

FILING IN THE EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS AUTHORITY

WORDS BY LAWRENCE ANDERSON
ANDERSON EMPLOYMENT LAW ADVOCACY, NO WIN NO FEE KIWI, EMPLOYER HELP

fter dismissal occurs, and where an unjustifiable dismissal claim is to be taken, the employee and their personal grievance are at the bottom of the employer's list of priorities. Sometimes they think ignoring it will make it go away.

It's wishful thinking to expect to receive a reasonable financial settlement early, particularly when the employee has been marched forthwith out of the business, at times without any notice, for whatever reason—that's what we challenge: the substantive and procedural justification of the dismissal.

From our end, the first step involves the writing of a letter to the employer setting out the employee's personal grievance for unjustifiable dismissal. Often, we request further information as part of that notification process, and if the employer provides that information early, then that's helpful.

Live employment relationships

Where an employment relationship is still live, the parties are bound by a duty to act in good faith to each other. It's for this reason that discussion and written correspondence will often result in an earlier and pragmatic outcome where the employment relationship has not yet ended.

What goes in a personal grievance letter

The basic facts of what gave rise to the employment relationship problem are a starting point and set out in chronological order. What will follow is a simple explanation of what the applicable laws are and how they apply to the particular case. That is how the claim is set out.

What comes next is setting out what remedies our client is seeking for their losses, such as lost wages and distress compensation, but that does not need to be precisely quantified at the early stages.

I reference statute and Court case law and how it applies to the particular case. If the case goes to the Employment Relations Authority or is challenged after that to the Employment Court, the letter will be included in the documentary evidence.

With all the Court cases I've dealt with so far, I'm sure that the judge would have read the personal grievance letter and be wondering why we're in Court over such a simple case that the employer is challenging from our win in the Employment Relations Authority. When we've won in the Court, it's great to be able to say "I told you so" to the employer's lawyer when we're sorting out costs.

Forget about writing letters; file proceedings

In recent times, writing letters is now proving to be a waste of time. We suspect

has a lot to do with the current economic climate, the effects of COVID-19, and the economic recession that we're now faced with. It seems that as a consequence of all this, employers are starting to ignore us when we make initial contact and when raising claims by a letter. We have to go to plan B.

An Employment Relations Authority
Application has all the same ingredients that
we put into a personal grievance letter. The
only real difference is that the employer is
then served the application, which is called
a 'Statement of Problem', and the employer
is given a notice to file a response, called a
'Statement in Reply' within 14 calendar days
of receipt of the Statement of Problem.

Direction to mediation

Once the employer has lodged their Statement in Reply, the parties are often in most cases directed to attempt mediation and are expected to attend in good faith in an attempt to resolve the employment relationship problem.

Talking about more recent times again, it's now more than ever that employers will not make a reasonable or realistic offer to resolve the problem.

What can also be frustrating is when a mediator pressures our client to accept a low-ball settlement offer when clearly taking the case further will yield a higher return where the case has good merit.

There should not be any pressure in mediation. The client still has a right to justice and should not be pressured to take a low settlement to appeal to an employer

who actually has the most to gain with the withdrawal of further litigation or a government organisation that's trying to reduce costs.

More and more we're having to extricate our client from unreasonable pressure to settle from someone that does not take cases to the Authority or Court, nor has a good insight to all the facets of the case. It's not all bad, but it's notable that the employment mediation forum is becoming more difficult to get early results.

Mediation is a process, not a one-off event. If there's no resolution on the day of mediation, then the parties can continue discussions with the help of a mediator, or more often, without the help of a mediator. We're often able to reach a deal at the later stages.

We only take on cases where we believe on a reasonable basis that we will have success in the Authority or Court for our client.

Employment Relations Authority

The wait times are now reducing. After COVID, there was a tsunami of cases in the Authority and that meant that our cases would take over a year to be heard. But now we're being offered investigation meeting dates sooner than we ever have. That means that employers who come up against us are going to have to start worrying sooner rather than later about what it will cost to put up a fight.

At the moment I'm of the view that we don't waste any time writing letters anymore; file the proceeding and go and win.

Employment Court

Either party can challenge an Employment Relations Authority decision within 28 days of its ruling. If our client has won in the Authority but their former employer challenges that decision to the Court, if our client's defence has merit, we will defend it on a 'no win, no fee' basis.

What we can do for employers and employees

We represent both employers and employees in direct negotiations, the Employment Mediation Service, the Employment Relations Authority, and the Employment Court.

For more details, contact Lawrence Anderson on 0800 946 549 or 0276 529 529 or Lawrence@AndersonLaw. nz or visit AndersonLaw.nz.





