

Revision 4

PROTECTED DISCLOSURES POLICY

UÉ/PD/09

UÉ/PD/9
PROTECTED DISCLOSURES POLICY

1. INTRODUCTION

Uisce Éireann's values are: We deliver for customers and communities; We work better together; We do the right thing; We aim high and We keep each other safe. These values define the character of the company, guide our actions and decisions and provide a framework for how we interact with our colleagues, customers and stakeholders through our behaviours. We expect everyone working for or on behalf of Uisce Éireann to maintain the highest ethical standards and to report any suspicions of wrongdoing.

The application of this Policy is core to Uisce Éireann's "*We do the right thing*" value. It is one of a number of policies that has been put in place to help inform the ethical behaviour that Uisce Éireann expects from its staff, and from contractors and agents who do business on behalf of Uisce Éireann. It should be read in conjunction with the Code of Business Conduct, the Anti-Fraud Policy, the Anti-Corruption and Anti-Bribery Policy and other procedures for investigating concerns as set out in Uisce Éireann's HR policies e.g. the Dignity at Work Policy, the Grievance Policy and other policies as may be developed from time to time.

2. POLICY STATEMENT

This Policy expresses our commitment to addressing any concerns of possible wrongdoing that may arise, encouraging workers to raise such concerns and protecting any workers who report such concerns under this Policy.

In particular, this Policy encourages workers to report suspicions of wrongdoings such as breaches of the law or of health and safety policy, misuse of funds or damage to the environment.

Workers who have concerns about possible wrongdoing in any aspect of Uisce Éireann's activities (or activities by Uisce Éireann workers) are encouraged and expected to come forward and voice those concerns, and they may do so without fear of retaliation, victimisation, subsequent discrimination or any disadvantage as a result of their disclosure.

Uisce Éireann and its Board and management are committed to creating a workplace culture that supports the making of Protected Disclosures and provides protection for workers making Protected Disclosures.

This Policy has been adopted to ensure that Uisce Éireann is in full compliance with the Protected Disclosures Act 2014 as amended by the Protected Disclosures (Amendment) Act 2022 ("**the Act**"). This Policy does not replace any legal reporting or disclosure requirements arising under other legislation. Workers should ensure that they are aware of what protections, if any, such other legislation and/or the Act makes available to them, and seek legal advice if necessary. Where statutory reporting requirements or procedures exist, these must be fully complied with.

This Policy sets out Uisce Éireann's internal procedures for the making of, and dealing with, Protected Disclosures, as prescribed by section 6 and 6A of the Act, and any guidance issued by

	REVISION NO.	APPROVAL	DATE
Page 2 of 31	4		30/09/2025

**UÉ/PD/9
PROTECTED DISCLOSURES POLICY**

the Minister for Public Expenditure and Reform to assist Uisce Éireann in the performance of its functions. It also sets out information on how workers can make a Protected Disclosure externally (i.e. to persons or bodies external to Uisce Éireann) and the protections available for workers who make a Protected Disclosure.

Please read this Policy carefully before making a report. It is solely your responsibility to ensure you meet the criteria for protection under the Act.

Section 22 of the Act requires public bodies to:

- (a) prepare and submit a report to the Minister for Public Expenditure and Reform, not later than 1 March each year, in relation to the immediately preceding calendar year, containing prescribed information on protected disclosures which they receive under the Act; and
- (b) prepare and publish (including on their website) a report, not later than 31 March each year, in relation to the immediately preceding calendar year, containing prescribed confirmations regarding reporting channels and procedures and the information provided to the Minister under point (a) above.

In accordance with this requirement, these details will be provided to the Minister and published (in a form which does not enable the identification of any of the persons involved) on the Uisce Éireann website by 1 March and 31 March each year, respectively.

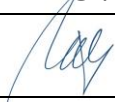
3. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Policy is to:

- encourage workers to report suspected wrongdoing that comes to their attention in a work-related context as soon as possible, in the knowledge that their concerns will be taken seriously and followed up on as appropriate, and that their confidentiality will be respected;
- provide workers with guidance as to how to raise those concerns through internal reporting channels; and
- reassure workers that they are entitled to raise genuine concerns or disclose information without fear of reprisal even if their concerns turn out to be mistaken.

4. SCOPE

The policy applies to all current and former "workers" of Uisce Éireann as defined by the Act. This includes all permanent, part-time and fixed-term employees at all levels, directors, consultants, contractors, volunteers, trainees, work experience students, interns (including unpaid interns),

	REVISION NO.	APPROVAL	DATE
Page 3 of 31	4		30/09/2025

**UÉ/PD/9
PROTECTED DISCLOSURES POLICY**

part-time, full-time, casual workers and agency workers, and job applicants where the information on a Relevant Wrongdoing has been acquired during the recruitment process or other pre-contractual negotiation. It further includes shareholders and members, and non-executive members of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies of Uisce Éireann or suppliers of services to Uisce Éireann. Such workers are each referred to as the "reporting person" or "reporting worker" for the purpose of this Policy.

5. PROTECTED DISCLOSURES

A "Protected Disclosure", as defined in the Act, is a disclosure by a "reporting person" (as defined in section 4 above) of "relevant information" if: (i) in the reasonable belief of the reporting person, that information tends to show one or more "Relevant Wrongdoings" (as defined in section 5.2); (ii) the information came to the attention of the reporting person in a work related context (which includes current or past work activities); and (iii) it is disclosed in a manner prescribed in the Act (i.e. internally in accordance with this Policy or externally as set out in section 16). Workers are only entitled to the protections in the Act (as described in this Policy) if they make a Protected Disclosure meeting these requirements.

5.1 DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

A disclosure should contain "information" which tends to show a Relevant Wrongdoing. While the general context of any statement must be assessed, disclosing information ordinarily means conveying facts, such as stating that particular events have occurred i.e. as distinct from simply making an allegation on the basis of a suspicion that is not founded on anything tangible. A reporting worker should provide as much specific factual information as possible in any disclosure or report made under this Policy to allow for the appropriate assessment and investigation of the disclosure.

5.2 RELEVANT WRONGDOINGS

The following matters are Relevant Wrongdoings for the purposes of the Act:

- (a) that an offence (i.e. a wrongdoing or a misdemeanour which carries a sanction, legal or otherwise) has been, is being or is likely to be committed;
- (b) that a person has failed, is failing or is likely to fail to comply with any legal obligation (other than one arising under the worker's contract of employment or other contract whereby the worker or reporting person undertakes to do or perform personally any work or services);
- (c) that a miscarriage of justice has occurred, is occurring or is likely to occur;

	REVISION NO.	APPROVAL	DATE
Page 4 of 31	4		30/09/2025

**UÉ/PD/9
PROTECTED DISCLOSURES POLICY**

- (d) that the health or safety of any individual has been, is being or is likely to be endangered;
- (e) that the environment has been, is being or is likely to be damaged;
- (f) that an unlawful or otherwise improper use of Uisce Éireann's funds or resources, or of other public money, has occurred, is occurring or is likely to occur;
- (g) that an act or omission by or on behalf of Uisce Éireann is oppressive, discriminatory or grossly negligent or constitutes gross mismanagement;
- (h) that a breach (by act or omission) of European Union law has occurred, is occurring or is likely to occur that:
 - a. is unlawful and falls within the scope of European Union legislation specified in the Act in the below areas:
 - i. Public procurement;
 - ii. Financial services, products and markets, and prevention of money-laundering and terrorist financing;
 - iii. Product safety and compliance;
 - iv. Transport safety;
 - v. Protection of the environment;
 - vi. Radiation protection and nuclear safety;
 - vii. Food and feed safety, animal health and welfare;
 - viii. Public health;
 - ix. Consumer protection; and
 - x. Protection of privacy and personal data, and security of network and information systems.
 - b. is unlawful and affects the financial interests of the European Union or affects the single market; or
 - c. defeats the purpose or object of any of the above; or
- (i) that information tending to show any matter falling within any of the preceding subparagraphs has been, is being or is likely to be concealed or destroyed or an attempt has been, is being or is likely to be made to conceal or destroy such information.

It is immaterial whether a Relevant Wrongdoing occurred, occurs or would occur in Ireland or elsewhere and whether the law applying to it is that of Ireland or that of any other country or territory.

	REVISION NO.	APPROVAL	DATE
Page 5 of 31	4		30/09/2025

**UÉ/PD/9
PROTECTED DISCLOSURES POLICY**

If a worker has any concerns relating to a Relevant Wrongdoing affecting any of Uisce Éireann's activities, they are encouraged to report them in accordance with this Policy.

Workers are only required to have a reasonable belief that the information disclosed tends to show a Relevant Wrongdoing in order to make a Protected Disclosure. They will be entitled to protection under this Policy and will not be penalised even if it turns out that they were mistaken provided they had such a reasonable belief.

5.3 WORK-RELATED CONTEXT

The information disclosed must come to the reporting worker's attention in a work-related context. A work-related context includes current or past work activities in the public or private sector through which, irrespective of the nature of these activities, the reporting person acquires information concerning a Relevant Wrongdoing, and within which the reporting person could suffer penalisation for reporting the information.

5.4 POLICY EXCLUSIONS

Any matter concerning interpersonal grievances exclusively affecting the reporting person, which are:

- (i) grievances about interpersonal conflicts between the reporting person and another worker; or
- (ii) a matter concerning a complaint by the reporting person to, or about, Uisce Éireann which concerns the reporting person exclusively,

does not constitute a Relevant Wrongdoing. Depending on the circumstances, such matters may be dealt with through the Grievance Policy or the Dignity at Work Policy, which are available on the Zone and from HR. This policy is not intended to act as a substitute for normal day-to-day operational reporting or other internal employment procedures.

It is also important to note that a matter is not a Relevant Wrongdoing if it is a matter which:

- (i) it is the function of the reporting person or their employer to detect, investigate or prosecute; and
- (ii) does not consist of or involve an act or omission on the part of the employer.

	REVISION NO.	APPROVAL	DATE
Page 6 of 31	4		30/09/2025

**UÉ/PD/9
PROTECTED DISCLOSURES POLICY**

Failure to comply with a legal obligation that arises solely under the worker's contract of employment or other contract where the worker undertakes to do or perform personally any work or services is not a Relevant Wrongdoing. Such matters are dealt with under the Disciplinary Policy.

Protected Disclosures can only be made by workers and be made in a work-related context. Reports of wrongdoing that do not fulfil this criteria may be dealt with under a different Uisce Éireann policy, examples of which are set out in section 1 of this Policy.

If you are uncertain whether a matter is a Protected Disclosure within the scope of this Policy, you should seek guidance from the Chief Legal Officer, the Head of Internal Audit (acting as Anti-Fraud Champion) or the Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee (contact details below).

5.5 ASSURANCE

Uisce Éireann recognises that the decision to report a concern can be a difficult one to make, not least because of the fear of reprisal. If reporting persons make allegations that they believe are true, they should have nothing to fear as they will be doing their duty to their employer, their colleagues, those to whom they provide a service and society more widely. Uisce Éireann's strong commitment to this Policy means that reporting persons can raise concerns about suspected wrongdoing in the knowledge that they will be supported and protected from any adverse repercussions.

Reporting persons are not required or entitled to pursue their own investigations, however well intended, under any circumstances as a flawed or improper investigation could compromise Uisce Éireann's ability to take effective action. Workers are prohibited from seeking / endeavouring to find proof of any suspicions or concerns they have.

5.6 MOTIVATION

A reporting person's motivation is irrelevant to the issue of whether or not a report constitutes a Protected Disclosure. All Protected Disclosures will be dealt with regardless of the reporting person's motivation for making the disclosure, and the reporting person will be protected provided the reporting person reasonably believes that the information disclosed tends to show a Relevant Wrongdoing.

5.7 ANONYMOUS DISCLOSURES

An anonymous Protected Disclosure arises where the reporting worker withholds their identity. This is distinct from a Protected Disclosure which is treated confidentially in accordance with

	REVISION NO.	APPROVAL	DATE
Page 7 of 31	4		30/09/2025

**UÉ/PD/9
PROTECTED DISCLOSURES POLICY**

section 6.2 of this Policy (i.e. where the reporting worker makes their identity known but their identity is protected).

Due to the significant practical difficulties that can arise in following up on anonymous Protected Disclosures, Uisce Éireann does not encourage workers to make Protected Disclosures anonymously. A Protected Disclosure made anonymously may potentially, of itself, present a barrier to the effective internal investigation of the matter reported on. Uisce Éireann encourages workers to report their concerns under this Policy on a non-anonymous basis, on the understanding they will benefit from confidentiality as outlined in section 6.2. This will make it easier for us to assess the concern raised and take appropriate action including conducting an effective investigation if considered necessary.

However, if a worker wishes to make an anonymous Protected Disclosure, concerns can be raised anonymously via the channels identified in this Policy. Uisce Éireann will accept such Protected Disclosures and will act upon them to the extent that this is possible. In practice this means that we accept anonymous Protected Disclosures on the basis that follow up, including investigation, will and can only be undertaken where:

- The reporting person provides sufficiently precise detail regarding the nature and specifics of the particular Relevant Wrongdoing alleged in order that the Designated Person (as defined below) can meaningfully and effectively assess the issue and conduct follow up. This is a matter to be determined at our sole discretion; and
- The nature of the particular Relevant Wrongdoing alleged is such that it is capable of being independently verified and/or investigated fully and fairly including without compromising or impairing any accused person's rights to fair procedures. Again, this is a matter to be determined at our sole discretion.

If reporting anonymously, Uisce Éireann encourages reporting persons to provide as much information as possible in relation to the alleged Relevant Wrongdoing and to identify some mechanism / means of contact to allow us to engage with the reporting person and seek further information as required.

Reporting persons should note that important elements of these procedures (e.g. providing feedback to the reporting person) may be difficult or impossible to apply unless the reporting person is prepared to identify themselves. It is a condition of Uisce Éireann accepting an anonymous Protected Disclosure that it will be a matter for Uisce Éireann's sole discretion as to which elements of this procedure it is possible to apply. For example, even if an anonymous reporting person provides a contact email address, Uisce Éireann may decide that it is not appropriate or possible to share sensitive information as feedback to an unsecure email address.

	REVISION NO.	APPROVAL	DATE
Page 8 of 31	4		30/09/2025

UÉ/PD/9
PROTECTED DISCLOSURES POLICY

Persons who choose to report anonymously and whose report meets the requirements of the Act remain entitled to all of the protections of the Act. Reporting persons should note that they cannot obtain redress under the Act without identifying themselves as part of the process of seeking redress.

6. INTERNAL REPORTING CHANNELS AND PROCEDURES

This Policy provides guidance to reporting persons on making an internal Protected Disclosure within Uisce Éireann. The purpose of this Policy is to provide an internal mechanism for making Protected Disclosures, reporting concerns and investigating wrongdoing. Uisce Éireann is confident that most issues can be dealt with internally and we strongly encourage reporting persons to report their concerns internally.

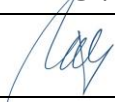
The Act recognises that in some circumstances it may be appropriate for your concerns to be raised externally. Further information on this is provided in section 16 of this Policy.

6.1 HOW TO MAKE A PROTECTED DISCLOSURE INTERNALLY

Uisce Éireann has designed internal reporting channels that are operated in a secure manner that ensures the protection of the confidentiality of the identity of the reporting person and any third party mentioned in a Protected Disclosure. These channels prevent access by non-authorised persons.

Uisce Éireann has designated the following individuals ("Designated Recipients") as parties to whom a Protected Disclosure under this policy can be made:

- 1) **Line managers** – Uisce Éireann hopes that all reporting persons will be able to make a Protected Disclosure to their line manager.
- 2) **Chief Legal Officer** – if you feel that making a Protected Disclosure to your Line Manager is not appropriate, you may report any Relevant Wrongdoing to the Chief Legal Officer.
- 3) **Confidential channel directed to the Chief Legal Officer and Head of Internal Audit** – if neither of the above options is appropriate or if you do not wish to raise a concern directly to any particular person, then you may send an email (anonymously or otherwise, taking section 5.6 of this Policy into consideration) to a confidential email address or leave a message on a confidential voicemail. Both options will be directed to the Chief Legal Officer and the Head of Internal Audit (as anti-Fraud Champion). Details of these confidential communication options are outlined in section 15 of this Policy.

	REVISION NO.	APPROVAL	DATE
Page 9 of 31	4		30/09/2025

**UÉ/PD/9
PROTECTED DISCLOSURES POLICY**

- 4) **Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee** – alternatively, in circumstances regarding possible financial improprieties, concerns can be directed to the Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee at the contact details provided in section 15 below.

Designated Recipients will treat all reports received confidentially as set out in section 6.2. However, where a disclosure is made to a reporting person's line manager, the line manager may need to escalate the disclosure to the Chief Legal Officer, Head of Internal Audit or the Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee ("Authorised Recipients").

A line manager who acts as a Designated Recipient should not discuss: (i) the fact a disclosure has been made under this Policy; (ii) any details of the disclosure; or (iii) the identity of the reporting person with anyone other than an Authorised Recipient.

A reporting person may make a Protected Disclosure in writing or orally, or both. If a reporting person would like a virtual or in-person meeting at which to make a Protected Disclosure orally, that can be facilitated on request. Where a disclosure is made orally and is not audio recorded, accurate minutes of the oral disclosure will be taken and the reporting person will be afforded the opportunity to check, rectify and agree by signature the content of the minutes.

We request that you confirm in the email, phone call / voice message or meeting (as relevant) that you are making a Protected Disclosure in accordance with this Policy.

Although reporting persons are not expected to prove the truth of the facts in the disclosure (and must not take any steps to try to investigate), they must have a reasonable belief that there are grounds for their concern when making a disclosure using the internal reporting channels.

Reporting persons who wish to make a written Protected Disclosure are recommended to use the following format and to keep a copy of the disclosure and any supporting documentation provided. Individuals who make a report orally should also provide the information listed below.

SUGGESTED FORMAT FOR MAKING AN INTERNAL DISCLOSURE:

- (1) State that the report is a Protected Disclosure and is being made under this Policy;
- (2) Unless the disclosure is being made anonymously, state your name, position in / role in relation to the organisation, and place of work;
- (3) Provide a description of the Relevant Wrongdoing (what is occurring / has occurred and how);
- (4) Provide any information that supports the alleged Relevant Wrongdoing so as to assist the investigation of the matters raised in the disclosure. Again, you should only provide information already available to you and must not take any steps to investigate yourself;

	REVISION NO.	APPROVAL	DATE
Page 10 of 31	4		30/09/2025

**UÉ/PD/9
PROTECTED DISCLOSURES POLICY**

- (5) Provide the date of the alleged Relevant Wrongdoing (if known) or the date the alleged Relevant Wrongdoing commenced or was identified and whether or not the alleged Relevant Wrongdoing is still ongoing;
- (6) State whether the alleged Relevant Wrongdoing has already been disclosed and if so, to whom, when, and what action was taken;
- (7) State the name of any person(s) allegedly involved in the alleged Relevant Wrongdoing (if any name is known and you consider that naming an individual is necessary to report the Relevant Wrongdoing disclosed);
- (8) Date the disclosure;
- (9) Provide your preferred contact details; and
- (10) Include any other relevant information.

Once a reporting person raises a concern under this Policy, they will receive an acknowledgement in writing within 7 days of receipt.

The acknowledgement will provide further information regarding the Protected Disclosures process, including a copy of this Policy, and confirm the confidentiality requirements and protection from penalisation afforded to individuals who make a Protected Disclosure under this Policy. It will also provide general information in relation to the type of feedback that will and will not be provided and notify the reporting worker of their right to request further feedback at three-month intervals (see further detail on these issues below).

6.2 CONFIDENTIALITY

We hope that a reporting person will feel able to raise concerns openly under this Policy. Uisce Éireann is committed to protecting the identity of the reporting person where possible and assures the reporting person that the focus of any follow up by Uisce Éireann will be on wrongdoing reported and whether it constitutes a Relevant Wrongdoing rather than the reporting person making the disclosure.

If a reporting person raises a concern under this Policy which constitutes a Protected Disclosure, the person with whom the concern was raised or to whom it was transmitted will ordinarily require the reporting person's explicit consent to disclose the reporting person's identity to any other person. This requirement for explicit consent does not extend to persons that the person with whom the concern was raised or to whom it was transmitted reasonably considers may be necessary to disclose the reporting person's identity to for the purposes of receipt or transmission of, or follow up on, the Protected Disclosure (i.e. on a need to know basis).

	REVISION NO.	APPROVAL	DATE
Page 11 of 31	4		30/09/2025

**UÉ/PD/9
PROTECTED DISCLOSURES POLICY**

However, in addition to the grounds outlined above, there are other circumstances in which it will not be necessary to obtain the explicit consent of the reporting person to the disclosure of their identity, including:

- a) where disclosure is a necessary and proportionate obligation imposed by EU law or Irish law in the context of investigations or judicial proceedings, including with a view to safeguarding the rights of defence of persons connected with the alleged wrongdoing;
- b) where the person to whom the report was made or transmitted:
 - i. shows that they took all reasonable steps to avoid disclosing the identity of the reporting person or any information from which their identity may be directly or indirectly deduced; or
 - ii. reasonably believes that disclosing the identity of the reporting person or any such information is necessary for the prevention of serious risk to the security of the State, public health, public safety or the environment;
- c) where the disclosure is otherwise required by law.

Where the reporting person's identity (or any information from which their identity may be directly or indirectly deduced) is disclosed without their explicit consent due to the circumstances in paragraph a), b) and c) above, the reporting person shall be notified in writing before their identity or the information concerned is disclosed, unless such notification would jeopardise:

- a) the effective investigation of the Relevant Wrongdoing concerned;
- b) the prevention of serious risk to the security of the State, public health, public safety or the environment; or
- c) the prevention of crime or the prosecution of a criminal offence.

As indicated above, Uisce Éireann has designed internal reporting channels that are operated in a secure manner that ensures the protection of the confidentiality of the identity of the reporting person *and any third party* mentioned in a Protected Disclosure. In addition to protecting the identity of reporting persons and any information from which it may be deduced, Uisce Éireann will also endeavour to the greatest extent practicable to protect the identity of any third parties mentioned in a Protected Disclosure.

We will take a number of measures as necessary, including the following, to protect the identities of reporting persons and, where applicable, other parties mentioned in a Protected Disclosure:

	REVISION NO.	APPROVAL	DATE
Page 12 of 31	4		30/09/2025

**UÉ/PD/9
PROTECTED DISCLOSURES POLICY**

- (i) use of code names;
- (ii) document security measures (e.g. password protection, redaction);
- (iii) IT measures (restricted work-spaces; ring-fencing material; access rights); and
- (iv) secure storage of hard copy material.

Please see section 6.4 below in relation to the right of review available to reporting workers who make a Protected Disclosure under this Policy in relation to any decision made under this section 6.2 to disclose their identity.

Circumstances may arise where protection of identity is difficult or impossible – e.g. if the nature of the information disclosed means the reporting person is easily identifiable. If this occurs, the risks and potential actions that could be taken to mitigate against them will be outlined and discussed with the reporting person.

In addition, any worker who has made a Protected Disclosure under this Policy who is concerned that their identity is not being protected should notify us in accordance with the complaints procedures set out in section 11.

6.3 WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

When a disclosure is received by a Designated Recipient or is escalated to an Authorised Recipient (as appropriate), they will determine the next steps including on the appointment of an impartial person or persons who are competent to follow up on the concerns raised (a "Designated Person(s)"). Uisce Éireann has appointed a number of Designated Persons generally who are competent to carry out this role, namely the Chief Legal Officer and the Head of Internal Audit and may appoint alternative or further Designated Persons as necessary. The final determination of which of the Designated Persons will assume this role in any particular instance will be made on receipt of a disclosure (having regard to the circumstances and any reason why it may be inappropriate for any of the Designated Persons to act). Once appointed in respect of a particular report, the Designated Person will maintain communication with the reporting person who raised the concern and, where necessary, will request further information from, and provide feedback to, that reporting person.

The Designated Person will initially conduct a screening process which will involve an assessment of the disclosure to determine whether or not it should be treated as a Protected Disclosure, having regard to the provisions of the Act. If it is unclear whether the disclosure qualifies as a Protected Disclosure, Uisce Éireann will treat the disclosure as a Protected Disclosure until Uisce Éireann is satisfied that it is not a Protected Disclosure. In any event, whether or not the

	REVISION NO.	APPROVAL	DATE
Page 13 of 31	4		30/09/2025

**UÉ/PD/9
PROTECTED DISCLOSURES POLICY**

disclosure is a Protected Disclosure, Uisce Éireann will seek to protect the identity of the reporting person (so long as the reporting person reasonably believes that the information disclosed tended to show a Relevant Wrongdoing).

The Designated Person or a Designated Recipient may need to notify members of senior management of the fact and substance of a concern reported under this Policy, bearing in mind their obligations under this Policy in respect of confidentiality. The level of detail required to be provided may vary from case to case. However, where a disclosure raises serious issues for Uisce Éireann, senior management may need to be provided with all details of the disclosure, again subject to the confidentiality requirements set out in section 6.2. Involvement of senior management will often be required to address issues raised, particularly where there are serious issues for Uisce Éireann.

A worker who has made a report under this policy is required to conduct themselves professionally and to continue to carry out their duties as normal. Further the reporting worker should not take it upon themselves to assume responsibility for promoting a culture of transparency within the organisation. While all workers should subscribe to such a culture, the promotion and implementation of such measures is a matter for the Board and senior management.

6.4 DILIGENT FOLLOW UP

The Designated Person will conduct diligent follow up, including the following:

Initial Assessment

The carrying out of an initial assessment as to whether there is prima facie (i.e. apparent) evidence that a Relevant Wrongdoing may have occurred. A single disclosure may have to be broken down into a series of separate allegations or parts, each of which may need to be followed up or dealt with differently, according to the circumstances (e.g. whether it constitutes a Protected Disclosure, the nature of different allegations that do constitute Protected Disclosures, etc.). As part of the initial assessment, the Designated Person will also consider the extent to which the reporting person may be at risk of penalisation because of their report.

a) No prima facie evidence

If, having carried out an initial assessment, the Designated Person decides that there is no prima facie evidence that a Relevant Wrongdoing may have occurred, the Designated Person will notify the reporting person, in writing, as soon as practicable of that conclusion, the reasons for it and the fact no further steps will be taken under this Policy. However,

	REVISION NO.	APPROVAL	DATE
Page 14 of 31	4		30/09/2025

**UÉ/PD/9
PROTECTED DISCLOSURES POLICY**

the Designated Person may refer the matter to be dealt with under another applicable procedure and will inform the reporting person accordingly.

b) Prima facie evidence

If, having carried out an initial assessment, the Designated Person decides that there is prima facie evidence that a Relevant Wrongdoing may have occurred, the Designated Person will take appropriate action to address the Relevant Wrongdoing, having regard to the nature and seriousness of the matter concerned. This may involve resolving the matter by agreed action or it may require the establishment of an investigation as outlined below. An informal process may be used to address a disclosure where the alleged Relevant Wrongdoing is relatively straightforward or not very serious, or does not require consideration of the making of adverse findings about any individual. If sufficient grounds for an investigation exist the Chief Legal Officer, the Head of Internal Audit or the Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee (if applicable), liaising together as necessary, will appoint an investigator(s) (either internal or external to Uisce Éireann) who is or are most appropriately placed to investigate the particular Protected Disclosure in question.

It is important for reporting workers to note that some matters may be of such seriousness that the investigation will more appropriately be carried out externally or by professional experts in a particular area. In some cases the matter may need to be reported to, and investigated by, An Garda Síochána or another body with the statutory power and function of investigation of particular matters.

Feedback

The Designated Person will provide feedback to the reporting person within a reasonable period, being not more than three months from the date the acknowledgement of receipt of the Protected Disclosure was sent to the reporting person.

Where the reporting person requests it in writing, the Designated Person will provide further feedback at intervals of no more than three months until such time as the follow up relating to the Protected Disclosure concerned is closed.

All information and feedback that is shared is shared on a confidential basis and should be treated as confidential and not disclosed further by the recipient of the feedback other than on duly justified grounds (e.g. to their legal advisor or trade union representative or if required in order to make a further report through this or another reporting channel provided for under the Act).

	REVISION NO.	APPROVAL	DATE
Page 15 of 31	4		30/09/2025

**UÉ/PD/9
PROTECTED DISCLOSURES POLICY**

Feedback will include information on the action taken or envisaged to be taken as follow-up to the report and also the reasons for such follow-up.

Workers should be aware there are limits on the extent to which feedback can be provided and in relation to the detail that can be shared when feedback is being provided. The extent of the feedback that can be provided will be determined by the circumstances and what feedback can feasibly and appropriately be provided. For example, sometimes the need for confidentiality may prevent Uisce Éireann providing specific details of the investigation. Similarly, it will not be possible to provide any information as feedback that would prejudice the outcome of the investigation or any other action that ensues as a result of the follow up process.

Where an investigation occasioned by a Protected Disclosure results in a disciplinary process involving another employee, Uisce Éireann is not obliged to inform the reporting person of the commencement, progress, or outcome, of the disciplinary process, as such information (if any) is confidential between Uisce Éireann and the employee who is the subject of a disciplinary process and cannot be shared for privacy and data protection reasons.

The final outcome of the process triggered by the report will be communicated to the reporting person, subject to any legal restrictions concerning confidentiality, legal privilege, privacy and data protection or any other legal obligation.

Investigation

If arising out of the initial assessment, a decision is made to conduct an investigation into the concerns raised, it will be conducted fairly and objectively and with due regard to the rights of the participants in the investigation. The form and scope of the investigation will depend on the subject matter of the disclosure and will be determined by Uisce Éireann before the investigation is carried out. Terms of reference may not be necessary for all investigations, but will be for more complex or serious investigations. Where necessary, they will be drafted to ensure the investigation is not unduly restricted and to give the investigator(s) sufficient latitude to investigate.

In the course of the investigation, it might be necessary for the investigator(s) to review relevant documentation and conduct interviews with relevant parties, including the reporting person. As noted above, in certain cases, it may be considered necessary for Uisce Éireann to appoint an external investigator(s) to conduct the investigation.

	REVISION NO.	APPROVAL	DATE
Page 16 of 31	4		30/09/2025

**UÉ/PD/9
PROTECTED DISCLOSURES POLICY**

The appointed investigator(s) will advise those interviewed as part of any investigation of the importance of confidentiality, instructing them to maintain confidentiality and (amongst other matters) advising them that any penalisation against them for participating in the investigation is strictly prohibited and that any such action may lead to disciplinary proceedings.

The appointed investigator(s) will draft a report on the investigation (the "Report"). Following delivery of the Report, we will decide what (if any) action shall be taken by Uisce Éireann. Such action could include changes to the way Uisce Éireann conducts its operations, disciplinary action (following the application of the disciplinary procedure), referral of the matter for consideration under a specific Uisce Éireann policy or procedure, or a report to an appropriate third party, such as An Garda Síochána.

As well as respecting the reporting worker's right to confidentiality as set out in section 6.2, Uisce Éireann is also mindful of respecting the constitutional right to natural justice and fair procedures of persons against whom allegations have been made. In this regard, the provision of appropriate representation during the course of an investigation, if requested, will be considered. This may include representation by a co-worker or trade union and, in exceptional circumstances, legal representation (e.g. where declining legal representation is likely to imperil a fair hearing or a fair result).

Review

A review may be sought:

- By the reporting person into a decision, following assessment, to close the procedure or refer the matter to another process;
- By any affected party in respect of the conduct or outcome of any follow-up actions (including any investigation) taken on foot of receipt of a report of Relevant Wrongdoing;
- By any affected party in respect of the conduct or outcome of any investigation into a complaint of penalisation; or
- By any party affected by any decision to disclose the identity of a reporting person to persons other than those authorised under this Policy to handle reports of Relevant Wrongdoings (except in exceptional cases).

	REVISION NO.	APPROVAL	DATE
Page 17 of 31	4		30/09/2025

**UÉ/PD/9
PROTECTED DISCLOSURES POLICY**

Any individual who wishes to request a review of any action outlined above should do so in writing to the People and Safety Director within 5 days of the relevant action. The party applying for the review must state in this request the reasons why they are seeking a review. A request for a review should be based on objectively reasonable grounds.

The review will not be conducted by any individual who was involved in the original process under review. This individual will be of at least equivalent seniority to the person who conducted the original process. Depending on the circumstances, Uisce Éireann may determine that it is appropriate to appoint an external person to conduct the review.

The role of the reviewer will not be to re-investigate the matter in question but to address the specific issues the individual requesting the review believes have received insufficient consideration – e.g. whether the correct procedures were followed; in the case of an investigation, whether the terms of reference were adhered to; whether the conclusions / findings could or could not reasonably be drawn from the information / evidence on the balance of probability.

Where a review finds significant shortcomings or failings in the process, Uisce Éireann will consider what further action(s) it may or may not need to take in response to the findings of the review.

The outcome of this review will be final. No party will have an entitlement to any further reviews of the same issue(s).

7. PROTECTION FROM PENALISATION

Uisce Éireann is committed to good practice and high standards and is fully committed to supporting and protecting reporting persons who make Protected Disclosures under this Policy. Any form of direct or indirect pressure on reporting persons not to make a Protected Disclosure or to make a disclosure contrary to this Policy will not be tolerated.

Uisce Éireann recognises that penalisation can take many forms; it can be any direct or indirect act or omission which occurs in a work-related context, is prompted by the making of a report and causes or may cause unjustified detriment to a reporting person. It may be perpetrated by fellow workers, management or those who supply us with goods and services or our customers and clients.

Examples of penalisation include any unfair or adverse treatment (whether acts of commission or omission) that result in the reporting person suffering any unfavourable change in his/her

	REVISION NO.	APPROVAL	DATE
Page 18 of 31	4		30/09/2025

**UÉ/PD/9
PROTECTED DISCLOSURES POLICY**

conditions of employment on account of having made a Protected Disclosure under this Policy including (but not limited to):

- (i) suspension, lay-off or dismissal (including a dismissal within the meaning of the Unfair Dismissals Acts), or the threat of suspension, lay-off or dismissal;
- (ii) demotion or loss of opportunity for promotion or withholding promotion;
- (iii) transfer of duties, change of location of place of work, reduction in wages or change in working hours;
- (iv) imposition of any discipline, reprimand or other penalty (including a financial penalty);
- (v) unequal treatment under sick leave or disciplinary policies, unfair selection for tasks or attendance at events;
- (vi) coercion or intimidation;
- (vii) discrimination, disadvantage or unfair treatment;
- (viii) injury damage or loss;
- (ix) threats of reprisal;
- (x) withholding of training;
- (xi) verbal harassment - jokes, comments, ridicule or songs;
- (xii) written harassment - including faxes, text messages, emails, comments or postings on social media;
- (xiii) physical harassment - jostling, shoving or any form of assault;
- (xiv) intimidatory harassment - gestures, posturing or threatening poses;
- (xv) isolation or exclusion from social activities;
- (xvi) bullying;
- (xvii) negative performance assessment or employment reference;
- (xviii) failure to renew or early termination of a temporary employment contract;
- (xix) harm, including to a worker's reputation, particularly in social media, or financial loss, including loss of business and loss of income;
- (xx) early termination or cancellation of a contract for goods or services;
- (xxi) cancellation of a licence or permit;
- (xxii) failure to convert a temporary contract to a permanent contract, where the worker had a legitimate expectation that they would be offered permanent employment; and

	REVISION NO.	APPROVAL	DATE
Page 19 of 31	4		30/09/2025

**UÉ/PD/9
PROTECTED DISCLOSURES POLICY**

(xxiii) medical referral.

The normal management of a worker who has made a Protected Disclosure is not penalisation.

If a Protected Disclosure is made during an investigation or disciplinary process to which the reporting person is subject, it will not automatically follow that the making of the report will affect the investigation or disciplinary process. Separate processes unconnected with the disclosure will ordinarily continue to proceed.

Any form of penalisation of reporting persons who make a disclosure will not be tolerated and reporting persons who feel that they are being subjected to any adverse treatment as a result of making a Protected Disclosure should report the matter immediately in accordance with the complaints procedure set out in section 11. Uisce Éireann commits to assess and investigate such notifications and to take appropriate action (which may include disciplinary action) where necessary. These protections extend beyond the workplace, for example to conferences and training that occurs outside the workplace and to work-related social events.

Penalisation or threats of penalisation by members of staff will not be tolerated. Such behaviour may constitute misconduct and may lead to disciplinary action up to and including dismissal.

Penalisation or threats of penalisation of our workers by suppliers, clients and others we do business with will not be tolerated and may lead to termination of contracts or suspension of services, or the exclusion from Uisce Éireann's premises or the imposition of other sanctions.

No steps should be taken by any Uisce Éireann employee to identify a worker who makes a Protected Disclosure under this Policy. Any unauthorised action in this regard will be taken seriously by us and may result in the initiation of a disciplinary process under the Uisce Éireann's Disciplinary Policy against the employee concerned.

Workers should be aware that making a Protected Disclosure does not confer any protection or immunity on a reporting person in relation to any involvement they may have had in relation to the Relevant Wrongdoing disclosed.

It is a criminal offence to penalise or threaten penalisation or to cause or permit any other person to penalise or threaten penalisation against any of the following:

- The reporting person;
- A facilitator (a person who assists the reporting person in the reporting process);

	REVISION NO.	APPROVAL	DATE
Page 20 of 31	4		30/09/2025

**UÉ/PD/9
PROTECTED DISCLOSURES POLICY**

- A person connected to the reporting person, who could suffer retaliation in a work-related context, such as a colleague or a relative; or
- An entity the reporting person owns, works for or is otherwise connected with in a work-related context.

Workers are solely responsible for satisfying themselves that their report constitutes a protected disclosure and therefore qualifies for the protections provided to whistleblowers under the Act. Uisce Éireann cannot intervene or offer legal advice in any employment dispute or any other dispute concerning allegations of penalisation under the Act.

8. PROTECTION FROM LEGAL LIABILITY

In general, the Act provides that no civil legal action can succeed against you for making a Protected Disclosure. The one exception to this is in relation to defamation.

You can be sued for defamation but you are entitled to a defence of “qualified privilege”. This means that it should be very difficult for a person to win a case against you if you can show you made a Protected Disclosure in accordance with the Act and did not act maliciously.

There is no other basis under which you can be sued if you have made a Protected Disclosure in accordance with the Act – e.g. for breach of confidentiality.

If you are prosecuted for disclosing information that is prohibited or restricted, it is a defence to show that, at the time of the alleged offence, you reasonably believed you were making a Protected Disclosure.

The Act also provides that any provision in any agreement is void insofar as it would:

- Prohibit or restrict the making of a Protected Disclosure;
- Exclude or limit any provision of the Act;
- Preclude a person from taking any proceedings under or by virtue of the Act; or
- Preclude a person from bringing proceedings for breach of contract in respect of anything done in consequence of the making of a Protected Disclosure.

	REVISION NO.	APPROVAL	DATE
Page 21 of 31	4		30/09/2025

**UÉ/PD/9
PROTECTED DISCLOSURES POLICY**

Bear in mind that, if you make a report that you know is false, it is not a Protected Disclosure. You could be exposed to legal risks, such as being sued for defamation or breach of confidentiality. You could also face criminal prosecution.

If you are in any doubt as to whether these protections apply to you, you should seek professional advice.

9. PROTECTION OF PERSONS CONCERNED

A “person concerned” is a person who is referred to in a report made under the Act as a person to whom the Relevant Wrongdoing is attributed or with whom that person is associated.

Persons concerned are entitled to protection of their identity for as long as any investigation triggered by the making of a report under this Policy is ongoing.

This protection of identity does not preclude the disclosure of said identity where Uisce Éireann reasonably considers such disclosure is necessary for the purposes of the Act or where such disclosure is otherwise authorised or required by law.

Persons concerned have the right to take legal action against a person who knowingly makes a false report against them, if they suffer damage as a result of the false report.

10. UNTRUE ALLEGATIONS

If a reporting person makes a Protected Disclosure in accordance with this Policy, but the information or allegation is subsequently not confirmed by the investigation and / or the reporting person turns out to have been mistaken, no action will be taken against the reporting person (so long as he had a reasonable belief that the information disclosed tended to show a Relevant Wrongdoing). The reporting person, in these circumstances, will be fully protected from any less favourable treatment, penalisation or victimisation. Similarly, a reporting person will not be penalised for simply getting it wrong, so long as they had a reasonable belief that the information disclosed showed, or tended to show, a Relevant Wrongdoing.

As indicated above, the motivation of the reporting person for making the disclosure is not relevant to the question of whether a disclosure is a Protected Disclosure. However, where a reporting person knowingly reports false information, then disciplinary action may be taken against the reporting person.

It is also a criminal offence under the Act for a reporting person to knowingly report false information.

	REVISION NO.	APPROVAL	DATE
Page 22 of 31	4		30/09/2025

**UÉ/PD/9
PROTECTED DISCLOSURES POLICY**

11. COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE

A complaint relating to matters arising in respect of invoking this Policy that do not fall within the review process set out at section 6.4 above can be made to the People and Safety Director. Alternatively, if a reporting person would prefer, a complaint can be made to the Designated Person's line manager (which for the CLO is the CEO, and for the Head of Internal Audit is the CFO), the Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee, or under the Dignity at Work Policy or the Grievance Procedure, as appropriate. This includes any complaints of penalisation and any case where a reporting worker is concerned that their identity is not being protected (except where the right of review at section 6.4 applies).

Uisce Éireann will assess such complaints / notifications, investigate where necessary and take any appropriate action that is necessary on foot of same.

If a complaint of penalisation is made, it will be dealt with, having regard to the continued obligation to protect the identity of the reporting person under the Act and section 6.2 of the Policy.

There are also external remedies available to reporting persons who believe they have been penalised for making a Protected Disclosure. These external remedies include:

- making a complaint of penalisation under the Act to the Adjudication Officer in accordance with section 41 of the Workplace Relations Act 2015. within 6 months of the alleged penalisation complained of; and
- making an application to the Circuit Court for interim relief (i.e. an injunction) within 21 days immediately following the date of the last instance of the alleged penalisation complained of.

12. RECORD KEEPING, DATA PROTECTION & FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

Uisce Éireann shall keep a record of all Protected Disclosures made under this Policy and any follow up conducted, findings and/or outcomes and/or any recommendations and/or next steps. Where reports are made orally, an audio recording or accurate minutes of the oral report will be kept depending on the manner in which the oral report is made. These records will be kept for as long as is considered necessary and proportionate, in accordance with Uisce Éireann's record retention policy and with data protection and any other applicable law.

All personal data will be processed in accordance with applicable data protection law, including the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

	REVISION NO.	APPROVAL	DATE
Page 23 of 31	4		30/09/2025

**UÉ/PD/9
PROTECTED DISCLOSURES POLICY**

It is important to note that section 16B of the Act imposes certain restrictions on data subject rights, as allowed under Article 23 of the GDPR.

Where the exercise of a right under GDPR would require the disclosure of information that might identify the reporting person or persons concerned, or prejudice the effective follow up of a report, exercise of that right may be restricted.

Rights may also be restricted to the extent, and as long as, necessary to prevent and address attempts to hinder reporting or to impede, frustrate or slow down follow-up, in particular investigations, or attempts to find out the identity of reporting persons or persons concerned.

If a right under GDPR is restricted, the data subject will be given the reasons for the restriction, unless the giving of such reasons would identify the reporting person or persons concerned, or prejudice the effective follow up of a report, or prejudice the achievement of any important objectives of general public interest as set out in the Act.

A person whose data subject rights are restricted can make a complaint to the Data Protection Commissioner or seek a judicial remedy in respect of the restriction.

A copy of Uisce Éireann's data privacy notice can be found <https://www.water.ie/privacy-notice> [

The Freedom of Information Act 2014 does not apply to any records relating to disclosures made in accordance with the Act, irrespective of when they were made.

13. RESPONSIBILITY

The responsibility for this Policy and Uisce Éireann's procedures under it is divided as follows:

- (a) Overall responsibility rests with the Chief Executive Officer of Uisce Éireann.
- (b) Oversight rests with the Uisce Éireann Board.
- (c) Day-to-day responsibility rests with the Chief Legal Officer

Uisce Éireann has also appointed the Chief Legal Officer under its "Doing the Right Thing" programme to promote this Policy and a workplace culture that supports the making of Protected Disclosures.

	REVISION NO.	APPROVAL	DATE
Page 24 of 31	4		30/09/2025

**UÉ/PD/9
PROTECTED DISCLOSURES POLICY**

14. COMMUNICATING, MONITORING AND REVIEWING

This Policy will be communicated as appropriate and will be subject to regular monitoring and review, including at Board level. A copy of this Policy can be found on the Zone or by contacting Secretariat or HR directly.

This policy is non-contractual and the Company retains discretion to make such changes it deems appropriate from time to time.

It will be brought to the Audit and Risk Committee for review annually, and to the Uisce Éireann Board for review biennially, unless material amendments are proposed in the intervening period, in which case it will be brought to the Uisce Éireann Board for approval.

15. CONTACT DETAILS

As mentioned above, any reporting person may make a Protected Disclosure to a Designated Recipient.

In addition to the usual contact details for your line manager, the following are the contact details for raising concerns with Designated Recipients under this Policy: -

Chief Legal Officer

Noeleen McHenry
Telephone: 087-053 4438
Email: nmchenry@water.ie

Confidential email address (directed to the Chief Legal Officer and the Head of Internal Audit)
Confidential@water.ie

Confidential voicemail (directed to the Chief Legal Officer and the Head of Internal Audit)
01 89 25880 (external)
25880 (internal)

Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee

Email: auditandriskchair@water.ie

16. EXTERNAL REPORTING CHANNELS

Reporting persons who wish to make a Protected Disclosure are not obliged to do so internally. They may, in certain circumstances, instead wish to make reports externally. We hope that reporting persons will feel comfortable raising their concerns with Uisce Éireann directly and

	REVISION NO.	APPROVAL	DATE
Page 25 of 31	4		30/09/2025

**UÉ/PD/9
PROTECTED DISCLOSURES POLICY**

encourage workers to make Protected Disclosures under this Policy to us internally in the knowledge that they will be taken seriously. However, should they consider it necessary to raise concerns externally, workers can do so via external reporting channels.

However, reporting persons should be aware that different, higher standards apply where concerns are raised externally, as set out below. Workers are advised to seek professional advice before reporting externally. The information set out in this section gives a general overview of the other disclosure channels available under the Act. It does not purport to be legal advice or a legal interpretation of the Act. It is entirely a matter for each worker to satisfy themselves that they are reporting in accordance with the Act.

In addition, once a Protected Disclosure has been made (internally or externally), it is not possible for a reporting person to withdraw it. Reporting persons who wish to make a Protected Disclosure externally should be aware that they are required under the Act to cooperate with a Prescribed Person, the Commissioner or any other person to whom a report is transmitted by the Commissioner to such extent as may reasonably and lawfully be required.

Protected Disclosures to a Prescribed Person or the Commissioner

Where a reporting person is raising a concern externally with a Prescribed Person or the Commissioner, in order for it to qualify as a Protected Disclosure the worker must reasonably believe:

- In the case of disclosure made to a Prescribed Person, that the Relevant Wrongdoing is within the remit of the Prescribed Person; and
- The information the reporting person discloses and any allegation in it are substantially true. This is a higher standard than is required to make a Protected Disclosure internally.

Making a Protected Disclosure to a Prescribed Person

A reporting person may choose to raise concerns with a Prescribed Person. These are various persons and bodies prescribed by the Minister for Public Expenditure and Reform to be the recipient of Protected Disclosures in certain areas. In general, Prescribed Persons have regulatory functions in the areas that could be the subject of Relevant Wrongdoings, e.g. the Central Bank of Ireland, the Health and Safety Authority and the Data Protection Commission. The Department of Public Expenditure and Reform's [website](#) contains a list of Prescribed Persons to whom Protected Disclosures can be made externally and a description of the matters/areas that a reporting person can report to them.

	REVISION NO.	APPROVAL	DATE
Page 26 of 31	4		30/09/2025

**UÉ/PD/9
PROTECTED DISCLOSURES POLICY**

Prescribed persons who may be relevant to Protected Disclosures concerning Uisce Éireann include the Commission for Regulation of Utilities, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Corporate Enforcement Authority, and the Health and Safety Authority.

Details of how to raise a concern with:

- the CRU, in its capacity as a prescribed person can be found [here](#);
- the EPA, in its capacity as a prescribed person can be found [here](#);
- the Corporate Enforcement Authority, in its capacity as a prescribed person can be found [here](#); and
- the Health and Safety Authority, in its capacity as a prescribed person, can be found [here](#).

Making a Protected Disclosure to the Commissioner

The Protected Disclosures Commissioner is an alternative means by which a worker can make a report under the Act. In particular, the Commissioner can assist where the worker is uncertain as to which prescribed person to report to. The Commissioner will transmit the report to the correct prescribed person or to another person the Commissioner considers suitable to follow-up on the report. In exceptional circumstances (e.g. if no prescribed person or suitable person can be found) the Commissioner will follow-up directly on a report. Details of how to raise a concern with the Commissioner are available on the Commissioner's [website](#).

Making a Protected Disclosure to the Minister

A reporting person who is or was employed by a public body may also make a Protected Disclosure externally to the relevant Minister for the public body concerned. The relevant Minister for Uisce Éireann is the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

In order for a disclosure to the Minister to qualify as a Protected Disclosure, the worker must reasonably believe that the information disclosed tends to show one or more Relevant Wrongdoings; and one or more of the following must also apply:

- The worker has previously made a disclosure of substantially the same information to Uisce Éireann or a Prescribed Person or the Protected Disclosures Commissioner or a relevant Minister, as the case may be, but no feedback has been provided to the worker in response to the disclosure within the period allowed, or, where feedback has been

	REVISION NO.	APPROVAL	DATE
Page 27 of 31	4		30/09/2025

**UÉ/PD/9
PROTECTED DISCLOSURES POLICY**

provided, the reporting person reasonably believes that there has been no follow-up or that there has been inadequate follow-up; or

- The worker reasonably believes the head of Uisce Éireann is complicit in the Relevant Wrongdoing reported; or
- The worker reasonably believes that the disclosure contains information about a Relevant Wrongdoing that may constitute an imminent or manifest danger to the public interest, such as where there is an emergency situation or a risk of irreversible damage.

It is recommended that the reporting person specify when making a disclosure to the Minister that it is a Protected Disclosure under section 8 of the Protected Disclosures Act 2014. Disclosures received by Ministers are required to be forwarded by Ministers to the Commissioner within 10 days of receipt.

Details of how to make a Protected Disclosure to the Minister under the new regime e will be available on the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage's website.

Reporting to Institutions of the EU

The conditions applying to reporting to institutions of the EU is set out in section 7B of the Act.

If the Relevant Wrongdoing a worker wishes to report concerns a breach of European Union (EU) law, as set out EU Directive 2019/1937 on the protection of persons who report breaches of Union law, they can report to a relevant institution, body, office or agency of the EU, provided:

- the worker believes the information they wish to report is true at the time of reporting; and
- the information falls with the scope of EU Directive 2019/1937.

A number of these EU institutions have formal channels for receiving reports from workers. A worker wishing to make such a report should contact the institution concerned for information in this regard.

	REVISION NO.	APPROVAL	DATE
Page 28 of 31	4		30/09/2025

**UÉ/PD/9
PROTECTED DISCLOSURES POLICY**

Reporting to a Legal Advisor

The conditions for reporting to a legal adviser are set out in section 9 of the Act.

A worker can disclose information concerning a Relevant Wrongdoing to a barrister, a solicitor or a trade union official (or an official of an excepted body under section 6 of the Trade Union Act 1941) in the course of obtaining legal advice, including advice in relation to the operation of the Act.

Making a Protected Disclosure to other third parties

It is preferable in most circumstances to make a Protected Disclosure to Uisce Éireann and, if that is not appropriate, to raise your concern with the relevant Prescribed Person, Minister or the Commissioner. It is possible to make a Protected Disclosure to other third parties in certain circumstances. However, please note that there are stringent requirements for alternative external reports to qualify as protected disclosures under section 10 of the Act.

The worker must reasonably believe that the information disclosed in the report, and any allegation contained in it, is substantially true, and that at least one of the following conditions is met:

- the worker previously made a disclosure of substantially the same information to Uisce Éireann; to a prescribed person; to the Protected Disclosures Commissioner, or to a relevant Minister, but no appropriate action was taken in response to the report within the specified feedback period; or
- the worker reasonably believes that the Relevant Wrongdoing concerned may constitute an imminent or manifest danger to the public interest, such as where there is an emergency situation or a risk of irreversible damage; or
- the worker reasonably believes that if he or she were to make a report to a prescribed person, the Protected Disclosures Commissioner or a relevant Minister that there is a risk of penalisation; or
- the worker reasonably believes that if he or she were to make a report to a prescribed person, the Protected Disclosures Commissioner or a relevant Minister that there is a low prospect of the Relevant Wrongdoing being effectively addressed, due to the particular circumstances of the case, such as those where evidence may be concealed or destroyed or where a prescribed person may be in collusion with the perpetrator of the wrongdoing or involved in the wrongdoing.

	REVISION NO.	APPROVAL	DATE
Page 29 of 31	4		30/09/2025

**UÉ/PD/9
PROTECTED DISCLOSURES POLICY**

Reporting of Matters Related to Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice

Section 17 of the sets out certain special conditions that apply to the reporting of matters relating to law enforcement and the administration of justice. A full definition of what constitutes such matters is set out in section 17(1) of the Act.

In general, reports concerning law enforcement and the administration of justice can only be made:

- To Uisce Éireann in accordance with this Policy; or
- To a prescribed person, if a person has been prescribed in respect of the matter the worker wishes to report; or
- To the Comptroller and Auditor General, if the report contains taxpayer information.

A worker can also disclose information concerning a Relevant Wrongdoing in this area to a legal adviser or a trade union official (or an official of an excepted body under section 6 of the Trade Union Act 1941) in the context of seeking legal advice regarding their disclosure.

A report on matters concerning law enforcement and the administration of justice can in certain circumstances be made to a member of Dáil Éireann or Seanad Éireann. Section 17 sets out the specific conditions that apply in this case. Workers should familiarize themselves with these conditions and seek legal advice if required.

No other form of disclosure of these matters is permitted under the Act.

	REVISION NO.	APPROVAL	DATE
Page 30 of 31	4		30/09/2025

**UÉ/PD/9
PROTECTED DISCLOSURES POLICY**

Reporting of Matters Related to Security, Defence, International Relations and Intelligence

Section 18 of the Act sets out certain special conditions that apply to the reporting of matters relating to security, defence, international relations and intelligence. A full definition of what constitutes such matters is set out in sections 18(1) and 18(2) of the Act.

Reports concerning matters relating to these areas can only be made:

- To Uisce Éireann, in accordance with this Policy;
- To a relevant Minister in accordance with section 8 of the Act;
- To the Disclosures Recipient in accordance with section 10 of the Act.

A worker can also disclose information concerning a Relevant Wrongdoing in these areas to a legal adviser or a trade union official (or an official of an excepted body under section 6 of the Trade Union Act 1941) in the context of seeking legal advice regarding their disclosure.

Reports of wrongdoing concerning security, defence, international relations and intelligence can be sent by email to: protected.disclosure@confidentialrecipient.gov.ie or by post to *Disclosures Recipient, c/o Office of the Protected Disclosures Commissioner, 6 Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2, D02 W773.*

No other form of disclosure of these matters is permitted under the Act.

17. INDEPENDENT ADVICE AND SUPPORT

Workers who are considering making or who have made a Protected Disclosure can seek independent advice and support from Transparency International Ireland through its Legal Advice Centre or its free Speak-Up Helpline (1800 844 866 / <https://www.transparency.ie/helpline>).

Advice and support may also be available from a worker's trade union or from the Citizens' Information Board (www.citizensinformationboard.ie)

Policy Owner	Chief Legal Officer
Policy Author	A&L Goodbody Solicitors
Amendments	September 2023 - Policy updated to reflect new company values.

	REVISION NO.	APPROVAL	DATE
Page 31 of 31	4		30/09/2025

**UÉ/PD/9
PROTECTED DISCLOSURES POLICY**

	July 2024 – Policy updated to reflect statutory guidance. Sep 2025 - Policy updated to include several clarifications and new sub sections, regarding: (a) what types of report may not qualify as a protected disclosure; (b) initial assessments and follow up feedback; (c) protection from penalisation and risk assessment obligation; (d) protection from legal liability; (e) protection of persons concerned; (f) record keeping; and (g) external reporting channels.
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	REVISION NO.	APPROVAL	DATE
Page 32 of 31	4		30/09/2025