



Topic:	Dispute and Complaint Resolution
Policy No:	D6
Revised	2017
Due for Review:	2020

RATIONALE

On occasions there may be disagreement with a decision and a dispute or complaint may arise within Catholic Agricultural College.

Catholic Agricultural College is committed to ensuring that disputes and complaints are dealt with fairly, objectively and in a timely manner, and that processes reflect the principles of participation, co- responsibility and subsidiarity.

DEFINITION

Complaint means an expression of dissatisfaction with Catholic Agricultural College policies, procedures, decisions, omissions, quality of service, staff or student behaviour.

Complainant is the person(s) by whom a complaint is lodged.

Support person(s) is independent of any claims and their role is solely to support the individual. They may not represent or speak on behalf of the individual.

Dispute means a conflict regarding a right, claim, or demand on one side, met by contrary claims or allegations on the other.

Procedural Fairness refers to the procedures used by a decision-maker, rather than the actual outcome reached. It requires a fair and proper procedure be used when making a decision.

Resolution means that a matter has been resolved to the satisfaction of Catholic Agricultural College with respect to the paramount importance of the student(s).

Students are defined as children and young people enrolled in schools and care services.

SCOPE

This policy statement applies to all members of the Catholic Agricultural College community.

PRINCIPLES

- All decisions are to reflect the paramount importance of the student(s).
- Any person may complain orally or in writing about any matter arising from the operations of Catholic Agricultural College.
- Complainants are personally responsible and liable for the content of their complaints.
- A dispute or complaint made in accordance with this policy is a dispute or complaint about Catholic Agricultural College, notwithstanding the naming of any staff member in a dispute or complaint.
- It is preferable that the complainant is verifiable, however if a complaint or any other information of unknown origin (i.e. anonymous) provides information that would cause the Principal concern, it should be considered by the Principal so that they can determine the appropriate course of action.
- Disputes and complaints will be managed in accordance with the Principle of Subsidiarity, which requires that nothing should be done by a higher authority, agency or level that could be done as well or better by a lower one.
- Disputes and complaints, and the resolution of such, contribute to continuous learning and improvement so that the potential and opportunity for incidents to be repeated are minimised.
- Any review of a dispute or complaint will be conducted in accordance with procedural fairness.

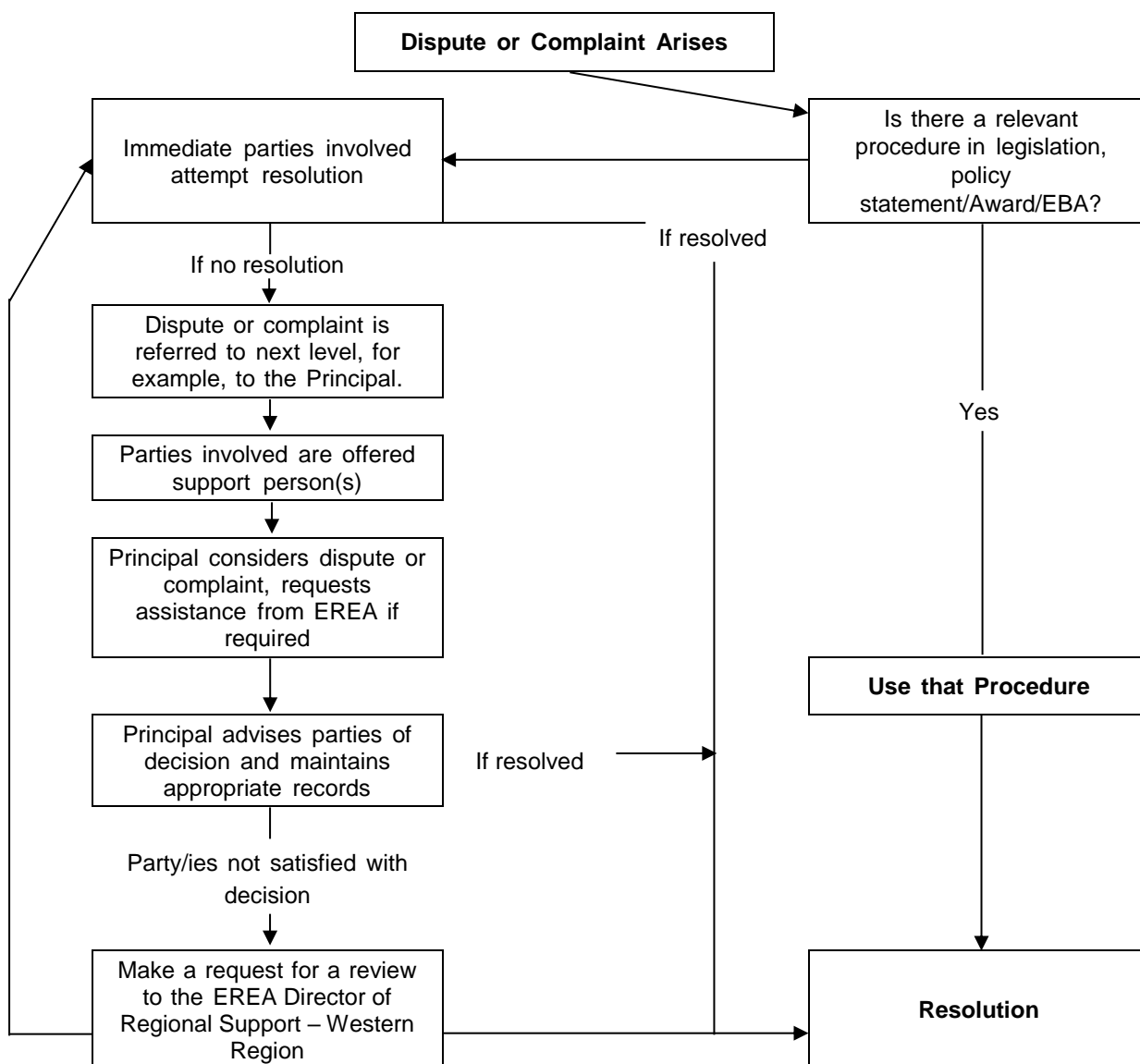
- Information in a complaint should only be disclosed to those parties who have a need to know in order to investigate and resolve the complaint. Confidentiality is to be maintained by all relevant parties.
- Once a decision has been made, parties may request a review of the decision in accordance with the Procedures, including escalating the dispute or complaint to Edmund Rice Education Australia (EREA).

PROCEDURES

- Information about the process for dealing with disputes and complaints must be made readily available to parents, students and staff. This will be available on the school website and the Parent Handbook.
- A dispute or complaint can be made by any person regarding the provision of education or related matter. Depending on the nature of the complaint, all serious complaints should be made in writing. Where an immediate party cannot be identified, such as if it is anonymous or from an unverifiable source, the information should be assessed and duly considered.
- Where there is an appropriate Catholic Agricultural College policy statement that provides a specific mechanism for addressing the dispute or complaint, that policy statement shall be followed.
- Where there is a binding legislative or regulatory mechanism (including an Enterprise Bargaining Agreement) that addresses the issue raised in the dispute or complaint, that legislative or regulatory mechanism shall be followed.
- When a dispute or complaint arises, the immediate parties involved should attempt to resolve the issue in the first instance.
- Parties may involve a support person(s) to assist them in resolving the dispute or complaint.
- Should a complainant be dissatisfied with the resolution as a result of involvement of the immediate parties, or if there are unique circumstances, the matter can be referred to the next level by the complainant, for example, to the Principal.
- The Principal is responsible for the resolution of disputes or complaints within the school referred to them by the immediate parties, in accordance with procedural fairness.
- Where a dispute or complaint is about the Principal and there is no likelihood that it can be resolved directly with the Principal, the immediate parties may refer the dispute or complaint to the EREA Director of Regional Support – Western Region.
- A principal must be mindful of managing the wider effects that a dispute or complaint may have on the workplace beyond its resolution.
- The Principal may request external assistance and expertise (including mediation) to assist in the resolution of a dispute or complaint.
- The Principal shall inform the complainant (unless anonymous) and relevant parties of the outcome of the College's decision.
- The Principal shall maintain appropriate records of the relevant particulars used to make a decision in response to any formal dispute or complaint. Where applicable this will include any statements made by the parties involved.
- Any party may request a review of the Principal's decision, in writing, to the EREA Director of Regional Support – Western Region.
- In the event this occurs the EREA Director of Regional Support – Western Region shall inform the Principal and ensure a formal examination and investigation of the complaints and/or areas of disputation.
- The dispute or complaint shall be promptly acknowledged in writing, unless the complainant is anonymous and cannot be identified.

- The parties to the dispute or complaint shall be notified in writing of the finding(s) of the dispute or complaint, including the basis of the finding(s). There is no duty to notify an anonymous complainant.
- An individual has the right to make an appeal to the Minister for Education with regard to a dispute or complaint (*School Education Act 1999*). An appeal will only be heard on a breach in process and will not be a re-examination of the merits of the case.
- A person may make a complaint to an external body or tribunal at any time. The relevant person (i.e. the Principal) may choose to suspend addressing the complaint until the external body or tribunal rules on the complaint, or the external complaint is directed back to EREA for resolution.

Flowchart for Dealing with Disputes and Complaints



Note: An individual has the right to make an appeal to the Minister for Education with regard to a dispute or complaint (*School Education Act 1999*). An appeal will only be heard on a breach in process and will not be a re-examination of the merits of the case.

REFERENCES

Bishops of Western Australia 2009, *Mandate of the Catholic Education Commission of Western Australia: 2009-2015*

School Education Act 1999 (WA)