



GRECO: Towards common standards for whistleblower protection in Europe and beyond

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Whistleblower protection, in law and in practice, against all types of retaliation, is a DEMOCRATIC MARKER MOST DECISIVE FOR CORRUPTION PREVENTION

(including and, particularly, in times of crisis where other accountability/oversight mechanisms may fail)

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Council of Europe's pioneering legal instruments:

- Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (1999)
- Civil Law Convention on Corruption (1999)
- Recommendation CM/Rec(2014) 7 on the Protection of Whistleblowers (and supporting implementation instruments, e.g. Guide for Implementing a National Framework)

Monitoring body: GRECO (1999) – 50 Member States

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Recommendation CM/Rec (2014) 7

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR A HIGH LEVEL OF WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION

- Proactive, sensible, pragmatic
- Speak out safely, as early as possible, easily



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Personal scope: expansive and purposive

Any person who reports or discloses information on a threat or harm to the public interest in the context of their work-based relationship, whether in the public or private sector

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Wide range of individuals (whistleblowers)

- De facto working relationship whether paid or unpaid
- Not only employees
- Temporary and part-time workers
- Trainees and volunteers
- Consultants, freelance and self-employed persons and subcontractors

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National security

Rec(2014) 7 does not allow for a modified whistleblower scheme for persons working in the national security sector.

Rather, it is the category of information that they handle which may be subject to a modified scheme.

Public interest in disclosure outweighs the public interest in keeping the information secret
(as confirmed by ECHR case law –
G R E C O Article 10, freedom of expression)

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Some key elements of an effective whistleblower protection system:

- Reporting channels: internal and external, choice adapted to individual circumstances of the case
- Confidentiality
- Acting on reporting and disclosure
- Protection against any form of retaliation
- Reversal of burden of proof
- Confidential advice, awareness, assessment

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GRECO's recommendations

Issued to virtually all Member States in 2nd and 5th Evaluation Rounds e.g.:

- Reporting obligations and dedicated reporting channels
- Address possible contradictions between whistleblowing and disclosure of confidential information
- Comprehensive and coherent national framework
- Confidentiality and anonymity
- All types of retaliation (not only dismissal)
- Confidential advisers
- Awareness-raising
- Training

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EU Directive 2019/1937

- Largely inspired by Rec(2014) 7, provides further impetus whistleblowing in Europe
- Transposition due for 27 countries by December 2021; many lagging behind.
- CoE has called <u>all</u> its members (larger Europe – 47 countries) to draw on this example, PACE Resolution 2300(2019)

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RIGHTS ON PAPER ONLY THE BEGINNING

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS MUST EFFECTIVELY WORK

(Ongoing review work COE CDCJ where MS stand in implementing Rec(2014)7)

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Improving whistleblower protection around the globe:

- Synergies international organisations (AC peer review mechanisms Joint message with specific initiatives for implementation support)
- Work together with our Member States
- Cooperation with civil society, key players

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For more information:

www.coe.int/greco

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