



MLC
SCHOOL

Child Protection Policy and Procedure

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Child Protection Policy

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to set out staff responsibilities for child protection and processes that staff must follow in relation to child protection matters.

2. SCOPE

This policy applies to all staff of MLC School which includes employees, contractors, and volunteers and Council Members, students and visitors associated with the activities of the School. It covers all school activities, whether on school premises, during off-site excursions, or online interactions. The School may determine its response to any breach of this policy at its discretion, including standing down an employee during an investigation. School reserves the right to change the policy at any time by publishing it on the School's portals and website.

3. POLICY STATEMENT

MLC School is committed to:

- i. Providing Child Protection Procedures in line with the current state legislation which will be reviewed whenever this legislation changes.
- ii. Providing appropriate preventative programs and relevant curricula which aim to inform children of their right to be protected, protect children from abuse, assist them to seek help effectively and develop skills for positive, non-coercive relationships.
- iii. Ensuring the school community is aware of the indicators of reportable conduct and neglect, their legal obligations to report suspected risk of significant harm and procedures for reporting.
- iv. Raising teacher awareness of resources and materials in the areas of child protection and positive, non-coercive relationships which support NSW legislation and that reflect NESA syllabus outcomes.
- v. Providing annual training for staff in the recognition and reporting of suspected risk of significant harm and professional standards for teacher/student relationships.
- vi. Reporting to the Office of the Children's Guardian any reportable conduct allegations and convictions made against an employee and ensuring they are investigated, and appropriate action is taken in relation to the finding.

- vii. Investigating and reporting class or kind exemptions to the ISNSW.
- viii. Conducting Working With Children Checks for employees, contractors, and volunteers in line with relevant legislation.
- ix. Setting out expected standards of behaviour in relation to employees, contractors and volunteers and their relationships with students.

4. KEY LEGISLATION AND OTHER SOURCES

- *The Children And Young Persons (Care And Protection) Act 1998* ('Care And Protection Act')
- *The Child Protection (Working With Children) Act 2012* ('WWC Act')
- *The Children's Guardian Act 2019* ('Children's Guardian Act')
- *Part 3A Child Safe Scheme* ('Children's Guardian Act')
- *The Crimes Act 1900* ('Crimes Act')

The Policy and Procedure does not intend to extend responsibility beyond law.

4.1 Child Safe Scheme and the Child Safe Standards

The Child Safe Scheme gives the Office of the Children's Guardian (OCG) additional powers to monitor and investigate how organisations implement the Child Safe Standards to support the safety and wellbeing of children and young people. Under the Scheme, certain child-related organisations including in the Education, Early Childhood, Health and Youth Justice sectors, must implement the Child Safe Standards.

The Office of the Children's Guardian is an independent statutory body that promotes the interests, safety and rights of children and young people in NSW. The core functions of the Office of the Children's Guardian include administering Working With Children Checks, Reportable Conduct Scheme and implementation of the Child Safe Standards.

The Child Safe Standards are:

- i. Child safety is embedded in organisational leadership, governance and culture.
- ii. Children participate in decisions affecting them and are taken seriously.
- iii. Families and communities are informed and involved.
- iv. Equity is upheld, and diverse needs are taken into account.
- v. People working with children are suitable and supported.
- vi. Processes to respond to complaints of child abuse are child focused.

- vii. Staff are equipped with the knowledge, skills and awareness to keep children safe through continual education and training.
- viii. Physical and online environments minimise the opportunity for abuse to occur.
- ix. Implementation of the Child Safe Standards is continuously reviewed and improved.
- x. Policies and procedures document how the organisation is child safe.

5. DEFINITIONS

TERM	MEANING
Independent Schools NSW	ISNSW
Assault	<p>In relation to reportable conduct, an assault can occur when a person intentionally or recklessly (i.e., knows the assault is possible but ignores the risk):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applies physical force against a child without lawful justification or excuse – such as hitting, striking, kicking, punching, or dragging a child (actual physical force); or • Causes a child to apprehend the immediate and unlawful use of physical force against them – such as threatening to physically harm a child through words and/or gestures regardless of whether the person actually intends to apply any force (apprehension of physical force)
DCJ	Department of Communities and Justice
Emotional abuse	<p>Can result in serious psychological harm, where the behaviour of their parent or caregiver damages the confidence and self-esteem of the child or young person, resulting in serious emotional deprivation or trauma.</p> <p>Behaviour that causes significant emotional or psychological harm to a child is conduct that is intentional or reckless (without reasonable excuse), obviously or very clearly unreasonable and which results in significant emotional harm or trauma to a child.</p> <p>For a reportable allegation involving psychological harm, the following elements must be present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An obviously or very clearly unreasonable or serious act or series of acts that the employees knew or ought to have known was unacceptable, and • Evidence of psychological harm to the child that is more than transient, including displaying patterns of 'out of character behaviour', regression in behaviour, distress, anxiety, physical symptoms, or self-harm, and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An alleged causal link between the employee's conduct and the significant emotional or psychological harm to the child.
Employee	<p>An employee of an entity includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An individual employed by, or in, the entity A volunteer providing services to children A contractor engaged directly by the entity (or by a third party) where the contractor holds, or is required to hold, a WWCC clearance for the purposes of their work with an entity A person engaged by a religious body where that person holds, or is required to hold, a WWCC clearance for the purposes of their work with the religious body
Head of Entity	The Principal is the Head of Entity.
HR	Human Resources
Ill-treatment	<p>In relation to reportable conduct, ill-treatment is defined as conduct towards a child that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unreasonable; and Seriously inappropriate, improper, inhumane, or cruel <p>Ill-treatment can include a range of conduct such as making excessive or degrading demands of a child; a pattern of hostile or degrading comments or behaviour towards a child; and using inappropriate forms of behaviour management towards a child.</p>
Neglect	<p>Is the continued failure by a parent or caregiver to provide a child with the basic things needed for his or her proper growth and development, such as food, clothing, shelter, medical and dental care, and adequate supervision.</p> <p>Neglect can be an ongoing situation of repeated failure by a caregiver to meet a child's physical or psychological needs, or a single significant incident where a caregiver fails to fulfil a duty or obligation, resulting in actual harm to a child where there is the potential for significant harm to a child. Examples of neglect include failing to protect a child from abuse and exposing a child to a harmful environment.</p>
OCG	Office of the Children's Guardian

<p>Physical abuse</p>	<p>Is a non-accidental injury or pattern of injuries to a child caused by a parent, caregiver, or any other person. It includes but is not limited to injuries which are caused by excessive discipline, severe beatings or shakings, cigarette burns, attempted strangulation, and female genital mutilation.</p> <p>Injuries include bruising, lacerations or welts, burns, fractures, or dislocation of joints.</p> <p>Hitting a child around the head or neck and/or using a stick, belt or other object to discipline or punishing a child (in a non-trivial way) is a crime.</p>
<p>PSOA</p>	<p>Person Subject of the Allegation</p>
<p>Reportable allegation</p>	<p>Is an allegation that an employee has engaged in conduct that may be reportable conduct.</p>
<p>Reportable Conduct</p>	<p>Under the <i>Children's Guardian Act 2019</i>, reportable conduct is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sexual offence • Sexual misconduct • An assault against a child • Ill-treatment of a child • Neglect of a child • An offence under section 43b (failure to protect) or section 316a (failure to report) of <i>the Crimes Act 1900</i> • Behaviour that causes significant emotional or psychological harm to a child <p>Reportable conduct does not extend to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct that is reasonable for the purposes of the discipline, management, or care of children, having regard to the age, maturity, health, or other characteristics of the children and to any relevant codes of conduct or professional standards; or • The use of physical force that, in all the circumstances, is trivial or negligible and the circumstances in which it was used have been investigated and the result of the investigation has been recorded in accordance with appropriate procedures; or

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct of a class or kind exempted from being reportable conduct by the <i>Children's Guardian Act 2019</i> section 30
Reportable conviction	Means a conviction (including a finding of guilt without the court proceeding to a conviction), in NSW or elsewhere, of an offence involving reportable conduct.
Sexual abuse	Is when someone involves a child or young person in a sexual activity by using their power over them or taking advantage of their trust. Often children are bribed or threatened physically and psychologically to make them participate in the activity. Child sexual abuse is a crime.
Sexual Misconduct	<p>In relation to reportable conduct, sexual misconduct with, towards or in the presence of a child that is sexual in nature (but not a sexual offence). The Act provides the following (non-exhaustive) examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Descriptions of sexual acts without a legitimate reason to provide the descriptions • Sexual comments, conversations, or communications • Comments to a child that express a desire to act in a sexual manner towards the child, or another child <p>Note – Crossing professional boundaries comes within the scope of the scheme to the extent that the alleged conduct meets the definition of sexual misconduct. That is, the conduct with, towards or in the presence of a child that is sexual in nature (but is not a sexual offence).</p>
Sexual Offence	<p>In relation to reportable conduct, an offence of a sexual nature under a law of the State, another State, a Territory, or the Commonwealth, committed against, with or in the presence of a child, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual touching of a child • A child grooming offence • Production, dissemination, or possession of child abuse material <p>Definitions of 'grooming', within child protection legislation, are complex.</p> <p>Under the <i>Crimes Act 1900</i>, grooming or procuring a child under the age of 16 years for unlawful sexual activity is classed as a sexual offence. The <i>Crimes Act 1900</i> section 73 also extends the age of</p>

	<p>consent to 18 years when a child is in a 'special care' relationship. Under Schedule 1(2) of the <i>Child Protection (Working with Children) Act 2012</i>, grooming is recognised as a form of sexual misconduct. The <i>Children's Guardian Act 2019</i> and this Child Protection Policy reflect these definitions within the context of the Reportable Conduct Scheme (Division 2).</p> <p>An alleged sexual offence does not have to be the subject of criminal investigation or charges for it to be categorised as a reportable allegation of sexual offence.</p>
WWC Act	<i>Child Protection (Working with Children) Act 2012</i>
WWCC	Working with Children Check. This is an authorisation under the WWC Act for a person to engage in child-related work.

6. CHILD PROTECTION

The safety, protection and welfare of students is the responsibility of all staff members and encompasses:

- i. A duty of care to ensure that reasonable steps are taken to prevent harm to students which could reasonably have been foreseen; and
- ii. Obligations under child protection legislation.

6.1 Child Protection Concerns

There are different forms of child abuse. These include:

- Neglect
- Sexual abuse
- Physical abuse
- Emotional abuse

Although it is possible for 'one-off' incidents to cause serious harm, in general it is the frequency, persistence and duration of the parental or carer behaviour that is instrumental in defining the consequences for the child.

This can include a range of behaviours such as excessive criticism, withholding affection, exposure to domestic violence, intimidation, or threatening behaviour.

6.2 Child Wellbeing Concerns

Child wellbeing concerns are safety, welfare or wellbeing concerns for a child or young person that do not meet the mandatory reporting threshold, risk of significant harm in section 9.1 (ii).

6.3 Staff Member Responsibilities

Key legislation requires reporting of particular child protection concerns. However, as part of the School's overall commitment to child protection, all staff are required to report any child protection or child wellbeing concerns about the safety, welfare or wellbeing of a child or young person to the Principal or delegate. If the allegation involves the Principal, a report should be made to the Chair of the School Council.

7. TRAINING

7.1 Child Protection Training

All staff members must participate in child protection training and additional training as directed by the Principal.

The Deputy Principal in consultation with HR ensures staff lists are accurate for Child Protection Training to comply with the Child Protection Policy. MLC School provides all staff members with access to this document and provides child protection training. Child protection training provided to staff annually includes guidance on identifying indicators of abuse, mandatory reporting obligations, and the process for reporting concerns within the School, consistent with the procedures outlined in this policy.

The School maintains a register of training attendance, completion of online modules and signed acknowledgements that staff have read and understood this policy.

7.2 Staff Responsibilities

All new staff members must read this policy, formally acknowledge that they have read and understood the policy annually. The School keeps records to ensure all staff formally acknowledge the policy annually. These are followed up by the Head of HR and the Deputy Principal to ensure compliance following Professional Development days.

7.3 Content

Training complements this policy and provides information to staff about their legal responsibilities related to child protection and School expectations. All training provided to staff includes annually:

- Mandatory reporting, including risk of significant harm
- Reportable conduct
- Working with children checks, including staff responsibilities
- Professional boundaries

7.4 When & How Training Is Delivered

Child Protection Training is delivered annually either in person or online:

- i. When in person, training is conducted either by the Deputy Principal or by an authorised external provider (e.g.: ISNSW) at the start of the school year for all staff and contractors.
- ii. When online, training is delivered at the start of the school year via an external provider (ISNSW) for all staff, direct and regular contractors.

- iii. If a member of staff is not present at the start of Term 1 for Child Protection training, online training is provided during the school year or at the point of employment as part of the onboarding/induction procedures. Staff are actively reminded until they complete the training.

8. WORKING WITH CHILDREN

The WWC Act protects children by requiring a worker to have a WWCC clearance or current application to engage in child related work. Failure to do so may result in a fine or imprisonment.

The Office of the Children's Guardian (OCG) is responsible for determining applications for a WWCC clearance. It involves a national criminal history check and review of reported workplace misconduct findings. The result is either to:

- i. Grant a WWCC clearance (generally valid for 5 years); or
- ii. Refuse a WWCC clearance (further applications cannot be made for 5 years).

In addition, the OCG may impose an interim bar on engaging in child related work for both applicants and WWCC clearance holders.

WWCC clearance holders are subject to ongoing monitoring by the OCG, and any relevant new records which appear may lead to the cancellation of the WWCC clearance.

8.1 Child-Related Work

Child-related work involves direct contact by the worker with a child or children and that contact is a usual part of and more than incidental to the work. Child related work includes, but is not limited to work in the following sectors:

- Early education and child-care including education and care service, child-care centres, and other child care.
- Schools and other educational institutions and private coaching or tuition of children.
- Religious services.
- Residential services including boarding schools, homestays more than three weeks, residential services, and overnight camps.
- Transport services for children including school bus services, taxi services for children with disability and supervision of school road crossings; and
- Counselling, mentoring or distance education not involving direct contact.

Any enquiries about whether roles/duties engage in child-related work should be directed to the Principal.

8.2 Responsibilities for Working with Children Checks

8.2.1 Staff Members

- i. Staff members who engage in child-related work and eligible volunteers (including those volunteers working at overnight camps) are required to:
 - Hold and maintain a valid WWCC clearance.
 - Not engage in child-related work at any time that they are subjected to an interim bar.
 - Report to the Principal if they are no longer eligible for a WWCC clearance, the status of their WWCC clearance changes or are notified by the OCG that they are subjected to a risk assessment; and
 - Notify the OCG of any change to their personal details within 3 months of the change occurring. Failure to do so may result in a fine.

It is an offence for a staff member to engage in child-related work when they do not hold a WWCC clearance or if they are subject to a bar.

- ii. Prior to commencing work at the School, new Staff who are required to hold a WWCC clearance but who have not previously applied for or held a WWCC must present their WWCC Application Number and proof of full name and date of birth to the School so that the School can verify with the NSW Children's Guardian that a WWCC application has been made.
- iii. Upon receiving a Clearance, or when renewing an existing WWCC clearance, the relevant staff member must present their WWCC number and proof of full name and date of birth to the School so that School can verify the information online with the NSW Children's Guardian.
- iv. Each individual must apply for and renew their own WWCC, as the School cannot do so on their behalf. If a WWCC is suspended during reassessment, the individual must immediately notify the School and cease child-related work.

8.2.2 Volunteers and Contractors

- i. A volunteer is an unpaid person who contributes their time, skills and expertise to the School community, including family members of students and members of the wider community. The School recognises two categories of volunteers—Direct Contact Volunteers and Casual Volunteers—based on the level and frequency of their interaction with students. Volunteers' responsibilities under the Child Protection Policy vary according to their category. Where the term "Volunteer" is used it refers to both categories.
- ii. Required to hold a WWCC: Direct Contact Volunteers are individuals who provide volunteer services where they may have direct, unsupervised, or ongoing contact with students, or where their role could reasonably involve building a relationship of trust or pose a potential risk

to student safety. Because of the nature of this contact, Direct Contact Volunteers have heightened child protection responsibilities and are required to hold a valid Working With Children Check (WWCC) clearance. Examples of Direct Contact Volunteers may include:

- attend a School camp or excursion;
 - assist a student during a learning activity
 - assist a student to complete tests or exams (e.g. as a scribe or reader)
 - coach, manage, or assist with the coaching or managing, of sports at the School
 - assist with theatre or music productions
 - tutor, or assist with the tutoring of, a student in extracurricular activities such as music, choir or debating
 - hosting an exchange or visiting student from another school
- iii. Not Required to hold a WWCC: Casual Volunteers are individuals who provide infrequent volunteer services with limited or indirect contact with students. Their activities are supervised by School staff, do not involve being alone with students, and would not reasonably be considered to build a relationship of trust or pose a risk to student safety. Due to the limited nature of their contact, Casual Volunteers do not have the same child protection responsibilities as staff or Direct Contact Volunteers and are not required to hold a WWCC clearance. Examples are:
- on a stall at a School fair
 - on a School BBQ at a sporting event
 - in a School canteen
- iv. Required to hold a WWCC: Council Members are required to hold a valid WWCC.
- v. Required to hold a WWCC: Direct and Regular Contractors

Direct Contact Contractors are individuals whose work may involve direct, unsupervised, or ongoing contact with students, where a relationship of trust could be formed or a potential risk to student safety may arise. This includes contractors such as tutors, casual teachers, coaches, music or drama instructors, catering staff, and maintenance workers who regularly work while students are present, including those engaged directly by families but using School facilities. Due to the nature of their role, Direct Contact Contractors will require a valid WWCC.

Regular Contractors provide frequent services to the School but are not Direct Contact Contractors. They may have limited or indirect contact with students, such as consultants or maintenance workers who attend when students are generally not present. Because of their regular presence, they will require a valid WWCC.

- vi. Not required to hold a WWCC: Casual Contractors

Casual Contractors are individuals who provide infrequent services with only limited or indirect contact with students. They are not left alone with students, and their contact would not reasonably be considered to build a relationship of trust or pose a risk to student safety. Due to

this limited engagement, Casual Contractors have fewer child protection responsibilities than staff or Direct and Regular Contact Contractors. Examples are: provide one-off emergency maintenance work, give a speech, performance or presentation at the School, provide assistance with activities at a School's sports day.

8.2.3 Working With Children Check Clearance Process

A WWCC clearance is the authorisation granted under the WWC Act that permits a person to undertake child-related work.

The School maintains a central register of Working with Children Check clearances for all employees, volunteers and contractors. The register records verification dates, outcomes and expiry dates. HR monitors expiry dates and notifies staff prior to expiry. If a clearance expires or becomes invalid, the individual will immediately cease child-related work until a valid clearance is verified.

The School is required to:

- i. Verify online and record the status of each child-related worker's WWCC clearance.
- ii. Only employ or engage child-related workers or eligible volunteers who have a valid WWCC clearance; and
- iii. Advise the OCG of the findings they have made after completing a reportable conduct investigation, including whether they have made a finding of reportable conduct. A finding of reportable conduct in relation to sexual misconduct, a sexual offence or a serious physical assault must be referred to the OCG's Working with Children Check Directorate (WWCC Directorate). It is an offence for an employer to knowingly engage a child-related worker who does not hold a WWCC clearance or who has a bar.
- iv. Register and maintain registration online as a child-related employer on the NSW Office of the Children's Guardian website.
- v. Before engaging a new staff member, volunteer, or contractor (where required), verify through the online verification system that any person undertaking, or intending to undertake, child-related work for the School either holds a valid WWCC clearance authorising their work or has lodged a current application with the NSW Office of the Children's Guardian. Paper evidence provided by the worker is not acceptable, as they may have been barred.
- vi. Confirm a worker's WWCC clearance within five working days of its expiry at the conclusion of each five-year clearance period.
- vii. Keep records for each worker to whom the WWCC applies, including:
 - o full name

- o date of birth
 - o WWCC number verification date
 - o verification outcome
 - o expiry date
- viii. Not employ, in either paid or non-paid child-related work, a person if the outcome of their online verification is barred, interim barred or not found.
- ix. Remove, immediately upon being notified, any barred, interim barred or not found persons from child-related work.
- x. Notify the NSW Office of Children's Guardian if a staff member, Volunteer or Contractor who holds a WWCC clearance receives an adverse finding in relation to an allegation of misconduct that is the subject of a Mandatory Report.
- xi. Inform staff members when their WWCC is about to expire and follow up with them to ensure compliance with legislation.

Reporting and/or a Reportable Conduct notification will trigger a risk assessment by the NSW Office of Children's Guardian and a review of the individual's WWCC.

8.2.4 Application/Renewal

An application or renewal can be made through Service NSW or its replacement agency. The process for applying for and renewing a WWCC clearance with the OCG involves a national police check and a review of findings of misconduct.

If the OCG grants or renews a WWCC clearance, the holder will be issued with a number which is to be provided to the School to verify the status of a staff member's WWCC clearance.

8.2.5 Refusal/Cancellation

The OCG can refuse to grant a WWCC clearance or cancel a WWCC clearance. The person is then restricted from engaging in child-related work and not able to apply for another clearance for five years. Employers are notified by the OGC and instructed to remove such persons from child-related work.

8.2.6 Interim Bar

The OCG may issue an interim bar, for up to 12 months, to high risk individuals to prevent them from engaging in child-related work while a risk assessment is conducted. If an interim

bar remains in place for six months or longer, it may be appealed to the Administrative Decisions Tribunal.

Not everyone who is subject to a risk assessment will receive an interim bar; only those representing a serious and immediate risk to children.

8.2.7 Disqualified Person

A disqualified person is a person who has been convicted, or against whom proceedings have been commenced for a disqualifying offence outlined in Schedule 2 of *Child Protection (Working with Children) Act 2012*.

A disqualified person cannot be granted a WWCC clearance and is therefore restricted from engaging in child related work.

- Ongoing Monitoring

The OCG will continue to monitor criminal records and professional conduct findings of all WWCC clearance holders through a risk assessment process.

8.2.8 Risk Assessments

A risk assessment is an evaluation of an individual's suitability for child-related work.

The OCG will conduct a risk assessment on a person's suitability to work with children when a new record is received which triggers a risk assessment. This may include a pattern of behaviour or offences involving violence or sexual misconduct representing a risk to children and findings of misconduct involving children.

8.2.9 Process for Reporting to OCG

- i. Independent Schools are defined as a reporting body by the WWC Act.
- ii. The School is required to advise the OCG of the findings they have made after completing a reportable conduct investigation, including whether they have made a finding of reportable conduct. A finding of reportable conduct in relation to sexual misconduct, a sexual offence, or a serious physical assault, must be referred to the OCG's WWCC Directorate. Information must also be referred internally to the OCG's WWCC Directorate if it meets the threshold for consideration of an interim WWCC bar, as per Section 17 of the Child Protection (Working with Children) Act 2012, pending a formal risk assessment.

- iii. The School may also be obliged to report, amend, or provide additional information to the OCG as outlined in the WWC Act and the Children's Guardian Act.

8.2.10 Finding of Misconduct Involving Children

- i. The School will report any finding of reportable conduct to the OCG.
- ii. When informing an employee of a finding of reportable conduct against them, the School should alert them to the consequent report to the WWCC Directorate in relation to sustained findings of sexual misconduct, a sexual offence, or a serious physical assault.
- iii. The WWC Act enables a person who has a sustained finding referred to the OCG to request access to the records held by the School in relation to the finding of misconduct involving children once final findings are made.
- iv. The entitlements of a person to request access to information in terms of section 46 of the Child Protection (Working with Children) Act 2012, is enlivened when a finding of misconduct involving children has been made.
- v. A request for records should be made directly to the OCG.
- vi. The School may also be required to provide information to the OGC that is relevant to an assessment of whether a person poses a risk to the safety of children or the OCG's monitoring functions.

9. MANDATORY REPORTING

The Care and Protection Act provides for mandatory reporting of children at risk of significant harm. A child is a person under the age of 16 years and a young person is aged 16 years or above but who is under the age of 18, for the purposes of the Care and Protection Act.

Under the Care and Protection Act, mandatory reporting applies to persons who:

- In the course of their employment, deliver services including health care; welfare, education, children's services, and residential services, to children; or
- Hold a management position in an organisation, the duties of which include direct responsibility for, or direct supervision of, the provision of services including health care, welfare, education, children's services, and residential services, to children, are mandatory reporters.

All School staff should consider themselves mandatory reporters and must report concerns directly to the Principal, or her delegate.

9.1 Reports to Community Justice

A mandatory reporter must, where they have reasonable grounds to suspect that a child (under 16 years of age) is at risk of significant harm, report to the Department of Communities and Justice (DCJ) as soon as practicable. The report must include the name, or a description, of the child and the grounds for suspecting that the child is at risk of significant harm.

In addition, the School may choose to make a report to the DCJ where there are reasonable grounds to suspect a young person (16 or 17 years of age) is at risk of significant harm and there are current concerns about the safety, welfare, and well-being of the young person.

At MLC School, a mandatory reporter will meet their obligation if they report to the Principal, or her delegate, in the School. This centralised reporting model ensures that a person in the School has all of the information that may be relevant to the circumstances of the child at risk of significant harm and addresses the risk of the School not being aware of individual incidences that amount to cumulative harm.

At MLC School, all mandatory reporting must be made to the Principal, or her delegate. In her absence, the mandatory report must be made to the next most senior member of the Executive.

i. Reasonable Grounds

'Reasonable grounds' refers to the need to have an objective basis for suspecting that a child or young person may be at risk of significant harm, based on:

- First-hand observations of the child, young person, or family.
- What the child, young person, parent, or another person has disclosed.
- What can reasonably be inferred based on professional training and/or experience.

'Reasonable grounds' does not mean a person is required to confirm their suspicions or have clear proof before making a report.

ii. Significant Harm

A child or young person is 'at risk of significant harm' if current concerns exist for the safety, welfare or well-being of the child or young person because of the presence, to a significant extent, of any one or more of the following circumstances:

- The child's or young person's basic physical or psychological needs are not being met or are at risk of not being met.
- The parents or other caregivers have not arranged and are unable or unwilling to arrange for the child or young person to receive necessary medical care.
- In the case of a child or young person who is required to attend school in accordance with the *Education Act 1990*, the parents or other caregivers have not arranged and are unable

or unwilling to arrange for the child or young person to receive an education in accordance with that Act.

- The child or young person has been, or is at risk of being, physically or sexually abused or ill-treated.
- The child or young person is living in a household where there have been incidents of domestic violence and as a consequence, the child or young person is at risk of serious physical or psychological harm.
- A parent or other caregiver has behaved in such a way towards the child or young person, that the child or young person has suffered or is at risk of suffering serious psychological harm.
- The child was the subject of a pre-natal report under section 25 of the *Care And Protection Act* and the birth mother of the child did not engage successfully with support services to eliminate, or minimise to the lowest level reasonably practical, the risk factors that gave rise to the report.

What is meant by 'significant' in the phrase 'to a significant extent', is that which is sufficiently serious to warrant a response by a statutory authority irrespective of a family's consent.

What is significant, is not minor or trivial and may reasonably be expected to produce a substantial and demonstrably adverse impact on the child or young person's safety, welfare, or wellbeing.

The significance can result from a single act or omission or an accumulation of these.

9.2 Process for Mandatory Reporting

i. Staff Members

- Staff members must raise concerns about a child or young person who may be at risk of significant harm with the Principal or her delegate as soon as possible to discuss whether the matter meets the threshold of 'risk of significant harm' and the steps required to report the matter.
- However, if there is an immediate danger to the child or young person and the Principal or next most senior member of staff is not contactable, staff members should contact the Police and/or the Child Protection Helpline (13 21 11) directly and then advise the Principal or next most senior member of staff at the School as soon as possible.
- Staff members are not required to and must not, undertake any investigation of the matter. Staff members are not permitted to inform the parents or caregivers that a report to the DCJ has been made.

- Staff members are required to deal with the matter confidentially and only disclose it to the persons referred to above or as required to comply with mandatory reporting obligations. Failure to maintain confidentiality will not only be a breach of this policy but could incite potential civil proceedings for defamation.

ii. The School

- In general, the Principal or her delegate will report these matters to the DCJ and where necessary, the Police. This is supported by the DCJ in accordance with best practice principles.

9.3 Process for Reporting Concerns about Students

i. Staff Members

- The *Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998* outlines a mandatory reporter's obligation to report to the DCJ concerns about risk of significant harm. However, to ensure centralised reporting, all staff members are required to report any concern regarding the safety, welfare, and wellbeing of a student to the Principal or her delegate. Staff members who are unsure as to whether a matter meets the threshold of 'risk of significant harm', should report their concern to the Principal or her delegate regardless.
- Staff members are required to deal with all reports regarding the safety, welfare or wellbeing of a student confidentially and only disclose it to the Principal and any other person the Principal nominates.

- ii. Storage of records: All records relating to mandatory reporting and child protection concerns are securely stored with access is restricted to authorised members of the school leadership team responsible for child protection matters.

10. REPORTABLE CONDUCT

Section 29 of the *Children's Guardian Act 2019* requires the Heads of Entities, including non-government schools in New South Wales, to notify the OCG of all allegations of reportable conduct and convictions involving an 'employee' and the outcome of the School's investigation of these allegations. Under the *Children's Guardian Act 2019*, allegations of child abuse only fall within the reportable conduct jurisdiction if the involved individual is an employee of the relevant entity at the time when the allegation becomes known by the Head of Entity.

The Head of Entity for the purposes of the NSW Reportable Conduct Scheme is responsible for ensuring allegations of reportable conduct are notified to the Office of the Children's Guardian and managed in accordance with legislative requirements.

- i. Reportable Conduct:
 - Involves a child (a person under the age of 18 years) at the time of the alleged incident; and
 - Involves certain defined conduct as described in the act (see below).
- ii. The OCG:
 - Must keep under scrutiny the systems for preventing reportable conduct by employees of non-government schools and the handling of, or response to, reportable allegations (including allegations which are exempt from notification) or convictions.
 - Must receive and assess notifications from non-government schools concerning reportable conduct or reportable convictions.
 - Is required to oversee or monitor the conduct of investigations by non-government schools into allegations of reportable conduct or reportable convictions.
 - Must determine whether an investigation that has been monitored has been conducted properly and whether appropriate action has been taken as a result of the investigation.
 - May directly investigate an allegation of reportable conduct or reportable conviction against an employee of a non-government school, or the handling of or response to such a matter (e.g., arising out of complaints by the person who is the subject of an allegation); and
 - May investigate the way in which a relevant entity has dealt with, or is dealing with, a report, complaint, or notification, if the OCG considers it appropriate to do so.
- iii. Under the Children's Guardian Act 2019, reportable conduct is defined as:
 - A sexual offence
 - Sexual misconduct
 - An assault against a child
 - Ill-treatment of a child
 - Neglect of a child
 - An offence under section 43B (failure to protect) of Section 316A (failure to report) of the Crimes Act 1900; and

- Behaviour that causes significant emotional or psychological harm to a child.
- iv. Reportable conduct does not extend to:
- Conduct that is reasonable for the purposes of the discipline, management or care of children, having regard to the age, maturity, health or other characteristics of the children and to any relevant codes of conduct or professional standards; or
 - The use of physical force that, in all the circumstances, is trivial or negligible, and in the circumstances in which it was used have been investigated and the result of the investigation recorded in accordance with appropriate procedures.

10.1 Process for Reporting of Reportable Conduct Allegations or Convictions

i. Staff Members

- Any concerns about any other employee engaging in conduct that is considered inappropriate, or reportable conduct, or any allegation of inappropriate or reportable conduct made to the employee or about the employee themselves must be reported to the Principal or her delegate. Where it is uncertain if the conduct is reportable conduct but is considered inappropriate behaviour, this must also be reported.
- Staff members must also report to the Principal or her delegate when they become aware that an employee has been charged with or convicted of an offence (including a finding of guilt without the court proceeding to a conviction) involving reportable conduct. This includes information relating to the employee themselves.
- If the allegation involves the Principal, the staff member must report the concern directly to the Chair of the School Council. The report should clearly state that it relates to a reportable conduct concern and include sufficient information to allow the matter to be assessed.

ii. Parents, Carers and Community Members

Parents, carer, and community members are encouraged to report any conduct that is in their view inappropriate, reportable, or criminal conduct to the Principal or their delegate. All such reports will be dealt with in accordance with the School's complaint handling procedures.

iii. The School

The Principal, as the Head of Entity under the *Children's Guardian Act 2019*, must:

- Ensure specified systems are in place for preventing, detecting, and responding to reportable allegations or convictions.
- Submit a 7-day notification form to the OCG within 7 business days of becoming aware of a reportable allegation or conviction against an employee of the entity (unless the Head of the Entity has a reasonable excuse), The notification should include the following information:
 - That a report has been received in relation to an employee of the School, and
 - The type of reportable conduct, and
 - The name of the employee, and
 - The name and contact details of School and the Head of Entity, and
 - For a reportable allegation, whether it has been reported to Police, and
 - If a report has been made to the Child Protection Helpline, that a report has been made, and
 - The nature of the relevant entity's initial risk assessment and risk management action.
- The notice must also include the following, if known to the Head of Entity:
 - Details of the reportable allegation or conviction considered to be a reportable conviction,
 - The date of birth and working with children number, if any, of the employee the subject of the report,
 - The police report reference number (if police were notified),
 - The report reference number if reported to the child protection helpline,
 - The names of other relevant entities that employ or engage the employee, whether or not directly, to provide a service to children, including as a volunteer or contractor.

10.2 Process for Investigating an Allegation of Reportable Conduct

The Principal is responsible for ensuring that the following steps are taken to investigate an allegation of reportable conduct.

i. Initial Steps

Once an allegation of reportable conduct against an employee is received, the Principal is required to:

- Determine whether it is an allegation of reportable conduct.
- Assess whether NESAs, the DCJ or the police need to be notified (i.e., if reasonable grounds to suspect that a child is at risk of significant harm or a potential criminal offence).

If they have been notified, seek clearance from these statutory agencies prior to the school proceeding with the reportable conduct investigation.

- Notify the child's parents (unless to do so would be likely to compromise the investigation or any investigation by the DCJ or police).
- Notify the OCG within 7 business days of receiving the allegation.
- Carry out a risk assessment and take action to reduce/remove risk, where appropriate; and
- Provide an initial letter to the PSOA advising that an allegation of reportable conduct has been made against them and the school's responsibility to investigate this matter under section 34 of the *Children's Guardian Act 2019*; and
- Investigate the allegation or appoint one of the school's trained child protection investigators to investigate the allegation.

ii. Investigation Principles

During the investigation of a reportable conduct allegation the School will:

- Follow the principles of procedural fairness.
- Inform the PSOA of the substance of any allegations made against them, at the appropriate time in the investigation, and provide them with a reasonable opportunity to respond to the allegations.
- Make reasonable enquiries or investigations before making a decision.
- Avoid conflicts of interest.
- Conduct the investigation without unjustifiable delay.
- Handle the matter as confidentially as possible; and
- Provide appropriate support for all parties including the child/children, witnesses and the PSOA.

iii. Investigation Steps

In an investigation the Principal or appointed internal or external investigator will generally:

- Interview relevant witnesses and gather relevant documentation.
- Provide a letter of allegation to the PSOA.
- Provide the PSOA with the opportunity to provide a response to the allegations either in writing or at interview.
- Consider relevant evidence and make a preliminary finding in accordance with the OCG guidelines.
- Inform the PSOA of the preliminary finding in writing by the head of entity and provide them with a further opportunity to respond or make a further submission prior to the matter moving to final findings.

- Consider any response provided by the PSOA.
- Make a final finding in accordance with the OCG guidelines.
- Decide on the disciplinary action, if any, to be taken against the PSOA.
- If it is completed, send the final report to the OCG within 30 days after having received the allegation, as per section 36 of the *Children's Guardian Act 2019*.
- Should the final report be unfinished within 30 days, the Head of Entity must provide, at minimum, an interim report to the OCG within 30 days of having received the allegation, as per section 38 of the *Children's Guardian Act 2019*.

Submission of an interim report must include:

- A reason for not providing the final report within 30 days and an estimated time frame for completion of the report.
- Specific information, including (if known); the facts and circumstances of the reportable allegation; any known information about a reportable conviction; action taken since the OCG received a notification about the reportable allegation or reportable conviction; further action the Head of Entity proposes to take in relation to the reportable allegation or reportable conviction; including if the Head of Entity proposes to take no further action; the reasons for the action taken and the action proposed to be taken or the reasons for the decision to take no further action; other information prescribed by the regulations.
- Be accompanied by copies of documents in the School's possession, including transcripts of interviews and copies of evidence.

The steps outlined above may need to be varied on occasion to meet particular circumstances. For example, it may be necessary to take different steps where the matter is also being investigated by the DCJ or Police.

A PSOA may have an appropriate support person with them during the interview process. Such a person is there for support only and as a witness to the proceedings and not as an advocate or to take an active role.

10.3 Risk Management through an Investigation of a Reportable Conduct Allegation

Risk management means identifying the potential for an incident or accident to occur and taking steps to reduce the likelihood or severity of its occurrence.

The Principal is responsible for risk management throughout the investigation and will assess risk at the beginning of the investigation, during and at the end of the investigation.

- i. Initial Risk Assessment

Following an allegation of reportable conduct against an employee, the Principal or delegate conducts an initial risk assessment to identify and minimise the risks to:

- The child(ren) who are the subject of the allegation
- Other children with whom the employee may have contact
- The PSOA
- The school, and
- The proper investigation of the allegation.

The factors which will be considered during the risk assessment include:

- The nature and seriousness of the allegations
- The vulnerability of the child(ren) the PSOA has contact with at work
- The nature of the position occupied by the PSOA
- The level of supervision of the PSOA; and
- The disciplinary history or safety of the PSOA and possible risks to the investigation.

The Principal will take appropriate action to minimise risks. This may include the PSOA being temporarily relieved of some duties, being required not to have contact with certain students, being asked to take paid leave, or being suspended from duty. When taking action to address any risks identified, the School will take into consideration both the needs of the child(ren) and the PSOA.

A decision to take action on the basis of a risk assessment is not indicative of the findings of the matter. Until the investigation is completed and a finding is made, any action, such as an employee being suspended, is not to be considered to be an indication that the alleged conduct by the employee did occur.

ii. Ongoing Risk Assessment

The Principal will continually monitor risk during the investigation including in the light of any new relevant information that emerges.

iii. Findings

At the completion of the investigation, a finding will be made in relation to the allegation and a decision made by the Principal regarding what action, if any, is required in relation to the PSOA, the child(ren) involved and any other parties

iv. Information for the PSOA

The PSOA will be advised:

- That an allegation has been made against them (at the appropriate time in the investigation); and
 - Of the substance of the allegation, or of any preliminary finding and the final finding.
- v. Under Section 57(7) of the Children’s Guardian Act, information must not be disclosed to an employee (or former employee) where the head of entity reasonably believes disclosure would:
- Put a person’s health or safety at serious risk;
 - Put a person who made a report, complaint or notification, or other person , at risk of being harassed or intimidated; or
 - Prejudice an investigation or inquiry.
- vi. The PSOA does not automatically have the right to:
- Know or have confirmed the identity of the person who made the allegation; or
 - Be shown the content of the OCG notification form or other investigation material that reveals information provided by other employees or witnesses.

The WWC Act enables a person who has a sustained finding referred to the OCG to request access to the records held by the School in relation to the finding of misconduct involving children once final findings are made. The entitlements of a person to request access to information in terms of section 46 of the WWC Act is enlivened when a finding of misconduct involving children has been made.

10.4 Disciplinary Action

As a result of the allegations, investigation or final findings, the School may take disciplinary action against the PSOA (including termination of employment).

In relation to any disciplinary action the School will give the PSOA:

- i. Details of the proposed disciplinary action; and
- ii. A reasonable opportunity to respond before a final decision is made.

10.5 Confidentiality

It is important when dealing with allegations of reportable conduct that the matter be dealt with as confidentially as possible.

The School requires that all parties maintain confidentiality during the investigation including in relation to the handling and storing of documents and records.

Records about allegations of reportable conduct against employees will be kept by HR in a secure file separate from the employee's main personnel file and will only be accessible by the Head of Entity or with the Head of Entity's express authority.

No employee may comment to the media about an allegation of reportable conduct unless expressly authorised by the Principal to do so.

Staff members who become aware of a breach of confidentiality in relation to a reportable conduct allegation must advise the Principal.

11. CRIMINAL OFFENCES

In 2018 the *Crimes Act 1900* was amended to adopt recommendations of the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse. The new offences are designed to prevent child abuse and to bring abuse that has already occurred to the attention of the Police.

11.1 Failure to Protect Offence (*Crimes Act 1900 – NSW*)

An adult working in a school, therefore all staff members, will commit an offence if they know another adult working there poses a serious risk of committing a child abuse offence and they have the power to reduce or remove the risk, and they negligently fail to do so either by acts and/or omissions.

This offence is targeted at those in positions of authority and responsibility working with children who turn a blind eye to a known and serious risk rather than using their power to protect children.

i. Failure to Report Offence (*Crimes Act 1900 – NSW*)

Any adult, and therefore all staff members, will commit an offence if they know, believe or reasonably ought to know that a child abuse offence has been committed and fail to report that information to Police, without a reasonable excuse. A reasonable excuse would include where the adult has reported the matter to the Principal and is aware that the Principal has reported the matter to the Police.

ii. Special Care Relationships

It is a crime in NSW for a staff member, volunteer, or contractor to have a sexual relationship with a student where there is a special care relationship. The Act provides that a young person is under an adult's special care if the adult is a member of the teaching staff of the School at which the young person is a student; or has an established personal relationship with

the young person in connection with the provision of religious, sporting, musical or other instruction.

The Special Care (sexual intercourse) offence under s73 was supplemented by an additional special care offence involving sexual touching now under s73A of the *Crimes Act 1900*. The new offence under s73A will expand special care offences to also apply to non-penetrative sexual touching. The offence will protect children aged 16-17 years from inappropriate sexual contact with teachers and others who have special care of the child.

12. COMPLIANCE AND RECORDS

The Principal's delegate, the Deputy Principal, in conjunction with the Head of HR monitors compliance with this policy and securely maintains School records relevant to this policy, which includes:

- i. Register of staff members who have read and acknowledged that they read and understood this policy.
- ii. Working with children check clearance (WWCC clearance) verifications.
- iii. Mandatory reports to the DCJ.
- iv. Reports of reportable conduct allegations, the outcome of reportable conduct investigations, and/or criminal convictions.

13. RELATED POLICIES & SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

There are a number of other school policies that relate to child protection that staff members must be aware of and understand (but not limited to):

- Staff Code of Conduct
- Work Health and Safety Policy
- Discrimination, Harassment and Bullying Statement
- Complaints Handling Policy and Procedure
- Anti-Bullying Policy and Procedures
- [Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse](#)
- External Study Policy

14. ACCESS

Not restricted. Required to be publicly available on the School's website.

This document is available to all stakeholders via the School's Community website.

This document is available to all staff via Domus.