

# Workplace Investigations

## Contributing Editors

*Phil Linnard at Slaughter and May*  
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## 17. What other support can employees involved in the investigation be given?

### China

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The relevant laws and regulations in the PRC have not made explicit requirements regarding the supports received by the employee involved in the investigation. In practice, the employer will usually prepare an internal time schedule before carrying out the investigation. Although the detailed time schedule will not be disclosed to the employee, the employer will usually inform the employee of each investigation in advance. In order to improve the transparency of the investigation, we recommend that employer should make positive and proper responses to employee who enquires about the progress of the investigation, so as to avoid employee's suspicion.

In addition, the Personal Information Protection Law of the PRC stipulates the rights of individuals in the process of personal information processing. In the scenario of internal investigation of an employer, the investigated party may, in accordance with such provisions, ask the employer for the right to review and even copy the personal information collected. Where the employee finds that the personal information collected by internal investigation is inaccurate or incomplete, he/she is entitled to request for correction or supplementation.

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### Japan

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There is no legally established assistance programme.

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### Switzerland

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The employer does not generally need to provide specific support for employees that are subject to an internal investigation. The employer may, however, allow concerned employees to be accompanied by a trusted third party such as family members or friends.<sup>[1]</sup> These third parties will need to sign separate non-disclosure agreements before being involved in the internal investigation.

In addition, a company may appoint a so-called lawyer of confidence who has been approved by the employer and is thus subject to professional secrecy. This lawyer will not be involved in the internal investigation but may look after the concerned employees and give them confidential advice as well as inform them about their rights and obligations arising from the employment relationship.<sup>[2]</sup>

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<sup>[1]</sup> Roger Rudolph, Interne Untersuchungen: Spannungsfelder aus arbeitsrechtlicher Sicht, SJZ 114/2018, p. 390.

<sup>[2]</sup> David Rosenthal et al., Praxishandbuch für interne Untersuchungen und eDiscovery, Release 1.01, Zürich/Bern, 2021, p. 133.

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