

Employer Public Report

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Public Reports

WGEA publishes your Public Report, excluding any personal information, on the Data Explorer. WGEA uses its contents for other purposes in electronic or other formats.

What makes up your Public Report?

Your Public Report consists of 2 documents, which you can generate and download after preparing your submission for lodgement:

- Public Report – Questionnaire
- Public Report – Employee Data Tables

Before lodgement

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*.

Reporting contacts will be asked to declare in the WGEA Employer Portal that all relevant CEOs or equivalents have signed the Public Report.

For detailed information on the requirements to share the Public Report with your employees, members or shareholders, refer to the online Reporting Guide under [Notification and Access requirements](#).

Gender Equality Standards

If your organisation is a single entity employing 500 or more employees, you must have a policy or strategy in place against each of the 6 Gender Equality Indicators. More information can be found within the online Reporting Guide on [Gender Equality Standards](#).

Gender Equality Targets

If your organisation is an employer that directly employs 500 or more employees, you must select and commit to achieve 3 gender equality targets from a [menu](#) of 19 options. At the end of 3 years, you must meet or demonstrate improvement against each selected target. More information can be found on [Gender Equality Targets: Frequently Asked Questions](#).



Workplace overview

Policies and 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 supported 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.

1.1 Do you have formal policies and/or formal strategies in place that support gender equality in the workplace?

Yes

Strategy

1.1a Do the formal policies and/or formal strategies include any of the following?

Recruitment; Retention; Performance management processes; Promotions; Training and development; Talent identification/identification of high potentials

1.2 Do you have a formal policy and/or formal strategy on diversity and inclusion in your organisation?

Yes

Strategy

1.2a Do the formal policies and/or formal strategies include any of the following?

Gender identity; Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander background; Disability and/or accessibility

1.3 Does your organisation have any targets to address gender equality in your workplace?

Yes

Reduce the organisation-wide gender pay gap

1.4 If your organisation would like to provide additional information relating to your gender 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 on 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, targets and policies.

1.5 Identify your organisation/s' governing body.

Organisation: Atlassian Pty Ltd

A. To your knowledge, is this governing body also reported in a different submission group for Gender Equality Reporting?

No

B. What is the name of your governing body?

Board of Directors

C. What type of governing body does this organisation have?

Board of Directors

D. How many members are in the governing body and who holds the predominant Chair position?

	Women	Men
Chair	1	0
Members (excluding chairs)	2	7

E. Do you have formal policies and/or formal strategies in place to support and achieve gender equality in this organisation's governing body?

No

Do not have control over governing body/appointments

Members are elected or externally appointed, the organisation is family or owner-operator run, or the governing body is based overseas (private sector only)

F. Does this organisation's governing body have limits on the terms of its Chair and/ or Members?



No
Do not have control over governing body/appointments

G. Has a target been set to increase the representation of women on this governing body?

No

Selected value: Other

Other value: We consider all facts and circumstances that [the board] deems appropriate or advisable, including [director candidates] independence, depth and breadth of business experience, and the needs of the Board

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 governing bodies and gender equality in your workplace, do so below.

The responses for this section on our governing body are in relation to Atlassian Corporation's Board of Directors, which is domiciled in the United States and is the board of directors of the ultimate parent company of Atlassian Pty Ltd. As a global organisation, Atlassian's strategies and policies on are formulated by our global subject matter experts, with reference to relevant local requirements. Our global strategies are approved by Atlassian's executive operations leadership team, which ultimately reports to Atlassian Corporation's Board of Directors. Given our organisational structure, we believe that Atlassian Corporation's Board is a more relevant governing body to report on for the purposes of this section of the report.



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?

Yes

Strategy

2.1a Do the formal policies and/or formal strategies include any of the following?

To achieve gender pay equity; To close the gender pay gap; Remuneration review processes without gender biases; To implement and/or maintain a transparent and rigorous performance assessment process; Other (provide details)

Other: We have established a strategy aimed at achieving fair & equitable outcomes for all genders.

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

Yes

2.2a What type of gender remuneration gap analysis has been undertaken?

Like-for-like pay gaps analysis which compares the same or similar roles of equal or comparable value to identify unequal pay; A by-level gap analysis which compares the difference between women's and men's average pay within the same employee category; Overall gender pay gap analysis to identify the difference between women's and men's average pay and gender composition across the whole organisation

2.2b When was the most recent gender remuneration gap analysis undertaken?

Within the last 12 months

2.2c Did you take any actions as a result of your gender remuneration gap analysis?



Yes

Corrected instances of unequal pay; Reviewed remuneration decision-making processes; Reported results of pay gap analysis to the governing body; Reported results of pay gap analysis to the executive; Reported results of pay gap analysis to all employees; Implemented other changes (provide details):

Provide details: We also have performance management training for managers that includes tips and actions to help mitigate unconscious biases. However, our trainings are not mandatory

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

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



Flexible working arrangements

Flexible working

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?

Yes

Policy

3.1a Do the formal policies and/or formal strategies include any of the following?

A business case for flexibility has been established and endorsed at the leadership level; Leaders are visible role models of flexible working; Flexible working is promoted throughout the organisation; All employees are surveyed on whether they have sufficient flexibility; The organisation's approach to flexibility is integrated into client conversations; The impact of flexibility is measured and evaluated (e.g. reduced absenteeism, increased employee engagement); Flexible work arrangements are available to all employees, with a default bias towards approval (all roles flex approach); All team meetings are offered online; Other

Provide Details: Team Anywhere is our remote working program that enables all employees across the company to work from anywhere.

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

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 the policy is available to all parents, irrespective of gender, 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?

Yes, we offer employer funded parental leave to all genders without using the primary/secondary carer distinction

4.1a Please indicate whether your employer-funded paid parental carers leave covers:

Birth; Adoption; Surrogacy; Stillbirth; Fostering

4.1b How do you pay employer-funded paid parental leave?

Paying the employee's full salary

4.1c Are all employees that receive employer-funded paid parental leave entitled to the same number of weeks?

No

4.1c(i) How many weeks of employer-funded paid parental leave is available to eligible employees?

Lowest entitlement: 20

Highest entitlement: 26

4.1d Who has access to this type of employer-funded paid parental leave?

Permanent employees; Contract/fixed term employees; Casual employees

4.1e Do you require carers to work for the organisation for a certain amount of time (a minimum service period) before they can access employer-funded paid parental leave?



No minimum service period

.....

4.1f Do you require carers to take employer-funded paid parental leave within a certain time after the birth, adoption, surrogacy and/or stillbirth?

Anytime within 12 months

.....

4.1g Does your organisation have an opt out approach to parental leave? (Employees who do not wish to take their full parental leave entitlement must discuss this with their manager)

No

.....

4.1h Do you pay superannuation contributions to your employees while they are on parental leave?

Yes, on employer funded parental leave

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

We provide 26 weeks of paid parental leave for a birthing parent and 20 weeks for the non-birthing parent, regardless of gender or status as a primary or secondary caregiver. The 20 weeks of PPL may be taken: In a single continuous block; or In up to 4 separate blocks of time (in 2-week minimum increments). Additionally, for our employer funded leave, we pay full bonus and equity against this time in addition to full salary.

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.

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

Yes

Policy



4.3a Do the formal policies and/or formal strategies include any of the following?

Paid Parental leave; Flexible working arrangements and adjustments to work hours and/or location to support family or caring responsibilities; Extended carers leave and/or compassionate leave; Other leave available to employees with family or caring responsibilities

Provide details: Other leave available to employees with family or caring responsibilities, please specify: after 3 years of continuous service, you become eligible for an additional 3 days of paid leave per year.

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

Support mechanism	Answer
Breastfeeding facilities	Yes
Information packs for those with family and/or caring responsibilities	Yes
Referral services to support employees with family and/ or caring responsibilities	Yes
Coaching for employees returning to work from parental leave and/or extended carers leave and/or career breaks	Yes
Internal support networks for parents and/or carers	Yes
Targeted communication mechanisms (e.g. intranet forums)	Yes
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)	Yes
On-site childcare	No
Employer subsidised childcare	No



Support mechanism	Answer
Parenting workshop	Yes
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)	Yes

Other

The Flex Wallet benefit can be utilised to assist with funding for child care, vacation leave, elder care, and other caregiver support services.

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

In addition to our parental leave offerings, Atlassian provides a range of benefits designed to support carers throughout their family formation journey and beyond.

Carrot – Family Formation Benefit We have partnered with Carrot to support Atlassians through every stage of their family formation journey. Carrot provides access to a wide range of services, including: Cryopreservation (preservation of cells and tissue) IVF Adoption Doula Support Gestational surrogacy Hormone therapy, including testosterone for menopause support Inclusive care pathways for single parents and same-sex partners Atlassians can access this benefit from day one of employment. The lifetime benefit allowance is up to AU\$48,687, which employees can draw on to cover any of the family formation services listed above.

Parental – Parental Leave Coaching Atlassian provides a supportive environment for employees and managers who may be experiencing new chapters, whether that means becoming a parent or supporting team members embarking on a new journey. Our global Parental program provides one-on-one coaching and guidance leading up to, throughout and the return-to-work process. Managers also receive dedicated tools and training to help them better support their team members before, during, and after parental leave.

Milk Stork – Support for Travelling Parents Atlassians who are breastfeeding can use Milk Stork to support their business travel needs. Milk Stork assists Atlassians in transporting breast milk home while travelling for work. In Australia, employees can arrange to have Milk Stork-provided coolers shipped to their home address before travel and use them to safely transport breast milk home upon their return.

Flex Wallet – Wellbeing Reimbursement Program Our Flex Wallet program enables employees to support their own wellbeing and that of their family. All regular, indefinite, and fixed-term employees can be reimbursed for eligible goods and services up to AU\$1,500 per year across the following categories: Physical & emotional wellbeing Financial wellbeing Community Sustainability Productivity & learning Within the Community category, there are a number of caregiver-specific reimbursement options, including: Adult and eldercare services Childcare and preschool services Baby supplies Care search services Laundry and dry-cleaning services Household services Food delivery services Pet care and veterinary supplies Together, these benefits reflect Atlassian's commitment to supporting carers holistically - from family formation, through parental leave, and into the everyday realities of balancing work and caring responsibilities.



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 and 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; Leadership accountabilities and responsibilities for prevention and response to sexual harassment ; Disclosure options (internal and external) and process to investigate and manage any sexual harassment; Expected standard of behaviour is clearly outlined and included in recruitment and performance management processes; Guidelines for human resources or other designated responding staff on confidentiality and privacy; Protection from adverse action based on disclosure of sexual harassment and discrimination; Training for managers and non-managers on respectful workplace conduct and preventing and responding to sexual harassment

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)	No

5.2 Do you provide training on the prevention of sexual harassment, harassment on the ground of sex or discrimination to managers, non-managers or the governing body?

Yes

Cohort	At induction	At promotion	Annually	Multiple times per year
All managers	Yes	No	Yes	No
All non-managers	Yes	No	Yes	No



The governing body	No	No	No
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5.2a Does the training program delivered to the above groups include any of the following?

The respectful workplace conduct and behaviours expected of workers and leaders; Different forms of inappropriate workplace behaviour (e.g. sexual harassment, harassment on the grounds of sex and discrimination) and its impact; The drivers and contributing factors of sexual harassment; Bystander training; Options for reporting occurrences of sexual harassment as well as the risk of sexual harassment occurring; Information on worker rights, external authorities and relevant legislation relating to workplace sexual harassment

5.3 Does the governing body and/or 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

Yes

At staff inductions; Other

Provide Details: on AdHoc bases, at town halls & one off communications about respect at work in response to events impacting atlassian's

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; Regular review of the effectiveness of control measures to eliminate or minimise the risks of sexual harassment



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

Make workplace adjustments; Undertake and act on a culture audit of the relevant business or division; Train people managers in prevention of sexual harassment; Train staff on mitigation and control measures

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

Confidential external counselling (e.g. EAP); Information provided to all employees on external support services available; 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; Process for disclosure to confidential/ethics hotline or similar; Process to disclose after their employment has concluded; Process to disclose anonymously; Process for workers to identify and disclose potential risks of sexual harassment, without a specific incident occurring

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

Yes

Number of formal disclosures or complaints made in a year; Number of informal disclosures or complaints made in a year; Anonymous disclosures through a staff survey; Gender of the complainant/aggrieved or victim; Gender of the accused or perpetrator; Outcomes of investigations

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

Governing body

No

CEO or equivalent

No



Key Management Personnel (for Commonwealth public sector: Senior Executive Bands)

No

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 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 family and domestic violence	Yes
Confidentiality of matters disclosed	Yes
Training for key personnel in supporting employees experiencing family and domestic violence	No
Flexible working arrangements	Yes
Workplace safety planning	no
Employee assistance program (including access to psychologist, chaplain or counsellor)	Yes
Procedures for referring employees experiencing family and domestic violence support services	Yes
Provision of financial support (e.g. advance bonus payment or advanced pay)	Yes
A family and domestic violence clause is in an enterprise agreement or workplace agreement	No
Access to medical services (e.g. doctor or nurse)	Yes
Mechanisms for employees experiencing family and domestic violence to request to move to a different workplace location	Yes
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 family and 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 family and domestic violence leave?

10

Access to unpaid family and domestic violence leave?

Yes

Is it unlimited?

No

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

Yes

How many days of unpaid family and domestic violence leave?

90

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

