

Workplace Investigations

Contributing Editors

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

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

Spain

Author: *Sergio Ponce, Daniel Cerrutti*
at Uría Menéndez

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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Switzerland

Author: *Laura Widmer, Sandra Schaffner*
at Bär & Karrer

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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25. Who can (or must) the investigation findings be

disclosed to? Does that include regulators/police? Can the interview records be kept private, or are they at risk of disclosure?



Spain

Author: *Sergio Ponce, Daniel Cerrutti*
at Uría Menéndez

Companies may only disclose the outcome of an investigation to employees or officers of the company who are empowered to adopt the measures that are necessary because of the investigation's results (see question 4).

This disclosure obligation does not extend to authorities: while there is a general obligation to report criminal or administrative offences to the competent authorities, this obligation must be read in line with the companies' right not to self-report themselves. What a company must not do is cover up, aid or otherwise become an accessory to the offence.

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Switzerland

Author: *Laura Widmer, Sandra Schaffner*
at Bär & Karrer

The employer is generally not required to disclose the final report, or the data obtained in connection with the investigation. In particular, the employer is not obliged to file a criminal complaint with the police or the public prosecutor's office.

Exceptions may arise, for example, from data protection law (see question 22) or a duty to release records may arise in a subsequent state proceeding.

Data voluntarily submitted in a proceeding in connection with the internal investigation shall be considered private opinion or party assertion.^[1] If the company refuses to hand over the documents upon request, coercive measures may be used under certain circumstances.^[2]

[1] Oliver Thormann, Sicht der Strafverfolger – Chancen und Risiken, in: Flavio Romerio/Claudio Bazzani (Hrsg.), *Interne und regulatorische Untersuchungen*, Zürich/Basel/Genf 2016, p. 123.

[2] Oliver Thormann, Sicht der Strafverfolger – Chancen und Risiken, in: Flavio Romerio/Claudio Bazzani (Hrsg.), *Interne und regulatorische Untersuchungen*, Zürich/Basel/Genf 2016, p. 102 et seq.

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Contributors



Spain

Sergio Ponce
Daniel Cerrutti

Uría Menéndez



Switzerland

Laura Widmer
Sandra Schaffner
Bär & Karrer

www.internationalemploymentlawyer.com