



Surf Life Saving Australia Policy

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APPENDIX A - CHILD PROTECTION COMMITMENT STATEMENT (CPCS)

An integral part of this Policy is the CPCS. The CPCS consists of a set of principles and procedural benchmarks in relation to the protection of Children or Young People (CYP) that all SLS Entities should have in place for everyone involved in SLS.

2.1 WHAT IS SLS' COMMITMENT TO PROTECTING CHILDREN OR YOUNG PEOPLE (CYP)?

a) SLS' commitment to CYP

All SLS Entities:

- are committed to the safety and wellbeing of Members and all CYP who access any SLS activities, programs, events or services
- are committed to providing CYP with positive and nurturing experiences
- will use their best endeavours to support families and communities to promote CYP's healthy development and wellbeing
- will strive to ensure that CYP are protected and not exploited, abused or harmed during their involvement with any SLS activities, programs, events or services
- will listen to CYP and address any concerns that they raise
- may ask for consent from CYP and their parents/carers before seeking out or providing information about them to any other individuals or organisation. SLS Entities may not however, ask for consent to disclose information to police, regulatory authorities or relevant statutory child protection agencies if they have concerns about the safety and wellbeing of a specific CYP
- are committed to supporting parents and carers to protect their CYP
- are committed to communicating honestly and openly with parents and carers about the wellbeing and safety of their CYP
- will promote and distribute information about this CPCS to CYP and parents/carers as part of an introduction to SLS activities, services and programs
- aim to be transparent in decision-making with parents and carers as long as doing so does not compromise the safety of CYP or breach any confidentiality obligations.

b) SLS' commitment to ensuring a child-safe organisation

All SLS Entities:

- are committed to complying with relevant standards in the recruitment, screening and employment of any Persons in Positions of Authority (PPA)
- will work to create an environment in which CYP are safe and feel safe in any SLS programs, activities or events
- will strive to ensure that PPA do not harm, abuse or exploit CYP who are involved with SLS activities, programs or services.



2.2 HOW DOES THE CPCS APPLY TO PERSONS IN POSITIONS OF AUTHORITY (PPA)?

All PPA must:

- a) adhere to the CPCS
- b) follow and adhere to the reporting and complaints procedures with respect to any breaches of this Policy.

In addition, all SLS Entities will endeavour to become and remain compliant at all times with the seven standards of the Safeguarding Children Program of the Australian Childhood Foundation. These standards will support all SLS Entities to develop and maintain an effective child-safe culture across all of their activities, programs and services. Information on these standards is available at <http://www.safeguardingchildren.com.au/the-program/the-seven-key-strategies.aspx>

2.3 WHAT ARE THE REQUIREMENTS OF AND COMMITMENT TO PPA IN RELATION TO PROTECTING CYP?

- a) SLS Entities' Commitment to PPA

For PPA SLS Entities will:

- provide the necessary support to enable them to fulfil their roles
- put in place an appropriate structure that supports and develops them, as applicable, in their roles
- provide appropriate guidance and development
- ensure that there is access to a Senior Person to make decisions in relation to any action required to protect CYP from Child Abuse
- work to ensure that there are safeguards in place to protect CYP.

- b) Requirements of PPA

PPA are expected to:

- i. understand the rights of CYP, as appropriate to their role

A working knowledge of CYP's rights should inform decisions about how to behave with and act on behalf of CYP. It enables recognition of when CYP's needs and entitlements are compromised and when they require support.

- ii. respect the cultural and religious practices of families who access SLS services, programs or events

While the importance of culture and religion in the lives of CYP and families is recognised, the right of CYP to protection from Harm should take precedence over any cultural or religious belief.

- iii. understand and appropriately respond to the special needs of CYP with developmental delays or disabilities including working alongside primary carers of such CYP. This includes:

- acting in ways that communicate effectively with and are supportive of CYP with developmental delays or disabilities
- recognising the additional vulnerability to exploitation and Harm that CYP with developmental delays or disabilities experience.

- iv. be respectful of CYP by:

- facilitating opportunities for CYP to provide their views and feedback

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- treating children as individuals and respecting their unique abilities and vulnerabilities
- expressing attitudes and engaging in behaviour that respect and support CYP.

v. appropriately act on any concerns raised by CYP and/or their parents/carers

Any Report, Formal complaints or allegations made against any PPA will be fully considered and investigated. Any alleged crimes against CYP or other family members will be reported to the police in accordance with the policies and procedures of the relevant SLS Entity. PPA are expected to follow the Reporting and Formal complaints procedure in response to concerns raised by CYP and/or their parents.

vi. strive to understand the definitions, indicators and impact of Child Abuse, including Grooming

Experiences of Child Abuse and Family Violence are significant sources of trauma for CYP and intensify the risk of CYP developing a range of emotional, psychological, social and behavioural problems. Through relevant Safeguarding Children training, PPA are expected to be able to define Child Abuse, be aware of its indicators and understand its consequences.

PPA should, wherever possible:

- identify and prevent Child Abuse from occurring
- take action to protect children from further Child Abuse.

vii. know and follow regulations relating to the care of CYP

Rules and regulations governing safeguarding CYP engaged in SLS services, events, programs and activities may vary across Australian jurisdictions. PPA should know and follow (and have access to) laws and regulations in place in the jurisdiction in which they operate. All reasonable steps should be taken to ensure that such regulations are followed by all PPA in the relevant jurisdiction(s).

viii. know and follow the relevant law(s) in relation to reporting Child Abuse and Grooming.

ix. cooperate with police and/or other formal investigations to the best of their ability to safeguard CYP.

x. always follow any Codes of Conduct implemented by SLS Entities that set out the rules for behaviour acting with each other and around CYP

Where possible, PPA should be asked to personally accept and/or endorse such Codes of Conduct to formalise their acknowledgment of and adherence to their content.

xi. not harm or exploit CYP who access SLS services, activities programs or events, nor contravene any laws or regulations regarding the safety and wellbeing of CYP.

It is a serious breach of the CPCS and possibly the law, if any PPA—whether participating in a program, event, service or activity, or working in a paid or volunteer capacity—Harm or exploit CYP who are involved in any SLS activities, services, events or programs. Breaches of this include, but are not limited to, any PPA who:

- sexually assault CYP
- physically assault CYP
- verbally abuse, denigrate or bully CYP
- sexually harass CYP
- engage in grooming behaviour of CYP
- take, reproduce and/or distribute photos of CYP without their consent or the consent of their guardians



- publish any material containing images of CYP
- access, download, store or distribute any form of child pornography
- support CYP and their families as directed by Senior Persons if a CYP is, or is suspected of, being abused, bullied or exploited.

The impact of Child Abuse on CYP is traumatic. Formal debriefing and/or counselling will be made available and/or provided to CYP and their families who have experienced Child Abuse and any other CYP and family in the community who may indirectly be affected by the incident(s).

The listed expectations are requirements of this CPCS and should be included (preferably directly but may be incorporated by reference) in the policies, Codes of Conduct and operational procedures developed and implemented by all SLS Entities.

2.4 WHAT SUPPORT WILL BE PROVIDED TO PERSONS IN POSITIONS OF AUTHORITY (PPA)?

All relevant PPA should:

- receive training to keep CYP safe from Child Abuse. All SLS Entities will aim to provide training opportunities regularly and as appropriate to the various roles of PPA
- be clear about what is expected of them regarding the welfare and safety of CYP through clarifying applicable procedures at regular opportunities and, where possible, encouraging standing agenda items at regular forums to discuss best practice procedures
- be aware of the appropriate recruitment, screening and employment practice in relation to individuals with specific roles in working, coaching or volunteering with CYP and families

As applicable, and subject to particular state or territory statutory requirements, and any particular SLS Entity rules or human resources management requirements PPA will be informed during their recruitment that their appointment will be subject to clearance under the Working with Children Check (WWCC) system and/or a national criminal record history check. It is a serious breach of this Policy if an individual who has convictions that would make him/her ineligible to be granted a WWCC (or equivalent) clearance is permitted to work or volunteer with CYP who access SLS services, programs, events or activities. It is also a serious breach if an individual continues in his/her role with an SLS Entity if he/she has been charged with or convicted of a crime that would make him/her ineligible to be granted a WWCC (or equivalent) clearance.

- receive guidance and supervision in relation to their role with CYP and families

To assist with some of the complexity and challenges of working with CYP and their families, regular guidance should be provided for all relevant PPA in relation to their specific roles with CYP and families (for example, the circulation and notification of changes to legislation involving the safety and welfare of CYP).

- make joint decisions with Senior Persons about initiating action to protect CYP from Child Abuse
- receive appropriate and timely debriefing and/or counselling opportunities if required following stressful or challenging situations involving CYP and/or their families. This should be conducted at State Centre level.

2.5 WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTING THE SLSA CPCS?

The SLSA Member Welfare Committee is responsible for the development and endorsement of the CPCS. It delegates the implementation of the Commitment to State Centres, Branches and Clubs. The role of each SLS Entity in relation to the CPCS is summarised below.

Entity	Role/responsibility
SLSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the CPCS and its expectations.



Entity	Role/responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support policy review annually or at such times as are governed by legislation, regulations, Australian Sports Commission (ASC) directions or organisational learnings that promote a change to the CPCS and relevant policy or procedural guidelines. • Strive to ensure that adequate resources are allocated to allow for the development of the CPCS, and all relevant policy and procedure creation and review, inclusive of effective implementation. • Develop opportunities for regular discussion at all levels to support a culture of openness and continued improvement and accountability to child protection and member welfare. • Advocate and promote child rights, empowering and engaging CYP in support of the CPCS and its expectations.
<p>State Centres</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strive to ensure that all PPA understand their obligations in accordance with the CPCS and any relevant policy and procedural documentation. • Strive to ensure that the CPCS is implemented and adhered to among Clubs and their Members, staff and officials. • Strive to ensure that the development and implementation of required internal policy/work procedures and guidelines are in place to support child protection practice in accordance with the expectations of the CPCS. • Strive to ensure that adequate resources are allocated to allow effective implementation of the CPCS. • Advocate and promote child rights, empowering and engaging CYP in support of the CPCS. • Proactively share resources and experience in the development of child-safe initiatives in SLS as they are identified. • Develop opportunities for regular discussion at all levels to support a culture of continuous improvement and accountability of child protection and Member welfare. For example, in team meetings or regular forums, include member welfare as a regular agenda item.
<p>Branches and Clubs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strive to ensure that all PPA understand their obligations in accordance with the CPCS and any relevant policy and procedural documentation. • Strive to ensure that the CPCS is implemented and adhered to amongst its Members, staff and support personnel. • Strive to ensure that the development and implementation of required internal policy/work procedures and guidelines are in place to support child protection practice in accordance with the expectations of the CPCS. • Strive to ensure that adequate resources are allocated to allow effective implementation of the CPCS. • Advocate and promote child rights, empowering and engaging CYP in support of the CPCS. • Proactively share resources and experience in the development of child-safe initiatives in SLS as they are identified. • Develop opportunities for regular discussion at all levels to support a culture of continuous improvement and accountability of child protection and member welfare. For example, in team meetings or regular forums—include as a regular agenda item.



2.6 RECRUITMENT AND SCREENING PROCEDURES FOR ROLES WITH DIRECT CONTACT WITH OR PERMITTING ACCESS TO CYP

a) Introduction

Best practice recruitment and screening for all persons involved in SLS services who have direct contact with or access to CYP requires implementation of the processes outlined in clauses 2.6(b)–2.6(j). The practices below as they apply to SLS Entity employees are subject to relevant legislation and relevant rules, human resources and/or employment processes adopted and implemented by a particular SLS Entity. If an SLS Entity (for example a Club) does not have particular human resources and/or employment processes, it should follow the processes in this clause 2.6.

b) Application of procedures in section 2.6

Subject to clause 2.6(a) above (as it relates to SLS Entity employees), all SLS Entities should apply the practices and procedures in this clause 2.6 in relation to all prospective employees. Unless otherwise stated, all SLS Entities should, where feasible and to the greatest extent practicable, apply the practices and procedures in this clause 2.6 in relation to all volunteers in SLS. In this clause 2.6:

- volunteer includes any individuals volunteering their time and/or services free of charge, or receiving reimbursement expenses only
- employee includes any individuals, whether full time, part time or casual, being employed by any SLS Entity and being remunerated for their time and/or services.

Where an SLS Entity is determining whether it is practical to apply the practice and procedures in this clause 2.6, the following may be considered:

- the size of the organisation
- the number of prospective applications
- the nature of the positions for which volunteers are being sought.

c) Purpose

These recruitment and screening procedures seek to ensure that all SLS Entities recruit people who are suitably qualified and committed to providing professional, safe and enjoyable activities and services to CYP. There are specific recruitment and screening procedures that must be consistently followed by all SLS Entities when recruiting roles that have direct contact with or permit access to CYP in SLS.

As noted above in clause 2.6(a) recruitment of employees is governed by relevant legislation and the relevant rules, human resources and/or employment processes of the relevant SLS Entity. It is expected, however, that those practices should recognise the CPCS and other principles in the Policy, for example clauses 2.6(d) and (e) below.

d) Advertising

All SLS Entity advertised positions and internal position descriptions for positions that require direct contact with or permit access to CYP should contain the following statement (or similar):

‘We will carry out screening and undertake a background check process on all applicants prior to appointment.’



e) CPCS

The CPCS will be referenced in all position descriptions and applications documentation, and otherwise should be communicated and/or made available to applicants at least prior to an interview.

Subject to relevant legislation and the relevant rules, human resources and/or employment processes adopted and implemented by a particular SLS Entity all applicants for employment roles with SLS Entities that require direct contact with, or that permit access to CYP, should attend or participate in at least one interview or program of induction. SLS Entities should endeavour to interview applicants for volunteer roles with SLS entities that require direct contact with, or that permit access to CYP. As part of the interview, the CPCS should be highlighted. Any screening requirements and their purpose should also be explained.

f) Proof of identity and qualifications check

The identity and qualifications of each shortlisted applicant for any position requiring direct contact with or access to CYP may be confirmed by the relevant SLS Entity requesting proof of identity and proof of qualifications documents from the applicant that are relevant to their role and their suitability to work with CYP. On completion of the recruitment process and if requested, copies of the successful applicant's proof of identity and proof of qualifications documents should be added to the applicant's file.

If an applicant is unable to provide specific documentation, an appropriate Senior Person will be advised and an approval for a variation sought. The Senior Person or the relevant SLS Entity may withhold approval for any variation requested at their absolute discretion.

g) Background and screening checks

Subject to relevant legislation and the relevant rules, human resources and/or employment processes of the relevant SLS Entity or unless the law provides otherwise, all SLS Entity boards and employees must have a satisfactory WWCC in the appropriate jurisdiction in which they spend the majority of their working time.

In addition, at the discretion of the relevant SLS Entity, applicants may be required to satisfy a number of background checks, at the commencement of, and in some cases during, the term of their role. These may include (but are not limited to) the following:

- a national criminal history record check
- a signed declaration
- a reference check
- any other relevant background checks to assess a person's suitability to work with Children or Young People.

If the applicant has already commenced in a role with an SLS Entity and the results of any background or screening checks are unsatisfactory, the SLS Entity may terminate the individual's position (whether employed or voluntary) without notice. SLS Entities should only recruit persons with appropriate qualifications and experience. If at any stage (including before or after commencement in the relevant position) it is discovered that any aspect of the applicant's curriculum vitae or the references or background checks that are provided in support of the application are dishonest or misleading, the SLS Entity will be entitled to terminate the position immediately without notice.

h) Record keeping and sharing of information—WWCC and/or national criminal history record checks

All SLS Entities must comply with relevant laws in relation to record keeping. Subject to those laws all SLS Entities should maintain:

- records of all employees and volunteers



- a register of WWCC and/or national criminal history record check for all persons for whom checks have been obtained. This register must detail application and approval or rejection details (including WWCC or equivalent identifiers), expiry dates and any other identifying and useful information.

All SLS Entities will work together in the best interests of their Members and PPA. As such, SLS Entities must share information from relevant employment records and/or its register of WWCC and/or national criminal history record check in order to resolve any recruitment or screening issues and/or in the interests of resolving any observation, disclosure or incident relating to CYP. Branches and Clubs must also share employment records and/or proof of identity or qualifications information when requested by the relevant State Centre for the same purposes. For the avoidance of any doubt, all applicants must provide their consent to SLSA, State Centres, Branches and Clubs disclosing their personal information as set out above.

i) Guidelines for volunteers, short-term appointees and minors

Prospective parent/carer volunteers will be informed that, in the light of the above, every precaution will be taken to protect the CYP in the care of an SLS Entity. Accordingly, the policy for parent/carer volunteers:

- requires all SLS Entities to comply with any WWCC legislation that applies across the jurisdiction(s) in which they operate
- otherwise requires all prospective parent/carer volunteers to complete and sign a Member Protection Declaration (Attachment 1 of this Policy).

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APPENDIX B-CODES OF CONDUCT

3.1 INTRODUCTION TO THE CODES OF CONDUCT

The following Codes of Conduct outline the expected behavioural guidelines for Members and persons involved in, and interactions between, all such persons in the Australian SLS community as well as safeguarding CYP.

There are two key elements to the Codes of Conduct:

- a) the General Code of Conduct, which relates to interactions between Members, Participants and Persons in Positions of Authority (clause 3.5.1)
- b) the Code of Conduct for interactions with CYP who take part in SLS programs, activities, services or events (clause 3.5.2). This Code of Conduct has been developed to help safeguard CYP.

As part of a Member's commitment to observing the General Code of Conduct and the Code of Conduct for engagement with Children or Young People (Codes), each Member will formally acknowledge their commitment to the Codes of Conduct, wherever practicable.

3.2 COMMITMENT TO THE CODES OF CONDUCT

The Codes should be read in conjunction with:

- the specific requirements of any role as defined in any position description statement, if applicable
- relevant policy and procedure documents, including the CPCS
- the reporting or complaint procedures
- other SLSA policies and guidelines available on the SLSA website including, but not only, the Privacy Policy, Social Media Guidelines, Risk Management Policy, Anti-Doping Policy, Illicit Drugs in Sport Policy and the Gambling, Betting and Match Fixing Policy
- all applicable laws in the relevant jurisdiction
- general community expectations in relation to appropriate behaviour between adults and CYP.

All SLS Entities may consider a failure to observe the Codes as misconduct, and may take appropriate disciplinary action in accordance with relevant rules and regulations including this Policy.

3.3 EXCEPTIONS

There may be exceptional situations where the Codes do not apply, for example, in an emergency situation. It is crucial however that, where possible, authorisation is sought from a Senior Person prior to taking action that contravenes the Code(s) or a Senior Person is advised as soon possible of any incident which breaches the Code(s).

3.4 SLS VALUES

It is critical within SLS in Australia that values drive behaviours and conduct. While the wording of stated values and behaviours may change depending on the relevant SLS Entity with which the Member is associated, there are some key principles that drive conduct and behaviour that are common across SLS. These are:

INTEGRITY and RESPECT

Recognising the contribution that people make to SLS, treating them with dignity and consideration, as well as caring for the property and equipment they use. Fairness should be employed in decision-making out of respect to all.

TEAMWORK

Collaboration and working together to achieve outcomes and resolve issues. Supporting one another on and off the beach is essential.

FUN AND ENJOYMENT

SLS should be enjoyable for all those participating in it. Efforts should be recognised and rewarded so as to fuel the passion for everyone in SLS and have fun along the way.



EXCELLENCE

Surf Lifesavers strive for best practice in everything they do—seeking the highest of standards in order to achieve the best possible outcomes for themselves, their Club and SLS.

3.5 CODES OF CONDUCT

The Codes should be followed at all times and by all Members and all people involved in any way with SLS.

3.5.1 General Code of Conduct

Members and all people involved in any way with SLS will:

- a) respect the rights, dignity and worth of others—treat others as you would like to be treated yourself
- b) be ethical, considerate, fair, courteous and honest in all dealings with other people and organisations
- c) be professional in, and accept responsibility for your actions
- d) be aware of and follow—at all times—SLS' standards, rules, policies and procedures and promote those standards, rules, policies and procedures to others
- e) operate within the rules and spirit of the sport, including the national and international guidelines that govern SLS
- f) understand the possible consequences of breaching the Codes and/or this Policy
- g) report any breaches of the Codes or this Policy to the appropriate PPA
- h) refrain from any form of Abuse, Harassment, Discrimination and Victimisation towards others
- i) raise concerns regarding decisions of PPA through the appropriate channels and in a timely manner
- j) provide a safe environment for the conduct of activities in accordance with any relevant SLSA policy
- k) show concern, empathy and caution towards others that may be sick or injured
- l) be a positive role model to all
- m) respect and protect confidential information obtained through SLS activities or services; whether individuals and/or organisational information
- n) maintain the required standard of accreditation and/or licensing of professional competencies, as applicable to the role(s)
- o) ensure that any physical contact with others is appropriate to the situation and necessary for the person's skill development
- p) refrain from intimate relations with persons over whom you have a position of authority
- q) agree to abide by the Codes
- r) maintain a duty of care towards others
- s) be impartial and accept the responsibility for all actions taken.

3.5.2 Code of Conduct for PPA in dealing with CYP

For clarity and emphasis regarding this Code of Conduct, PPA includes:

- any adult in SLS
- any CYP in SLS who is in a position of providing guidance and advice (authority) to other CYP or adults.

3.5.2.1 Positive guidance

CYP participating in SLS events, services, programs and activities should be made aware of the acceptable limits of their behaviour so that a positive experience can be provided for all Participants. There are times, however, when PPA may be required to use appropriate techniques and behaviour management strategies to ensure:

- an effective and positive environment
- the safety and/or wellbeing of CYP or other SLS personnel.

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PPA should use strategies that are fair, respectful and appropriate to the developmental stage of the Children or Young People involved. CYP need to be provided with clear directions and given an opportunity to redirect their misbehaviour in a positive manner.

3.5.2.2 Adhering to role boundaries

PPA should act within the confines of their duties at all times, subject to a direction by a relevant Senior Person.

With the exception of parents/carers of their own CYP and/or PPA who are expressly authorised by the relevant parents/carers of CYP to engage in specific activities with their CYP, PPA should not:

- provide unauthorised transportation
- engage in activities with CYP who are Members outside of authorised SLS services, programs, events or activities
- seek contact with CYP who are Members outside authorised SLS services, programs, events or activities
- accept an invitation to attend any private social function at the request of a CYP who has participated, or is participating, in authorised SLS services, programs, events or activities.

For the purpose of this provision, express authority should be specific authority for particular activities.

If any PPA become aware of a situation in which a CYP requires assistance that is beyond the confines of that person's role, or beyond the scope of the SLS Entity's usual service, they should at the earliest opportunity:

- refer the matter to an appropriate support agency, as well as to the relevant SLS Entity
- refer the CYP to an appropriate support agency
- contact the CYP's parent or guardian as appropriate (which may be undertaken in consultation with the relevant SLS Entity)
- seek advice from a Senior Person.

3.5.2.3. Uniform and identity card/pass/badge/WWCC

PPA other than parents/carers of CYP or Participants should have available their uniform or identification tag/badge/pass (where issued and/or available) only while involved in delivering services, programs, events or activities or as required by their role, such as when representing an SLS Entity at designated events and functions, or to and from that work.

3.5.2.4 Use of language and tone of voice

Language and tone of voice used in the presence of CYP should:

- provide clear direction, boost their confidence, encourage or affirm them
- not be harmful—therefore, avoid language that is intended to be, or is received or likely to be received by the individual it is directed at or any other person as:
 - discriminatory, racist or sexist
 - derogatory, belittling or negative, for example, by calling a CYP a 'loser' or telling them they are 'too fat'
 - threatening or frightening
 - profane or sexual.

Similar language and tone of voice should be used in all Member-to-Member transactions.

3.5.2.5 Supervision of CYP

PPA responsible for supervising CYP in relation to whom SLS Entities have a direct role in providing activities, events, programs and services must strive to ensure that those Participants:

- engage positively within the delivery of the service, program, event or facility
- behave appropriately towards one another



- are in a safe environment and are protected from external threats.

Except for the parents/carers of CYP, PPA are required to avoid unsupervised situations with CYP to whom we provide services, events, programs and/or activities and (where possible) to conduct all activities and/or discussions with service and program Participants in view of other PPA.

3.5.2.6 Use of electronic communications

Other than between CYP, wherever possible, social media messages (such as text, email, Facebook or Instagram) sent to a CYP by a PPA should be copied to their parent or carer.

Where a parent is not included in a communication that communication should:

- be restricted to issues directly associated with delivering services, activities or programs, such as advising that a scheduled SLS event (such as training) is cancelled
- limit personal or social content to what is required to convey the service-related message in a polite, friendly manner. In particular, do not communicate anything that a reasonable observer could view as being of a sexual nature
- not promote unauthorised social activity or arrange unauthorised contact
- not request a CYP to keep a communication a secret from their parents or carers
- not be delivered with CYP using internet chat rooms or similar forums such as social networking sites, game sites or instant messaging.

All PPA who deliver services, programs, events and activities are required to follow the 'acceptable use' policy in relation to browsing websites on SLS Entities' computers.

PPA are also required to ensure appropriate monitoring of CYP when they use relevant SLS Entities' electronic communication equipment to ensure that they do not inadvertently place themselves at risk of Abuse or exploitation via social networking sites, gaming sites or web searches, or through inappropriate email communication.

3.5.2.7 Giving gifts to CYP

Other than parents/carers of CYP giving gifts to their own child or children, the giving of gifts by PPA to CYP to whom services are provided is subject to:

- obtaining prior authorisation from a Senior Person permitted to authorise gift-giving from an SLS Entity
- parents or other responsible adults being made aware of any gift given.

3.5.2.8 Photographs of CYP

Subject to all relevant SLSA policies (including this Policy):

- CYP to whom a service is delivered are to be photographed while involved in a relevant SLS service, activity, event or facility only if:
 - prior approval has been granted by the relevant CYP or the parents/guardian of the relevant CYP and by the relevant SLS Entity
 - the context is directly related to participation in SLS
 - the CYP is appropriately dressed and posed
 - the image is taken in the presence of other PPA
- except in the case of CYP and/or their parents/carers distributing photos of themselves or their own children to each other or to others, images are not to be distributed (including an attachment to an email) to anyone outside PPA other than the child photographed or their parent/carer, without knowledge and approval of a Senior Person
- images (digital or hard copy) are to be stored in a manner that prevents unauthorised access by others, for example:
 - if in hard copy form, in a locked drawer or cabinet



- if in electronic form, in a password-protected folder
- images (digital or hard copy) are to be destroyed or deleted as soon as they are no longer required
- images are not to be exhibited on SLS Entities' websites without parental/carer knowledge and approval, or such images must be presented in a manner that de-identifies the CYP. Any caption or accompanying text may need to be checked so that it does not identify a CYP if such identification is potentially detrimental.

3.5.2.9 Physical contact with CYP

Any physical contact with CYP must be appropriate to the delivery of SLS services, events, programs or activities, such as when fitting sporting equipment like goggles, and appropriately correcting technique and based on the needs of the CYP (such as to assist or comfort a distressed young person) rather than on the needs of PPA.

Under no circumstances should any PPA have contact with CYP participating in a SLS service, program, activity or event that:

- involves touching:
 - of genitals
 - of buttocks
 - of the breast areaunless that is part of delivering medical or allied health services to which:
 - the relevant PPA are qualified to deliver
 - the relevant medical intervention has the express prior consent of the relevant CYP and the parents/guardians of the relevant CYP involved
- would appear to a reasonable observer to have a sexual connotation
- is intended to cause pain or distress to the CYP—for example corporal punishment
- is overly physical—as is, for example, wrestling, horseplay, tickling or other roughhousing
- is unnecessary—as is, for example, assisting with toileting when a CYP does not require assistance
- is initiated against the wishes of the CYP, except if such contact may be necessary to prevent injury to the CYP or to others, in which case:
 - physical restraint should be a last resort
 - the level of force used must be appropriate to the specific circumstances, and aimed solely at restraining the CYP to prevent harm to themselves or others
 - the incident must be reported to a Senior Person as soon as possible
- PPA are required to report to a Senior Person any physical contact initiated by a CYP that is sexual and/or inappropriate, for example, acts of physical aggression, as soon as possible, to enable the situation to be managed in the interests of the safety of the CYP, PPA and any other Participants.

3.5.2.10 Sexual misconduct and relationships

Under no circumstances is any form of sexual behaviour to occur between, with, or in the presence of, CYP participating in any SLS environment. Engaging in sexual behaviour while participating in SLS services, events, programs or activities is prohibited even if the CYP involved may be above the legal age of consent.

'Sexual behaviour' needs to be interpreted widely, to encompass the entire range of actions that would reasonably be considered to be sexual in nature, including but not limited to:

- 'contact behaviour', such as sexual intercourse, kissing, fondling, sexual penetration or exploiting a child through prostitution
- 'non-contact behaviour', such as flirting between adults and CYP, sexual innuendo, inappropriate text messaging, inappropriate photography or exposure to pornography or nudity.



Consensual intimate relationships (whether or not of a sexual nature) between a PPA and an adult Participant should where possible be avoided as they can have harmful effects on the Participant involved and on other Members and on our organisation's public image.

These relationships can also be perceived to be exploitative due to the differences in authority, power, maturity, status, influence and dependence between the PPA and the Participant.

The PPA may wish to seek advice or support from the Member Protection Information Officer or equivalent if they feel harassed. The Reporting and Formal complaints procedure is outlined in APPENDIX C of this Policy.

3.5.2.11 Overnight stays and sleeping arrangements for CYP

Overnight stays are to occur only with the authorisation of appropriate SLS Entity Senior Persons and of the parents/carers of the CYP involved.

Practices and behaviour by PPA during an overnight stay must be consistent with the practices and behaviour expected during delivery of SLS services, programs, events and activities at other times.

Standards of conduct that must be observed by PPA during an overnight stay include but are not limited to:

- providing CYP with privacy when bathing and dressing
- observing appropriate dress standards when CYP are present—such as no exposure to adult nudity
- not allowing CYP to be exposed to pornographic material, for example, through movies, television, the internet or magazines
- not leaving CYP under the supervision or protection of unauthorised persons, such as hotel staff or friends
- not involving sleeping arrangements that may compromise the safety of CYP, such as unsupervised sleeping arrangements, or an adult sleeping in the same bed as a CYP unless authorised to do so by a relevant SLS Entity, as appropriate
- the right of CYP to contact their parents, or others, if they feel unsafe, uncomfortable or distressed during the stay
- parents expecting that their CYP can, if they wish, make contact.

3.5.2.12 Change room arrangements

Other than in the case of parents/carers of their CYP, PPA are required to supervise CYP in change rooms while balancing that requirement with a CYP'S right to privacy. In addition, PPA:

- should avoid one-on-one situations with CYP in a change room area
- are not permitted to use the change room area to, for example, undress, while CYP are present unless they are also competing in a SLS event or are participating in a SLS training environment
- need to ensure adequate supervision in public change rooms when they are used
- need to provide the level of supervision required for preventing Child Abuse by members of the public, adult service users, peer service users or general misbehaviour, while also respecting a child's privacy.

In addition, females should avoid entering male change rooms and males should avoid entering female change rooms in any circumstance (other than an emergency). If a female has to enter a male change room or a male has to enter a female change room, adequate supervision is required.

3.5.3 Other Member welfare matters and expectations

3.5.3.1 Use, possession or supply of alcohol or drugs

While on duty or carrying out their roles, a Member including but not only PPA must not:

- use, possess or be under the influence of an illegal or illicit drug
- use or be under the influence of alcohol
- be incapacitated by any other legal drug such as prescription or over-the-counter drugs



- supply alcohol or drugs (including tobacco) to CYP participating in any SLS service, program, event or activity.

Use of legal drugs other than alcohol is permitted, provided such use does not interfere with PPA's ability to care for CYP involved in SLS services, programs, events or activities.

Responsible service and consumption of alcohol should apply to any alcohol consumed. Responsible services might include ensuring that light alcohol and soft drinks always being available. Wherever possible, food might be made available to be consumed when alcohol is available, or transport policies may be adopted.

All SLS Entities must adhere to strict guidelines regarding the responsible service and consumption of alcohol and act in accordance with relevant liquor licence laws and regulations.

3.5.3.2 Transporting children

CYP are to be transported by PPA [other than by their parent(s)/carer(s)] only in circumstances that are directly related to the delivery of SLS services, events, programs or activities. For example, CYP should not be given casual lifts unrelated to SLS services, events or activities by PPA.

CYP are to be transported by PPA only with prior authorisation from a relevant SLS Entity Senior Person and from the CYP's parent/carers. Gaining approval involves providing information about the proposed journey, including:

- the form of transport proposed, such as private car, taxi, self-drive bus, bus with driver, train, plane or boat
- the reason for the journey
- the route to be followed, including any stops or side trips
- details of anyone who will be present during the journey other than PPA.

3.5.3.3 Pregnancy

Pregnant women should be treated with respect and any unreasonable barriers to their full participation in SLS should be removed. Any Discrimination or Harassment against pregnant women in SLS will not be tolerated.

All SLS Entities will take reasonable care to ensure the safety, health and wellbeing of pregnant women and their unborn children. Pregnant women are advised that there may be risks involved and are encouraged to obtain medical advice about those risks. Pregnant women should be aware that their own health and wellbeing, and that of their unborn children, are of utmost importance in their decision-making about the extent to which they choose to participate in SLS activities.

All pregnant women are encouraged to talk with their medical advisers and make themselves aware of the facts about pregnancy and participating in SLS activities and ensure that they make informed decisions about their participation. Pregnant women will be required to sign a disclaimer only if all other participants are required to sign one in similar circumstances. Women will not be required to undertake a pregnancy test.

If a pregnant woman feels she has been harassed or discriminated against on the basis of her pregnancy by another person or organisation bound by this Policy, she may make a formal complaint.

3.5.3.4 Gender identity

SLS Entities are committed to providing a safe, fair and inclusive environment where people of all backgrounds can contribute and participate. People who identify as Transgender or transsexual should be treated fairly and with dignity and respect at all times. This includes acting with sensitivity when a person is undergoing gender transition.

Any unlawful discrimination or harassment of a person who identifies as Transgender or transsexual or who is thought to be Transgender or transsexual will not be tolerated. If a Transgender or transsexual person feels he or she has been harassed or discriminated against on the basis of their gender identity by another person or organisation bound by this Policy, they may make a formal complaint.

Excluding Transgender and transsexual people from participating in events and activities has significant implications for their health, wellbeing and involvement in community life. In general, their participation in SLS on the basis of the gender with which they identify is supported.

It is recognised that 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, advice will be sought on the application of those laws in the particular circumstances.

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.

3.5.3.5 Smoking

Smoking is now banned in many public spaces including parks and beaches in some states. SLS Entities do not allow Members to smoke while undertaking SLS duties and asks that Members refrain from the practice when engaged in official lifesaving events such as club meetings, carnivals, presentations and patrols.

All SLS Entities must adhere to relevant legislation and local government regulations in relation to smoking requirements.

3.5.3.6 Cyber Bullying

All SLS Entities regard Bullying and Harassment in all forms as unacceptable. Bullying has the potential to cause great anxiety and distress to the person targeted by hurtful or derogatory comments or statements.

New technologies and communication tools, such as smart phones and social networking websites, have greatly increased the potential for people to be bullied through unwanted and inappropriate comments. No SLS Entity will tolerate abusive, discriminatory, intimidating or offensive statements being made online. In some cases, Bullying is a punishable criminal offence.

Frustration with a surf lifesaving member, person of authority or a SLS Entity should never be communicated on social networking websites. These issues should instead be addressed—in a written or verbal statement or a formal complaint—to the relevant SLS Entity.

3.5.3.7 Social networking websites

SLS Entities acknowledge the enormous value of social networking websites, such as Facebook and Twitter, to promote SLS and celebrate the achievements and success of the people involved in SLS. All people bound by this Policy must conduct themselves appropriately when using social networking sites to share information related to SLS.

Social media postings, blogs, status updates and tweets by Members:

- must not use offensive, provocative or hateful language or photographs/images
- must not be misleading, false or injure the reputation of another person
- should respect and maintain the privacy of others
- should promote SLS in a positive way.



APPENDIX C—REPORTING AND FORMAL COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE

4.1 INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION PROCEDURE

Any grievance relating to Child Abuse must be lodged as a report not a formal complaint. All other grievances must be lodged under the formal complaints procedure. For Formal complaints lodged under this Policy, the Involved Organisation may conduct its own internal investigation (Refer 4.1.1) into the circumstances surrounding the allegation(s). For any grievance involving a report of child abuse, the Police or external agency must be notified within 24 hours if the child is at risk of harm or an incident of serious or criminal nature. The Police or other external agency should be contacted for advice if there is any doubt about whether the report should be reported. It is not necessary for the person reporting the child abuse to know for sure if the child abuse is happening. Following an internal investigation into a formal complaint or report to establish the facts and the position of the parties to a formal complaint or report, the Involved Organisation may determine that it is appropriate to appoint an Investigator to review the circumstances of the formal complaint or report and conduct an independent investigation. Where an Investigator is appointed, the steps set out below should be followed.

Any internal or independent investigation process conducted must occur concurrently with any external organisation process, as long as the internal or independent investigation process is placed on hold should an external organisation request the Involved Organisation to do so. In conducting an independent investigation, the steps below should be followed.

4.1.1 Investigation

- a) The Involved Organisation will provide a written brief to the Investigator to ensure that the terms of engagement and scope of the Investigator's role and responsibilities are clear.
- b) The Complainant should be interviewed by the Investigator and the report or formal complaint and any key information arising from the interview(s) documented in writing by the Investigator. The Complainant is entitled to have a support person present during any interview that takes place, subject to the support person never being admitted as a lawyer or barrister.
- c) The key details of the report or formal complaint should be conveyed to the Respondent(s). The Respondent(s) must be given sufficient information to enable them to properly respond to the report or formal complaint.
- d) The Respondent(s) should be interviewed by the Investigator and given the opportunity to respond to the allegations. The Respondent's response to the report or formal complaint should be documented in writing by the Investigator. The Respondent is entitled to have a support person present during any interview, subject to the support person never having been admitted as a lawyer or barrister.
- e) If, in the process of the independent investigation, there continues to be a dispute regarding the facts, then statements from witnesses and other relevant evidence should be obtained (if possible) by the Investigator to assist in reaching conclusions and preparation of a report and recommendations.
- f) The Investigator must make a finding, on the balance of probabilities, as to whether the report or formal complaint, or each of the allegations in the report or formal complaint (as appropriate) is:
 - (i) substantiated (there is sufficient evidence to support the report or formal complaint)
 - (ii) inconclusive (there is insufficient evidence either way)
 - (iii) unsubstantiated (there is sufficient evidence to show that the report or formal complaint is unfounded or not enough evidence to substantiate the report or formal complaint)
 - (iv) mischievous, vexatious or knowingly untrue.



- g) A report documenting the formal complaint, the investigation process, evidence, finding(s) and, if requested, recommendations, should be given to the Involved Organisation which may, in consideration of the report of the Investigator, either:
- (i) take disciplinary action against either the Respondent, Complainant or any other person/persons involved in the formal complaint in accordance with 'Sanction' below
 - (ii) refer the formal complaint to a Hearing Tribunal (which will take place in accordance with the Hearing Tribunal procedure (item 4.2 below)) to determine what, if any, further action to take
 - (iii) take no further action and close the formal complaint under this Policy.
- h) Within 14 days of the Involved Organisation receiving a report of an Investigator, a report (Report) must be provided to the Complainant(s) and the Respondent(s) that summarises the investigation process and documents key points that were found to be substantiated, inconclusive, unsubstantiated or mischievous. Where the Report relates to one or more Children or Young Persons, as either the Complainant or a witness, the Report may be redacted to the extent required to protect the identity of the Children or Young Persons. Each party to the formal complaint must be provided an opportunity to provide a written response to the Report, should they wish.
- i) All parties to the report or formal complaint receiving a copy of the Report of the Investigator must maintain strict confidentiality of the Report, other than where necessary to disclose the contents of the Report in order to obtain legal advice or as required by law. Any disclosure of the Report other than in accordance with this item (i) is a breach of this Policy and may result in disciplinary action being taken against the party making the disclosure.
- j) Subject to items 4.1.1(b) and (d), both the Complainant and the Respondent(s) are entitled to support throughout this process from their chosen support person/adviser.

4.1.2 Sanction

Where the Involved Organisation deems disciplinary action is required as a result of the independent investigation under item 4.1.1(g) (i), the steps detailed below must be followed.

The Involved Organisation must refer the report it receives under item 4.1.1(g) (i) to a disciplinary committee of the relevant Involved Organisation (Committee).

Prior to holding a meeting to consider the Report and any sanctions to be imposed as a result of the Report, the Committee must:

- a) provide the Complainant and Respondent(s) an opportunity to respond in writing to the Report
- b) notify each of the parties to the formal complaint or report that the Committee will be meeting to consider the formal complaint or report, and any disciplinary measures to be imposed as a result of the report or formal complaint being proved
- c) inform the Complainant and Respondent:
 - 1. that they are entitled to provide submissions and evidence to the Committee, either in writing, in person at the meeting or both
 - 2. that the Committee will make a decision based on all of the information before it



3. that any disciplinary measures imposed by the Committee may only be appealed in accordance with the appeal procedure in item 4.3 below
4. that they are not entitled to be represented by a lawyer or barrister at the meeting
5. of the date, time and location of the Committee meeting at which the Report will be considered.

Once the Committee holds a meeting to consider the Report, and any evidence provided by the parties, it may impose any disciplinary measures available under this Policy.

4.2 HEARING TRIBUNAL PROCEDURE

Where an Involved Organisation refers a formal complaint or report under this Policy to a Hearing Tribunal under 4.1.1(g)(ii), the process set out in Section 5 of the SLSA regulations should be followed.

4.3 APPEAL PROCEDURE

The appeals process to be followed is set out in Section 5 of the SLSA regulations as varied by this procedure.

An appellant may appeal a decision arising from:

- a) an Independent Investigation that results in the imposition of a sanction
- b) a Hearing Tribunal
- c) an Involved Organisation's decision conducted or imposed under item 4.1.2.

An appeal is permitted only on one or more of the following grounds:

- a) the decision was affected by actual bias
- b) there was no material on which the decision could reasonably be based.

The Notice of Appeal must set out the ground(s) of appeal relied upon by the appellant and an outline of the appellant's submissions in relation to the appeal.

4.4 GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION PROCEDURE

Mediation is a process that allows the people involved in a grievance or more formal complaint to talk through the issues with an impartial person—the mediator—and work out a mutually agreeable solution. Mediations should be applied in the first instance to resolve any matter or grievance that does not involve a breach of rules or other matter attracting investigation or disciplinary action.

The mediator does not decide who is right or wrong and does not tell either side what they must do. Instead, he or she helps those involved to talk through the issues and makes sure that the process is as fair as possible for all concerned.

Mediation may occur either before or after an investigation of the formal complaint or report. Serious allegations should not be mediated, even if both parties would like to attempt mediation. Mediation may be recommended only if:

- a) both parties have had a chance to tell their version of events
- b) the Involved Organisation dealing with the grievance or formal complaint does not believe that any of the allegations warrant any form of disciplinary action
- c) mediation looks like it may work.

There are some situations where mediation will not be appropriate, including:

- a) when the people involved have completely different versions of the incident when one or both parties are unwilling to attempt mediation

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- b) when the issues raised are sensitive in nature
- c) when there is a real or perceived power imbalance between the people involved
- d) matters that involve serious, proven allegations.

The Involved Organisation should, in consultation with the Complainant and the Respondent(s), appoint a mediator to help resolve the grievance or formal complaint. The Involved Organisation's choice of mediator will be final.

The mediator will talk with the Complainant and Respondent(s) about how the mediation will take place and who will participate. At a minimum, the mediator will prepare an agenda of issues to be discussed. The mediator may require the parties to sign a formal mediation agreement setting out the parties' agreement to the rules and process for the mediation. The parties involved must respect and comply with the terms of the agreement.

All issues raised during mediation will be treated confidentially. All SLS Entities respect the rights of the Complainant and the Respondent(s) to pursue an alternative process outside the SLS rules framework if the grievance or Formal complaint is not resolved.

For the avoidance of doubt, neither party is entitled to be represented by a legal practitioner at mediation.

At the end of a successful mediation the mediator will prepare a further document that sets out the agreement reached between the Complainant and Respondent(s) and they should sign it as their agreement. The parties involved must respect and comply with the terms of the agreement.

If the grievance or formal complaint is not resolved by mediation, the Complainant may:

- a) write to the Involved Organisation to request reconsideration of the grievance or formal complaint via either an independent investigation or a Hearing Tribunal. The Involved Organisation is not obliged to reconsider the grievance or Formal complaint. There is no right of appeal where the Involved Organisation determines not to reconsider the grievance or Formal complaint
- b) approach an external agency such as an anti-discrimination commission or equal opportunity commission to resolve the matter.

If a grievance or Formal complaint has not been resolved through the mediation procedure outlined above it shall be deemed concluded unless the grievance or Formal complaint is also a potential disciplinary or judiciary matter.

If a person lodges a grievance or Formal complaint under a State Centre Member Protection and/or Complaints Handling Policy they are not permitted to lodge the same grievance or Formal complaint or related grievance or complaint under these procedures in this SLSA Member Protection Policy. For the avoidance of doubt a grievance can be raised only under one policy or the other.

There is no right of appeal arising from this grievance procedure under this Policy or any State Centre policy.



APPENDIX D—DEFINITIONS

These definitions set out the meaning of words used in, or referenced by, this Policy (including all related Guidelines) without limiting the ordinary and natural meaning of the words.

Term	Definition
Abuse	Abuse means Physical Abuse, Emotional Abuse (including psychological abuse), Sexual Abuse and abuse of power that has caused, is causing or is likely to cause harm to a person's wellbeing or development. Examples of Abuse include but are not limited to, Bullying, humiliation, verbal abuse and insults, Grooming, Harassment (including Sexual Harassment), Discrimination, Neglect and Sexual Exploitation.
Appeals Tribunal	Appeals Tribunal means the panel created under the SLSA Regulations to handle an appeal under this Policy.
Appellant	Appellant means the person or organisation that initiates an Appeals Tribunal process.
Attachment or Appendix	Attachment means an attachment or Appendix to this Policy.
Branch(es)	A Branch means a Surf Life Saving body that is a Member of Surf Life Saving Queensland and Surf Life Saving New South Wales. Branches have agreed to adopt and abide by this Policy.
Bullying	<p>Bullying involves the inappropriate use of power by one or more persons over another less powerful person or group and is generally an act that is repeated over time. Bullying may take many forms that are often interrelated and can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• verbal (name calling, put-downs, threats)• physical (hitting, punching, kicking, scratching, tripping, spitting)• social (ignoring, excluding, ostracising, alienating)• psychological (spreading rumours, stalking, dirty looks, hiding or damaging possessions). <p>For the avoidance of doubt, Bullying includes Cyber Bullying, which can also have lasting and damaging consequences.</p>
Case 1 Report	<p>A Case 1 Report is an incidents, disclosure or observation that should be immediately escalated to SLSA. Case 1 Reports include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Child Abuse• Sexual Misconduct• Serious Criminal Conduct.
CEO	CEO means the chief executive officer of SLSA or an SLS Entity, and includes the executive officer, general manager or other similar title. If the SLS Entity has no executive officer (for example, for Clubs or Branches) the CEO means the President of the organisation.
Child Abuse	Child Abuse is the mistreatment by an adult of a CYP that has harmed, is harming or is likely to harm or endanger or put at risk that CYP's physical or emotional health, development or wellbeing. For the avoidance of doubt, this includes but is not limited to emotional or psychological Abuse, Bullying, Grooming, Sexual Exploitation, Neglect and Child Harassment.
Child Harassment	Child Harassment is defined as any detrimental effect of a significant nature on the CYP's physical, psychological or emotional wellbeing. For Harassment to be significant, the detrimental effect on a CYP's wellbeing must be substantial or serious, more than transitory and must be demonstrable in the CYP's presentation, functioning or behaviour.

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Term	Definition
Child or Young Person/Children or Young People (CYP)	A Child or Young Person (CYP) is a person under the age of eighteen years.
Child Protection Concern	A Child Protection Concern includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> disclosures of actual harm, Abuse or exploitation of a CYP the potential risk of harm, Abuse or exploitation of a CYP breaches of the protection policies or Code of Conduct by staff or volunteers.
Club(s)	A Club means a Surf Life Saving club within Australia that is currently a Member of a Branch and/or a State Centre and therefore a Member of SLSA. Clubs have agreed to adopt and abide by this Policy.
Code(s) of Conduct (Codes)	The Code(s) of Conduct aim to identify and prevent behaviour that may be harmful to Members, Participants, CYP in SLS communities. The Code(s) of Conduct outline what is, and what is not, acceptable behaviour or practice when working with others (including other Members) or engaging with CYP.
Complainant	A Complainant is the person or persons making a Report or Formal complaint and includes a parent, guardian or adult representative of the CYP.
Delegated Organisation	Delegated Organisation means an organisation, such as a State Centre or a Branch, delegated by SLSA to handle a serious complaint.
Direct role in providing services, programs, events or activities to CYP	A direct role is considered one that has contact with CYP that is not incidental, but normally part of providing a service, program, event or activity for CYP. This direct delivery may require regular physical contact and forms of ongoing communication. For example, coaching.
Discrimination	Discrimination means treating, proposing to treat or requesting, assisting, instructing or encouraging another person to treat a person less favourably than someone else on the basis of an attribute or personal characteristic they have. The relevant attributes or characteristics include but are not limited to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> age disability marital status parental or carer status physical features irrelevant medical record irrelevant criminal record political belief or activity pregnancy breastfeeding race religious belief or activity sex or gender sexual orientation trade union membership or activity Transgender orientation. Discrimination also includes any other behaviour recognised by commonwealth, state or

Term	Definition
	<p>territory law as discrimination. Examples of Discrimination are available on the <i>Play by the Rules</i> website. Some exceptions to state and federal anti-discrimination law apply, including (but not limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • holding a competitive sporting activity for girls and boys who are under the age of 12 or of any age where strength, stamina or physique is relevant • not selecting a Participant if the person’s disability means that he or she is not reasonably capable of performing the actions reasonably required for that particular activity.
Domestic Violence	Domestic Violence is Physical, Emotional or Psychological Abuse occurring in the home of a CYP, Member or Participant.
Emotional or Psychological Abuse	Emotional or Psychological Abuse occurs when a CYP does not receive the love, affection or attention they need for healthy emotional, psychological and social development. Such abuse can also apply to an adult. Such abuse may involve repeated rejection or threats to a CYP. Constant criticism, teasing, ignoring, threatening, yelling, scapegoating, ridicule and rejection or continual coldness are all examples of emotional abuse. Specific to sport, overtraining can constitute Emotional or Psychological Abuse. These behaviours continue to an extent that results or has the potential to result in significant damage to the CYP’s physical, intellectual or emotional wellbeing and development.
Family Violence	Family Violence is conduct, whether actual or threatened, by a person towards a member of the person’s family (or towards the property of a member of the person’s family) that causes any other member of the person’s family to fear for, or to be apprehensive about, his or her personal wellbeing or safety.
Formal complaint	<p>A Formal complaint is a complaint made to a PPA in writing. Where possible, it should set out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the details or particulars of the complaint, including dates, times, persons, Clubs and PPA involved • the Complainant(s)’ wishes as to how they would like the Formal complaint resolved • what outcome the Complainant is seeking.
Grooming	Grooming is a term used to describe what happens when a perpetrator of abuse builds a relationship with a child with a view to abusing them at some stage. There is no set pattern in relation to the Grooming of CYP. For some perpetrators, there will be a lengthy period of time before the abuse begins. The CYP may be given special attention and what starts as an apparently normal display of affection, such as cuddling, can develop into sexual touching or masturbation and then into more serious sexual behaviour. Other perpetrators may draw a CYP in and abuse them relatively quickly. Some abusers do not groom CYP but abuse them without forming a relationship at all. Grooming can take place in any setting where a relationship is formed, such as leisure, music, sports and religious activities, or in internet chat rooms, in social media or by other technological channels.
Harassment	Harassment means any type of behaviour that the other person does not want and that is offensive, abusive, belittling or threatening and that is reasonably likely to cause psychological harm to the person who is the subject of the Harassment. The behaviour is unwelcome and of a type that a reasonable person would recognise as being unwelcome and likely to cause the recipient to feel offended, humiliated or intimidated. Harassment



Term	Definition
	<p>includes Bullying.</p> <p>Unlawful Harassment includes the above but is either sexual or targets a person because of their race, gender, pregnancy, marital status, sexual orientation or other characteristic (see characteristic list under Discrimination).</p> <p>It does not matter whether the Harassment was intended: the focus is on the impact of the behaviour. As a guide, if someone finds behaviour or actions harassing, then it could be considered as Harassment. Harassment may be a single incident or repeated. It may be explicit, implicit, verbal or non-verbal and includes public acts of hatred.</p>
Harm	<p>Harm to a CYP or other person, is any detrimental effect of a significant nature to the CYP's or other person's physical, psychological or emotional wellbeing. It is immaterial how the harm is caused. Harm can be caused by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical, psychological or emotional abuse or neglect • sexual abuse or exploitation • a single act, omission or circumstance • a series or combination of acts, omissions or circumstances.
Hearing Tribunal	<p>Hearing Tribunal means the panel created to hear a Report or Formal complaint under this Policy.</p>
Individual Member	<p>Individual Member means any person who is an individual member of a Club, Branch or State Centre and therefore a member of SLSA.</p>
Investigation Officer	<p>Investigation Officer refers to a PPA that has been appointed by an SLS Entity to conduct initial investigations into a Report or Formal complaint.</p>
Investigator	<p>Investigator means the person appointed by an Involved Organisation to conduct an independent investigation.</p>
Involved Organisation	<p>Involved Organisation means the relevant organisation to receive a Report Formal complaint and may be any SLS Entity.</p>
Mediator	<p>Mediator means a person appointed to mediate a Report or Formal complaint made under this Policy, preferably with relevant skills, qualifications or training in mediation.</p>
Member	<p>A Member is an entity or individual who is recognised and/or registered as a member of an SLS Entity including SLSA and the State Centres.</p>
Member Protection Information Officer or MPIO	<p>Member Protection Information Officer or MPIO means a person appointed by an SLS Entity as a contact for a person seeking assistance with a Report or Formal complaint of a possible breach of this Policy. The MPIO provides impartial information about policy, process and procedures to the person with the concern or the person who is alleging a breach of this Policy.</p>
Natural Justice (or	<p>Natural Justice (or procedural fairness) is the principle that, when resolving a Report or</p>



Term	Definition
procedural fairness)	<p>Formal complaint:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • both the Complainant and the Respondent must know the full details of what is being said against them • both the Complainant and the Respondent must be given full opportunity to respond to the allegations and raise any matters in their own defence • all parties need to be heard and all relevant submissions considered • irrelevant matters should not be taken into account • no person may judge their own case • the decision-maker(s) must be unbiased, fair and just • the penalties imposed must not outweigh the breach of this Policy or offending behaviour.
Neglect	<p>Neglect is the persistent failure or deliberate failure or denial to provide the child with the basic necessities of life. Such Neglect includes the failure to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, adequate supervision, clean water, medical attention or supervision to the extent that the CYP's health and development is, or is likely to be, significantly harmed. Categories of Neglect include physical neglect, medical neglect, abandonment or desertion, emotional neglect and educational neglect. The issue of Neglect must be considered within the context of resources reasonably available.</p>
Panel Member	<p>Panel Member refers to a member of either a Hearing Tribunal panel or an Appeals Tribunal panel.</p>
Participant	<p>A Participant includes anyone who participates in an SLS service, event, activity or program, including people who may not be a Member. A Participant may be provided the service or program for free, yet is still under the care of PPA while participating.</p>
Persons in Positions of Authority (PPA)	<p>PPA include everyone who holds a position of authority in SLS, whether paid or unpaid, and includes, but is not limited to, all SLS Entity Individual Members. For the avoidance of doubt, PPA also includes CYP who may hold a position of authority in SLS over other CYP.</p>
Physical Abuse	<p>Physical Abuse occurs when a person subjects a CYP to non-accidental physically aggressive acts. The abuser may inflict an injury intentionally or inadvertently as a result of physical punishment or the aggressive treatment of a CYP. Physically abusive behaviour includes, but is not limited to, shoving, hitting, slapping, shaking, throwing, punching, biting, burning, excessive and physically harmful overtraining, and kicking. It also includes giving CYP harmful substances such as drugs, alcohol or poison. Certain types of punishment, while not causing injury, can also be considered Physical Abuse if they place a CYP at risk of Harm.</p>
Police Check	<p>Police Check means a national criminal history record check conducted as a pre-employment, pre-engagement or current employment background check on a person.</p>
Policy	<p>Policy means the SLSA Member Protection Policy and includes the Attachments and Appendices to it.</p>
Provisional Action	<p>Provisional Action is action that may be taken by SLSA, a State Centre or a Delegated Organisation in relation to Report or Formal complaints. Provisional Action is action taken against an alleged perpetrator of an incident where the alleged incident is serious enough to warrant such action being taken until the outcome(s) of the internal investigation, independent investigation or Hearing Tribunal is known. Provisional Action may include, but is not limited to, suspension, restriction of duties or temporary redeployment.</p>
Report	<p>A Report is an observation, incident or disclosure made to a PPA that may involve Child</p>

Term	Definition
	<p>Abuse. Where possible, it should set out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the details or particulars of the incident / disclosure or observation, including dates, times, persons, Clubs and PPA involved the Complainant(s)' wishes as to how they would like the report resolved what outcome the Complainant is seeking.
Respondent	Respondent means the person or organisation responding to the Report Formal complaint up to the point of a Hearing Tribunal. During an Appeals Tribunal process, the Respondent means the person responding to the appeal being initiated.
Senior Person	Senior Person means the President, CEO, Secretary or designated delegate of an SLS Entity, as applicable.
Serious Criminal Conduct	<p>Serious Criminal Conduct means any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual Offences drug possession, use, sale or any other drug-related conduct assault causing serious injury any criminal conduct deemed serious enough to warrant escalation to SLSA by the Involved Organisation.
Sexual Abuse	Sexual Abuse occurs when an adult or a person of authority involves a CYP in any sexual activity. Perpetrators of Sexual Abuse take advantage of their power, authority or position over the CYP for their own benefit. It can include making sexual comments to a child, engaging CYP to participate in sexual conversations over the internet or on social media, kissing, touching a child's genitals or breasts, oral sex or intercourse with a child. Encouraging a child to view pornographic magazines, websites and videos is also Sexual Abuse. Engaging CYP to participate in sexual conversations over the internet is also considered Sexual Abuse.
Sexual Exploitation	Sexual Exploitation occurs when CYP are forced into sexual activities that are then recorded in some way and/or used to produce pornography. Such pornography can be in the form of actual photos or videos or published on the internet.
Sexual Harassment	Sexual Harassment means unwanted, unwelcome or uninvited behaviour of a sexual nature and 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 and displays of pornographic or offensive material or other behaviour that creates a sexually hostile environment.
Sexual Misconduct	<p>Sexual Misconduct means any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual Offences Sexual Harassment the use of technology or social media platforms with sexual connotation.
Sexual Offence	<p>Sexual Offence means a criminal offence involving sexual activity or actions of indecency. Because of differences under state and territory laws, this can include but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> rape indecent assault sexual assault assault with intent to have sexual intercourse incest



Term	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sexual penetration of a Child under the age of 16 • indecent act with a Child under the age of 16 • sexual relationship with a Child under the age of 16 • sexual offences against people with impaired mental functioning • abduction and detention • procuring sexual penetration by threats of fraud • procuring sexual penetration of a 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.
SLSA	The national governing body for Surf Life Saving in Australia.
SLSA Child Protection Commitment Statement (CPCS)	The Commitment Statement in Appendix A to this Policy that defines the principles and procedures that are implemented to ensure that CYP who access an SLS program, service or facility are protected.
SLSA Constitution	SLSA Constitution means the constitution of SLSA as in force and amended from time to time.
State Centre(s)	State Centres are the Australian state and territory Surf Life Saving Entities. State Centres have agreed to adopt and abide by this Policy.
Surf Life Saving (SLS)	Surf Life Saving, whether educational, recreational or competitive.
Transgender	<p>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. See www.humanrights.com.au www.commission.vic.gov.au</p> <p>(Guideline: Transgender people and sport Complying with the Equal Opportunity Act 2010)</p>
Victimisation	Victimisation means subjecting a person or threatening to subject a person to any detrimental or unfair treatment because that person has or intends to pursue their rights to make a Report or Formal complaint under law or under this Policy, or for supporting another person to make a Report or Formal complaint.

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APPENDIX E—WORKING WITH CHILDREN CHECKS

All SLS Entities operate in and sometimes across a number of Australian jurisdictions. Each Australian jurisdiction has its own legislated screening schemes for undertaking checks to assess a person’s suitability to work or interact with Children or Young People. Examples of this include WWCC or Blue Card checks.

Accordingly, but subject to relevant legislation and the relevant rules, human resources and/or employment processes adopted and implemented by a particular SLS Entity, recruitment procedures require that such checks be obtained for all applicants (including all applicants who are CYP) who are to be offered or have accepted a position with an SLS Entity that involves direct contact with or permits access to CYP. The relevant SLS Entity will direct the applicant to the relevant check that is required and in doing so will make clear which jurisdiction(s) the relevant check(s) is or are to be obtained.

The PPA that is responsible for recruiting must either verify with the appropriate WWCC or Blue Card authority or sight a copy of the applicable WWCC or Blue Card check documentation and record relevant details.

An SLS Entity will not employ a person who is deemed a prohibited person or returns a negative check based on WWCC or Blue Card check legislation in our jurisdictions. Further information regarding the operation of WWCC checks can be obtained from:

<p>ACT Contact the Office of Regulatory Services Website: http://www.ors.act.gov.au/community/working_with_vulnerable_people_wwpv Phone: 02 6207 3000</p>	<p>South Australia Contact the Department for Education and Child Development Website: www.families.sa.gov.au/childsafes Phone: 08 8463 6468. National Police Check: www.police.sa.gov.au/services-and-events/apply-for-a-police-record-check DCSI Child Related Work Screening: http://www.dcsi.sa.gov.au/services/screening</p>
<p>New South Wales Contact the Office of the Children’s Guardian Website: www.kidsguardian.nsw.gov.au/check Phone: 02 9286 7276</p>	<p>Victoria Contact the Department of Justice Website: www.workingwithchildren.vic.gov.au Phone: 1300 652 879</p>
<p>Northern Territory Contact the Northern Territory Screening Authority Website: www.workingwithchildren.nt.gov.au Phone: 1800 SAFE NT (1800 723 368)</p>	<p>Western Australia Contact the Department for Child Protection Website: www.checkwwc.wa.gov.au Phone: 1800 883 979</p>
<p>Queensland Contact the Public Safety Business Agency about the Blue Card system Website: www.cypcg.qld.gov.au Phone: 1800 113 611</p>	

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APPENDIX F—NATIONAL CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD CHECKS

An SLS Entity may at any time require a national criminal history record check. This might be required, for example, where a person may be exempt from a WWCC requirement, but it can also be an additional requirement imposed by an SLS Entity. Note that such checks are point in time only on the day the check is completed. If such record check is required, application forms are obtained from police in the relevant state or territory, or download forms from their website, as detailed below:

<p>Australian Capital Territory Australian Federal Police Phone: 02 6202 3333 Web: www.afp.gov.au/business/criminal_police_checks.html</p>	<p>South Australia South Australia Police Phone: 08 8204 2455 Web: www.sapolice.sa.gov.au/sapol/services/information_requests/national_police_certificate.jsp</p>
<p>New South Wales New South Wales Police Phone: 02 8835 7888 Web: www.police.nsw.gov.au</p>	<p>Tasmania Tasmania Police Phone: 03 6230 2928, 02 6230 2929 or 03 6230 2243 Web: www.police.tas.gov.au/permits/criminal-history</p>
<p>Northern Territory Northern Territory Police Phone: 08 8922 3257 Web: www.pfes.nt.gov.au/</p>	<p>Victoria Victoria Police Phone: 03 9247 5907 Web: www.police.vic.gov.au/content.asp?DocumentID=274</p>
<p>Queensland Queensland Police Service Phone: 07 3364 6854 Web: www.police.qld.gov.au</p>	<p>Western Australia Western Australia Police Phone: 08 9268 7754 Web: www.police.wa.gov.au/OurServices/PoliceChecks</p>

The date and certificate number of the police check must be recorded in the applicant's file. Subject to an SLS Entity's document and record keeping practices, a copy of the police check may be retained by an SLS Entity and kept on the applicant's file.

Whenever possible, no applicant is to be offered a position within an SLS Entity until after completion of their WWCC or national criminal history record check. When this is not possible, the person may be appointed contingent upon them receiving a satisfactory check. The person is to be subject to additional supervision until the check procedures are completed.

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ATTACHMENT 1: MEMBER PROTECTION DECLARATION

An SLS Entity has a duty of care to all those associated with that Entity and to the individuals in that organisation to whom SLSA’s Member Protection Policy applies. As a requirement of the Member Protection Policy, I acknowledge and agree that an SLS Entity must enquire into my background given I have undertaken, or will undertake, regular, unsupervised contact with Children or Young People.

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 or Young People or 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 or 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 may be considered as constituting a risk to any SLS Entity’s members, employees, volunteers, athletes or reputation by engaging me.
7. I will notify 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: