



Australian Eight-Ball Federation
Incorporated

**AUSTRALIAN EIGHT BALL FEDERATION
NATIONAL MEMBER PROTECTION POLICY**

**VERSION 4
JUNE 2012**

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REVIEW HISTORY OF AUSTRALIAN EIGHT BALL FEDERATION MEMBER PROTECTION POLICY

Version	Date reviewed	Date endorsed	Content reviewed/purpose
One		December 2005	• Initial Policy
Two	January 2010	February 2010	• Insert ASC Policy Update
Three	October 2010	October 2010	• Insert ASC Policy Update
Four	May 2012	June 2012	• Insert ASC Policy Updates

PREFACE

The Australian Eight Ball Federation (AEBF) is committed to providing an environment that is safe in all aspects for all participants in our sport of Pool. This commitment extends to actively make sure that all affiliated State Associations adopt the same protective policies for the overall benefit of our sport.

The policies included in this document have been updated to include all the current relevant and required conditions, to provide a code of conduct that forms the basis of appropriate and ethical conduct that everyone involved in our sport must abide by.

This policy is therefore an essential and integral part of the AEBF proactive and preventative approach to making sure that any inappropriate behaviour does not occur within our sport.

As President of the AEBF, it is my firm commitment that this Members Protection Policy is fully instigated and adhered to by everyone involved in our sport in Australia.

J. Fanto

President, AEBF

June 2012

AUSTRALIAN EIGHT BALL FEDERATION

PART A: NATIONAL MEMBER PROTECTION POLICY

1. Introduction

The AEBF is the official National Member of the World Eightball Pool Federation, and is recognised as such as the entity that governs our sport of Pool in Australia.

The AEBF Core Values are to ensure that our visions for the sport are carried out to the best of its ability and include values such as integrity, accountability, respect and an excellence to perform our duties to the highest of standards.

Our Mission Statement is to provide a professional, cost effective national administration body for Billiards, Snooker and Pool that strengthens and expands the sport throughout Australia.

2. Purpose of this policy

This National Member Protection Policy (“policy”) will work towards maintaining ethical and informed decision-making and responsible behaviours within our sport. It outlines our commitment to a person’s right to be treated with respect and dignity and to be safe and protected from abuse. This policy informs everyone involved in our sport at the national level of his or her legal and ethical rights and responsibilities and the standards of behaviour that are required.

The policy attachments outline the procedures that support our commitment to eliminating discrimination, harassment, child abuse and other forms of inappropriate behaviour from our sport. As part of this commitment, the AEBF will take disciplinary action against any person or organisation bound by this policy if they breach it.

This policy has been endorsed by the AEBF Executive Committee and has been incorporated into our By-Laws. The policy starts on 15 June 2012 and will operate until replaced. Copies of the current policy and its attachments can be obtained from the AEBF website at www.aebf.com.au.

For information on the rights, responsibilities and requirements for people involved in our sport at the state and club level, please refer to the member protection policies of the relevant state association or club.

3. Who this Policy Applies To

This national policy applies to the following people operating at or representing the national level, whether they are in a paid or unpaid/voluntary capacity:

- 3.1 Persons appointed or elected to National boards, committees and sub-committees;
- 3.2 Employees of the AEBF;
- 3.3 Members of the AEBF Executive;
- 3.4 Support personnel appointed or elected to National teams and squads (e.g. managers, physiotherapists, psychologists, masseurs, sport trainers);
- 3.5 National coaches and assistant coaches;
- 3.6 National athletes;
- 3.7 National referees, umpires and other officials involved in the regulation of the sport;
- 3.8 Members, including life members of the AEBF;
- 3.9 Athletes, coaches, officials and other personnel participating in events and activities, including camps and training sessions, held or sanctioned by the AEBF;
- 3.10 Any other person including spectators, parents/guardians and sponsors, who or which agrees in writing (whether on a ticket, entry form or otherwise) to be bound by this policy;

This policy also applies to the following associations:

- 3.12 Member associations;
- 3.13 Affiliated clubs and associated organisations.

[Member associations are required to adopt and implement this policy and to provide proof to the AEBF of the approval of the policy by the relevant board in accordance with its constitution. Member associations must also undertake to ensure that affiliated Clubs and individual Members are bound by this policy and are made aware of this policy and what it says.]

[This policy will continue to apply to a person, even after they have stopped their association or employment with the AEBF, if disciplinary action against that person has commenced.]

4. Responsibilities of the Organisation

The AEBF and its affiliated member associations must:

- 4.1 Adopt, implement and comply with this policy;
- 4.2 Make such amendments to their Constitution, Rules or Policies necessary for this policy to be enforceable;
- 4.3 Publish, distribute and promote this policy and the consequences of breaches;
- 4.4 Promote and model appropriate standards of behaviour at all times;
- 4.5 Promptly deal with any breaches or complaints made under this policy in a sensitive, fair, timely and confidential manner;
- 4.6 Apply this policy consistently;
- 4.7 Recognise and enforce any penalty imposed under this policy;
- 4.8 Ensure that a copy of this policy is available or accessible to the persons and associations to whom this policy applies;
- 4.9 Use appropriately trained people to receive and manage complaints and allegations e.g. Member Protection Information Officers (MPIOs);
- 4.10 Monitor and review this policy at least annually.

5. Individual Responsibilities

Individuals bound by this policy are responsible for:

- 5.1 Making themselves aware of the policy and complying with its standards of behaviour;
- 5.2 Complying with our screening requirements and any state/territory Working with Children checks;
- 5.3 Placing the safety and welfare of children above other considerations;
- 5.4 Being accountable for their behaviour;
- 5.5 Following the procedures outlined in this policy if they wish to make a complaint or report a concern about possible child abuse, discrimination, harassment or other inappropriate behaviour; and
- 5.6 Complying with any decisions and/or disciplinary measures imposed under this policy.

6. Position Statements

6.1 Child Protection

The AEBF is committed to the safety and wellbeing of all children and young people accessing our service. We support the rights of the child and will act without hesitation to ensure a child safe environment is maintained at all times. We also support the rights and wellbeing of our staff and volunteers and encourage their active participation in building and maintaining a secure environment for all participants.

The AEBF acknowledges that our staff, members and volunteers provide a valuable contribution to the positive experiences of children involved in our sport. The AEBF aims to continue this and to take measures to protect the safety and welfare of children participating in our sport by:

6.1.1: Identify and Analyse Risk of Harm

The AEBF will develop and implement a risk management strategy, which includes a review of existing child protection practices, to determine how child-safe and child-friendly the organisation is and to determine what additional strategies are required to minimise and

prevent risk of harm to children because of the action of an employee, volunteer or another child.

6.1.2: Develop Codes of Conduct for Adults and Children

The AEBF will ensure that the organisation has codes of conduct that specify standards of conduct and care when dealing and interacting with children, particularly those in the organisation's care. The organisation will also implement a code of conduct to address appropriate behaviour between children.

The code(s) of conduct will set out professional boundaries, ethical behaviour and unacceptable behaviour. (See Part B)

6.1.3: Choose Suitable Employees and Volunteers

The AEBF will ensure that the organisation takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it engages the most suitable and appropriate people to work with children (in prescribed positions).

This may be achieved using a range of screening measures. Such measures will aim to minimise the likelihood of engaging (or retaining) people who are unsuitable to work with children.

The AEBF will ensure that working with children checks/criminal history assessments are conducted for employees and volunteers working with children, where an assessment is required by law.

If a criminal history report is obtained as part of their screening process, the AEBF will ensure that the criminal history information is dealt with in accordance with relevant state requirements. (See Part C)

6.1.4: Support, Train, Supervise and Enhance Performance

The AEBF will ensure that volunteers and employees who work with children or their records have ongoing supervision, support and training such that their performance is developed and enhanced to promote the establishment and maintenance of a child-safe environment.

6.1.5: Empower and Promote the Participation of Children In Decision-Making And Service Development

The AEBF will promote the involvement and participation of children and young people in developing and maintaining child-safe environments.

6.1.6: Report and Respond Appropriately To Suspected Abuse and Neglect

The AEBF will ensure that volunteers and employees are able to identify and respond to children at risk of harm.

The AEBF will make all volunteers and employees aware of their responsibilities under respective state laws if they have suspicion on reasonable grounds that a child has been or is being abused or neglected. (See Part E)

In addition to any legal obligation, if any person feels another person or organisation bound by this policy is acting inappropriately towards a child or is breaching the code'(s) of practice set out they may make an internal complaint. Please refer to our complaints procedure outlined in attachment C1 of this policy. This will explain what to do about the behaviour and how the AEBF will deal with the problem.

6.2 Taking Images of Children

Images of children can be used inappropriately or illegally. The AEBF requires that individuals and associations, wherever possible, obtain permission from a child's parent/guardian before taking an image of a child that is not their own and ensure that the parent knows the way the image will be used. We also require the privacy of others to be respected and disallow the use of camera phones, videos and cameras inside changing areas, showers and toilets.

If the AEBF uses an image of a child it will avoid naming or identifying the child or it will, wherever possible, avoid using both the first name and surname. We will not display personal information such as residential address, email address or telephone numbers without gaining consent from the parent/guardian. We will not display information about hobbies, likes/dislikes, school, etc as this information can be used as grooming tools by paedophiles or other persons. We will only use appropriate images of a child, relevant to our sport and ensure that the child is suitably clothed in a manner that promotes the sport, displays its successes, etc. Where possible we will seek permission to use these images.

We require our members, member associations and clubs to do likewise.

6.3 Anti-Discrimination and Harassment

The AEBF opposes all forms of harassment, discrimination and bullying. This includes treating or proposing to treat someone less favourably because of a particular characteristic; imposing or intending to impose an unreasonable requirement, condition or practice which has an unequal or disproportionate effect on people with a particular characteristic; or any behaviour that is offensive, abusive, belittling, intimidating or threatening – whether this is face-to-face, indirectly or via communication technologies such as mobile phone and computers. Some forms of harassment, discrimination and bullying, based on personal characteristics such as those listed in the Dictionary at clause 10, are against the law.

If any person feels they are being harassed or discriminated against by another person or organisation bound by this policy, please refer to our complaints procedure outlined in attachment D1 of this policy. This will explain what to do about the behaviour and how the AEBF will deal with the problem.

6.4 Sexual Relationships

The AEBF takes the view that intimate relationships (whether or not of a sexual nature) between coaches and athletes, while not necessarily constituting harassment, can have harmful effects on the athlete, on other athletes and on the sport's public image. Such relationships may be perceived to be exploitative because there is usually a disparity between coaches and athletes in terms of authority, maturity, status, influence and dependence. Given there is always a risk that the relative power of the coach has been a factor in the development of such relationships, they should be avoided by coaches at all levels. In the event that an athlete attempts to initiate an intimate relationship, the coach must take personal responsibility for discouraging such approaches, explaining the ethical basis for such actions.

The coach or athlete may wish to approach the AEBF MPIO or complaints officer if they feel harassed. Our complaints procedure is outlined in Attachment D1 of this policy.

6.5 Pregnancy

Everyone bound by this policy must treat pregnant women with dignity and respect and any unreasonable barriers to participation by them in our sport should be removed. We will not tolerate any discrimination or harassment against pregnant women.

While many sporting activities are safe for pregnant women, there may be particular risks that apply to some women during pregnancy. Those risks will depend on the nature of the sporting activity and the particular pregnant woman's circumstances. Pregnant women should be aware that their own health and wellbeing, and that of their unborn children, should be of utmost importance in their decision making about the way they participate in our sport.

The AEBF recommends that pregnant women wanting to participate in our sport consult with their medical advisers, make themselves aware of the facts about pregnancy in sport, and ensure that they make informed decisions about participation. We will only require pregnant women to sign a disclaimer if we require other participants to sign one in similar circumstances. We will not require women to undertake a pregnancy test.

6.6 Gender Identity

Everyone bound by this policy must treat people who identify as transgender fairly and with dignity and respect. This includes acting with sensitivity and respect where a person is undergoing gender transition. We will not tolerate any unlawful discrimination or harassment of a person who identifies as transgender or transsexual or who is thought to be transgender. Descriptions of the types of behaviour which could be regarded as transgender discrimination or harassment are provided in the Dictionary at clause 10.

The AEBF recognises that the exclusion of transgender people from participation in sporting events and activities has significant implications for their health, well-being and involvement in community life. In general the AEBF will facilitate transgender persons participating in our sport with the gender with which they identify.

The AEBF also recognises there is debate over whether a male to female transgender person obtains any physical advantage over other female participants. This debate is reflected in the divergent discrimination laws across the country. If issues of performance advantage arise, the AEBF will seek advice on the application of those laws in the particular circumstances.

The AEBF is aware that the International Olympic Committee (IOC) has established criteria for selection and participation in the Olympic Games. Where a transgender person intends competing at an elite level, we will encourage them to obtain advice about the IOC's criteria which may differ from the position taken by the AEBF.

Drug testing procedures and prohibitions also apply to people who identify as transgender. A person receiving treatment involving a Prohibited Substance or Method, as described on the World Anti-Doping Agency's Prohibited List, should apply for a standard Therapeutic Use Exemption.

6.7 Alcohol Policy

The AEBF recommends that State Associations and their member Clubs adhere to strict guidelines regarding the responsible consumption of alcohol. Generally, alcohol should not be available nor be consumed at a sporting event at which children under 18 are participants in the sport. Responsible service and consumption of alcohol should apply to any alcohol to be consumed after the competition has concluded, including light alcohol and soft drinks always being available; wherever possible, food being available to be consumed when alcohol is available; transport policies, and Board/Committee Members being in attendance to ensure appropriate practices are followed. Guidance can be obtained from the "Alcohol Management Policy" available at <http://www.goodsports.com.au/goodsports/pages/sample-policies.html>.

6.8 Smoking Policy

The following policies should be applied to sporting and social events:

- No smoking shall occur at or near any sporting event or competition involving persons under the age of 18. This policy shall apply to coaches, players, trainers, officials and volunteers;
- Social functions shall be smoke free, with smoking permitted at designated outdoor smoking areas;

6.9 Cyber Bullying/Safety

Bullying and harassment in all forms is regarded by the AEBF as unacceptable in this sport. Given the emergence of new telephone and internet social networks, the opportunity for

unwanted and improper comments and statements has dramatically increased. Messages or statements made in these ways using these means of communication are largely instantaneous, and can easily be abused. Others may also manipulate a person by encouraging a statement to be made on twitter or facebook, for example, when the writer may be upset or vulnerable. Bullying has the potential to cause great anxiety and distress to the person who has been the target of any comments or statements. In some cases, bullying is regarded as a criminal offence punishable by imprisonment, amongst other things. Frustration at a referee, team-mate, coach, or sporting body should never be communicated on social network channels, but rather by way of reasoned and logical verbal and written statements and where appropriate, complaints, to the relevant controlling club, league or peak sporting body.

6.10 Social Networking Websites Policy

The AEBF acknowledges the emergence of new technology and communication mediums (new media), and wishes to enable such new media to be used to benefit the sport and its participants, and to applaud achievements. This can occur due to the immediate nature of communication to a wide audience using channels such as facebook, twitter, and SMS. However, participants within the sport need to be very mindful of a few key matters that could lead to inappropriate use of new media, at times unintended, and at other times without a proper understanding that once comments are made or published, they are in public for a long time, and hard to take back (retract). Cautions the AEBF recommends:

- Do not include personal information of yourself or others in social media channels;
- Do not use offensive, provocative or hateful language;
- Use your best judgment – do not publish something that makes you the slightest bit uncomfortable, and never write/publish if you are feeling emotional or upset (or are intoxicated);
- Always ask for a person's permission before posting their picture on a social networking forum;
- Never comment on rumours, do not deny or affirm them or speculate about rumours; and
- Always use social network forums to add value and promote the sport in a positive way.

7. Complaints Procedures

7.1 Complaints

The AEBF aims to provide a simple procedure for complaints based on the principles of procedural fairness (natural justice). Any person (a complainant) may report a complaint about a person/s or organisation bound by this policy (respondent). Such complaints should be reported to an MPIO.

The lowest level at which a matter can be dealt with shall always be preferred. Therefore, if a complaint relates to behaviour or an incident that occurred at the:

- state level or involves people operating at the state level, then the complaint should be reported to and handled by the relevant state association in the first instance; or
- club level or involves people operating at the club level, then the complaint should be reported to and handled by the relevant club in the first instance.

Only matters that relate to or occur at the national level and the most serious cases from club and state level should be referred to the national body.

A complaint may be dealt with informally or formally. The complainant usually decides this unless the MPIO considers that the complaint falls outside this policy and would be better dealt with another way and/or the law requires the complaint/allegation to be reported to an appropriate authority.

All complaints will be dealt with promptly, seriously, sensitively and confidentially. Our complaint procedures are outlined in attachment D1.

Individuals and organisations may also pursue their complaint externally under anti-discrimination, child protection, criminal or other relevant legislation.

7.2 Improper Complaints & Victimisation

The AEBF aims for our complaints procedure to have integrity and be free of unfair repercussions or victimisation against the person making the complaint. If at any point in the complaints process the MPIO considers that a complainant has **knowingly** made an untrue complaint or the complaint is malicious or intended to cause distress to the person complained of, the matter may be referred to the President for appropriate action which may include disciplinary action against the complainant.

The AEBF will take all necessary steps to make sure that people involved in a complaint are not victimised. Disciplinary measures can be imposed on anyone who harasses or victimises another person for making a complaint.

7.3 Mediation

The AEBF aims to resolve complaints with a minimum of fuss. Complaints may be resolved by agreement between the people involved with no need for disciplinary action. Mediation allows those involved to be heard and to come up with mutually agreed solutions.

Mediation may occur before or after the investigation of a complaint. If a complainant wishes to resolve the complaint with the help of a mediator, the MPIO will, in consultation with the complainant, arrange for a neutral third party mediator where possible. Lawyers are not able to negotiate on behalf of the complainant and/or the respondent. More information on the mediation process is outlined in attachment D2.

7.4 Tribunals

A Tribunal may be convened to hear a formal complaint:

- referred to it by the President;
- referred to it or escalated by a state association because of the serious nature of the complaint; and/or
- for an alleged breach of this policy.

Our Tribunal procedure is outlined in attachment D5.

A respondent may lodge an appeal only to the Appeal Tribunal in respect of a Tribunal decision. The decision of the Appeal Tribunal is final and binding on the people involved. Our appeals process is outlined in attachment D5.

Every organisation bound by this policy will recognise and enforce any decision of a Tribunal or Appeal Tribunal under this policy.

8. What is a Breach of this policy

It is a breach of this policy for any person or organisation to which this policy applies, to do anything contrary to this policy, including but not limited to:

- 8.1 Breaching the Codes of Behaviour (attachment B to this policy);
- 8.2 Bringing the sport and/or the AEBF into disrepute, or acting in a manner likely to bring the sport and/or the AEBF into disrepute.
- 8.3 Failing to follow the AEBF policies (including this policy) and procedures for the protection, safety and welfare of children;
- 8.4 Discriminating against, harassing or bullying (including cyber bullying) any person;
- 8.5 Victimising another person for reporting a complaint;
- 8.6 Engaging in a sexually inappropriate relationship with a person that they supervise, or have influence, authority or power over;
- 8.7 Verbally or physically assaulting another person, intimidating another person or creating a hostile environment within the sport;

- 8.8 Disclosing to any unauthorised person or organisation any AEBF information that is of a private, confidential or privileged nature;
- 8.9 Making a complaint they **knew** to be untrue, vexatious, malicious or improper;
- 8.10 Failing to comply with a penalty imposed after a finding that the individual or organisation has breached this policy; or
- 8.11 Failing to comply with a direction given to the individual or organisation during the discipline process.

9. Disciplinary Measures

If an individual or organisation to which this policy applies breaches this policy, one or more forms of discipline may be imposed. Any disciplinary measure imposed under this policy must:

- Be applied consistent with any contractual and employment rules and requirements;
- Be fair and reasonable;
- Be based on the evidence and information presented and the seriousness of the breach; and
- Be determined in accordance with our Constitution, By Laws, this policy and/or Rules of the sport.

9.1 Individual

Subject to contractual and employment requirements, if a finding is made by a Tribunal that an individual has breached this policy, one or more of the following forms of discipline may be imposed:

- 9.1.1 A direction that the individual make a verbal and/or written apology;
- 9.1.2 A written warning;
- 9.1.3 A direction that the individual attend counselling to address their behaviour;
- 9.1.4 A withdrawal of any awards, scholarships, placings, records, achievements bestowed in any tournaments, activities or events held or sanctioned by the AEBF;
- 9.1.5 A demotion or transfer of the individual to another location, role or activity;
- 9.1.6 A suspension of the individual's membership or participation or engagement in a role or activity;
- 9.1.7 Termination of the individual's membership, appointment or engagement;
- 9.1.8 A recommendation that the AEBF terminate the individual's membership, appointment or engagement;
- 9.1.9 In the case of a coach or official, a direction that the relevant organisation de-register the accreditation of the coach or official for a period of time or permanently;
- 9.1.10 A fine;
- 9.1.11 Any other form of discipline that the AEBF committee considers appropriate.

9.2 Organisation

If a finding is made that an AEBF member or affiliated organisation has breached its own or this National Member Protection Policy, one or more of the following forms of discipline may be imposed by the Tribunal:

- 9.2.1 A written warning;
- 9.2.2 A fine;
- 9.2.3 A direction that any rights, privileges and benefits provided to that organisation by the national body or other peak association be suspended for a specified period;
- 9.2.4 A direction that any funding granted or given to it by the national body or a peak association cease from a specified date;
- 9.2.5 A direction that the AEBF and all affiliated organisations cease to sanction events held by or under the auspices of that organisation;
- 9.2.6 Any other form of discipline that the national body or peak organisation considers to be reasonable and appropriate.

9.3 Factors to consider

The form of discipline to be imposed on an individual or organisation will depend on factors such as:

- Nature and seriousness of the breach;
- If the person knew or should have known that the behaviour was a breach;
- Level of contrition;
- The effect of the proposed disciplinary measures on the person including any personal, professional or financial consequences;
- If there have been relevant prior warnings or disciplinary action;
- Ability to enforce discipline if the person is a parent or spectator (even if they are bound by the policy); and/or
- Any other mitigating circumstances.

10. Dictionary

This Dictionary sets out the meaning of words used in this policy and its attachments without limiting the ordinary and natural meaning of the words. State/Territory specific definitions and more detail on some of the words in this dictionary can be sourced from the relevant State/Territory child protection commissions or equal opportunity and anti-discrimination commissions.

Abuse is a form of harassment and includes physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, and abuse of power. Examples of abusive behaviour include bullying, humiliation, verbal abuse and insults.

Affiliated club means the individual clubs that are affiliated to the State Confederation Associations that are affiliated to the AEBF.

Affiliated State means the individual State Confederation Associations that are affiliated to the AEBF.

Child means a person who is under the age of 18 years

Child abuse involves conduct which puts children at risk of harm (usually by adults, sometimes by other children) and often by those they know and trust. It can take many forms, including verbal and physical actions and by people failing to provide them with basic care. Child abuse may include:

- Physical abuse by hurting a child or a child's development (e.g. hitting, shaking or other physical harm; giving a child alcohol or drugs; or training that exceeds the child's development or maturity).
- Sexual abuse by adults or other children where a child is encouraged or forced to watch or engage in sexual activity or where a child is subject to any other inappropriate conduct of a sexual nature (e.g. sexual intercourse, masturbation, oral sex, pornography including child pornography or inappropriate touching or conversations).
- Emotional abuse by ill-treating a child (e.g. humiliation, taunting, sarcasm, yelling, negative criticism, name calling, ignoring or placing unrealistic expectations on a child).
- Neglect (e.g. failing to give food, water, shelter or clothing or to protect a child from danger or foreseeable risk of harm or injury).

Complaint means a complaint made under clause D1.

Complainant means a person making a complaint.

Complaint Handler/Manager means a person appointed under this policy to investigate a Complaint

Discrimination means treating or proposing to treat someone less favourably because of a particular characteristic in the same or similar circumstances in certain areas of public life (Direct Discrimination), or imposing or intending to impose an unreasonable requirement, condition or practice that is the same for everyone, but which has an unequal or disproportionate effect on individuals or groups with particular characteristics (Indirect Discrimination). The characteristics covered by discrimination law across Australia includes:

- Age;
- Disability;
- Family/carer responsibilities;
- Gender identity/transgender status;
- Homosexuality and sexual orientation;

- Irrelevant medical record;
- Irrelevant criminal record;
- Political belief/activity;
- Pregnancy and breastfeeding;
- Race;
- Religious belief/activity;
- Sex or gender;
- Social origin;
- Trade union membership/activity.

(Some States and Territories include additional characteristics such as physical features or association with a person with one or more of the characteristics listed above).

Examples of Discrimination

- **Age:** A club refuses to allow an older person to coach a team simply because of age.
- **Breastfeeding:** A member of the club who is breastfeeding a baby in the club rooms is asked to leave.
- **Disability:** A player is overlooked for team selection because of mild epilepsy.
- **Family responsibilities:** A club decides not to promote an employee because he has a child with a disability even though the employee is the best person for the job.
- **Gender Identity:** A transgender player is harassed when other players refuse to call her by her female name.
- **Homosexuality:** An athlete is ostracised from her team after it becomes known that she is a lesbian.
- **Marital Status:** A player is deliberately excluded from team activities and social functions because she is single
- **Pregnancy:** A woman is dropped from a squad when she becomes pregnant.
- **Race:** An Italian referee is not permitted to referee games with a high proportion of Italian players on one team because of his race.
- **Sex:** Specialist coaching is only offered to male players in a mixed team.

Harassment is any type of behaviour that the other person does not want and that is offensive, abusive, belittling or threatening. The behaviour is unwelcome and a reasonable person would recognise it as being unwelcome and likely to cause the recipient to feel offended, humiliated or intimidated.

Unlawful harassment is sexual or targets a person because of their race, sex, pregnancy, marital status, sexual orientation or some other personal characteristic protected by law (see characteristic list under discrimination).

It does not matter whether the harassment was intended: the focus is on the impact of the behaviour. The basic rule is if someone else finds it harassing then it could be harassment. Harassment may be a single incident but is usually repeated. It may be explicit or implicit, verbal or non-verbal, and includes electronic cyber communication.

Discrimination and harassment are not permitted in employment (including volunteer and unpaid employment); when providing sporting goods and services including access to sporting facilities; when providing education and accommodation; the selection or otherwise of any person for competition or a team (domestic or international); the entry or otherwise of any player or other person to any competition and the obtaining or retaining membership of clubs and organisations (including the rights and privileges of membership).

Some exceptions to state and federal anti-discrimination law apply. Examples include:

- holding a competitive sporting activity for boys and girls only who are under 12 years of age or of any age where strength, stamina or physique is relevant or
- not selecting a participant if the person's disability means he or she is not reasonably capable of performing the actions reasonably required for that particular sporting activity.

Requesting, assisting, instructing, inducing or encouraging another person to engage in discrimination or harassment may also be against the law.

It is also a breach of discrimination law to victimise a person who is involved in making a complaint of discrimination or harassment. Example: a player is ostracised by her male coach for

complaining about his sexist behaviour or for supporting another player who has made such a complaint.

Public acts of racial hatred which are reasonably likely to offend, insult, humiliate or intimidate are also prohibited. This applies to spectators, participants or any other person who engages in such an act in public. Some states and territories also prohibit public acts that vilify on other grounds such as homosexuality, gender identity, HIV/AIDS, religion and disability – see vilification.

Mediator means an impartial/neutral person appointed to mediate Complaints.

Member means any player, official, administrator that is a member of the AEBF or of one of its affiliates.

Member Protection Information Officer (MPIO) means a person trained to be the first point of contact for a person reporting a complaint under, or a breach of, this Policy. The MPIO provides impartial and confidential support to the person making the complaint.

Natural justice (also referred to as procedural fairness) incorporates the following principles:

- both the Complainant and the Respondent must know the full details of what is being said against them and have the opportunity to respond;
- all relevant submissions must be considered;
- no person may judge their own case;
- the decision maker/s must be unbiased, fair and just;
- the penalties imposed must be fair.

Police check means a national criminal history record check conducted as a pre-employment, pre-engagement or current employment background check on a person.

Policy, policy and this policy means this Member Protection Policy.

Respondent means the person who is being complained about.

Role-specific codes of conduct (or behaviour) means standards of conduct required of certain roles (e.g. coaches).

Sexual harassment means unwanted, unwelcome or uninvited behaviour of a sexual nature which could reasonably be anticipated to make a person feel humiliated, intimidated or offended. Sexual harassment can take many different forms and may include unwanted physical contact, verbal comments, jokes, propositions, display of pornographic or offensive material or other behaviour that creates a sexually hostile environment.

Sexual harassment is not behaviour based on mutual attraction, friendship and respect. If the interaction is between consenting adults, it is not sexual harassment.

Sexual offence means a criminal offence involving sexual activity or acts of indecency including but not limited to (due to differences under state/territory legislation):

- Rape
- Indecent assault
- Sexual assault
- Assault with intent to have sexual intercourse
- Incest
- Sexual penetration of child under the age of 16
- Indecent act with child under the age of 16
- Sexual relationship with child under the age of 16
- Sexual offences against people with impaired mental functioning
- Abduction and detention
- Procuring sexual penetration by threats or fraud
- Procuring sexual penetration of child under the age of 16
- Bestiality
- Soliciting acts of sexual penetration or indecent acts
- Promoting or engaging in acts of child prostitution
- Obtaining benefits from child prostitution
- Possession of child pornography
- Publishing child pornography and indecent articles.

Transgender is a general term applied to individuals and behaviours that differ from the gender role commonly, but not always, assigned at birth. It does not imply any specific form of sexual orientation.

Victimisation means subjecting a person or threatening to subject a person to any detriment or unfair treatment because that person has or intends to pursue their rights to make any complaint including a complaint under government legislation (e.g. anti-discrimination) or under this Policy, or for supporting such a person.

Vilification involves a person or organisation doing public acts to incite hatred towards, serious contempt for, or severe ridicule of a person or group of persons having any of the attributes or characteristics within the meaning of discrimination. Public acts that may amount to vilification include any form of communication to the public and any conduct observable by the public.

PART B: CODES OF BEHAVIOUR

AEBF requires every individual and organisation bound by this policy to:

1. Be ethical, fair and honest in all their dealings with other people and AEBF;
2. Treat all persons with respect and courtesy and have proper regard for their dignity, rights and obligations;
3. Always place the safety and welfare of children above other considerations;
4. Comply with AEBF constitution, rules and policies including this member protection policy;
5. Operate within the rules and spirit of the sport;
6. Comply with all relevant Australian laws (Federal and State), particularly anti-discrimination and child protection laws;
7. Be responsible and accountable for their conduct; and
8. Abide by the relevant Role-Specific Codes of Conduct outlined in Part D of this policy.

PART C: SCREENING / WORKING WITH CHILDREN CHECK REQUIREMENTS

[last update May 2011]

Background

Child protection is about keeping children safe from harm/abuse. Child abuse is illegal, and all states and territories have their own systems and laws that cover screening and/or the reporting and investigation of cases of child abuse.

Working with Children Check (WWCC) laws aim to prevent people who pose a risk from working with children as paid employees or volunteers. In New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, Victoria Northern Territory and South Australian laws require individuals involved in areas such as sport and recreation to undertake a check to determine their suitability to work (in a paid or volunteer capacity) with children. This is done by checking certain criminal history and other matters. In some states this also involves reviewing relevant findings from disciplinary proceedings. There are also requirements placed on organisations.

The Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania are currently reviewing their screening laws. New requirements and amendments will be added to this policy as they are introduced. There is no current screening process or formal legislation, however, individual employers or sporting organisations may require police checks at their discretion.

Please be aware that state and territory WWCC requirements may also apply to individuals who visit states with screening laws. For example, if a state association or club takes players U18 into New South Wales for training camps, competition or other activities, those travelling with the teams must comply with NSW law.

The state WWCC requirements apply regardless of our national, state or club Member Protection Policy.

The following attachments provide:

- summary information on state and territory WWCC requirements and where to obtain more information and relevant forms
- our Member Protection Declaration (for all states/territories except NSW who must complete a Prohibited Employment Declaration provided by the NSW Commission for Children and Young People)
- our screening requirements for people residing in ACT and Tasmania

Please note: Working with children check exemptions

The communiqué from the Standing Council on Community, Housing and Disability Services meeting held on 21 October 2011 outlined new arrangements for national short term exemptions to Working with Children Checks. The Commonwealth, State and Territory Ministers agreed to introduce, by late 2012, national exemptions to Working with Children Checks for paid employees and volunteers who are required to cross state or territory borders for work related purposes. These exemptions will be for up to 30 days in any 12 month period and will enable workers to participate in national and inter-jurisdictional activities on a short- term basis.

This means volunteers and workers with a valid check in their home state or territory will be able to participate in short-term activities across state and territory borders without the need for additional checks. The ASC has no further detail at this stage, but is working to get additional information on the changes. It will communicate this information to sports and sector partners as soon as it becomes available.

The full communiqué is available at

http://www.jennymacklin.fahcsia.gov.au/statements/Pages/jm_c_livingstandards_21october2011.aspx

- **Attachment C1: SCREENING REQUIREMENTS** - for States/Territories without Working With Children Checks such as ACT and Tasmania

This attachment sets out the screening process for people in the AEBF who work, coach, supervise or have regular unsupervised contact with people under the age of 18 years.

The AEBF will, and also requires state associations and clubs to:

1. Identify positions that involve working, coaching, supervising or regular unsupervised contact with people under the age of 18 years.
2. Obtain a completed *Member Protection Declaration* (MPD) (Attachment C2) from all people who are identified in the above step and keep it in a secure place.
3. Provide an opportunity for a person to give an explanation if a MPD isn't provided or it reveals that the person doesn't satisfactorily meet any of the clauses in the MPD. We will then make an assessment as to whether the person may be unsuitable to work with people under the age of 18 years. If unsatisfied we will not appoint them to the role/position.
4. Where possible, check a person's referees (verbal or written) about his/her suitability for the role.
5. Ask the people identified in step 1 to sign a consent form for a national police check.
6. Possibly request (or ask the person to request) a national 'Part Exclusion' police check from our relevant police jurisdiction. This check excludes irrelevant records. If the police check indicates a relevant offence, we will provide an opportunity for the person to give an explanation, and then we will make an assessment as to whether the person may pose a risk to or be unsuitable to work with people under the age of 18 years. If unsatisfied we will not appoint them to the role/position.
7. Make an assessment as to whether the person may be unsuitable to work with people under the age of 18 years if the person does not agree to a national police check after explaining why it is a requirement under our policy. If unsatisfied, we will not appoint them.
8. Decide whether to offer the person the position taking into account the result of the police check and any other information the club has available to it. Where it is not practical to complete the police check prior to the person commencing in the position, we will complete the check as soon as possible, and if necessary, act immediately on the outcome.
9. Protect the privacy of any person who is checked and maintain confidentiality of any information obtained through the checking process.
10. Return information collected during screening (such as a completed MPD form, police records and referee reports) to the relevant person if that person is not appointed to the position, or otherwise be destroyed within 28 days of the date of the decision or the expiry of any appeal period, unless within that time the person requests that the documents be returned to them. For appointed persons, information will be kept on file in a secure location.

Attachment C2: MEMBER PROTECTION DECLARATION

The AEBF has a duty of care to all those associated with the sport at the National level and to the individuals and organisations to whom our National Member Protection Policy applies. As a requirement of our National Member Protection Policy, the AEBF must enquire into the background of those who undertake any work, coaching or regular unsupervised contact with people under the age of 18 years.

I (name) of
..... (address) born/...../.....

sincerely declare:

1. I do not have any criminal charge pending before the courts.
2. I do not have any criminal convictions or findings of guilt for sexual offences, offences related to children, acts of violence or narcotics.
3. I have not had any disciplinary proceedings brought against me by an employer, sporting organisation or similar body involving child abuse, sexual misconduct or harassment, other forms of harassment, acts of violence or narcotics.
4. I am not currently serving a sanction for an anti-doping rule violation under an ASADA approved anti-doping policy applicable to me.
5. I will not participate in, facilitate or encourage any practice prohibited by the World Anti-Doping Agency Code or any other ASADA approved anti-doping policy applicable to me.
6. To my knowledge there is no other matter that the AEBF may consider to constitute a risk to its members, employees, volunteers, athletes or reputation by engaging me.
7. I will notify the President of the organisation(s) engaging me immediately upon becoming aware that any of the matters set out in clauses 1 to 6 above has changed.

Declared in the State/Territory of
on/...../.....(date) Signature

Parent/Guardian Consent (in respect of a person under the age of 18 years)

I have read and understood the declaration provided by my child. I confirm and warrant that the contents of the declaration provided by my child are true and correct in every particular.

Name:.....

Signature:.....

Date:

Attachment C3: WORKING WITH CHILDREN CHILD PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

The following information was updated in April 2011. It is subject to change at any time.

1. QUEENSLAND

A person will need a Working with Children Check, also known as the **blue card**, if they propose to work in a paid or voluntary capacity or to carry on a business in a child-related area regulated by the *Commission for Children and Young People and Child Guardian Act 2000*. Once a person is checked and approved they are issued with a “blue card.” Volunteers and paid employees employed in sporting organisations generally fall under the ‘churches, clubs and associations’ category of regulated employment. Volunteers and paid employees employed in private businesses may fall under the ‘sport and active recreation’ category of regulated employment. The check is a detailed national criminal history check including charges and investigations relating to children.

People such as those with previous convictions involving children are disqualified from applying for or renewing a blue card (refer to website below for details).

A blue card remains current for two years. Existing card holders will be notified by the Queensland Commission for Children and Young People and Child Guardian before their card expires.

In addition to obligations regarding the blue card, **employers** must develop and implement a written child protection risk management strategy and review it each year.

For more information on the blue card, including current forms:

- www.ccypg.qld.gov.au
- 1800 113 611

2. NEW SOUTH WALES

All organisations within NSW that employ people in child-related employment (in a paid or volunteer capacity) must meet the requirements of the Working with Children Check (WWCC). Child related employment is work which primarily involves direct unsupervised contact with children. The WWCC involves the following:

1. **Ensuring** all paid employees in a child-related position sign an [Applicant Declaration and Consent Form](#) which declares they are not prohibited from working with children.
2. **Submitting** all applicants for **paid** employment to NSW Commission For Children and Young People for a Working With Children Background Check.
3. All volunteers and students on placement whose work is categorised as 'child-related employment' must sign a [Volunteer/Student Declaration](#); except those volunteers who mentor disadvantaged children in family-like relationships, or provide intimate personal care (e.g. bathing or toileting) for disabled children. These volunteers require a Working With Children Background Check. (see 1. and 2. above)
4. **Reporting** relevant employment proceedings for any paid and unpaid employees to the Commission for Children and Young People. A relevant employment proceeding involves any reportable conduct committed outside of work as well as in the workplace with or in the presence of a children.

Sporting organisations are responsible for managing the WWCC process. Individuals cannot apply for a WWCC directly. Sporting organisations should register with the **NSW Commission for Children and Young People** providing a contact who will receive the information on the background checks.

A WWCC is valid for employment in that position within the organisation. Short-term employees (where that person is being employed for periods of less than six months and returning for short periods throughout a 12 month period) only need to be checked **once** every 12 months.

For more information, including the required forms visit:

- <https://check.kids.nsw.gov.au/index.php> or contact 02 9286 7219 during business hours.

3. **WESTERN AUSTRALIA**

The Working with Children Check (WWC Check) is a compulsory and rigorous criminal record check for certain people who carry out 'child-related work' in WA. A person is in 'child-related work' if the usual duties of their work involves, or is likely to involve contact with a child in connection with specified categories of work (see the website below for further details) It includes child-related work carried out by paid employees, volunteers, unpaid people and the self-employed. Parents volunteering in connection with their child's activity are exempt (although this does not apply to overnight camps); however they should still be required to complete the non-WWC Check screening process. There are other exemptions, for example volunteers under 18 years old. Further details about exemptions can be found on the website below. Only those in child-related work under the Act may apply.

Applicants will be issued with either:

- An Assessment Notice in the form of a WWC Card enabling them to be in all types of child-related work for three years unless there are new offences of concern.
- An Interim Negative Notice, which prohibits them from child-related work until a final decision is made on their application.
- A Negative Notice, which prohibits them from child-related work.

There are set obligations and strong penalties for non-compliance including for employers and volunteer co-coordinators.

For more information:

- www.checkwwc.wa.gov.au or call 1800 883 979 (toll free)

4. **VICTORIA**

The Working with Children (WWC) Check creates a mandatory minimum checking standard across Victoria. The *Working with Children Act 2005* requires that some people who work or volunteer in child-related work require a WWC Check. The check involves a national police records check and a review of relevant findings from prescribed professional disciplinary bodies (currently only the Victorian Institute of Teaching). There is an exemption for volunteers whose own children are involved in the particular activity; however they should still be required to complete the screening process.

A person who has no criminal or professional disciplinary history will be granted an *assessment notice*. This notice will entitle the person to undertake child-related work in Victoria and is valid for five years (unless revoked). A person deemed unsuitable to work or volunteer with children will be given a *negative notice* and cannot work in child-related work in Victoria.

For more information:

- www.justice.vic.gov.au/workingwithchildren or 1300 652 879

5. **SOUTH AUSTRALIA**

There are provisions under the *Children's Protection (Miscellaneous) Amendment Act 2005* that apply to non-government and volunteer organisations that are entrusted with the care of children or who regularly come into contact with children. Part of the Government regulations are 'Seven Principles of Good Practice' which clubs and organisations are expected to adopt as proactive and preventative strategies. These principles are to help prevent and minimise opportunities for abuse and to appropriately respond when abuse occurs or is suspected. The principles can be assessed at the following link:

http://www.recsport.sa.gov.au/training-development/documents/Keep_Children_Safe_Guidelines.pdf

Criminal history assessments (checks) are likely to be mandatory for most positions in sporting organisations from 2010/2011. Some exemptions could apply.

Staff and volunteers who work with children are mandated notifiers and have a legal obligation to report any suspected child abuse and/or neglect.

For more information:

- <http://www.dfc.sa.gov.au/pub/Default.aspx?tabid=281>

6. NORTHERN TERRITORY

From January 2010, all persons employed in child related work, either paid or as a volunteer, must hold a valid clearance notice issued by the SAFE NT Screening Authority. There are penalties for failure to comply. Sports coaches, trainers, team administrators, officials and volunteers of Sporting Organisations that deal with children are included under the legislative requirements.

Clearance notices are valid for two years from date of issue unless revoked, and are transferable within employment fields. As a part of the assessment process, SAFE NT will consider the applicant's criminal history record and other relevant information.

For more information contact 1800 SAFE NT (1800 723 368)

PART D: COMPLAINT HANDLING PROCEDURES

Attachment D1: COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE

All complaints will be kept confidential and will not be disclosed to another person without the complainant's consent except if law requires disclosure or if disclosure is necessary to effectively deal with the complaint.

Individuals and organisations may also pursue their complaint externally under anti-discrimination, child protection or other relevant legislation.

If you wish to remain anonymous, the AEBF may have difficulty assisting you to resolve your complaint. Procedural fairness (natural justice) means that the AEBF is required to provide the person/people you have complained about with full details of the complaint so they have a fair chance to respond.

INFORMAL APPROACHES

Step 1: Talk with the other person (where this is reasonable, safe and appropriate)

In the first instance, you (the Complainant) should try to sort out the problem with the person or people involved (respondent) if you feel able to do so.

Step 2: Contact a Member Protection Information Officer

Talk with one of our Member Protection Information Officers (MPIOs) if:

- the first step is not possible/reasonable;
- you are not sure how to handle the problem by yourself;
- you want to talk confidentially about the problem with someone and obtain more information about what you can do; or
- the problem continues after you tried to approach the person or people involved.

A list of our sport's MPIOs is listed on the AEBF website www.aebf.com.au.

The MPIO will:

- take confidential notes about your complaint;
- try to find out the facts of the problem;
- ask what outcome/how you want the problem resolved and if you need support;
- provide possible options for you to resolve the problem;
- act as a support person if you so wish;
- refer you to an appropriate person (e.g. Mediator) to help you resolve the problem, if necessary;
- inform the relevant government authorities and/or police if required by law to do so;
- maintain confidentiality.

Step 3: Outcomes from initial contact

After talking with the MPIO, you may decide:

- there is no problem;
- the problem is minor and you do not wish to take the matter forward;
- to try and work out your own resolution (with or without a support person such as a MPIO); or
- to seek a mediated resolution with the help of a third person (such as a mediator); or
- to seek a formal approach.

FORMAL APPROACHES

Step 4: Making a Formal complaint

If your complaint is not resolved or informal approaches are not appropriate or possible, you may:

- make a formal complaint in writing to the President; *or*

- approach a relevant external agency such as an anti-discrimination commission, for advice.

On receiving a formal complaint and based on the material you have provided, the President will decide whether:

- they are the most appropriate person to receive and handle the complaint;
- the nature and seriousness of the complaint warrants a formal resolution procedure;
- to refer the complaint to mediation;
- to appoint a person to **investigate** (gather more information on) the complaint;
- to refer the complaint to a hearings tribunal;
- to refer the matter to the police or other appropriate authority; and/or
- to implement any interim arrangements that will apply until the complaint process set out in these Procedures is completed.

In making the decision(s) outlined above, the President will take into account:

- whether they have had any personal involvement in the circumstances which means that someone else should handle the complaint;
- your wishes, and the wishes of the respondent, regarding the manner in which the complaint should be handled;
- the relationship between you and the respondent (for example an actual or perceived power imbalance between you and the respondent);
- whether the facts of the complaint are in dispute; and
- the urgency of the complaint, including the possibility that you will be subject to further unacceptable behaviour while the complaint process is underway.

If President is the appropriate person to handle the complaint they will, to the extent that these steps are necessary:

- put the information they've received from you to the person/people you're complaining about and ask them to provide their side of the story;
- decide if they have enough information to determine whether the matter alleged in your complaint did or didn't happen; and/or
- determine what, if any, further action to take. This action may include disciplinary action in accordance with this policy.

Step 5: Investigation of the complaint

- A person appointed under Step 3 will conduct an investigation and provide a written report to the President who will determine what further action to take;
- If the complaint is referred to mediation, it will be conducted in accordance with Attachment D2 or as otherwise agreed by you and the respondent and the mediation provider;
- If the complaint is referred to a hearings tribunal, the hearing will be conducted in accordance with Attachment D5;
- If the complaint is referred to the police or other appropriate authority, the AEBF will use its best endeavours to provide all reasonable assistance required by the police or other authority.
- It must be made clear to all parties that the investigator is not seeking to resolve the matter, nor to decide whether any breach of this Policy has occurred, nor to impose any penalty. Any decision about Policy breach must be referred to an independent tribunal, and wherever possible, mediations should be conducted by an independent mediator.
- *[Any costs relating to the complaint process set out in this Policy (e.g. investigation and/or mediation and/or hearings tribunal) are to be met by [insert organisation] unless otherwise stated in the relevant Attachment.]*

Step 6: Reconsideration of initial outcome/investigation or appeal

If, under the formal complaint process, mediation is unsuccessful, you may request that the President reconsider the complaint in accordance with **Step 3**.

You or the respondent(s) may be entitled to appeal. The grounds and process for appeals under this Policy are set out in Attachment D5.

Step 7: Documenting the resolution

The President will document the complaint, the process and the outcome. This document will be stored in a confidential and secure place. If the complaint was dealt with at a state/district level, the information will be stored in the state association office. If the matter is of a serious nature, or if the matter was escalated to and/or dealt with at the national level, the original document will be stored at the national office with a copy stored at the state office.

EXTERNAL APPROACHES

There are a range of other options available depending on the nature of your complaint. If you feel that you have been harassed or discriminated against, you can seek advice from your State or Territory anti-discrimination commission without being obliged to make a formal complaint. If the commission advises you that the problem appears to be harassment within its jurisdiction, you may lodge a formal complaint with the commission.

Once a complaint is received by an anti-discrimination commission, it will investigate. If it appears that unlawful harassment or discrimination has occurred, the commission will conciliate the complaint confidentially. If this fails, or is inappropriate, the complaint may go to a formal hearing where a finding will be made. The tribunal will decide upon what action, if any, will be taken. This could include financial compensation for such things as distress, lost earnings or medical and counselling expenses incurred.

If you do lodge a complaint under anti-discrimination law, you may use an appropriate person (e.g. an MPIO) as a support person throughout the process. It is also common to have a legal representative, particularly at the hearing stage of a complaint.

You could also approach another external agency such as the police.

Attachment D2: MEDIATION

Mediation is a process during which people in conflict are helped to communicate with each other to identify the areas of dispute and to make decisions about resolving it. This attachment outlines the general procedure of mediation that will be followed by AEBF.

1. If mediation is chosen, the MPIO will, under the direction of the AEBF and in consultation with the complainant and the respondent(s), arrange for a mediator.
2. The mediator's role is to assist the complainant and respondent(s) reach an agreement on how to resolve the problem. The mediator, in consultation with the complainant and respondent(s), will choose the procedures to be followed during the mediation. At a minimum, an agenda of issues for discussion will be prepared by the mediator.
3. The mediation will be conducted confidentially and without prejudice to the rights of the complainant and the respondent(s) to pursue an alternative process if the complaint is not resolved.
4. At the end of a successful mediation the mediator will prepare a document that sets out the agreement reached which will be signed by them as their agreement.
5. If the complaint is not resolved by mediation, the complainant may:
 - a. Write to the President to request that the President reconsider the complaint in accordance with **Step 3**; or
 - b. Approach an external agency such as an anti-discrimination commission.
6. Mediation will **not** be recommended if:
 - a. The respondent has a completely different version of the events and will not deviate from these;
 - b. The complainant or respondent are unwilling to attempt mediation;
 - c. Due to the nature of the complaint, the relationship between the complainant and the respondent(s) or any other relevant factors, the complaint is not suitable for mediation; or
 - d. The matter involves proven serious allegations, regardless of the wishes of the Complainant.

Attachment D3: INVESTIGATION PROCESS

If an investigation needs to be conducted to gather more information the following steps will be followed:

1. We will provide a written brief to the investigator clarifying terms of engagement and roles and responsibilities. The investigator will:
 - 1.1 Interview the complainant and record the interview in writing.
 - 1.2 Convey full details of the complaint to the respondent (s) so that they can respond.
 - 1.3 Interview the respondent to allow them to answer the complaint, and record the interview in writing.
 - 1.4 Obtain statements from witnesses and other relevant evidence to assist in a determination, if there is a dispute over the facts
 - 1.5 Make a finding as to whether the complaint is:
 - substantiated (there is sufficient evidence to support the complaint);
 - inconclusive (there is insufficient evidence either way);
 - unsubstantiated (there is sufficient evidence to show that the complaint is unfounded); and/or
 - mischievous, vexatious or knowingly untrue.
 - 1.6 Provide a report to the President documenting the complaint, investigation process, evidence, finding and, if requested, recommendations.
2. We will provide a report to the complainant and the respondent(s) documenting the complaint, the investigation process and summarising key points that are substantiated, inconclusive, unsubstantiated and/or mischievous.
3. The complainant and the respondent(s) will be entitled to support throughout this process from their chosen support person/adviser (e.g. MPIO or other person).
4. The complainant and the respondent(s) may have the right to appeal against any decision based on the investigation. Information on our appeals process is in Attachment D5.

Attachment D4: PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING ALLEGATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE

An allegation of child abuse is a very serious matter and must be handled with a high degree of sensitivity. It is not the responsibility of anyone working in the AEBF in a paid or unpaid capacity to decide whether or not child abuse has taken place. However, there is a responsibility to act on any concerns by reporting these to the appropriate authorities. The following outlines the key steps to follow. More information can be obtained from State or Territory government agencies.

Step 1 – Initial Receipt of an Allegation

If a child or young person discloses an allegation involving harm or abuse to them or another child, then it is crucial that you:

- Stay calm;
- Listen, be supportive and do not challenge or undermine what the child says;
- Reassure the child that what has occurred is not the fault of the child;
- Be honest with the child and explain that other people may need to be told in order to stop what is happening;
- Ensure you are clear about what the child has said but do not elicit detailed information, ask leading questions or offer an opinion;
- Act promptly to accurately record the discussion in writing;
- Do not discuss the details with any person other than those detailed in these procedures; and
- Do not contact the alleged offender.

Step 2 – Report allegations

- Immediately report any allegation or disclosure of child abuse or situation involving a child at risk of harm, to the police and/or government child protection agency. You may need to report to both.
- Contact the relevant child protection agency or police for advice if there is **any** doubt about whether the complaint should be reported (for example, the allegation may relate to poor/inappropriate practice).
- If the child's parent/s is suspected of committing the abuse, you should report the allegation to the relevant government agency.
- If the allegation involves anyone to whom our policy applies, then also report the allegation to the CEO of the AEBF so that they can manage the situation (e.g. contact the parents following advice from the authorities, deal with any media enquiries and manage steps 3 and 4).

Step 3 – Protect the child and manage the situation

- The President will assess the risks and take interim action to ensure the child's/children's safety. Action the AEBF may implement includes redeployment of the alleged offender to a non-child related position, supervision of the alleged offender or removal/suspension from their duties until the allegations are finally determined.
- The President will consider the kind of support that the child/ren and parents may need (e.g. counselling, help lines, support groups).
- The President will address the support needs of the alleged offender.
- The President will also put in place measures to protect the child and the person against whom the complaint is made from victimisation and gossip. If the person is stood down, it should be made clear to any persons aware of the incident that this does not mean the respondent is guilty and a proper investigation will be undertaken.

Step 4 – Internal action

- Where there is an allegation made against a person to whom this policy applies, there may be three types of investigations:
 - Criminal (conducted by police)
 - Child protection (conducted by child protection authority)
 - Disciplinary or misconduct (conducted by AEBF)

- Irrespective of the findings of the child protection and/or police inquiries, the AEBF will assess the allegation to decide whether the person should be reinstated, banned, have their employment or position terminated or any other action.
- The decision-maker(s) will be the tribunal of the AEBF and it will consider all the information, including the findings of the police, government agency and/or court, and determine a finding, recommend action and explain its rationale for the action. This may be a difficult decision particularly where there is insufficient evidence to uphold any action by the police.
- If disciplinary action is to be taken, the procedures outlined in Clause 9 of the policy will be followed.
- If disciplinary action is taken, the AEBF will advise and provide a report to the relevant government authority should this be required (e.g. the NSW Commission for Children and Young People requires notification of relevant employment proceedings).

Attachment D5: HEARINGS & APPEALS TRIBUNAL PROCEDURE

The following will be followed by hearings tribunals established by the AEBF to hear National Member Protection related complaints.

Preparation for Tribunal Hearing

1. A Tribunal Panel will be constituted following the rules outlined in the AEBF's Constitution, to hear a complaint that has been referred to it by the President. The number of Tribunal members required to be present throughout the hearing will be three.
2. The Tribunal members will be provided with a copy of all the relevant correspondence, reports or information received and sent by the Secretary relating to the complaint/allegations.
3. The Tribunal hearing will be scheduled as soon as practicable, but must allow adequate time for the person being complained about (respondent(s)) to prepare their case for the hearing.
4. The Tribunal Panel will not include any person who has any actual or perceived conflict of interest, or bias regarding the matter.
5. The Secretary will inform the respondent(s) in writing that a tribunal hearing will take place. The notice will outline:
 - That the person has a right to appear at the tribunal hearing to defend the complaint/allegation;
 - Details of the complaint, and details of all allegations and the clause of any policy or rule allegedly breached;
 - The date, time and venue of the tribunal hearing;
 - That they can make either verbal or written submissions to the Tribunal;
 - That they may arrange for witnesses to attend the Tribunal in support of their position (statutory declarations of witnesses not available or from character witnesses may also be provided to the Tribunal);
 - An outline of any possible penalties that may be imposed if the complaint is found to be true; and
 - That legal representation will not be allowed. If the respondent is a minor, they should have a parent or guardian present.

A copy of any information / documents that have been given to the Tribunal (e.g. investigation report findings) will also be provided to the respondent.

The respondent(s) will be allowed to participate in all AEBF activities and events, pending the decision of the Tribunal, including any available appeal process, unless the President believes it is necessary to exclude the respondent(s) from all or some AEBF activities and events, after considering the nature of the complaint.

6. The Secretary will notify the complainant in writing that a tribunal hearing will take place. The notice will outline:
 - That the person has a right to appear at the tribunal hearing to support their complaint;
 - Details of the complaint, including any relevant rules or regulations the respondent is accused of breaching
 - The date, time and venue of the tribunal hearing;
 - That they can make either verbal or written submissions to the Tribunal;
 - That they may arrange for witnesses to attend the Tribunal in support of their position (or provide statutory declarations from witnesses unable to attend); and
 - That legal representation will not be allowed. If complainant is a minor, they should have a parent or guardian present.

A copy of any information / documents that have been given to the Tribunal (e.g. investigation report findings) will also be provided to the complainant.

7. If the complainant believes the details of the complaint are incorrect or insufficient they should inform the President as soon as possible so that the respondent and the Tribunal Panel members can be properly informed of the complaint.

8. It is preferable that the Tribunal include at least one person with knowledge or experience of the relevant laws/rules (e.g. Discrimination).

Tribunal Hearing Procedure

9. The following people will be allowed to attend the Tribunal Hearing:
- The Tribunal members;
 - The respondent(s);
 - The complainant;
 - Any witnesses called by the respondent;
 - Any witnesses called by the complainant;
 - Any parent / guardian or support person required to support the respondent or the complainant.
10. If the respondent(s) is not present at the set hearing time and the Tribunal Chairperson considers that no valid reason has been presented for their absence, the Tribunal Hearing will continue subject to the Tribunal Chairperson being satisfied that all Tribunal notification requirements have been met.
11. If the Tribunal Chairperson considers that a valid reason for the non-attendance of the respondent(s) has been presented, or the Tribunal Chairperson does not believe the Tribunal notification requirements have been met, then the Tribunal will be rescheduled to a later date.
12. The Tribunal Chairperson will inform the Secretary of the need to reschedule, and the Secretary will organise for the Tribunal to be reconvened.
13. The Tribunal Chairperson will read out the complaint, ask the respondent(s) if they understand the complaint and if they agree or disagree with the complaint.
14. If the respondent agrees with the complaint, he or she will be asked to provide any evidence or witnesses that should be considered by the Tribunal Panel when determining any disciplinary measures (penalty).
15. If the respondent disagrees with the complaint, the complainant will be asked to describe the circumstances that lead to the complaint being made.
- Reference may be made to brief notes.
 - The complainant may call witnesses.
 - The respondent(s) may question the complainant and witnesses.
16. The respondent(s) will then be asked to respond to the complaint.
- Reference may be made to brief notes.
 - The respondent may call witnesses.
 - The complainant may ask questions of the respondent and witnesses.
17. Both the complainant and respondent may be present when evidence is presented to the Tribunal. Witnesses may be asked to wait outside the hearing until required.
18. The Tribunal may:
- consider any evidence, and in any form, that it deems relevant.
 - question any person giving evidence.
 - limit the number of witnesses presented to those who provide any new evidence.
 - Require (to the extent it has power to do so) the attendance of any witness it deems relevant;
 - Act in an inquisitorial manner in order to establish the truth of the issue/case before it.
19. Video evidence, if available, may be presented. The arrangements must be made entirely by the person/s wishing to offer this type of evidence.
20. If the Tribunal considers that at any time during the Tribunal Hearing there is any unreasonable or intimidatory behaviour from anyone, the Chairperson may deny further involvement of the person in the hearing.
21. After all of the evidence has been presented the Tribunal will make its decision in private. The Tribunal must decide whether the complaint has been substantiated on the balance of probabilities (i.e. more probable than not). As the seriousness of the allegation increases, so too must the level of satisfaction of the Tribunal that the complaint has been substantiated. The respondent will be given an opportunity to address the Tribunal on disciplinary measures which might be imposed. Disciplinary measures imposed must be reasonable in the circumstances.

22. All Tribunal decisions will be by majority vote.
23. The Tribunal Chairperson will announce the decision in the presence of all those involved in the hearing and will declare the hearing closed, or may advise those present that the decision is reserved and will be handed down in written form at a later time.
24. Within 48 hours, the Tribunal Chairperson will:
 - Forward to the Secretary a notice of the Tribunal decision including any disciplinary measures imposed.
 - Forward a letter to the respondent(s) reconfirming the Tribunal decision and any disciplinary measures imposed. The letter should also outline, if allowed, the process and grounds for an appeal. Where the matter is of unusual complexity or importance, the Tribunal Chairperson may inform the parties in writing within 48 hours that the decision will be delayed for a further 48 hours.
25. The Tribunal does not need to provide written reasons for its decision.

Appeals Procedure

26. A complainant or a respondent(s) who is not satisfied with the decision of a Complaints Manager, the outcome of mediation or a Tribunal decision can lodge one appeal to the AEBF on one or more of the following bases:
 - 26.1 That a denial of natural justice has occurred; or
 - 26.2 That the disciplinary measure(s) imposed is unjust and/or unreasonable.
 - 26.3 That the decision was not supported by the information/evidence provided to the Complaints Manager/Mediator/Tribunal.
27. A person wanting to appeal in accordance with clause 25 must lodge a letter setting out the basis for their appeal with the Secretary within seven (7) days of the relevant decision. An appeal fee of \$1,000.00 shall be included with the letter of intention to appeal.
28. If the letter of appeal is not received by the Secretary within the time period the right of appeal lapses. If the letter of appeal is received but the appeal fee is not received by the relevant time, the appeal lapses.
29. The letter of appeal and notice of tribunal decision (clause 24) will be forwarded to the President to review and decide whether there are sufficient grounds for the appeal to proceed. The President may invite any witnesses to the meeting it believes are required to make an informed decision.
30. If the appellant has not shown sufficient grounds for appeal in accordance with clause 26, then the appeal will be rejected. The appellant will be notified with reasons. The appeal fee will be forfeited.
31. If the appeal is accepted an Appeal Tribunal with a new panel will be convened to rehear the complaint, and the appeal fee will be refunded.
32. The Tribunal Procedure shall be followed for the appeal.
33. The decision of an Appeal Tribunal will be final.

PART E: REPORTING REQUIREMENT AND DOCUMENTS

The following information was updated in November 2011. It is subject to change at any time.

QUEENSLAND

If you have a reason to suspect a child in Queensland is experiencing harm, or is at risk of experiencing harm, you need to contact [Child Safety Services](#):

- **During normal business hours** - contact the [Regional Intake Service](#).
- **After hours and on weekends** - contact the Child Safety After Hours Service Centre on **1800 177 135** or (07) 3235 9999. The service operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

If you believe a child is in immediate danger or in a life-threatening situation, contact the Queensland Police Service immediately by dialling **000**.

Queensland Police Service has a number of child protection and investigation units across Queensland. To contact the Queensland Police Service, contact the [Police District Communication Centre](#) nearest you.

If you aren't sure who to call, or for assistance to locate your nearest child safety service centre, contact Child Safety Services' Enquiries Unit on **1800 811 810**. Child safety service centres have professionally trained child protection staff who are skilled in dealing with information about harm or risk of harm to children.

NEW SOUTH WALES

Anyone who suspects, on reasonable grounds, that a child or young person is at risk of being neglected or physically, sexually or emotionally abused, should report it to Community Services.

Reasonable grounds is the standard that reporters must use in deciding whether or not to report to Community Services.

It does not mean that reporters are required to confirm their suspicions or provide solid proof before making a report. A useful rule of thumb is to consider whether another person, when faced with similar information, would also draw the same conclusion.

You can make a report by phoning the **Child Protection Helpline on 132 111** (TTY 1800 212 936) for the cost of a local call, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

If you are concerned about a child's wellbeing, [contact](#) the Department for Child Protection's district office closest to where the child lives or the [Crisis Care Unit](#) after hours.

If you believe a child is in immediate danger or in a life-threatening situation, contact the Western Australia Police immediately by dialling **000**.

If you make a report or disclose relevant information to the Department for Child Protection, there is legislative protection for the notifier. These are:

- Protection of identity - with some exceptions, your identity must not be disclosed without your consent. For further information, refer to section 240 of the *Children and Community Services Act 2004*
- Legal protection – you are not subject to legal liability under State law providing the information is provided in good faith.
- Professional protection – authorised disclosure of information cannot be held to constitute unprofessional conduct or a breach of professional ethics. As a result you cannot be disciplined by your professional body or incur any formal professional negative consequences at your workplace.

When you contact the Department, the Duty Officer will gather and record information that you provide and decide how best to respond. The type of information that the officer will gather includes:

- details about the child/young person and family
- the reasons you are concerned
- the immediate risk to the child
- whether or not the child or family has support
- what may need to happen to make the child safe
- your contact details, so that the officer can call you to obtain further information if required or to provide feedback.

You do not need to have all the details about the child or family when you contact the Department for Child Protection

For more information: <http://www.dcp.wa.gov.au/ChildProtection/>

VICTORIA

Some professionals such as doctors, nurses, police and school teachers are legally obliged to report suspected child abuse. In addition, any person who believes on reasonable grounds that a child needs protection can make a report to the Victorian Child Protection Service. It is the Child Protection worker's job to assess and, where necessary, further investigate if a child or young person is at risk of harm.

For more information: <http://www.dhs.vic.gov.au/>

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Staff and volunteers who work with children are mandated notifiers and have a legal obligation to report any suspicion of child abuse and/or neglect that they may form in the course of their employment or volunteer activity based on reasonable grounds. This obligation extends to persons holding a management position whose duties include direct responsibility for, or direct supervision of the provision of services to children.

Reports are made to the CHILD ABUSE HELP LINE 13 14 78

A reasonable suspicion must be based on facts, for example:

- A disclosure of abuse by a child
- Professional judgement, based on the notifier's experience and observations

The organisation has an obligation to make each affected person aware of this legal obligation.

There is no obligation that recreation or sporting organisations require mandated reporters to undertake formal external training in the recognition of child abuse.

The law also stipulates that no person shall threaten or intimidate, or cause damage, loss or disadvantage to another person because that person has made a notification or proposes to make a notification pursuant to the *Children's Protection Act 1993*.

For more information: www.dcsi.sa.gov.au

NORTHERN TERRITORY

In the Northern Territory any person who believes that a child is being, or has been, abused or neglected is required by law to report their concerns.

Reports should be made to the 24 hour Centralised Intake Service by using the free-call phone number **1800 700 250**.

Remember, you do not need to prove abuse or neglect, you need only report your concerns. The Care and Protection of Children Act provides legal protection against civil or criminal liability for people who make reports in good faith.

The Act also makes it clear that making a report does not breach any requirements of confidentiality or professional ethics.

For more information: http://www.childrenandfamilies.nt.gov.au/Child_Protection/

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Care and Protection services is responsible for facilitating coordination across government for the care and protection of children and young people. Care and Protection services and an After Hours service, provide a continuum of service delivery to children and young people considered 'at risk' of serious harm.

Care and Protection Services is authorised to collect personal information under the *Children and Young People Act 2008* to ensure the safety and wellbeing of children and young people in the ACT. The information collected may be disclosed to government and non government agencies (including but not limited to the Australian Federal Police, ACT Children's Court, the Family Court, Health and Education Directorates and community organisations) to assist in ensuring the safety and wellbeing of children and young people. Information identifying a person making a child protection report is treated with the highest confidentiality and will not be disclosed except where a Court orders the disclosure.

For more information: http://www.dhcs.act.gov.au/ocyfs/services/care_and_protection

TASMANIA

Most professionals who provide services to children and families in Tasmania are 'mandatory reporters' of child abuse, under the Children, Young Persons and their Families Act 1997. This includes, but is not limited to, the following groups:

- DHHS employees
- Child Care providers
- Dentists, dental therapists or dental hygienists
- Police officers and probation officers
- Psychologists
- Registered medical practitioners and nurses
- School principals and teachers
- Volunteers and employees of any organisation that provides health, welfare, education, care or residential services and which receives government funding.

To make an urgent notification about abuse or neglect to Child Protection Services, please ring 1300 737 639 at any time.

Child Protection Services prefer to talk to a notifier in order to aid them in gathering information. However, if it is after hours and you are a mandatory reporter, an online notification can also be made.

For more information: http://www.dhhs.tas.gov.au/children/child_protection_services

What they are going to do now	
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This record and any notes must be kept in a confidential and safe place – do not enter it on a computer system. If the issue becomes a formal complaint, this record is to be sent to the President.

Attachment E2: CONFIDENTIAL RECORD OF FORMAL COMPLAINT

Complainant's Name	<input type="checkbox"/> Over 18 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 18	Date Formal Complaint Received: / /
Complainant's contact details	Phone: Email:	
Complainant's Role/status	<input type="checkbox"/> Administrator (volunteer) <input type="checkbox"/> Parent <input type="checkbox"/> Athlete/player <input type="checkbox"/> Spectator <input type="checkbox"/> Coach/Assistant Coach <input type="checkbox"/> Support Personnel <input type="checkbox"/> Employee (paid) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Official	
Name of person complained about (respondent)	<input type="checkbox"/> Over 18	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 18
Respondent's Role/status	<input type="checkbox"/> Administrator (volunteer) <input type="checkbox"/> Parent <input type="checkbox"/> Athlete/player <input type="checkbox"/> Spectator <input type="checkbox"/> Coach/Assistant Coach <input type="checkbox"/> Support Personnel <input type="checkbox"/> Employee (paid) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Official	
Location/event of alleged issue		
Description of alleged issue		
Nature of complaint (category/basis/grounds) Can tick more than one box	<input type="checkbox"/> Harassment or <input type="checkbox"/> Discrimination <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual/sexist <input type="checkbox"/> Selection dispute <input type="checkbox"/> Coaching methods <input type="checkbox"/> Sexuality <input type="checkbox"/> Personality clash <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal abuse <input type="checkbox"/> Race <input type="checkbox"/> Bullying <input type="checkbox"/> Physical abuse <input type="checkbox"/> Religion <input type="checkbox"/> Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Victimisation <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy <input type="checkbox"/> Child Abuse <input type="checkbox"/> Unfair decision <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Methods (if any) of attempted informal resolution		

Formal resolution procedures followed (outline)	
If investigated: Finding -	
If went to hearing tribunal: Decision - Action recommended -	
If mediated: Date of mediation - Were both parties present - Terms of Agreement - Any other action taken -	
If went to appeals tribunal: Decision Action recommended	
Resolution	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 3 months to resolve <input type="checkbox"/> Between 3 – 8 months to resolve <input type="checkbox"/> More than 8 months to resolve
Completed by	Name: Position: Signature: / /
Signed by:	Complainant: Respondent:

This record and any notes must be kept in a confidential and safe place. If the complaint is of a serious nature, or is escalated to and/or dealt with at the national level, the original must be forwarded to the national body and a copy kept at the club/state/district level (whatever level the complaint was made).

CEO contacted	Who: When:
Police and/or government agency investigation	Finding:
Internal investigation (if any)	Finding:
Action taken	
Completed by	Name: Position: Signature: / /
Signed by	Complainant (if not a child)

This record and any notes must be kept in a confidential and safe place and provided to the relevant authorities (police and government) should they require them.