

Master document for the whistleblowing policy of the Palestine Trauma Centre (UK)



The Palestine Trauma Centre (UK)

WHISTLEBLOWING POLICY

This policy will be reviewed on an ongoing basis, at least once a year. The Palestine Trauma Centre (UK) will amend this policy, following consultation, where appropriate.

Date of last review: 16 November 2023

Whistleblowing

Key Points

The Whistleblowing Procedure sets out the framework for dealing with allegations of illegal and improper conduct.

The Palestine Trauma Centre (UK) is committed to the highest standards of transparency, probity, integrity and accountability.

This procedure is intended to provide a means of making serious allegations about standards, conduct, financial irregularity or possible unlawful action in a way that will ensure confidentiality and protect those making such allegations in the reasonable belief that it is in the public interest to do so from being victimised, discriminated against or disadvantaged.

This procedure does not replace other policies and procedures such as the complaints procedure, or other specifically laid down statutory reporting procedures.

This procedure is intended to ensure that the Palestine Trauma Centre (UK) complies with its duty under the [Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998](#).

Scope

This procedure applies to all Palestine Trauma Centre (UK) personnel, including Associates and contractors. This procedure does not replace other Palestine Trauma Centre (UK) policies or procedures. For example, if a personnel has a grievance about their conditions they should raise their concerns to the Chair of the Board of Trustees and/or the Data Protection Officer. Similarly if a person has a concern about the conduct of a fellow person in the charity (e.g. that they are not treating colleagues with respect) they should raise these with the Chair of the Board of Trustees and/or the Data Protection Officer, or through the Charity Commission's whistleblowing policy whneistleblowing@charitycommission.gsi.gov.uk.

This procedure applies to, but is not limited to, allegations about any of the following:

- conduct which is an offence or breach of the law;
- alleged miscarriage of justice;
- serious Health and Safety risks;
- the unauthorised use of public funds;
- possible fraud and corruption;
- sexual, physical or verbal abuse, or bullying or intimidation of employees, customers or service users;

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- abuse of authority;
- other unethical conduct.

Reporting

Contact Details for Reporting: (in writing) Palestine Trauma Centre (UK).

The Palestine Trauma Centre (UK) recognises that the decision to make an allegation can be a difficult one to make. However, whistleblowers who make serious allegations in the reasonable belief that it is in the public interest to do so have nothing to fear because they are doing their duty either to the Palestine Trauma Centre (UK) and/or to those for whom the Palestine Trauma Centre (UK) or they are providing a service.

The Palestine Trauma Centre (UK) will take appropriate action to protect a whistleblower who makes a serious allegation in the reasonable belief that it is in the public interest to do so from any reprisals, harassment or victimisation.

Confidentiality

All allegations will be treated in confidence and every effort will be made not to reveal a whistleblower's identity unless the whistleblower otherwise requests. However, if the matter is subsequently dealt with through other Palestine Trauma Centre (UK) procedures such as the Disciplinary Procedure.

Similarly, if the allegation results in court proceedings then the whistleblower may have to give evidence in open court if the case is to be successful.

The Palestine Trauma Centre (UK) will not, without the whistleblower's consent, disclose the identity of a whistleblower to anyone other than a person involved in the investigation/allegation.

Anonymous Allegations

This procedure encourages whistleblowers to put their name to an allegation wherever possible as anonymous allegations may often be difficult to substantiate/prove. Allegations made anonymously are much less powerful but anonymous allegations will be considered at the discretion of the Chair of the Board of Trustees/Data Protection Officer.

In exercising discretion to accept an anonymous allegation the factors to be taken into account:

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- the seriousness of the issue raised;
- the credibility of the allegation;
- whether the allegation can realistically be investigated from factors or sources other than the complainant.

Untrue Allegations

No disciplinary or other action will be taken against a whistleblower who makes an allegation in the reasonable belief that it is in the public interest to do so even if the allegation is not substantiated by an investigation. However, disciplinary action may be taken against a whistleblower who makes an allegation without reasonable belief that it is in the public interest to do so (e.g. making an allegation frivolously, maliciously or for personal gain where there is no element of public interest).

Procedure for Making an Allegation

The whistleblower may then make an allegation to the Chair of the Board of Trustees and/or the Data Protection Officer.

If either of the above receive an allegation they will consider the allegation and may discuss it with other trustees. After discussion with the whistleblower if they wish to proceed, the allegation will be investigated.

Allegation

Whether a written or oral report is made it is important that relevant information is provided including:

- the name of the person making the allegation and a contact point;
- the background and history of the allegation (giving relevant dates and names and positions of those who may be in a position to have contributed to the allegation);
- the specific reason for the allegation. Although someone making an allegation will not be expected to prove the truth of any allegations, they will need to provide information to the person they have reported to, to establish that there are reasonable grounds for the allegation.

Someone making an allegation may be accompanied by another person of their choosing during any meetings or interviews in connection with the allegation. However, if the matter is subsequently dealt with through another procedure the right to be accompanied will at that stage be in accordance with the relevant procedure.

Action on receipt of an Allegation

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The Chair of the Board of Trustees or the Data Protection Officer will record details of the allegation gathering as much information as possible, (within 5 working days of receipt of the allegation) including:

- a record of the allegation:
- an acknowledgement of the allegation;
- any documents supplied by the whistleblower

The investigator will ask the whistleblower for their preferred means of communication and contact details and use these for all communications with the whistleblower to preserve confidentiality.

If the allegation relates to fraud, potential fraud or other financial irregularity the Treasurer will be informed within 5 working days of receipt of the allegation. The Treasurer will determine whether the allegation should be investigated and the method of investigation.

If the allegation discloses evidence of a criminal offence it will immediately be reported to the Board of Trustees and/or the Data Protection Officer and a decision will be made as to whether to inform the police. If the allegation concerns suspected harm to children the appropriate authorities will be informed immediately.

Timetable

- An acknowledge the allegation in writing within 10 working days with
 - an indication of how the Palestine Trauma Centre (UK) propose to deal with the matter;
 - an estimate of how long it will take to provide a final response;
 - an indication of whether any initial enquiries have been made;
 - information on whistleblower support mechanisms;
 - indication whether further investigations will take place and if not, why not.

Where the allegation has been made internally and anonymously, the Palestine Trauma Centre (UK) will be unable to communicate what action has been taken.

Support

The Palestine Trauma Centre (UK) will take steps to minimise any difficulties which may be experienced as a result of making an allegation. For instance, if a whistleblower is required to give evidence in criminal or disciplinary proceedings the Palestine Trauma Centre (UK) will arrange for them to receive advice about the procedure and advise on the support mechanisms that are available.

The Palestine Trauma Centre (UK) accepts that whistleblowers need to be assured that the matter has been properly addressed. Thus, subject to legal constraints, we will inform those making allegations of the outcome of any investigation.

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Responsibility for the Procedure

The Chair of the Board of Trustees and the Data Protection Officer have the overall responsibility for the operation of this Procedure and for determining the administrative processes to be followed and the format of the records to be kept.

Monitoring

A Register will record the following details:

- the name and status (e.g. employee) of the whistleblower;
- the date on which the allegation was received;
- the nature of the allegation;
- details of the person who received the allegation;
- whether the allegation is to be investigated and, if yes, by whom;
- the outcome of the investigation;
- any other relevant details.

The Register will be confidential and only available for inspection by the Board of Trustees.

The Chair of the Board of Trustees will report annually to the Board of Trustees on the operation of the Procedure and on the whistleblowing allegations made during the period covered by the report. The report will be in a form which does not identify whistleblowers.