



Your guide to Problems at work

Get advice early

Employment law can be complicated, and few people have a clear idea of all their rights at work. If you think your employer has treated you unfairly, it is important to get legal advice at the earliest opportunity. In some circumstances there are particular steps you must follow to sort problems out with your employer before you can take a complaint to an employment tribunal, as well as specific deadlines for making such complaints. Generally, the longer you leave a problem, the harder it is to solve.

A solicitor can:

- explain your options;
- tell you if you have a legal case against your employer;
- help you decide whether your case is worth taking further; and
- explain what you should do next.

Finding a solicitor

To find a solicitor who deals with employment law, visit our website at www.lawsociety.org.uk/findasolicitor Search under 'Employment'. Or you can call **020 7320 5650**.

If you are a trade union member, you may be able to get legal advice from a union official or a solicitor appointed by the union.

Starting the process

Once you have found a solicitor, you should explain your situation briefly over the phone and set a date for a meeting.

Make sure that you mention the dates of the events you are concerned about. If you plan to take someone with you to the meeting, mention this and ask if there are any documents you need to bring.

What your solicitor will need to know

At the meeting your solicitor is likely to ask you:

- how long you have worked for your employer;
- how much you earn;
- the details of your problem at work;
- what events have led you to your current situation;
- whether you have any relevant documents;
- whether there are any documents which you do not have that might be relevant to the case; and
- what, if anything, you have already done to sort the matter out.

Exploring the alternatives

Once you have explained your circumstances in detail, your solicitor can explain your options. If your solicitor believes you have a case and you want to take it further, you need to decide how you are going to do this.

If you have not already done so, you may need to try to sort the problem out with your employer direct before taking any other action. Your solicitor can help you set out your case and,

if appropriate, try to negotiate a settlement for you. If you are happy to carry out negotiations directly with your employer, your solicitor can offer useful advice on how best to go about doing this.

If you cannot solve the problem with your employer direct, an employment tribunal may be your best option. If so, your solicitor can help by preparing your case or representing you at the tribunal.

Following your employer's procedures

It is important to try to sort out your problem with your employer direct first, either informally or using their formal complaints/grievance procedure.

If you have started using your employer's complaints procedures or if your employer has started to take action against you (for example, about your behaviour, the quality of your work, your ability to do your job or your attendance) you should try to go to any meetings that are arranged and use any appeal procedures your employer has in place.

You should try to solve your problem with your employer direct because:

- matters can often be sorted out quite quickly this way; and
- employment tribunals can reduce your compensation if you haven't tried to sort out the matter with your employer before taking your case to them.

Time limits

The time limits for taking your claim to a tribunal depend on what your complaint is about.

If you are complaining because you think you were unfairly dismissed, you must make your claim to the tribunal within three months of the date you were dismissed (i.e. you must lodge your claim no later than three months less one day from the day you were dismissed).

If your claim is about statutory redundancy payments, you have six months to make your claim to the tribunal, from the date you were dismissed. If your claim is about a breach of contract (for example, that your employer has not paid your wages), you must claim within three months of the date the non-payment (the breach) occurred.

In your claim, you need to set out:

- your name and address;
- the name and address of the respondent or respondents (the person or organisation against whom you are making a claim); and
- the details of your complaint.

The deadlines may sometimes be extended by the tribunal, but only in special circumstances. We have set out above a brief summary of the basic rules but because the rules on time limits are complicated it is worth getting advice from a solicitor as soon as you can to make sure you make your claim in time.



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Compromise agreements

If you can reach an agreement with your employer without going to a tribunal, this can be recorded in a 'compromise agreement'. This is a legal document which confirms the terms of the settlement you have agreed, in exchange for which you give up your legal claim against your employer. You may be able to get your employer to make a contribution to your legal costs as part of the agreement.

Employment tribunals

An employment tribunal is chaired by a lawyer and in some circumstances there is a panel made up of the chair and two independent 'wing' members with experience of employment relations. It is up to the tribunal to:

- weigh up the evidence;
- consider the law; and
- decide whether your claim against your employer is justified.

In doing this the tribunal may also consider:

- what policies or procedures your employer has for dealing with problems at work;
- your behaviour and your employer's behaviour throughout the time you were employed; and
- what steps you and your employer have already taken to solve the problem.

Tribunal hearings are often completed within a day.

When there is a panel, decisions are made by majority vote and decisions are either announced straight away or follow in writing. If the tribunal decides in your favour, it has the power to award you compensation. Or if you are claiming for unfair dismissal, it can sometimes order your employer to give you your job back, though this is rare.

It is important to remember that even if you win your tribunal case, you may not receive any financial award. If you do, the amount you receive is unlikely to be large. The average compensation award for unfair dismissal claims in 2008/09 was £7,959, and often much of the award is simply to compensate you for the actual losses you have suffered. Because of this, it is almost always better to sort out problems early, before losses begin to mount up.

Claiming unfair dismissal

Generally, you are entitled to make a claim for unfair dismissal once you have been employed for one year or more, full or part-time. However, for employees who commenced employment on or after 6 April 2012, you are only entitled to make a claim for unfair dismissal once you have been employed for two years. If you are dismissed for any of the reasons described below, your dismissal is 'automatically unfair'. This means that you are protected by law from the first day of your employment. These reasons include:

- trade union membership or duties;
- whistle-blowing (telling your employer or someone else about anything illegal or dangerous you know is happening at work);
- health and safety issues; and
- exercising a legal right, such as your right to a minimum wage, paid leave, leave for family reasons including pregnancy or maternity, a written statement of your terms and conditions of employment, or an itemised pay statement.

Discrimination

If you believe that you are being treated less favourably than other employees for any of the reasons set out below, you may have a discrimination claim. You are protected against discrimination based on any of the following.

- Your sex (including reasons related to being pregnant, transsexual or married)
- Your sexuality (sexual orientation)
- Your race, including your skin colour, nationality, and ethnic background
- Your religion and beliefs
- Your disability
- Your age

You can make a claim to the tribunal if you have been less favourably treated at any stage of your employment. This includes how you were treated when you applied for the job and were interviewed, as well as during your employment or after your employment ends. Your solicitor can tell you more about this.

Solicitors' charges

Charges can vary between solicitors. They depend on:

- the experience and knowledge of the solicitor; and
- how complicated your case is.

If your solicitor acts as a consultant in helping you to prepare your case but does not actually represent you, their charges are likely to be based on an hourly rate. However, if the case goes to a tribunal, other types of fee arrangement may be more suitable. You could, for example, agree a 'contingency fee' where, if you win, the solicitor gets an agreed percentage of the pay-out. Your solicitor can explain the options.

Costs

Legal aid is not available to pay for a solicitor to represent you at a tribunal.

Trade union members are normally entitled to free legal help from a trade union official or from a solicitor employed by the union. Check with your workplace representative or your union's regional office.



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Some household contents insurance policies also cover legal expenses for claims in an employment tribunal, so it is worth checking your policy to see if it covers this.

Tribunals can order that you pay the employer's costs if you have acted unreasonably by making your claim. Your employer might have to pay your costs if they have acted unreasonably by disagreeing with your claim. Your solicitor can give you advice about this.

We can make the information in this leaflet available in other formats and languages on request.

Email accessibility@lawsociety.org.uk

More information

This is one of a series of free leaflets covering the most common types of legal services that solicitors provide. Other leaflets in the series are listed below.

You can get them from your solicitor or from www.lawsociety.org.uk/commonlegalproblems

- Your guide to finding expert legal help
- Your guide to buying a home
- Your guide to making a will
- Your guide to getting a divorce
- Your guide to setting up a business
- Your guide to making a personal injury claim
- Your guide to financial matters for older people
- Your guide to renting out your property
- Your guide to renting a home
- Your guide to using a solicitor
- Your guide to probate
- Your guide to claiming asylum
- Your guide to setting up home with your partner



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