

Avoiding and Preparing for an Employment Tribunal

A Guide to Employment Tribunals (Part 1)

15th February 2023

Overview

- Two part webinar
 - Part 1: Avoiding and Preparing for an Employment Tribunal
 - Part 2: Managing the Employment Tribunal Process





Why do I need to know this?



- Present a risk to any employer
- Time-consuming, costly and challenging
- Last quarter, 18,000 ET receipts, 13,000 disposed of and 493,000 cases outstanding



Employment Tribunal system

- Primary responsibility for workplace justice
- Main forum for deciding disputes



Types of Cases

Unpaid wages or holiday pay

Unlawful discrimination, harassment and/or victimisation

Unfair dismissal and redundancy claims

Claims of detrimental treatment following protected disclosures ("whistleblowing")

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How can we avoid an Employment Tribunal claim?



Mitigate the risk of Employment Tribunal claims

- Clear terms and conditions in Employment Contracts
- Regularly reviewing policies and procedures
- Training all employees at regular intervals on standards and behaviours
- Bespoke training to managers on effective management and dealing with workplace issues
- Managing capability and poor performance issues proactively

- Being mindful of making reasonable adjustments for employees with disabilities
- Clear disciplinary and grievance procedures
- Redundancy process is followed, fair and objective selection criteria are used
- Taking HR and/or Legal advice



What is the Early ACAS Conciliation process?



Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service

- Independent, impartial organisation
- Liaise with both parties with regard to possible settlement
- Extend the limitation period for the claimant to bring a claim

acas working for everyone



Benefits of Acas Conciliation





Procedure

Step 1: prospective claimant submits EC form or telephones Acas

Step 2: Acas contacts the prospective claimant

Step 3: Acas contacts the prospective respondent

Step 4: where both parties wish to conciliate: the EC period



Does a Claimant have to pay to lodge an Employment Tribunal claim?

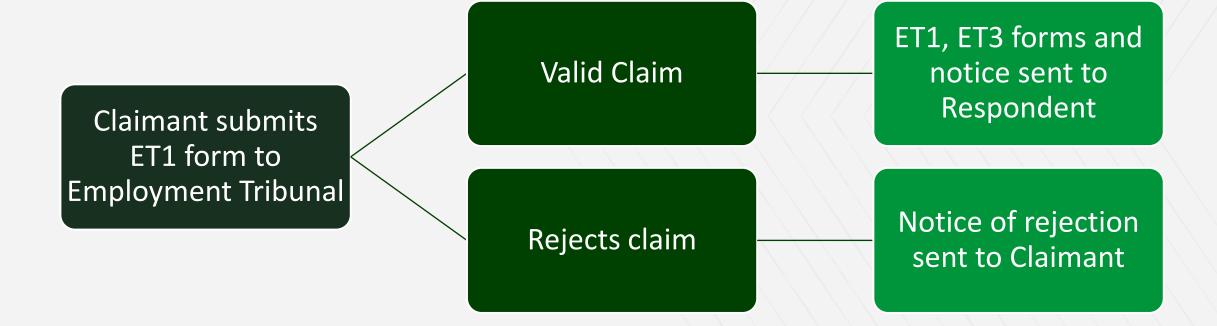


Employment Tribunal Fees

• R. (on the application of Unison) v Lord Chancellor [2017] UKSC 51 - the Supreme Court unanimously declared that employment tribunal and EAT fees are unlawful, under both domestic and EU Law, and quashed the Fees Order 2013.



How will we know a claim has been brought against us?





Responding to a claim

• Must comply with the deadline.

• Present response within 28 days.





Applying for an extension of time to present a response

• Rule 20 Employment Tribunals (Constitution and Rules of Procedure) Regulations 2013.

• Before the original 28-day deadline has expired.

• After the 28-day deadline has been missed.



When can an application for an extension of time be granted?

- Key principles established in <u>Kwik Save Stores Limited v</u> <u>Swain and others [1997] ICR 49</u>
 - EAT held "the process of exercising a discretion involves taking into account all relevant factors, weighing and balancing them one against the other and reaching a conclusion which is objectively justified on the grounds of reason and justice."



ET3 Form

When preparing to a submit a response, the respondent should ensure they:

- use the prescribed ET3 form (Rule 17(1)(a));
- provide the required information;
- consider the limitation periods; and
- submit it completed within 28-day time limit.



Grounds of Resistance

Considerations:

- 1. Jurisdiction
- 2. Preliminary issues
- 3. Response to each allegation
- 4. Discrepancies
- 5. Cover gaps





How long will an Employment Tribunal claim take to get to hearing?

- Can vary considerably from tribunal to tribunal
- Depends upon:
 - the caseload and resource of the tribunal
 - complexity of the claim
 - days required for final hearing
 - number of witnesses



What is Disclosure?



Disclosure

Standard Disclosure

- Documents relevant to the issues in the case
- Documents which:
 - a) adversely affect your own case
 - b) adversely affect another party's case
 - c) support another party's case
 - d) documents which support your case
- Any other document that the tribunal orders to be disclosed.





Duty to Disclose



Duty to make a

reasonable search



Continuing obligation to

disclose

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Must disclose documents within your control Documents should not be lost or disposed of under **any** circumstances



Questions





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Thank You

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