Responding to whistleblowers

This webinar will begin at 10:00



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Thank you for joining!

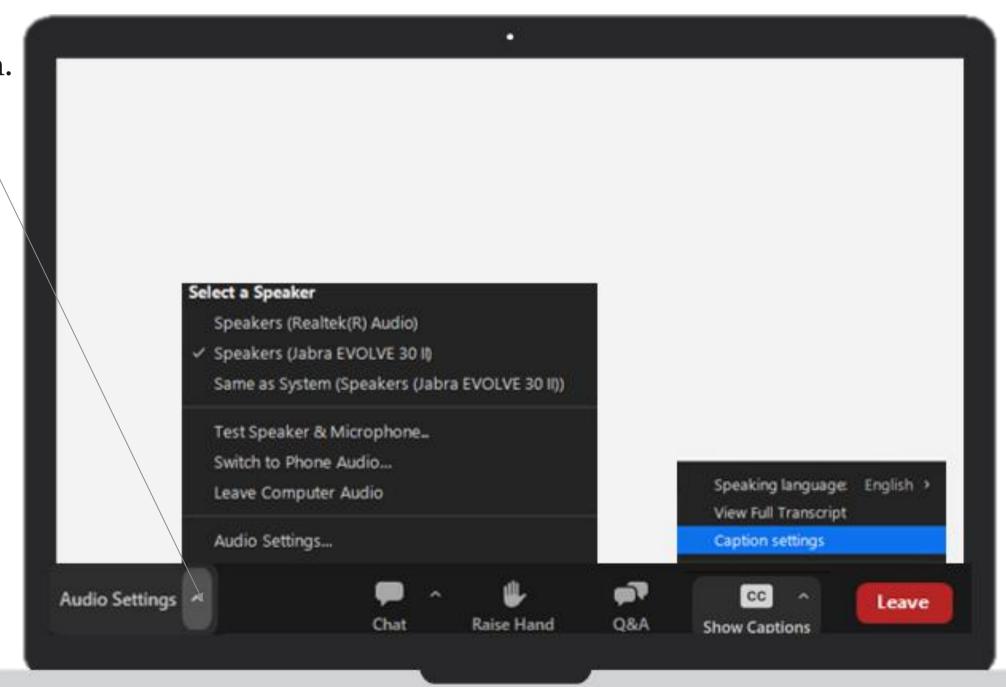
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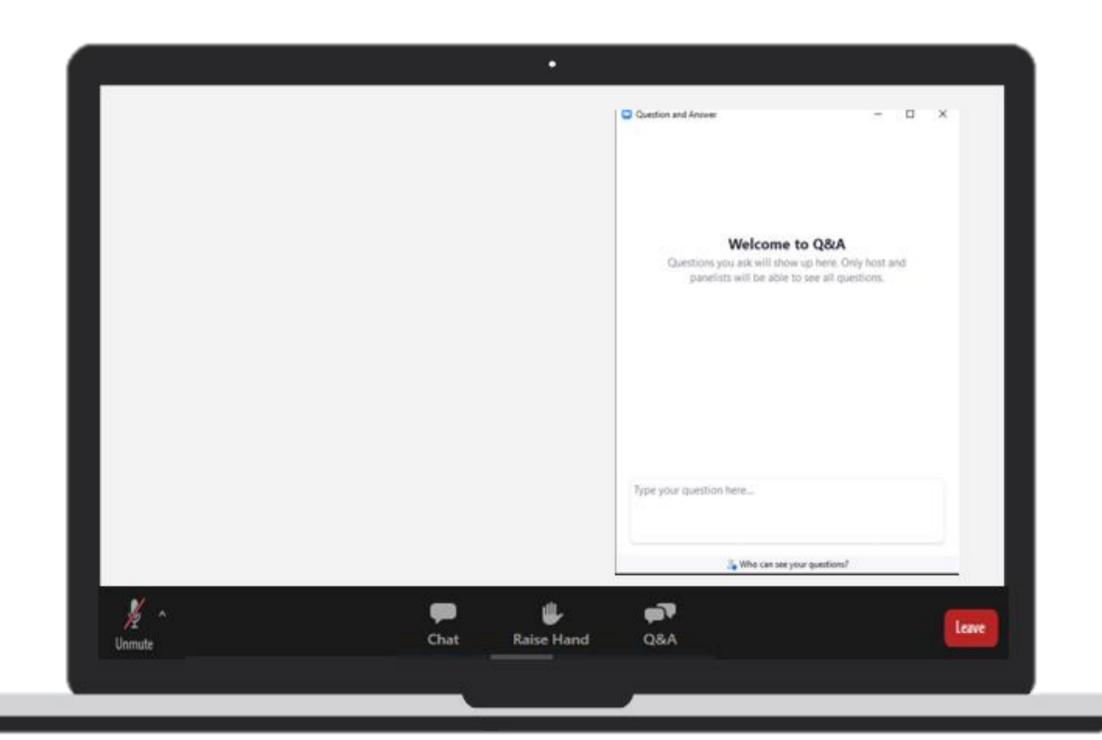
Ask a question

Please ask questions through the Q&A panel, which can be launched by clicking the 'Q&A' button at the bottom of the screen.

• Type your question in the box below and press enter on your keyboard to send

Type your question here...

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Responding to whistleblowers

Protecting your employee brand series

Jonathan Naylor, Partner Shani Edwards, Associate

19 November 2024



What we'll cover:

SHCOSMITHS

- Identifying protected disclosures
- Creating a culture of openness
- Getting the right policies and procedures in place
- Considerations when managing whistleblowers

Identifying protected disclosures



Why is this important?

#Metoo

- Global movement
- Empowered people to speak up against sexual abuse and harassment

High profile

- Post Office
- Church of England
- Harrods

ESG

- Environment and climate crisis
- Diversity, equity and inclusion

Culture

- Ethical business practices
- Behaviours in the workplace

Increase in cases

• Rise in cases of whistleblowing

Legal Framework

Key legislation

- Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998
- Employment Rights Act 1996

Designed to

- Allow workers to draw attention to wrongdoing in the workplace
- Provide protection against detriment or dismissal for workers who report malpractice by their employers or third parties

Who is protected?

- Employees
- Workers

When are they protected?

• When a qualifying disclosure is made



What amounts to a qualifying disclosure?

"any disclosure of information which, in the reasonable belief of the worker making the disclosure, is made in the public interest and tends to show..."

(section 43B(1) of the Employment Rights Act 1996)

What amounts to a qualifying disclosure?

Disclosure of information

Information relates to a relevant failure (breach of legal obligation, criminal offence, health and safety endangerment, miscarriage of justice, damage to environment or concealment)

Reasonable belief

Public interest

Disclosure to employer or prescribed person

How to identify protected disclosures?



- They can be made in the ordinary course of business
- Aggregated emails, messages and conversations can amount to one protected disclosure
- They don't need to be made to someone in Compliance or Legal
- They can be included in other documents including grievances and feedback forms

Are these protected disclosures?

- A text message from a cinema worker to their line manager raising concerns that some colleagues are not checking customer ID for films with a 15 or 18 rating.
- A conversation between two colleagues noting that their boss received an expensive designer handbag as a gift from a client.
- A series of Teams messages from a receptionist to the office manager asking when the fire risk assessment was last updated and flagging that paper recycling is left uncovered in the smoking area.

Creating a culture of openness

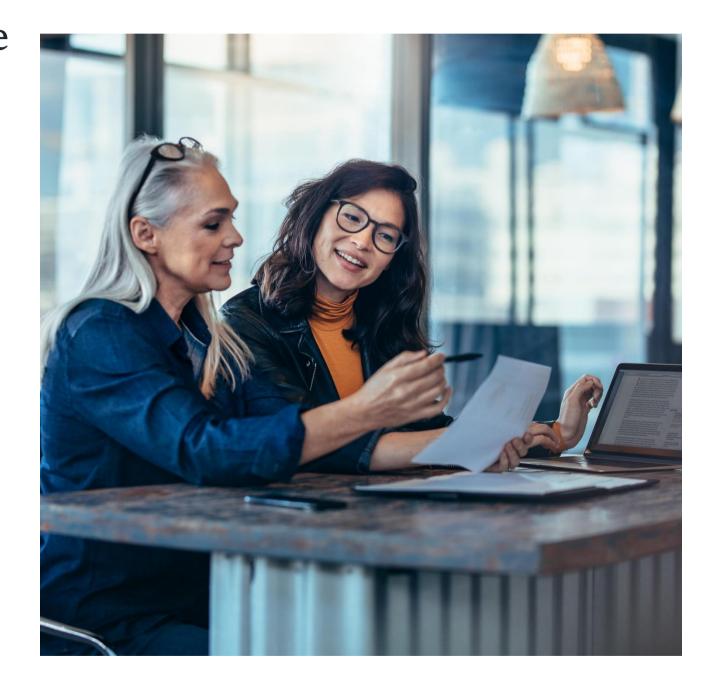


Culture

Create an open and supportive work culture where workers feel safe and comfortable enough to raise disclosures without fear of retaliation.

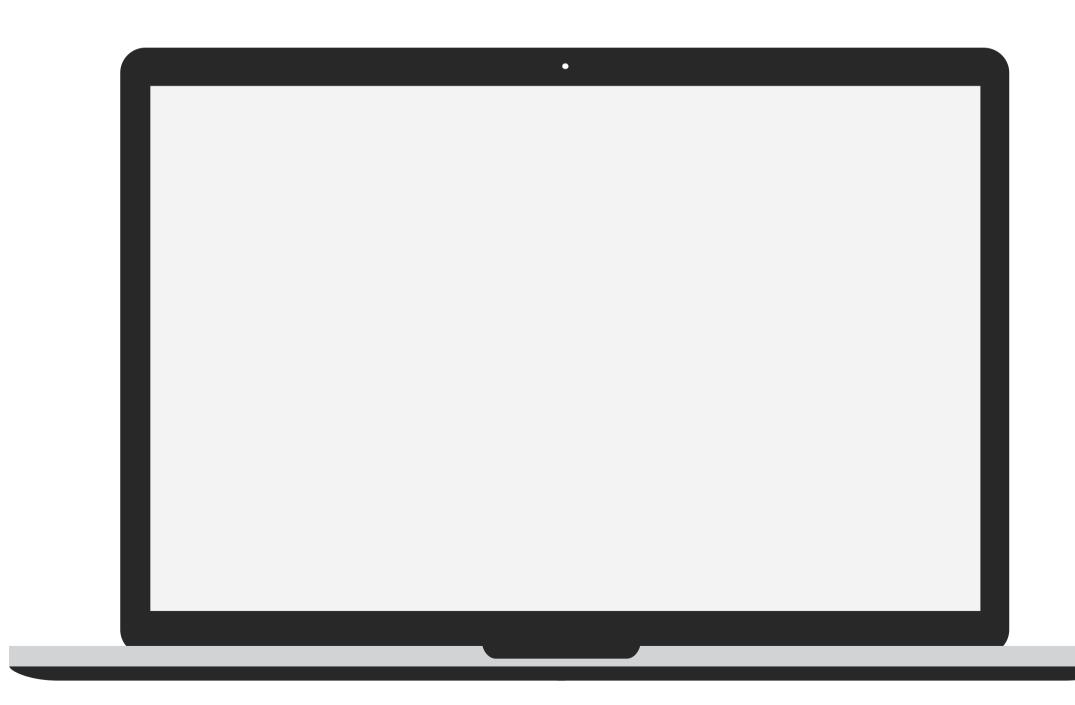
Workers will be less inclined to make a disclosure if they think that:

- Their complaint will not be taken seriously
- They will be mocked or ridiculed for making a complaint
- They will be penalised for making a complaint



Communication

- If there is a whistleblowing policy in place, make sure it is easily accessible to all workers (e.g. on the staff intranet)
- If there is no policy in place, use the code of conduct, mission statement or staff handbook to encourage workers to speak up



Take concerns seriously

- Don't dismiss concerns without proper consideration
- Take all concerns seriously
- Check in with the whistleblower about their concerns
- Train managers to be aware of what protected disclosures are and how to deal with them

Fairness

- Maintain confidentiality as much as possible (cannot always be absolute)
- Look independently at the issue with an open mind
- Do not be influenced by the identity of the whistleblower look at the substance not the source



What about...?

- Confidentiality provisions in employment contracts
- NDAs
- Settlement agreements
- Insider lists

Risks

- Employment tribunal claims (automatic unfair dismissal, unlawful detriment) potentially unlimited damages
- Employment tribunal claims against colleagues
- Interim relief
- Reputational risk
- Regulator intervention
- Fostering a toxic work environment

Getting the right policies and procedures in place



Why have a policy?

- Demonstrates commitment to taking whistleblowing seriously
- Fosters a culture of openness which will encourage workers to speak up
- Sets out guidance for managers and people who might receive disclosures
- Reduces the risk of disclosures being made externally to third parties, regulators or the media
- Reduces the risk of litigation

Getting the right policies and procedures in place

- Clear/understandable explanation of what whistleblowing is
- Framework setting out how to raise a concern
- Outlining the procedure for investigations
- Commitment to providing support for whistleblowers
- Reassurance that whistleblowers will not be subject to detriment
- Importance of confidentiality

What should the policy include?



What else?

Training and support

- Train managers on how to identify a qualifying disclosure and what steps to take
- Be clear that victimisation of a whistleblower will lead to disciplinary action

Promotion of the policy

- Ensure it is easily accessible for all workers (e.g. on staff intranet)
- Inform new joiners and regularly remind existing employees of the policy

Company ethos

• Encourage staff to speak up as part of the organisation's ethos (e.g. in the code of conduct)

Considerations when managing whistleblowers



Considerations during the investigation

Confidentiality

- Protect confidentiality where possible
- Remember data protection obligations

Other Processes

- Treat as separate from other processes (ring-fence where possible)
- You can still discipline or dismiss someone as long as it is not <u>on the ground of or for the reason of</u> the protected disclosure(s)

Investigation Process

- Appoint an appropriate and independent investigator
- Investigate matters promptly
- Keep records and notes
- Keep the whistleblower informed of progress where possible

Considerations after the investigation

- Provide the whistleblower with a written outcome
- Provide the whistleblower with support if required
- Notify the relevant internal stakeholders
- Notify the relevant third parties (including regulators)
- Keep a record of the number of whistleblowing disclosures received and the nature of the disclosures

What about...?

- When someone claims they have made a protected disclosure but it is actually a personal grievance
- When someone raises a whistleblowing concern during another process
- When someone submits their complaint anonymously
- When a complaint involves an overseas site



Conclusion

- Remains an area that is under review
- Protect are campaigning to expand the scope of whistleblowing protection
- The FCA recently carried out a survey about culture and non-financial misconduct
- Allegations of sexual harassment to be a protected disclosure under the Employment Rights Bill

Contact us



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Questions

FOR WHAT MATTERS