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Guide to the Public Interest Disclosure

(Northern Ireland) Order 1998 (Amended April 2014)



Contents

Introduction1
Persons who may be protected against unfair dismissal or being subjected to detriment1
What can be disclosed?2
Qualifying disclosures 2 Disclosures about wrongdoing in the United Kingdom or overseas 2 Disclosures that involve an offence 2 Disclosures and legal professional privilege 2
Circumstances in which disclosures are protected ('a protected disclosure')
Making a qualifying disclosure to the employer or via internal procedures 3 Making a qualifying disclosure to a prescribed person 3 Making a qualifying disclosure to a legal adviser 4 Making a qualifying disclosure to a Minister 4 Making a qualifying disclosure to others 4 Making a qualifying disclosure to others 4 Making a qualifying disclosure to others 5 Disclosures about health and safety matters 5
Contractual duties of confidentiality 6
Raising a grievance6
Industrial tribunals and remedies 6
List of Prescribed Persons7
Appendix 18
List of Prescribed Persons and description of matters in respect of which they are prescribed (as of 6 April 2014):
Appendix 2 19
Advice and Information19

Introduction

This is a short guide to The Public Interest Disclosure (Northern Ireland) Order 1998 ('the Order'), which protects workers who 'blow the whistle' about wrongdoing. The Order amends the Employment Rights (Northern Ireland) Order 1996, and makes provision about the kinds of disclosures which may be protected; the circumstances in which such disclosures are protected; and the persons who may be protected.

In general, workers should be able to make disclosures about wrongdoing to their employer, so that problems can be identified and resolved quickly in organisations. Many employers have internal procedures which can be used or adopted for the purpose of facilitating disclosures.

The guide is intended to give general guidance only, and should not be regarded as a complete or authoritative statement of the law. Readers should be aware of the possibility of developments in case law that might affect the rights described.

The contents of this guidance apply equally to men and women. For simplicity, however, the masculine pronoun is used throughout.

Persons who may be protected against unfair dismissal or being subjected to detriment

The provisions introduced by the Order protect most workers from being subjected to a detriment by their employer. Detriment is not defined, but may take a number of forms, such as denial of promotion, facilities, or training opportunities which the employer would otherwise have offered. Employees who are protected by the provisions may make a claim for unfair dismissal if they are dismissed for making a protected disclosure. Workers who are not employees may not claim unfair dismissal; however, if the employer has terminated their contract because they made a protected disclosure, they may instead make a complaint that they have been subjected to a detriment.

'Worker' has an especially broad meaning in the case of whistleblowing. As well as employees, it also includes agency workers and people who aren't employed, but are training with employers. Some self-employed people may be considered to be workers for the purpose of whistleblowing, if they are supervised or work off-site.

What can be disclosed?

Qualifying disclosures

Certain kinds of disclosures qualify for protection ('qualifying disclosures'). Qualifying disclosures are disclosures of information which the worker reasonably believes tend to show that one or more of the following matters is happening now, took place in the past, or is likely to happen in the future:

- a criminal offence;
- a breach of a legal obligation;
- a miscarriage of justice;
- a danger to the health or safety of any individual;
- damage to the environment; or
- deliberate covering up of information tending to show any of the above matters.

It should be noted that in making a disclosure, the worker must have reasonable belief that the information disclosed tends to show one or more of the offences or breaches listed above ('a relevant failure'). The belief need not be correct - it might be discovered subsequently that the worker was in fact wrong - but the worker must show that he held the belief, and that it was a reasonable belief in the circumstances at the time of disclosure.

Disclosures about wrongdoing in the United Kingdom or overseas

Protection under the provisions applies even if the qualifying disclosure concerns a relevant failure which took place overseas, or where the law applying to the relevant failure was not that of the United Kingdom.

Disclosures that involve an offence

Disclosure of information by a worker is not a qualifying disclosure if, in making it, he commits an offence (e.g. if disclosure was prohibited under the Official Secrets Act 1989).

Disclosures and legal professional privilege

A disclosure of information, which would be protected from disclosure because of legal professional privilege, cannot be a qualifying disclosure if made by the legal adviser (or, say, a typist in the adviser's office) to whom the information was disclosed in the course of obtaining legal advice.

Circumstances in which disclosures are protected ('a protected disclosure')

Making a qualifying disclosure to the employer or via internal procedures

A qualifying disclosure will be a protected disclosure where it is made:

- (a) to the worker's employer, either directly to the employer or by procedures authorised by the employer for that purpose; or
- (b) to another person whom the worker reasonably believes to be solely or mainly responsible for the relevant failure.

The only additional requirement on the worker is that he should act in good faith. No other requirement is necessary to qualify for protection.

Disclosure to the employer will, in most cases, ensure that concerns are dealt with quickly and by the person who is well placed to resolve the problem. In some small companies, this may be the employer himself, but an authorised procedure will be helpful. An existing company procedure may suffice, or such procedures could perhaps be adapted; for example to facilitate confidential disclosures by workers. Internal procedures that are simple to use, readily accessible, and which workers are encouraged to use are more likely to result in disclosure of concerns to the employer first, rather than externally. Employers will wish to consider the best way to secure trust and confidence in such procedures to ensure that they will be used, perhaps by involving the workforce, or their representatives.

Making a qualifying disclosure to a prescribed person

Workers who are concerned about wrongdoing or failures can make disclosures to a person or body which has been prescribed by the Public Interest Disclosure (Prescribed Persons) Order (Northern Ireland) 1999 for the purpose of receiving disclosures about the matters concerned. If a worker makes a qualifying disclosure to such persons or bodies, it will be a protected disclosure provided the worker:

- makes the disclosure in good faith;
- reasonably believes that the information, and any allegation it contains, is *substantially true*; and
- reasonably believes he is making the disclosure to the right 'prescribed person' (e.g. breaches of health and safety regulations can be brought to the attention of the Health and Safety Executive for Northern Ireland).

A list of prescribed bodies, the description of matters for which they are prescribed, and contact details are shown in Appendix 1. The persons and

bodies listed have statutory functions and can provide authoritative advice and guidance to workers about matters properly disclosed to them.

Making a qualifying disclosure to a legal adviser

A qualifying disclosure will be a protected disclosure if it is made to a legal adviser in the course of obtaining legal advice.

Making a qualifying disclosure to a Minister

A qualifying disclosure made in good faith by a worker, employed in a Government-appointed organisation, such as a non-departmental public body, will be a protected disclosure if made to a Government Minister (either directly or via departmental officials).

Making a qualifying disclosure to others

A qualifying disclosure will be a protected disclosure if the following conditions are met:

Firstly, the worker must:

- make the disclosure in *good faith*;
- reasonably believe that the information, and any allegation contained in it, is substantially true;
- **not** act for personal gain; and
- act reasonably, taking into account the circumstances.

In addition, one or more of the following conditions must be met:

- the worker reasonably believed that he would be subjected to a detriment by his employer if disclosure were to be made to the employer or to a prescribed person;
- in the absence of an appropriate prescribed body, the worker reasonably believed that disclosure to the employer would result in the *destruction or concealment of information* about wrongdoing;
- the worker had *previously disclosed* substantially the same information to his employer or to a prescribed person.

The industrial tribunal will decide whether the worker acted reasonably, in all the circumstances, but in particular will take into account:

 the identity of the person to whom the disclosure was made (e.g. it may be more appropriate to disclose to a professional body that has responsibility for standards and conduct in a particular field, such as accountancy or medicine, than to the media);

- the seriousness of the relevant failure;
- whether the relevant failure is continuing or is likely to occur again;
- whether the disclosure breaches the *employer's duty of confidentiality* to others (e.g. information that is made available by the worker may contain confidential details about a client);
- what action has or might reasonably be expected to have been taken if
 a disclosure was made previously to the employer or a prescribed
 person; and
- whether the worker complied with any *internal procedures* approved by the employer if a disclosure was made previously to the employer.

Making a qualifying disclosure about an exceptionally serious failure

If you believe you are blowing the whistle on an <u>exceptionally serious failure</u> in a workplace, you do <u>not</u> need to go through the normal channels and can publicly blow the whistle straight away.

The conditions given for blowing the whistle to others will not apply, if you:

- make the disclosure in good faith;
- reasonably believe that the information disclosed, and any allegation contained in it, is *substantially true*;
- do **not** act for personal gain; and
- act reasonably, taking into account the circumstances.

Also, it must be reasonable for the worker to make the disclosure in view of all the circumstances, having regard in particular to the *identity of the person to whom the disclosure is made*.

It is not enough for something to be an exceptionally serious failure in your opinion alone (e.g. if you don't agree with a working practice). It must be a matter of fact that something is a genuinely serious failure. An example could be an exceptionally serious health and safety risk that is putting workers' lives at risk.

Disclosures about health and safety matters

The Employment Rights (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 already provides protection for employees who, in certain circumstances, raise concerns about, or take action in connection with health and safety matters (see Articles 68, 68A and 132 of that Order). For example, the 1996 Order already provides that it is unfair to dismiss an employee who acts to protect himself or others from serious and imminent danger.

The provisions provide protection, as explained above, to any worker who discloses information about a health or safety danger in accordance with the provisions. Clearly, where there is a recognised health and safety representative present, the worker should normally tell him about the problem, as it is part of the representative's role to raise such matters with the employer. The existing health and safety provisions in The Employment Rights (Northern Ireland) Order 1996, and the provisions introduced by the Order, are therefore complementary.

Contractual duties of confidentiality

Any provision in an agreement between a worker and his employer, which would prevent the worker from making disclosures protected by the provisions, is void. This applies to any agreement between the employer and worker (it might be a term in a contract of employment or a separate agreement) including agreements settling claims under the provisions.

Raising a grievance

It is good practice, where possible, to attempt to resolve problems in the workplace through discussion. General advice on how to do this is set out in the Code of Practice on Disciplinary and Grievance procedures, published by the Labour Relations Agency. Information can also be obtained from the Agency's helpline (see Appendix 2 for contact details).

It is important to note, however, that employees do not have to raise a grievance in order to make a protected disclosure.

Industrial tribunals and remedies

Workers protected by the provisions (including employees) can complain that they have been subjected to detriment by their employer for making a protected disclosure. As noted earlier, an 'employee' can make a claim of unfair dismissal; a 'worker' who is not an employee, and whose contract has been terminated by his employer because he made a protected disclosure, can claim that he has been subjected to a detriment.

As with many other claims to industrial tribunals, the complaint should normally be made within three months of the dismissal or detriment. The tribunal can also consider a complaint made outside the three-month time limit (either by an employee or by a 'worker'), if they believe it was not reasonably practicable for the employee to have made a complaint within it, and that it has been made within a further period as they consider reasonable.

For unfair dismissal claims, interim relief is also available, provided the claim is made within seven days of the effective date of the termination of employment.

Where a tribunal finds that a complaint of unfair dismissal is justified, it will order re-instatement or re-employment, or the payment of compensation.

Where a worker complains that he has been subjected to a detriment and the tribunal finds the complaint well-founded, it will make a declaration to that effect and may order the payment of compensation.

List of Prescribed Persons

The persons prescribed by the Department for Employment and Learning to whom disclosures of information may be made under The Public Interest Disclosure (Northern Ireland) Order 1998, and the description of matters in respect of which they are prescribed, are shown in Appendix 1.

The list of Prescribed Persons has been amended in line with The Public Interest Disclosure (Prescribed Persons) (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 2014^a, which came into operation on 6 April 2014.

^a S.R. 2014 No. 48

Appendix 1

List of Prescribed Persons and description of matters in respect of which they are prescribed (as of 6 April 2014):

Certification Officer for Northern Ireland

Certification Office 10-16 Gordon Street BELFAST BT1 2LG Telephone 028 9023 7773 Fraud, and other irregularities, relating to the financial affairs of trade unions and employers' associations.

Civil Aviation Authority

Secretary and Legal Adviser CAA House 45-59 Kingsway LONDON WC2B 6TE Telephone 020 7379 7311 Compliance with the requirements of civil aviation legislation, including aviation safety and aviation security.

Competition and Markets Authority

Victoria House 37 Southampton Row London WC1B 4AD Telephone 020 7271 0021 Matters concerning the sale of goods or the supply of services, which adversely affect the interests of consumers. Competition affecting markets in the United Kingdom.

Comptroller and Auditor General for Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland Audit Office 106 University Street BELFAST BT7 1EU Telephone 028 9025 1023 The proper conduct of public business, value for money, fraud and corruption in relation to the provision of centrally funded public services and health service bodies.

Criminal Cases Review Commission

5 St Philip's Place BIRMINGHAM B3 2PW Telephone 0121 233 1473 Investigation of alleged or suspected miscarriages of justice from the criminal courts of England, Wales and Northern Ireland and from the Military Court and Service Civilian Court, and where appropriate, referral of cases to the relevant appeal court.

Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

Dundonald House Upper Newtownards Road Ballymiscaw BELFAST BT4 3SB Telephone 0300 200 7852 Matters relating to-

- (a) acts or omissions which have an actual or potential effect on the flows in watercourses or on drainage of land;
- (b) acts or omissions which have an adverse or potentially adverse effect on fish in the sea and fish health;
- (c) acts or omissions which have an adverse or potentially adverse effect on forests;
- (d) acts or omissions which could breach or potentially breach the Northern Ireland Cross-Compliance verifiable standards; and
- (e) acts or omissions which have an adverse or potentially adverse effect on animal health, veterinary public health or animal welfare.

Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure

Inland Fisheries Causeway Exchange 1-7 Bedford Street BELFAST BT2 7EG Telephone 028 9025 8825 Acts or omissions which have an adverse or potentially adverse effect on inland fisheries or on migratory eels, salmon or trout.

Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment

Netherleigh Massey Avenue BELFAST BT4 2JP Telephone 028 9052 9900 Matters relating to-

- (a) compliance with the requirements of consumer protection and fair trading legislation; and
- (b) fraud or misconduct involving companies which are in compulsory liquidation, creditors' voluntary liquidation, administration or administrative receivership.

Department of the Environment

Director of Corporate Services Goodwood House 44 - 58 May Street BELFAST BT1 4NN Telephone 028 9054 0540 Acts or omissions which have an actual or potential effect on the environment or the management or regulation of the environment including those relating to pollution.

Department for Social Development

Level 2 The Lighthouse Building Gasworks Business Park Ormeau Road BELFAST BT7 2JB Telephone 028 9081 9300 Matters relating to-

- (a) the registration and operation of registered social landlords, including their administration of public and private funds and management of their housing stock;
- (b) fraud and other misconduct in relation to the administration and payment of Urban Regeneration and Community Development grants.

Director of the Serious Fraud Office

2-4 Cockspur Street LONDON SW1Y 5BS Telephone 020 7239 7272

Financial Conduct Authority

Financial Conduct Authority 25 The North Colonnade Canary Wharf London E14 5HS

Telephone (UK) 020 7066 9200

The listing of securities on a stock exchange; prospectuses on offers of transferable securities to the public; the carrying on of investment business or of insurance business; the operation of banks and building societies, deposit taking businesses and wholesale money market regimes; the operation of friendly societies, benevolent societies, working men's clubs, specially authorised societies, and industrial and provident societies; the functioning of financial markets and investment exchanges; money laundering, financial crime, and other serious financial misconduct, in connection with activities regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

Serious or complex fraud and corruption.

Food Standards Agency

10c Clarendon Road BELFAST BT1 3BG Telephone 028 9041 7700 Matters which may affect the health of any member of the public in relation to the consumption of food and other related matters concerning the protection of the interests of consumers in relation to food.

General Chiropractic Council

44 Wicklow Street London WC1X 9HL Telephone 020 7713 5155 Matters relating to-

(a) the registration and fitness to practice of a member of a profession regulated by the Council; and

(b) any activities not covered by (a) in relation to which the Council has functions.

General Dental Council

37 Wimpole Street London W1G 8DQ Telephone 020 7887 3800 Matters relating to-

(a) the registration and fitness to practice of a member of a profession regulated by the Council; and

(b) any activities not covered by (a) in relation to which the Council has functions.

General Medical Council

3 Hardman Street Manchester M3 3AW Telephone 0161 923 6602 Matters relating to-

(a) the registration and fitness to practice of a member of a profession regulated by the Council; and

(b) any activities not covered by (a) in relation to which the Council has functions.

General Osteopathic Council

Osteopathy House 176 Tower Bridge Road London SE1 3LU Telephone (0)20 7357 6655 Matters relating to-

(a) the registration and fitness to practice of a member of a profession regulated by the Council; and

(b) any activities not covered by (a) in relation to which the Council has functions.

Health and care Professionals Council

Park House 184 Kennington Park Road London SE11 4BU Telephone (0) 845 300 6184 Matters relating to-

(a) the registration and fitness to practice of a member of a profession regulated by the Council; and

(b) any activities not covered by (a) in relation to which the Council has functions.

Health and Safety Executive for Northern Ireland

83 Ladas Drive BELFAST BT6 9FR Telephone 028 9024 3249 Matters which may affect the health or safety of any individual at work; matters which may affect the health or safety of any member of the public, arising out of, or in connection with, the activities of persons at work.

Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs

Information Governance HM Revenue and Customs 100 Parliament Street LONDON SW1A 2BQ Value added tax, insurance premium tax, excise duties and landfill tax. The import and export of prohibited or restricted goods.

Income tax, corporation tax, capital gains tax, petroleum revenue tax, inheritance tax, stamp duties, national insurance contributions, statutory maternity pay, statutory sick pay, tax credits, child benefits, collection of student loans and the enforcement of the national minimum wage. Matters relating to the Commissioners' functions as the supervisory authority for estate agents pursuant to regulation 23(1)(d)(vii) of the Money Laundering Regulations 2007.

Information Commissioner

3rd Floor 14 Cromac Place Belfast BT7 2JB Telephone 02890 278757 Compliance with the requirements of legislation relating to data protection and to freedom of information.

Local government auditors appointed by the Department of the Environment from the staff of the Northern Ireland Audit Office

The Chief Local Government Auditor Northern Ireland Audit Office 106 University Street BELFAST BT7 1EU Telephone 028 90251023 The proper conduct of public business, value for money, fraud and corruption in district councils, joint committees, the Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' Superannuation Committee and the Local Government Staff Commission for Northern Ireland.

Northern Ireland Authority for Utility Regulation

Queens House 14 Queen Street BELFAST BT1 6ED Telephone 028 9031 1575 Matters relating to-

- (a) the regulation of the generation, transmission, distribution and supply of electricity, and activities ancillary to these matters;
- (b) the regulation of the conveyance, storage and supply of gas through pipes, and activities ancillary to these matters;
- (c) the regulation of the abstraction, treatment, distribution and supply of drinking water to the public and activities ancillary to these matters; and
- (d) the regulation of the collection, treatment and disposal of wastewater and sewage sludge and activities ancillary to these matters.

Northern Ireland Commissioner for Children and Young People

Equality House 7-9 Shaftesbury Square BELFAST BT2 7DP Telephone 028 9031 1616 Matters relating to the safeguarding and promotion of the rights and best interests of children and young people.

Northern Ireland District Councils

Individual Council numbers listed in The Phone Book

Matters which may affect the health or safety of any individual at work; matters which may affect the health or safety of any member of the public, arising out of or in connection with the activities of persons at work. Compliance with the

requirements of consumer protection legislation. Compliance with the requirements of food safety legislation.

Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission

Temple Court 39 North Street BELFAST BT1 1NA Telephone 028 9024 3987 Matters which engage human rights.

Northern Ireland Social Care Council

7th Floor Millennium House 19-25 Great Victoria Street BELFAST BT2 7AQ Telephone 028 9041 7600 Matters relating to-

- (a) the registration and regulation of social workers and social care workers under the Health and Personal Social Services Act (Northern Ireland) 2001; and
- (b) the regulation of education and training in social work and social care work.

Nursing and Midwifery Council

23 Portland Place London W1B 1PZ

Telephone 020 7637 7181

Matters relating to-

(a) the registration and fitness to practice of a member of a profession regulated by the Council; and

(b) any activities not covered by (a) in relation to which the Council has functions.

Office of Communications

2nd Floor Landmark House 5 Cromac Quay The Gasworks Ormeau Road BELFAST BT7 2JD Telephone 028 9041 7500 Matters relating to-

- (a) the provision of electronic communications networks and services and the use of the electromagnetic spectrum;
- (b) broadcasting and the provision of

television and radio services;

- (c) media ownership and control;
- (d) competition in communications markets; and
- (e) postal services regulation.

Office of Qualifications and Examinations Regulation

Northern Ireland Office 2nd Floor Glendinning House 6 Murray Street Belfast BT1 6DN Telephone 02890 330706 Matters in relation to which the Office of Qualifications and Examinations Regulation exercises functions under the Apprenticeships, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009.

Pensions Regulator

Napier House Trafalgar Place BRIGHTON BN1 4DW Telephone 0845 600 0707 Matters relating to occupational pension schemes and other private pension arrangements including matters relating to the Pensions Regulator's objective of maximising compliance with the duties under Chapter 1 of Part 1 (and the safeguards in sections 50 and 54) of the Pensions (No. 2) Act (Northern Ireland) 2008.

Pharmaceutical Society Northern Ireland

73 University Street Belfast	Matters relating to-	
BT7 1HL	(a) the registration and fitness to practice of a member of a profession regulated by	
Telephone 028 90326927	the Council; and	
	(b) any activities not covered by (a) in relation to which the Council has functions.	
Prudential Regulation Authority		
20 Moorgate London	The carrying on of investment business or of insurance business; the operation of	

EC2R 6DA

Telephone (0) 20 3461 7000

The carrying on of investment business or of insurance business; the operation of banks and building societies, deposittaking businesses and wholesale money market regimes; the operation of friendly societies, benevolent societies, working

men's clubs, specially authorised societies, and industrial and provident societies.

Registrar of Credit Unions and Industrial and Provident Societies

Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment Room 53 Netherleigh Massey Avenue Belfast BT4 2JP Telephone 028 90 529544 The operation of credit unions and industrial and provident societies.

Regulation and Quality Improvement Authority

9th Floor Riverside Tower 5 Lanyon Place BELFAST BT1 3BT Telephone 028 9051 7500 Matters relating to the quality, safety, and availability of health and social care services provided by statutory, independent, community and voluntary providers in Northern Ireland.

Secretary of State for Business, Innovation and Skills

1 Victoria Street London SW1H 0ET Telephone 020 7215 5000

Secretary of State for Transport

Secretary to the Executive Board Maritime and Coastguard Agency Spring Place 105 Commercial Road SOUTHAMPTON SO15 1EG Telephone 023 8032 9277 Matters relating to fraud and other misconduct, in relation to companies, investment business, insurance business, or multi-level marketing schemes (and similar trading schemes).

Compliance with merchant shipping law, including maritime safety.

The Bank of England

Threadneedle Street LONDON EC2R 8AH Telephone (0) 20 7601 4878 The functioning of clearing houses.

The Charity Commission for Northern Ireland

4th Floor 24-26 Arthur Street BELFAST BT1 4GF Telephone 028 9051 5490

The proper administration of charities and of funds given or held for charitable purposes.

The Financial Reporting Council Limited and its Conduct Committee

5th Floor Aldwych House 71-91 Aldwych LONDON WC2B 4HN Telephone 020 7492 2300

Matters relating to-

- (a) the independent oversight of the regulation of the accountancy, auditing and actuarial professions;
- (b) the independent supervision of Auditors General (as defined in section 1226 of the Companies Act 2006);
- (c) the monitoring of major audits (as defined in section 525 of that Act for the purposes of that section or section 522, or paragraph 13(10) of Schedule 10 to that Act for the purposes of that paragraph);
- (d) the registration of third country auditors (as defined in section 1261 of that Act);
- (e) compliance with the requirements of legislation relating to accounting and reporting;
- (f) the investigation of the conduct of auditors, accountants and actuaries and the holding of disciplinary hearings in public interest cases (as defined in paragraph 24 of Schedule 10 to that Act); and

(g) the determination of sanctions against auditors (as defined in paragraph 23 of Schedule 10 to that Act).

The General Optical Council

4 Harley Street London W1G 8DJ Telephone (0)20 7580 3898 Matters relating to-

(a) the registration and fitness to practice of a member of a profession regulated by the Council; and

(b) any activities not covered by (a) in relation to which the Council has functions.

The Loughs Agency of the Foyle, Carlingford & Irish Lights Commission

22 Victoria Road LONDONDERRY BT47 2AB Telephone 028 7134 2100 Acts or omissions which have an adverse or potentially adverse effect on inland fisheries or on migratory salmon or trout.

Treasury

1 Horse Guards Road LONDON SW1A 2HQ Telephone 020 7270 5000 The carrying on of insurance business.

A person ("person A") carrying out functions, by virtue of legislation, relating to relevant failures falling within one or more matters within a description of matters in respect of which another person ("person B") is prescribed by this Order, where person B was previously responsible for carrying out the same or substantially similar functions and has ceased to be so responsible.

> Matters falling within the description of matters in respect of which person B is prescribed by this Order, to the extent that those matters relate to functions currently carried out by person A.

Appendix 2

Advice and Information

Labour Relations Agency (LRA)

The LRA operates a helpline which deals with queries about employment matters, including the rights and obligations arising out of employment law. The service is available to any individual or organisation free of charge. Any worker who contacts the LRA will wish to bear in mind the distinction between seeking information about the provisions of The Public Interest Disclosure Order 1998, and the requirements attached to making a protected disclosure, as explained in the section *Circumstances in which disclosures are protected (a 'protected disclosure'*) on page 3 of this guide.

The LRA may be contacted at the following addresses:

HEAD OFFICE	REGIONAL OFFICE
2-16 Gordon Street	1-3 Guildhall Street
Belfast	Londonderry
BT1 2LG	BT48 6BB

Telephone: 028 7126 9639

Website: www.lra.org.uk

Telephone: 028 9032 1442

Public Concern at Work (PCaW)

PCaW is an independent organisation which can provide guidance and training to employers on whistleblowing and can also offer free advice to employees unsure of whether or how to raise a concern about workplace wrongdoing. PCaW may be contacted at the following address:

Public Concern at Work 3rd Floor, Bank Chambers 6-10 Borough High Street London SE1 9QQ

Telephone (general enquiries and helpline): 020 3117 2520

Website: www.pcaw.org.uk

people:skills:jobs:





THE DEPARTMENT:

Our aim is to promote learning and skills, to prepare people for work and to support the economy.

Further information: telephone: 028 9025 7580 e-mail: employment.rights@delni.gov.uk website: www.delni.gov.uk