TRANSPOSITION IN FRANCE OF DIRECTIVE 2019/1937

FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE FRENCH DEFENDER OF RIGHTS





1) The French context before the directive was adopted

2000-2010 - CRÉATION SECTORAL PROTECTION

- health, environment,
- harassment, discrimination, conflicts of interest,
- French subsidiaries of large listed companies.

→ Various origins: scandales, European directives, Recommendations from the Council of Europe, the OECD and the ECHR.



The French context before the directive was adopted

2016: a pivotal year in France

- Conseil d'Etat reports: "Whistleblowing: reporting, handling and protecting"
- law of 9 December 2016 bearing on transparency, the fight against corruption, and modernisation of economic life
- → general definition of whistleblowers,
- protection rules (public and private sectors)



The definition of whistleblower

"a natural person who has personal knowledge of information that he/believes should be disclosed or reported. This person must consider the facts to be constitutive of:

A crime; An offence; A serious and manifest violation of the law or regulations; of an international commitment or a serious threat or prejudice to the general interest"



The three step procedure

- FIRST LEVEL: reporting to the withelblower 's employing organisation
- **SECOND LEVEL**: report to the authority deemed appropriate to remedy the misconduct
- THIRDLEVEL: make the alert public



2) The intervention of the directive

Shortcomings in the implementation of the 2016 text:

- Gaps in the definition (disinterestedness criteria)
- Gaps in the protections
- Gaps the procedural rules (the obligation to go through the first level)



3) The transposition of the directive

Acts and actions

- law of 21 mars 2022 to improve whistleblower's protection
- NEIWA network (Network of European Integrity and Whistleblowing Authorities).



The transposition of the directive

Transposition choices

- New rules for all whistleblowers covered by the law of 9 December 2016
- A largest definition of whistleblower
- Protected third parties
- The end of the obligation to go through an internal reporting channel before referring to an external authority
- List of prohibited retaliation measures
- Strengthens of the exemption measures from criminal and civil liabilities



The transposition of the directive

New role of the Defender of Rights:

- redirect requests between external authorities;
- give an opinion (certification) on the status of whistleblower;
- make a report on the overall functioning of whistleblower protection to the President of the Republic and to Parliament.



4) The aftermath off the transposition







