

## Workplace Investigations

### **Contributing Editors**

Phil Linnard at Slaughter and May Clare Fletcher at Slaughter and May

# 26. How long should the outcome of the investigation remain on the employee's record?



#### Brazil

Author: Patricia Barboza, Maury Lobo at CGM

The existence of the investigation should be kept on file for at least five years from the date of its conclusion. All information related to the investigation should be kept on file for the same period, but not on the employee's record, to avoid the risk of accidental access by unauthorised individuals.

Last updated on 14/09/2023



#### Sweden

Author: *Henric Diefke, Tobias Normann, Alexandra Baron* at Mannheimer Swartling

Under the GDPR personal data may not, according to the general principle on storage limitation, be retained for longer than is necessary for the purposes for which the personal data are processed. The GDPR does not stipulate a generally applicable storage limitation period. Such a regulation is, on the other hand, included in the Swedish Whistleblowing Act. If the Swedish Whistleblowing Act applies, the outcome of the investigation and all personal data should be retained for as long as necessary, but not for longer than two years after the investigation has been closed.

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#### Switzerland

Author: Laura Widmer, Sandra Schaffner at Bär & Karrer

From an employment law point of view, there is no statute of limitations on the employee's violations. Based on the specific circumstances (eg, damage incurred, type of violation, basis of trust or the position of

the employee), a decision must be made as to the extent to which the outcome should remain on the record.

From a data protection point of view, only data that is in the interest of the employee (eg, to issue a reference letter) may be retained during the employment relationship. In principle, stored data must be deleted after the termination of the employment relationship. Longer retention may be justified if rights are still to be safeguarded or obligations are to be fulfilled in the future (eg, data needed regarding foreseeable legal proceedings, data required to issue a reference letter or data in relation to a non-competition clause).[1]

[1] Wolfgang Portmann/Isabelle Wildhaber, Schweizerisches Arbeitsrecht, 4. Edition, Zurich/St. Gallen 2020, N 473.

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#### Contributors



#### Brazil

Patricia Barboza Maury Lobo *CGM* 



#### Sweden

Henric Diefke Tobias Normann Alexandra Baron Mannheimer Swartling



#### Switzerland

Laura Widmer Sandra Schaffner Bär & Karrer

www.internationalemploymentlawyer.com