

Whistleblowing

Your right to speak out when something is wrong



Overview

Better protection for 'whistleblowers' came with the implementation of the Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998, which amended the Employment Rights Act 1996 ('the Act'), and it is the latter which contains the legal protection for whistleblowers. The Act provides a framework within which workers can make disclosures that are in the public interest, and at the same time gives them protection from victimisation by their employer.

Who is protected?

The Act is very wide in its scope. It applies not just to employees, but to a wide category of 'workers'. Freelancers, people on training courses, agency staff and directors, police officers – in fact, almost any category of worker except the genuinely self employed – receive protection under the Act.

What is the protection?

Under the Act, it is unlawful for an employer to subject any worker to a detriment on the ground that they have made a 'protected disclosure' – that is, passing on information which they reasonably believe shows that their employer, or indeed any other person, company etc, has done something wrong. Protection from dismissal under the Act arises from day one of employment and compensation is potentially unlimited, depending on how much loss an individual suffers as a result.

When does the protection arise?

To qualify for protection, it is not necessary for the wrongdoing actually to occur, so long as you have a reasonable belief that the information tends to show the wrongdoing. The disclosure must be information which fits one or more of the definitions below:

- That a criminal offence has been, is being or is likely to be committed
- That a person has, is or is likely to, fail to comply with a legal obligation
- That a miscarriage of justice has, is or is likely to occur
- That the health or safety of any individual has, is or is likely to be endangered
- That the environment has been, is being or is likely to be damaged
- That information tending to show any of the above has been, is being or is likely to be deliberately concealed.

These categories have been interpreted widely by the courts. For example they have even been interpreted as covering disclosures relating to a breach of the complainant's contract of employment.

For a qualifying disclosure to be protected it must also satisfy other conditions, as follows.

Generally the expectation is that you should initially raise the complaint with your employer. There may however be circumstances where disclosure to other persons or agencies prescribed in the Act may be appropriate. If a complaint is about health and safety, for instance, the Health and Safety Executive could be approached. If an individual wants to make a disclosure outside of these realms slightly, proving its 'reasonableness' is a more difficult task.

Different conditions apply and the disclosure must also be made in good faith to be protected.

Many employers have whistleblowing or reporting wrongdoing policies and our advice is generally that these should be followed. If you are thinking about making any disclosure, whether to your employer or otherwise, then you may wish to take legal advice before doing so.

Difficulties in practice

Even where a disclosure does amount to a protected disclosure under the Act, and you have been subjected to a detriment (disadvantage) or dismissed, it does not mean that you will necessarily win your case.

The main challenge in whistleblowing cases is generally proving that the adverse treatment you have received is due to the disclosure you have made, and that it is not for some other reason. For example, we find that employers will often argue that an individual has been disciplined not because they brought to the employers attention some wrongdoing but because they have not been performing well, or because they have committed some act of misconduct. Employers will also often try to suggest that disclosures were not made in good faith. These allegations by the employer can often be challenged but this greatly depends on gathering as much evidence as possible to dispute them, if they do arise.



"To qualify for protection, it is not necessary for the wrongdoing actually to occur, so long as the whistleblower has a reasonable belief that the information tends to show the wrongdoing".

Take advice as soon as possible

At Russell Jones & Walker we have run many whistleblowing cases, including some of the most significant cases in this field. If you are thinking of bringing your concerns about public interest matters to your employers attention, or you feel that after raising a concern, things have taken a turn for the worse, we would recommend that you take advice as soon as possible to maximise the protection available to you.

Please also note that strict time limits apply in respect of bringing a claim. Most claims will need to be brought in the employment tribunal within three months less one day of the treatment you are complaining about. Where that treatment amounts to a continuing course of conduct by your employer, the claim may be brought within three months less one day from the end of the conduct. In some instances, if a claim is lodged out of time, the Employment Tribunal has the power to extend the time limits if it was not reasonably practicable for the claim to be presented in time. However, this power should not be relied on. Please note that in most cases, this time limit will no longer be extended where an internal grievance is lodged first as the rules relating to this have recently changed.

You may also need to follow the ACAS Code of Practice on Discipline and Grievance Procedures (which can be downloaded from the ACAS website). This is aimed at assisting parties to resolve disputes within the workplace. If your claim is successful but the tribunal considers that you have failed to comply with the Code, your compensation could be reduced by up to 25%. (There are also penalties on the employer if they do not comply with the Code). Please note that the time limit for bringing a claim is not affected by compliance with the ACAS Code. If your claim relates to matters that happened before 6th April 2009, or if it relates to matters that occurred ongoing through 6th April 2009 and you have lodged a grievance or tribunal claim about it, then different rules may apply in relation to grievance procedures and time limits. These issues can be complicated and, again, you should take prompt legal advice if you think you may have a claim.

Contact Us

Please feel free to discuss your own position and concerns. Contact your nearest Russell Jones & Walker office or call:



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