



CONFLICT, BULLYING & HARASSMENT POLICY

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CONFLICT, BULLYING & HARRASSMENT POLICY

1.0 Introduction

The GP Federation/FSU is an equal opportunities employer. As such, we will comply with the spirit and letter of the law, including equality legislation. We strive to create and promote a harmonious working environment, where all staff feel safe at work and are treated with respect and dignity, regardless of their sex, pregnancy and maternity, marital or civil partnership status, gender reassignment, religious or similar philosophical belief, political opinion, disability, race, colour, ethnic or national origins, nationality, sexual orientation and age.

Poor working relationships, unresolved conflict, bullying and harassment can have a detrimental effect on personal wellbeing, as well as the wider working environment. Evidence shows that effective team working, supported by good communication and responsive line management, impacts positively on patient and service users. Issues which affect the ability of staff to work well together will be taken seriously and addressed promptly. Bullying and harassment in the workplace is unacceptable and will not be tolerated or condoned under any circumstances.

We will help to create the sort of organisation that people want to be a part of and feel proud to work in by fostering a climate of dignity and respect amongst staff at all levels, and in demonstrating our commitment to deal with conflict, bullying and harassment effectively and promptly.

2.0 Purpose and Aims

The aim of this policy is to prevent bullying and/or harassment by clearly communicating the type of behaviour that is not acceptable in our workplace and the action that will be taken should bullying/ harassment occur.

The aim of the policy is:

- To provide all staff with clear guidance on addressing conflict, bullying and harassment in accordance with best practice and relevant employment legislation.
- To outline to all staff their rights and their collective responsibility to create and maintain a safe, harmonious, positive and enabling working environment for all;
- To provide a mechanism to facilitate prompt resolution of issues that may arise;
- To prevent bullying of all staff members, including agency workers as appropriate;

- To prevent harassment of all staff members, including agency workers as appropriate;

2.1 Guidance and Definitions

"Employee" is anyone employed by a Federation or FSU.

"Fellow worker" is another employee of the same Federation or another recognised local GP Federation or FSU.

"Trade union representative" is a trade union official who is employed by a trade union; or a lay trade union official, as long as he/she has been reasonably certified in writing by his/her union as having experience of, or having received training in, acting as a worker's companion at disciplinary hearings. Certification may take the form of a card or letter.

"Investigating Officer" is any person authorised to carry out an investigation into allegations of harassment or bullying to establish the facts of the case.

Legal Representation will not be permitted at any stage of this Procedure.

3.0 Scope

3.1

This policy applies where there is general interpersonal conflict within the workplace or when a staff member believes they have been subject to bullying or harassment. The same principles laid down in this policy will also apply where group conflict exists.

All staff will have a responsibility to comply with this policy and should always receive and show respect to and from colleagues and anyone with whom they come into contact within the course of their work.

There is a particular obligation on managers to ensure the effective application of this policy, and to work to cultivate and maintain a safe and positive working environment within their teams.

3.2

This policy also applies to events which could reasonably be regarded as an extension of the workplace, such as Christmas parties and conferences, the use of social media or any other situation which is an extension of the working environment. This policy should be read in conjunction with any related social media policy.

3.3

This policy should be read in conjunction with any relevant codes of conduct.

3.4

It is expected that staff members will raise concerns of conflict, bullying or harassment in

a timely manner and as close as possible to the alleged issue(s) or event(s). This should not normally be later than four months after the alleged issue(s) or event(s), other than in exceptional circumstances.

3.5

This policy must not be interpreted, or applied in such a way as to detract from the legitimate right and obligation of those in management roles to manage their staff in accordance with other Human Resources (HR) and organisational policies. Constructive and fair criticism of behaviour or performance is not bullying or harassment. Management has a right to identify and address unacceptable standards of behaviour or performance and must do so in a fair, respectful and measured way and in accordance with this policy. Failure to do this in a fair and respectful way may be considered and addressed under this policy and any other relevant HR policy.

3.6

This policy is not applicable where a member of staff believes they are being bullied or harassed by a member of staff from another organisation or a patient, service user, or member of the public. In such instances, staff should first seek advice from their line manager and HR and/or their trade union as appropriate, in order to progress their concern and receive the right support. Where a concern of bullying or harassment is raised by a member of staff from another organisation or a patient, service user or member of the public against a staff member, this policy may be applied, and in all cases, advice must be sought from HR.

3.7

If a concern is raised by a staff member against an agency worker, the line manager should refer the concern to the employment agency from whom they were recruited. The agency should have their own policies and procedures for dealing with concerns about their employees. The line manager will liaise with the employment agency to ensure there is an effective resolution of the concern.

4.0 Roles & Responsibilities

4.1

As Federation/FSU staff, we have the right to work in an environment that is free from unresolved conflict, bullying and harassment, where all staff feel safe, and are treated with respect and courtesy. The Federation/FSU fully recognises your right to complain about harassment or bullying and as such all concerns will be dealt with seriously, promptly and confidentially. In matters relating to interpersonal conflict, it is expected that all staff participate in efforts to resolve their issues locally and promptly and without the need

for formal investigation.

4.2

Federation/FSU internal procedures do not negate the right of an aggrieved staff member to also pursue complaints through an Industrial Tribunal, the Fair Employment Tribunal or through the courts. If you wish, you can obtain advice from your trade union representative, the Equality Commission and the Labour Relations Agency. There are strict time limits for making complaints to a tribunal, and complainants normally will be expected to have raised their concerns under the relevant Federation/FSU procedure first.

4.3

Line Managers and HR will ensure that any staff member who raises a concern under this policy, or who gives evidence or information in connection with such cases will not be victimised, i.e., they will not be discriminated against, harassed or bullied in retaliation for their actions. Victimisation is also discrimination contrary to equality laws and this policy and will be treated as misconduct which may warrant disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal.

4.4

It is **not acceptable** for staff to fail to report or deal with serious bullying or harassment.

This may be viewed as condoning this behaviour and action may be taken as appropriate.

5.0 Role of Managers

5.1

Line managers have a specific responsibility in the prevention and resolution of conflict, bullying and harassment. They are responsible for creating a safe, harmonious and enabling working environment by setting a good example for other staff members to follow, intervening when conflict arises and ensuring that their teams are aware of their obligations and relevant policies.

5.2

Managers should ensure they are fully aware of their responsibilities under the relevant

policies, and are alert to potential issues of conflict, bullying and harassment; and that they intervene and take appropriate action quickly when issues of conflict, bullying or harassment occur.

5.3

Managers have a responsibility to be responsive and supportive to any member of staff who

raises an issue of conflict or makes an allegation of bullying or harassment. They must provide clear advice on the procedure, maintain strict confidentiality throughout the process and actively seek to bring matters to a timely conclusion. They should also seek to prevent a reoccurrence of the same problem, either whilst the concern is being resolved or after it has been dealt with.

6.0 The Role of the Employee

6.1

All staff have a responsibility to familiarise themselves with this policy, and to ensure that their behaviour complies with what is expected. Staff must recognise that they have a vital role to play in the creation, promotion and maintenance of a good and harmonious working environment, where the dignity of all is respected.

6.2

Staff are expected to participate in any relevant training to support this policy and to adhere to all relevant procedures including professional codes of conduct where applicable.

6.3

Staff raising concerns are encouraged to participate in any process that is invoked as a result to resolve the issue. This includes, for example, facilitated meetings and investigation, where this has been deemed necessary. They will also be encouraged to give due consideration to mediation, where appropriate. Failure to participate in attempts to resolve the issue raised may result in the matter being deemed closed.

6.4

If a concern is raised about a member of staff they will be required to participate in any facilitated meetings or investigations, where appropriate, as well as giving due consideration to mediation, if applicable. Failure to meaningfully participate in attempts to resolve the issue may result in management taking action.

Where group conflict exists, staff should work with management to agree an appropriate way forward to progress the matter on behalf of the group.

6.5

Staff must not allow situations of misunderstanding to develop into conflict situations. Instead, staff should be proactive in dealing with issues as they arise, so long as they feel confident enough to do so. Where staff lack confidence, they should seek advice from a trusted colleague, manager/lead or HR.

6.6

Any staff member who is aware of or witnesses any instances of conflict, bullying or

harassment should support their colleagues and alert a manager/lead to enable its swift and effective resolution. Where the behaviour in question is that of a manager, the staff member should either report it to the manager's line manager or seek advice from HR.

7.0 The Role of HR

7.1

HR is firstly responsible for raising awareness of this policy and procedure.

7.2

It is expected that cases of general interpersonal conflict will be addressed locally by line managers. HR is available for advice and guidance and can assist managers and staff members to test their perceptions and triage an issue as appropriate. HR may participate in or facilitate a meeting to progress resolution as appropriate.

7.3

HR will advise management, and the complainant, to identify the most appropriate process for handling the concern.

8.0 Definitions & Legal Context

8.1 What is general conflict?

8.1.1 General interpersonal conflict can take many forms, for example: colleagues who simply do not work well together as a result of different styles of working, someone changing their behaviour causing an unpleasant atmosphere, differing opinions and perceptions, personality clashes, or an overspill of personal issues outside of work. Most of us will experience an issue or level of conflict with someone at work at some point in our careers. However, these issues have the greatest chance of resolution if addressed locally and quickly through dialogue and all staff are encouraged to 'test their perception' (see page 11) before labelling their experience or attempting to pre-determine the pathway for resolution.

8.2 What is bullying?

8.2.1 Bullying occurs 'where one person or persons engage(s) in unwanted conduct in relation to another person which has the purpose or effect of violating that person's dignity or creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment for that person. The conduct shall be regarded as having this effect only if, having regard to all the circumstances and in particular the alleged victim's perception, it should be reasonably considered as having that effect.'¹

8.2.2 Unlike harassment, bullying need not be related to any of the protected characteristics outlined in Section 8.3.1. Examples of bullying at work may include:

- Subjecting an individual to humiliation or ridicule;
- Inappropriate shouting or use of abusive language;
- Spreading malicious rumours or telling untruths;
- Constantly undermining effort, competence or confidence;
- Deliberately withholding information to affect a staff members' performance or reputation;
- Persistent adverse criticism in public or in private;
- Isolation or exclusion at work or from work related events;
- Intimidating body language or physical behaviour;
- Changing of work responsibilities unreasonably or without justification.

This is not an exhaustive list, and all cases will be considered individually.

¹ 'Harassment and Bullying in the Workplace' – A joint publication by the Equality Commission for Northern Ireland and the Labour Relations Agency.

8.3 What is harassment?

8.3.1 Harassment bears very broad similarities to bullying and the behaviour described in

Section 8.2.2. However, the crucial difference is that harassment is based on, motivated by or related to one of the equality grounds laid down in anti-discrimination legislation, and summarised in the table below. Harassment can also constitute a civil or criminal offence.

Legislation	Protected Equality Groups
Sex Discrimination (NI) Order 1998 as amended	Gender Gender identity and expression Marital or civil partnership status Pregnancy or maternity Carers
Fair Employment and Treatment (NI) Order 1998 as amended	Community background Religious and philosophical belief's Political opinion Trade union membership
Employment Equality (Age) Regulations Northern Ireland 2006 as amended	A particular age or range of ages
Disability Discrimination Act 1995 as amended	Disability (Disability is defined as a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on that person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities)
Employment Equality (Sexual Orientation) Regulations Northern Ireland 2003 as amended	Sexual orientation (Whether a person's sexual attraction is towards their own sex, the opposite sex or to both sexes)
Race Relations (NI) Order 2007 as amended	Race Colour Nationality Ethnic or national origin Irish Travellers

8.3.2 Harassment can be a single serious incident or an ongoing campaign. Conduct shall be regarded as harassment only if, having regard to all the circumstances and in particular the alleged victim's perception, it should be reasonably considered as having that effect. Where it is not mutually acceptable behaviour, this may constitute harassment. Harassment on the grounds of, or related to, a protected characteristic is unlawful discrimination and may constitute a criminal offence.

8.3.3 It is not necessary that a person possesses a particular characteristic themselves, as outlined in the table at 9.3.1, to be a victim of harassment. It can be as a result of their association with a person who falls into one of these categories, or a mistaken belief that they possess one of these characteristics.

8.3.4 Harassment can take many forms, as per the table below. This is not an exhaustive list of examples of behaviour that may amount to harassment, or indeed bullying, if it does not relate to one of the equality grounds listed in 8.3.1.

Physical conduct, ranging from touching to assault or making obscene gestures;

Verbal and written harassment through jokes, racist, sexist, sectarian, homophobic or transphobic comments, comments about a person's disability, offensive language, gossip and slander, sectarian songs, mobile ring tones, threats, use of social media, letters and emails;

Visual displays of posters, screensavers, downloaded images, graffiti, flags,

bunting or emblems or any other offensive material;

- **Isolating** a person, including exclusion from social events;
- **Overloading** a person with unreasonable work activities;
- **Forcing** a person to offer sexual favours or to take part in religious or political activities;

Intrusion by pestering, spying or following.

8.3.5 Causing or contributing to conflict, bullying and harassment is unacceptable behaviour which will not be permitted, accepted or condoned. Notwithstanding the legal implications

of engaging in such behaviour, bullying and harassment are contrary to the standards of conduct that we expect of our staff and have the potential to impact on patient and service user care. Such behaviours are detrimental to a productive, harmonious working environment, as well as the confidence, morale and performance of those affected by it, including anyone who witnesses or knows about the unwanted behaviour.

8.3.6 If you are experiencing conflict at work, but remain unsure as to whether it is general interpersonal conflict or bullying or harassment, you can seek advice from a trusted colleague or HR, so that the most appropriate course of action is taken to deal with your concerns quickly and effectively. If you believe your concern may constitute harassment as defined in this policy, you should report this to the appropriate manager immediately, to enable prompt resolution.

8.3.7 If behaviour is found to be in breach of this policy, it may result in disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal.

9.0 Procedure

This procedure outlines the steps that should be followed where an employee raises a concern about conflict, bullying or harassment. Before using this policy, you should always test your perceptions. In other words, you should explain your version of events to a trusted colleague, manager or. The aim of doing this is to gain greater clarity and perspective on the incident or behaviours and prevent rash decision making. The diagram below outlines some key questions to help you do this.



9.1 If at the end of your test you feel you are being bullied or harassed, then report this **immediately** to either your line manager, or their manager, if the concern relates to your own manager. You can also seek support from HR.

9.2 In terms of conflict, staff should bear in mind their personal responsibility to promote good relations and attempt to resolve conflict where there are instances of staff members not working well together, so long as they feel confident enough to do so. For example, approaching the other individual at an early stage, and making it clear that their behaviour is unwelcome and should stop. It is advisable to keep a written record of any attempts to stop the unwelcome behaviour.

10.0 Self-Resolution

If you simply want the behaviour to stop and where the incident was not very serious, then the informal procedure is likely the most appropriate approach to effect swift, confidential resolution to an issue. If you feel confident and able to do so, you should try and resolve conflict yourself, by approaching the person concerned, outlining the event or incident that you are referring to, describing how you felt and explain why you would not wish it to happen again and what steps you will take if it does reoccur.

11.0 Informal Procedure

11.1 Where this fails, or where you do not feel able to approach the person, you should discuss the matter with your line manager as soon as is reasonably possible. Should the concern be against the line manager, it should be brought to their line manager who will take it forward.

11.2 The manager dealing with the concern should act promptly, maintaining strict confidentiality at all times. The manager will:

11.2.1 Listen to what has happened, drawing the person's attention to informal resolution through dialogue and using the 'test your perception' model where appropriate.

11.2.2 Meet² with the complainant, and also meet with the person against whom the concern has been made to make them aware. Both parties should be informed that the other person involved is also having an individual meeting. The manager should listen out for recurring and common themes which could be used to direct dialogue when parties are brought together. The manager should remind the parties of their obligation to resolve matters locally and promptly.

11.2.3 Meet with the parties together this should be a future-focused meeting, with common themes being drawn out and discussed. The meeting should ideally end with an agreement to draw a line under the matter or, where appropriate, with the completion of an action- plan detailing how the parties propose to work well together in future. The manager should make a note of any outcomes or action plans and follow up on these within a suitable time period. Again, it is not usually necessary for parties to be accompanied at these meetings.

11.2.4 Monitor the situation and be alert to any deterioration of the situation or any patterns of behaviour emerging. Equally, staff should make genuine efforts to embed what was agreed at the meeting and to work well together.

² It is not usually necessary for HR or trade union colleagues to attend these meetings, but that does not preclude their attendance if necessary.

11.3 Once this series of meetings are over, the matter will be considered closed. Only where there are new issues or where the situation deteriorates will the matter be reopened. If this occurs, HR together with the appropriate manager, will triage the issue, making a decision on the way forward by reviewing information and circumstances of the case.

It may be the case that formal mediation is required. Where the issue remains one of interpersonal conflict, there is no automatic right to move to a formal process. Where there is evidence that one or other of the parties has failed to comply with the previous agreement, consideration should be given to the appropriateness of other policies and procedures, including the Disciplinary Procedure, in relation to conduct.

12. Mediation

Mediation seeks to give a speedy solution to individual workplace conflict and can be used at any stage of a disagreement or dispute. The process is flexible and voluntary, and any agreement is morally rather than legally binding. It also seeks to provide fuller solutions that address underlying causes and are more genuinely win-win than adversarial approaches. The process aims to create a safe, confidential space for those involved (the 'parties') to find solutions that are acceptable to each side. Specifically, mediation provides the potential to:

- Help parties involved in conflict to hold open conversations that would normally be too difficult to have constructively.
- Help parties to understand and empathise with each other's emotions and situations.
- Explore all parties' issues and concerns of all parties and use joint problem-solving to find a solution that each side feels is fair.
- Encourage communication and establish workable relationships.
- Help participants develop the skills to resolve workplace difficulties for themselves in future.

The possibility of mutual resolution in instances of bullying or harassment through mediation at any stage of the process may be considered with the agreement of HR, management and the employee. This will be considered in the context of the case and the seriousness of the incident which gave rise to the concern.

13. Formal Procedure

13.1 Concerns should be raised as soon as possible. This should not normally be later than four months after the issue / event other than in exceptional circumstances. Following an alleged act of bullying or harassment and, where possible, should be set out in writing to the appropriate manager or HR, making it clear which protected characteristic the alleged harassment relates to, if appropriate. Concerns may be raised by a staff member, or someone on their behalf such as a colleague or a trade union representative and should be discussed with HR immediately.

13.2 If the incident(s) reported is so serious that it is deemed by HR and the manager inappropriate to use the informal method, the issue will be addressed through the formal procedure. It is accepted that in making this determination discussion will have taken place with the affected staff member(s) and/or their trade union representative where appropriate to ensure understanding. Acknowledgement of the concern in writing should be provided to the staff member within 5 working days of receipt by HR.

13.3 In some instances, there may be clear evidence of misconduct that is so serious that it may be appropriate to move straight to addressing matters using the Federation/FSU Disciplinary Policy & Procedure. Where there is concern that conduct may constitute a criminal offence, advice should be sought immediately from HR.

13.4 Whilst this is a more formal process, the possibility of mutual resolution in instances of bullying or harassment through mediation at any stage of the process may be considered with the agreement of HR, management, the employee. This will be considered in the context of the case and the seriousness of the incident which gave rise to the concern.

Step One: Appointment of the investigating officer/ panel and clarifying the process

- On receipt of a concern and having discussed the matter with HR and the complainant, an investigating officer(s) will be appointed without undue delay.
- An investigating officer(s) at an appropriate level will be identified by HR, in conjunction with the appropriate manager, to consider the concern raised. Due to the nature of the Federations as separate employing authorities, it may be necessary to incorporate appropriate panel members from the Federation /FSU Board, or from another Federation/FSU or other suitably skilled independent individuals as considered appropriate.
- The officer(s) will be required to establish the facts and decide how the matter should be progressed. The investigating officer(s) should be clear at the outset about how information will be used and shared throughout the investigation and where necessary HR should provide guidance on this.
- The investigating officer(s) should draw up a Terms of Reference (TOR) at the outset of proceedings, outlining how the investigation will be conducted. The TOR will be flexible, as relevant parties may need to be interviewed on more than one occasion. It is the responsibility of the investigating officer(s) to update the parties on the status of the investigation and provide an explanation for any delays. It is the role of the investigating officer(s) to keep all relevant parties updated throughout the process.
- At this stage, an appropriate Lead/ senior manager will need to decide whether it is necessary to keep the complainant and alleged bully or harasser separated until the issue is resolved. The decision of who is moved to facilitate this will be reasonable and proportionate, considered on a case-by-case basis, and in consideration of service needs.
- Consideration will be given to keeping both parties apart and this will be kept under review as appropriate
- Both parties should be advised of the process and expectations in going forward.
- A decision to suspend the alleged bully/harasser from work on normal pay as a precaution, either at the outset or at any stage in the process, should only be taken in conjunction with HR. The principles of suspension as set out in the Federation/FSU Disciplinary policy & procedure will apply.

- The Federation / FSU is required, under the Protection of Children and Vulnerable Adults (NI) Order 2003, to make a referral to the DoH if a person working in a childcare or vulnerable adults position has been dismissed, would have been dismissed, or considered for dismissal had he/she not resigned, or has been suspended, or transferred from a Child Care or vulnerable adults position.
- Further, the Federation / FSU has a duty to make referrals to relevant professional bodies e.g. The Pharmaceutical Society NI (PSNI), NMC, GMC, NI Social Care Council, HPC and also to the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) in appropriate cases.
- At regular intervals, the manager and HR should remind all staff involved in the investigation about the support and counselling services that can be accessed at any stage in the process.

Step Two: Initial meeting with complainant

- The investigating officer/s will interview the complainant to clarify and formally record the nature of the concern and ensure it is being handled under the correct procedure. The complainant has the right to be accompanied by a fellow worker or trade union representative at this stage.
- The investigating officer/s will advise the complainant that the issue is being dealt with strictly confidentially, but that the details of the concern will be shared with the alleged bully or harasser. They will be advised that the outcome of the investigation will be confirmed in writing.
- The complainant will receive a written note of the meeting to ensure it is an accurate record of what was discussed.

Step Three: Informing the alleged bully or harasser

- The investigating officer/s will meet with the alleged bully/harasser who will be given an opportunity to answer the concern. This meeting should be scheduled to take place as soon as is reasonably practicable after the initial meeting with the complainant. They have the right to be accompanied to this meeting by a fellow worker or trade union representative. They will also be informed that they should not contact the alleged victim and that the outcome of the investigation will be communicated.
- Where a written complaint has been received, the alleged bully or harasser has a right to see it but should be made aware that it may be redacted.
- The alleged bully/harasser will receive a written note of the meeting to ensure it is an accurate record of what was discussed.

Step Four: Meeting with other parties/witnesses as part of the investigation

- The investigating officer/s will also meet with those who they have deemed important in helping to establish facts, and/or have been cited as a direct witness.
- In recognising the importance of candour all staff are required to co-operate to

enable an investigation to be carried out effectively and promptly.

- Witnesses are not normally represented but can be accompanied by a trade union representative or fellow worker not involved in the matter. This is for support only. Witnesses must be reminded about the importance of confidentiality.
- All parties will receive a written note of their meeting, which they agree to be an accurate account of what was discussed.
- The complainant, the alleged bully/harasser and witnesses should all be advised that whilst the investigation process is confidential, records of evidence may be requested, for example, by subject access request and may by law require to be furnished, subject to any appropriate redaction. In addition, records of evidence obtained during the investigation may be discoverable documents and may require to be disclosed where relevant to any subsequent legal proceedings.

Step Five: Reporting the facts

- The investigating officer/s will prepare a report outlining the facts, indicating their findings and whether a case of bullying or harassment is substantiated. They may also make recommendations.
- The investigation report will be submitted to the manager who requested the investigation, and a decision will be made regarding the appropriate course of action.
- Staff should be aware that there are a number of potential outcomes that an investigation may produce. Although this list is **not exhaustive**, examples include:
 - ❖ No further action required
 - ❖ No further action required at this time, but the situation is to be monitored and kept under review
 - ❖ Mediation where both parties agree to take part
 - ❖ Invoke the Disciplinary Policy & Procedure

Step Six: Communicating the decision and right of appeal

- Once a final report of findings and recommendations has been produced, the complainant and alleged harasser/bully will be informed of the outcome of the investigation in writing, and a meeting may also be held to discuss as appropriate.
- Potential decisions may include invocation of the formal Disciplinary Procedure without the need for another investigation, mediation if parties agree, or a finding of no evidence to support the concern.
- An investigation into bullying and or harassment under this procedure will afford the complainant a right of appeal against the findings. This should be made in writing to HR **within 5 working days** of being notified.
- The complainant must set out the specific grounds of their appeal, beyond their dissatisfaction with the outcome, focusing on factual inaccuracies and/or omissions and this will be considered by a final stage appeal panel. The panel will consider the case presented by the complainant. An investigating officer will be in attendance to provide information to the panel.
- In respect of the alleged bully/harasser, the right of appeal is only afforded

through the disciplinary procedure at a formal hearing or through the Federation/FSU Grievance Policy & Procedure.

14. REVIEW OF THE PROCEDURES

These procedures should be reviewed periodically as set out by HR Policy Development Forum.

15. EQUALITY STATEMENT

In applying this policy, the GP Federation/FSU will have due regard for the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination and promote equality of opportunity.

16. DATA PROTECTION / GDPR

In applying this policy, the Organisation will have due regard for the Data Protection Act 2018 and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). Personal Confidential Data of data subjects will be processed fairly and lawfully and in accordance with the six data protection principles. Data Subject's Rights and freedoms will be respected and measures will be in place to enable employees (data subjects) to exercise those rights. Appropriate technical and organisational measures will be designed and implemented to ensure an appropriate level of security is applied to the processing of personal confidential data