

Wyndham Community and Education Centre Inc.

Policy and Procedure

Policy name	Harassment, Discrimination, Victimisation and Anti-Bullying Policy & Procedure
Responsible person	CEO, Directors, Managers, OHS Team
Staff involved	All staff
Review dates	Approved: 17 April 2025 Review Date: 2026

Policy Context

Wyndham Community and Education Centre Inc. (Wyndham CEC) regards the health and safety of all staff, volunteers, students and clients as a serious responsibility. Harassment, discrimination, victimisation and bullying can have an adverse effect on health and wellbeing.

Wyndham CEC is committed to a diverse workforce and ensures that the workplace is free from discrimination, harassment and other unacceptable behaviour. This policy and procedure aims to assist Wyndham CEC to meet its obligations to provide a learning and working environment free from unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation and bullying.

This policy and procedure applies to all staff, Board members, clients, volunteers and students of Wyndham CEC engaged in programs, services and activities with Wyndham CEC and across all Wyndham CEC venues. This policy and procedure also applies during excursions, other external activities organised by Wyndham CEC and staff functions, attendance at conferences and/ or professional development events.

Wyndham CEC acknowledges that under the law, it has an obligation to take all steps necessary to prevent discrimination, harassment and bullying. This policy outlines Wyndham CEC's position on harassment, discrimination, victimisation and bullying. It documents the processes to be followed should any instances of bullying or discussion be reported.

Bullying and harassment can include any bullying or harassment that is made online, even on private social networks or out of scheduled work/employment hours.

Policy

Wyndham CEC has developed this policy to ensure that the provision of educational and other services are free from unlawful discrimination, harassment, (including sexual harassment), victimisation and bullying.

Any form of workplace harassment, discrimination, victimisation or bullying is unacceptable at Wyndham CEC. Such behaviour is unlawful.

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All staff, volunteers, students and clients have the right to an atmosphere free of discrimination, harassment, victimisation or bullying, and also have the responsibility to help prevent it.

What is unlawful Harassment, Discrimination Victimisation or Bullying?

Harassment, discrimination victimisation or bullying is any form of behaviour that is uninvited, unreciprocated, unwelcome, personally offensive or humiliating to the recipient and creates an intimidating, hostile, frightening or uncomfortable work and/or learning environment.

Under discrimination law, it is unlawful to treat a person less favourably on the basis of particular protected attributes such as a person's gender, race, sexuality, disability or age. Treating a person less favourably can include harassing or bullying a person. The law also has specific provisions relating to sexual harassment, racial hatred and disability harassment.

Wyndham CEC has a no-tolerance approach to racism. It is a signatory to *Racism. It stops with me.* and leads The Wyndham Anti-racism Support Network (WASN).

All members of the Wyndham CEC community have a duty to identify and report racism.

Types of Discrimination

You can be discriminated against directly or indirectly. Under Federal and State legislation, unlawful discrimination occurs when someone, or a group of people, is treated less favourably than another person or group of people on the basis of the following protected attributes:

- Race (including colour, nationality, ethnicity and ethnic origin);
- National extraction or social origin;
- Religious belief or activity;
- Age;
- Employment activity;
- Disability/impairment; (including physical, sensory and intellectual disability, work related injury, medical conditions, and mental, psychological and learning disabilities)
- Industrial activity;
- Lawful sexual identity;
- Gender identity; lawful sexual activity and sexual orientation;
- Sexual orientation;
- Industrial activity;
- Marital status;
- Physical features;
- Political belief or activity;

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- Pregnancy or breastfeeding;
- Expunged homosexual conviction;
- Status as a parent or carer;
- Personal association with someone with any of the above attributes.

Direct Discrimination means treating or proposing to treat, someone with a protected attribute under the *Equal Opportunity Act 2010 (Vic)* unfavourably because of that attribute.

Indirect discrimination occurs when there is an unreasonable rule or policy that is the same for everyone but has an unfair effect on people who share a particular attribute.

Some limited exceptions and exemptions apply. Indirect discrimination is not unlawful when the rule or policy is reasonable, having regard to the circumstances of the case.

(If a staff member, student, volunteer experiences any form of racism and or discrimination, they should also be encouraged to report the incident to the report taker of the anti-racism network)

Harassment

Harassment means any unwelcome or unreasonable conduct, whether it be verbal, physical, electronic or otherwise, towards another person because the other person has a particular attribute protected under the *Equal Opportunity Act 2010 (Vic)*, in circumstances where a reasonable person, having regard to all the circumstances, would have anticipated that the other person would be offended, humiliated or intimidated.

Under Federal and State legislation, unlawful harassment occurs when someone is made to feel intimidated, insulted or humiliated because of their race, colour, national or ethnic origin; sex; disability; sexual preference; or some other characteristic specified under anti-discrimination or human rights legislation. It can also happen if someone is working in a 'hostile' – or intimidating – environment.

Under Federal and State legislation, unlawful harassment or discrimination occurs when someone is made to feel intimidated, insulted or humiliated because of:

- Race;
- National or ethnic origin;
- National extraction or social origin;
- Religious belief or activity;
- Age;
- Employment activity;
- Disability/impairment;
- Industrial activity;
- Lawful sexual identity/activity;
- Gender identity;

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- Sexual orientation;
- Marital status;
- Physical features;
- Political belief or activity;
- Pregnancy or breastfeeding;
- Sex;
- Status as a parent or carer;
- Personal association with someone with the above attributes; and
- Age.

Harassment can include behaviour such as:

- Inappropriate verbal suggestions;
- Jokes or innuendo aimed at an individual;
- Telling insulting jokes about particular racial groups;
- Offensive or inappropriate phone calls;
- Sending explicit or sexually suggestive emails;
- Displaying offensive or pornographic posters or screen savers;
- Making derogatory comments or taunts about someone's race or religion;
- Asking intrusive questions about someone's personal life, including their sex life;
- Any proposed relationship where the attraction is not reciprocated;
- Applying inappropriate pressure to another person to speak or act in a particular way;
- Targeting another person with inappropriate words or actions;
- Shouting, threatening, swearing or other inappropriate use of language;
- Physical assault, indecent assault or rape and/or,
- Incitement of others to commit any such acts.

What is sexual harassment?

Sexual harassment is an unwelcome sexual advance, unwelcome request for sexual favours or other unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature which makes a person feel offended, humiliated and/or intimidated, where a reasonable person would anticipate that reaction in the circumstances.

The *Sex Discrimination Act 1984* (Cth) defines the nature and circumstances in which sexual harassment is unlawful. It is also unlawful for a person to be victimised for making, or proposing to make, a complaint of sexual harassment to the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission.

From December 2023, the Australian Human Rights Commission has the authority to enforce compliance with the recent positive duty in this Act.

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What is the positive duty of the Sex Discrimination Act?

The positive duty requires that Australian organisations (including all employers) must eliminate sexual harassment, sex-based discrimination and victimisation. Rather than simply responding to incidents in the workplace, the positive duty means employers should take *reasonable and proportionate measures* to eliminate unlawful conduct, such as:

- discrimination on the grounds of sex
- workplace sexual harassment
- sex-based harassment
- conduct creating a workplace environment that is hostile on the ground of sex-related acts of victimisation.

Positive Duty Obligations

- The positive duty is adaptable to organisations of varying sizes and structures.

Large, well-resourced entities may require more sophisticated measures like employee training, anonymous reporting tools for disclosing misconduct and comprehensive policies.

Employers must take proactive and meaningful action to prevent workplace sexual harassment, discrimination and victimisation.

What are the seven (7) standards of the positive duty?

To effectively satisfy the positive duty under the Act, the Commission has set out seven key standards. This is a concise breakdown of the standards as follows:

- **Leadership**

Senior leaders must understand their legal obligation under the *Sex Discrimination Act* including the specificities of unlawful conduct. Their responsibility is to ensure that proactive and responsive measures are developed, reviewed, and clearly communicated to workers. Furthermore, leaders should exemplify respectful behaviour and be committed to furthering inclusion and gender equality in the workplace.

- **Culture**

Organisations should foster a safe, respectful, and inclusive workplace culture. This environment should inspire confidence in workers, motivating them to report instances of misconduct, knowing that the system will prioritise their well-being and address any issues.

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- **Knowledge**

Organisations must establish a comprehensive policy on respectful behaviour and the repercussions of misconduct. This framework should provide workers with clarity on behavioural expectations, mechanisms to detect inappropriate actions, and a thorough understanding of their rights and responsibilities within the workspace. Bystander training may be an appropriate strategy for workplace safety and harassment prevention.

- **Risk Management**

Organisations must be proactive in identifying and assessing potential risks associated with misconduct, taking into account both equality and the well-being of their workforce. Collaboration with stakeholders on identifying these risks is essential. Strategies should be developed to respond to and, more importantly, prevent these risks.

- **Support**

Offering robust support systems is non-negotiable. Workers who witness or undergo misconduct should have immediate access to resources and assistance. This support should remain accessible regardless of whether the incident has been formally reported.

- **Reporting and Response**

Clear channels for reporting misconduct should be readily available to workers. Regular communication about these pathways is essential. Responses to reports should be swift, consistent, and prioritised to minimise harm to those involved.

The Commission encourages organisations to implement anonymous reporting platforms like Elker to satisfy the positive duty. Anonymous reporting platforms assist in the early detection of workplace issues and offer secure channels for reporting misconduct.

- **Monitoring, Evaluation and Transparency**

Consistent data collection on workplace misconduct is crucial. Organisations should harness this data to refine their work culture and bolster preventive measures. An open dialogue about the nature, extent, and subsequent actions related to reported behaviours ensures a transparent and accountable workplace environment.

The seven standards are interconnected, meaning actions addressing one might also cater to others. Every entity should adhere to the seven standards, but the application will vary depending on what's reasonable for each entity. While all entities, even those without employees, are expected to comply, only applicable aspects of the standards will concern those without workers. The Commission will evaluate compliance comprehensively, emphasizing that organisations should meet all standards to eliminate discrimination, sexual harassment, and other forms of unlawful behaviour in the workplace.

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A useful resource is the *Positive Duty Guidelines* prepared about workplace sexual harassment by the Australian federal government. (see weblink below)

[Positive Duty Guidelines | Respect at Work \(elker.com\)](#)

Jobs Australia will continue to provide periodic updates to Members about the new legislation and impacts of the positive duty on employers to prevent sexual harassment including applicable sanctions that may be imposed by the Australia Human Rights Commission. Members may contact our WR team if there are any questions about the impacts of these changes at 1800 331 915 or WR-DL@ja.com.au.

Examples of sexually harassing behaviour include:

- Unwelcome physical touching, hugging or kissing or sexual advance;
- Suggestive comments or jokes;
- Unnecessary familiarity or unwelcome request for sexual favours;
- Sexually explicit emails, internet sites, social media or SMS messages;
- Staring, leering or gesturing;
- Sexually explicit pictures, screensavers or posters;
- Insults or taunts based on your sex;
- Behaviour which could be criminal such as physical assault, indecent assault, stalking or rape.

Sexual harassment can cause harm and distress and can affect workplace productivity and atmosphere. Sexual harassment is not sexual interaction, flirtation, attraction or friendship which is invited, mutual, consensual or reciprocated. To be sexual harassment, it has to be reasonable that there is a possibility the worker would be offended, humiliated or intimidated. Sexual harassment unlike bullying can be a one-off event.

What is victimisation?

Victimisation is subjecting, or threatening to subject someone, to something detrimental because they have asserted their rights under equal opportunity law, made a complaint, helped someone else make a complaint or refused to do something because it would be discrimination, sexual harassment or victimisation. Victimisation is unlawful.

Victimisation means subjecting or threatening to subject a person to some form of detriment because they have:

- Lodged a complaint under the *Sex Discrimination Act*;
- Applied to the Fair Work Commission for an order to stop bullying;
- Made an allegation about an act that is unlawful under the *Sex Discrimination Act*;
- Provided information or documents to the Commission.

Examples of victimisation include:

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- Being moved to a lesser position while a complaint is being considered;
- Being ostracised by other employees for providing information to the Commission;
- Being denied opportunity for promotion after unsuccessfully lodging a sexual harassment complaint.

Individuals will be personally liable for their own unlawful acts under the *Sex Discrimination Act*. Wyndham CEC can be held liable for wrongs committed by employees in connection with their employment. Wyndham CEC has a responsibility to ensure that the workplace culture is not sexually or racially hostile. A Diverse workforce contributes to Wyndham CEC's success and reflects the communities we serve.

What is a hostile working environment?

A person has the right to complain about the effects of a sexually or racially hostile work environment even if they are not specifically targeted.

Examples of a hostile working environment may include:

- Where pornographic materials are displayed;
- Where crude conversations take place;
- Telling offensive jokes;
- Sending explicit or sexually suggestive emails/texts;
- Innuendo;
- Culturally unsafe environment;
- Unequal access to opportunities based on race, religion, sex or gender.

Note: Workplace harassment and discrimination must not be confused with legitimate comment and advice including relevant management action from managers and supervisors on work performance or work related behaviour of an individual or group.

The process of providing feedback to staff during a formal appraisal or performance management regarding work performance, can be stressful but should not be confused with harassment and discrimination. Managers and senior staff should not avoid their responsibility to provide reasonable management action or feedback to staff when required and appropriate.

What is Bullying?

Wyndham CEC is committed to providing a safe working environment without risks to health where all staff, board members, students, volunteers & clients are treated with respect and dignity. Bullying will not be tolerated at Wyndham CEC.

The *Fair Work Act 2009 (Cth)* defines workplace bullying as repeated unreasonable behaviour by an individual towards a person which creates a risk to health and safety.

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Bullying is repeated, unreasonable behaviour directed towards or from a person or group of people that creates a risk to health, safety and wellbeing. Bullying may be either direct or indirect and can be carried out verbally, physically or in writing (e.g. via email, social media, instant messaging and text messaging).

It includes behaviour that could be expected to intimidate, offend, degrade, humiliate, undermine or threaten. Repeated refers to the persistent or ongoing nature of the behaviour. Bullying may comprise a combination of behaviours. Bullying can be intended or unintended.

Intended bullying refers to behaviour intended to humiliate, offend, intimidate or distress, whether or not the behaviour had that effect.

Unintended bullying refers to behaviour which although unintended to humiliate, offend, intimidate or distress, did cause and should reasonably have been expected to cause that effect.

Bullying can occur at any level of the organisation, can be experienced by all people and may involve a co-worker, a volunteer, a manager, Board Member or a student or client.

Formerly agreed behaviour may be found to be bullying when it continues after a request from the recipient for the behaviour to stop, or at the point it becomes intimidating, offensive or humiliating.

Workplace bullying has significant impacts and consequences on those experiencing or witnessing the bullying, and on the reputation of the organisation.

It is reasonable that there may be occasional differences of opinion, conflicts and issues in every workplace. Only when the treatment of another person is unreasonable, offensive or harmful does workplace bullying exist.

Bullying in any form, or for any reason, can have immediate, medium and long-term effects on those involved, including bystanders. Single incidents and conflict or fights between equals, whether in person or online, are not defined as bullying.

Direct bullying occurs directly between the people involved.

Indirect bullying mostly inflicts harm by damaging another's social reputation, peer relationships and self-esteem

Some examples of behaviour that could be considered workplace bullying include:

- Abusive, aggressive or intimidating conduct;
- Making belittling or humiliating comments;
- Spreading malicious rumours or misinformation;
- Teasing playing nasty jokes to embarrass and humiliate;

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- Deliberately excluding someone from work-related activities or events;
- Unreasonable work expectations, including providing excessive or insufficient workload or setting work below or beyond a worker's skill level;
- Withholding or denying access to information or resources necessary to perform work functions;
- Displaying offensive material;
- Pressure to behave in an inappropriate manner;
- Intimidation.

In some cases, bullying behaviors may amount to a criminal offence in Victoria.

Examples of **direct** bullying behavior:

- Inappropriate verbal suggestions or comments about a person's appearance, lifestyle or family;
- Teasing or making someone the brunt of jokes or innuendo;
- Displaying offensive material;
- Abusive, insulting or offensive language;
- Physical assault or threat;
- Interfering with a person's personal effects or work equipment;
- Spreading misinformation or malicious rumours;
- Behaviour or language that frightens, humiliates, belittles or degrades, including criticism that is delivered with yelling and/or screaming;
- Harmful or offensive initiation practices.

Examples of **indirect** bullying behavior:

- Unreasonable overloading a person with work;
- Setting tasks beyond a person's skill level, assigning meaningless tasks or unfairly assigning unpleasant tasks;
- Setting timelines that are difficult to achieve or constantly changing;
- Exclusion, marginalisation or isolation of a person;
- Unfair treatment relating to work rosters or accessing entitlements such as leave or training;
- Deliberately withholding information, consultation or resources.

Many people refer to bullying as harassment or discrimination. However, bullying may not be unlawful under federal or state anti-discrimination laws unless it is linked to, or based on, one of the characteristics covered by these laws, such as the person's age, sex, race, religion or disability.

The CEO, Senior Managers, Managers and Coordinators have a broad range of responsibilities including directing and controlling how work is performed. Legitimate

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comment and advice, including reasonable management action, from managers and coordinators on the work performance or work-related behaviour of an individual or group should not be confused with bullying, harassment or discrimination.

What isn't bullying?

Fair Work Commission guidelines state that: Reasonable management actions carried out in a fair way reasonable manner do not constitute bullying. Some examples of reasonable management action includes:

- Setting reasonable performance goals, standards and deadlines;
- Allocating work to an employee;
- Rostering and allocating working hours;
- Failing to select and promote an employee, or informing an employee that their performance is unsatisfactory, in accordance with *Wyndham CEC Policies and Procedures*;
- Taking action in relation unsatisfactory work performance i.e. Performance Management Processes, Disciplinary Action, or Terminating Employment;
- Transferring a worker;
- Informing a worker about inappropriate behavior;
- Downsizing;
- Implementing organisational change.

Responsibilities

Wyndham CEC recognises its obligations under the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004 (Vic)* to provide and maintain a safe working environment.

It is the obligation and responsibility of every employee and volunteer to ensure that the workplace is free from bullying and to ensure that discrimination, harassment or victimisation does not occur.

Any employee or volunteer who believes they have been a victim of discrimination, harassment, victimisation or bullying is encouraged to inform the offender that their behaviour is unacceptable and breaches Wyndham CEC policy. At this point it is advisable for the incident to be reported to the CEO, Senior Manager or a Manager or Coordinator.

It is the responsibility of the CEO, Senior Managers, Managers and Coordinators to ensure that:

- they understand, and are committed to, the rights of all employees and volunteers to attend work and perform their duties without fear of being bullied in any form;

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- they understand what constitutes bullying and know how to prevent or respond to bullying;
- they understand, and are committed to, the rights of all students and clients of Wyndham CEC to access services without fear of being bullied in any form;
- all reasonable steps to eliminate bullying are taken;
- all applicable occupational health and safety legislation is observed;
- all employees and volunteers are made aware of their obligations and responsibilities in relation to providing a workplace free from bullying;
- they provide an environment which discourages bullying, and set an example by their own behaviour;
- they ensure all discussions, communications and actions are handled with sensitivity and confidentiality;
- they ensure employees are aware of available support services e.g. Employee Assistance Program (EAP);
- all complaints are treated seriously and confidentially;
- immediate and appropriate corrective action is taken if they become aware of any offensive action; and,
- guidance and education is provided, where requested and/or appropriate, to cases and subsequent decisions relating to bullying.

Employees and volunteers are to take reasonable care for their own health, safety and wellbeing while in the working environment and ensure that their acts or omissions do not adversely affect the health, safety and wellbeing of others. It is the responsibility of all employees and volunteers to ensure that:

- they understand and are committed to the rights and entitlements of all employees and volunteers to attend work and perform their duties without fear of bullying in any form;
- they provide an environment which discourages bullying;
- they immediately report any offensive action;
- they raise matters of concern at an early stage and actively participate in the complaint management process if necessary;
- they provide specific information regarding the perceived or alleged bullying in a form that enables the allegation to be considered and managed accordingly;
- they maintain confidentiality and not discuss or release information relating to a bullying complaint to any third party who has no legitimate involvement in the process;
- they ensure that any allegations relating to bullying are made honestly and not vexatiously or maliciously, or to impede legitimate managerial action; and,
- they cooperate with any complaint procedure in a timely and professional manner.

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Comments or behaviour that does not offend one person may offend another. Management accepts any person's right to react as an individual and expects all employees, volunteers and students to respect this right.

Breaches of this policy could have consequences ranging from counselling and a written warning being placed on the person's file, to dismissal or legal proceedings. Bullying that could be criminal in nature should be dealt with as a police matter.

Employee Assistance Program

Wyndham CEC offers an Employee Assistance Program (EAP). The EAP offers initial support and assistance to individuals and groups of employees who have personal and/or work related issues that may impact on their well-being, work performance, safety, individual and workplace morale and psychological health. For further information contact HR hr@wyndhamcec.org.au

Procedures

Wyndham CEC

Employees, volunteers, students or clients who believe they are the subject of discrimination, harassment, victimisation or bullying should take firm, positive and prompt action.

Under the respect at work legislation, Wyndham CEC now has a duty to actively eliminate, sexual harassment, sex-based discrimination, hostile work environments and victimisation.

If deemed appropriate the employee, volunteer, student or client should make the perceived bully (or bullies) aware that they find their behaviour offensive, unwelcome and unacceptable, and that it needs to stop immediately.

If the behaviour continues, or if the employee, volunteer, student or client feels unable to speak to the person(s) directly, they should contact their Coordinator or Manager, or a Senior Manager. If a satisfactory resolution is not reached, it could then be escalated to the CEO. The complainant does not have to request a full formal investigation if they are satisfied by less formal resolution of the issue. They may also lodge a formal complaint, if they wish. The complaint will be acted upon according to Wyndham CECs *Complaints and Appeals Policy and Procedure (Students & Clients)* or *Grievance Policy & Procedure (Staff and Volunteers)*.

A detailed account of the incident should be ascertained. In serious cases, more than one interview may be necessary. All interviews should be documented. This record will include parties involved, timing, location, and nature of conduct complained against. Records are to be kept and filed in a confidential file by the CEO. These records should

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be kept for a period of seven years. Under no circumstances will records be placed on the complainant's personnel file.

The CEO, Senior Manager or a Manager will organise an investigation, which in most cases will involve (but is not be limited to):

- a private interview to ascertain the facts and to find what the complainant expects to happen as a result of making the complaint or raising the incident;
- an interview with the alleged harasser(s) / bully(ies) to ascertain their defence;
- interviews with other employees, students, volunteers or individuals who may be able to assist; and,
- an examination of any relevant documents.

All relevant evidence should be considered by the person conducting the investigation.

Guidelines and principles

- All reports should be investigated promptly;
- Investigations and responses should be in line with this policy and procedure;
- Counselling, training and support should be provided;
- Protect and support the victim and witnesses;
- Monitor situation to ensure behaviour changes occur;
- Use principles of natural justice (see *Complaints & Appeals Policy & Procedure*, and/or *Grievance Policy & Procedure*);
- Put allegations to the person alleged to have bullied or discriminated;
- Allow the person alleged to have their say (process of natural justice);
- If the complaint is substantiated, take appropriate disciplinary action;

It may be necessary to provide affected employees or clients with alternative working or study arrangements to avoid further conflict while the harassment, victimisation or bullying complaint/incident is investigated. The complainant may also require counselling to develop coping strategies for dealing with the situation while the problem is being resolved.

Possible courses of action at the conclusion of an investigation may include, but are not limited to, any combination of the following:

- EAP or other counselling;
- disciplinary action against the bully or bullies;
- official warnings that are noted in the bully or bullies' file;
- if there is strong evidence that the complaint was vexatious or malicious, disciplinary action against the person who complained;
- formal apologies and undertakings that the behaviour will cease; and/or,

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- conciliation/mediation conducted by an impartial third party, where the parties to the complaint agree to a mutually acceptable resolution.

Determination of whether bullying has occurred will rest on the weight of the evidence. If it is determined that bullying has taken place then outcomes will depend upon factors such as:

- the severity and frequency of the bullying;
- the wishes of the person who was subjected to the offensive behaviours;
- whether the bully could have been expected to know that such behaviour was a breach of policy;
- the level of contrition shown by the bully;
- whether there is a criminal element to the bullying; and,
- whether there have been any prior incidents or warnings.

If there is insufficient proof to decide whether or not bullying has occurred, the Senior Manager or CEO will:

- remind those involved of expected standards of conduct;
- reinforce the values of Wyndham CEC and associated behaviours;
- reinforce the policies and procedures of Wyndham CEC; and,
- monitor the situation carefully.

The relevant Manager, Senior Manager or CEO will advise all relevant parties of the outcome. Frivolous and vexatious complaints may be subjected to disciplinary action.

Procedures for Dealing with Criminal Conduct

Serious forms of bullying including threats to harm a person or damage to property, (physical attack, for example, or obscene phone calls) may constitute criminal conduct and should be referred to Police. In some cases, bullying behaviours may amount to a criminal offence in Victoria. While Wyndham CEC is committed to treat most complaints or incidents of bullying at an organisational level as far as possible, this type of conduct may not be suited to internal resolution.

Such complaints should be referred to the Police or legal system as required.

Employees or volunteers should be advised of the option of police support or intervention.

It is not the obligation or duty of the organisation to report such matters to the police on behalf of the complainant.

FairWork Commission

Since 1 January 2014, a worker may apply to the FairWork Commission for an order to stop bullying at work from continuing. This right comes from the *Fair Work Act 2009 (Cth)*. The FairWork Commission can deal with applications for an order to stop bullying

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if a worker is bullied at work, in a constitutionally covered business.* This includes the not-for-profit sector.

The Fair Work Commission defines bullying at work if “**a person or group of people repeatedly act unreasonably towards them or a group of workers**” and “**the behaviour creates a risk to health and safety.**”

More information at:

<https://www.fwc.gov.au/resolving-issues-disputes-and-dismissals/workplace-issues-disputes/anti-bullying>

*constitutionally covered business

A constitutionally covered business is:

- a proprietary limited company
- a foreign corporation
- a trading or financial corporation formed within the limits of the Commonwealth
- the Commonwealth
- the Commonwealth authority
- a body corporate incorporated in a territory
- a business or organisation conducted principally in a territory or Commonwealth place.

It does not include sole traders, partnerships, some state government employees, or, corporations whose main activity is not trading or financial.

Related Documents

Legislation: Fair Work Act 2009 (Cth), Crimes Act 1958 (Vic), Sex Discrimination Act 1984 (Cth), Equal Opportunity Act 2010 (Vic), Children, Youth and Families Act 2005 (Vic), Racial Discrimination Act 1975 (Cth), Racial and Religious Tolerance Act 2001 (Vic), Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006 (Vic), OH&S Act 2004 (Vic), Privacy Act 1988 (Cth), Privacy & Data Protection Act 2014 (Vic), Child Wellbeing & Safety Act 2005 (Vic), Education and Training Reform Act 2006 (Vic), Equal Opportunity Act 2010 (Vic).

Policies: Complaints and Appeals Policy & Procedure, Privacy Policy & Procedure, Grievance Policy & Procedure, Access and Equity Policy & Procedure, Computers, Internet & Email Policy & Procedure, Cyber-bullying Policy & Procedure, Social Media Policy & Procedure, Disciplinary Action and Termination of Employment Policy & Procedure, OH&S Policy & Procedure, Equal Employment Opportunity Policy & Procedure, Privacy Policy & Procedure (Staff/Volunteers); Privacy Policy & Procedure (Students/Clients), Child Safety and Wellbeing Policy & Procedure (including statement

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of commitment); Student Well Being and Duty of Care VCAL & Youth Program (includes procedures for under-18s) Policy & Procedure.

Other: Codes of Conduct, Jobs Australia Guidelines: Dealing with Bullying and Harassment, Positive Duty Guidelines/Respect at Work

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