



MILLSTREET COMMUNITY SCHOOL PROTECTED DISCLOSURES POLICY

Ratified by Board of Management: 23rd September 2019

Signed: E. O'Sullivan Date: 23rd September 2019

Chairperson Board of Management

Signed: P. Ó Síodhcháin Date: 23rd September 2019

Principal

Date of Review: June 2021

1. INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

- a) Millstreet Community School is committed to creating a workplace culture that encourages the making of protected disclosures and provides protection for disclosers.
- b) This policy will allow workers to make disclosures without fear of penalisation or threat of less favourable treatment, discrimination or disadvantage.
- c) All disclosures of wrongdoing in the school shall, as a matter of routine, be the subject of an appropriate assessment and/or investigation and the identity of the discloser shall be adequately protected.
- d) Overall responsibility of this Policy rests with the Board of Management of the school.
- e) The day-to-day responsibility for this policy is delegated to the Principal.
- f) The school considers that the most appropriate way to deal with disclosures of information relating to wrongdoing is at local level within the school, however, it does recognise that there may be circumstances where this is not appropriate.
- g) This policy does not replace legal reporting and disclosure requirements under other legislation e.g. child protection reporting obligations.
- h) This policy does not replace the school's normal day to day operational reporting or its existing policies and procedures relating to grievances, bullying, and harassment, disciplinary, dignity at work and other complaints.

2. DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

- a) This is different to simply making an allegation regarding a relevant wrongdoing, for example, claiming that an individual's health and safety has been endangered. Disclosing information involves providing some details and particulars.
- b) Workers are not required or entitled to investigate matters themselves to find proof of their suspicion and must not endeavour to do so. All workers need to do, and must do, is disclose the information that they have based on a reasonable belief that it discloses a wrong doing and where the information relates to individuals, that is necessary to disclose that information.
- c) The information must come to the attention of the worker in connection with his /her employment.

3. REASONABLE BELIEF

- a) A worker must have a reasonable belief that the information disclosed shows, or tends to show, wrong doing. The term "reasonable belief" does not mean that the belief has to be correct. Workers are entitled to be mistaken in their belief, so long as their belief was based on reasonable grounds.
- b) No worker will be penalised simply for getting it wrong, so long as the worker had a reasonable belief that the information disclosed showed, or tended to show wrongdoing.

4. PROTECTION AND SAFEGUARDS

- a) This policy protects workers from penalisation for making a disclosure of information which the worker reasonably believes or suspects is a relevant wrongdoing.
- b) Penalisation means any act or omission that affects a worker to the workers detriment and in particular includes :
 - I. Suspension, lay-off or dismissal;
 - II. Demotion or loss of opportunity for promotion;
 - III. Transfer of duties, change of location of place of work, reduction in wages or change in working hours;
 - IV. The imposition or administering of any discipline, reprimand or other penalty;
 - V. Unfair treatment;

- VI. Coercion, intimidation or harassment;
 - VII. Discrimination, disadvantage or unfair treatment;
 - VIII. Injury, damage or loss, or;
 - IX. Threat of reprisal.
- c) Penalisation by any person, including workers, school management, members of the Board of Management will not be tolerated. Any person who threatens to penalise or penalises a worker for making a disclosure pursuant to this policy will be subject to disciplinary action.
 - d) The protection from penalisation applies even if the disclosure is not subsequently confirmed or upheld as well-founded.
 - e) If an employee of the school experiences penalisation he /she should notify school management and the matter will be assessed/investigated and appropriate action taken where necessary.

5. CONFIDENTIALITY

- a) The school is committed to protecting the identity of the worker making a protected disclosure and ensuring that protected disclosures are treated in confidence.
- b) However, there are circumstances, as outlined in the 2014 act, where confidentiality cannot be maintained, for example, where the Discloser makes it clear that he/she has no objection to his or her identity being disclosed and /or the identity of the Discloser is critical to an investigation of the matter raised.
- c) If it is decided that confidentiality cannot be maintained in the context of an investigation, the school will inform the Discloser in advance that his/her identity will be disclosed. The Discloser may request a review of this decision and a review will be carried out, where practicable.

6. ANONYMOUS DISCLOSURES

- a) Where the worker withholds their identity in making a disclosure it is more difficult to access the disclosure and take appropriate action.
- b) The school will act upon the disclosure to the extent that this is possible, but may be restricted in their ability to investigate the matter in the absence of the knowledge of the identity of the discloser.
- c) Important elements of the Policy & Procedures will be difficult or impossible to apply unless the workers anonymity lifts, e.g. Keeping the discloser informed and protecting a discloser from penalisation.

7. PROCEDURE FOR MAKING A PROTECTED DISCLOSURE

7.1 Who should the discloser make the disclosure to?

- a) In the first instance, disclosures should be made orally or in writing to the Principal. Where the disclosure is made orally, the Principal shall take a note recording the disclosure in consultation with the Discloser.
- b) Where the disclosure involves the Principal, the Discloser should make the disclosure in writing to the Chairperson of the Board of Management.
- c) A person to whom a disclosure is made must take reasonable steps to protect the identity of the Discloser.
- d) A written disclosure should be made on the Notification Form attached.

7.2 Assessment Meeting

- a) The Recipient will arrange to meet with the Discloser within 10 school days of receipt of the disclosure to discuss it on a strictly confidential basis. The Recipient will need to clarify at this point if the disclosure is appropriate to the Policy or is a personal employment complaint more appropriate to other school procedures, for example a Grievance Procedure or a Dignity at Work Policy.
- b) The Discloser may be accompanied at this meeting by a trade union representative or a work colleague from the school. The meeting will be private and confidential and its purpose will be twofold.
 - I. So that the Recipient is satisfied the disclosure made falls within the scope of this policy and not some other internal policy, and
 - II. So that the Recipient can determine the appropriate course of action in response to the disclosure made
- c) If the Recipient is unclear whether the disclosure qualifies as a protected disclosure, it will be treated as

such and pursuant to this Policy until such time as it is deemed not to constitute a protected disclosure.

- d) The course of action, as determined by the recipient, will take one of the following forms:
 - I. Meetings between the Recipient and Discloser to clarify matters and/or agree an outcome, **and/or;**
 - II. An investigation by the Principal, **or;**
 - III. An investigation by the Chairperson/a sub-committee of the Board of Management, **or;**
 - IV. An investigation approved by the Board of Management to be carried out by an independent third party.
- e) It is the general intention of this Policy that the recipient will communicate with the Discloser in writing within 10 school days of the Assessment Meeting taking place, to formally acknowledge receipt of the disclosure made and to advise the outcome of the Assessment Meeting.
- f) If it appears to the Recipient that the disclosure made falls to be more properly addressed under another process or within the scope of another internal school policy and procedure, the recipient will communicate this to the Discloser.
- g) The Discloser may seek a review of the outcome of the Assessment Meeting. The review will be undertaken by a person who was not involved in the Assessment Meeting.
- h) Disclosures may, in light of the nature and/or seriousness of the matters raised, be referred immediately to the appropriate authorities. For example, if the disclosure relates to criminal activity, the recipient will refer the matter immediately to An Garda Síochána.

7.3 Investigation

- a) Where an investigation is undertaken, the Discloser's involvement in that investigation will depend on the subject matter of the disclosure made and the detail provided by the Discloser.
- b) The investigation will be conducted in a full, fair and objective manner with regard to the principals of natural justice and fair procedures. Its format and who assists and/or is involved in the investigation will be determined by the Investigator(s) by reference to the subject matter of the disclosure made. Where the information disclosed relates to alleged wrongdoing on the part of an individual, the principles of natural justice and fair procedures will be complied with, vis-à-vis that individual, as appropriate.
- c) The Investigator(s) may deem it necessary to meet with the Discloser in the course of the investigation and in such circumstances the Discloser may be accompanied by a trade union representative or work colleague from the school.
- d) In any event, the objective is that the investigation will be undertaken promptly and efficiently. Having regard to the duration and nature of the investigation, it may be appropriate to inform the Discloser in writing of the investigation's progress and likely timeframe for its conclusion. However, it is important to note that sometimes the need for confidentiality and legal considerations may prevent the Investigator(s) from giving specific details of an investigation.

7.4 Communication

- a) It is important that the Discloser feels assured that a disclosure made under this Policy is taken seriously and is kept informed of the steps which are being taken in response to the disclosure. In this regard, the Investigator(s) undertake to communicate with the Discloser as follows:
 - I. The Recipient will acknowledge receipt of the disclosure and arrange to meet with the Discloser as outlined above.
- b) If an investigation takes place, the Investigator(s) will keep the Discloser informed of actions, where possible, in that regard including the outcome of any investigation. However, in this regard, it is important to note that sometimes the need for confidentiality and legal considerations may prevent the Investigator(s) from giving the Discloser specific details of an investigation.

7.5 Disciplinary Action

- a) Where a disclosure is made in accordance with this policy, but the information disclosed is not subsequently upheld by any investigation, no action will be taken against the Discloser who will be protected against any penalisation.

- b) However, a disclosure made in the absence of a reasonable belief will not attract the protections of the 2014 Act and may result in disciplinary action against the Discloser. In addition, disclosure of a wrongdoing does not necessarily confer any protection or immunity on a Discloser in relation to any involvement they may have had in that wrongdoing.

7.6 Records

All records of disclosure will be securely maintained so as to comply with the requirements for confidentiality under the 2014 Act and data protection legislative obligations.

8. MAKING A DISCLOSURE EXTERNALLY

- a) The aim of this Policy is to provide workers with an avenue within the school to make disclosures in relation to wrongdoing. The Board of Management is confident that such issues can be appropriately dealt with “in house” and encourages workers to report such disclosures internally. The Board acknowledges that there may be circumstances where a worker wishes to make a disclosure externally and the legislation governing disclosures provides for a number of avenues in this regard.
- b) It is important that while a worker need only have a reasonable belief as to wrongdoing to make a disclosure internally, if the worker is considering making an external disclosure he or she has a different and potentially more onerous obligation depending to whom the disclosure is made.
 - I. Disclosure to a Prescribed Person (section 7 of the 2014 Act) S.I. 339 of 2014 prescribes certain external bodies and persons as appropriate recipients of disclosures of relevant wrongdoings falling within their prescribed remit.
‘It should be noted that a worker disclosing to a prescribed person must **reasonably believe** that the relevant wrongdoing falls within the scope of matters in respect of which the person is the prescribed recipient **and** that the information disclosed, and any allegation contained in it, are **substantially true**. This standard is different from that applying to internal disclosures. Examples of prescribed recipients of disclosures of relevant wrongdoings under the S.I. are the CEO of the State Examinations Commission, the Director of the Teaching Council, the Data Protection Commissioner.’
 - II. Disclosure to a Minister (section 8 of the 2014 Act)
‘Where a worker is an employee of the school’s Board of Management, the worker may make a protected disclosure to the Minister for Education and Skills where the worker reasonably believes the information being disclosed show/tends to show wrongdoing.’
 - III. Disclosure to Legal Adviser (section 9 of the 2014 Act)
‘Where a worker makes a disclosure in the course of obtaining legal advice from a barrister, solicitor, trade union official or official of an excepted body.’
 - IV. Disclosure to other persons outside the workplace (section 10 of the 2014 Act)
‘Certain criteria and conditions must be fulfilled in order for such a disclosure to be protected and workers are advised to seek Union or other advice/assistance if they are considering making a section 10 protected disclosure.’

Review and Amendments

This Policy may be reviewed and amendments made and employees will be informed

Signed: E. O’Sullivan

Chairperson, Board of Management.

Dated: 23rd September 2019

PROTECTED DISCLOSURES NOTIFICATION FORM FOR INTERNAL INVESTIGATION

In advance of completing this form, you should read the attached Policy on protected disclosure reporting in Millstreet Community School carefully and ensure that the subject matter of your concern is covered by the Policy.

Please note that protected disclosures must relate to a matter that you have reasonable grounds to be concerned about and is not a matter which relates to your own terms and conditions of employment. If you have a concern about your own terms and conditions of employment you should refer to the Grievance Procedure or the Dignity at Work Procedures or other applicable procedures.

1. I, _____ (Name of worker making the disclosure) wish to make a

disclosure under the Protected Disclosures Act 2014.

2. Position in the school: _____

3. Place of work (if not the school): _____

4. Category of Relevant Wrongdoing: (tick the category)

☐ Criminal offence.

☐ Failure to comply with a legal obligation.

☐ Miscarriage of justice.

☐ Endangering of an individual's health or safety.

☐ Damage to the environment.

☐ Unlawful or otherwise improper use of public funds.

☐ An act or omission is oppressive, discriminatory or grossly negligent or constitutes gross mismanagement.

☐ Concealment or destruction of evidence relating to the above.

5. Date of the alleged Relevant Wrongdoing (if known) or the date the alleged Relevant

Wrongdoing commenced: _____

6. Is alleged Relevant Wrongdoing still ongoing?

7. Has this alleged Relevant Wrongdoing already been disclosed, if so, to whom, when and what action was taken:

8. Details of the disclosure (care should be taken to only include the name(s) of individual(s) directly relevant to the report:

9. Any other relevant information:

10. Please provide your contact details at which the Recipient of this disclosure can contact you:

Address: _____

Telephone no: _____

Secure Email address: _____

Signature of the discloser: _____

Date: _____