

# Workplace Investigations

## Contributing Editors

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### 04. Who should conduct a workplace investigation, are there minimum qualifications or criteria that need to be met?



#### Spain

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As set out in question 1, workplace investigations must be proportional and companies must use the least intrusive means to affect employees' rights. This translates into the following principles on who conducts the investigation:

- the enquiry must involve a minimal number of employees;
- only those employees with competencies on the investigated matters should be involved (normally human resources or compliance); and
- employees conducting the investigation must be qualified and have the power and seniority to do so proficiently (although a formal qualification is not required).

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#### Switzerland

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The examinations can be carried out internally by designated internal employees, by external specialists, or by a combination thereof. The addition of external advisors is particularly recommended if the allegations are against an employee of a high hierarchical level<sup>[1]</sup>, if the allegations concerned are quite substantive and, in any case, where an increased degree of independence is sought.

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<sup>[1]</sup> David Rosenthal et al., *Praxishandbuch für interne Untersuchungen und eDiscovery*, Release 1.01, Zürich/Bern 2021, p. 18.

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## 05. Can the employee under investigation bring legal action to stop the investigation?



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No, an employee under investigation has no direct legal option to stop an investigation. This is because conducting an enquiry is within the employers' legally acknowledged powers, attached to their capacity to manage their business and enforce employment contracts and internal policies.

Notwithstanding the above, if the investigation breaches an employee's rights (privacy, dignity, remuneration, etc), the individual could:

- file a lawsuit aimed at stopping said breach (and potentially seeking an award for damages); or
- file a claim with the Labour Inspectorate with the same purpose.

The result, in this case, would stop the enquiry.

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The accused could theoretically request a court to stop the investigation, for instance, by arguing that there is no reason for the investigation and that the investigation infringes the employee's personality rights. However, if the employer can prove that there were grounds for reasonable suspicion and is conducting the investigation properly, it is unlikely that such a request would be successful.

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