PRA RULEBOOK: CRR FIRMS; NON-CRR FIRMS: THIRD COUNTRY BRANCHES (WHISTLEBLOWING) INSTRUMENT 2017

Powers exercised

- A. The Prudential Regulation Authority ("PRA") makes this instrument in the exercise of the following powers and related provisions in the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 ("the Act"):
 - (1) section 137G (The PRA's general rules); and
 - (2) section 137T (General supplementary powers).
- B. The rule-making powers referred to above are specified for the purpose of section 138G (2) (Rule-making instrument) of the Act.

Pre-conditions to making

C. In accordance with section 138J of the Act (Consultation by the PRA), the PRA consulted the Financial Conduct Authority. After consulting, the PRA published a draft of proposed rules and had regard to representations made.

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D. The PRA makes the rules in the Annexes to this instrument.

Commencement

E. This instrument comes into force on 7 September 2017.

Citation

F. This instrument may be cited as the PRA Rulebook: CRR Firms; Non-CRR Firms: Third Country Branches (Whistleblowing) Instrument 2017.

By order of the Prudential Regulation Committee

21 March 2017

Annex A

Amendments to General Organisational Requirements Part

In this Annex, new text is underlined.

. . . .

2A WHISTLEBLOWING

. . .

<u>2A.7</u> <u>If</u>

- (1) the firm is a subsidiary of a third country firm; and
- (2) the third country firm also carries on regulated activities from an establishment in the *UK*;

the firm must provide information to the third country firm in the UK on the channel in 2A.2 and make the channel available to workers in the third country firm's UK establishment.

Part

GENERAL ORGANISATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Externally defined glossary terms:

Term	Definition source
person	Sch 1 Interpretation Act 1978
regulated activity	s22 FSMA
subsidiary	s420(2) FSMA

Annex B

Amendment to Internal Governance of Third Country Branches Part

In this Annex, new text is underlined.

1 APPLICATION AND DEFINITIONS

. . .

1.3 In this Part, the following definitions shall apply:

...

protected disclosure

means a qualifying disclosure as defined in section 43B of the Employment Rights Act 1996 made by a *worker* in accordance with sections 43C to 43H of the Employment Rights Act 1996.

staff disclosure channel

means the arrangements described in General Organisational Requirements 2A.2.

. . .

worker

has the meaning as defined by section 230(3) of the Employment Rights Act 1996 and as extended under section 43K of the Employment Rights Act 1996.

1.4 In this Part, a reference to a provision of the Employment Rights Act 1996 includes a reference to the corresponding provision of the Employment Rights (Northern Ireland) Order 1996.

. . .

2A WHISTLEBLOWING

2A.1 A *firm* must inform all *workers*:

- (1) that they may disclose directly to the *PRA* or to the *FCA* anything that would be the subject-matter of a *protected disclosure*;
- (2) of what would constitute a protected disclosure;
- (3) that the PRA or the FCA are prescribed persons under section 43F of the Employments Rights Act 1996 and the effect of making a protected disclosure to the PRA or to the FCA; and
- (4) of the means available to make a protected disclosure to the PRA or the FCA.

2A.2 If the firm:

- (1) is a member of a group which includes a CRR firm; and
- (2) the CRR firm is subject to General Organisations Requirements 2A;

the *firm* must inform all its *workers* in the *UK* of the *CRR firm's staff disclosure channel* and explain that the *staff disclosure channel* is available to them.

Part

INTERNAL GOVERNANCE OF THIRD COUNTRY BRANCHES

Externally defined glossary terms

Term	Definition source
group	S 421 FSMA
person	Schedule 1 Interpretation Act 1978
rule	S417 FSMA