

Annual whistleblowing report 2025 to 2026

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This is our annual whistleblowing report about disclosures made to us by workers in the energy market. This publication fulfils the legislative requirement to publish this information as a body that has a statutory whistleblowing role (a 'Prescribed Person')¹. This report summarises the number of qualifying disclosures received and how they were taken forward in the relevant reporting period from 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026. The purpose of this report is to increase openness in the way that whistleblowing disclosures are dealt with and to raise confidence among whistleblowers that their disclosures are taken seriously.

¹ As required by Regulation 3 of the Prescribed Persons (Reports on Disclosures of Information) Regulations 2017. Ofgem's remit as a prescribed person is outlined in The Public Interest Disclosure (Prescribed Persons) Order 2014 and The Public Interest Disclosure (Prescribed Persons) (Amendment) Order 2022

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1. Introduction

Background

Ofgem's objectives and functions

- 1.1 Ofgem is the Office of Gas and Electricity Markets. We are a non-ministerial government department and the independent regulator for the gas and electricity markets in Great Britain.
- 1.2 Our principal objective when carrying out our functions is to protect the interests of existing and future electricity and gas consumers. We do this in a variety of ways including:
 - promoting value for money
 - promoting security of supply and sustainability, for present and future generations of consumers, domestic and industrial users
 - the supervision and development of markets and competition
 - regulation and the delivery of government schemes
- 1.3 The Gas and Electricity Markets Authority² 'the Authority' determines strategy, sets policy priorities and makes decisions on a wide range of regulatory matters, including the competitive energy markets, price controls and enforcement. The Authority's powers are provided for under a number of statutes including the following:
 - Gas Act 1986
 - Electricity Act 1989
 - Utilities Act 2000
 - Competition Act 1998
 - Enterprise Act 2002
 - The Electricity and Gas (Market Integrity and Transparency) (Enforcement etc) Regulations 2013 which enables Ofgem to monitor, investigate and enforce against market abuse in the wholesale market for electricity under EU Regulation on energy market and integrity and transparency No 1227/2011 (REMIT)
 - measures set out in a number of Energy Acts.
 - Network and Information Systems Regulations of 2018 (NIS Regulations).
- 1.4 Further information on the types of matters the Authority deals with are outlined in [Whistleblowing: list of prescribed people and bodies - GOV.UK](#). This document also includes information on other prescribed bodies and the matters that fall within their remit. We would encourage potential whistleblowers to familiarise

² Established in the Utilities Act 2000. Ofgem provides support to the Authority.

themselves with the content of this document before considering making a disclosure to us (or another prescribed body) to ensure the disclosure is being directed to the most appropriate prescribed body.

About information we receive

- 1.5 Disclosures can be made to Ofgem in writing (either by email 'or letter) or by calling our whistleblowing desk. Further information on our whistleblowing process is available via [Ofgem's whistleblowing guidance](#) .
- 1.6 The information we receive helps us achieve our objectives (including our principal objective to protect the interests of current and future consumers) and can provide us with an early indication of future issues. For example, we may be able to direct resources and tackle issues before they escalate and become more serious or widespread. Alternatively, the disclosures may provide useful information and insight about an issue that we are already aware of and may be currently investigating.
- 1.7 Disclosures help deliver our objectives and regulate the energy market effectively. A qualifying disclosure (see section 2 of this report) can provide valuable intelligence about areas where there may be problems and can inform our regulatory actions. All qualifying disclosures are taken seriously and are given due attention. There are a number of measures we can deploy to regulate effectively and can involve the use of our statutory powers. For example:
 - where regulated parties are potentially breaching licence conditions, we may choose to open an enforcement investigation or engage in compliance activities. This helps us achieve our principal objective of protecting the interests of all energy consumers. It can also help us achieve our other objectives, depending on the nature of the potential breach.
 - where there are potential abuses of government schemes we may choose to investigate, and/or to report criminal behaviour to a relevant law enforcement authority. Through this we are able to promote value for money and safeguard the integrity of the schemes.
 - we may investigate potential anti-competitive behaviour using our statutory powers under the Competition Act 1998. This helps us ensure the energy market is working effectively.

2. Disclosures

About disclosures

Ofgem receives information from members of the public who raise a genuine concern about certain practices that they are aware of through their work, which they believe may constitute a criminal offence, a risk to the health and safety of a person or persons, pose a risk to the environment or a potential breach of a regulatory requirement and which affects others, usually customers, members of the public, or their employer.

On receipt of any information, we will consider whether the information falls within the definition of qualifying information, and if so, what action Ofgem should take bearing in mind its statutory duties and powers.

Number of qualifying disclosures received

- 2.1 A total of 63 qualifying disclosures³ were made to Ofgem by workers in the energy sector in the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026. This figure is an increase of over a third on the 45 disclosures that were made in the previous reporting period.
- 2.2 We have outlined our observations over the last reporting period in the following paragraphs. We would recommend whistleblowers consider these observations when making a disclosure.
- 2.3 In this reporting period there was an increase in the number of disclosures that contained insufficient information to act; this includes whistleblowers who provided no contact details or were unresponsive to requests for further information. We would encourage whistleblowers to provide contact details where possible and respond to any requests we may have for further information. Such requests can be responded to via e-mails on an anonymous basis if required. However, passing information on an anonymous basis may make it difficult for us to link particular disclosures to individuals should the need arise in future, for example in an employment tribunal. Information that assists us to act are details on what is happening and where, who is responsible, why the situation has occurred, who is aware of the situation, what action is being taken to address the situation and lastly what detriment or harm is being caused or could be caused. It is also helpful to know why you have decided to pass this information to us rather than raise the matter internally.
- 2.4 Whistleblowers will be asked if they are comfortable providing contact details and if they are willing to be contacted again. We would encourage whistleblowers to make disclosures via a non-work-related email account as this will allow us to make discreet follow up enquiries with whistleblowers without having to resort to

³ As defined in section 43B of the Employment Rights Act 1996. Section 43B was inserted by the Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998 c.23, s 1 and amended by section 17 of the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013.

‘cold calling’ them. Ofgem does not use text message to communicate with whistleblowers.

- 2.5 There was also an increase during this reporting period in the number of disclosures received that following further examination and/or enquiries did not identify a particular breach that occurred, was occurring or likely to occur. Whilst this may appear to be a sizeable proportion of the disclosures in year, we would emphasise that rules and regulations relating to the energy sector can be a complex area and it is understandable that potential whistleblowers may not understand those rules and regulations fully. However, if wrongdoing is suspected we would encourage whistleblowers to report it so that it can be duly considered.
- 2.6 We reiterate that we do not expect or encourage whistleblowers to obtain evidence of wrongdoing as the acquisition of such evidence may (in some circumstances) expose whistleblowers to risk including civil and/or criminal liability. We do have information gathering powers and may explore in follow up conversations with whistleblowers what information would be available to us if we chose to exercise those powers. This is a routine question and does not mean that we will necessarily decide to use those powers.
- 2.7 Where we do not have the power to act on the information provided, we will endeavour to signpost whistleblowers to the correct prescribed body. This can only be achieved if contact details are provided. We would highlight there are situations where we could deem the matter serious enough to pass onto a third party directly, for example where criminal activity is suspected. We also may be asked, compelled or obliged to provide disclosures to third parties to enable them to perform their functions. These parties could include other regulators and law enforcement bodies for example. If that situation arises, we may contact a whistleblower to inform them that their information is being passed on. That may include any contact details we have, even if a whistleblower has requested that their details remain confidential. Whilst we may inform whistleblowers that their information has been passed on, we are not obligated to do so, nor do we require permission from the whistleblower where there is a legitimate reason for information sharing.
- 2.8 Whilst we aim to maintain confidentiality there may be instances where the subject of the disclosure may be able to identify the source. This could be possible, for example, if the information disclosed is known to a small number of people and subsequent enquiries suggest it has become known outside the business.
- 2.9 Further information about when we may pass on contact details and how we progress disclosures is available via our [Whistleblowing Guidance](#) and [Ofgem’s privacy policy](#). Therefore we would strongly advise any potential whistleblower to read both policies before making a disclosure to us and be comfortable with the potential outcomes.

- 2.10 We do not provide legal advice on the legal status or definition of whistleblowers or any other aspect of employment law. We would advise those making disclosures (or considering making a disclosure) to seek independent legal advice if such guidance is required⁴. Additionally, Ofgem has no remit to become involved in individual or private grievances, whether or not they are linked to whistleblowing disclosures.⁵
- 2.11 There are legal constraints that prevent us providing updates to whistleblowers on the status of our enquiries. Therefore ongoing dialogue with whistleblowers is unlikely to be appropriate once the initial disclosure has been finalised. In some instances we will publish details of investigations on our website but this is not always the case, particularly where such a publication could prejudice an ongoing investigation; for example cases involving potential criminal behaviour.
- 2.12 On 6 April 2026, changes to legislation introduced protections for whistleblowers who make disclosures about sexual harassment. We would however highlight that Ofgem is the economic regulator for the energy sector and has no powers to investigate allegations of sexual harassment. We would advise prospective whistleblowers to seek independent advice if their disclosure relates to sexual harassment.

Outcomes

- 2.13 This table shows what actions were taken and the outcomes for the 63 qualifying disclosures⁶ made during the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026.

⁴ Further details can be found in our [whistleblowing guidance](#)

⁵ A grievance is when an employee has a dispute about their own employment position. Ofgem recommends that employees refer to their internal workplace policies.

⁶ All disclosures in the table were external for example they were made by workers in the energy sector to Ofgem. There were three internal disclosures made to Ofgem by its staff in the reporting period.

Action taken	Outcome	Total
Led to contact with subject of the disclosure ⁷	Resolved via engagement	2
Led to contact with subject of the disclosure	Ongoing contact with subject of the disclosure	12
Led to contact with subject of the disclosure	No further action – no breach ⁸	13
Did not lead to contacting subject of the disclosure	Held as intelligence ⁹	15
Did not lead to contacting subject of the disclosure	No further action – no breach	4
Considered as part of ongoing investigation /compliance action ¹⁰	Ongoing investigation / compliance activities	5
Background enquiries still ongoing (no contact made)	Ongoing enquiries	12

⁷ This is to reflect that contact may be direct or indirect (via a licensee responsible for a third party's conduct for example). The term subject reflects that disclosures can be made about parties other than an employer.

⁸ This is where the matter was raised with the subject of the disclosure and it was found that there was no breach of any obligation enforceable by the Authority.

⁹ This is where there is insufficient evidence of breach, consumer harm or detriment in the disclosure that would warrant further action.

¹⁰ This is where the matter was considered within already established compliance / enforcement activity.

3. Conclusion

- 3.1 Ofgem's statutory function is to protect and make a positive difference for all energy consumers. We work to promote value for money, security of supply and sustainability for present and future generations. We achieve this by supervising and developing markets, regulation and delivery of government schemes. The information provided by whistleblowers can highlight problems in our areas of responsibility and we can react to the information provided. A whistleblowing disclosure can be an influential factor in any decision to exercise our range of statutory powers to ensure we fulfil our statutory functions.
- 3.2 The table of outcomes shows that whistleblowing disclosures which are deemed to be qualifying disclosures have led to a number of different actions. These include highlighting issues that warranted enforcement and/or compliance action, providing useful information for existing enquiries and providing useful intelligence on emerging issues. The information provided in some disclosures highlighted problems within our functional areas and we were able to act accordingly. For example, using the disclosure to focus research, establish trends and use our statutory powers to obtain further information from regulated parties.
- 3.3 Ofgem values the information provided by whistleblowers and the content of this report provides greater transparency regarding how we act on the information we receive. All qualifying disclosures are taken seriously and will be investigated. The nature of the enquiries we make are tailored to the facts of each specific disclosure.