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Munich, 12.03.2013

SUBJECT: Investigations Guidelines of the EPO
SUBMITTED BY: President of the European Patent Office
ADDRESSEES: Administrative Council (for information)

SUMMARY

This document is submitted by the staff representatives via the President of the European Patent Office, in accordance with Article 9(2.2)(b) of the Administrative Council's rules of procedure (see CA/D 8/06).

Recommendation for publication:
No, in view of possible ongoing legal disputes.

On 01.01.2013 the Office adopted Guidelines for the investigation of fraud, misconduct and harassment. These Investigative Guidelines give excessive powers to the President of the EPO and to the Investigation Unit. The Investigation Guidelines fail to provide staff with basic protection against self-incrimination, incrimination of family members and violation of private property, including the home. The level of evidence required, "on the balance of probabilities" (i.e. more likely than not) is insufficient in view of the potentially grave consequences, including dismissal.

It has to be clarified if the Investigation Guidelines are in contradiction with international law, namely the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Subject	Page
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. BACK-GROUND	1
III. MAIN ISSUES	1
A. NO LIMITATION TO THE PRESIDENT'S POWERS TO ORDER INVESTIGATION	1
B. NO PROTECTION AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION OR INCRIMINATION OF FAMILY MEMBERS.	2
C. NO PROTECTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY	2
D. INSUFFICIENT LEVEL OF PROOF	2
E. LACK OF TRANSPARENCY	3
F. NO LEGAL ASSISTANCE DURING HEARINGS	3
IV. CONCLUSIONS AND REQUEST	3
ANNEX 1 CIRCULAR NO.342 ("GUIDELINES FOR INVESTIGATIONS OF THE EPO")	5

I. INTRODUCTION

The Central Staff Committee welcomes the initiative of the President of the EPO to establish a Code of Conduct, a Staff Dignity Policy and Investigation Guidelines. Present Circulars 341 ("Formal procedure on staff dignity") and 342 ("Guidelines for Investigations of the EPO") fail, however, to provide the right protection needed and furthermore may infringe fundamental human rights. The present document concentrates on Circular 342 (investigation guidelines), but many of the shortcomings also apply to Circular 341.

II. BACK-GROUND

In all the EPO's Member States a clear separation of power between the legislative and the operative exist. Amongst the typical safe-guards that apply is, for example, the need for a search warrant for the police to be able to enter private property.

In the EPO no such separation of powers exists. The President is in the EPO head of Internal Audit who act as the "internal police". He is also the ultimate "judge", deciding whether disciplinary measures will be taken or not. In so deciding he is not obliged to follow the recommendations of the disciplinary boards. The strong powers of the President and the Investigative Unit that reports to him are not in any way balanced by safeguards for staff subject to or involved in investigative processes. The most serious flaws are listed below. More can be found in the opinion of the General Advisory Committee (Annex 1).

III. MAIN ISSUES

A. NO LIMITATION TO THE PRESIDENT'S POWERS TO ORDER INVESTIGATION

Circular 342 foresees two triggers for the investigative process:

- a) an allegation of misconduct (Art. 9(2)), or
- b) a request by the President (Art. 9(3)).

Such a request by the President does not require a suspicion of misconduct or other justification. According to Arts. 10 and 11, allegations of misconduct are subject to initial review and preliminary evaluation before an investigative process

is started. This is not the case for requests by the President. In fact, there is nothing in the Guidelines that would hinder the President of investigating whom he wants and how he wants, with or without informing the subject of the investigation.

B. NO PROTECTION AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION OR INCRIMINATION OF FAMILY MEMBERS.

Circular 342 does not foresee a right to remain silent. On the contrary: according to Art. 8(1) "*All persons covered by ... this Circular shall be obliged to co-operate fully with the investigative unit*". According to Art. 8(3) of the Guidelines as adopted, "*failure to co-operate without legal justification*" may constitute misconduct and hence expose the person concerned to disciplinary proceedings. Neither the Service Regulations nor the Guidelines provide any legal basis for non-co-operation: the duty to co-operate thus seems absolute.

C. NO PROTECTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

The Guidelines explicitly foresee search and seizure of all data and materials owned by the Office or present on its premises. There is no protection against access to private material (e.g. personal mobile phones) or confidential information (e.g. medical file, appeals procedures) other than, in some specific cases, prior authorisation of the Data Protection Office. Such prior authorisation can be dispensed with if this would risk to "jeopardise the investigation". The Circular expressly foresees access to evidence located outside the Office premises (Art. 16(9)). It is stipulated that for this the investigate unit "*must abide by all the applicable provisions of local law or (sic!) obtain prior written permission from the individual concerned*". In view of the duty to co-operate fully (see above), it would seem that such written permission cannot be refused. Hence it would seem that investigators appointed by the EPO can search and size private property without regard of national law.

D. INSUFFICIENT LEVEL OF PROOF

The results of the fact-finding of the investigative unit form the basis for further decisions, ultimately taken by the President. If the investigative unit finds that fraud, misconduct or harassment has occurred, this could lead to disciplinary proceedings and ultimately dismissal. According to Art. 18(4)(ii), the investigative unit will base its conclusions "*on a preponderance of the evidence*", i.e. a merely greater than 50% likelihood that fraud, misconduct or harassment has occurred. This is an unacceptably low level of proof given the potentially serious consequences.

E. LACK OF TRANSPARENCY

According to Article 18(7) "*the subject of an investigation shall receive a copy of the report if and when, on the basis of the report, disciplinary proceedings are initiated*", meaning that an investigative report on a person may exist without his or her knowledge of the contents. This would not seem acceptable in any European state in 2013.

F. NO LEGAL ASSISTANCE DURING HEARINGS

The subject of an investigation does not have the right of legal assistance of his own choosing (e.g. from outside the office) during hearings. This is in contradiction to article 6 paragraph 3(c) of the ECHM.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND REQUEST

The CSC is of the opinion that the Guidelines for Investigations confer excessive powers to the President of the EPO and the Investigative Unit without providing the corresponding guarantees and safeguards for staff as normally provided by national law in the EPO Member States.

The CSC doubts whether the Guidelines as they currently stand are in accordance with Art. 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

"No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks."

The CSC also doubts whether the Guidelines as they currently stand are in accordance with the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR):

Article 8 Right to respect for private and family life

1. Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence.

2. There shall be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right except such as is in accordance with the law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic well-being of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

Article 6 Right to a fair trial

[...]

3. Everyone charged with a criminal offence has the following minimum rights:

[...]

(c) to defend himself in person or **through legal assistance of his own choosing** or, if he has not sufficient means to pay for legal assistance, to be given it free when the interests of justice so require;

The CSC therefore requests an independent legal evaluation of Circulars 341 and 342 of to answer the following questions:

(a) are Circulars 341 and 342 in compliance with international human rights conventions, and

(b) do Circulars 341 and 342 afford staff of the EPO a level of protection against arbitrary interference with his or her privacy, family, home or correspondence that is equivalent to that provided in the EPO Member States?

The Central Staff Committee

Circular No. 342
(30 November 2012)

Guidelines for investigations at the EPO

Part I. Introduction

All employees of the European Patent Office (hereinafter referred to as "the Office") are responsible for their conduct in the performance of their duties in accordance with the provisions of Articles 14 and 24 of the Service Regulations. Other persons undertaking work in or on behalf of the Office are bound to similar standards by their contractual obligations.

In cases of possible misconduct, an investigation has to be carried out to establish the underlying facts on the basis of which the President can come to a reasoned assessment regarding the initiation of disciplinary proceedings or other corrective measures.

The guidelines in this Circular provide a framework for the conduct of such investigations at the Office. They establish the principles and procedures to be applied with respect to the initiation, conduct and outcome of the investigations and ensure the transparency of the process. They also serve as a guide for investigators in the conduct of investigations, and lay down rules about the investigative process and the roles, rights and obligations of the participants.

Part II. General provisions

Article 1
Field of application

- (1) This Circular shall apply to all persons covered by Article 1 of the Service Regulations, including former employees of the Office.
- (2) This Circular shall also apply to all persons who are not covered by paragraph 1 of this Article but who undertake work in or on behalf of the Office. Where direct application to such persons is not possible, the Office will seek application of the Circular using other means at its disposal.
- (3) In the case of specific provisions regarding the investigative process in other applicable regulations, those specific provisions shall prevail.

Article 2
Definitions

For the purposes of this Circular, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) "Misconduct" means any failure to comply with obligations under the Service Regulations as defined in Article 93(1) of the Service Regulations.
- (2) A "complainant" is any person alleging misconduct.
- (3) A "subject" is any person who is alleged to have engaged in misconduct.

- (4) "Investigative process" means the totality of the fact-finding procedures within the scope of this Circular, including the receipt and recording of complaints, the initial review, the preliminary evaluation, the investigation and the report on findings.
- (5) "Investigation" means the process of determining the facts relating to an allegation of misconduct.
- (6) "Parties" means all persons involved in the investigative process as complainants, subjects or witnesses.
- (7) "Investigative unit" means the unit tasked with conducting the investigative process. This unit is located within Principal Directorate Internal Audit and Oversight.

Article 3
Principles in the conduct of an investigative process

- (1) Investigators shall demonstrate respect for the parties in an investigative process at all times.
- (2) The investigative process shall be carried out objectively, independently, impartially and free of undue interference, in accordance with the principle of proportionality and all other applicable provisions. Investigators shall seek to obtain and take into account all evidence which may reasonably have a bearing on the case.
- (3) In the case of a real or apparent conflict of interest, the assigned investigators shall inform the Principal Director overseeing the investigative unit, who shall decide whether to replace the investigator for the investigative process concerned.
- (4) Alleged misconduct by or an unmanaged conflict of interest of an investigator shall be reported to the Principal Director overseeing the investigative unit or to the President of the Office.

Article 4
Confidentiality

- (1) In order to protect the integrity of the investigative process and the parties involved in it, all information about the investigative process or gained in connection with it shall be treated with strict confidentiality. For the purposes of this Circular, this means that information shall be shared on a need-to-know basis only, in accordance with the applicable regulations and general principles of law.
- (2) Complainants and subjects may seek advice and support from staff representatives or legal counsel, in which case they shall inform the investigative unit accordingly. They may also seek advice and support from members of their immediate family or from health professionals, in which case they do not have to inform the investigative unit. Where such advice is sought, the persons consulted shall keep the matter confidential.

- (3) In order to protect the integrity of the investigative process and the parties involved in it, notifications made by the investigative unit to any party or parties involved in the process shall not, in general, include the names of any of the other parties involved.
- (4) Investigators shall maintain and keep secure an adequate record of the investigative process and the information collected.
- (5) The unauthorised disclosure of information pertaining to the investigative process or the identity of any person involved in the investigative process may constitute misconduct liable to a disciplinary procedure.
- (6) The investigative unit shall inform all parties involved in the investigative process of the confidentiality of the process, and of the fact that disciplinary action may be taken against any person who, by intent or negligence, violates that obligation.
- (7) The investigative unit shall inform the President of the Office of any ongoing investigative processes in cases involving a threat to the operations or governance of the Office or a considerable risk to the reputation of the Office.
- (8) All parties involved in the investigative process shall continue to be bound by the obligations in this Article after they have left the service or the contractual relationship has ended.
- (9) Nothing in this Article shall be construed to prevent any persons covered in Article 1 of this Circular from availing themselves of their rights to seek legal remedy as provided for under Title VIII of the Service Regulations.

Part III. Rights and obligations

Article 5 Reporting misconduct

- (1) All persons covered by Article 1(1) and (2) of this Circular are encouraged to report possible misconduct. Allegations of misconduct may be reported to the person's line manager or to the investigative unit direct.
- (2) Line managers who are informed of an allegation of misconduct shall report the allegation to the investigative unit.
- (3) The investigative unit shall register all allegations and acknowledge receipt thereof.
- (4) The investigative unit shall inform complainants about the progress of the investigation, unless it considers that providing such information would jeopardise the process, the interests of the Office or the rights of parties involved in the process.
- (5) The raising of allegations of misconduct which are purposefully false or which are made with a reckless disregard as to whether they are false is prohibited and may constitute misconduct. The same applies to the giving of testimony or evidence.
- (6) Complainants may not unduly influence the investigative unit in any way.

Article 6
Presumption of innocence and the right to defend oneself

- (1) Subjects shall be presumed to be innocent throughout the investigative process and until such a time as the President of the Office, or the Administrative Council in cases where the Council is the subject's appointing authority, has taken a decision on whether misconduct has occurred.
- (2) They shall have the right to defend themselves against allegations. This includes the right to present any evidence in their favour.

Article 7
Protection against retaliation and intimidation

- (1) Any person who in good faith brings forward an allegation of misconduct, or who co-operates in the investigative process, shall be protected from retaliation and intimidation.
- (2) Engaging in retaliatory or intimidatory activities against a person who, in good faith, raises an allegation, or who co-operates in the investigative process, is prohibited, and may constitute misconduct.

Article 8
Duty to co-operate

- (1) All persons covered by Article 1(1) and (2) of this Circular shall be obliged to co-operate fully with the investigative unit.
- (2) This obligation includes being available for meetings with the investigators, providing truthfully, and to the best of their ability and knowledge, all information which may reasonably have a bearing on the case, and answering all pertinent questions. It also includes the requirement to provide access to all relevant records, including those stored electronically.
- (3) The destruction or manipulation of evidence, or attempts to destroy or manipulate it, the interference with or intimidation of witnesses or potential witnesses and the misleading of investigators are prohibited and may constitute misconduct, as may failure to co-operate without legal justification.

Part IV. The investigative process

Article 9
Overview

- (1) The investigative process is an administrative fact-finding procedure. The purpose of an investigation is to establish whether there is sufficient evidence to support an allegation of misconduct, and if so, to identify the person or persons responsible.
- (2) The investigative process is initiated when the investigative unit receives an allegation of misconduct.

- (3) Furthermore, the President of the Office may at any time request an investigation.
- (4) The investigative process is usually comprised of three phases: an initial review, a preliminary evaluation and a formal investigation.
- (5) Once the investigative process has been completed, if the investigative unit concludes that there is sufficient evidence to support the allegation of misconduct, the case is referred to the respective appointing authority for decision. In cases where the President has requested the investigation in accordance with paragraph (3) of this Article, the President shall be informed of the outcome, regardless of whether the investigative unit concludes that there is sufficient evidence to support the allegation.
- (6) Under normal circumstances, the investigative process shall be completed within a period of twelve months after receipt of the complaint.

Article 10 Initial review

- (1) Upon receipt of an allegation, the investigative unit shall carry out an initial review to assess whether the alleged conduct would, if proven, amount to misconduct.
- (2) This initial review shall establish whether the allegation falls within the remit of the investigative unit. It shall not include any fact-finding, or any assessment of the credibility of the allegation. It shall not prejudice the outcome of any future investigations.
- (3) Under normal circumstances, initial reviews shall be completed no later than two months from the date of receipt of the allegation.
- (4) If, as a result of the initial review, the investigative unit finds that the allegation, if proven, would not amount to misconduct, it shall close the investigative process. In cases where the President of the Office was informed of the allegation, the investigative unit shall inform him of this finding.
- (5) The investigative unit shall inform the complainant in writing of this finding.

Article 11 Preliminary evaluation

- (1) If the investigative unit determines that the allegations, if proven, would amount to misconduct, it shall carry out a preliminary evaluation.
- (2) Preliminary evaluations involve collecting, preserving and securing basic evidence and assessing this evidence to determine whether an investigation into the allegation of misconduct is warranted.
- (3) To that end, the investigative unit shall:
 - (i) establish the basic facts and secure basic evidence,

- (ii) evaluate the credibility, materiality and verifiability of the complaint, and
 - (iii) identify any inconsistencies or outstanding questions.
- (4) At the end of the preliminary evaluation, the investigative unit may decide to:
- (i) close the preliminary evaluation if, on the balance of probability, the allegation is without merit or not supported by the facts,
 - (ii) refer the information for resolution to other units within the Office,
 - (iii) defer further investigations for a specific time period not exceeding 12 months pending further clarification of key facts, or
 - (iv) initiate an investigation as defined in Article 12 of this Circular.
- (5) Should the investigative unit conclude, on the basis of the preliminary evaluation, that an investigation is unwarranted, it shall inform the complainant in writing of this finding. In cases where the President was informed of the allegation, the investigative unit shall inform him of this finding.
- (6) The subject shall not normally be notified of the findings unless he - or any other person - was made aware of the fact that allegations against him were being evaluated. Other parties involved may be informed about the outcome if such information is deemed necessary to protect the reputation of the subject, or at the specific request of the subject.
- (7) Under normal circumstances, preliminary evaluations shall be completed no later than three months after the date of receipt of the allegation.

Article 12 Investigation

- (1) The investigation shall include the collection and analysis of all available pertinent information and evidence.
- (2) Investigations shall be conducted promptly so as to preserve relevant information and documentation and prevent the continuation of the alleged misconduct or the occurrence of other incidents.

Part V. Procedural rules

Article 13 Use of outside investigators; assistance from other units

- (1) The investigative unit may at any time request assistance from other units. These other units shall be bound by the same procedural rules and obligations as the investigative unit.
- (2) If the circumstances so warrant, the investigative unit may decide to assign outside investigators to carry out the investigative process in part or in full. External investigators shall be bound by the same procedural rules as the investigative unit and shall work under the authority of the investigative unit.

Article 14
Protective and interim measures

- (1) At any time during the investigative process, the investigative unit may recommend that the President of the Office take interim measures to safeguard the investigation or to protect a party to the investigation.
- (2) When deciding on such measures, due account shall be taken of the legitimate concerns and interests of all the parties and the Office, the nature of the harm or potential harm to the complainant or witness, the degree to which delay may worsen the harm done or result in the harm becoming irreparable, and the seriousness of the matter. Such measures may include, but are not limited to, the temporary suspension, restriction of access to Office premises, documents or resources, transfer or re-assignment of one or more of the parties.
- (3) Where interim measures are taken, the duration of the measures, which shall not exceed six months, shall be laid down in the decision. If, after the end of this period, the President of the Office considers that the circumstances requiring the interim measures still persist, further interim measures may be taken, up to a total duration of eighteen months.
- (4) If interim measures are in force at the conclusion of the investigative process, the President of the Office shall render a decision on the outcome of the investigative process, including the suspension of interim measures, no later than two months after the submission of the report according to Article 18 of this Circular.
- (5) Interim measures shall not be of a punitive nature, nor shall they prejudice the outcome of the investigative process in any way.

Article 15
Notification of allegations

- (1) The investigative unit shall inform the subject of the allegations, and of his rights and obligations under this Circular, in writing as soon as it is practicable to do so without jeopardising the investigation or the rights of the complainant or witnesses. Such notification shall occur no later than at the beginning of his interview as the subject of the allegation in accordance with Article 17 of this Circular.
- (2) Line managers and other parties shall not normally be informed of the allegations. They may be contacted and questioned by the investigative unit in accordance with Article 17 of this Circular.

Article 16
Gathering of evidence

- (1) The investigative unit may seek and collect all relevant evidence, including physical and electronic documents and records, physical items, witness statements and other pertinent information in accordance with the applicable provisions.

- (2) The investigative unit may, in accordance with the applicable rules and procedures, access and search all resources and documents owned by the Office, including desks, offices, computers, mobile electronic devices, physical and electronic documents and data, and physical and electronic mail, and review the records of all communications through, or facilitated through, means and devices owned by the Office.
- (3) If, in accordance with paragraph (2), the investigative unit wishes to access or collect evidence which is not available publicly or internally at the Office, the head of the investigative unit shall obtain prior written authorisation from the Data Protection Officer. The Data Protection Officer shall render a decision on the authorisation within five working days. The investigative unit may take all necessary steps to secure any evidence before obtaining the authorisation.
- (4) The Data Protection Officer shall be present whenever the office space of a person working for the Office is accessed or searched. If the Data Protection Officer cannot be present, he shall assign a person who is not connected to the matter to be present in his stead.
- (5) Requests to the Data Protection Officer for authorisation shall include all the information relevant to the decision, but, in order to protect the integrity of the subject and the investigative process, they shall not, in general, include the name of the subject or the persons in possession of the data or mail.
- (6) In the request and the decision authorising access, due respect shall be given to the privacy of the workspace of any person who works for the Office, which shall be weighed against the interests of the Office and stakeholders. Authorisation shall only be granted if the relevant information can reasonably be expected to be obtained in the manner envisaged, and if it cannot reasonably be obtained by less intrusive means.
- (7) The investigative unit shall document all its evidence-gathering activities.
- (8) In cases in which prior authorisation from the Data Protection Officer cannot be obtained in accordance with paragraph (3) of this Article without jeopardising the investigation or the access to evidence, the investigative unit shall document the reasons and considerations for accessing office space, data or mail. As soon as possible without jeopardising the investigation or the access to evidence, this documentation shall be submitted to the Data Protection Officer, who, within two weeks of the submission, shall give a reasoned opinion on whether the access would have been authorised in accordance with paragraph (6) of this Article.
- (9) With regard to accessing evidence located outside the Office premises which contains personal information about an individual and is neither owned by the Office nor publicly available, the investigative unit must abide by all the applicable provisions of local law, or obtain prior written permission from the individual concerned. In cases where such permission cannot be obtained, or requesting permission would jeopardise the investigation or access to the evidence, the investigative unit may resort to the assistance of the relevant local authorities.

Article 17 Interviews

- (1) At any time in the investigative process, the investigative unit may, at its discretion, interview persons who may have information relevant to the investigation.
- (2) A person may be interviewed on more than one occasion during the course of an investigation, and shall be obliged to co-operate pursuant to Article 8 above.
- (3) Invitations to interview shall be issued in writing. The invitation shall inform the interviewee of his rights and obligations under this Circular.
- (4) Interviews shall be conducted in one of the official languages of the European Patent Organisation, where possible in the preferred official language of the interviewee. Interviewees may reply in their preferred official language.
- (5) Interviews shall be conducted by at least two investigators.
- (6) The complainant and the subject may be accompanied during interviews by an Office employee of their choice. This employee may be neither a member of the investigative unit nor in any way connected to the matter under investigation, and must be readily available to attend.
- (7) Any person accompanying a person to an interview shall observe the confidentiality of the process and shall not interfere in the interview or investigative process. The presence of such an accompanying person shall not relieve the person being interviewed from his obligation to give his full co-operation.
- (8) A person may inform his line manager that he has been called for interview by the investigative unit so as to explain his absence. He may not, however, pass on any information about the investigation to him.
- (9) During or after the interview, a record of the interview shall be prepared in the language or languages in which the interview was held. The interviewee shall be given a reasonable opportunity to review the record. The record shall be signed by all interview participants. Alternatively, the investigators may prepare an audio recording of the interview. The recording shall be transcribed and the transcription given to the interviewee for information and comment.

Article 18 Report on findings

- (1) At the conclusion of an investigation, the subject shall be provided with a written summary of the findings. In cases where the Data Protection Officer has, pursuant to Article 16(8), given a negative opinion on evidence-gathering activities, this negative opinion shall be attached to the summary. The subject shall have the opportunity to respond in writing to the findings within a period of at least five working days, depending on the complexity of the matter.

- (2) All responses shall be duly considered. The investigative unit may amend its findings based on these responses. The subject shall be notified of any such amendments.
- (3) The investigative unit shall then submit a written report on the findings of the investigation ("the report") to the President of the Office. Where the subject's appointing authority is the Administrative Council, the full report shall also be submitted to the Chairman of the Council.
- (4) The report shall include:
 - (i) an analysis of the relevant facts;
 - (ii) the conclusions of the investigative unit, based on a preponderance of the evidence;
 - (iii) any recommended corrective measures, including whether disciplinary proceedings in accordance with Title VII of the Service Regulations should be initiated against the subject.
- (5) The investigative unit shall attach to the report:
 - (i) all relevant evidence, including witness statements;
 - (ii) the Data Protection Officer's authorisation to the access data or mail or his reasoned opinion in respect thereof, in accordance with Article 16(3), (5) or (8) of this Circular;
 - (iii) the full response and comments of the subject and, where applicable, the complainant.
- (6) Upon submission of the report, the complainant shall be notified of the outcome of the investigative process. Such notification shall not include any information capable of revealing the identity of witnesses or third parties connected with the process.
- (7) The subject shall receive a copy of the report if and when, on the basis of the report, disciplinary proceedings are initiated.
- (8) The investigative unit may, upon request, send an anonymised version of the report to the Board of Auditors.
- (9) The report does not constitute an act or decision within the meaning of Article 108(1) ServRegs. This shall in no way prejudice the right of an employee to have recourse to the available means of redress against any decision taken on the basis of the report as provided for in Title VIII of the Service Regulations.

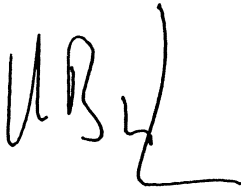
Part VI. Statute of limitation and entry into force

Article 19 Statute of limitation

The investigative unit shall normally decline to initiate an investigative process if, at the time of receipt of the complaint, more than three years have passed since the last alleged incident of misconduct. The investigative unit may derogate from this rule where the circumstances are such that a waiver of the three-year limitation is warranted.

Article 20
Final provisions

- (1) This Circular shall enter into force on 1 January 2013.
- (2) This Circular shall also apply to the review of any allegations lodged before that date if, at the date of entry into force, no investigator has been assigned to the case.
- (3) Complaints which are already being investigated at the date of entry into force shall be treated in accordance with the provisions applicable at the time of filing of the complaint.
- (4) The implementation of this Circular shall be reviewed regularly, beginning no later than 24 months after its entry into force.



Benoît Battistelli
President

30. 11. 12