

# BRITISH TAEKWONDO COUNCIL

## Code of Conduct and Ethics Policy

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3	Trevor Nicholls	May 2016	May 2018

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## 1. SCOPE

- 1.1. The Code applies to those involved with the British Taekwondo Council Ltd (hereinafter BTC) at every level, whether as a member of staff, student, instructor/coach, official, volunteer or spectator, all have a responsibility to act according to the highest standards of integrity.
- 1.2. All partners must respect the rights, dignity and worth of every person, student and non-student alike, treating everyone equally within the context of activities and events. In particular, to be aware of the special needs of young people, their wellbeing, including difficulties or possible abuse experienced from within the game or from other sources. The BTC has a duty to ensure that everyone involved in Taekwondo activities or related events, whether child, young person or adult, is able to participate in an enjoyable and safe environment and be protected from abuse.
- 1.3. The BTC is committed to maintaining the highest possible standards of behaviour and conduct at all activities and events.

## 2. EQUITY

The Equality Act 2010 came into force in October 2010 and replaces all previous equality laws and discrimination laws including the Sex Discrimination Act 1975, Race Relations Act 1976, and Disability Discrimination Act 1995. The Equality Act 2010 places responsibilities on the BTC as an employer and training provider to promote equality, prevent any forms of discrimination, and ensure everybody is treated with dignity and respect. The full BTC Equity Policy may be viewed separately.

## 3. EXPECTATIONS

### 3.1. Club Instructors/Coaches

The BTC qualifies instructors to teach Taekwondo. Instructors may sometimes be referred to as coaches.

<b>Personal Responsibilities</b>	<b>Specific to Children / Adults at Risk</b>
Must treat everyone fairly and sensitively regardless of their Age, Disability, Gender reassignment, Marriage and civil partnership, Pregnancy and maternity, Race, Religion and belief, Sex, Sexual orientation and Ability	Ensure that proper supervision is provided by suitably qualified instructors/coaches and officials who are capable of promoting good sporting behaviour and good technical skills
Do not manipulate the rules in order to benefit yourself personally or your club	Accept the special role that you have to play in the establishment of standards by setting a good example of behaviour and conduct at all times
Encourage all students and instructor/coaches to abide by the rules and spirit of the activity	Show respect to students, instructors/coaches, officials and other volunteers involved in the activity/competition
Do not use foul, sexist or racist language	Remember activity is enjoyed for its own sake - play down the importance of awards

### 3.1 Club Instructors/Coaches (Continued)

<b>Personal Responsibilities</b>	<b>Specific to Children / Adults at Risk</b>
Use your official position to take action against others who harass, abuse or use foul, sexist or racist language towards participants, instructors/coaches, officials and volunteers	Children play for pleasure and winning is only part of the fun
Ensure all equipment and facilities meet safety standards	Keep yourself informed about sound teaching/coaching practices and the principles of children's growth and development
Check you have adequate insurance cover for the activities you are undertaking	Be reasonable in your demands on children's time, energy and enthusiasm - they need other interests too
Respect the rights of other clubs	Never ridicule or shout at a child for making a mistake or losing
Arrive in plenty of time to set up your activities and ensure safety	Take responsibility for the young people in your care until they have safely left the activity
Endeavour not to influence the result of an activity/competition by any actions that are not strictly within the rules	
Always have regard to the best interests of the sport, including where publicly expressing an opinion of the sport and any particular aspect of it, including others involved in it	
Resist all illegal or unsporting influences, including banned substances and techniques	
Promote ethical principles	
Set a good example which others can follow	
The successful instructor/coach invests in the well-being and interests of their students, not their win/loss record	
Teach your students that honest effort is more important than victory so that the result of each event is accepted without undue disappointment	
Teach students to be fair and to follow the rules	
Divide your time equally between all standards of students	
Ensure you and your students have respect for their opponents, the officials and opposing instructors/coaches and supporters	
Follow advice from a professional when determining if an injured student is ready to play or train	

### 3.2. Students

Personal Responsibilities	Specific to Children / Adults at Risk
Must treat everyone fairly and sensitively regardless of their Age, Disability, Gender reassignment, Marriage and civil partnership, Pregnancy and maternity, Race, Religion and belief, Sex, Sexual orientation and Ability	Play for fun and enjoyment - not just to please your parents and/or instructor/coach
Do not use foul, sexist or racist language at any time	
Arrive for training and matches in good time to prepare thoroughly	
Learn and play by the rules	
Abide by the instructions of the instructor/coaches/staff and officials provided they do not contradict the rules	
Do not argue with competition officials and/or the instructor/coach - use your energies for playing better	
Recognise and applaud all good play	
Be a good sport - win with modesty, lose with dignity	
Respect opponents, instructors/coaches, club officials and competition officials - treat them as you would wish to be treated	
Co-operate with instructor/coach, fellow students and opponents	
Think about improving your skills after training and competition	
Inform the instructor/coach of any injury as soon as possible	
Inform the instructor/coach if you need to leave training/the event early	
Thank officials and opponents after competition	

### 3.3. Spectators

<b>Personal Responsibilities</b>	<b>Specific to Children / Adults at Risk</b>
Must treat everyone fairly and sensitively regardless of their Age, Disability, Gender reassignment, Marriage and civil partnership, Pregnancy and maternity, Race, Religion and belief, Sex, Sexual orientation and Ability	Remember the participants are taking part for their enjoyment not yours, they are not professional athletes
All spectators, on no account, should enter the field of play/activity unless authorised otherwise	
Do not use foul, sexist or racist language or harass students, instructors/instructor/coaches, officials or volunteers	
Condemn the use of violence and verbal abuse in all forms	
Respect officials' decisions. Remember they are human with the same feelings as you, are volunteers and, like you, sometimes makes an honest error	
Do not ridicule participants who make mistakes	
Do not over-emphasise the importance of winning	

### 3.4. Parents

<b>Personal Responsibilities</b>	<b>Specific to Children / Adults at Risk</b>
Must treat everyone fairly and sensitively regardless of their Age, Disability, Gender reassignment, Marriage and civil partnership, Pregnancy and maternity, Race, Religion and belief, Sex, Sexual orientation and Ability	Remember that children play for their fun, not yours!
During club classes or other training sessions, respect the instructor/coach. If you have any issues or concerns, please address these to the instructor/coach after the lesson/training session	Encourage your child always to play by rules and to respect the instructor/coaches, officials and volunteers
Applaud all good play	Encourage children to play, do not force them
Learn the rules to better understand what you are looking at and commenting on	Praise your child's efforts whether they win or lose
Do not question the judgement of and show your appreciation to all officials, instructors/coaches and helpers	Never ridicule a child for losing or making a mistake
Condemn the use of violence, profane language and any form of abuse	Children learn best by following a good example
Think of how you can best help the instructor/coach and/or the club	
As a spectator you must never enter the field of play/activity	

### 3.5. Officials

Personal Responsibilities	Specific to Children / Adults at Risk
Must treat everyone fairly and sensitively regardless of their Age, Disability, Gender reassignment, Marriage and civil partnership, Pregnancy and maternity, Race, Religion and belief, Sex, Sexual orientation and Ability	
Know the rules and regulations to ensure a professional event, safeguarding all participants and attendees	
Be honest, consistent, objective, impartial, courteous and compassionate when applying the rules of the event	
Compliment all competitors on good play when the opportunity arises	
Use common sense to ensure that the spirit of the event is not lost	
Encourage all participants to play within the rules and the spirit of the event/competition	
Try to ensure that the event/competition is allowed to flow with only as many stoppages as is necessary	
Show patience and understanding towards students who may be learning the event/competition	
Not be afraid to take decisions. An official should be wise, fair and firm and resist any possible influence from protests on the part of students, team officials or spectators	
Show respect towards students and team officials	
Inform the person or body directly responsible if unable to officiate for any reason	
Refrain from requesting hospitality of any kind, or accept any hospitality offered and considered to be excessive	
Always have regard to the best interests of the game/competition, including where publicly expressing an opinion on the game/competition or any particular aspect of it, including others involved	
Do not tolerate foul, sexist or racist language from students, officials, spectators	
In reports, an official should set out the true facts and not attempt to justify any decisions	
It is necessary for the official's authority to be protected, not only for the sake of the event/competition, but also in the interest of fellow officials. This protection should, however, not influence the overriding regard for protection of the participants	
An official should assist with the development of less experienced officials and assistant officials	

#### 4. BREACHES OF BTC CODE OF CONDUCT

- 4.1. Any behaviour by student, official, instructor/coach, instructor's assistant, volunteer or spectator deemed to contravene the BTC Code of Conduct should be dealt with in line with the BTC Disciplinary Policy.
- 4.2. Any behaviour by student, official, instructor/coach, instructor's assistant, volunteer or spectator deemed to contravene the BTC Safeguarding: Protecting Children and Adults at Risk Policy and Implementation Procedures should be reported as detailed in the BTC Safeguarding Policy.



## Complaints Policy

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2	Trevor Nicholls	May 2016	May 2018

The procedure described below is to enable any individual or organisation wishing to make a general complaint against a British Taekwondo Council Ltd (hereinafter BTC):

- Instructor/Coach
- Instructor's Assistant
- Official
- Student
- Parent/Carer
- Volunteer
- Member association

**NB: If the matter relates to safeguarding of a child or vulnerable adult, please communicate directly with the BTC Member Association's Safeguarding Officer, the BTC Safeguarding Officer, Police or Social Services, as detailed in the BTC Safeguarding Policy.**

In the first instance, discuss the matter with the club instructor/coach. If you do not achieve a satisfactory resolution, you are advised to communicate in writing to the designated officer of the BTC's Member Association. If this does not resolve the issue, please send copies of all correspondence to date, with a covering letter to the ITF Liaison Officer (for ITF member groups) or the Independent Liaison Officer:

c/o British Taekwondo Council  
TKD Centre, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor  
192 High Street  
West Drayton  
Middlesex  
UB7 7BE

The BTC Officer will acknowledge receipt of your communication and seek confirmation from the Secretary General of the BTC that the matter will be included as an item on the agenda of the next BTC General Meeting.

The BTC Secretary General will advise in writing the outcome of the BTC General Meeting.

If you are dissatisfied with the response from the BTC, you may wish to refer the matter on to an appropriate external/national body.



## Data Protection Policy

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### 1. General principles

This policy follows the principles of the Data Protection Act 1998 which came into force on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2000 and regulates how personal data about individuals can be held, stored and used. The responsible officer for issues in relation to Data Protection and confidentiality is the Lead Safeguarding Officer, who will also ensure that British Taekwondo Council Ltd (hereinafter BTC) maintain the relevant DPA Licence.

### 2. Reference

Data Protection Act 1998, <http://www.dataprotection.gov.uk>

The legislation consists of six parts, seventy-five sections and sixteen schedules, although only a few relate to BTC records.

### 3. Procedure

3.1 BTC will process individuals' personal data fairly and lawfully and ensure that appropriate measures are taken to protect against unauthorised or unlawful

processing of personal data and against accidental loss of, or damage to, personal data.

- 3.2 BTC needs to keep information about officers or recognised Governing Body instructors. Information held includes contact data (names and addresses) and DBS/PVG Scheme Disclosures.
- 3.3 The information held will be for management and administrative use only but BTC may, from time to time, need to disclose some information held about officers/registered instructors to relevant third parties (e.g. where legally obliged to do so by Inland Revenue, Police or when requested to do so by individuals for the purpose of giving a reference). BTC will advise the individual concerned about these requests, if permitted. The BTC recognise that officers and instructors/coaches use information about individuals and associations during the course of their work or activities. In most cases information will not be stated as confidential and it will be necessary to use common sense and discretion in deciding whether information is expected to be confidential. This policy aims to give guidance but if in doubt, seek advice from the BTC Lead Safeguarding Officer.
- 3.4 Officers and instructors/coaches are able to share information with their line manager where necessary to discuss issues and seek advice.
- 3.5 Officers and instructors/coaches should avoid exchanging personal information about individuals with whom they have a professional relationship.
- 3.6 It is not appropriate to discuss a person's sexuality without their prior consent.
- 3.7 Officers and instructors/coaches should avoid talking about member organisations or individuals in social settings.
- 3.8 Officers and instructors/coaches will not disclose to anyone, other than their line manager, any information considered sensitive, personal, financial or private without the knowledge or consent of the individual, or an officer, in the case of a member organisation.
- 3.9 If it is necessary to discuss difficult situations with each other to gain a wider perspective on how to approach a problem, the member organisation's consent must be sought before personal information enters into the discussion unless it is beyond doubt that the member organisation would not object to this. Alternatively, a discussion may take place with names or identifying information remaining confidential.
- 3.10 Where there is a legal duty on BTC to disclose information, the person to whom the confidentiality is owed will be informed that disclosure has been, or will be, made.

#### **4. Why information is held**

- 4.1 Most information held by BTC relates to member organisations or individuals which are in membership or fund them.

- 4.2 Information is kept to enable BTC to undertake all duties associated with its role as the National Governing Body for Taekwondo in the UK, including DBS/PVG Scheme information.
- 4.3 BTC has a role in putting people in touch with voluntary and community organisations and keeps contact details which are passed on to any enquirer, except where the member organisation expressly requests that the details remain confidential.
- 4.4 Information about students is given to the relevant member organisation and to no one else.
- 4.5 Information about ethnicity and disability of users is kept for the purposes of monitoring our Equity Policy and also for reporting back to funders.

## **5. Access to information**

- 5.1 Information is confidential to BTC as an organisation and may be shared with member organisations to ensure the best quality service for members.
- 5.2 Where information is sensitive, ie it involves disputes or legal issues; it will be confidential to the officers dealing with the case. Such information should be clearly labelled 'Confidential' and should state the names of the officers entitled to access the information and the name of the individual or group who may request access to the information.
- 5.3 Officers, instructors/coaches and volunteers will not withhold information from their line manager unless it is purely personal.
- 5.4 Officers, instructors/coaches and volunteers may have sight of their personal records by giving 40 days' notice in writing to the Chair. BTC reserve the right to charge £10 for such requests.
- 5.5 When photocopying or working on confidential documents, staff/officers must ensure they are not accidentally seen by others. This also applies to information on computer screens.

## **6. Storing information**

- 6.1 General non-confidential information about associations is kept in unlocked filing cabinets with open access to all BTC officers.
- 6.1 Information about volunteers, students and other individuals will be kept in lockable filing cabinets by the officer directly responsible. These officers must ensure line managers know how to gain access.
- 6.2 Officers and instructors'/coaches' personal information will be kept in accordance with DBS/PVG Scheme requirements, in lockable filing cabinets accessed only by authorised officers.
- 6.3 Files or filing cabinet drawers bearing confidential information should be labelled 'confidential'.

- 6.4 In an emergency situation, the Chair may authorise access to files by other people.

## **7. Duty to disclose information**

- 7.1 There is a legal duty to disclose some information including:

Child abuse will be reported to the Social Services Department  
Drug trafficking, money laundering, acts of terrorism or treason will be disclosed to the police.

- 7.2 In addition, if officers or instructors/coaches believe that an illegal act has taken place, or that a member is at risk of harming themselves or others, they must report this to the Chair or an appropriate BTC officer, who will report it to the appropriate authorities.

- 7.3 Members should be informed of this disclosure.

## **8. Breach of confidentiality**

- 8.1 Members who are dissatisfied with the conduct or actions of any officer, instructor/coach or volunteer of BTC should use the Whistleblowing procedure, if necessary, and not discuss their dissatisfaction outside the BTC.
- 8.2 Officers or instructors/coaches accessing unauthorised files or breaching confidentially may face disciplinary action. Ex-officers, instructors/coaches or members breaching confidentiality may face legal action.

BRITISH TAEKWONDO COUNCIL

**Disciplinary Policy**

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

This document sets out how the British Taekwondo Council Ltd (BTC) will deal with any issues involving an instructor's or an employee's conduct falling below normal or acceptable standards. Its aim is to help and encourage all instructors/employees to achieve and maintain the required standards of conduct and to ensure that the BTC is objective, reasonable and consistent in its approach to dealing with conduct issues.

## 2 SCOPE

- 2.1 This policy sets out the British Taekwondo Council's approach to dealing with misconduct by any BTC instructors/employees. It does not form part of your terms and conditions of employment and may be subject to change at our discretion.
- 2.2 BTC expects a high standard of conduct from employees at all times. This policy aims to promote, improve and maintain this high standard, whilst ensuring that everyone is treated fairly and consistently. We expect employees to work closely with us to ensure that any issues are resolved as quickly as possible.
- 2.3 This policy applies throughout every aspect of work with BTC, and also extends to events outside of the workplace where there is a link to work, e.g. work-related social events, social media.
- 2.4 Unless there is a potential issue of gross misconduct, we will usually try to deal with disciplinary issues informally first. If we proceed to the formal stages of this policy, then our aim will be to work with employees to make improvements immediately wherever possible.
- 2.5 If there are issues with performance as well as conduct, then this will usually be the lead policy, but we will refer to **BTC Capability Policy** wherever appropriate.

## 3 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- 3.1 The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) has overall responsibility for the maintenance of high standards of conduct within BTC. Heads of Member Organisations (HMOs) are responsible for the overall maintenance of high standards of conduct within their organisation. The authority to dismiss rests with HMO or other Senior Managers within BTC.
- 3.2 Head of Member Organisations and Senior Managers will:
  - a) Ensure that all instructors and employees are aware of the required standards of conduct and follow appropriate policies and procedures.
  - b) Promptly draw an instructor's/employee's attention to any way in which his/her conduct falls below what is expected of them.

- c) Apply this policy fairly and consistently.
- d) Advise and support instructors/employees informally on matters which do not require action under the formal procedure
- e) Keep notes of /and appropriately file any informal or formal discussions relating to conduct issues and maintain confidentiality

### 3.3 Instructors and Employees will:

- a) Take full personal responsibility for maintaining a standard of conduct in line with BTC expectations, policies and procedures
- b) Co-operate with any investigation being carried out into their own or others' alleged misconduct
- c) Attend and take part in any disciplinary investigation meeting or hearing and be prepared to put forward their version of events and/or explain their conduct fully, honestly and truthfully
- d) Maintain confidentiality

### 3.4 Investigating Officers will:

- a) Seek guidance from BTC management team as appropriate
- b) Ensure the provision of a complete, thorough investigation report, within a recommended timeline and to a high standard
- c) Advise the relevant senior manager of any potential conflict of interest that might prejudice a fair investigation
- d) Make a recommendation to the manager who will chair any disciplinary hearing as to whether or not there is a case to answer
- e) Will normally attend disciplinary hearings to present the management case
- f) Maintain contact with an employee who is suspended, where appropriate
- g) Maintain confidentiality

## 4 TYPES OF MISCONDUCT

Some examples are given below of what may constitute misconduct or gross misconduct. These lists are not exhaustive and each case will be decided individually. Misconduct and gross misconduct can take place in a number of forms, for instance, verbally, in writing or online such as on social media websites.

## 5 MISCONDUCT

Depending upon the severity, the appropriate disciplinary sanction for the misconduct issues below can range from formal warnings to dismissal with notice. In addition, the issues below may also amount to gross misconduct, depending on the circumstances and your role:

- poor time-keeping;
- failure to comply with BTC's policies and procedures;
- cancelling a session at short notice or failing to attend a booked session;
- failure to carry out reasonable management instructions;
- disruption to other instructors/employees carrying out their duties;
- reckless damage to or loss of BTC's property;
- rudeness to other colleagues, staff, customers, parents or other third parties;
- smoking in non-designated areas of BTC's premises;
- failure to work in accordance with Health and Safety policies;
- misuse of social media;
- failure to report a potential safeguarding concern relating to a vulnerable child or adult;
- persistent absenteeism including intermittent and unrelated absences;
- Unauthorised absence from place of work without reasonable cause.

## **6 GROSS MISCONDUCT**

Examples of gross misconduct, which would usually lead to summary dismissal, include:

- persistent refusal to carry out reasonable management instructions or insubordination;
- abusive, aggressive, offensive or threatening behaviour towards other colleagues, staff, customers, parents or other third parties;
- assault, physical violence and/or indecent behaviour towards other colleagues, staff, customers, parents or other third parties;
- bullying and/or harassment of other colleagues, staff, customers, parents or other third parties;
- theft or unauthorised possession of property belonging to BTC, other colleagues, staff, customers, or other third parties;
- fraud, bribery (giving or receiving) or deliberate falsification of records or documents;
- being arrested, charged, cautioned or convicted of a criminal offence (including theft or fraud) which BTC considers renders you unsuitable or unable to carry out your duties;
- wilful or deliberate damage to property or possessions belonging to BTC, other colleagues, staff, customers, clients or other third parties;
- acting in such a way as to bring BTC into disrepute;
- unauthorised possession, copying, operation, utilisation, destruction or retention of BTC records (including computer records) or documents;
- any acts of unlawful discrimination, taking into account the Equality Act 2010;
- any act of deceit or dishonesty relating or connected to your employment or BTC business or affairs, including receiving personal benefits from those seeking to do business with BTC and wilful concealment of relevant facts/information;
- failure to disclose relevant/accurate information for criminal record checking procedures;



- divulging any confidential information belonging to BTC to any third parties without prior authority or consent or as part of the proper performance of duties (subject always to the Whistle-Blowing Policy);
- serious breach of BTC's equal opportunities or dignity at work policies;
- being under the influence of alcohol or prescribed drugs, or dealing drugs, whilst in a working environment or with working contacts;
- endangering the health or safety of others;
- negligence in the performance of work duties;
- indecent behaviour;
- internet, email or social media abuse;
- not having eligibility to work in the UK and wilfully concealing this.

## 7 INFORMAL PROCESS

- 7.1 It is expected that most minor one off conduct issues will be dealt with informally. It is usually the case that the right word, in the right way, at the right time will resolve minor conduct issues quickly and effectively. The instructor/employee should be told what their shortcomings are, what is expected and the consequences of not addressing these conduct issues. A verbal warning should be issued and note of the discussion should be kept on file.
- 7.2 Where informal action fails to bring about the necessary improvement or the issues are more serious, then the formal stages of this policy will be followed.

## 8 FORMAL PROCESS

- 8.1 The formal stages of the Disciplinary procedure are based upon a graduated system of warnings with more serious sanctions being applied where poor conduct is repeated. The stages are listed below. The seriousness of the offence may result in stages in the process being missed out. An instructor/employee will not usually be dismissed for a first breach of discipline. However, in cases of serious or gross misconduct an employee may be dismissed without having had any prior formal warnings.
- 8.2 When deciding whether a disciplinary sanction is appropriate and what form it should take the following factors will be taken into account: the instructor's/employee's disciplinary and general work record, length of service, the explanation given by the instructor/employee (including mitigating circumstances), actions taken in any previous similar case and whether the intended disciplinary action is reasonable in the specific circumstances of the case. Actions which may be taken include:
- **First Written Warning**  
The warning will normally be current for 12 months and may be taken into consideration in any future disciplinary action. This would generally be for first offence of misconduct.

- **Final Written Warning**

The warning will normally be current for 18 months and may be taken into consideration in any future disciplinary action.

- **Dismissal**

This would be for the recurrence or accumulation of offence/offences or for gross misconduct.

8.3 The length of warning may be amended depending on the circumstances. No warning should be issued without an investigation and a hearing. Formal warnings should state clearly the reasons for the warning, identify any actions, the consequences of further misconduct and the length of time the warning is to be retained on file.

## **9 OTHER ACTION**

It is possible that the outcome of a hearing may be that no further action is necessary because there is no case to answer. This is likely to be an unusual outcome as it should be apparent before a Hearing is organised whether there is sufficient evidence to justify a Hearing.

## **10 EXPIRY OF WARNINGS**

10.1 At the end of the warning period all reference to the warning will be removed from the personnel file and destroyed. If there is further misconduct during the warning period which results in another warning being issued, the previous warning will remain on file until the expiry of the subsequent warning.

10.2 There may be circumstances where it is necessary for disciplinary records to be kept for an extended period for example in cases which involve abuse of children or vulnerable adults or serious harassment.

## **11 SUSPENSION**

11.1 There may be instances where suspension from work with pay (employees) is necessary while an investigation is carried out e.g., In cases of alleged gross misconduct, or to allow time for a 'cooling down period' for both parties, for their own or others protection, to prevent them influencing or being influenced by others or to prevent possible interference with evidence other options must always be considered e.g. a move to other work or another work location.

11.2 Suspension will be for as short a period possible and will only be implemented after careful consideration and kept under review. Suspension does not represent disciplinary action and does not involve any prejudgement or assumption of guilt.

11.3 Only HMO's and BTC senior managers, have the authority to suspend an individual and this will normally be done face to face but may be by phone given the circumstances of the case.

#### 11.4 An employee suspended from duty will:

- receive written confirmation within three days of the suspension
- be told the reason for the suspension
- notified of the date and time from which the suspension will operate and the anticipated timescale of the ongoing investigation
- informed of the arrangements that will be put in place for keeping in touch with the suspended person and there will be clear instructions about what is required of the suspended person e.g. no contact with work colleagues or attendance at work premises unless by prior arrangement and full co-operation with the investigation process

## 12 PROCEDURE FOR FORMAL INVESTIGATIONS

12.1 In most cases the line manager of the instructor/employee against whom the allegation/s have been made will be responsible for arranging an investigation, or carrying out an investigation where they can do so objectively. An investigation will be required to establish whether or not there is a case for the instructor/employee to answer at a formal disciplinary hearing. The investigation should be conducted without unnecessary delay. However, the nature, scale and duration of any disciplinary investigation will depend on the seriousness and complexity of the allegations being investigated and the availability of relevant parties. The person being investigated must be kept informed of the progress of the investigation and the reason for any delays.

12.2 Investigations relating to safeguarding allegations must be made with reference to Safeguarding Policy.

## 13 PURPOSE OF INVESTIGATION

- All the relevant facts should be gathered promptly as soon as is practicable after the incident. Statements should be taken from witnesses at the earliest opportunity. Any physical evidence should be preserved and/or photographed if reasonable to do so
- Seek the employee's initial response to the allegation
- If feedback is required from customers this will be handled in a sensitive and appropriate way
- Form a view as to whether there is a case to answer at a formal disciplinary hearing

13.1 The instructor/employee suspected of misconduct will be required to attend an investigatory interview. The instructor/employee must endeavour to attend any investigatory interviews and co-operate with the investigation. Although, not formally entitled to be accompanied at this meeting by a union representative or work colleague, BTC may in some cases allow this as long as it does not delay procedures in any way. It is the responsibility of the

instructor/employee to make any necessary arrangements BTC reserves the right not to hold an investigation meeting and to proceed directly to a formal disciplinary meeting depending on the circumstances. If this is the case, then the instructor/employee should be given details of the allegations made against them before the disciplinary meeting.

13.2 The instructor/employee should make the investigation officer aware of anyone they feel should be contacted as part of the investigation. The instructor/employee should not try to carry out their own investigation e.g. by personally getting statements from BTC from other employee or students.

13.3 The Investigating Officer must make an evidence-based recommendation to the person who will chair any potential disciplinary hearing to help them decide whether to organise a hearing. The remit and format of the investigation will depend on the circumstances of each case but will always be governed by the principles of reasonableness and proportionality.

## **14 NOTIFICATION TO ATTEND A DISCIPLINARY HEARING**

14.1 Where a formal disciplinary hearing is to take place, the instructor/employee will receive written notification ideally no less than five working days in advance. The letter will advise the employee of the following:

- The location, date and time of the proposed disciplinary hearing
- Details of the allegations
- Whether dismissal is being contemplated as a sanction
- Their right to be accompanied
- Who will be chairing the hearing (Hearing Officer)
- Who else may be attending the hearing e.g. the Investigating Officer and/or management witnesses and note taker
- The requirement for the instructor/employee to confirm in writing that they are attending, ideally at least two working days before the disciplinary hearing, providing all relevant documentation and confirming the names of their colleague/employee representative and any witnesses they may wish to call. The instructor/employee should be informed that it is their responsibility to ensure that these people can attend.

14.2 Unless already provided, the instructor/employee will also be given copies of any documents to be considered at the disciplinary hearing. For example:

- A copy of the investigation report
- Copies of or a summary of any statements obtained as part of the investigation. Where statements have been provided they should be signed by the person having given the statement to confirm the accuracy of the information
- Notes of any investigatory interview they attended.

- The Disciplinary and any other relevant Policies

14.3 The disciplinary hearing will not take place unless and until the instructor/employee has had proper opportunity to consider the information supplied to him/her. If the instructor's/employee's chosen representative is unable to attend, the instructor/employee can ask for the disciplinary hearing to be held at a later date, normally within five working days of the date of the original hearing.

14.4 The instructor/employee is required to attend the hearing. The disciplinary hearing may proceed in the employee's absence where:

- The instructor/employee has either failed to attend two disciplinary hearings without good reason (or failed to respond to at least two notifications to attend a disciplinary hearing)
- The instructor/employee is on notice that the disciplinary hearing may proceed in their absence
- The instructor/employee has been informed of the opportunity to provide a written statement setting out their defence to the allegations or other means by which they may present their case
- If the instructor/employee has been certified by a doctor as unfit to participate at the hearing, they may arrange for their representative to attend in their place, and present their case
- The instructor/employee has resigned but BTC believe an outcome should be recorded e.g. safeguarding or very serious issue

## **15 RIGHT TO BE ACCOMPANIED**

15.1 The instructor/employee has the right at any disciplinary hearing to be accompanied by an accredited trade union representative, if they are a member, or work colleague but not a friend, family member or legal representative. BTC will not meet any of the costs associated with the attendance of the representative at a disciplinary hearing beyond granting paid time off to a representative who is a BTC employee.

15.2 The role of the representative is to support the instructor/employee. They should have the opportunity to ask questions of clarification and confer with the instructor/employee. The representative should not normally answer questions on behalf of the instructor/employee. However, if there are potential communication issues and the instructor/employee agrees, the representative may answer questions on their behalf as long as the accuracy of the responses are checked with the instructor/employee.

## **16 GRIEVANCES DURING THE DISCIPLINARY PROCESS**

Where, during the course of the disciplinary process, the employee raises a grievance connected to the disciplinary process, the grievance will be dealt with as

part of the disciplinary process and will not be treated as a separate grievance under BTC's grievance procedure. In some circumstances it may be appropriate to put the disciplinary on hold while the grievance is considered and a decision made.

## **17 DISCIPLINARY HEARINGS**

17.1 The chair of the hearing will be an appropriate senior manager who has not had any involvement in the detail of the case or the investigation and is able to be objective and impartial. Where dismissal is a possible outcome the hearing will be chaired by an HMO member of the Senior Management Team. They may be supported by a HR advisor if appropriate.

17.2 Format for the hearing:

The hearing officer will make appropriate introductions and describe the process. They will check that paperwork has been received and if the instructor/employee attends without a representative the manager will check that they understood their right to be accompanied and that they are ok to proceed.

- The Investigating Officer will present the management case, summarising key aspects
- The Investigating Officer will call any witnesses or highlight key points from witness statements and direct the Hearing Officer's attention to any documents
- The instructor/employee, their representative and the Hearing Officer will have the opportunity to ask questions of clarification of the Investigating Officer and any witnesses called
- The instructor/employee will outline their case and call any witnesses; or refer to witness statements; and direct the Hearing Officer's attention to any documents
- The Investigating Officer and the Hearing Officer will have the opportunity to ask questions of clarification of the instructor/employee and any witnesses called by the instructor/employee
- The Investigating Officer and the instructor/employee will sum up their respective cases. If at any point during the Hearing new evidence is introduced, the Hearing Officer will consider whether and how to consider this and an adjournment may be called to enable this information to be considered. However, there must be a genuine reason for the late submission of any new information.
- The hearing will adjourn for the Hearing Officer to consider the evidence from all parties and determine what level of discipline sanction, if any, is appropriate.

## **18 CONFIRMATION OF THE OUTCOME OF THE DISCIPLINARY HEARING**

18.1 The Hearing Officer may decide to inform the instructor/employee and their representative of the outcome of the hearing verbally. However, this is not

always possible. In any case, the instructor/employee must always be notified of the outcome of the disciplinary hearing in writing. Written notification will normally be within 5 working days of the date of the hearing and will include:

- The reasons for upholding or not upholding any allegation of misconduct
- The details of any disciplinary warning including the level and length of the warning
- The consequence of further offences of a similar or different nature
- Any specific requirements for future conduct
- Any specific requirements in terms of training to be undertaken
- Any specific monitoring and support and by whom
- If the disciplinary sanction is dismissal, the reason and whether it is with or without notice
- The right of Appeal, giving the name of the person to whom the appeal should be addressed.

18.2 If the written notification is confirming dismissal, the dismissal is effective from the date the employee receives written confirmation of the decision.

## **19 RIGHT OF APPEAL**

19.1 An appeal must be made in writing to the CEO within 10 working days of receipt of the written confirmation of disciplinary action and must detail the grounds of appeal the basis of an appeal should normally relate to one of the following areas:

- That BTC's procedure had not been followed correctly
- That the resulting disciplinary action was inappropriate
- That the need for disciplinary action was not warranted
- that new information regarding disciplinary action has arisen

19.2 Appeals will be heard by the CEO, HMO or a senior manager not involved in the original disciplinary hearing. HR advice may be sought. The appeal will generally be held within 5 working days of receipt of the appeal later.

19.3 The appeal hearing officer will consider whether the original decision was a reasonable response given the circumstances of the case. An appeal may overturn the sanction or apply a lesser sanction. An appeal will not usually impose a more severe penalty.

19.4 The outcome of the appeal must be confirmed in writing ideally within 5 working days of the appeal hearing. If a decision to dismiss has been overturned, the instructor/employee will be reinstated with no break in service. The instructor/employee will be informed that there is no further right of appeal.

## BRITISH TAEKWONDO COUNCIL

### Whistleblowing Policy (Making a disclosure in the public interest)

Version	Author	Date	Review Date
2	Trevor Nicholls	May 2016	May 2018

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

British Taekwondo Council Limited (hereinafter BTC) is committed to the highest standards of openness, probity and accountability.

An important aspect of accountability and transparency is a mechanism to enable staff and other members of the Company to voice concerns in a responsible and effective manner. It is a fundamental term of every contract of employment that an employee will faithfully serve his or her employer and not disclose confidential information about the employer's affairs. Nevertheless, where an individual discovers information which they believe shows serious malpractice or wrongdoing within the organisation then this information should be disclosed internally without fear of reprisal, and there should be arrangements to enable this to be done independently of line management (although in relatively minor instances the line manager would be the appropriate person to be told).

The Public Interest Disclosure Act, which came into effect in 1999, gives legal protection to employees against being dismissed or penalised by their employers as a result of publicly disclosing certain serious concerns. BTC has endorsed the provisions set out below so as to ensure that no members of staff should feel at a disadvantage in raising legitimate concerns.

It should be emphasised that this policy is intended to assist individuals who believe they have discovered malpractice or impropriety. It is not designed to question financial or business decisions taken by BTC nor should it be used to reconsider any matters which have already been addressed under harassment, complaint, disciplinary or other procedures. Once the "whistleblowing" procedures are in place, it is reasonable to expect staff to use them rather than air their complaints outside BTC.

## 2. SCOPE

This policy is designed to enable employees of BTC to raise concerns internally and at a high level and to disclose information which the individual believes shows malpractice or impropriety. This policy is intended to cover concerns which are in the public interest and may at least initially be investigated separately but might then lead to the invocation of other procedures e.g. disciplinary. These concerns could include:

- Financial malpractice or impropriety or fraud
- Failure to comply with a legal obligation or statutes
- Dangers to Health & Safety or the environment
- Criminal activity
- Improper conduct or unethical behaviour
- Attempts to conceal any of these

### 3. SAFEGUARDS

#### 3.1 Protection

This policy is designed to offer protection to those employees of BTC who disclose such concerns provided the disclosure is made:

- in good faith
- in the reasonable belief of the individual making the disclosure that it tends to show malpractice or impropriety and if they make the disclosure to an appropriate person (see below). It is important to note that no protection from internal disciplinary procedures is offered to those who choose not to use the procedure. In an extreme case malicious or wild allegations could give rise to legal action on the part of the persons complained about.

#### 3.2 Confidentiality

BTC will treat all such disclosures in a confidential and sensitive manner. The identity of the individual making the allegation may be kept confidential so long as it does not hinder or frustrate any investigation. However, the investigation process may reveal the source of the information and the individual making the disclosure may need to provide a statement as part of the evidence required.

#### 3.3 Anonymous Allegations

This policy encourages individuals to put their name to any disclosures they make. Concerns expressed anonymously are much less credible, but they may be considered at the discretion of the Company.

In exercising this discretion, the factors to be taken into account will include:

- The seriousness of the issues raised
- The credibility of the concern
- The likelihood of confirming the allegation from attributable sources

#### 3.3 Untrue Allegations

If an individual makes an allegation in good faith, which is not confirmed by subsequent investigation, no action will be taken against that individual. In making a disclosure the individual should exercise due care to ensure the accuracy of the information. If, however, an individual makes malicious or vexatious allegations, and particularly if he or she persists with making them, disciplinary action may be taken against that individual.

#### 4. PROCEDURES FOR MAKING A DISCLOSURE

On receipt of a complaint of malpractice, the member of staff who receives and takes note of the complaint, must pass this information as soon as is reasonably possible, to the appropriate designated investigating officer as follows:

- Complaints of malpractice will be investigated by the appropriate Director unless the complaint is against the Director or is in any way related to the actions of the Director. In such cases, the complaint should be passed to the Chief Executive for referral.
- In the case of a complaint, which is any way connected with but not against the Director, the Chief Executive will nominate a Senior Manager to act as the alternative investigating officer.
- Complaints against the Chief Executive should be passed to the Chair who will nominate an appropriate investigating officer.
- The complainant has the right to bypass the line management structure and take their complaint direct to the Chair. The Chair has the right to refer the complaint back to management if he/she feels that the management without any conflict of interest can more appropriately investigate the complaint.

Should none of the above routes be suitable or acceptable to the complainant, then the complainant may approach one of the following individuals who have been designated as points of contact under this procedure. They can advise the complainant on the implications of the legislation and the possible internal and external avenues of complaint open to them:

1. BTC Independent Liaison Officer
2. BTC ITF Liaison Officer

If there is evidence of criminal activity, then the investigating officer should inform the police. BTC will ensure that any internal investigation does not hinder a formal police investigation.

#### 5. TIMESCALES

Due to the varied nature of these sorts of complaints, which may involve internal investigators and / or the police, it is not possible to lay down precise timescales for such investigations. The investigating officer should ensure that the investigations are undertaken as quickly as possible without affecting the quality and depth of those investigations.

The investigating officer, should as soon as practically possible, send a written acknowledgement of the concern to the complainant and thereafter report back to them in writing the outcome of the investigation and on the action that is proposed. If the investigation is a prolonged one, the investigating officer should keep the complainant informed, in writing, as to the progress of the investigation and as to when it is likely to be concluded.

All responses to the complainant should be in writing and sent to their home address.

## 6. INVESTIGATING PROCEDURE

The investigating officer should follow these steps:

- Full details and clarifications of the complaint should be obtained.
- The investigating officer should inform the member of staff against whom the complaint is made as soon as is practically possible. The member of staff will be informed of their right to be accompanied by a trade union or other representative at any future interview or hearing held under the provision of these procedures.
- The investigating officer should consider the involvement of the Company auditors and the Police at this stage and should consult with the Chair / Chief Executive.
- The allegations should be fully investigated by the investigating officer with the assistance where appropriate, of other individuals / bodies.
- A judgement concerning the complaint and validity of the complaint will be made by the investigating officer. This judgement will be detailed in a written report containing the findings of the investigations and reasons for the judgement. The report will be passed to the Chief Executive or Chair as appropriate.
- The Chief Executive / Chair will decide what action to take. If the complaint is shown to be justified, then they will invoke the disciplinary or other appropriate Company procedures.
- The complainant should be kept informed of the progress of the investigations and, if appropriate, of the final outcome.
- If appropriate, a copy of the outcomes will be passed to the Company Auditors to enable a review of the procedures.

If the complainant is not satisfied that their concern is being properly dealt with by the investigating officer, they have the right to raise it in confidence with the Chief Executive / Chair, or one of the designated persons described above.

If the investigation finds the allegations unsubstantiated and all internal procedures have been exhausted, but the complainant is not satisfied with the outcome of the investigation, BTC recognises the lawful rights of employees and ex-employees to make disclosures to prescribed persons (such as the Health and Safety Executive, the Audit Commission, or the utility regulators), or, where justified, elsewhere.