

## Workplace Investigations

## **Contributing Editors**

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

# 23. Should the investigation report be shared in full, or just the findings?



#### Australia

Author: Joydeep Hor, Kirryn West James, Chris Oliver at People + Culture Strategies

The investigator should prepare a written report setting out whether the allegations are substantiated, unsubstantiated or cannot be determined due to insufficient evidence. This report should be used for internal purposes only. Accordingly, the report should not be shared with the complainant, respondent or witnesses unless required by law, the employer's policies or another industrial instrument. It is particularly important not to share the investigation report should the employer wish to maintain privilege in respect of the report.

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#### Switzerland

Author: Laura Widmer, Sandra Schaffner at Bär & Karrer

In principle, there is no obligation to disclose the final investigation report. Disclosure obligations may arise based on data protection law vis-à-vis the persons concerned (eg, the accused). Likewise, there is no obligation to disclose other documents, such as the records of interviews. The employee should be fully informed of the final investigation report, if necessary, with certain redactions (see question 22). The right of the employee concerned to information is comprehensive (ie, all investigation files must be disclosed to him).[1] Regarding publication to other bodies outside of criminal proceedings, the employer is bound by its duty of care (article 328, Swiss Code of Obligations) and must protect the employee as far as is possible and reasonable.[2]

#### Contributors



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Joydeep Hor Kirryn West James Chris Oliver People + Culture Strategies



## Switzerland

Laura Widmer Sandra Schaffner Bär & Karrer

www.internationalemploymentlawyer.com