
 - a dependent child / survivors grant for each child
 - weekly compensation for five years or until the youngest child reaches 18 years
 - childcare payments for children under the age of 14 years.

2.6. Claim Transfers

Claims may be transferred to ACC where:

- The claim has been received in error e.g. non-work claim, or other employer
- The agreed claims management period has expired and a claim file is still open
- Cover cannot be granted and the employee requested that ACC make the final decision
- Medical evidence supports the re-aggravation of a previous injury for which ACC has liability
- Sensitive claims.

A transfer summary form will be completed for each claim transferred. Where a claim is transferred at the end of a claim management period an ACC413 form will be completed by WorkAon and forwarded to ACC that includes details of the rehabilitation provided and a brief history of the claim.

WorkAon will undertake this process on behalf of University of Auckland.

3. Entitlements

3.1. Overview

University of Auckland is required to demonstrate:

1. There is a procedure to ensure injured employees are aware of their entitlements and of the process for applying for those entitlements.
2. There is a process for assessing injured employees' eligibility to entitlements according to the legislation.
3. There is a process to obtain a signed, informed consent from an employee before the collection and release of information relevant to a claim.
4. There is a procedure to ensure that employees receive accurately calculated weekly compensation according to the provisions of the legislation.

Did You Know

- All entitlements under the Accident Compensation Act 2001 are the responsibility of University of Auckland.
- The cost of some long term care and modifications to assets may be shared with ACC but University of Auckland is responsible for initiating the entitlement assessment.

3.2. Needs Assessments

A Needs Assessment must be completed within 2 working days of receiving notification of the injury for all lost time injuries – claims where an employee is unable to return to their normal occupation with University of Auckland. The responsibility for this task needs to be assigned to an appropriate person for each worksite (referred to as the Injury Management Advisor).

The needs assessment will consider the following criteria:

Medical Needs	including treatment, and pharmaceuticals
Social Needs	including assistance with household tasks and personal cares
Vocational Needs	such as capacity to return to work, weekly compensation needs, and transport assistance.

If there is a change in circumstance from the initial needs assessment, a further needs assessment must be completed.

University of Auckland's Injury Management Advisor completes the Initial Needs Assessment and forwards this to WorkAon.

Claims triaged as 'High Risk' will have further contact from WorkAon who will record any newly identified needs.

3.3. Medical Entitlement

The term medical entitlements normally relates to the medical treatment an injured employee will require as a direct result of their work injury.

Medical treatment normally refers to:

- General Practitioner visits
- Referred treatments – *physiotherapy, osteopathy or chiropractic treatment*
- Specialist consultations
- Prescribed medication
- Imaging – *x-rays and MRI scans*
- Surgery.

When we pay more or less than our standard policy for any entitlement, we will advise the individual employee of this change.

Did You Know

- University of Auckland should only pay the medical costs associated with treatment for work injuries under the ACC approved contracts.
- An employee can claim for costs associated with receiving medical treatment for their work injury, but there are specific criteria which include seeking treatment from the closest treatment provider to the employee's home.

3.4. Social Entitlements

Social rehabilitation may be appropriate where it is identified that without the appropriate intervention, it is expected that the claim will exceed the expected duration.

The eligibility to social rehabilitation is outlined in section 12, schedule 1, Accident Compensation Act 2001 and may include:

Home Help	where the injured employee is responsible for the home help task at the time of injury, or is not responsible but has become so due to changed circumstances
Child Care	may be eligible if the injured employee is in a parent / child relationship and the child / children are under 14 and the injured employee is the primary care giver
Attendant Care	if the injured employee is unable to perform basic self cares due to the injury for a period of incapacity e.g. post surgical
Aids/Appliances	where these have been assessed and prescribed by the appropriate registered professional
Transport to treatment	where it can be demonstrated that the costs are reasonably required as an ancillary service to treatment. 29c/km for travel more than 20km 1 way, or travel is more than 80km in 1 calendar month

Social rehabilitation entitlements will be assessed according to:

- A need identified through the rehabilitation process where an injury is affecting the individual's ability to carry out every day functions
- After a written request is received from the employee and/or treatment provider.

Did You Know

- Ideally social rehabilitation entitlements should only be paid after an OT (Occupational Therapist), or other suitably qualified professional, has assessed the employee's need for social assistance.
- University of Auckland and ACC are unable to pay a spouse or other person who lives in the home with the injured employee, to perform home help but can fund agencies or private providers who live outside the injured worker's home.

3.5. Vocational Entitlements / Rehabilitation & Returning to Work

The purpose of vocational rehabilitation is to assist the injured worker as appropriate to maintain employment, obtain employment, or to regain or acquire vocational independence. When meeting with the injured person to negotiate and agree a rehabilitation plan both parties should also refer to the vocational rehabilitation fact sheet.

Did You Know

- University of Auckland will create alternative duties for all employees unable to return to their normal occupation as a result of a work injury, where-ever practicable.
- Most injuries (between 80-90%) do not require vocational rehabilitation, as they have less than 5 days off work.

3.6. Injury Management Advisor Experience

An injury management advisor is the person(s) who has an appropriate level of experience in dealing with injured worker, the nature of injuries, and needs and entitlements that injured worker's differing circumstances give rise to under the Accident Compensation Act 2001.

An injury management advisor should have either

- (i) Work experience in a health-related vocation, or
- (ii) Have undertaken injury management / needs assessment-based training, or
- (iii) Have work experience as a case co-ordinator or case manager dealing with personal injury claims, and
- (iv) Have an understanding of the types of entitlements available under the Accident Compensation Act 2001 that are relevant to an injured worker's individual circumstances.

Contact details for your Injury Management Advisor can be located in the attached appendice document.

3.7. Entitlement Decisions

The provision of an entitlement is a decision which has review rights. WorkAon issues written decisions regarding approved and declined entitlements. Where an entitlement is declined this must first be advised to the injured worker prior to the written decision being released.

3.8. Weekly Compensation

Most injured employees will be able to continue their normal work tasks with University of Auckland, but for those who are unable to return to work or who can only return to part time alternative duties – a weekly compensation calculation needs to be completed. The employee must provide medical certification, ACC45 or ACC18, for the days on which weekly compensation payments are to be made. University of Auckland must confirm the calculation by letter to the injured person and retain this information on the claim file.

Weekly compensation entitlements are calculated as follows:

First Week	From first full day off work until 7 working days payment is based on 80% of the pay for the 7 days prior to the accident. If the injured employee was scheduled to work a set shift in the 7 days following incapacity, then they should be paid 80% of what they would have been earning for this set shift.
Next 4 Weeks	The next 4 weeks (weeks 2 through 5) are paid at 80% of the average pay for the 4 full weeks prior to the accident.
After 5th Week	After the 5th week payment is based on 80% of the average weekly pay for the 52 weeks prior to incapacity. This includes earnings from any previous employer and any part time work that cannot be carried out because of the injury.
Multiple Employment	The 80% of the average weekly pay may include earnings from any previous employer (for non-permanent employees) or other current employers (for permanent and non-permanent employees) where work cannot be carried out because of the injury. Earnings from all current employers are aggregated to arrive at the 80% figure.

The Payroll Manager will do a check on all weekly compensation calculations to ensure accuracy.

If University of Auckland elects to pay more than the 80% compensation, the injured employee must be advised of the following:

- What the calculated 80% entitlement would be
- What University of Auckland has elected to pay
- That only the statutory level of entitlement will be paid if the claim is returned to ACC.

The maximum weekly compensation payable based upon the statutory level of entitlement. This is increased in July each year by Order in Council, commonly referred to as indexation.

Did You Know

- When gathering earnings information to calculate the correct weekly compensation entitlement you must confirm whether the employee holds secondary employment.
- If the injured employee is paid more than their 80% minimum entitlement, you are required to advise them in writing.
- If University of Auckland has terminated the employment of the injured employee and the employee is unlikely to get a medical clearance to return to their normal duties – then University of Auckland is likely to be liable for at least 80% weekly compensation entitlement being payable for the entirety of the rehabilitation process (unless the employee obtains alternative employment during that time).

3.9. Calculating the Compensation

University of Auckland's payroll staff have access to WorkAon's Compensation Calculator. This assists your payroll staff calculate the correct rate of compensation, and any top-up, payable to injured employees.

Payroll staff have individual User IDs and Passwords.

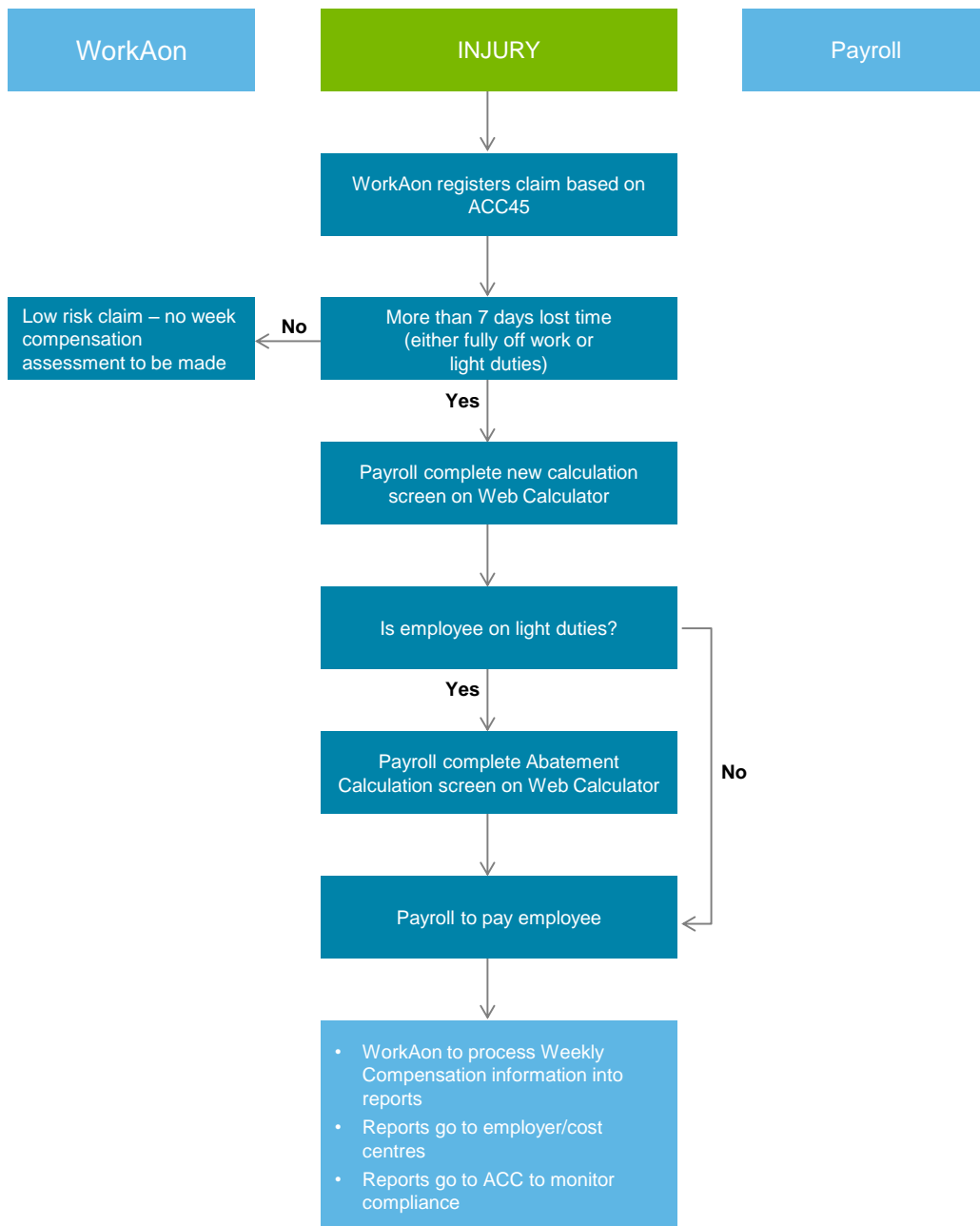
The screenshot displays the 'WorkAon Weekly Compensation Calculator' web application. The main heading is 'Add Weekly Compensation Calculation'. The form includes the following sections:

- Site Name:** A dropdown menu with 'Nelson' selected.
- Claim Number, Claimant Name, Address Line 1-3, Post Code, ACC45 Number:** Text input fields.
- Date of First Incapacity (DOFI):** A date picker set to '(dd/mm/yyyy)'.
- Injury Type:** Radio buttons for 'Work' and 'Non-Work'.
- Employee Type:** A dropdown menu with 'Full Time' selected.
- Employment Status:** A dropdown menu with 'Permanent' selected.
- Normal Work Days:** Checkboxes for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday are checked.
- Calculation Status:** A dropdown menu with 'PENDING' selected.
- Comment:** A text area.
- Short Term Earnings:**
 - Last 4 Weeks Earnings:** Fields for 'From:' and 'To:' dates, and 'Weeks/Days Worked Last 4 Weeks' (0 weeks, 0 days).
 - Previous Four Weeks Earnings:** Fields for 'Weeks/Days Worked Last 4 Weeks for Other Employment' (0, 0).
 - Other Employment Earnings:** A text input field.
- Long Term Earnings:**
 - From: To:** Date range fields.
 - Weeks Worked Previous Year:** Fields for 'Weeks/Days Worked Previous Year' (0 weeks, 0 days).
 - Previous Year Earnings:** Fields for 'Weeks/Days Worked Previous Year for Other Employment' (0, 0).
 - Other Employment Earnings:** A text input field.

A 'Submit Calc' button is located at the bottom right of the form.

Calculation sheets for all approved compensation payments, and copies of medical certificates are held on the claim file by WorkAon.

Each weekly compensation calculation is checked and authorised in the Compensation Calculator by a WorkAon Claims Manager before it is updated as a payment on the claim file.



3.9.1. Indexation

Annual indexation is the term used to describe the annual increase in the base rate of weekly compensation to employees who receive this entitlement for more than 6 months. The level of % increase is determined by ACC. The employee must be advised in writing of any changes to their weekly compensation due to indexation.

3.9.2. Accuracy of Entitlement Payments

WorkAon checks the accuracy of entitlement payments to external vendors. These checks include verifying the ACC regulated contract value, and authorisation of any entitlement against an approval letter.

WorkAon also checks all weekly compensation payments prior to authorisation.

WorkAon also check and authorise all calculations recorded in the Compensation Calculator.

4. File Management

4.1. Overview

University of Auckland is required to demonstrate:

- All claims information is collected and stored correctly in accordance with the relevant legislative requirements
- A process exists to prepare and transfer claims according to ACC specifications.

4.2. Employer Files

WorkAon holds the official claim file. Employers may retain copies of documents on a H&S file for individual employees.

These files need to be:

- kept separate from personnel files
- held securely

Did You Know

- Each claim file must contain any information relevant to the management of the individual claim, and must be kept separate from staff personnel files.
- The injured employee can ask for a full copy of their job / claim file at any time.

4.3. Privacy & Consent

The Privacy Act is designed to promote and protect individual privacy in line with international conventions, and to provide guidelines on collecting, using, storing and releasing information relating to individuals.

A consent form should be completed by the injured worker and kept on the physical file at the beginning of a claim, before any information is requested from, or released to, other parties. The consent form needs to be updated annually for all open claims.

The information privacy principles are as follows:

- The least possible amount of personal information must be collected to meet our needs to properly assess claims.
- The individual concerned must know of, and consent to, the collection of personal information.
- Information is kept secure.
- Any person has the right to access and correct any information about themselves that we obtain in relation to their claim.
- Information is used for the purpose that it was collected.
- There are limits on what information can be released to other parties.

The official claim file is maintained by WorkAon. Any information collected by University of Auckland in relation to a claim will be forwarded to WorkAon.

Information retained onsite will be held securely, and will not be held on longer than required, or be used for any other purpose.

Whenever a claim file or documents from a file are shared externally, a file privacy check will be completed. This check evidences that someone has reviewed the documents to ensure they relate to the correct claim. These checks will be undertaken when files are shared at:

- claim handback.
- when files are released to the injured worker and/or their advocate.
- when files are released for external review.

4.3.1. Privacy Breaches

- When a breach of privacy is reported, all attempts must be made to retrieve the personal information, advise the affected party and report the breach to ACC.
- WorkAon will advise University of Auckland of any privacy breaches arising from information they hold.
- All privacy breaches arising from WorkAon and arising from University of Auckland are to be reported to ACC (ACC Accredited Employer Programme Compliance Advisor) at the end of the month in which they occur.

Did You Know

- A signed consent must be provided by an injured employee to collect information from their Treatment Provider.
- A relevant claims history can be obtained from ACC where a signed consent form is provided.
- A consent form should be re-signed annually if the claim remains open and ongoing.
- Where a breach of privacy is identified, this must be investigate and reported to ACC at the end of the month.

4.4. ACC Claims Hand back

- ACC Claims Hand back occurs when the agreed management period has expired and the claim remains open. Normal procedure will see ACC sending University of Auckland a list of claims due for ACC Claims Handback in March, in December of the preceding year.
- All files transferred to ACC will contain a completed transfer summary report, known as the ACC413.
- All claims being transferred to ACC should be reviewed and signed off by University of Auckland to ensure accuracy of payments and rehabilitation.

4.5. Future Cost Estimates

To assist with the planning for the future cost of claims WorkAon prepares and records an estimate of costs for each claim. This estimate is electronically recorded and shown on reports back to University of Auckland.

These estimates take into consideration:

- The type of injury and its severity
- The entitlements and cost of treatment
- The occupation and earnings of the employee
- The age of the employee.

5. Data Reporting

5.1. Overview

University of Auckland is required to demonstrate:

1. The employer has a computer reporting system that contains all data requested by ACC.
2. Monthly reports are to be received within 5 working days of month end and in a format specified by ACC.
3. There is a process to identify and manage issues of inappropriate claiming or fraud independent of the ongoing injury management of a claim.
4. There is a process to liaise with, and notify ACC regarding:
 - Fatal claims, serious injury claims or claims of a sensitive or complex nature
 - Changes in the employer's injury management operation or injury management personnel.

5.2. Data Recording & Reporting

WorkAon is responsible for registering all claims and loading all transactions into the Figtree System. These transactions include:

- Cover decisions
- Treatment provider payments
- Claim closure dates
- Weekly compensation payments
- Electronic notes.

The data specification and data report are managed by WorkAon on our behalf.

5.2.1. ACC Reporting

- WorkAon uses Figtree claims system to record ACC data. This is backed up daily. The Figtree system has the claims data specification fields and reporting template built into the system.
- WorkAon is responsible for ACC Reporting and liaises with Manager, Business Development (Data Files) at ACC.
- At the end of each month, WorkAon uploads all University of Aucklands' data files to ACC for verification and acceptance. Due to the volume of data files uploaded by WorkAon a specific day for uploading is agreed with the ACC Operations Co-ordinator.

5.2.2. Digital Certificate

WorkAon has an electronic digital certificate that allows monthly data reporting to ACC on behalf of University of Auckland in a secure environment. The digital certificate is renewed annually.

5.2.3. Data Accuracy

The Figtree Database used by WorkAon contains a number of data validation which requires mandatory data to be entered when claims are registered and updated. These data validations automatically update data fields for reporting to ACC. When the data file report is run, all mandatory fields are generated and reported to ACC through the digital certificate.

WorkAon undertakes a monthly check to ensure all datafiles are run, submitted and acknowledged as being received by ACC.

5.3. Fraud

ACC fraud is considered to be the intentional misrepresentation of facts for the purpose of obtaining unauthorised entitlements or in the case of providers, unauthorised payments.

All reasonable steps will be taken to prevent, identify and act upon fraudulent claims:

- A claim will not be accepted as work related without the appropriate supporting evidence. Where validity is in question, further information will be sought to clarify the actual situation
- All invoices will be matched to a registered claim before payment
- A thorough investigation will occur where University of Auckland suspects fraud or where fraud is reported

Where it has become apparent that an inappropriate claim has been made, or there is a question over fraud e.g. multiple claims, reports on inappropriate activity, the following process will occur:

- Set up separate file containing fraud evidence
- Investigate and collect evidence on separate file and action as appropriate
- Following consultation with University of Auckland, contact will be made by WorkAon with ACC Integrity Services to seek support and advice on any potential investigation.

Where potential fraud is identified this will be managed independently from the injury and rehabilitation processes. A separate fraud file will be created and held with a designated management contact.

Did You Know

- Support and advice should be sought from ACC Integrity Services but any fraud investigation will be managed and funded by University of Auckland.
- Further information will be requested from the injured employee to verify reports.
- Payments will be suspended or cancelled if it is established that the injured employee is not eligible for payment of entitlements.
- If fraud has been committed, consideration will be given to prosecution in the courts.

5.4. ACC Liaison

- All formal ACC Liaison is facilitated by the University of Auckland's Health & Safety Manager.
- University of Auckland's Health & Safety Manager is required to advise ACC in writing of any work-related claims that are fatal, serious, sensitive, prolonged or complex in nature. In some cases this may involve discussing the possible transfer of the claim to ACC for ongoing management.
- University of Auckland's Health & Safety Manager is also required to notify ACC in writing of any changes in their injury management operations or people prior to the change occurring.

6. Complaints and Reviews

6.1. Overview

University of Auckland is required to demonstrate:

1. There is a procedure to manage complaints and reviews.
2. There is a designated senior person(s) responsible for managing complaints and reviews (not the initial decision-maker).
3. Employees are aware of the complaints process and their rights of review and appeal and have access to the designated “complaints manager”.
4. There is a process for the evaluation of dispute management outcomes to ensure that opportunities for improvement are identified (where applicable).
(Care must be taken to protect the privacy of individuals in reviewing dispute outcomes.)

6.2. Complaints Procedure

An injured worker can raise a concern / complaint when they believe their rights under the Code of ACC Claimants’ Rights have been breached. (The rights under the Code are outlined under Section 2.3 of this manual).

6.2.1. Concerns and Complaints

All injured Employees can either raise concerns or issues about a potential breach of their rights with either their Manager or WorkAon. They can also complain directly to ACC who will investigate and determine the action required to resolve the complaint.

A register of concerns will be maintained. This will record the nature of the concern and how and when it was resolved. Our aim will be to resolve disputes wherever possible.

When a concern is raised, it will be acknowledged within 2 working days. Following investigation a decision regarding any concern raised should be communicated to the employee within 7 working days.

As part of the investigation of any complaint, all information and documents should be collected from the injured worker, workplace and claim file to help arrive at the correct decision.

Where the concern is not adequately addressed, the employee should be advised to raise their concern with the University of Auckland’s Complaints Manager. The Complaints Manager will then acknowledge the concern, and investigate the matter. An outcome should be advised to the employee within 7 days where practical. The decision should reference all information considered in arriving at the decision.

6.3. Disputes Procedure

A dispute is the term given to any time an injured employee may be unhappy with any decision to decline cover or any entitlement. Injured employees must be advised of their right to seek a review of any decisions made.

At University of Auckland disputes are managed in the following ways:

- A staff member may ask University of Auckland for a review of a claim decision, provided the request is made within three months of University of Auckland advising the staff member of their written decision on the claim. Applications for review must be in writing. Staff members must also state their reasons for requesting a review.
- University of Auckland wants to ensure that any disputes are resolved quickly and with the agreement of all parties. In most cases a meeting between the injured person and University of Auckland staff will resolve the issue. In some cases, a neutral facilitator may be used to assist the parties in working through the issues or alternatively the matter may be referred to an independent expert of provide an opinion on the issues.
- If the dispute is not resolved by any of the above processes, WorkAon will send the application for review to FairWay Resolution Services. The Accident Compensation Act 2001 provides for a formal review process using an independent Reviewer appointed by ACC, who reassesses the decision and imposes an outcome on the parties. Staff members can choose to have a support person attend the review hearing with them.
- In the event of a claim decision being lost by University of Auckland at a formal review, then the disputes resolution contact person will keep a record of the outcome and will initiate an evaluation of the processes to identify opportunities for improvement.

Did You Know

- University of Auckland operates an informal disputes process designed to work with the concerns of the injured employee to reach a mutually agreed resolution.
- Employers are required to fund the cost of dispute hearings and the costs awarded to injured employees. In most cases it is cheaper to discuss and resolve disputes.
- If fraud has been committed, consideration will be given to prosecution in the courts.

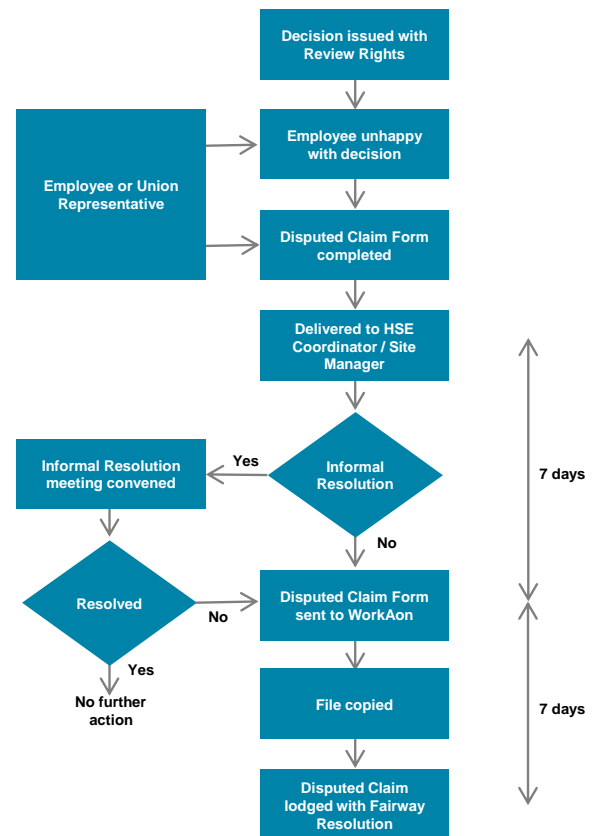
6.4. Reviews

Employees will be advised in writing of all decisions regarding their claim, and their right to seek a review of any decision.

The University of Auckland Complaints Manager will conduct a review of all disputed outcomes annually to assess the nature of reviews, and ensure that all necessary changes to policy and procedures are implemented.

Any injured employee can seek a review of any decisions taken by University of Auckland in regard to their claim.

- Where an injured employee is unhappy with any aspect of the management of their claim, this will be referred back to the Complaints Manager to consider informal resolution in the first instance, e.g. meeting with relevant parties. Where informal resolution is not appropriate or effective, a review application will be sent to the injured employee
- When an injured employee seeks a review, a review application form must be mailed to them by WorkAon
- When a review application form is received, the original copy of the claim file is to be forwarded to FairWay Resolution Services by WorkAon within 5 days
- The Complaints Manager will conduct an administrative review. This will usually involve WorkAon’s Technical Advisor. If the decision is altered as a result of the administrative review, the injured employee is to be advised of the decision in writing.



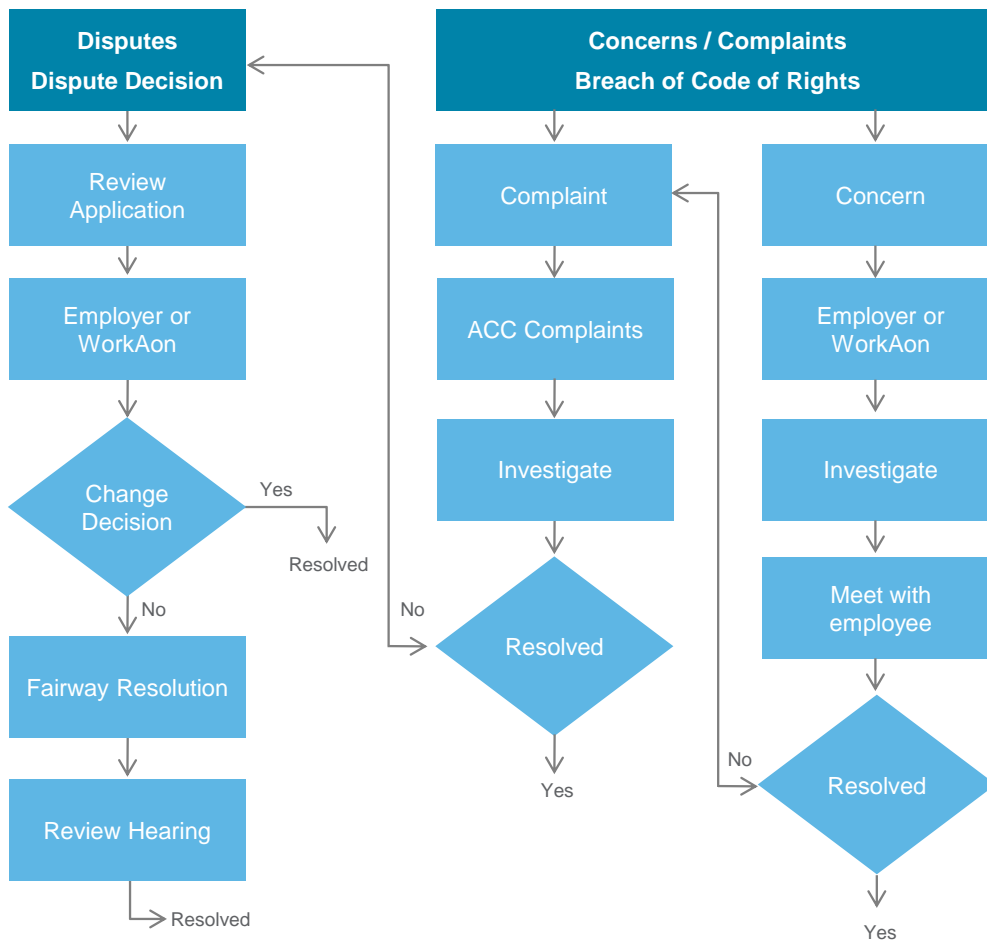
Did You Know

- All decisions on cover or entitlements must include a section on review rights.
- Any injured employee can seek a review of any decisions taken by University of Auckland in regard to their claim.
- The Review Officer’s decision is binding on all parties.

6.4.1. WorkAon Procedure

WorkAon has developed a one page fact sheet that will be handed out with other fact sheets when case conferences are held with injured employees. A Code of ACC Claimants’ Rights & Concerns Register has also been developed to record any concerns raised, and how these concerns were investigated and the nature of the response.

The diagram below outlines how concerns and complaints should be handled.



6.5. Annual Review

Each year we will review the disputes, complaints and concerns that have been raised over the preceding 12 months.

This review will consider whether any improvements can be made, having consideration of:

- The types of issues being raised
- Whether we have been successful in upholding our original position
- Where the concerns/complaints/disputes are arising.

7. Rehabilitation & Alternative Duties

7.1. Overview

University of Auckland is required to demonstrate:

1. Documented procedures for early intervention strategies, including managing the recovery of employees following injury, and intervention as soon as a potential gradual process injury is identified
2. Line managers and union and other nominated employee representatives actively involved in rehabilitation management understand the process of maintaining employees in the workplace and supporting safe and early return to work
3. Injured employees are informed and understand the process and responsibilities for rehabilitation, including the need for early intervention
4. There is a process to monitor, evaluate and review rehabilitation plans and outcomes
5. Procedure to assess an employee's rehabilitation needs (includes both initial assessment and ongoing rehabilitation requirements)
6. Where the need for rehabilitation is identified, an individual rehabilitation plan is developed in consultation with relevant parties and based on legislative requirements
7. Rehabilitation plans are developed, monitored and reviewed at agreed timeframes for the duration of rehabilitation
8. The employer has a process established that identifies suitable alternative duties and is committed to providing these duties (when available).

7.2. Definition of Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation may be defined as the process whereby a person who has suffered personal injury regains or acquires the skills necessary to optimise physical, mental, vocational and social functionality.

This means that University of Auckland works in partnership with the injured employee, together with other interested parties such as support people, GP's and treatment providers, to provide the appropriate medical and work related care to assist in the injured employee's recovery.

Did You Know

- Rehabilitation is the process of positive action by which an employee who has suffered a Lost Time Injury is encouraged to regain or acquire the skills necessary to re-join the workforce with the optimal physical and social functions.
- Rehabilitation Plans are not required for minor injuries where the employee can remain at work performing their normal duties.

7.2.1. Hierarchy of Rehabilitation

We will determine whether the Injured Worker can return to the same job they had prior their incapacity. If this isn't possible, we will decide which of the following is the most reasonable and practical option for the injured employee:

- return to a different kind of employment with their current Employer
- return to the same kind of employment with a different Employer
- use their experience, education, or training in a different kind of employment with a different Employer
- help the Injured Worker to use as many of their pre-injury skills as possible to get employment.

7.3. Rehabilitation Programmes & Returning to Work

7.3.1. Initial Action Plan

All injuries which involve lost time (including where an employee remains at work on light or alternative duties) are to be assessed for immediate rehabilitation. Until such time that cover for an injury has been granted, rehabilitation assistance should be documented through an agreed action plan.

An initial action plan may enable an early return to work on duties other than the employee's normal ones provided these are suitable and available, or it may require the employee to adhere to the instructions of their treatment provider until a rehabilitation meeting can be arranged. Where cover continues to be investigated, action plans must be updated and documented at least every 14 days.

This may involve:

- A return to work with modification of the tasks or environment
- A change in work hours
- Rest & recuperation.

Did You Know

- An Initial Action Plan must be established within 7 working days from the date of notification of their workplace injury.

When an injury requires an employee to return to work with a reduced incapacity, the work environment needs to be assessed to consider the hazards that may affect the person returning with reduced capacity. This needs to be documented and reconsidered when the work environment changes, or the individual's capacity changes.

7.3.2. Planning Rehabilitation

The injured person has a right to rehabilitation. They are responsible for their own rehabilitation to the extent that is possible and having regard to the individual's condition. The Accident Compensation Act 2001 requires that the individual takes responsibility for his/her own rehabilitation and makes it clear that the employer does not accept responsibility alone. The role of the employer is to facilitate the rehabilitation process.

The purpose of a Rehabilitation Plan is to assist in identifying the:

- Injured person's entitlement to rehabilitation
- Desired long term case management outcomes for a particular case
- Immediate case management objectives
- Specific actions needed to achieve the outcome and objectives.

A Rehabilitation Plan shall be drawn up within 14 days of cover being accepted. The Plan must include (but is not limited to):

- (a) Rehabilitation goal with a realistic time frame.
- (b) Timetable to allow monitoring, medical review and updates.
- (c) Responsibility for any necessary supervision, training or workplace adjustment.
- (d) Responsibility for monitoring return to work, duties, hours, problems.
- (e) Rights of Review.

The rehabilitation plan is an agreed document and must be developed and updated in face to face interviews with key workplace personnel e.g. injured employee, supervisor/managers, occupational health staff, medical practitioner and on request union or nominated employee representative. It is a 'living' document and must be monitored, reviewed and updated at milestone points or when goal dates are exceeded.

'Return to Work' is the term used to best describe the process to return the injured employee back to their normal work tasks following injury.

A Return to Work focus normally includes:

- A worksite assessment to determine what work tasks are suitable during recovery from injury
- Identification of an alternative duties list for the injured employee's GP and the University of Auckland supervisor/manager
- Incorporating any actions relating to the Return to Work onto the agreed and time framed Rehabilitation Plan – as discussed in the previous section

A rehabilitation plan must have a goal date, which is the timeframe within which a full recovery is anticipated. The rehabilitation plan goal date should be updated when new needs are identified, or when significant milestones are reached, to reflect the new circumstances. Significant milestones may include:

- a deterioration of condition resulting in a greater level of incapacity.
- the need for additional medical intervention, eg, surgery.
- a secondary medical diagnosis.
- failure of a graduated return to work programme.
- change in personal circumstances surrounding social needs, eg, departure of carer.
- expiry of Goal date, leading to consideration of non-progressive rehabilitation.

7.3.3. Rehabilitation Meetings

Rehabilitation Plans must:

- Be conducted through a direct consultation (face to face meeting / skype / telephone)
- Be signed off by the employee, any employee support person (if present at the meeting) and a representative of the employer

Your WorkAon Case Manager will facilitate the rehabilitation plan and document this for all parties to sign during a meeting where the actions and interventions are agreed. Where a Case Manager cannot make a face to face meeting, they can facilitate the rehabilitation plan by phone as long as the manager and injured employee are meeting face to face.

7.3.4. Weekly Monitoring

Monitoring of rehabilitation progress must occur weekly by the supervisor/manager for the duration of the rehabilitation. This must be conducted through face to face meetings, or through telephone or video conference discussions. The discussions need to be documented. These monitoring notes need to be forwarded to WorkAon at least monthly throughout the life of the claim, or immediately if circumstances change.

For employees who are fully unfit and cannot return to work for a period of time, monitoring is required once a month by phone call or face to face meeting.

7.3.5. Monthly Review

Each month the Case Manager and designated Manager must monitor progress of the injured worker against the actions in the rehabilitation plan. This monitoring should take into account the weekly monitoring and feedback between the injured worker and their manager and any other information that has come to light in the last month. The Case Manager will document this review on the claim file.

7.3.6. Injured Employee Responsibilities

WorkAon will establish that the employee understands his/her responsibility under Section 72 of the Accident Compensation Act 2001 Act and that the employee is informed of the potential outcome of non-participation before suspension or cancellation of entitlements. This will be explained at the Rehabilitation Plan meeting.

Please Note

Where an employee fails to meet their responsibilities to participate in rehabilitation, as agreed in their rehabilitation plan, University of Auckland may need to decline the injured employee's weekly compensation. This action would require prior discussion with the employee to determine whether the employee's refusal or decline to participate in rehabilitation was deemed reasonable by the employer.

While the Rehabilitation Plan is not a contract, it is a reviewable document as actions noted are deemed to be decisions. Any actions that University of Auckland agree to must be met or where changes are made these must be made in consultation with the injured employee at all times.

7.3.7. Non Progressive Rehabilitation

Most injured employees will return to their normal work tasks within 3 months of sustaining their work-place injury, however for those employees whose injuries do not resolve, a range of assessments are required to plan ongoing rehabilitation interventions.

The Vocational Independence Process (VI) is a process outlined in the legislation for assessing and matching the skills an injured employee has with their medical capabilities. This process should be considered when the rehabilitation goal date expires, or when other rehabilitation interventions have been completed, for employees who are unlikely to return to their pre-injury role.

Managers should discuss non-progressive rehabilitation interventions with their WorkAon case manager when initial rehabilitation goal dates have expired, or when they believe the rehabilitation is not achieving a satisfactory outcome.

7.3.8. Rehabilitation Objectives

As part of our continuous improvement process we will develop rehabilitation and return to work objectives. These objectives will focus on:

- reducing lost time through keeping injured employees engaged in the workplace
- improving our reporting, early intervention and decision making timeframes
- enhancing the injury management experience
- monitoring the effectiveness of our preferred providers.

We will review our performance against these objectives and their continued relevance at least annually.

Did You Know

- No return to work should be approved without full medical clearance.
- Supervisors/managers are responsible to ensure that any employees returning to work on alternative duties or duties other than their normal work are fully inducted and trained in the activity offered.
- Remember the IRP (Individual Rehabilitation Plan), and any decisions within that IRP (the interventions) are reviewable decisions – so ensure your Employee receives a copy of the IRP fact sheet at least once. When you create your initial IRP tends to be the most sensible time.

Relevant Legislation for this Section

Section 71	Employer's obligations in relation to rehabilitation
Section 72	Responsibilities of claimant who receives entitlement

7.4. Rehabilitation Roles & Responsibilities

7.4.1. Supervisors / Managers

Supervisors / managers are responsible for:

- Preventing accidents and injury by providing a safe and healthy work environment within their areas of operation
- Taking all practicable steps to see that all staff in areas under their control are aware of the accident reporting system, know where to obtain the appropriate form and report such events when they occur
- Arranging for appropriate first aid and emergency care (or other assistance) where required if an accident does occur
- Liaising with Payroll to ensure that weekly compensation payments are paid during any period of incapacity
- Recognising that the prompt return to work of a staff member is a normal practice and expectation
- Remaining in supportive contact with a staff member who is off work as a result of injury
- Identifying suitable alternative duties, where possible, to enable an early return to work for the Staff member
- Identify, record and manage any hazards arising from an injured worker returning to work
- Confirming that a rehabilitation plan is established, if appropriate, following a lost time accident
- Monitoring the staff member's progress towards recovery and the suitability of the alternative duties and/or rehabilitation programme. Record this monitoring weekly and provide a copy to WorkAon for the master work injury claim file.
- Taking steps to see that appropriate levels of confidentiality are maintained consistent with the principles of the Privacy Act 1993
- Reviewing health & safety management after a critical event, or if there is a change in work procedures or health & safety policy.

7.4.2. Union and/or Employee Representative

- Be familiar with University of Auckland's Health & Safety policies, procedures and guidelines and participate in the review of such documents or development of new ones
- Foster positive health and safety management practices in places of work

- Identify and bring to University of Auckland attention hazards in the place of work and discuss with University of Auckland ways that the hazards may be dealt with
- Consult with inspectors on health and safety issues
- Participate in the local Health and Safety Group, where applicable
- Participate in Audits, where applicable
- Make every effort to attend regular Health and Safety Forum meetings and contribute to forum activities
- Promote the interests of employees in a Health and Safety context generally and in particular those employees who have been harmed at work, including in relation to arrangements for rehabilitation and return to work
- Undergo appropriate training
- Maintain confidentiality on any personal or non-health and safety information obtained.

7.4.3. Employee Responsibilities

Every staff member is responsible for:

- Observing any established Health and Safety procedure that relates to the work performed
- Participating in relevant Health and Safety training
- Reporting and documenting all accidents, incidents, observed hazards to their supervisor/manager/ occupational health staff (as per University of Auckland's procedures) and informing their supervisor/manager if there is any requirement for time off work
- Obtaining initial medical treatment from a registered Treatment Provider of his/her choice (this must be a registered medical practitioner if lost time is involved)
- Informing the treatment provider that University of Auckland self manages all work place injuries
- Providing a copy of the completed ACC forms and, if lost time is involved, a medical certificate from the registered medical practitioner, to the supervisor/manager and the Health and Safety co-ordinator in a timely manner
- Participating in an appropriate rehabilitation programme including a return to work programme which requires alternative duties or partial hours
- Providing ongoing medical certificates to their supervisor/manager/occupational health staff
- Reporting non-work injuries resulting in time off to their supervisor/manager as soon as possible to provide University of Auckland with the opportunity to assist through rehabilitation if appropriate.

7.4.4. WorkAon Case Manager

- Ensuring the consent form is signed in the event of an ACC claim and providing access to information about entitlements and the collection and release of information
- Facilitating the claims management and rehabilitation for all work place and non-work injuries for employees of University of Auckland. This includes providing information to staff members and supervisors/ managers and liaising with third parties
- Liaison with ACC and management of the ACC Accredited Employer Programme contract
- Liaise between University of Auckland and any Third Party Administrator assisting with the case management of work place injuries.

Authority to collect medical and other records



Please complete this form to authorise WorkAon to collect relevant medical and other records about your claim. When you've finished, please return this form to WorkAon.

1. Client details	
Client name:	Claim number:
<i>Other Names known by (either now or previously):</i>	
Date of birth:	Date of injury/event:
<i>Body Site/Injury:</i>	
Home Address:	
Phone numbers:	Email Address:

2. Collecting your medical and other records
<p>Why we ask for your authority to collect your medical and other records</p> <p>To establish your entitlement to compensation, rehabilitation and treatment we may need to collect medical and other records about you from a third party, such as your General Practitioner (GP), other medical professional or employer. We need your authority to collect them.</p> <p>These records could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • medical reports • details of your accident • medical history relevant to your claim • specialist reports and assessments • your employment details and history • tax records. <p>In each case, we'd only seek records that are or may be relevant to your claim during the life of your claim. We'll let you know about the types of records we need to collect, and why we need to collect them to make these decisions about your claim. Please contact us if you'd like to discuss this further.</p> <p>How you can provide your authority</p> <p>You can either sign this form or contact us if you'd like to discuss other ways to provide your authority. These may include for example, setting the duration of your authority or asking us to contact you for authority on a case by case basis.</p> <p>We'll comply with the legislation</p> <p>We'll comply with the Privacy Act 1993, the Health Information Privacy Code 1994 and the Accident Compensation Act 2001 when collecting, using and managing personal information.</p> <p>Under the Privacy Act 1993 and Health Information Privacy Code 1994, you have the right to access any information we hold about you. You can also ask us to correct the information that we hold about you.</p> <p>For more details see ACC's privacy notice at www.acc.co.nz/privacy.</p>





3. Declaration			
Please read and sign the following declaration:			
I authorise WorkAon to collect medical and other records which are or may be relevant to my claim.			
Client name:		Claim number:	
Signature:			Date:
4. Client representative's declaration			
If applicable, please read and sign the following declaration:			
I declare that I have authority to consent on behalf of the client to the collection of medical and other records that are or may be relevant to his or her claim. I authorise WorkAon to collect medical and other records which are or may be relevant to my client's claim.			
Signature:			Date:
Representative's name:		Phone number:	
What is your relationship to the client?			
Why is the client unable to sign this form?			

