



DEFINITIVE GUIDE TO

WHISTLEBLOWING HOTLINES

Going Beyond an Employee Hotline and Speak-Up Programme

OVERVIEW

This Definitive Guide to Implementing an Effective Whistleblowing Hotline and Incident Management Programme is a comprehensive resource full of tips, advice and examples to help companies implement and manage effective ethics and compliance intake and reporting programmes.

Organisations with a strong intake and incident management programme have better visibility into employee concerns enterprise-wide, become proactive in mitigating risks, and protect their reputation and bottom line.

This guide is divided into three main sections: PLAN, IMPLEMENT, and MEASURE. Each section provides important information and tools needed for a strong foundation for incident management.



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INTRODUCTION

Why Is a Hotline & Incident Management Programme Important?

Research continues to show that organisations with strong ethical cultures have lower rates of witnessed misconduct. By implementing an incident management programme, organisations are asking and encouraging employees and third parties to inform them of potential unethical behaviour. They are demonstrating their commitment to operate ethically.

The National Business Ethics Survey revealed that 41 percent of all employees have personally witnessed misconduct which violates their organisation’s ethics standards, or the law. When those events of misconduct show a repetitive pattern, it is a key indicator of a weaker culture. That’s why every organisation needs a centralised, consistent way to learn about suspected or witnessed issues.

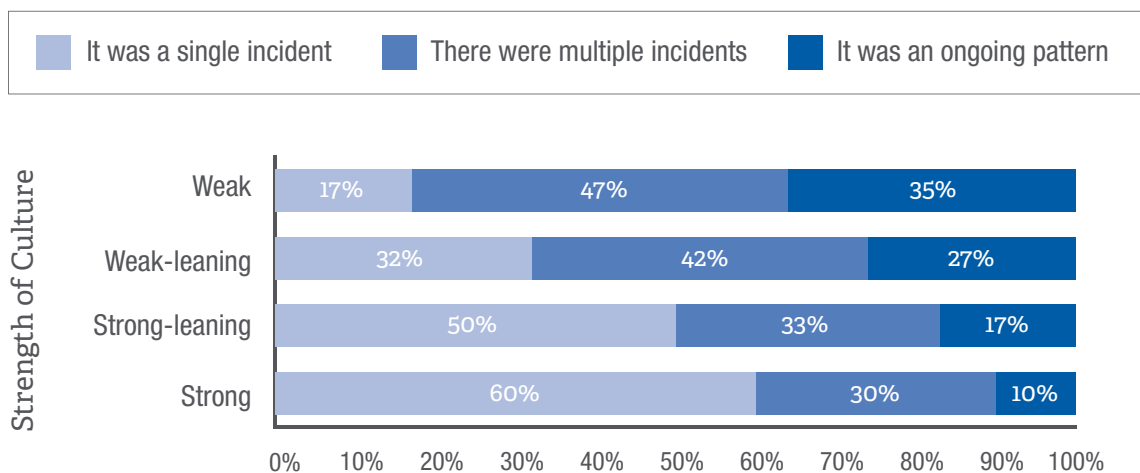
An effective incident management programme does more than reduce organisational risk. Requesting and addressing employee concerns and potential misconduct creates a culture of trust and respect. As employees are able to raise concerns confidentially or anonymously, and see those issues addressed, they build confidence that their requests will be handled and resolved using a consistent and fair process.



An organisation’s whistleblower hotline system serves many purposes, such as providing:

- » A confidential place for employees to clarify policy and discuss or report concerns
- » A communications channel beyond the rumour mill
- » A way to direct employee questions to the appropriate resource
- » An opportunity to provide guidance before a poor decision is made
- » An early warning of issues or problem areas brewing in the organisation
- » A last internal stop for whistleblowers before they take an issue outside the organisation to a regulator or attorney

Ongoing Misconduct Far More Likely in Weaker Ethics Cultures



Source: National Business Ethics Survey

A Strong Incident Management Programme has Multiple Components

Organisations are at a disadvantage when it comes to learning about misconduct within their ranks. First of all, there are many reasons employees are reluctant to share their questions or concerns: fear of retaliation and cynicism that a report will not be taken seriously are among the top reasons employees don't report. In fact, 41 percent of employees who see misconduct never report it.¹

Complicating matters, when employees do report—which can encompass anything from questions about a policy or procedure to allegations of misconduct—those reports might never make it on the radar of compliance professionals.

Why? Because while hotline/helpline and web intake forms are automatically captured in a centralised incident management system, other reporting methods—email, mail, fax, or reports made in-person to human resources or a manager, for example—are typically not. Among these, the biggest missed opportunity for report capture is how organisations document and track in-person reports to managers.

Consider this: 82 percent of employees report ethics and compliance issues directly to their managers.² If organisations don't require managers to document those reports, and make it easy to do so, visibility into the scope of compliance risk can be significantly limited.

When employees have confidence they can make an 'open door' report directly to their manager (rather than keeping it anonymous), it is a sign of a healthy organisational culture. And what managers do with these reports is of critical importance. Many organisations do not have the policies and processes in place to enable managers to capture reports they receive. Many also lack the tools and training managers need to properly address these reports, manage fear of retaliation, and keep the speak-up culture strong.



41% of employees who see misconduct never report it.

82% of reports are made directly to the manager, with only a small portion going through an anonymous hotline



1. Public Concern at Work. *The UK Whistleblowing Report 2nd Edition*.

2. Ethics Resource Center. *National Business Ethics Survey® of the U.S. Workforce*.

A strong incident management programme can track reports from all channels to provide an accurate, holistic view of E&C cases and the cultural health of the organisation.

Though a whistleblower hotline/helpline is a central piece of an effective incident management system, it is not sufficient by itself. Organisations should offer at least three reporting options:

1. Hotline. Whether an internal whistleblowing programme is mandated for the organisation or not, it is still a standard and expected practice component of any ethics and compliance programme. It is often through their hotlines that employers find out whether training is effective, where they have gaps in their policies and whether there are critical cultural issues that need to be addressed so that misconduct does not take root.

2. Web-based reporting. Some employees do not feel comfortable speaking with a live operator about their issue or do not have a private location available to make a call. With web-based reporting, employees can type information into an online form and take time to think about and review what they have written before submitting. A web-based portal should be accessible from any computer, and be secure, confidential, and accessible 24 hours a day.

3. Open door intake. This is a web-based tool that allows every manager and some departments, such as HR and legal, to input issues reported and actions taken into an organisation's ethics and compliance (E&C) incident management system. Since research shows that most reports are captured during in-person meetings with managers, this is one of the most critical components of a reporting system.

A comprehensive incident management programme provides:

- » A variety of mechanisms for employees to ask questions or raise issues. These include reporting to a manager or higher up in the organisation, as well as to human resources, legal, and the ethics and compliance office via a 24/7/365 phone or web intake process.
- » Tracking and case management processes to make sure reported incidents are collected in a centralised location, resolved in a timely manner, and accurately reported—no matter where they originate.
- » Access to a centralised data source to identify trends and gaps in the ethics and compliance programme, determine where training is needed, locate “hot spots” within the organisation, and update any unclear or outdated policies.

The Benefits of a Comprehensive Incident Management Programme

A comprehensive incident management system allows an organisation to capture, investigate and manage ethics and compliance reports from across the organisation, regardless of reporting channel, in a centralised database.

With a strong incident management programme, organisations are well positioned to:

Create a strong ethics culture. Set the expectation that every employee report is a critical piece of business intelligence. Resolving incident reports consistently and updating policies as a result improves employee trust in the organisation. Employees know their issues will be addressed, creating a stronger culture and more engaged employees.

Get better visibility into risk. The 2019 NAVEX Global Hotline Benchmark Report found that organisations who document reports from all channels (not just whistleblower hotline or web intake forms) captured 90 percent more reports than those who document reports from hotline and web intake only.³ More reports

being captured means more risk visibility—and more opportunity to spot trends and take action on emerging problem areas.

Go deeper. Analyse incident reporting data by manager, location, business unit or department to further pinpoint areas of concern. Only looking at top line, organisation-wide data is a missed opportunity. The real value in analytics is looking at variances across the organisation and highlighting those locations, operating units, or geographies that are varying significantly higher or lower than the norm of the organisation. A deep dive review offers actionable data for leadership to review and address.


Offer tailored training. Use data about where concerns and misconduct are occurring to offer specific training to individuals or groups as needed.

Update policies and Code of Conduct. A strong centralised programme allows the compliance officer to see when policies or the Code of Conduct have become outdated or are unclear.

Bring consistency and uniformity to a core compliance process. From a reporter’s perspective, working within a comprehensive, standardised incident management system provides a more structured and predictable experience.

Be audit-ready. A comprehensive programme—supported by centralised software—ensures the organisation has a defensible audit trail should there be any question about how cases were consistently investigated and resolved.

Handle a rising reporting rate. The 2017 NAVEX Global EMEA & APAC report points to a significant rise in the reporting rate over the last three years.⁴ This trend indicates that a higher level of reporting is becoming the new norm for EMEA & APAC based organisations and that they will need to be prepared to manage a much higher level of total reports in the near future.



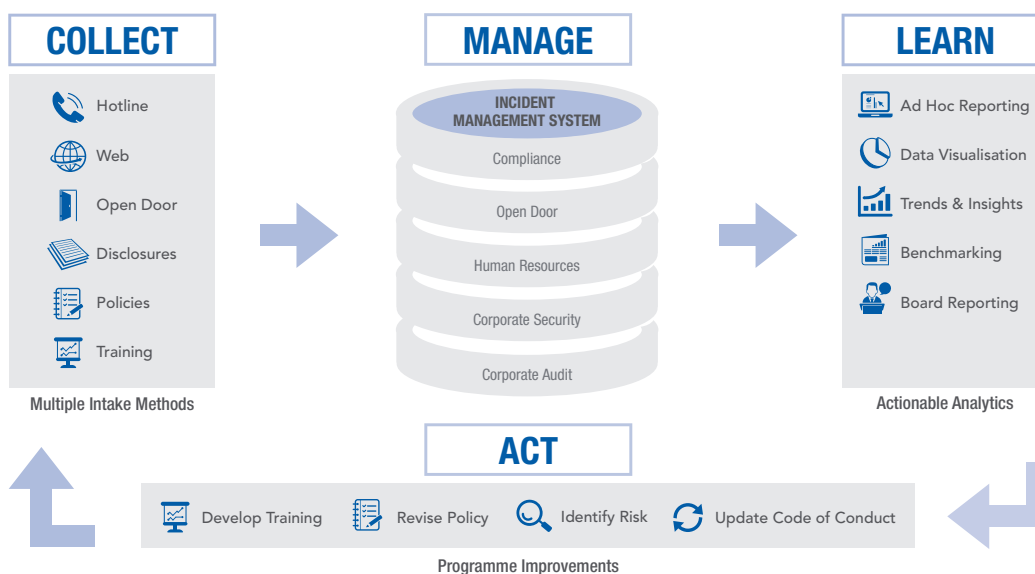
“A fraud issue would place the welfare of a child’s education at stake. We have an excellent hotline system because we want the best for our kids.”

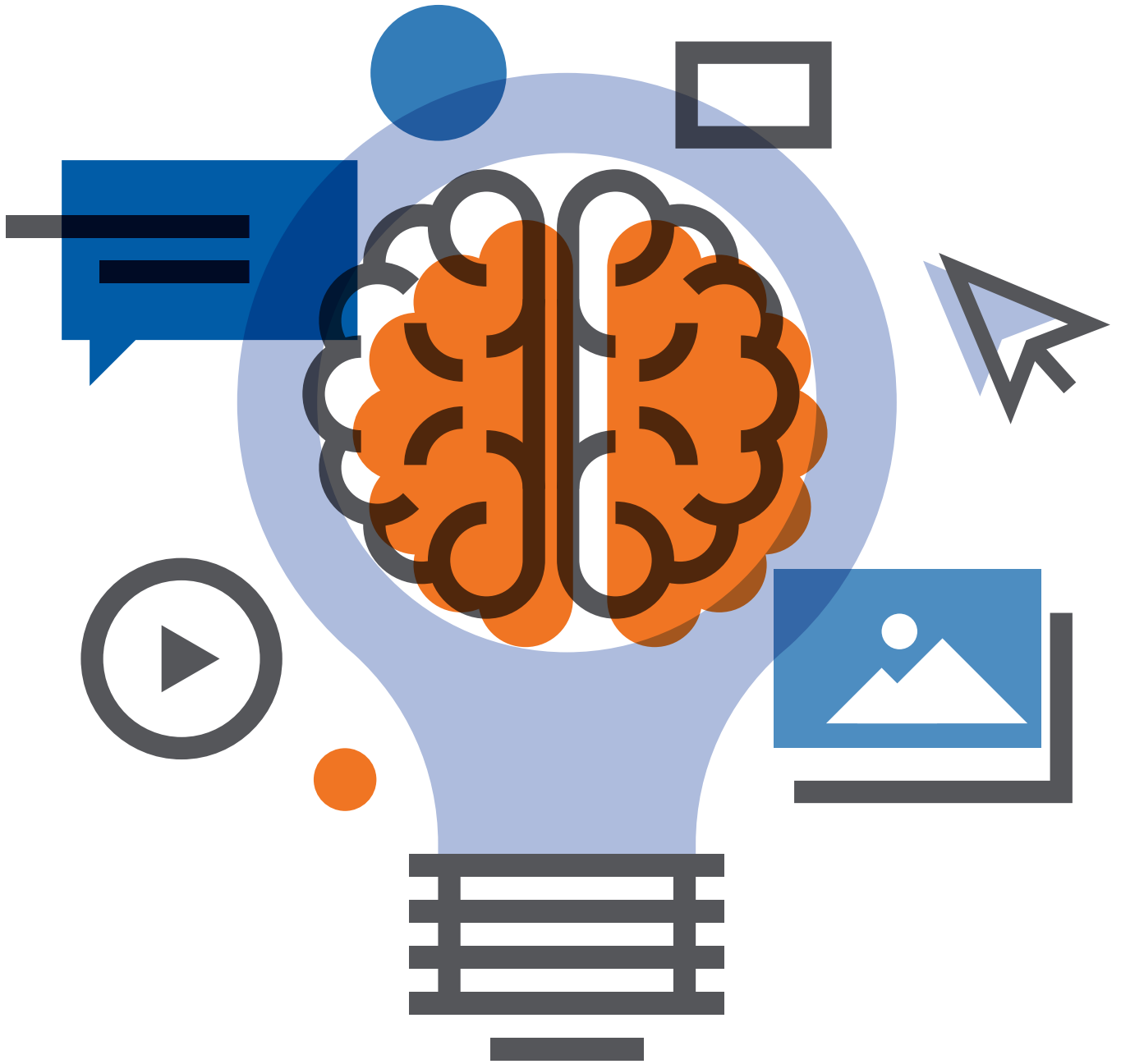
Eddie Muns, Director of Accounting Jefferson County Public Schools

3. NAVEX Global. 2019 Ethics & Compliance Hotline Benchmark Report

4. NAVEX Global. 2017 EMEA & APAC Whistleblowing Hotline Benchmark Report

Incident Management: The Core of an E&C Programme





PLAN

Define Programme Goals & Create a Strategy

The first step in developing a strong incident management programme is to define the goals and objectives of the programme, as these objectives vary among organisations and will impact the implementation and communication strategies of the programme.

Following are 10 questions to consider:

1. What results does the organisation want to achieve with the programme?
2. Who is the sponsor and owner of the programme?
3. Who are the key stakeholders to be involved in the planning and implementation process?
4. What is the role of leadership and the board of directors in establishing, overseeing, and monitoring the programme?
5. Will the programme encourage employee questions and input or only request allegations of wrongdoing? Best practice is to encourage all types of contacts.
6. Will the hotline be 'marketed' as an alternative to other reporting avenues or will there be an expectation that employees exhaust other avenues before using the hotline? Best practice is to market as an alternative rather than a "last resort."
7. How will the results and outcomes of reports received be measured and reported?
8. How will ongoing programme quality and effectiveness be monitored?
9. Will the organisation publish sanitized statistics regarding the numbers and types of issues raised through the programme? Best practice is to do so.
10. How will the organisation address and respond to concerns of retaliation?

Critical Components to Include in Planning for the Incident Management Programme

Once the goals and objectives are defined, the planning process can move into strategy development. Setting up a toll-free number and a website are only a small part of the process. What is done with the information once it is received drives the credibility of the programme within all levels of the organisation.

When creating and planning for the incident management programme, consider the following critical components to help ensure success.

Secure top down support. Visible support from top executives is critical in any programme seeking to influence or modify employee behaviour. If a programme is seen as unimportant, a nuisance, or a threat to top management, employees will not trust it or use it. Ensure that there is alignment among the board of directors and senior management on the use and value of the programme.

Define stakeholder involvement. Stakeholders in the programme should include legal, finance/audit, human resources, risk management, loss prevention (if applicable), operations, information technology and communications. Stakeholders should discuss the implementation plan, timeframe, resources and any enhancements that would make the programme more valuable. In addition, the board of directors needs to be aware of the programme and may wish to provide some specific direction regarding operations.

Ensure that each stakeholder has a clearly defined role in the programme. If there is ambiguity about responsibilities, the process could break down or result in unproductive turf battles. Investigation plans and protocols as well as a triage process will need to be in place for all types of reports that may be received.

Develop and document a protocol for report investigation that defines who will lead the investigation, who will review the outcomes, and who will make and implement disciplinary recommendations and decisions. Develop a formal escalation policy defining what the leadership and board of directors needs to know and when.

Know the regulatory requirements that could affect the programme. Whether it is data privacy and protection, allowable and non-allowable reports in the EU, or required protections against retaliation, there are numerous regulations that impact the operation of an incident management programme. Ensure that planning addresses all regulatory requirements early in the process to avoid costly and time-consuming delays in the implementation process.

Carefully consider programme branding. The language an organisation uses (formally and informally) to describe its programme will affect employees' comfort and confidence in the programme. Align with leadership about how and when they expect the process to be used. Best practice organisations welcome questions and concerns via their reporting system.

Avoid using the term 'whistleblower' when describing the process or employees with concerns. Instead, consider messaging that is more open and welcoming, such as 'integrity line' or 'ethics helpline.' Also consider using the same branding as used in the Code of Conduct and awareness materials. The same 'look and feel' will help identify the various programme resources available to employees.

Offer a variety of methods for reporting that do not require 'chain of command' reporting. While some people feel comfortable coming forward through an open door policy, others may not. Some employees are hesitant to reveal their identities—or to report at all—because they fear retaliation or because they assume no one will take action. Offer a range of reporting options including hotline, web-based, subject matter experts and open door intake to capture incidents. Offer the hotline reporting mechanism as one avenue

that employees have to report issues or concerns, rather than as a 'last resort.'

Consider offering one reporting 'ecosystem.' Having multiple reporting numbers or sites for different issues is not only a burden from an administrative perspective, it can confuse employees, suppliers, consumers and other stakeholders. An organisation can quickly alienate potential reporters if complaints regarding discrimination and sexual harassment—both high liability issues—are turned away because the website or hotline is "for corruption and bribery complaints only." It is better to learn about high liability issues as early as possible so that the organisation can investigate and remediate to avoid legal action. Therefore, having a single, unified system in place gives organisations a better opportunity to limit their liability.

Capture the most complete and accurate information. Especially in the case of anonymous reporters, there may never be an opportunity to ask clarifying questions. Top tier third-party hotline providers are well equipped to ensure that all important details are captured with trained, vetted hotline interviewers and web-based reporting tools while protecting the identity of confidential callers. When follow-up is necessary, third-party providers also have a system for offering unique identifier codes so anonymous reporters can get back in touch. It is critical to train employees on their responsibility to follow up on anonymous reports.

Offer a third-party 'staffed' reporting approach to ensure 24/7/365 coverage. Some companies rely on a voicemail box or an anonymous e-mail that employees can use to send in 'tips.' This is a mistake and missed opportunity because it can lead to missing information and gives employees the impression that the programme is low priority.

Interactive communication, such as a face-to-face conversation or a hotline interview, generates much more actionable information than one-way communication. Having a staffed hotline also gives employees confidence that the organisation is taking the programme seriously and that any concerns they

bring forward will be addressed. Further, in support of international operations, translations services should be provided.

Take anonymous reports seriously. Occasionally, senior leaders and board members can be biased against the acceptance of anonymous reports. However, research has shown that names are withheld typically out of fear of retaliation or a desire to not be involved—not because the issue reported is deliberately false or frivolous. In fact, the 2017 NAVEX Global EMEA & APAC Hotline Benchmark report found that the substantiation rate (those allegations which were determined to have at least some merit) for anonymous reports has stayed at 32-33 percent for the last three years.⁴ This demonstrates that these reports are valuable and credible.

Before taking any reports, develop an investigations protocol, and ensure sufficient resources are available to train all investigators on the right way to conduct an investigation. Nothing is worse for an incident management programme than a bungled investigation. Serious errors can be costly and can destroy careers, lives and reputations. They could also violate somebody's rights. Thoughtful investigation protocols provide consistency in approach, and trained investigators are much better able to provide actionable and defensible information to leadership. Build time into the process to ensure all who will touch and investigate a report are proficient and that all stakeholders are protected.

Further, investigations that drag on for months with no ongoing communication with the reporter does significant harm to the credibility of the organisation and the programme. Plan with all investigating organisations to have sufficient resources available to handle the expected volume of reports as well as the need for regular updates to the appropriate people.

Adopt a mentality of protecting the accuser and the accused equally. Confidentiality of investigation information is critical to protecting employees and the organisation. In planning and development of protocols, carefully consider who really needs to know the names of the accuser and the accused before, during and after the investigation. Be thoughtful about forwarding an entire case report if the recipient does not need to know specific names.

Be prepared to train on, manage and monitor for retaliation. Every organisation should have a written formal policy against retaliation for reporting misconduct and for participating in investigations into misconduct. If retaliation happens, there should be a clear process for investigating and addressing it. Ensure that employees are aware—through venues such as regular compliance training, online burst learning and staff meeting discussions—that the organisation will not tolerate retaliation. Talk about the steps to take if someone does suspect retaliation. Finally, consider developing a practice of proactively monitoring for retaliation and publicise the fact that it is happening to serve as a deterrent.

Think ahead. How will ongoing support and communication requirements be managed? Is there a plan for evaluating and periodically assessing and redirecting the programme? Continuous monitoring of the programme helps plan for improvements to ensure its success.

Internally-Staffed Vs. Third-Party Hotlines

The majority of organisations today use a third-party staffed hotline. That's because a professional third-party hotline provider comes with expertise, trained personnel, 24x7x365 coverage, technology, translation services and quality assurance processes.

An internally staffed hotline programme—generally operated by the human resources, legal or ethics office—can offer an organisation the ability to immediately respond to issues and ask detailed follow-up questions. But the challenges associated with maintaining an internal hotline programme are often overwhelming. From training intake specialists to providing the coverage needed, many organisations find that a professional hotline provider can offer these services for much less than it costs to implement internally.

No matter how an organisation structures its hotline services—whether internally or through a third party—it is important to consider what happens after an incident is reported. Every organisation needs established processes to manage the capture, dissemination and reporting of information that comes in through the hotline, online or open door intake form.

Organisations also need strong investigation protocols, including guidance on when to investigate, how to select the person or group to conduct the investigation, the type of information to collect, and how to present the information in a report. Legal action is often the result of poorly conducted investigations. This is another area where a third-party provider can offer structure and expertise.

Who Should 'Own' the Incident Management Programme?

The question of who should 'own' the incident management programme is often the subject of debate in the ethics and compliance community as well as within individual organisations. On one hand, human resources leaders argue that the majority of reports taken by incident management systems are HR related, so they should own the programme.

However, the process is intended to be an independent reporting channel and is part of an effective ethics and compliance programme in all of the best practice frameworks. Therefore, it is best practice for the Chief Compliance Officer and the ethics and compliance team to manage the programme, particularly in larger organisations with independent functions.

That said, planning and implementing the incident management programme should be a collaborative and inclusive process that involves representation from a number of departments including legal, human resources, internal audit, security, risk management, loss prevention (if applicable) and IT. Stakeholders will need to partner to ensure the programme is implemented smoothly and that all departments effectively get what they need from the programme.

Further, the most robust programmes have a 'tiered' approach to receiving and managing incidents and reports. While the E&C group oversees their programme, other departments such as HR should be able to record reports and separately see appropriate data from their group or division. At some higher level of the organisation, however, someone should have the ability to access all data and run reports that combine statistics and data across the tiered departments for a holistic view of issues and incidents across the entire enterprise. When an organisation has a separated, siloed incident management structure, the organisation may miss patterns that could indicate serious problems as well as opportunities for additional training.



Who Should Enter A Report into the Incident Management System?

A variety of individuals and departments should have access to an incident management programme to enter reports received from employees and others, including:

- » Compliance
- » HR
- » Legal
- » Security
- » Environmental, Health and Safety
- » Audit
- » All Frontline Managers

How Reports are Disseminated

One of the most important aspects of planning is deciding where to send information that is received through various reporting methods. Third-party hotline providers can help organisations develop a system of rules to determine what happens to information upon receipt of reports.

The goal is to set up a process that ensures complaints are not overlooked, mishandled or inadvertently dropped from the radar. Programmes that are owned by the Chief Compliance Officer should have all reports routed to the Chief Compliance Officer (and at least one other person within the department in case the Chief Compliance Officer is unavailable) unless he or she is named in the report.

Once the report is received, the ethics and compliance department should use an established and agreed upon triage process for distributing reports to appropriate individuals and departments with a need to know or responsibility to conduct an investigation. A third party incident management provider will be able to help the organisation set up exclusions and

alternate routings such as requests to route or copy reports of accounting irregularities to the Audit Committee of the board of directors.

As part of the planning process for an incident management system, the cross functional team should define a formal protocol for who is responsible for review and investigation of each type of report the organisation may expect to receive. This planning is best done 'in the abstract' and in advance of taking reports to minimise the emotions that may come with a specific report or allegation that may bias the approach. Below is a sample distribution structure that could be defined.

Sample Report Distribution Structure:

Issue	Potential Recipients
Employee Mistreatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Human Resources Officer » Ethics Officer
Account Irregularities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Internal Audit » Loss Prevention » Risk Management » Ethics Officer
Workplace Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Security » Operations » Legal » Human Resources
Employee Theft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Loss Prevention » Human Resources

Depending on the organisation's structure, there may be other interested groups. For example, some organisations have a risk management or safety department that should receive reports of unsafe working conditions. Similarly, loss prevention should receive reports regarding internal theft, internal audit should get reports of vendor fraud and security should get reports of potential workplace violence. Clearly defined escalation policies are important processes for any programme.

Quality Metrics

The planning process is also the time to define expected metrics on investigation completion time. While there are investigations that take longer due to complexity or legal ramifications, it is important to measure and report on case closure time and use this as a quality control KPI for the programme.

Escalation Criteria: Two Separate Approaches Needed

All organisations should prepare two types of escalation policies: one for emergencies and one for identifying the types of reports that should be escalated to executive leadership and the board of directors.

Escalation of emergency situations. For initial report intake, the incident management implementation group must agree upon a list of critical topics that require immediate notification or escalation 24 hours per day by the third party provider. These are separate from issues that will be delivered via standard dispatch protocols. It is important that management has a shared understanding of what is considered 'high-risk' and how high-risk situations will be directed and escalated.

Emergency, high-risk situations that require immediate notification and escalation by the third party hotline provider generally include:

- » Threat of violence or physical harm to employees, customers or property
- » Threat of business interruption
- » Notice that a high-risk incident is expected to happen within the next 24-48 hours

The organisation should implement a notification and escalation process for any emergency incidents that includes contacting key personnel at home during non-business hours. The process should be documented and include who the key personnel are, how they can be reached and steps for handling an emergency report. It is also important to identify at least three

individuals to be contacted (in order) in case the first or second person are not reachable.

Issue escalation to senior management and the board of directors. Separate from emergency situations, organisations should have an escalation policy defining who needs to be notified of serious allegations requiring immediate investigation. All organisations should also have a written escalation policy developed with the board of directors describing the types of allegations that require immediate board notification.

Typically the types of incidents that are covered in an escalation policy for the board include any allegations against a member of the executive leadership team and those that could cause serious harm to the reputation or finances of the organisation. Best practice is notification within 24-48 hours. While this may already occur informally, it is important to have expectations in writing to support independence and to avoid the appearance of a conflict of interest and pressure to delay reporting.

Special Considerations for Global Operations

Multinational organisations face special challenges when it comes to making incident reporting available to globally based employees. In order to make sure the incident management programme is compliant globally, programme leaders and the third-party hotline provider must understand the legislative and regulatory differences for all of the affected countries.

For instance, in France, hotlines must comply with specific criteria outlined by the data protection authority, Commission Nationale de L'informatique et des Libertés (CNIL). CNIL guidelines stipulate that anonymous reporting, while permitted, is not to be encouraged. Also, data privacy and protection requirements vary from region to region.

It is critically important to the success and effectiveness of an international compliance programme that incident management communications and awareness materials are reviewed for cultural sensitivity,

nuances and country-specific legal requirements. It is best practice, and potentially legally required, to involve managers and labour representatives from international locations in the development of all reporting-related communications in order to address cultural distinctions and any unique labour requirements. Discussing these issues during the early planning stages builds trust and helps garner support throughout the organisation.

When planning for phone intake, the report intake interviewer should be able to conduct the interview in the caller's preferred language, using an interpreter if necessary. It is imperative that employees are able to report information in their preferred language so they are as comfortable as possible during a potentially stressful or emotional conversation.

Offer equal accessibility for employees across the world. For example, global callers need to be able to place a toll-free call to reach the hotline. The organisation cannot assume, however, that offering only a phone or only a web reporting option is sufficient for global support because this assumes that all employees have access to reliable phone service or the Internet. Many areas of the world continue to be challenged by poor and inconsistent phone and Internet service, so having multiple reporting options available is critical. Consider providing an address for written mail as the last resort for employees.

When planning for a multinational incident management system, consult with the third-party service provider and local legal counsel for all of the latest requirements that could affect the design and implementation of the programme.

Data Security & Retention

Keeping reported information secure is also a crucial aspect of the programme's success. The incident management system provider or the organisation's IT manager should be able to provide detailed information about the processes and safeguards in place to protect reported information and maintain its confidentiality.

Some of the questions an organisation needs to address include:

- » How vulnerable is the data to hackers? Is the system periodically audited for best practices in data protection?
- » Is the data encrypted or otherwise secured while in transit and at rest?
- » Have interviewers been trained about confidentiality and data protection?
- » Have interviewers passed an extensive background check and signed a strict confidentiality agreement as part of the hiring process?

In certain jurisdictions, an organisation may only retain records generated by the hotline or findings of an investigation for a specified period of time. Multinational organisations seeking to comply with guidelines of different countries should ensure their incident management system is set up to appropriately address the differences between jurisdictions and create policies and procedures to assist investigators and case managers in understanding necessary requirements. Top tier hotline and incident management providers are well positioned to assist companies with their compliance, such as meeting GDPR requirements, both from a domestic and international data security and privacy perspective.



Though the use of mobile devices, smartphones, tablets and laptops is nearly ubiquitous in business, high profile data breaches and security scares have stopped many employees from using electronic communication to report misconduct because they believe it can be traced back to them. This fear can cause them to either not report their concerns, or worse, to report to outside sources. A top tier ethics and compliance vendor can help an organisation implement best practices when it comes to protecting the security of the intake system, and drive awareness of the security of reported information.



IMPLEMENT

Promote Use of the Incident Management Programme

Once an organisation defines and agrees on a plan, it is time to implement it as well as drive awareness of the programme with employees and relevant stakeholders.

Communication about the incident management programme is a critical part of building and maintaining an ethical culture. Communication that encourages use of the programme not only help detects issues, it can prevent them by reinforcing the organisation's values and its commitment to operating ethically.

It is best practice to form an ethics communications team that will develop and implement hotline communication and awareness campaigns, which are essentially marketing campaigns that help the organisation create, promote and maintain an ethical workplace and inspire 'speaking up' when behaviour runs counter to policy.

As with any marketing campaign, the first step is to determine what actions you'd like to reinforce, and the key messages that will motivate these behaviours.

The next step is to understand the target audience (employees, suppliers or others) to determine how to effectively reach them. What are their demographics and psychographics? How and where do they best receive communications? What is their current attitude toward and perception of the organisation and how it handles ethical issues?



Reporting potential misconduct is everyone's responsibility. Executive, mid-level, contract and support personnel alike may be aware of unethical behaviour, so it's important to communicate clearly to everyone working with the organisation about unacceptable behaviours.

Communications should clearly explain terms like 'accounting irregularities' and 'insider trading,' which may not be clear to all employees. The key message to employees is "if you see something that you think violates a policy or law, or just feels wrong, report it."

Finally, make sure the organisation has a policy on anti-retaliation. Make it clear in communication materials that the organisation will not tolerate retaliation in any form against anyone who reports issues; it is not only unacceptable, it is often illegal. If appropriate, use sanitised examples of how the organisation swiftly handles allegations of retaliation.

Use Multiple Delivery Methods for Awareness

Communication campaigns should be designed to educate target audiences and motivate them to report concerns. Adult learning theory is clear that people learn differently, so use a variety of delivery methods to ensure that the message is received.

Key campaign messages should reinforce:

Key messages	Provide examples of...
Behaviours that are expected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Conducting business in a legal and ethical manner » Reporting known or suspected wrongdoing » Asking questions when not sure of the right decision or action
Behaviours the organisation does not condone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Illegal and/or unethical behaviour
How to report witnessed or suspected misconduct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Explain all of the avenues by which someone can report and how they operate
The defined process after making a report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » What employees can expect before, during and after they make a report » What to do if employees believe they are experiencing retaliation

Delivery methods could include posters in break rooms, e-mails, screen savers, web meetings, articles in employee newsletters, wallet cards, brochures and corporate intranet sites, and burst or micro-learning messages. Reinforce key messages at team-building meetings and other face-to-face events. Include mechanisms that will be relevant to millennials through baby-boomers.

Many organisations take advantage of new communication campaigns to refresh their Code of Conduct, since they are getting employee attention and recommitting to ethical values. This is a good idea for many organisations with painfully old, out-of-date Codes. In today's workplace, a Code of Conduct, along with an organisation's incident management communications, needs to engage employees. The content should be easy to understand, in a positive and inspiring tone and in language that is suitable for all employees.

Launching the Programme

Like any new initiative, an incident management programme requires an organised and thoughtful launch to be successful. Begin with an employee announcement about the programme that comes from the President or CEO. Showing support from top leadership establishes a 'tone from the top' early in the process.

A programme announcement or refresh should, at a minimum, include the following key messages:

- » We all have a duty to act in line with our values and the law, and we all have a duty to raise concerns when we witness unethical or illegal conduct.
- » Employees may report anonymously or confidentially.
- » Retaliation is not permitted against any person who reports or who participates in an investigation. Retaliators will be disciplined up to and including termination.

- » How people can report concerns, including a hotline number, web form address, and speaking directly with a manager.
- » The process for what happens when a report is taken, i.e., who will take the report and who will investigate the report.
- » What people can expect in terms of follow-up and resolution including the types of information that will and will not be provided when a matter is closed.

The campaign should not be a 'one and done.' Ongoing reminders are needed in a variety of mechanisms and formats. Some research shows that people need to hear about something at least seven times to remember it, so include a reminder in all related training and ensure the information is easy to find on the organisation's web page—not buried several levels down.

Ensure that all new employees receive the incident management programme information as part of new hire training. Repeat this information several months later as new hires are taking in vast amounts of information during their first few days.

All managers should receive a guide and training during programme implementation. The guide should give them details about the programme, help them encourage employees to use the programme, prepare them to handle questions and inform them how to document reports of issues that employees discuss with them directly via the leadership form. Be clear and specific about non-retaliation requirements and responsibilities.

After the Call—Responding to Reports

Sufficient Resources

Once an allegation is reported, it must be addressed, and when necessary, fully investigated. The organisation should critically assess whether it has the available resources to support an investigative process or whether it should seek the services of

an independent, third-party investigator. Delays in completion of investigations damages the reputation of the organisation and the programme. The 2019 NAVEX Global Regional Whistleblowing Hotline Benchmark Report shows the median number of days to close a report has reached 80 days for European and APAC organisations.⁵ A survey of client participants identified lack of sufficient resources and increased complexity of cases and the top reasons for the delays. The NAVEX Global Benchmark reports also show that overall, organisations are receiving far more reports than they did five years ago so it is time for a hard look at the available resources to review reported matters.

Ongoing Communication with Anonymous Reporters

When dealing with an anonymous reporter, the goal is to capture complete and accurate information during the initial interview because there may never be another opportunity to ask additional questions. However, reporter anonymity does not negate the ability and responsibility for that person to follow up on his or her report or for the organisation to ask additional questions.

Third-party hotline providers have a process for this. They offer the anonymous reporter a unique code correlating to his or her report and ask the person to call back after a pre-determined amount of time. This gives investigators a chance to review the information, determine any additional questions to ask the caller if he or she calls back, and allows the reporter to call back while remaining anonymous.

Keep in mind that while the call-back process can enhance an investigation, roughly two-thirds of anonymous callers never call back, so the quality of every interview is critically important. Even if the person reporting provides his or her name, he or she may refuse to answer additional questions provided by the organisation, so having skilled interviewers available to draw out all critical facts during the initial interview is imperative.

As part of the rollout and ongoing communications strategy, remind employees that if they choose to report anonymously, they are also encouraged to check back at the requested time to answer any additional questions and to check on the status of their concern.

Investigating Allegations

As discussed in the Plan section of this Guide, all organisations should have established processes and procedures in place to investigate reports, and all investigators should be trained on the proper investigation techniques and expected documentation. Sufficient resources need to be available to completed timely reviews. As part of the planning process, organisations should put a formal investigation protocol in place that includes requirements for documentation of the process followed and the findings of the case.

A strong incident management programme also tracks the quality and timeliness of completed investigations. Organisations should watch the metrics for specific investigating units and personnel. For example, watch for a certain team or person that consistently takes much longer to complete an investigation or has a consistently high or low substantiation rate. Follow up and take appropriate action for process deviations or inadequate skills.

Tracking the Progress & Outcomes of Reports

It is best practice to use an incident management software solution to track the progress of cases that are submitted through the hotline and web form, as well as those that are disclosed to managers directly by employees and submitted via an open door process. In addition, when other departments receiving reports such as HR or security enter their reports into the same system (even if tiered for limited access) the overall database will reflect a holistic picture of what is happening in the organisation, and reporting to the board and leadership is more robust.

5. NAVEX Global. 2019 NAVEX Global Regional Whistleblowing Hotline Benchmark Report

A sophisticated incident management solution allows an organisation to document every report, as well as the actions taken to investigate each allegation, the final disposition of the investigation and the nature of any disciplinary or other resulting corrective action. This documentation may be required in the event of litigation and can be used to demonstrate consistency in approach and actions taken. Providing an established system for documenting investigative activities is another area where a third-party hotline provider helps organisations increase their defensibility.

Recognition & Information Publication

There has been much discussion over the last 20 years about whether or not reporters should be recognised and/or rewarded for raising issues. Some organisations have done this successfully and believe that this type of recognition has had a positive impact on culture and the reporting environment. Others believe that this practice is either not needed because reporting is an expectation of all employees or worry that highlighting specific individuals could backfire on the person or the organisation. This decision is one that will be unique to the organisation and is worthy of some discussion of the pros and cons.

Regardless of whether individuals are recognised, it is **most** important to regularly publish some information about the types of reports received and the types of actions the organisation has taken as a result. Legal departments have varying levels of comfort with the notion of publicising hotline statistics, but organisations that do this have positive experiences. The level of detail will be unique to each organisation but letting employees know that others have trusted the system and appropriate actions have been taken will help build confidence in the incident management programme. Sanitised cases are always of interest to employees. This is one topic where challenging the legal arguments against publication is an important discussion.



Some compliance officers feel their ethics and compliance programmes cannot sustain traction regardless of how much communication they generate to promote awareness. For example, one compliance officer was frustrated by the findings from a recent third-party assessment which revealed that, for the third year in a row, her hotline/helpline call volume was significantly below industry benchmarks. Another was surprised by the number of potential conflicts of interest that were surfacing among sales personnel, in spite of their new code of conduct and updated policies that were published last year. A third confided that he could not seem to break through to front-line managers who continued to offer only tepid support for his training initiatives.

In each case these were experienced compliance officers whose programmes had all of the expected basic and required elements. But somehow, their programmes were not adding up to an effective whole. As a result, persistent problems continued.

Root Cause Diagnosis: Programme Awareness & Communications Missing the Mark

Diving deeper into these challenges, a common root cause began to emerge. In every case, information that was being provided through communications, training and awareness efforts, was missing the mark.

For example:

- » The low helpline call volume described by the first compliance officer could be traced to employees not being aware of how the helpline process works. Employees knew that there was a hotline or helpline, but the call-in and follow-up process was a mystery. This

WHEN THE INCIDENT MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME IS 'STUCK IN NEUTRAL'

added to their fears of the helpline and became an additional—and unnecessary—hurdle.

- » The second compliance officer's spike in conflicts of interest cases was rooted in a failure to earn attention amidst an avalanche of emails and priorities that were burying the sales team.
- » And the third compliance officer's front-line managers simply did not have the time to sort through long and complex training materials and 'ethics tool boxes'—no matter how well they were constructed. What was needed was a just-in-time system they could use to select ethics messages when they would do the most good to support their employees.

Solution: Delivering the Right Message to the Right Audience at the Right Time

Each of these programmes needed to improve in the essential task of delivering the right message to the right audience at the right time. While this may seem obvious, it is surprising how often organisations have not taken the time to develop a compliance awareness plan for their ethics and compliance programme. To create a best-practice plan, consider the best ways to:

Prioritise messages. What messages need to be delivered and to whom? Targeting the right message to the right audience is critical. In our above example, the sales team did not need to receive every ethics message on every topic. Targeted messaging about gifts, entertainment and conflicts would be far more effective.

Choose the right timing. Coordinate the ethics and compliance message with other corporate initiatives. Avoid the end-of-the-month crunch times when stress is high and time is short.

Diversify communications and awareness formats.

Not everyone will respond to the same media. Posters are good for some and intranets for others. Emails may be effective, but not when they are lost in a backlogged inbox or are too easily deleted. For people inundated with emails, a different approach may be necessary to cut through the electronic clutter. A phone call or brief hand-written note to selected individuals might be surprisingly effective.

Awareness & Communications Planning and Execution Essential for Programme Success

The key to success is thoughtful and balanced awareness and communications planning. As has been said by others: "failure to plan is planning to fail." When so much time and so many resources are put into designing and creating a helpline, a new code of conduct or a training programme, compliance professionals must avoid letting the effort fail to hit the mark due to a failure to plan how, when and to whom the information is going to be shared.





MEASURE

Monitor & Improve Programme Effectiveness

An incident management programme is dynamic. Reporting activity will naturally ebb and flow and each organisation will develop its own 'norm.' The introduction (or elimination) of a training programme, having the CEO and top management speak with renewed emphasis on the organisation's commitment to ethical behaviour, or even a lapse in written communications about ethics—and many other factors—can contribute to the number and pattern of reports that an organisation receives at any given time.

The best reporting programmes take advantage of available data and use it to gauge the effectiveness of campaigns, assess the need for additional training, track trends and evaluate the overall health of the organisational culture.

A third-party incident management vendor provides access to reporting tools that help organisations detect problems, analyse trends and manage the programme. Incident management tools provide both a high-level summary as well as detailed information when filtered by incident type, volume, time frame and location.

The formatting and display of the data is important; a graphical format can make it easier to interpret the data and make educated business decisions. For organisations that use incident management tools, reporting should include details about the status, volume and resolution of investigations.

Reporting allows organisations to look for 'hot spots.' For example:

- » Is there a division that seems to have more issues than others? If so, is additional management attention needed to review the culture or leadership style in that division?
- » Are there additional training needs?
- » Is there an investigator or department whose number of past-due cases is consistently high? There may be a need to evaluate the investigator's caseload or skills.

- » Is there one location where very few calls are made? Perhaps this location requires better or more hotline communications. Or is this a location with a higher level of fear of retaliation?

Benefits of Monitoring the Incident Management Programme

Monitoring the incident management programme is an important process that allows an organisation to track, adjust, and improve—as well as ultimately predict reporting activity. Following are the top reasons organisations should carefully and consistently monitor the incident management programme:

Ensure the programme is up-to-date. Organisations must track regulatory changes and whether or not those changes impact the operation of the programme. Do changes in whistleblower or data privacy laws in geographies of operation require new language on the hotline greetings? Has a new regulation caused a spike in hotline activity?

Link reporting trends to training and awareness needs. Ongoing monitoring of reporting data allows and organisation to identify where additional training and awareness are needed. Conversely, track changes in activity that happen around awareness campaigns, communications and training. For example, when anti-bribery training is delivered, is there a spike in reports or questions for all incidents or just bribery-related incidents?

Be prepared for predictable changes. Many organisations have predictable changes in reporting activity during times of the year when employees are asked to attest to policies or take training. An example of this is during gift-giving season. Many companies choose to distribute a NAVEX Global training vignette called “Can I Keep It?” This is a short animated communication tool on gift and entertainment policy, best offered before the holiday season. Employees will often see an increase in programme activity related to gifts and entertainment-related reports or questions.

Track employee engagement. Many companies monitor reporting activity after a significant organisational change, such as new senior leadership or organisational restructuring. This gives leaders a sense of how employees are faring after a major transition and whether specific action needs to be taken for example, to prevent burnout and keep the culture strong.

Measuring Programme Effectiveness with Benchmarking

Reporting on programme effectiveness is an important tool in determining the level of resources needed to support the programme. To evaluate the effectiveness of incident management programmes, compliance officers and their boards typically turn to benchmarking against the activity of similar organisations. Are other organisations seeing the same rate of anonymous reports? On average, what percentage of employees report through the hotline within a certain industry? What incident types comprise the highest number of reports industry-wide?

Benchmarking provides organisations with the metrics to determine if reporting activity is considered high (or low) within the industry. This knowledge can drive the need for change within a reporting programme, suggest the need for new initiatives or reinforce the effectiveness of ones that are already in place.



NAVEX Global Whistleblowing Hotline Benchmark Reports

NAVEX Global annually analyses data from anonymised reports to provide the deepest reporting benchmark data in the world. They are the industry’s most comprehensive intake and incident management benchmark reports representing:

- » 13,500 NAVEX Global clients
- » 40 million employees globally
- » 2.9 million reports analysed over the last five years
- » Intake methods including web, hotline, walk-in, email and mail
- » 26 industries 45 sub-industries

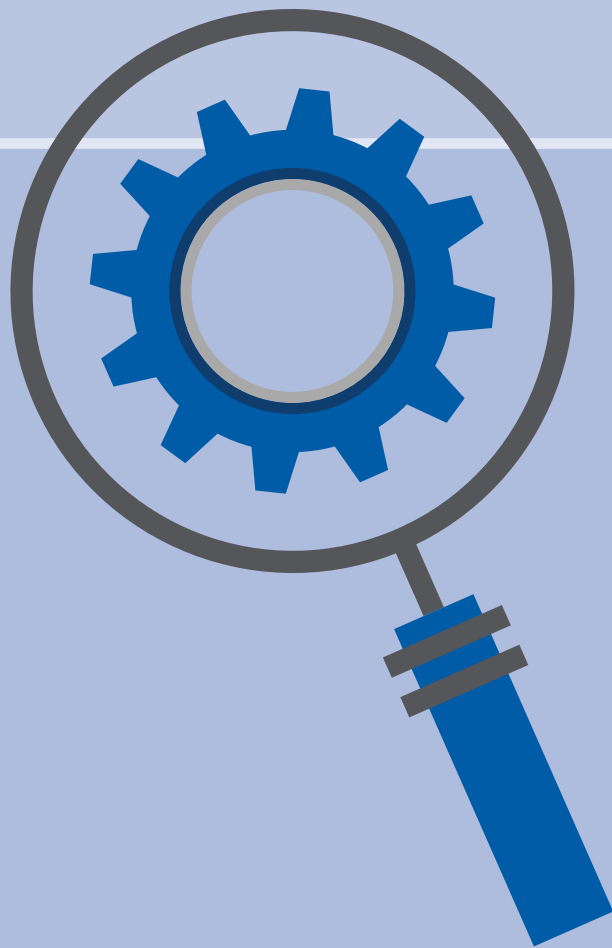
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CONCLUSION

A growing body of research continues to confirm the benefits of having an ethical business culture and its impact on organisational success. Giving employees a variety of ways to report misconduct and violations of policy—including hotline, web reporting and open door intake—reinforces the organisation’s commitment to ethical business practices.

NAVEX Global recommends using software (like EthicsPoint® Incident Management) for a consistent approach to data collection and enterprise-wide tools to manage multiple reporting programmes. This enables users to easily identify actionable trends, mitigate risk, and manage a successful incident management programme anywhere in the world, while being audit-ready and current with the ever-changing business environment.

A strong incident management system is not only critical to engaging employees and building trust within an organisation—it is a vital component to protecting an organisation’s people, reputation and bottom line.



ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

NAVEX Global offers many valuable resources related to improving an intake and incident management programme. Visit our resource centre at www.navexglobal.com/resources to find these tools and more:

- » Whistleblower Hotlines and Case Management Solutions—Major Challenges and Best Practice Solutions
- » [2019 Ethics & Compliance Hotline Benchmark Report](#)
- » [Key Elements of Effective Compliance Programme Board Reporting](#)
- » [Maximising the Benefits of Hotline Data: Analysis and Benchmarking](#)
- » **Webinar:** Whistleblowing and Retaliation: Legal Developments and Practical Advice
- » **Webinar:** [How Do I Prove My E&C Programme Is Effective? The Art & Science of Effectiveness Measurement](#)

ABOUT NAVEX GLOBAL'S INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS

NAVEX Global's ecosystem of GRC software and services can help organisations prevent, detect and respond to legal, regulatory and reputational risks.

The software and services in our Report & Resolve product family help organisations spot trends and take corrective action before minor issues become major.

» **Hotline Reporting**

The ethics hotline provider trusted by thousands of clients around the world, our employee hotlines help staff, customers, suppliers and other stakeholders to quickly and easily report potential ethics and compliance issues. Our compliance hotlines also provide the ethics and compliance data needed to inform the programme, helping to increase and measure overall effectiveness.

» **Incident Management**

Our EthicsPoint® Incident Management software empowers organisations to capture and investigate ethics and compliance-related reports from all locations and reporting channels in a centralised database, creating a systematic approach to documenting case assignments and streamlining workflow.

» **Awareness Solutions**

Raise awareness of key E&C programme components, including hotline and key training messages, with NAVEX Global's proven awareness materials.

To learn more about our EthicsPoint Incident Management software or to schedule a demonstration of any of our solutions, visit www.navexglobal.com or call us at +44 (0)20 8939 1650.

NAVEX Global's comprehensive suite of ethics and compliance software, content and services helps organisations protect their people, reputation and bottom line. Trusted by more than 13,500 clients, our solutions are informed by the largest ethics and compliance community in the world. For more information, visit www.navexglobal.com.



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