**Public Interest Disclosure (Whistleblowing) Policy**

**[Organisation Name]** recognises that effective and honest communication is essential if concerns about breaches or failures are to be effectively dealt with and organisation’s success ensured.

This policy is designed to provide guidance to all those who work with or within the organisation (including volunteers and casual and temporary staff) who may from time to time feel that they need to raise certain issues relating to the organisation with someone in confidence.

Any person who, in the public interest, raises genuine concerns under this policy will not under any circumstances be subjected to any form of detriment or disadvantage as a result of having raised their concerns. The victimisation or harassment of an individual making a protected disclosure is a disciplinary offence.

This policy applies where you reasonably believe that one of the following sets of circumstances is occurring, has occurred or may occur within the organisation and that your disclosure is in the public interest:

* a criminal offence has been committed, is being committed or is likely to be committed
* a person has failed, is failing or is likely to fail to comply with any legal obligation to which he or she is subject
* a miscarriage of justice has occurred, is occurring or is likely to occur
* the health and safety of any individual has been, is being or is likely to be endangered
* the environment has been, is being or is likely to be damaged
* information tending to show any matter falling within any one of the preceding paragraphs has been, is being or is likely to be deliberately concealed.

It is not necessary that you prove the breach or failure that you are alleging has occurred or is likely to occur, you may simply raise a reasonable suspicion. However, you should note that you will not be protected from the consequences of making such a disclosure if, by doing so, you commit a criminal offence.

Procedure

If you believe that any of the above practices are happening within the organisation the following procedure should be followed:

* First raise the issues with your Line Manager/Superior, who will treat the matter in confidence.
* If it is not appropriate to raise the issues with your Line Manager/Superior, you should raise the issue with a more senior member of management/management committee, or, if not possible, another member of management at the same level.
* It is likely that an investigation will be necessary and you may be required to attend an investigatory meeting as a witness.
* At the investigation meeting you will need to explain fully the nature and extent of what you believe is the problem. You may bring a colleague/companion to help you explain the situation more clearly if you wish.
* Depending on the nature of your complaint, it may not be possible to find an immediate solution, but your concerns will be investigated as quickly as is reasonably possible, and, where possible, providing such disclosure does not breach confidentiality, you will be advised of the outcome of the investigation in due course.
* As a minimum you will be advised when any investigation has been completed and that appropriate action has been taken, although you may not be informed of the specific details of the action that has been taken.
* Where it is necessary for your disclosure and the investigative meeting minutes to be supplied to an employee/volunteer as part of the evidence supporting disciplinary action, appropriate steps will be taken to ensure that your working environment and/or working relationships are not prejudiced by the fact of the disclosure.
* If you are dissatisfied with the outcome of this procedure you may raise the matter with BowlsWales, if you remain dissatisfied with the outcome you have the right to express your concerns to the relevant Prescribed Person designated by the Public Interest Disclosure (Prescribed Persons) Order 2014 or any statute or statutory instrument which subsequently supersedes this legislation. You can find guidance and an up-to-date a list of relevant Prescribed People and bodies [here.](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/blowing-the-whistle-list-of-prescribed-people-and-bodies--2/whistleblowing-list-of-prescribed-people-and-bodies)
* If you reasonably believe that the relevant failure as listed in any of the above practices relates wholly or mainly to the conduct of a person other than someone in the organisation or any other matter for which a person other than the organisation has legal responsibility, then you should make that disclosure to that other person.
* Also, you may make such a disclosure to Protect, the leading authority on public interest whistleblowing, if you consider that it has an interest in the matter and, despite the best efforts of the organisation, you believe that disclosure within the organisation is inappropriate or as noted previously has been unsuccessful. To access Protect, please see the following website: <https://protect-advice.org.uk>. Disclosures made to legal advisors in the course of obtaining legal advice will be protected.

If any disclosure concerns information which you do not substantially believe is true or is made in bad faith (for instance in order to cause disruption within the organisation), or indeed if the disclosure is made for personal gain, then you may become subject to action under the Disciplinary Procedure, which could include dismissal/exclusion from the sport. While the organisation hopes that such disclosures will never be necessary, it also recognises that it may find itself in circumstances which are new to it. Each case will be treated on its own facts.