





Presenter



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Petra joined Brachers as a Senior Associate in the Employment team in 2023. She previously worked at other regional law firms for over 15 years, where she gained valuable experience in providing legal advice on a broad range of employment matters.

Petra has over 20 years' legal experience in employment law having qualified in 1997 at a city law firm. Petra advises on a broad range of day-to-day workplace issues for both commercial and individual clients including all aspects of employment law. Petra is based in our Maidstone office.

Connect with Petra on LinkedIn to learn more.

Sexual Harassment

Definition

- Sexual harassment is unwanted conduct of a sexual nature which has the purpose or effect of:
 - violating an employee's dignity; or
 - creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment for the employee.



Is it a big problem?

The Statistics

- TUC Survey (2023) found three in five (60%) women have experienced sexual harassment at work, but only one in three report it to their employer.
- Government Equalities Office (2020) 29% of those surveyed had experienced sexual harassment at work in the previous 12 months, but only 15% of those had reported it to their employer.
- EHRC found a number of barriers to under-reporting of sexual harassment in the workplace.



Why is it important to address it?

The impact of sexual harassment

- Adverse impact on employees' mental and physical health.
- Damage to reputation.
- Damage to customer relations.
- Impact of employee retention and recruitment.



Current Law

Equality Act 2010

- Failure to protect employees from sexual harassment in the course of employment can amount to discrimination.
- Perpetrator and their employer may be liable.
- Employer can defend a claim if they can show they took all reasonable steps to prevent harassment from happening.



New preventative duty

Worker Protection (Amendment of Equality Act 2010) Act 2023

- Comes into force on 26 October 2024.
- Mandatory duty to take reasonable steps to prevent sexual harassment of employees in the course of their employment.
- What amounts to 'reasonable steps' depends on a number of factors.
- Duty is anticipatory and ongoing.
- Sexual harassment only (not harassment based on other protected characteristics).



Enforcement

- EHRC will have investigation and enforcement powers.
- Employment Tribunals can award an uplift to compensation of up to 25% where an employer is found to have breached the duty to prevent sexual harassment.
- Employees cannot bring a stand-alone action against their employer for breach of the preventative duty.



'Reasonable steps'

- Not a tick box exercise.
- What is 'reasonable' will depend on all the circumstances including:
 - the size of the employer;
 - the resources available to the employer;
 - the sector they operate in; and
 - the working environment.
- An employer should:
 - consider the risk of sexual harassment occurring in the workplace;
 - consider what steps it could take the reduce those risks; and then
 - consider which steps it would be reasonable to take.



Risk Assessments

- This is not a tick box exercise.
- Factors to consider include:
 - composition of the workforce;
 - physical distribution of the workforce;
 - historical data;
 - policy review; and
 - training.
- Document the assessment and list the action to be taken.
- Review on a regular basis.



Sexual Harassment Policy

- A separate sexual harassment policy will form a central plank of compliance.
- A policy should:
 - explain what sexual harassment is, giving examples that are relevant to the workplace;
 - confirm that it is unlawful and will not be tolerated in the workplace;
 - explain how to make a complaint and what will happen once a complaint is made;
 - confirm that it may lead to disciplinary action including dismissal; and
 - provide details on where to find information and support, such as an employee assistance programme.
- Put in place a system for a regular review of the policy.
- Consider where the is policy stored and how is it communicated?



Training

- Training should leave workers with a clear understanding of:
 - what harassment is;
 - what behaviour is required in the workplace including at social events and online communications;
 - what to do if they experience harassment at work;
 - what to do if they witness harassment at work;
 - what to do if harassment is reported to them; and
 - what might happen if the organisation finds they have committed an act of harassment.
- Consider offering specialist training for managers.
- Repeat training on a regular basis and keep a record of who attended.



Reporting and Culture

- Create a workplace culture with zero tolerance to sexual harassment.
- Encourage reporting of sexual harassment issues.
- Conduct regular staff surveys to determine the extent of the problem.
- Consider having workplace champions.
- Monitor progress of sexual harassment complaints.



Third Parties

- New law originally contained specific wording to cover harassment by third parties but this was removed by the House of Lords.
- EHRC Guidance states that the preventative duty includes prevention of harassment by third parties.
- EHRC recommends:
 - including third parties in the harassment policy;
 - a public notice advising third parties that harassment of staff is unlawful and will not be tolerated;
 - including a term in contracts with third parties requiring them to adhere to the harassment policy; and
 - encouraging workers to report harassment by third parties.



Conclusions

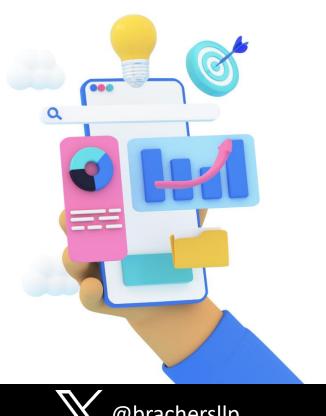
- New duty applies from 26 October.
- Employers need to act now .
- Start with a review of the risks in your workplace and then put in place reasonable steps to prevent them.
- Put in place a record keeping process.
- Review the state of play on a regular basis.



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