



Employer Public Report

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Public Reports

WGEA publishes the Public Report, except personal information in whole, or part on the Data Explorer and uses its contents in whole or part for other purposes in electronic or other formats.

Two documents make up your Public Report and can be generated and downloaded after preparing your submission for lodgement:

- Public Report Questionnaire
- Public Report Employee Data Tables

The Public Report must be:

- Given to your CEO or equivalent for review, approval and sign off before lodgement.
- Shared in accordance with the Notification and Access requirements under the Workplace Gender Equality Act 2012 (the Act).

Report contacts will be asked to declare in the Portal that all relevant CEO or equivalents have signed the public report.

Detailed information on the requirements to share the public report with your employees, members or shareholders can be found within the online Reporting Guide on **Notification and Access requirements**.

Gender Equality Standards

If there is a single entity employing 500 or more employees, they must have a policy or strategy in place against each of the six Gender Equality Indicators. More information can be found within the online reporting guide on **Gender Equality Standards**.



Workplace Overview

Policies & Strategies

Employer policies or strategies on workplace gender equality and the composition of the workforce can be powerful levers for making progress and change. Policies or strategies are most effective when backed up by evidence-informed action plans to address areas of imbalance and inequality. Similarly, targets are achievable, time-framed goals that create mechanisms for accountability and are effective when combined with dedicated actions to help achieve them.

	o you have formal policies and/or formal strategies in place that support gender ity in the workplace?
Yes	
Policy	
	1.1a Do the formal policies and/or formal strategies include any of the following? Recruitment
	o you have a formal policy and/or formal strategy on diversity and inclusion in you iisation?
No	
	oes your organisation have any targets to address gender equality in your blace?
No ·	
	your organisation would like to provide additional information relating to your equality policies and strategies, please do so below.



Workplace Overview

Governing Bodies

Gender balance on governing bodies or Boards is good for business. It contributes to workplace gender equality outcomes and improved company performance more broadly. Measures to support gender balance in the governing body include analysing the gender representation of chairs and other members, considering gender in the selection of Board members, and taking action to drive change through term limits, gender equality targets and policies.

1.5 Identify your organisat	-		
Organisation: The MTA Gro	oup Training Scheme Ir	С	
A. To your knowledge, is th group for this year's Gendo		o reported in a different sub	mission
es es			
3. What is the name of you	r governing body?		
Management Committee			
C. What type of governing	body does this organi	sation have?	
Board of Directors			
). How many members are		y and who holds the predom	ninant Ch
D. How many members are position?	Female (F)	y and who holds the predom Male (M)	ninant Ch
D. How many members are	Female (F)	Male (M)	ninant Ch
Chair Members (excluding chairs)	Female (F) 0 0 cies and/or formal str	Male (M) 1 6 ategies in place to support a	



G. Has a target been set on the representation of women on this governing body?
No
H. Do you have a formal policy and/or formal strategy on diversity and inclusion for this organisation's governing body?
No
1.6 If your organisation would like to provide additional information relating to



Action on Gender Equality

Gender Pay Gaps

The gender pay gap is the difference in average or median earnings between women and men. It is a measure of how we value the contribution of women and men in the workforce. The gender pay gap is not to be confused with women and men being paid the same for the same, or comparable, job – this is equal pay. Equal pay for equal work is a legal requirement in Australia. However, illegal instances of unequal pay can still be one of the many drivers of the gender pay gap. Closing the gender pay gap is important for Australia's economic future and reflects our aspiration to be an equal and fair society for all.

2.1 Do you have formal policies and/or formal strategies on equal remuneration (pay equity and the gender pay gap) between women and men?		
No		

2.2 Have you conducted analysis to determine if there are remuneration gaps between women and men?

No

2.3 If your organisation would like to provide additional information relating to employer action on pay equity and/or gender remuneration gaps in your workplace, please do so below.



Action on Gender Equality

Employee Consultation

Engaging employees through consultation on gender equality issues helps employers to understand the employee experience and to take meaningful action. Employers can use the information they learn through the consultation process to generate solutions that are practical and relevant to their organisation.

2.4 Have you consulted with employees on issues concerning gender equality in your	
workplace during the reporting period?	

No

2.5 Do you have formal policies and/or formal strategies in place to ensure employees are consulted and have input on issues concerning gender equality in the workplace?

No

2.8 If your organisation would like to provide additional information relating to employee consultation on gender Equality in your workplace, please do so below.



Flexible Work

Flexible Working Arrangements

A flexible working arrangement is an agreement between an employer and an employee to change the standard working arrangement, often through a change to the hours, pattern or location of work. Flexible work is a key enabler of gender equality, helps accommodate an employee's commitments out of work and has become increasingly important for employers in attracting and retaining diverse and talented employees.

3.1 Do you have a formal policy and/or formal strategy on flexible working arrangements?

No

3.2 Do you offer any of the following flexible working options to MANAGERS and/or NON MANAGERS in your workplace?

Flexible working option	MANAGERS	NON-MANAGERS
Flexible hours of work (start	Yes	No
and finish times)		
Compressed working weeks	No	No
Time-in-lieu	Yes	No
Hybrid working (regular days	No	No
worked from home and in		
office)		
Working fully remote (no	No	No
regular days worked in office)		
Reduced hours or part-time	Yes	Yes
work		
Job sharing arrangements	No	No
Purchased leave	No	No
Unpaid leave	Yes	Yes
Flexible scheduling, rostering	No	No
or switching of shifts		

3.3 If your organisation would like to provide additional information relating to flexible working and gender equality in your workplace, please do so below.



Employee Support for Parents and Carers

Paid Parental Leave

Parental leave policies are designed to support and protect working parents around the time of childbirth or adoption of a child and when children are young. Some employers offer universally available parental leave policies, offering equal parental leave for all parents, others offer with a distinction between 'primary' and 'secondary' carers. It's important that it's a policy that's available to all parents, irrespective of gender, **9**recognising the equally important role of all parents in caregiving. Gender equal policies help to de-gender the ideal worker and carer norms, which pervade the workplace and reduce opportunities for women to remain in, or re-enter the workforce.

4.1 Do you provide employer-funded paid parental leave in addition to any government-funded parental leave scheme?
No
4.0 Da while the control of th
4.2 Do you pay superannuation contributions to your employees while they are on parental leave?
No

4.3 If your organisation would like to provide additional information relating to paid parental leave and gender equality in your workplace, please do so below.



Employee Support for Parents and Carers

Support for Carers

Employers can contribute to workplace gender equality by providing support for employees with caring responsibilities. A carer refers to, but is not limited to, an employee's role as the parent (biological, step, adoptive or foster) or guardian of a child, or carer of a child, parent, spouse or domestic partner, close relative, or other dependent. Employer support for employees with caring responsibilities allows them to better accommodate their out-of-work responsibilities.

4.4 Do you have formal policies and/or formal strategies to support employees with family or caring responsibilities?

No

4.5 Do you offer any of the following support mechanisms for employees with family or caring responsibilities?

Support mechanism	Answer
Breastfeeding facilities	No
Information packs for those with family and/or caring responsibilities	No
Referral services to support employees with family and/ or caring responsibilities	No
Coaching for employees returning to work from parental leave and/or extended carers leave and/or career breaks	No
Internal support networks for parents and/or carers	No
Targeted communication mechanisms (e.g. intranet forums)	No
Return to work bonus (only select if this bonus is not the balance of paid parental leave)	No
Support for employees with securing care (including school holiday care) by securing priority places at local care centres (could include for childcare, eldercare and/or adult day centres)	No
Referral services for care facilities (could include for childcare, eldercare and/or adult day centres)	No



Support mechanism	Answer
Breastfeeding facilities	No
On-site childcare	No
Employer subsidised childcare	No
Parenting workshop	No
Keep-in-touch programs for carers on extended leave and/or parental leave	No
Access to counselling and external support for carers (e.g. EAP)	No



4.6 If your organisation would like to provide additional information relating to support for carers in your workplace, please do so below.



Harm Prevention

Sexual harassment, harassment on the ground of sex or discrimination

Workplace sexual harassment and sex discrimination is a gender equality issue that predominantly impacts women. To increase women's workforce participation and well-being, it is essential employers take action to prioritise and protect all employees from sexual harassment, harassment on the ground of sex or discrimination and ensure that every employee feels safe in the workplace.

5.1 Do you have formal policies and/or formal strategies on the prevention of and appropriate response to sexual harassment, harassment on the ground of sex or discrimination?

Yes

Policy

5.1a Do the formal policies and/or formal strategies include any of the following?

A grievance process; Definitions and examples of sexual harassment, harassment on the grounds of sex and discrimination and consequences of engaging in this behaviour; Disclosure options (internal and external) and process to investigate and manage any sexual harassment; Guidelines for human resources or other designated responding staff on confidentiality and privacy; A system for monitoring outcomes of sexual harassment and discrimination disclosure, including employment outcomes for those impacted by sexual harassment and the respondent

5.1b If Yes, have the policies and/or strategies been reviewed and approved in the reporting period by the Governing Body and CEO (or equivalent)?

	Answer
By the Governing Body	No
By the CEO (or equivalent)	Yes

5.2 Do you provide training on the prevention of sexual harassment, harassment on the ground of sex or discrimination to the following groups?

No

5.3 Does the governing body and CEO or equivalent explicitly communicate their expectations on safety, respectful and inclusive workplace conduct? If yes, when?

Members of the governing body

No



Chief Executive Officer or equivalent

No

5.4 Do you have a risk management process in place to prevent and respond to sexual harassment, harassment on the ground of sex or discrimination?

Yes

5.4a Does your risk management process include any of the following?

Identification and assessment of the specific workplace and industry risks of sexual harassment; Control measures to eliminate or minimise the identified drivers and risks for sexual harassment so far as reasonably practicable

5.4b What actions/responses have been put in place as part of your workplace sexual harassment risk management process?

Make workplace adjustments; Train people managers in prevention of sexual harassment

5.5 What supports are available to support employees involved in and affected by sexual harassment?

Confidential external counselling (E.g. EAP); Union/worker representative support throughout the disclosure process and response; Reasonable adjustments to work conditions

5.6 What options does your organisation have for workers who wish to disclose or raise concerns about incidents relating to sexual harassment or similar misconduct?

Process for disclosure to human resources or other designated responding staff

5.7 Does your organisation collect data on sexual harassment in your workplace, if yes, what do you collect?

No



5.8 Does your organisation report on sexual harassment to the governing body and management (CEO, KMP) and how frequently?

Governing body

No

CEO or equivalent

Yes

As required

Key Management Personnel

Yes

As required

5.8a Do your reports on sexual harassment to governing body and CEO include any of the following?

Identified risks of workplace sexual harassment; Nature of workplace sexual harassment

5.9 If your organisation would like to provide additional information relating to measures to prevent and respond to sexual harassment, harassment on the ground of sex or discrimination, please do so below.



Harm Prevention

Family or Domestic Violence

5.10 Do you have a formal policy and/or formal strategy to support employees who are experiencing family or domestic violence?

Yes

Policy

5.11 Do you have the following support mechanisms in place to support employees who are experiencing family or domestic violence?

Type of support (select all that apply)	
Protection from any adverse action or discrimination based on the disclosure of domestic violence	Yes
Confidentiality of matters disclosed	Yes
Training of key personnel	No
Flexible working arrangements	No
Workplace safety planning	no
Employee assistance program (including access to psychologist, chaplain or counsellor)	Yes
Referral of employees to appropriate domestic violence support services for expert advice	No
Provision of financial support (e.g. advance bonus payment or advanced pay)	No
A domestic violence clause is in an enterprise agreement or workplace agreement	No
Access to medical services (e.g. doctor or nurse)	No
Offer change of office location	No
Emergency accommodation assistance	No

5.12 Do you have the following types of leave in place to support employees who are experiencing family or domestic violence?

Access to paid domestic violence leave?

Yes

Is it unlimited?

No

Do you offer paid family and domestic violence leave by negotiation or as needed?

Yes

How many days of paid domestic violence leave?

10



Access to unpaid domestic violence leave?
Yes
Is it unlimited?
Yes

5.13 If your organisation would like to provide additional information relating to family and domestic violence affecting your employees, please do so below.

